

FUNCTIONAL MORPHOLOGY OF THE PERONEAL PROCESS OF ANCHOMOMYS (ADAPOIDEA) FROM THE MIDDLE EOCENE OF SANT JAUME DE FROTANYÀ (CATALONIA, SPAIN)

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We perform an analysis of the peroneal process of the first metatarsal of the small-bodied primate *Anchomomys* Stehlin, 1916 (Primates: Adapoidea) from the Middle Eocene Spanish locality of Sant Jaume de Frontanyà 3C (Catalonia), in order to infer the locomotor behaviour of this taxon. *Anchomomys* sp. is a small adapoid that possesses a first metatarsal with a well-developed and proportionally large peroneal process like living prosimians. Recent studies reveal that the functional significance of a “large” peroneal process within prosimians may be related to a high degree of hallucal abduction and grasp-leaping behaviour. In general, relative peroneal length correlates more often with the angle of physiological abduction and with body mass, but peroneal process thickness correlates with leaping frequency. The long peroneal process of *Anchomomys* sp. may be related to its small body size (120 gr.) and to the presence of a grasping foot with a high degree of abduction of the hallux. Although in a low frequency, the thickness of the peroneal process may indicate some leaping activity, suggesting lack of leaping specialization. Concluding, according to the morphology of the first metatarsal and in spite of its very small size, *Anchomomys* sp. locomotor behaviour may be similar to the generalist pattern of extant lemurs.

Keywords: *Anchomomys*, Adapoidea, peroneal process, locomotor behavior