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ALBANOHYUS, A SMALL PIG (SIDAE) OF THE MIDDLE MIOCENE.

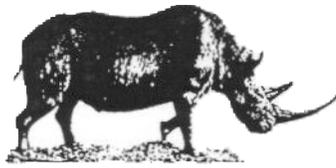
Depéret (1989) based "*Choeromoerus*" *pygmaeus* on teeth from La Grive and stated that it was synonymous to "*Colobus*" *grandaevus* Fraas, 1870 from Steinheim. The currently accepted generic name is *Taucanamo* Simpson, 1945 of which *T. sansaniense* is the genotype. Ginsburg (1974) made the new genus *Albanohyus* for "*Taucanamo*" *pygmaeus*. Pearson (1927) believed the *Taucanamo* basicrania from Sansan and Steinheim to be tayassuid. Golpe (1977) created the new genus and species names, *Barberahyus castellensis*, a supposed tayassuid from Castell de Barber.

Ginsburg & Bulot (1987) were the first ones to doubt that the Steinheim suoid is identical to *Albanohyus pygmaeus* and Fortelius & Bernor (1990) suggested that it should be named then *Taucanamo grandaevum*. Van der Made (1990) found that a metapodial from La Grive differed in morphology from *Taucanamo* but resembled *B. castellensis*. After study of the type material of *A. pygmaeus*, Fortelius, Van der Made & Bernor (in press) concluded that *Barberahyus* is a junior synonym of *Albanohyus* and that either the types from La Grive represent one or some small individuals of an earlier and smaller species than the fossils from Castell de Barber.

Both *Taucanamo grandaevum* and *Albanohyus pygmaeus* are present in the old collections from La Grive (what may have caused confusion). There is sufficient material of *A. pygmaeus* to conclude that it is really a smaller species than *A. castellensis*. *Albanohyus* differs from *Taucanamo* in several characters: wider molars and shorter and relatively wider premolars. In some characters *Albanohyus* differs from all old world "tayassuids": 1) the lower first and second molars have four roots, instead of two, 2) the upper molars have two separated lingual roots, instead of fused lingual roots, 3) the protoconule is fused to the cingulum and not to the protocone, 4) the upper male canine

has a high crown and three enamel bands (anterior, posterior and lingual) instead of two (anterior and posterior; this character is not checked in *Schizochœrus*), 5) the metapodial have a distal roller with a median crest which continues dorsally (not known in *Schizochœrus*), 6) the latter morphology is reflected in the proximal facet of the first phalanges. The P⁴ does not have a "sagittal cusp" (sensu Pickford, 1988), which is present in Suinae and Tetraconodontinae and absent in Hyotheriinae, Listriodontinae and Tayassuidae. A hypsodont canine, with three enamel bands, is not found in Hyotheriinae; it occurs in Suinae and in most Listriodontinae and Tetraconodontinae. *Albanohyus* seems to be a suid, though it is not clear to which subfamily it belongs.

Kubiak (1981) referred a small suoid from Przeworno to *Taucanamo sansaniense*, but Chen (1984) suggested that the material belongs to *Barberahyus* (which is now called *Albanohyus*). The size of the fossils from Przeworno is comparable to those from Castell de Barber, which indicates that the larger species occurred in a large area and that the size difference is due to temporal rather than geographical difference. This suggests that Przeworno is younger than La Grive and comparable in age to Castell de Barber. Castell de Barber is either placed in MN 8 (Mein, 1977; Agust & Moy, 1991) or MN 9 (Mein, 1986), Przeworno was either placed in MN 7 (Ginsburg, 1986) or in MN 8 (Mein, 1990). Przeworno is likely to be MN 8 or the upper part of MN 7+8 (sensu De Bruijn et al., 1992).



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