

Elaine Morgan's messages at the Aquatic Ape Theory discussion site

Aquatic Adaptation Theory AAT@groups.io
 Aquatic Ape Theory Discussion Site for the creation of Human Aquatic Adaptations

Group Information
 255 Members
 22,505 Topics, Last Post: 2:21am
 Started on 09/13/1999
 Fused

Group Email Addresses
 Post: AAT@groups.io
 Subscribe: AAT+subscribe@groups.io
 Unsubscribe: AAT+unsubscribe@groups.io
 Group Owner: AAT+owner@groups.io
 Help: AAT+help@groups.io

Group Settings
 All members can post to the group.
 Posts to this group do not require approval from the moderators.
 Posts from new users require approval from the moderators.
 Messages are set to reply to group.
 Subscriptions to this group do not require approval from the moderators.
 Archive is visible to anyone.
 Wiki is visible to members only.
 Members can edit their messages.
 Members can set their subscriptions to no email.

Top Hashtags [See All]
 #AAT 2
 #Bill 2
 #RobDudman 2
 #HumanApe 1
 #Aquatic 1
 #Elaine 1
 #Aquatic-adaptation 1
 #Ape 1

Message History

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021	298	367	440	513	419	168	163	514	337	275	160	184
2020	49	98	132	375	163	168	80	56	95	185	732	819
2019	68	31	58	31	25	59	76	44	65	113	56	52
2018	36	124	78	31	34	34	82	110	156	49	57	51
2017	122	45	103	36	57	54	76	35	82	48	53	46
2016	61	36	75	87	67	139	300	87	102	75	44	110
2015	74	52	62	94	135	60	58	27	44	30	74	83
2014	97	118	130	65	53	77	80	92	82	65	66	88
2013	118	100	117	100	167	131	133	59	102	66	122	54
2012	133	37	71	122	210	209	102	240	72	73	55	48
2011	173	163	189	160	80	135	98	61	61	133	143	182
2010	266	208	189	191	136	159	150	151	132	149	166	131
2009	461	564	491	557	485	618	709	641	457	786	179	84
2008	538	624	474	333	217	346	376	483	433	418	214	250
2007	409	490	305	393	216	353	317	487	872	639	410	517
2006	297	322	413	877	455	539	737	488	308	314	346	426
2005	379	268	519	677	490	400	672	659	233	430	399	465
2004	400	249	156	148	156	216	173	173	375	396	483	287
2003	171	262	191	407	646	793	541	375	246	280	204	265
2002	102	163	1,093	1,435	742	258	666	1,042	1,044	479	431	233
2001	400	558	462	343	544	832	635	551	293	631	487	322
2000	426	549	301	303	445	662	501	377	585	222	532	552
1999									45	195	274	148

In December 2021 I discovered that Elaine Morgan had posted over 5000 messages on the discussion site AAT@groups.io. She posted most of these messages under the pseudonyms 'Rob Dudman' and 'Bill' in the years 2004 until her death in 2013. She also posted a few messages under her own name.

'Bill' (alias 'm3d' alias 'm3dodds') posted 2992 messages from August 24, 2004 to June 30, 2013. 'Rob Dudman' posted messages (difficult to count) from Nov 2, 2004 to June 22, 2013.

Elaine suffered a stroke in February 2012. While she was recovering there were no post from Elaine (Jan 31 - May 5). No posts from Bill (Feb. 16 - May 6). No posts from Rob Dudman (Dec. 24 - May 10). After she recovered she kept it going until she died at the age of 92 on July 12, 2013. There is [a youtube video of her](#), still sharp witted, 60 days before she died.

Elaine had been a script writer for BBC in the 1950s and 1960s. She enjoyed writing fictional dialogs and she was good at it. She had fun contributing to this AAT discussion site without most readers knowing of her involvement. She strongly opposed some of Marc Verhaegen's interpretations (his supposed 'aquarboreal' ancestors of gorilla-chimp-human in several different waterside environments) and wanted to avoid displaying their personal disagreements. 'Rob' and 'Bill' (or 'm3dodds') sometimes played devil's advocate for each other and for Elaine. That enabled her to debate Marc's views, and other opponents' views, and guide readers to journal articles and other information that she wanted to be included in the discussions.

In her book *The Naked Darwinist* (2008) Elaine expressed the idea of publishing opposing views of a debate using fictional characters "rather than let the whole debate be effectively gagged":

For a period of five years, New Scientist accepted articles from me about different aspects of the theory, at the rate of about one a year, until they received complaints that this was an unacceptably one-sided policy since they never printed articles critical of it. They said that was a fair criticism and returned my latest piece saying they could not accept any more unless and until some opponents of the theory chose to voice their views. I knew that would never happen - they had learned by experience that silence is golden. I rang up and offered to write some stringent attacks on AAT myself, under a pseudonym, rather than let the whole debate be effectively gagged. They thought not. I cannot blame them for not collaborating in such a subterfuge. It was many years ago and the ban has long since been lifted or forgotten.

Here are links to the messages by 'm3dodds' ('Bill'). Most of the messages are discussions between 'Bill' and Elaine's other fictional character 'Rob Dudman' There is a lot of clutter there, but also interesting and useful information about human evolution:

<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... :-) If those in the Caucasus were 'lost', what does it say for those who possibly left evidence of their tool use at Riwat (Pabbi hills, Pakistan) some 1.9 Mya. http://sheilamishra.wordpress By m3dodds · #60640 · 6/30/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed So far there is no evidence that hominins were in Europe, or elsewhere outside mainland Africa 3 to 4 million years ago... someone however may find evidence that they were, but so far there is nothing By m3dodds · #60608 · 6/19/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Probably it was too early for there to be hominins in Europe, as the chimpanzee retrovirus (PTERV1) infected the ancestor of the extant chimpanzee sometime between 3 and 4 Mya ... Sexual reproduction By m3dodds · #60598 · 6/18/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... OK There are differing opinions, some regard them as a distinct species; others think they are just an early version of the H.erectus that somehow got themselves lost in the Caucasus. As By m3dodds · #60596 · 6/17/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed The chimpanzee virus (PTERV1) reappeared in Africa and possibly east Asia to infect monkeys like macaques ... at around the time the extant chimpanzee and bonobo diverged at around 1.5 or 1.6 Mya. (Hu By m3dodds · #60566 · 6/10/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed If you do, I would be interested in hearing it... One answer: could be that it was transmitted by contact, if so PTERV1 could simply have been confined to rainforest, and edge of the rainforest specie By m3dodds · #60553 · 6/09/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Could be pretty costly in the short run if it ever became a pandemic, as the fatality rate for some versions the Ebola virus is still high. The last serious pandemic... was one that followed the first By m3dodds · #60549 · 6/08/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Perhaps... However, there are some very nasty viruses, "alive and well", out in the wild that you would not want to encounter today, such as enbola(EBOV)... as it is not a pleasant way to die. http:// By m3dodds · #60547 · 6/08/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed somitcw No, but geographical isolation would be a plausible way of evading PTERV1 if it was an airborne infection. (one of at least three ways viruses spread) Good point, but there is little evidence By m3dodds · #60545 · 6/07/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... Yes speciation was the 'consequence'; however it may have taken some time... once the CHLCA was two geographically isolated groups. Perhaps, though in the interests of accuracy genus Homo By m3dodds · #60539 · 6/05/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed --- In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... >> Hello Bill..... >>>>>>> They appear convinced that the inactivation occurred just prior to >>>> the emergence of By m3dodds · #60460 · 5/24/13</p>

<p>WAS: Johanson & Gee 20 years retarded - NOW: aquatic mammals Baleen whales... The difference is they are filter feeders, they swim with the mouth open filtering out small prey from the water. While their toothed kin, the other whales make good use of their carn By m3dodds · #60433 · 5/17/13</p>
<p>Re : Re: Johanson & Gee 20 years retarded - emotional reactions = no arguments That seems to be the case, the difference between toothed and baleen is the latter are filter feeders, using the mouth to filter out of water small prey like krill, shrimp, small fish and crustaceans. By m3dodds · #60432 · 5/17/13</p>
<p>Re : Re: Johanson & Gee 20 years retarded - emotional reactions = no arguments Killer whale attacks seal https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvJ8ujulLg8 aquatic mammals and semi-aquatic mammals, with maybe one or two exceptions are carnivores. By m3dodds · #60429 · 5/17/13</p>
<p>Re : Re: Johanson & Gee 20 years retarded - emotional reactions = no arguments To be honest I found the fantasy film Avatar and its blue inhabitants living in harmony with nature somewhat foolish... Only time an organism is in harmony with nature... is when it is no longer striv By m3dodds · #60397 · 5/15/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... As said geologists may get away with using that particular definition of "shortly" (assuming the inactivation occurred 2.8 Mya, and the earliest member of Homo arrived on the scene some 2 By m3dodds · #60395 · 5/15/13</p>
<p>Johanson & Gee 20 years retarded - emotional reactions = no arguments Somebody has been watching Avatar... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avatar_%282009_film%29 By m3dodds · #60390 · 5/14/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60368 · 5/07/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60326 · 4/25/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60287 · 4/13/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60241 · 3/31/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60195 · 3/23/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60178 · 3/13/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60120 · 2/26/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60075 · 2/13/13</p>
<p>Seaweed: Food or Slimy Green Stuff? What is seaweed... [quote] "...Seaweeds are marine algae, saltwater dwelling, simple organisms that fall into the rather outdated general category of "plants". Most of them are the red (6000 species) By m3dodds · #60046 · 2/08/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #60029 · 2/02/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed --- In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" wrote: Hello Rob... > Hello Bill..... > > > > any species that had previously specialised > > (adapted) to the mega-lake environment i By m3dodds · #59974 · 1/15/13</p>
<p>wrinkled fingertips for grasping objects in water ? A trait humans have in common with monkeys... [quote] "At the moment, though, we have almost no data on which animals do and do not have prunes. I did find that macaques get prune, which suggests all By m3dodds · #59950 · 1/09/13</p>
<p>Evolution of human lips? nonsense... See: Out of the mouths of primates, facial mechanics of human speech may have evolved http://www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S34/00/36M97/index.xml?section=topstories Incidentally ... By m3dodds · #59918 · 1/04/13</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59909 · 12/30/12</p>

<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... Perhaps, but as far as I understand it most mutations are copy-errors naturally occurring (when cells divide); external causes of a mutation would likely be attributed to radiation or cer By m3dodds · #59875 · 12/10/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... Would agree, as Perry et al. (2005) in using a larger amount of data is probably the more accurate of the two studies in giving a date of 5.3 Mya for the mutation ... instead of the Stead By m3dodds · #59860 · 11/26/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... I may be wrong but her argument is largely based on the plasticity of the skull (which I do not think anyone would question) and t By m3dodds · #59828 · 11/13/12</p>
<p>aquarboreal afarensis :-) The notion that Ethiopia (where the a.afarensis in question was found) was one large swamp forest for the duration of the Pliocene is somewhat unrealistic... And how on Earth can the a.afarensis, be a By m3dodds · #59798 · 10/28/12</p>
<p>aquarboreal afarensis :-) This is not new, as it has been suspected for a couple of years that the fully upright bipedal A.afarensis, still climbed trees. They probably nested at night for safety in trees, in their open forest By m3dodds · #59783 · 10/27/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59780 · 10/27/12</p>
<p>heart failure : better eat fish than omega-3 fatty acids Fish linked to heart failure risk, omega-3 results mixed http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/news/fullstory_129863.html "Overall, the researchers did not see an effect for blood levels of EPA or DHA, w By m3dodds · #59760 · 10/14/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59753 · 10/08/12</p>
<p>Berger 2012 JASs A.sediba Agree... It (Au.sediba) ate wood and tree bark ... Hard foods, big jaws... The diet of Australopithecus sediba http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vaop/ncurrent/full/nature11185.html [QUOTE] The two By m3dodds · #59730 · 9/26/12</p>
<p>Human Ancestors Were Nearly All Vegetarians "Our guts do not seem to be specialized hominid guts; they are, instead, relatively generalized monkey/ape guts. Our guts are distinguished primarily (aside from our slightly enlarged appendix) by wha By m3dodds · #59728 · 9/25/12</p>
<p>180-ka Mutation Allowed Humans to Become Vegetarians Yes and no, modern humans can be said to have been around for 200,000 years (the Omo 1 and Herto skulls from sites in Ethiopia are estimated to be 196,000 years old)... Arguably modern humans are Homo By m3dodds · #59727 · 9/25/12</p>
<p>Adaptive Evolution of the FADS Gene Cluster within Africa More "Out of Africa", gobbledygook... "I sometimes think that intellectual commitment to recent Out-of-Africa-and-never-back is so strong, that the obvious explanation is overlooked. When Africans are By m3dodds · #59723 · 9/24/12</p>
<p>180-ka Mutation Allowed Humans to Become Vegetarians What a load of nonsense... Brain size in humans was large, long before the emergence of modern humans (AMH). An modern humans, have been around longer that 180,000 years. ----- By m3dodds · #59722 · 9/24/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Heather... Birds nest in all kinds of places, seabirds though like those on St.Kilda seem to favour cliffs, some don't even bother with an actual nest, they just lay their eggs on a rocky ledge By m3dodds · #59717 · 9/23/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Heather... Thanks for the link... Birds eggs were a significant part of the diet of the inhabitants of St.Kilda prior to the islands being abandoned in the early part of the last century. Instea By m3dodds · #59711 · 9/22/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59707 · 9/21/12</p>
<p>Skilled Hunters 300,000 Years Ago Finds from early stone age site in north-central Germany show that human ingenuity is nothing new – and was probably shared by now-extinct species of humans. Archeologists from the University of Tübin By m3dodds · #59703 · 9/17/12</p>
<p>ENCODE By m3dodds · #59692 · 9/11/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59683 · 9/07/12</p>

<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59662 · 8/31/12</p>
<p>First Man to Walk on the Moon Dies</p> <p>"That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind" NEIL ARMSTRONG 1930 - 2012 http://www.nasa.gov/externalflash/armstrong/index.html</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59598 · 8/26/12</p>
<p>BBC Focus magazine: Were we once aquatic apes?</p> <p>Homo = genus sapiens = species -----</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59593 · 8/25/12</p>
<p>BBC Focus magazine: Were we once aquatic apes?</p> <p>??? They are one and the same... "Homo... is the genus that includes modern humans and species closely related to them. The genus is estimated to be about 2.3 to 2.4 million years old..." [WIKIPEDIA]</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59591 · 8/25/12</p>
<p>BBC Focus magazine: Were we once aquatic apes?</p> <p>Not all, and probably not the majority of genus Homo fossils. [QUOTE] "An ancient skull recovered from a cave in the Annamite Mountains in northern Laos is the oldest modern human fossil found in Sout</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59588 · 8/25/12</p>
<p>BBC Focus magazine: Were we once aquatic apes?</p> <p>The current issue BBC Focus magazine, also has a piece on the "Aquatic ape" Which is summarized thus... "Despite a huge number of recent fossil hominid discoveries, fossil evidence that might support</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59585 · 8/25/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59556 · 8/23/12</p>
<p>Increase in Size of the Human Brain Explained</p> <p>Researchers have found what they believe is the key to understanding why the human brain is larger and more complex than that of other animals. The human brain, with its unequalled cognitive capacity,</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59497 · 8/19/12</p>
<p>Phytolith isotopes in S.Afr.hominids 3-2 Ma</p> <p>Hominins, being generalists probably ate from all food groups, red meat contributes something shellfish cannot... fat (a good source of calories). http://www.livestrong.com/article/315808-the-calories</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59475 · 8/18/12</p>
<p>DNA: Gorillas Gave Pubic Lice to Humans</p> <p>Researchers made the uncomfortable discovery during a DNA study reconstructing the evolutionary history of lice in humans and our primate relatives. The transfer occurred about 3.3 million years ago,</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59474 · 8/18/12</p>
<p>ER-62k & ER-60k c 1.8 Ma: H.rudolfensis?</p> <p>If I had to pick the hottest topic in paleoanthropology right now, I'd say it's the origin and early evolution of our genus, Homo. Researchers know quite a bit about our australopithecine predecessors</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59465 · 8/12/12</p>
<p>East Asia: H.erectus Extinct Long Before the Arrival of H.sapiens</p> <p>Modern humans never co-existed with Homo erectus—a finding counter to previous hypotheses of human evolution—new excavations in Indonesia and dating analyses show. The research, reported in the journa</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59459 · 8/11/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59454 · 8/09/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>--- In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... >> Hello Bill.....thanks for the ref. >>>> I had assumed the reference to 23 sub-Saharan being tested, was to >> speci</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59450 · 8/07/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>Hello Rob... I had assumed the reference to 23 sub-Saharan being tested, was to species other than the baboon (the gorilla and the chimpanzee). The inclusion of all five baboon species in the 23 sub-S</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59446 · 8/06/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>--- In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... > Hello Bill..... >>>> Assuming the first outbreak of PTERV1 did not cross the Sahara >> desert some three million odd y</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59438 · 8/04/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>Hello Rob... Assuming the first outbreak of PTERV1 did not cross the Sahara desert some three million odd years ago, would not the early ancestors of Man, have also evaded the RV by being isolated by</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59416 · 7/28/12</p>
<p>Neanderthals Ate their Greens</p> <p>Dr Stephen Buckley, a Research Fellow at the University of York's BioArCh research facility, said: "The evidence indicating this individual was eating bitter-tasting plants such as yarrow and camomile</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59399 · 7/22/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed</p> <p>By m3dodds · #59396 · 7/21/12</p>

<p>Homo heidelbergensis spoke fluently Thanks... it more or less confirms that the Homo heidelbergensis was the first to use spoken sounds, as their ears had adapted... Speech, spoken sounds would only have made sense if the human ear had By m3dodds · #59380 · 7/17/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed --- In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... > Hello Bill..... > > > > One way of looking at it, is that they could be talking about > > the same RV, the chimpanzee one By m3dodds · #59377 · 7/15/12</p>
<p>Prof.Raymond Dart's response to Hardy in 1960 Agree... Raymond Dart located the development of fishing mostly in the late Pleistocene and the Holocene, which is more accurate... He also claims fishing would likely have preceded settled farming, w By m3dodds · #59366 · 7/13/12</p>
<p>Prof.Raymond Dart's response to Hardy in 1960 New Scientist in June 1960, published an article by Professor Raymond Dart, in response to the merman fantasy Alister Hardy had written in an earlier article for the magazine... The Recency of Man's A By m3dodds · #59359 · 7/12/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed --- In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... > Hello Bill..... > > > > Lineage-Specific Expansions of Retroviral Insertions within the > > Genomes of African Great Apes but By m3dodds · #59357 · 7/11/12</p>
<p>born to crawl A lump of wood can float, so dog paddling to the nearest bit of dry land (swimming) is nothing special... even a rat can swim. Walking is innate in humans, swimming is learnt behavior... always has be By m3dodds · #59344 · 7/08/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed Hello Rob... Well that period between 24 Mya and 5 Mya, would roughly be the period that followed the split of the apes from the old world monkeys (OWM), up until the ancestors of the extant chimpanze By m3dodds · #59335 · 7/06/12</p>
<p>indian Acheulian 1.5 Ma? Some say it was an efficient butchers tool, others think it had some symbolic value. Logically taking into account the length of time it was in use, it was probably the best By m3dodds · #59326 · 7/02/12</p>
<p>indian Acheulian 1.5 Ma? Yes... my point was to believe the OoA lobby, nothing significant happened outside Africa until H.sapiens "repopulated" Eurasia 60,000 years ago... The H.erectus used the same stone tool "technology" By m3dodds · #59324 · 7/01/12</p>
<p>indian Acheulian 1.5 Ma? Another discovery that makes nonsense of the half-baked theory that early humans only left Africa 60,000 years ago... _____ An exciting discovery [quote] "The discovery of By m3dodds · #59322 · 7/01/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59316 · 6/30/12</p>
<p>A. Sediba chewed bark and leaves. A.sediba... too late, too far south to be even remotely ancestral to Man :-) (Quote) "Paleontological evidence, including pollen and phytoliths, shows that the region around Malapa likely was a mix of By m3dodds · #59313 · 6/28/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59299 · 6/25/12</p>
<p>human bipedality Neanderthals and sapiens could have constructed 'dams' in shallow rivers too (a few stones, can create pools where fish could have been caught)... Cattails are wetland plants (assuming, the early catt By m3dodds · #59288 · 6/24/12</p>
<p>human bipedality They were probably a lot safer not wading in 'fresh' water, wading in running water (rivers) and the sea would have been safer. Walking across a grassy clearing would have been a lot safer than wading By m3dodds · #59284 · 6/24/12</p>
<p>Inner Ear: Reveals Speed of Early Primates. Inner ears determined our upright walking gait, not faffing about in water (wading). [quote] "It's 20 million years ago in the forests of Argentina, and Homunculus patagonicus is on the move. The monk By m3dodds · #59272 · 6/23/12</p>
<p>Aqarboreal apes - the return of Tarzan and Jane? By m3dodds · #59267 · 6/22/12</p>
<p>"heidelbergensis" - Homo heidelbergensis [quote] The concept of Homo heidelbergensis remains at the center of such discussions, as this species represents the probable ultimate ancestor of these three daughter allotaxa: sapiens, neanderthale By m3dodds · #59256 · 6/21/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59254 · 6/21/12</p>

<p>A Warmer, Drier Africa 20 Mya? Possible as some twenty million years ago a large chunk of central and southern Europe were likely to have been under the waters of the Tethys. (sea levels would have higher 20 Mya, with less water lo By m3dodds · #59241 · 6/19/12</p>
<p>A Warmer, Drier Africa 20 Mya? Apparently it was warm enough 15 to 20 million years ago for trees to grow on the coasts of Antarctica... if it was this warm at the poles, could this have resulted in more arid climate in Africa... [paper] By m3dodds · #59239 · 6/18/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed By m3dodds · #59237 · 6/17/12</p>
<p>Bonobo Genome Completed In a project led by the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, an international team of scientists has completed the sequencing and analysis of the genome of the last great ape By m3dodds · #59219 · 6/14/12</p>
<p>Sima de los Huesos = Hn, not Hheid? < 400, not 600 ka? By m3dodds · #59214 · 6/11/12</p>
<p>Sima de los Huesos = Hn, not Hheid? < 400, not 600 ka? See Guardian Science on the same page have also got Andrew Snelling from the creation museum... claiming that 'Lucy' was unrelated to humans. :) Scientists are accused of distorting theory of human ev By m3dodds · #59210 · 6/11/12</p>
<p>Olduvai Gorge: Hominids Avoided Waters Edge? [Quote] "With these data, hominid land use patterns can be better ascertained. Hominids likely avoided much of the Wetland Interior owing to its inaccessibility and dangers from crocodiles, hippopotam By m3dodds · #59204 · 6/11/12</p>
<p>Homeotic Evolution by AG Filler Such a great paper. Just finished rereading it. Would agree a 110% with you on Filler's excellent, insightful paper, everyone should read it... And the notion of Man having knuckle-walking ancestors is obviously complete nonsense. By m3dodds · #59198 · 6/10/12</p>
<p>Long Distance Running There was a difference in body size between the Habilis and the H.erectus, so the difference could simply be allometric. (assuming the habilis was the predecessor of the H.erectus) By m3dodds · #59184 · 6/08/12</p>
<p>Born to Walk Tall Marc :) Your becoming obsessed with the H.erectus (Nariokotome), the article did not mention the Nariokotome specimen. Ref: Stature estimation from complete long bones in the Middle Pleistocene humans By m3dodds · #59183 · 6/08/12</p>
<p>Born to Walk Tall "The reconstruction of 27 complete human limb bones found in Atapuerca (Burgos, Spain) has helped to determine the height of various species of the Pleistocene era. Homo heidelbergensis, like Neandert By m3dodds · #59176 · 6/07/12</p>
<p>Long Distance Running Marc The H.erectus were the ones with a small brain... The later H.heid, H.n and H.s (AMH) all had and have a brain somewhat larger than that which was seen in th H.e (Homo erectus), which was by far By m3dodds · #59175 · 6/07/12</p>
<p>Long Distance Running Beaches are not all that safe from aquatic predators, killer whales for example are known to grab an unaware seal of the beach, usually "playing" with it before killing it... Predators: Orca hunting m By m3dodds · #59167 · 6/07/12</p>
<p>The Homo erectus were boneheads Homo erectus is said to have had pachyostotic skull-cap (thick bony skull), did they bang their heads like rutting deer when competing for females... Quote "The H. erectus skullcap is described technic By m3dodds · #59151 · 6/06/12</p>
<p>Long Distance Running Would say you are right in thinking that distance walking, preceded distance running or persistence running. However a slow jog, is better than sprinting when it comes to chasing (hunting) quadrupeds By m3dodds · #59140 · 6/05/12</p>
<p>Hs origins Marc, your last point about H.heid and H.n is slightly confusing, when it comes to the relationship between H.heid, H.n and H.s ... As H.n and H.s had a common ancestor. It could said though that H.n By m3dodds · #59134 · 6/04/12</p>
<p>Occam's razor John Hawks is anthropologist, Marc you are not... http://www.anthropology.wisc.edu/people_hawks.php Twisting his words will not change what he has said about the AAT being pseudoscience, if anything y By m3dodds · #59126 · 6/03/12</p>
<p>Occam's razor As John Hawks has said, the aquatic theory is too convoluted and complicated to ever be taken seriously... daft ideas like wading helping us become bipeds, being hairless to go swimming, just makes an By m3dodds · #59121 · 6/02/12</p>
<p>metopic suture of Taung As said previous post, bipedalism was the precursor to a large brain, in Man. Quote: "The Taung fossil -- the first australopithecine ever discovered -- has two significant features that were analyzed By m3dodds · #59108 · 5/31/12</p>

<p>Jon.Kingdon "squatting" :) Would not recommend anyone to waste their time and money reading Dawkins book, personally if gifted a copy I would throw it unread into the nearest recycle bin or waste bin... Apart from anything e By m3dodds · #59107 · 5/31/12</p>
<p>Jon.Kingdon "squatting" In Kingdon's case, maybe... Have read Jonathon Kingdon's - Lowly Origin (bit dated now, even though it was published in 2004). He's a little too Afro-centric when discussing human evolution, but then By m3dodds · #59102 · 5/30/12</p>
<p>AAT = one of the worst ideas in the history of evolutionary theory? Mermaids!! complete mindless drivel... _____ In this article though, by Esther Inglis-Arkell, in spite of the daft title about dolphins, she presents a surprisingly good an By m3dodds · #59095 · 5/29/12</p>
<p>Jon.Kingdon "squatting" Two fossils, discussing evolution... :) _____ By m3dodds · #59094 · 5/29/12</p>
<p>scars of evolution Think the article is included in the current issue of Science (May 25) However to comment on the article, you probably would need to read the online version, to do that you need to be an AAAS member (By m3dodds · #59084 · 5/28/12</p>
<p>scars of evolution Design flaws!!! What a load of mindless drivel... _____ By m3dodds · #59080 · 5/28/12</p>
<p>Will Man be more aquatic in the future? Iodine as such is washed into the seas from the land through rainfall, it is also thought that the development of farming/agriculture may have contributed to increased depletion of iodine in inland so By m3dodds · #59075 · 5/28/12</p>
<p>AAT is about Pleistocene littoral Homo By m3dodds · #59050 · 5/26/12</p>
<p>What is the difference between human and animals? As said, we are omnivores, we eat whatever is edible. _____ By m3dodds · #59035 · 5/25/12</p>
<p>What is the difference between human and animals? Marc Humans are omnivores, ancestors of genus Homo were omnivores, if we were not, we would not be eating fish. Omnivores: (from Latin: omni, meaning "all, everything"; vorare, "to devour") "Are speci By m3dodds · #59033 · 5/25/12</p>
<p>Born to Run Would agree Gabriel that the human ability to run long distance, is an adaptation of our distance walking gait. Would agree too with what you say about going for a walk, as it is an opportunity for th By m3dodds · #59026 · 5/24/12</p>
<p>Born to Run Human beings are a particular type of mammal. In this compelling clip, we see a tribesman runner pursue his prey through the most harsh conditions in a gruelling eight hour chase. Thought provoking con By m3dodds · #59019 · 5/23/12</p>
<p>What is the difference between human and animals? The difference would be that Humans have all these traits and more, whereas one animal/bird may excel with a particular trait, for example the eyesight of some birds. Humans have not specialized, we By m3dodds · #59010 · 5/21/12</p>
<p>Bipedalism: precursor to a large brain in Man The comparison is meaningless... You compared Dean's work, with "that" of Hardy. QUOTE: "Concl.: unfortunately Dean's paper is a beautiful example of the traditional just-so thinking (not based on Har By m3dodds · #59006 · 5/20/12</p>
<p>Bipedalism: precursor to a large brain in Man Dean's paper is excellent, as always. As for the comparison you make with Macaques, it is not a good one, they are monkeys, arboreal quadrupeds, small. Whereas Humans are fully upright bipeds, medium By m3dodds · #59002 · 5/19/12</p>
<p>Bipedalism: precursor to a large brain in Man It seems Humans owe their relatively large brain size, to the adaptations they underwent to become fully upright bipeds. As adaptation to fully upright bipedalism had an impact on how our young were b By m3dodds · #58996 · 5/19/12</p>
<p>knuckles [re-clarification] Agree, these claims are irrelevant: The change to the spine (Morotopithecus) 20.Mya was crucial. The habitat of the Ardi (ardipithecus ramidus), was open woodland... a mixture of forest and grassland. By m3dodds · #58995 · 5/19/12</p>
<p>knuckles [clarification] That is unlikely... for if they reverted it would have been to a form arboreal QPism (palm-walking). (Miocene apes were arboreal quadrupeds/palm walkers) An any brachiating ape would have had evolved By m3dodds · #58976 · 5/16/12</p>
<p>knuckles [clarification] Marc That is a somewhat convoluted explanation, would it not be simpler to say the locomotor differences seen in the other apes are intermembral? In arboreal quadrupeds (monkeys today, and probably th By m3dodds · #58973 · 5/16/12</p>

<p>knuckle-walking. Jack Would agree with first part, as for the great apes that remained in the forest, since Morotopithecus twenty million years ago, they simply have adapted in different ways to life in the forest. Hu By m3dodds · #58947 · 5/12/12</p>
<p>knuckle-walking. longer after they became bipeds. Elaine It does, in the sense that the locomotor repertoire of the extant apes (excluding humans), explains why they knuckle-walk... The early apes (Miocene) were arbor By m3dodds · #58942 · 5/10/12</p>
<p>knuckle-walking. Elaine Knuckle-walking has no advantage it is simply the way Chimpanzees adapted to get from a. to b. on the ground. They have short legs and long arms, an adaption for climbing. Humans being fully te By m3dodds · #58938 · 5/08/12</p>
<p>plantigrade apes. Elaine The early apes, like the monkeys, palm walked on the ground, but that would be before Moroto (Morotopithecus) 21/22 million years ago... Ref: Homeotic Evolution in the Mammalia: Diversification By m3dodds · #58932 · 5/06/12</p>
<p>Hs: loss of hydrodynamically streamlined skull? Marc, Hh and Hn are relevant.... the extant chimpanzee is irrelevant. They have had an entirely different evolutionary history, over the last five to six million years. Our closest kin, were the Hn. " By m3dodds · #58697 · 2/16/12</p>
<p>Hs: loss of hydrodynamically streamlined skull? Comparison with what were our closest kin, Hn, are valid. Comparisons with the extant chimpanzee, are irrelevant... It obviously has more to do with cognitive development, in Hs. And Hs in general, be By m3dodds · #58695 · 2/15/12</p>
<p>Out of Africa... bites the dust Would seem the just-so story about how the ancestors of Modern Humans left Africa 50,000 years ago to replace all those that had gone before, will need to be revised again... How many revisions will t By m3dodds · #58669 · 1/31/12</p>
<p>Chris Stringer: Rethinking Out of Africa Some might find this excellent recent article by Christopher Stringer on his current thinking about Human origins, of some interest... In it he raises some intriguing points... such as rethinking the By m3dodds · #58667 · 1/30/12</p>
<p>Floating gorillas (Re: Marc/Elaine debate. Two points.... (1) Filler/bipedalism The argument, essentially is that a form of upright bipedalism characterized the hominid lineage from the Early Miocene onward, and was later enhanced in the homin By m3dodds · #58583 · 1/07/12</p>
<p>Dmanisi Homo erectus: Opportunistic Omnivores. Would seem, the Homo erectus/georg. ate a very varied diet and was not restricted, to a particular habitat... [quote] "...Microwear in Homo erectus is pretty variable, but still rather distinct from o By m3dodds · #58545 · 1/02/12</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses). Hello Rob... Atoms aside, there probably at least one significant difference in how the body treats the two sialic acids, and that is in the mammalian brain, for whilst Neu5Ac is beneficial, Neu5Gc is By m3dodds · #58533 · 12/31/11</p>
<p>Apology. Just a brief note on the merits of catching fish.... The healthiest human diet is one of vegetables, fish (oily) fruit, legumes and nuts... (an omnivore diet) Early human would have benefited more fro By m3dodds · #58497 · 12/25/11</p>
<p>Riverside Ardi... 4.4 Mya Nothing new in this study, but it confirms earlier findings that the Ardi lived near rivers in the Middle Awash 4.4 Mya. Probably on the riverbanks of the Awash river and other rivers, in open woodlan By m3dodds · #58482 · 12/24/11</p>
<p>Apology. Not everyone, would.... 1) Humans did not descend from the Apes... Humans are members of the hominidae (the great Apes), along with the orangutans, the gorilla and the extant chimpanzee. 2) Wading is By m3dodds · #58477 · 12/23/11</p>
<p>Relationship of cranial robusticity to cranial form, geography and climate in Homo sapiens. Thanks, Stephen, yes they stated in their conclusion that 'interpersonal violence' in modern humans, should be carefully examined in future research.(but, I still think it is something more applicable By m3dodds · #58466 · 12/23/11</p>
<p>Relationship of cranial robusticity to cranial form, geography and climate in Homo sapiens. In their conclusions, they not only say cranial robusticity may be influenced by masticatory function, but they also mention that behavior (interpersonal violence) may also be another influence... Thou By m3dodds · #58453 · 12/22/11</p>
<p>Neanderthals built homes 45,000 years ago.... Seems the Neanderthals, close relatives of modern Man, were building themselves homes from Mammoth bones in eastern Europe 45,000 years ago. "Up till recently, most researchers studying Neanderthals h By m3dodds · #58440 · 12/20/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses). Hello Rob... Would agree that yours is the more parsimonious explanation... as we could say Man prior to 10,000 years, would likely have been a nomadic hunter-gather, seldom settling anywhere for more t By m3dodds · #58438 · 12/19/11</p>

<p>savanna dusk & dawn...prokaryotes to homo sapiens... Perhaps that was the case for some early apes, Marc.... However, Moroto does not appear to have been a 'swamp ape', judging by descriptions of its environment 20 million years ago. The Moroto probably By m3dodds · #58421 · 12/15/11</p>
<p>sweating and upright Would agree, Marc, wading is irrelevant to how our fully upright bipedal walking gait evolved. Wading hinders bipedal movement... wading uses more energy, than simply walking unimpeded across a forest By m3dodds · #58407 · 12/14/11</p>
<p>savanna dusk & dawn...prokaryotes to homo sapiens... Marc Think Moroto could be a bit older than 19 Mya, wasn't the basalt lava deposits overlying the site dated at 20.6 Mya? If so that means any fossils underlying the lava are also at least 20.6 Mya. M By m3dodds · #58405 · 12/14/11</p>
<p>savanna dusk & dawn They need to read what Filler has to say... as bipedalism as such, pre-dates relative hairlessness in humans by several million years. (though they do confirm the obvious that relative hairlessness in By m3dodds · #58395 · 12/13/11</p>
<p>Re: ~77 ka MSA plant bedding. Enamel Pits of the Lazaret Man The cave of Lazaret Man (Homo heidelbergensis or Homo Neanderthal)in France... 170,000 years ago. http://independent.academia.edu/pfpuech/Papers/212001/Enamel_Pits_of_th By m3dodds · #58389 · 12/11/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... One way of looking at it, would be to say the amount of exogenous Neu5Gc in the human body, is ingested, not endogenous, an too low for humans to be a target for Preich..... whereas we ar By m3dodds · #58376 · 12/09/11</p>
<p>Neanderthals were first in the Ionian Islands "According to recent finds over the past two years by the University of Crete's History and Archaeology Department in collaboration with the 36th Superintendence for Classical and Prehistoric Antiquit By m3dodds · #58356 · 12/04/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... While I would agree a 100% with that definition of Neu5Gc... I was thinking more of the two forms of Neu5gc, as potential targets for the parasite, in the sense targeting ingested exogeno By m3dodds · #58347 · 12/02/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps, the immunity from Preich humans have enjoyed for the last 2.8 million years simply arises from a distinct difference between the endogenous and the exogenous forms of Neu5Gc... By m3dodds · #58337 · 11/27/11</p>
<p>mid-Pliocene hominid from the Siwalik Hills 3.4 Ma? Marc, the H. erectus is said to have used the Tethys Corridor... the shorter overland route east from Riwayat to Yunnan... this evidence from the Siwalk hills, would seem to confirm that they used the Te By m3dodds · #58326 · 11/24/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Skimming through the contents of the latest issue of PNAS a few days ago, I decided to see what recent papers if any they had on Neu5Gc... of the half dozen papers of interest that I downlo By m3dodds · #58316 · 11/20/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, > Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Would agree with it being the null, but it does raise the question as to why the early ancestors of Man would be relatively hairless more than two million years ago... One explanation tha By m3dodds · #58285 · 11/13/11</p>
<p>Cooper the swimming chimp Would agree... the video of Cooper is impressive, but I think Cooper just needs a little bit more experience in the water to get the hang of holding his breath underwater... something some macaque mon By m3dodds · #58262 · 11/11/11</p>
<p>Orang-utan Swimming Underwater... Suyia the orang-utan swimming underwater... (She appears to have no problem whatsoever... holding her breath underwater). http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGP_j0uOwmc&feature=related --Bill By m3dodds · #58245 · 11/10/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps, it was the combination of malaria outbreaks and being outside of Africa sometime between three and four million years ago, resulting in a particularly virulent outbreak, to which By m3dodds · #58240 · 11/08/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... LOL More than just a coincidence that we lost Neu5Gc, after the gorilla louse 'jumped ship' to a human host? :-)) This does seem to be something of a contradiction at first glance, in the By m3dodds · #58211 · 11/03/11</p>
<p>AAT - who owns the name? Would say horses, sweat more. Humans only visibly sweat when the internal body (core) temperature starts to rise... --Bill By m3dodds · #58179 · 10/30/11</p>
<p>"evidence" Ardip walked BPLY Thanks, Marc. --Bill By m3dodds · #58177 · 10/30/11</p>
<p>AAT - who owns the name? To be honest Francesca, it does not come anywhere near to explaining any of the three traits I highlighted... Take bipedalism, it is purely a terrestrial trait in origin, a trait we have in common wit By m3dodds · #58171 · 10/30/11</p>

<p>AAT - who owns the name? Marc Penguins despite their misleading upright posture (as the legs are held in an entirely position they are not fully upright, or bipedal in the human sense) are birds. If you are on a low fat diet By m3dodds · #58159 · 10/29/11</p>
<p>AAT - who owns the name? That would be a far too narrow interpretation of human evolution, for example bipedalism, the origins our fully upright bipedal gait has nothing whatsoever to do with wading, diving or the gathering s By m3dodds · #58149 · 10/29/11</p>
<p>AAT - who owns the name? Would agree the term 'AAT' is meaningless, and usually results in hilarity and ridicule when used in a serious context. The difficulty with finding an alternative name, is that proponents of the 'AAT' By m3dodds · #58139 · 10/28/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) In AAT@..., "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... It would seem we were a little ahead of the curve in our discussion about the loss, and what possible effects the loss of Neu5Gc in By m3dodds · #58122 · 10/26/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... RVs..... What if it were to have occurred slightly later, say in the mid-Pliocene warm period closer to 3 Mya ... instead of 3.5 Mya, when global temperatures were slightly higher (3. By m3dodds · #58093 · 10/17/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Arabia was originally a part of Africa that broke off; in the process the Red sea was created... it is an on-going process as Africa is still breaking apart... In next million years, it is pr By m3dodds · #58085 · 10/10/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps, the winds and rains over the Indian Ocean, would simply disperse and wash out as rain any aerosols that had carried the RV eastwards out over the ocean... The US east coast hurri By m3dodds · #58067 · 9/30/11</p>
<p>Australian Aborigine Hair Tells a Story of Human Migration The physical evidence (stone tools) from excavation sites apparently indicates AMH was on the Indian continent prior to Toba 74,000 years ago... [quote] "We're not arguing the Toba super-eruption didn By m3dodds · #58057 · 9/25/11</p>
<p>Australian Aborigine Hair Tells a Story of Human Migration On Toba... AMH apparently were on the Indian continent 74,000 years ago, and not only survived Toba but continued on as they had before Toba... [quote] "Newly discovered archaeological sites in southe By m3dodds · #58055 · 9/25/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps, but as I understand it the mechanisms behind the wind patterns remain essential the same today as they were three million years ago – namely solar radiation, the tilt and spin of By m3dodds · #58048 · 9/21/11</p>
<p>little foot Just the differences in body size and brain size (its brain size was less than half that of H.erectus) make it an unlikely predecessor to H.erectus... --Bill By m3dodds · #58023 · 9/13/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Thinking about how the African continent straddles the equator, the tropics that might not be the case, as both the northern and southern hemispheres have their own global wind belts (cre By m3dodds · #58022 · 9/13/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Guess so... But then again, when looking for something in plain English on retroviruses other than another mind-numbing scientific paper, I found this readable article yesterday... [quote By m3dodds · #58008 · 9/03/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Totally maybe not, as you say only the experts know one way or the other. What we probably know as amateurs is that retroviruses tend to nasty rather than benign, so the odds are PTERV 1 By m3dodds · #57992 · 8/26/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps not, as it could easily have been a little more than simply a dose of the `common cold' virus, as Dr.Eichler himself and the researchers involved say in this article from Science By m3dodds · #57987 · 8/17/11</p>
<p>Evidence for a Third Human "There are tantalising hints that the find strengthens the case for a third major group of hominins circulating in Eurasia at the same time as early humans and the Neanderthals. It might possibly even By m3dodds · #57976 · 8/11/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Not so certain, as the Afarensis was a long lived species (lasting some 900,000 years) if that was the case, which it seems to, then it is unlikely they encountered anything like the PTER By m3dodds · #57973 · 8/10/11</p>
<p>breathing Not certain but it may have something to do with the way breathing and locomotion are linked in quadrupeds. Humans being FU bipeds breathing is said to be decoupled from our bipedal gait... Horses can By m3dodds · #57964 · 8/07/11</p>

<p>Open woodlands and Savanna Recently, however, the importance of savannas in human evolution came under question. For instance, what may be the earliest human ancestor discovered yet, <i>Ardipithecus ramidus</i>, was thought to have li By m3dodds · #57956 · 8/05/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Maybe not... As after reading the article on the Laetoli footprints, I decided to take a look at what is currently known about the earlier a'piths, the gracile ones, in particular the Afa By m3dodds · #57951 · 8/04/11</p>
<p>Hn x Hs In terms of DNA there was little difference between Hn and Hs ... a fraction of one per cent difference in their DNA, as they shared a common ancestor in the last million years. Sex between cousins... By m3dodds · #57931 · 7/28/11</p>
<p>Fully Upright Bipedal Walking 4 Million years ago Marc Humans evolved to walk fully upright on their feet, and with their feet. In humans when walking, weight is moved from the heel along the outside edge of the foot, across the ball of the foot to t By m3dodds · #57919 · 7/25/11</p>
<p>Fully Upright Bipedal Walking 4 Million years ago Marc Abducting the 'big toe' is not the same as using the hallux for the push off phase as in the human bipedal gait, extant chimpanzees (even circus trained ones) cannot replicate the footprint of a By m3dodds · #57913 · 7/24/11</p>
<p>Fully Upright Bipedal Walking 4 Million years ago Unlikely to be modern humans (AMH), as whoever left the footprints walked across the volcanic ash nearly four million years ago. (but that does not rule out that a human-like foot left those footprint By m3dodds · #57911 · 7/24/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps while other publishers charge a more realistic fee for access to a research paper, 'Nature' makes sufficient income from institutional subscribers like universities and libraries By m3dodds · #57908 · 7/23/11</p>
<p>Fully Upright Bipedal Walking 4 Million years ago "We found, however, that the Laetoli prints represented a type of bipedal walking that was fully upright and driven by the front of the foot, particularly the big toe, much like humans today, and quit By m3dodds · #57906 · 7/22/11</p>
<p>Like Walking and Running, is Maths Innate "Maths is simple. But to discover this requires travelling to the ends of the earth where an illiterate, chain-smoking fortune teller lives in a room with a double bed and a beehive. As the sun rises By m3dodds · #57887 · 7/16/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) In AAT@... "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: Hello Rob... I agree on the surface Yohn's dismissal of geographic isolation as one answer does not seem to have much of a factual basis, when By m3dodds · #57875 · 7/13/11</p>
<p>Lunch Penguins are birds Marc, holding the body (torso) in a upright posture as penguins do when out of the water, is not 'linear'. Check out a penguin skeleton, it is that of a bird. (it isn't aligned) As By m3dodds · #57867 · 7/09/11</p>
<p>Lunch Marc It would be somewhat difficult to run if we did not lean forwards when doing so... A linear posture may not be necessary for a biped to run, but if you are a obligate biped being linear is a dist By m3dodds · #57865 · 7/08/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... :-) Guess without those idiosyncratic amateurs there would be no archaeology far less anthropology... think today's worst offenders are not so much amateurs but more likely to be egoists By m3dodds · #57857 · 7/04/11</p>
<p>Peking man differed from modern humans in brain asymmetry "The anatomical structures of Peking man's brain maybe differs from the modern human, suggesting that Peking man had no ability to communicate with each other in the form of language." [quote] Peking By m3dodds · #57845 · 6/29/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Agree that is often the case, but scientists are human too and have their foibles. Though it should be said that the fields of anthropology and paleo-anthropology do seem to have had more By m3dodds · #57827 · 6/22/11</p>
<p>Homo gautengensis sp.nov. - Cannibal... -- In AAT@... Marc Verhaegen <m_verhaegen@...> wrote: The small brained, long armed gautengensis may have been a cannibal ... as there is some evidence that they were eating their A'pith By m3dodds · #57804 · 6/16/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps another reason for the neglect, is that Benveniste/Todaro paper from 1976 is now somewhat old as these papers go. A search for their 1976 paper produced little but the abstract, a By m3dodds · #57795 · 6/14/11</p>
<p>He-Hn vs Hs Hn and Hs had a common ancestor. The DNA difference between the two is somewhat less than 1% ... quote: "Because Neandertals are much closer kin to us than are chimpanzees, which diverged from the hum By m3dodds · #57773 · 6/08/11</p>

<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Out of interest I had a look at the original UW news release from March 2005 this morning. There were two suggestions at the time as to how the ancestors of humans may have evaded the RV... By m3dodds · #57762 · 6/06/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) In AAT@... "Rob Dudman" <ausell@...> wrote: By m3dodds · #57711 · 5/29/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Yes, while it is highly likely that at least the Ardi were close kin if not one of the direct ancestors of genus Homo, there is some question about the A'piths even though they are often By m3dodds · #57699 · 5/22/11</p>
<p>fossils are no ancestors Cladistics/Willi Hennig 1913-1976 Cladistics, either generally or in specific applications, has been criticized from its beginnings. A decision as to whether a particular character is a synapomorphy o By m3dodds · #57689 · 5/18/11</p>
<p>Evolutionary Adaptations Irreversible? It is highly unlikely that they were re-evolving as evolution does not work that way, nature works with what it has to hand. More likely is they simply had evolved in isolation at the time of the LGM By m3dodds · #57679 · 5/17/11</p>
<p>fossils are no ancestors It is nonsensical to say "fossils are no ancestors"... it is more accurate to say that not all fossils found are those of the ancestors of AMH. The Ardi (Ardipithecus ramidus) is far more likely to be By m3dodds · #57678 · 5/17/11</p>
<p>Evolutionary Adaptations Irreversible? In the late 19th century, paleontologist Louis Dollo argued that evolution could not retrace its steps to reverse complex adaptations -- a hypothesis known as Dollo's law of irreversibility. Gore says By m3dodds · #57668 · 5/16/11</p>
<p>Clues to Neanderthal Hunting Tactics "This sophisticated hunting behavior is something we see much later in the Upper Palaeolithic amongst modern human groups, and it's really fascinating to see that Neanderthals were employing similar s By m3dodds · #57667 · 5/16/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Aye, that be so... When first discovered in 1993/94 Ar. ramidus (the Ardi) were thought to be a species of a'pith but were subsequently named a new genus, as the root species of Man ... w By m3dodds · #57660 · 5/14/11</p>
<p>Chimpanzees Hunt their Prey to Extinction "All the populations changed significantly, with some growing and others shrinking. The biggest change was seen in the red colobus population, which decreased by about 89 per cent. A previous study su By m3dodds · #57656 · 5/13/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... We are still part of the UK (for now), even though the Nationalists won a landslide in the polls last Thursday... Agree, would only add that the RV should be taken into account when anthr By m3dodds · #57653 · 5/08/11</p>
<p>Upright Gorilla Walking The first gorilla in this video, is really at ease with walking (and running) fully upright... Upright Gorilla Gorilla Walks Upright Like a Man http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xlBFnXD5228 By m3dodds · #57647 · 5/05/11</p>
<p>righthandiness & speech (Re: Re: Sima de los Huesos = right-handed Have what read Chris McManus an others have said, but the link with the development of language is more convincing, it simply cannot be coincidental that it first appeared in the H.heid., among whom t By m3dodds · #57645 · 5/05/11</p>
<p>Sima de los Huesos = right-handed Right handedness is probably linked to the adaptations for speech, the spoken word, in the H.heidelbergensis the common ancestor of H.neanderthal and H.sapiens... [quote] "Frayer said that his finding By m3dodds · #57643 · 5/04/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Yes, he has done himself no favours... You make a good point here, at least for the habilis, for if both the habilis and the garhi were australopithecus then they both would have had the By m3dodds · #57639 · 5/03/11</p>
<p>Chimpanzee goes Swimming Monkeys, gorillas, orangutans... now a chimpanzee goes for a swim... Chimpanzee Swimming http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q916J6rzqno _____ The chimpanzee seems, to be blinded somewhat by By m3dodds · #57628 · 4/27/11</p>
<p>Neanderthal burial ground, discovered.... "Evidence for a likely 50,000-year-old Neanderthal burial ground that includes the remains of at least three individuals has been unearthed in Spain, according to a Quaternary International paper. The By m3dodds · #57627 · 4/26/11</p>
<p>Human, Chimp Ancestors May Have Mated, DNA Suggests Strangeruther... Think this 2006 hypotheses, can be disregarded... there better ones out there on the divergence of the ancestors of genus Homo and the extant chimpanzee. John Hawks sums up this paper By m3dodds · #57626 · 4/26/11</p>

<p>New A. sediba work suggests it may be genus homo ancestor Yes, humans are more primitive in some ways. More like the LCA? Extant chimpanzees are a lot more derived, to the extent we have nothing in common with the extant chimpanzee other than the LCA some 5 By m3dodds · #57620 · 4/24/11</p>
<p>Right-handedness and Language Origins 500,000 years ago? "Frayer said that his findings on right-handedness have implications for understanding the language capacity of ancient populations, because language is primarily located on the left side of the brain By m3dodds · #57617 · 4/24/11</p>
<p>New A. sediba work suggests it may be genus homo ancestor Too late, an in wrong place to be ancestral to genus Homo... [QUOTE] "Possible Homo fossils date to around 2.3 million years ago in East Africa, suggesting that even if A. sediba truly is a new specie By m3dodds · #57616 · 4/24/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Thanks, for resending it... Dead end... seems to sum up the unfortunate habilis. Personally I would say the discovery that the habilis co-existed with the early H.erectus literally in the By m3dodds · #57611 · 4/23/11</p>
<p>H.heidelbergensis Thanks Marc, H.heidelbergensis, common ancestor (LCA) of Homo neanderthal and Homo sapiens... --Bill By m3dodds · #57608 · 4/22/11</p>
<p>Fruit ... Early Ancestors Food of Choice? "But while the body parts show these human ancestors could eat hard objects, the patterns of wear on their teeth show something completely different. "When we look at the microscopic wear on those tee By m3dodds · #57594 · 4/18/11</p>
<p>Gone Fishing - Orangutan Style Marc, it would seem to prove that hominins, apes and monkeys had and have no compunction whatsoever about foraging on the bank of a river, the shore of a lake or even the sea when the opportunity aris By m3dodds · #57593 · 4/18/11</p>
<p>Gone Fishing - Orangutan Style "Orangutans living in Borneo scavenge fish that wash up along the shore and scoop catfish out of small ponds for fresh meals, anthropologist Anne Russon of York University in Toronto reported on April By m3dodds · #57591 · 4/17/11</p>
<p>Phonemic Diversity Supports a Serial Founder Effect Model of Language Expansion from Africa John Hawks, understands it perfectly. --Bill By m3dodds · #57587 · 4/17/11</p>
<p>Phonemic Diversity Supports a Serial Founder Effect Model of Language Expansion from Africa "Why should the origin of languages have had the largest inventory of phonemes? If small populations typically lose phonemic variation, why would sparse hunter-gatherer populations of Africa have built By m3dodds · #57585 · 4/16/11</p>
<p>Thick Skulls, Hard chewing? People often complain to their friends when others don't "get" something they are trying to say "they can't get it through their thick skulls". Words like "boneheaded" and "numbskull" are things we al By m3dodds · #57580 · 4/16/11</p>
<p>Could the early Hominins climb "Modern chimpanzees safely and effectively climb trees in part because they are capable of extreme dorsiflexion and inversion at the ankle joint. Skeletal adaptations correlated with loading in these By m3dodds · #57579 · 4/16/11</p>
<p>Phonemic Diversity Supports a Serial Founder Effect Model of Language Expansion from Africa What a load of drivel, it is about as believable as saying there are mermaids in the sea and little green men on the Moon. --Bill By m3dodds · #57578 · 4/16/11</p>
<p>Language Not as 'Innate' as thought "The finding contradicts the common understanding that word-order develops in accordance with a set of universal rules, applicable to all languages. Researchers have concluded that languages do not pr By m3dodds · #57574 · 4/15/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Would agree it is more likely that the H.erectus like their marginally larger brain, inherited the adaptations for distance running from the littoral predecessor or predecessor some 2.6/2 By m3dodds · #57572 · 4/14/11</p>
<p>How Ardi Walked Upright 4.4 Mya No chimpanzee-like climbing, Marc. Extant chimpanzee has a grasping foot adapted for climbing... The Ardi foot architecture hasd nothing in common with that of the extant chimpanzee. Have read what wa By m3dodds · #57568 · 4/13/11</p>
<p>How Ardi Walked Upright 4.4 Mya Ardi... No adaptations for chimpanzee-like knuckle-walking or climbing, no adaptations for so-called bent-hip bent knee walking... just adapted to occasionally walk upright like a facultative biped when o By m3dodds · #57559 · 4/12/11</p>
<p>Heavy bones: running or diving Agree,JJ. West African athletes (sprinters) have been found to have denser bones. --Bill By m3dodds · #57558 · 4/12/11</p>
<p>Bigger Brains Provide Complex Cognition Wasps Show How Bigger Brains Provide Complex Cognition "For smaller-brained species, cognitive power may be limited by their inability to invest in central brain regions. "In many kinds of animals, it By m3dodds · #57557 · 4/12/11</p>

<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood :-) Best of luck, Heather, hope it works out... --Bill By m3dodds · #57554 · 4/11/11</p>
<p>How Ardi Walked Upright 4.4 Mya No knuckle-walking nonsense, no savanna, just a biped walking in the woods 4.4 Mya... Science video on Ardi: The Analysis of Ardipithecus ramidus - One of the Earliest Known Hominids http://www.youtube By m3dodds · #57550 · 4/11/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood ----- A seaweed tea? it sounds a little more palatable than a bitter tasting green tea. Thanks, for the links.... Iodine deficiency is said to be more prevalent in By m3dodds · #57549 · 4/11/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood Marc, the words "land" and "ground" have different meanings. Have read it... probably two potatoes baked in their skins would meet your iodine RDI. http://apjcn.nhri.org.tw/server/info/books-phds/book By m3dodds · #57542 · 4/10/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood On land... humans, primates, mammals evolved and adapted on land, Marc. Whether it was up in the trees or down on the ground it was on land. We are not unique, all animals, birds require iodine. We ar By m3dodds · #57533 · 4/10/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood ----- Bonito flakes sound like some sort of cereal, but as I understand it they are fact derived from fish and used in a number of popular Japanese dishes. Checke By m3dodds · #57532 · 4/10/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Good to hear you are now o.k... an that it was not a mozzie that laid you low. Vast Asian grasslands, migrating herds, a mild climate? It is an intriguing paper... distance running (DR) d By m3dodds · #57523 · 4/09/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood Heather, Perhaps it is more the weird combination of ingredients in an "energy drink" that has the affect, rather than a single ingredient like taurine or caffeine. Not so certain, as most of our adap By m3dodds · #57518 · 4/08/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood Dennis, Would agree on your central point that it was the additional nutrition gained by foraging on the shore and foreshore (plus rivers, lakes an estuaries) that made the difference in human evoluti By m3dodds · #57517 · 4/08/11</p>
<p>How Ardi Walked Upright 4.4 Mya Discovering Ardi: Panel Discussion Highlights http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QlW9fuR70Rk&feature=related ----- --Bill By m3dodds · #57508 · 4/07/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood Heather... If it has calming effects, then it would appear those who say that acts more of a sedative than anything else could be correct. Thinking of it as a food may be wrong, as 'food' is more like By m3dodds · #57506 · 4/07/11</p>
<p>How Ardi Walked Upright 4.4 Mya Discovery video, explaining how Ardi a biped walked upright 4.4 Mya. Discovering Ardi - How Ardi Walked http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw_J6jV02eU&NR=1&feature=fvwp ----- --Bil By m3dodds · #57504 · 4/06/11</p>
<p>Sound of language Terry... It is thought that tonal language (whistling language?) preceded non-tonal languages... and that it may have a genetic origin. [QUOTE] "In tonal languages, which are most common in South East By m3dodds · #57498 · 4/06/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood Anyone getting adequate protein (meat,shellfish milk) should have no problems with taurine. Humans only have problems when they adopt extreme diets, forgetting we are not a herbivore like the bovines By m3dodds · #57497 · 4/06/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood Hello Heather... Cats cannot synthesize taurine, an one of the consequences of a lack of taurine in their food is eye problems and possibly going blind as a result. (some bird species can also suffer By m3dodds · #57486 · 4/05/11</p>
<p>MYH16: The Video A video explaining: the gene mutation in the Homo lineage millions of years ago that led to smaller jaw muscles and a big brain in Man. Evolution: Jaw Muscle and Brain Cavity Size http://www.youtube.c By m3dodds · #57482 · 4/04/11</p>
<p>Taurine - another benefit of a diet rich in seafood By m3dodds · #57481 · 4/04/11</p>
<p>Sound of language Terry, Language, languages, the ability to use the spoken word is probably at most no more than a several hundred thousand years old. Whilst finer control of the mammalian ability to hold the breath, By m3dodds · #57477 · 4/02/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT Stephen, Walruses are semi aquatics who dive in shallow water (10 to 80m)to feed primarily as you say on a diet of worms, snails, clams and molluscs. However like seals, whales, otters and dolphins th By m3dodds · #57470 · 3/31/11</p>

<p>Hardy's AAT Apparently yes, to overcome buoyancy if you are fully aquatic and feeding in shallow water, but no if you are an aquatic mammal diving in the deeps (they use a different method). Bones: water living c By m3dodds · #57463 · 3/30/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT It does have more to do with overcoming buoyancy in shallow water... than diving, Marc. Apart from Man, I don't think many species just dive to collect food off the bottom of the sea. (otters perhaps?) By m3dodds · #57458 · 3/29/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT Thanks... will do. However, the heavier bones seen in semi-aquatic mammals have more to do with buoyancy than diving... Marc. Buoyancy (balance) in water is important for the likes of manatees, dugongs and By m3dodds · #57449 · 3/28/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT Via these analyses, hippos and whales can be linked to a common water-loving ancestor that lived 50 to 60 million years ago. One population of this ancestral species returned to the water to become ce By m3dodds · #57442 · 3/27/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT Marc... Aquatic mammals like whales, have fully adapted for life in the cold depths of the oceans, they adapted over a period of tens of millions of years. Polar bears have adapted for cold water, lif By m3dodds · #57438 · 3/27/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT Not prejudices Marc, facts. 1)Oceans have currents, currents that travel around the world. Meaning even at the equator the surface temperature of the seas even at the equator would be colder during a By m3dodds · #57435 · 3/27/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT The idea that early humans would have dived in cold water, during the last 'ice age', is nonsensical. --Bill By m3dodds · #57433 · 3/26/11</p>
<p>Hardy's AAT By m3dodds · #57431 · 3/26/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps, it is only a minor difference of opinion... one that could be best summarized by saying that I believe that the earlier H. erectus were less efficient at distance running than AMH By m3dodds · #57422 · 3/24/11</p>
<p>The Anthropocene — The Age of Man It's a new name for a new geologic epoch—one defined by our own massive impact on the planet. That mark will endure in the geologic record long after our cities have crumbled. [QUOTE] Anthropocene-Age By m3dodds · #57410 · 3/22/11</p>
<p>boisei diet (Re: Re: FAQs) A.boisei ... No, too far south And Human ancestors would have had to leave Africa, for SW Europe to get the benefits of eating cold-water fish like the salmon... Dietary Sources of Omega-3 Fatty Acids By m3dodds · #57407 · 3/21/11</p>
<p>boisei diet (Re: Re: FAQs) A 100 gm of salmon would be more rewarding, than either mussels, oysters or crab. Nutritional Aspects of Fish (PDF) www.bim.ie/uploads/text_content/docs/553Nutritional%20Aspects%20of%20Fish.pdf Lists By m3dodds · #57403 · 3/21/11</p>
<p>Humans Smell Like Chimps... Difficult to say Marc, as macaques, some macaques spend a lot of time on the ground. Guess what they need to is some further studies on how primates (including humans) actually use their sense of smell By m3dodds · #57399 · 3/21/11</p>
<p>Humans Smell Like Chimps... Any thoughts Marc, on why humans have more functioning OR genes than Orang-utans (and macaques)? Humans have 396 and chimpanzees 399, but orang-utans have 333 and macaques have 326 functioning OR gene By m3dodds · #57397 · 3/20/11</p>
<p>FAQs Have read it, Marc. I would not recommend it to anyone seeking to know more about the role the waterside played in human evolution. [quote] "Then in time I see him becoming more and more of an aquatic By m3dodds · #57392 · 3/20/11</p>
<p>Humans Smell Like Chimps... "A study by a group of Japanese researchers (Atsushi Matsui, Yasuhiro Ho and Yoshihito Niimura), about to appear in Molecular Biology and Evolution [subscription needed], looks at this widely-accepted By m3dodds · #57391 · 3/20/11</p>
<p>FAQs Marc... Hardy, is hardly recommended reading for someone who wants to understand the role a waterside habitat played in human evolution. And eating solely a seafood diet would be a bad idea for an omn By m3dodds · #57388 · 3/20/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... As you say it on the face of it, it should be simpler to date when the early ancestors of Homo became distance runners than to date some of the remarkable gene changes that have shaped hu By m3dodds · #57381 · 3/19/11</p>
<p>Wall Street Journal Article on aquatic apes Appears so... Elaine, see... WSJ article: Mind & Matter March 12. 2011 We Are the Apes Who Took to the Sea by Matt Ridley http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703386704576186430984241672.html By m3dodds · #57371 · 3/17/11</p>

<p>Wall Street Journal Article on aquatic apes Thanks, Marc. Not being a reader of the Wall Street Journal, a dull but influential publication - it would not have been an article I would have come across. The last sentence of the article seems to By m3dodds · #57367 · 3/17/11</p>
<p>Neanderthals were nifty at controlling fire A new study involving the University of Colorado Boulder shows clear evidence of the continuous control of fire by Neanderthals in Europe dating back roughly 400,000 years, yet another indication that By m3dodds · #57359 · 3/15/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps it was ever so, in the sense it was not a problem for the more active predecessors of AMH if as likely they were living a more physically demanding life... (exercise in modern ter By m3dodds · #57357 · 3/14/11</p>
<p>Evolution of Speech & Breath Control How cats purr http://whyevolutionistrue.wordpress.com/2009/02/08/how-cats-purr/ By m3dodds · #57353 · 3/13/11</p>
<p>Evolution of Speech & Breath Control Elaine... True, but breath holding when diving has its physical limits as other body involuntary reflexes will kick in to force you to take a breath if you delay breathing excessively... Polar bears ca By m3dodds · #57334 · 3/11/11</p>
<p>Evolution of Speech & Breath Control Yes and no, Silk... Yes, speech requires a certain level of cognitive function, the level of cognitive function seen in humans. However, the spoken word (speech) does require a finer measure of control By m3dodds · #57332 · 3/11/11</p>
<p>Evolution of Speech & Breath Control Evidence presented herein shows that modern humans and Neanderthals have an expanded thoracic vertebral canal compared with australopithecines and Homo ergaster, who had canals of the same relative size By m3dodds · #57324 · 3/10/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... A large dollop of special-pleading and more does seem to be the case where that particular hypothesis is concerned. Metaphors are at best generalisations... While words like cradle can either By m3dodds · #57323 · 3/10/11</p>
<p>Cosquer Cave Would be cold Marc if it was 19,000 year ago. Though southern Europe was ice free, the last glaciation had about reached its maximum 19,000 years ago... (sea levels would have been pretty low) Seems interesting By m3dodds · #57316 · 3/07/11</p>
<p>Cosquer Cave No big mystery, it could simply be the depiction of an Auk, possibly a great Auk. Similar markings, similar colouring, similar posture and similar feeding habits (pursuit diving)... as a penguin. http By m3dodds · #57314 · 3/07/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... In that case it would seem someone forgot to tell gorilla and the chimpanzee that they should not widely disperse... Gorilla today is found in some of its former forest habitat that range By m3dodds · #57311 · 3/06/11</p>
<p>savanna and vision... :(Highly unlikely Chak... we evolved in world of colour and now live in a world of even richer colours. Colour deficiency in humans is not the same as being colour blind... Deuteranomaly (problems By m3dodds · #57306 · 3/04/11</p>
<p>savanna and vision... :(Primates have trichromatic vision (old world and new world primates differ somewhat)... being able to see the colour red and related colours is useful if you are a fruit eater. Most other mammals are By m3dodds · #57299 · 3/03/11</p>
<p>Millions of years of Backache Marc. H. erectus was different. H. erectus was short and fat... they were more like H. georg (Dmanisi). In height they came up to about the shoulder height of AMH, they had wider pelvises a more barrel like By m3dodds · #57296 · 3/03/11</p>
<p>Millions of years of Backache "In a talk called "Four Million Years of Back Pain" on 25 February, Dr. Asier Gomez-Olivencia will present the latest results of his research on the damaged spine of an early hominin called Homo heidelbergensis By m3dodds · #57291 · 3/02/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc - obesity and diabetes It is not so much as protecting us from catching cancer, it more a question that ingesting Neu5Gc (in red meat) may increase the risk of humans getting cancer (effectively as far as the human body is By m3dodds · #57286 · 3/01/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Aye, they've shot themselves in the foot! He and his team could have done themselves a big favour by being more open, but there seems to be a lot of big egos in palaeoanthropology more interested By m3dodds · #57283 · 2/28/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc - obesity and diabetes Morning Heather... Not sure we can use birds as a comparison, as they are not mammals. Think most if not all animals have both the AC and GC versions, humans lack Neu5Gc but have additional Neu5Ac... N By m3dodds · #57278 · 2/26/11</p>

<p>Neu5Gc - obesity and diabetes. "but its implications for human evolution are even greater.If this enzyme is unique to humans, it must also have given us a survival advantage over earlier species. Now the challenge is to find the fu By m3dodds - #57275 - 2/25/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Rivalry, professional rivalry could be one reason, perhaps more so because they are French in a field that is dominated by the Americans. Secondly, there appears to be little consensus ab By m3dodds - #57270 - 2/23/11</p>
<p>"Fossil reveals early human bipedalism" Travskyr, good point on place of death. I would only add that not all animals living near streams and rivers and lakes forage in them... for most animals they are simply a source of water. --Bill By m3dodds - #57259 - 2/21/11</p>
<p>Who Was Lucy. Why is She Important? 3.2 million-year-old fossil foot bone supports humanlike bipedalism in Lucy's species, Australopithecus afarensis A fossilized foot bone recovered from Hadar, Ethiopia, shows that by 3.2 million years By m3dodds - #57253 - 2/20/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Well he's been waiting 7 million years, so I guess waiting another two or three years as they decided whether 'he' is a hominid or an ape won't matter... Can't see how it can be claimed e By m3dodds - #57247 - 2/19/11</p>
<p>"BP": from the recent paper of Wood + Harrison in Nature Tim White at the University of California, Berkeley, one of the palaeoanthropologists who worked with A. ramidus, argues that the review is deeply flawed. "This paper may seem 'researchy' but it myste By m3dodds - #57240 - 2/18/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Penguins are carnivores, Marc. That is your reasoning, not mine... Penguins are birds, they have the skeleton of a bird. Penguin skeleton: http://chrisgaldi.files.wordpress.com/2009/07/penguin-skeleto By m3dodds - #57218 - 2/15/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Perhaps Toumai was more likely to have been a facultative biped 7 Mya, most primates today are capable of walking short distances upright, such as when walking through a body of shallow w By m3dodds - #57212 - 2/14/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Not bipedalism as such, Marc, but the point at which the ancestors of Man made the switch to obligate bipedalism... and whether it is more likely that a small gut was a prerequisite for obligate biped By m3dodds - #57210 - 2/13/11</p>
<p>On Their Own 2 Feet Walking 3.2 Mya They are correct - what you are suggesting Marc, is not parsimonious not even remotely parsimonious... --Bill By m3dodds - #57206 - 2/13/11</p>
<p>On Their Own 2 Feet Walking 3.2 Mya A fossilized foot bone recovered from Hadar, Ethiopia, shows that by 3.2 million years ago human ancestors walked bipedally with a modern human-like foot, a report that appears Feb. 11 in the journal By m3dodds - #57200 - 2/12/11</p>
<p>On Their Own 2 Feet Walking 3.2 Mya "3.2 million-year-old fossil foot bone supports humanlike bipedalism in Lucy's species, Australopithecus afarensis A fossilized foot bone recovered from Hadar, Ethiopia, shows that by 3.2 million year By m3dodds - #57193 - 2/12/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... You make a good case for linking a small gut, to the adoption of obligate bipedalism... for when you think about it a By m3dodds - #57191 - 2/11/11</p>
<p>Au.afarensis had a foot with transverse & longitudinal arches Thanks Marc, the discovery of these particular foot arches confirm that bipedalism is millions of years old and that the Laetoli footprints were made by a bipedal hominid 3.7 Mya. It also pushes back By m3dodds - #57190 - 2/11/11</p>
<p>Heavy bones: running or diving Fishing, catching fish probably accounted for some of the last increase in the size of the human brain between 800,000 and 200,000 years ago. You would need to eat a lot shellfish, to get the calories By m3dodds - #57186 - 2/10/11</p>
<p>Heavy bones: running or diving Ama divers, using weights have one advantage over heavy bones... in that you can leave the weights behind on the climb back to the surface. Salmon are cold water fish, rich in DHA, they would not have By m3dodds - #57183 - 2/10/11</p>
<p>Heavy bones: running or diving ----- OK ... Dense bones are said to confer negative buoyancy on dugongs... Heavy bones combined with a robust build in H.erectus would likely have resulted in negative By m3dodds - #57182 - 2/10/11</p>
<p>Heavy bones: running or diving Thanks, Stephen. Perhaps writing... "some, have the view" rather than... "the prevailing view" would have been better. The H.erectus was no doubt a more robust species than AMH, as were all early memb By m3dodds - #57176 - 2/09/11</p>

<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... I agree, and it is based on two assumptions, which at face value seem to be valid, one... a more nutritious diet would itself make more energy available, and two... a highly nutritious di By m3dodds · #57167 · 2/07/11</p>
<p>Laetoli footprints Thanks, Marc. However, your bipedal straight legged apith- chimpanzees walking on damp sand 3.6 Mya, before the the existence of the modern chimpanzee does not sound very plausible... Aside from which By m3dodds · #57162 · 2/06/11</p>
<p>Human Bipedalism 3.6 Mya *These results provide us with the earliest direct evidence of kinematically human-like bipedalism currently known, and show that extended limb bipedalism evolved long before the appearance of the gen By m3dodds · #57156 · 2/05/11</p>
<p>Energy expenditure for scavenged marrowbones Salt (sodium) is a mineral, it is in rocks, the soil like any other mineral. Humans get their salt from the mining of salt beds (layers of salt underground) horses and cattle an other animals (herbivo By m3dodds · #57152 · 2/04/11</p>
<p>Energy expenditure for scavenged marrowbones Yes, horses and cattle have a much higher need for salt than the average human. (humans are not unique in having a craving for salt) The minimum for a human is 1.5 grams, recommended intake daily is 5 By m3dodds · #57142 · 2/03/11</p>
<p>Energy expenditure for scavenged marrowbones Not sure, but Humans are essentially no different from any other animal, in terms of salt need (we need it the same as they do to regulate body functions like any other animal). We tend (in the west) By m3dodds · #57139 · 2/03/11</p>
<p>Energy expenditure for scavenged marrowbones Yes, catching fish in a river is relatively simple affair. Fish can be caught in tidal pools, shallow river pools by hand, and shallow pools themselves can be created for example in a river to trap fi By m3dodds · #57135 · 2/02/11</p>
<p>Energy expenditure for scavenged marrowbones :-) Morning, Heather. Pleased to hear you enjoyed reading Cordain's paper. Would say though while the point he makes about 'energy return' is essentially correct, his assumption that those on the shor By m3dodds · #57132 · 2/02/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... The term 'expensive tissue' probably has its origins in the title of Aiello and Wheeler's 1995 paper on the subject in which they claimed that brain tissue is metabolically expensive... [By m3dodds · #57115 · 1/31/11</p>
<p>Tree to ground switch dated Basically, Marc, they are saying the switch from facultative to habitual bipedalism occurred between 3 and 4 Mya (the switch being the point at which we stopped climbing trees)... Don't see any proble By m3dodds · #57113 · 1/31/11</p>
<p>Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla Would seems Elaine, as a one year old Ambam lived with his keeper... "Tearing around in his nappy, draining his bottle of every last drop, he could be any other bouncy baby boy — but for the fact that By m3dodds · #57084 · 1/29/11</p>
<p>Stone Tools Rewrite History of Man "A stone-age archaeological site in the Arabian peninsula has become the focus of a radical theory of how early humans made the long walk from their evolutionary homeland of Africa to become a globall By m3dodds · #57080 · 1/29/11</p>
<p>Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla Gorillas, adult gorillas tend to have 'fat' bellies Elaine. Ambam's may just be bigger than than the average. Why do they have big bellies... the usual answer given is their herbivore diet of bulky gr By m3dodds · #57079 · 1/29/11</p>
<p>Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla Agree, Marc. Gibbons are proficient at walking on two legs the ground... Hilarious Gibbon http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLBrccrRfA&feature=fvw Why on earth would they have? They arrived on the shore By m3dodds · #57073 · 1/28/11</p>
<p>Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla Not so certain, Elaine. Male gorillas (silverbacks) in the wild have been known to reach 230 Kg. A 260 kg, 270 kg gorilla in captivity would be probably be classed as obese. Watched an interview on on By m3dodds · #57072 · 1/28/11</p>
<p>Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla Seems genuine Marc, another 50,000 have watched the video of Ambam walking since yesterday. Second video, of Ambam walking (has a longer and closer up shot of Ambam walking and standing upright) Goril By m3dodds · #57063 · 1/27/11</p>
<p>Orangutan Genome Full of Surprises The orangutan, the most sedentary of the great apes, has unusually stable DNA, too. Researchers have just completed the sequencing of the entire genome of our orange-haired relative, and they have fou By m3dodds · #57062 · 1/27/11</p>
<p>Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla Ambam the Bipedal Gorilla The 18-second clip, shot at Port Lympne Wild Animal Park in Kent, shows the hulking ape walking upright on his hind legs, and has become an internet sensation. Almost 150,000 By m3dodds · #57057 · 1/26/11</p>

<p>Out of North Africa, Not South An essay by Michael Balter in Science asks the question, "Was North Africa the launch pad for modern human migrations?". This question seems to have an obvious answer. If you're in Africa and thinking By m3dodds · #57050 · 1/25/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... One answer could be not to view large brains as risky, but as expensive, expensive in terms of energy (the human brain grabs 20 to 25% of our energy intake for its own uses), and another By m3dodds · #57046 · 1/24/11</p>
<p>Neanderthal myths: Big Noses, Big Sinuses Marc, If you were floating in a vertical position wouldn't the head be completely out of the water? Usually when floating with the back in the water (when alive) the head will naturally adopt a positi By m3dodds · #57033 · 1/20/11</p>
<p>Neanderthal myths: Big Noses, Big Sinuses Hs noses come in all sizes and shapes (thin/fat, big/small straight/hooks), no doubt it was the same for Hn. While Hn and Hs had a common ancestor Hn was the older of the two. (which probably account By m3dodds · #57029 · 1/20/11</p>
<p>Niemitz re-invents AAT Irrelevant, a mishmash of theories and complete nonsense where bipedalism is concerned. --Bill By m3dodds · #57028 · 1/20/11</p>
<p>Neanderthal myths: Big Noses, Big Sinuses Facial configuration is in a sense random otherwise we would all look identical, Marc. They effectively disproved the myth that the "large" nose of the Neanderthals was a so-called cold adaptation. IM By m3dodds · #57023 · 1/19/11</p>
<p>Neanderthal myths: Big Noses, Big Sinuses Thanks Stephen, As a flotation device it would make little sense, as they are too small relative to the size of the body, aside from which most humans have positive or neutral buoyancy in water anyway By m3dodds · #57022 · 1/19/11</p>
<p>Neanderthal myths: Big Noses, Big Sinuses "To learn more about what role sinuses might have played in Neanderthals, Rae and his colleagues analyzed X-rays and CT scans of several Neanderthal skulls. They found Neanderthal sinuses were actual By m3dodds · #57015 · 1/18/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... That may have been the case; however I would say you fleshed out somewhat the notion that it was a pathogen that was responsible for the CMAH mutation, specifically the malaria parasite. By m3dodds · #57011 · 1/16/11</p>
<p>No difference in Neanderthals and H.sapiens mortality Another myth about the Neanderthals bites the dust... they lived just as long as the ancestors of Modern Man, once did. Late Pleistocene adult mortality patterns and modern human establishment Abstrac By m3dodds · #57001 · 1/12/11</p>
<p>The Neanderthals Could Have Survived It was not starvation, it was not the cold, so what happened to the Neanderthals... 37,000 years ago. Demography and the extinction of European Neanderthals Abstract: Causes previously suggested for t By m3dodds · #57000 · 1/12/11</p>
<p>Humans First Wore Clothes 170,000 Years Ago Hi Malgosia It is an interesting study, but 170,000 years ago sounds too recent a date for when our early ancestors first wore clothing... Wrangham argued that Man began cooking about a half million y By m3dodds · #56990 · 1/09/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... First up you might find this intriguing quote from an item on Neu5Gc by Ajit Varki that I have read in the last few days... sounds a little familiar: [quote] "Possible Selection Processes By m3dodds · #56989 · 1/09/11</p>
<p>Humans First Wore Clothes 170,000 Years Ago Because archaic hominins did not leave descendants of clothing lice for sampling, the study does not explore the possibility archaic hominins outside of Africa were clothed in some fashion 800,000 yea By m3dodds · #56984 · 1/08/11</p>
<p>H.erectus: not only pachyostotic, but also osteosclerotic? Chak From the article: "Franz Weidenreich was trained as a medical doctor, and worked most of his career in medical institutions in Germany. He even served briefly as a medic in the German army during By m3dodds · #56977 · 1/06/11</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Yes, as genetic drift and natural selection are the two forces that drive evolution, genetic drift being random change in gene frequency resulting in mutations which, regardless of their By m3dodds · #56960 · 1/04/11</p>
<p>Why a body temp. of 36.7 C ? "One of the mysteries about humans and other advanced mammals has been why they are so hot compared with other animals," said study co-author Arturo Casadevall, M.D., Ph.D., professor and chair of mic By m3dodds · #56948 · 12/31/10</p>
<p>Hs in the Middle East 200 ka? Marc... Yes the sci-paper is more ambivalent (to make it more acceptable?) on the dating, but the authors themselves and almost every news source is putting the emphasis firmly on the 400,000 years ag By m3dodds · #56947 · 12/31/10</p>

<p>Hs in the Middle East 200 ka? The article Marc, gives a date of 400,000 years ago for the possible presence of Hs in the Middle East, not 200,000 years ago... [quote] "A research article presented by an Israeli team has unearthed By m3dodds · #56937 · 12/29/10</p>
<p>Humans: Out of the Middle East 400,000 years ago "Scientists could be forced to re-write the history of the evolution of modern man after the discovery of 400,000-year-old human remains. Until now, researchers believed that homo sapiens, the direct By m3dodds · #56934 · 12/28/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Birds dropping shells on rocks, otters, chimpanzees shaping sticks to get at honey and a gorilla using a stick as it walks through waist deep water to reach a tasty morsel all appear to b By m3dodds · #56933 · 12/28/10</p>
<p>The Hn face is not cold adapted Marc - Would you say AMH (modern humans) have also become more temperate adapted, in the last 10,000 to 40,000 years? In that case perhaps they diverged from the LCA sometime after the divergence of H By m3dodds · #56921 · 12/26/10</p>
<p>Nollaig Chridheil a h-uile duine! Nollaig Chridheil a h-uile duine! [Merry Christmas everyone!] Slàinte mhath! --Bill By m3dodds · #56918 · 12/25/10</p>
<p>The Hn face is not cold adapted Perhaps more temperate adapted than Hs... Possibly Hd (H.denisovan?) that new Asian species of Homo (if it existed) was a mixture of both Hn an Hs... Well if you were to draw a line across a map from By m3dodds · #56916 · 12/24/10</p>
<p>DNA says new human relative roamed widely in Asia Apparently not Marc, from what they are saying it appears that there was a third human one that have ranged across mainland Asia an inbred with cousin Hn and cousin Hs... Perhaps, the claims of Chines By m3dodds · #56913 · 12/23/10</p>
<p>The Hn face is not cold adapted Marc, The polar fox is as its name suggests is adapted to the Arctic, while mainland Europe has had a temperate climate during the interglacials of the current ice age. Hn ranged across southern Europ By m3dodds · #56912 · 12/23/10</p>
<p>DNA says new human relative roamed widely in Asia The ice-age world is starting to look cosmopolitan. While Neanderthals held sway in Europe and modern humans were beginning to populate the globe, another ancient human relative lived in Asia, accordi By m3dodds · #56908 · 12/22/10</p>
<p>The Hn face is not cold adapted :) So Marc, another mainstream PA fantasy (convoluted non-parsimonious explanation) about the kin of the H.sapiens bites the dust... The facial configuration of the H.neanderthals probably resulted fr By m3dodds · #56907 · 12/22/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Yes, they are essentially using 'tools' for the same job - namely to get at food. Perhaps only when `scientist' can devise a scanning method that literally `reads' thoughts, will that que By m3dodds · #56901 · 12/21/10</p>
<p>DNA dates Neanderthal an Homo Sapiens divergence "Forensic scientists and geneticists have used DNA to more definitely define the dates of Neanderthal and Homo sapiens divergence." [quote] DIENEKES' December 11, 2010 PLoS ONE 5(12): e14278. doi:10.1 By m3dodds · #56887 · 12/16/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Yes since they had the sagittal crest, it can be said to be clear evidence that the date of the CMHA mutation was around 2.4 Mya and rule out the argument that it could have occurred at a By m3dodds · #56884 · 12/16/10</p>
<p>DHA Doubtful eating leafy dark green leaves and walnuts (sources of LNA) could ever have compared with EPA/DHA obtained from marine sources... herbivores for example tend to have small brains. And the lon By m3dodds · #56881 · 12/15/10</p>
<p>Lost Lands Under Persian Gulf A once fertile landmass now submerged beneath the Persian Gulf may have been home to some of the earliest human populations outside Africa, according to an article published in Current Anthropology. [By m3dodds · #56866 · 12/13/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... :) Or perhaps they were a `hunting/scavenging' or scouting party that fell foul of pack of predators. (like a piths – australopithecines – they still had the sagittal crest on the top of By m3dodds · #56865 · 12/12/10</p>
<p>Claim for Earlier Stone Tool Use Refuted "The Dikika research group focused its analysis on the morphology of the marks in question but failed to demonstrate, through recovery of similarly marked in situ fossils, the exact provenience of the By m3dodds · #56851 · 12/09/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... The garhi have though have seemingly retained the `title' of earliest stone tool user, as a recent claim for even older `tool use' some 3 Mya based on bone cut marks appears to have been By m3dodds · #56848 · 12/08/10</p>

<p>Neandertal stories - John Hawks There is no "suite of behaviours that we evolved in Africa 150,000 years ago." There just aren't any. There's no good evidence of symbolic expression, no projectile points, no subsistence innovations, By m3dodds · #56842 · 12/05/10</p>
<p>Primates Are More Resilient Than Other Animals What sets humankind's closest relatives -- monkeys, apes, and other primates -- apart from other animals? According to a new study, one answer is that primates are less susceptible to the seasonal ups By m3dodds · #56840 · 12/04/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Thanks, Richard. Pleased to hear that you found the whole caboodle a fascinating read... As to the Ethiopian highlands, the Rift valley as such bisects the highlands, and the Awash flows from the high By m3dodds · #56839 · 12/04/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Having had a look at the relevant dates, perhaps it was the garhi rather than the 'habilis', as those fossils attributed to the 'habilis' are slightly more recent ('habilis' 2.3 – 1.4Mya) By m3dodds · #56829 · 12/03/10</p>
<p>Naked skin When something is obvious, Marc, it needs no explanation. (it is self-evident) Specialization is the opposite of generalization... Based simply on feeding behavior, crocs like some species of shark (a By m3dodds · #56822 · 12/01/10</p>
<p>Naked skin It is obvious humans are generalized opportunists omnivores. You do not need to be an expert to be aware of that fact, Marc. Specializing as such can lead to extinction and it often does. The boisei s By m3dodds · #56820 · 12/01/10</p>
<p>Naked skin Humans are a generalized species, a generalized opportunist omnivore... Only in having a relatively large brain, are humans unique. --Bill [quote] From a scientific standpoint, Homo sapiens certainly By m3dodds · #56812 · 11/30/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Marc - Myosin heavy chain 16 (the protein in question) is found in the temporalis and masseter jaw muscles. (mastication muscles) The two more recent dates you quote for the mutation of the MYH16 gene By m3dodds · #56811 · 11/30/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... Personally I would say the LCA as such was omnivorous that is to say the ancestors of the chimpanzee and of genus Homo inherited the trait from the LCA. (Gorilla is more of an herbivore). By m3dodds · #56807 · 11/28/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... A cyclone sounds about right, as it certainly was soddening wet and windy for a few days... Not eating red meat, or eating little red meat could have been the norm... prior to 2.4 Mya. Th By m3dodds · #56779 · 11/22/10</p>
<p>Dental speech Elaine Did not work for me either at first, as the last few letters in Marc's link are 'missing'... Try this: http://averyremoteperiodindeed.blogspot.com/2007/09/clean-toothed-neanderthals.html or thi By m3dodds · #56771 · 11/20/10</p>
<p>Descent of the larynx in chimpanzee The Neanderthal genome: apparently indicates they were less than 0.5% different from AMH... that the two species may have inbred, and are likely to have had H.heidelbergensis as their LCA. [quote] "Ne By m3dodds · #56769 · 11/20/10</p>
<p>Descent of the larynx in chimpanzee Marc - The LCA of H.neanderthal and H.sapiens was likely to have been H.heidelbergensis ... they spoke. They evidently had ears and a sense of hearing comparable to that of AMH (modern Man). Hearing i By m3dodds · #56764 · 11/20/10</p>
<p>Dental speech Making comparisons with horses Marc, is absurd (nonsensical, preposterous)... ---Bill By m3dodds · #56762 · 11/20/10</p>
<p>Dental speech Marc - it is not a bad connection to make... as heightened sensitivity to food particles stuck between the teeth would be one indicator that the human brain had the sensory mechanism in place several By m3dodds · #56756 · 11/19/10</p>
<p>Descent of the larynx in chimpanzee Would agree Marc - speech involves more than just the larynx. Language as such in probably has existed for no more than 50,000 - 60,000 years at most. The capacity to utter and hear spoken sounds has By m3dodds · #56752 · 11/19/10</p>
<p>Descent of the larynx in chimpanzee Abstract: The human supralaryngeal vocal tract develops to form a unique two-tube configuration with equally long horizontal and vertical cavities. This anatomy contributes greatly to the morphologica By m3dodds · #56746 · 11/18/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... :-) Its still raining... That does appear to be the case as most available sources seems to indicate that sea-foods are lacking in Neu5Gc. I though would tend to favour an inland CMAH mut By m3dodds · #56741 · 11/17/10</p>

<p>Did He speak? Not so, Marc. - Having the ability to run is not the same thing as saying they ran down kodus, they are entirely different things. Humans are physically capable of running if they so choose. Incidenta By m3dodds · #56732 · 11/15/10</p>
<p>Did He speak? Marc... For speech, you need a ear that can hear the spoken word (the frequency range of spoken sounds), evidence is that it is only within the last 600,000 - 700,000 years that we evolved a ear that By m3dodds · #56730 · 11/14/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... How's the fingernail? Here there is no need to tinker with the mower for at least another five months... at the moment old mother Nature seems determined to dump the entire contents of th By m3dodds · #56728 · 11/14/10</p>
<p>More LACK OF PROOF of Aquatic Ape theory: Toolmaking and Language may have developed together Nor is there any evidence that H.erectus could speak. Probably one reason why they kept making the same tools over and over again for hundreds of thousands of year. No spoken language = no imagination By m3dodds · #56722 · 11/13/10</p>
<p>Stephen Cunnane Thanks, Marc... Excellent videos. Part.1 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8urolRU5EFQ&feature=related Part.2 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oq8o2WkGQNI&feature=related It was not what our ancestors did By m3dodds · #56718 · 11/11/10</p>
<p>Shouldn't the 'Savannah Theory' be dropped and sent back to LaLa land? Relevant, Marc. In the sense some claim they were ancestral to the a'piths, an the a'piths ancestral to genus Homo. Neanderthal DNA, not H.erectus DNA: H.neandertal an H.sapiens had a common ancestor. By m3dodds · #56715 · 11/10/10</p>
<p>Shouldn't the 'Savannah Theory' be dropped and sent back to LaLa land? Marc... Perhaps, the Ardi diverged from the LCA, prior to the divergence of the ancestor of the Pleistocene chimpanzee and the ancestor of genus Homo. P/H 5.3 Mya, the Ardi 6 Mya? Unlikely - gorilla d By m3dodds · #56709 · 11/09/10</p>
<p>Was H.erectus stupid? Prior to today's study, researchers have had different theories about why it took early humans more than 2 million years to develop stone axes. Some have suggested that early humans may have had under By m3dodds · #56702 · 11/07/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... By m3dodds · #56701 · 11/07/10</p>
<p>Shouldn't the 'Savannah Theory' be dropped and sent back to LaLa land? Unlikely they went up river, until they were moving inland again after a period on the shore. The Middle Awash - where some of the oldest and the youngest hominid remains have been found is not only i By m3dodds · #56693 · 11/06/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism: Man had no B/K B/H Ancestor Elaine, Yes it is an intriguing paper, one that buries for all time along with knuckle-walking, the notion that early hominins walked with a weird bent-knee bent-hip walking gait. Perhaps it would be By m3dodds · #56685 · 11/04/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... The fact that the chimpanzee has massive jaws and jaw muscles clearly indicates that at some point in the lineage leading to Man after our ancestors parted company with those of the chimp By m3dodds · #56682 · 11/04/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism: Man had no B/K B/H Ancestor "Until recently, the last common ancestor of African apes and humans was presumed to resemble living chimpanzees and bonobos. This was frequently extended to their locomotor pattern leading to the pre By m3dodds · #56673 · 11/03/10</p>
<p>Shouldn't the 'Savannah Theory' be dropped and sent back to LaLa land? Chimpanzee - the indications are that they originated further west and that their incursions into eastern Africa are more recent (Pleistocene)... possibly they moved into areas 'vacated' by the a'pith By m3dodds · #56672 · 11/03/10</p>
<p>Shouldn't the 'Savannah Theory' be dropped and sent back to LaLa land? Possible, Marc. However that scenario would also place the ancestor of the Pleistocene chimpanzee on the coast. A more likely scenario (leaving aside how they arrived in in north Africa prior to the di By m3dodds · #56663 · 11/02/10</p>
<p>Shouldn't the 'Savannah Theory' be dropped and sent back to LaLa land? Richard Isn't the description of the habitat favoured by the the Ardi... in 'Science'... open woodland not closed woodland? Proto-humans could equally have found their way to the shore and a littoral By m3dodds · #56661 · 11/02/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... In terms of development H.hiedelbergensis had a comparable sized brain to that of a Modern human, so it may be reasonable to speculate that if the large H.heid brain took as long to devel By m3dodds · #56655 · 11/01/10</p>
<p>Modern Humans were in China a 100,000 years ago The 2007 discovery of fragmentary human remains (two molars and an anterior mandible) at Zhirendong (Zhiren Cave) in South China provides insight in the processes involved in the establishment of mode By m3dodds · #56643 · 10/29/10</p>

<p>NS: why do we have big noses? It is a Catarrhini (primates) nose, a long nose with narrow downward facing nostrils. In aquatic mammals the nose has migrated to the top of the head. Semi aquatic polar bears can close their nostrils By m3dodds · #56641 · 10/28/10</p>
<p>Hydrodynamism & hydrostatism There is some evidence Marc, that the southern hemisphere and the Pacific region, escaped the worst of the last glaciation (it is claimed it was warm enough for glaciers in New Zealand to retreat as t By m3dodds · #56639 · 10/28/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... By m3dodds · #56638 · 10/28/10</p>
<p>Human, Ape Origins in Asia Not Africa Today in the journal Nature, a new discovery described by a team of international scientists, including Carnegie Museum of Natural History paleontologist Christopher Beard, suggests that anthropoids - By m3dodds · #56632 · 10/27/10</p>
<p>Hydrodynamism & hydrostatism Yes these two terms are better than 'hydrostatism', 'statism' in English has a meaning that has nothing to do with water. H.e probably foraged and shallow dived in warm waters. Warmest waters for divi By m3dodds · #56631 · 10/27/10</p>
<p>Hydrodynamism & hydrostatism Marc - 'hydrostatism' has as far as I know has no meaning in English (it is not in the dictionary). Do you mean hydrostatics? (the effect of a fluid that is at rest on a body immersed in it). Would ag By m3dodds · #56627 · 10/26/10</p>
<p>Secret of Dolphin Speed "Physicists in Japan have discovered how the surface of a dolphin's skin reduces drag and helps them glide smoothly and quickly through water. These findings could help scientists design faster, energ By m3dodds · #56624 · 10/25/10</p>
<p>Hydrodynamism & hydrostatism By m3dodds · #56623 · 10/25/10</p>
<p>Pachy-osteo-sclerosis No need, Marc. As 'aquatic' defines that which is born, lives and dies in the water. Which includes the marine mammals (mammals that have adapted to live in the seas) marine mammals http://www.lifesci By m3dodds · #56622 · 10/24/10</p>
<p>Pachy-osteo-sclerosis By definition, Marc... Aquatic is something that is born, lives and dies in water. Currently there are some 120 aquatic mammal species, of whom most dwell in the deep ocean... The average (modern) hum By m3dodds · #56617 · 10/24/10</p>
<p>Neu5Gc (Was: Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses) Hello Rob... By m3dodds · #56614 · 10/23/10</p>
<p>Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses Hi Silk, Life elsewhere may not need liquid water, but carbon based life within this star system apparently has a taste for liquid water... If scientists find 'life' on icy cold Titan and Europa in th By m3dodds · #56609 · 10/21/10</p>
<p>Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses Hello Rob... By m3dodds · #56605 · 10/20/10</p>
<p>Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses Hi Silk, There is not much evidence if any for "Boskop man", but the H.hiedelbergensis (Heidelberg man) existed in Europe and north Africa, not sure if they were in south Africa. As to the size of the By m3dodds · #56598 · 10/18/10</p>
<p>Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses Hello Rob... Yes when you see a nimble fingered Macaques catching crabs on the beach, when you see other Macaques swimming and feeding underwater that question does arise. One answer could be humans a By m3dodds · #56591 · 10/17/10</p>
<p>Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses Hi Silk, The difference is the 6 to 8% in the chimpanzee diet obtained from eating insects and hunting and killing monkeys, has not led to a similar increase in the size of the chimpanzee brain over t By m3dodds · #56587 · 10/16/10</p>
<p>Humans as aquatic mammals Yes, by saying 'more shore-based' we would specify the location that made the difference in the evolution of our species... - but... Maybe not Malgosa, but most seem unable to get past that "magical" By m3dodds · #56582 · 10/15/10</p>
<p>Chimp the Hunter, Kills the Savanna Hypotheses "The largest chimp pulls himself into the tree and heads toward the monkeys. Like heat-seeking missiles, colobus males launch themselves at the intruder and sink their teeth into his back and arms. Tw By m3dodds · #56580 · 10/15/10</p>
<p>Humans as aquatic mammals Elaine. Terminology as you say has been something of a stumbling block for the AAT. Everyone seems to focus on the word 'aquatic' to the exclusion of everything else. I too would settle for: "percepti By m3dodds · #56575 · 10/14/10</p>

<p>Humans as aquatic mammals Nonsense. Humans are not aquatic mammals. Aquatic (Marine) mammals are born, live and die in the depths of the oceans. To argue Humans are aquatic mammals because a dozen or two out six billion plus h By m3dodds · #56573 · 10/14/10</p>
<p>The Naked Truth. Not Really... Would say that is somewhat unlikely, Elaine. Research into the MC1R gene mutation responsible appears to indicate humans only acquired a highly pigmented skin some 1.2 Mya. (by 1.2 Mya... possible hum By m3dodds · #56567 · 10/13/10</p>
<p>The Naked Truth. Not Really... Obviously it is nonsensical that we became relatively hairless on the sun-baked tropical savanna, and her (Jablonski) understanding of the AAT is completely out of date... However, her claim that Huma By m3dodds · #56564 · 10/12/10</p>
<p>Tobias: A Change of Paradigm Thanks, Marc. I had a look at 'Out There' article by Tobias that you recommended. While in it he expresses a similar view to that expressed in the quote below, it is clearly an older article. In the q By m3dodds · #56562 · 10/12/10</p>
<p>Tobias: A Change of Paradigm "Up till recently, a major prevailing paradigm for the evolution of bipedalism has been the savanna hypothesis. I once wrote a paper called "The Conquest of the Savanna" and Elisabeth Vrba once desrib By m3dodds · #56557 · 10/11/10</p>
<p>Why the aquatic ape theory doesn't hold water Would agree, Marc. Her interpretation of the AAT in her article is complete nonsense, it reads like it was written in the 1980's by someone who did not have a clue about the AAT. Mammal adaptation to By m3dodds · #56555 · 10/10/10</p>
<p>Sweating: Men Perspire, Women Glow Men Perspire, Women Glow: Men Are More Efficient at Sweating, Study Finds ScienceDaily (Oct. 8, 2010) "Inoue believes there may be an evolutionary reason why men and women have evolved to sweat differ By m3dodds · #56552 · 10/09/10</p>
<p>Neanderthals: Were Compassionate Humans Probably no more brutish Marc, than our own ancestors were some 40,000 years ago. Perhaps one reason they are depicted as brutish and stupid, is that some people find it difficult to accept we are not By m3dodds · #56550 · 10/08/10</p>
<p>Neanderthals: Were Compassionate Humans Think they were referring to the reputation Neanderthals, they tend to be depicted as brutish and stupid. In terms of DNA ... 99.7% of the base pairs of the modern human and Neanderthal genomes are id By m3dodds · #56544 · 10/07/10</p>
<p>Neanderthals: Were Compassionate Humans Neanderthals had feelings too, say researchers October 5, 2010 Pioneering new research by archaeologists at the University of York suggests that Neanderthals belied their primitive reputation and had By m3dodds · #56539 · 10/06/10</p>
<p>AAT - time for a change of name? As we are now in the second decade of the 21st century, is a change of name for the AAT the best way forward? Tobias, Algis and others have previously suggested it would be a step in the right directi By m3dodds · #56538 · 10/06/10</p>
<p>Taurine: very important, best source: seafood Chak... Taurine is a major constituent of bile, it was first found in ox bile nearly two centuries ago hence its name. It was easy access to DHA other PUFA and EPA on the shore that changed the evolut By m3dodds · #56533 · 10/04/10</p>
<p>Macaca = aquatic? Marc, Effectively this evidence from Macaques, Macaca fascicularis and other primates is indicating that there is nothing unique or special about a primate walking through water, swimming and swimming By m3dodds · #56532 · 10/04/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence,Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link Marc - I think you may mean a hypotonic solution a solution weaker than blood plasma, not hypertonic solution. [QUOTE] Hypertonic solution: A Hypertonic solution contains a higher concentration of ele By m3dodds · #56516 · 10/02/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence,Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link Sweat is less concentrated than blood plasma, Marc. (An salt water is a lot more concentrated than blood plasma) [QUOTE] The clear secretion produced by merocrine glands is termed sweat, or sensible p By m3dodds · #56511 · 10/02/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence,Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link Marc - As said, 'salt' is present in sweat as sweat is derived blood plasma, all the body is doing is conserving that 'salt' by having the glands reabsorb it as we sweat. The 'salt' balance within our By m3dodds · #56504 · 10/01/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence,Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link To do otherwise, would be to waste 'salt', Marc. 'Salt' is essential for the maintenance of human life. One reason 'salt' is present in sweat is that sweat is derived from blood, specifically blood pl By m3dodds · #56496 · 9/30/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence,Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link The human body does not sweat to lose 'salt', as the body will normally reabsorb most of the 'salt' from the sweat solution back into the sweat duct as we sweat. (an adult has approx.3 million merocri By m3dodds · #56493 · 9/30/10</p>

<p>So called "hobbit" is Not a New Species. A new paper is set to re-ignite debate over the origins of so-called Homo floresiensis -- the 'hobbit' that some scientists have claimed as a new species of human. 'Hobbit' Was an Iodine-Deficient Hum By m3dodds · #56488 · 9/28/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence, Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link Marc - A third branch (A/P/H) could be one explanation for where the Ardi fit it, with A going extinct, P giving rise to the Pleistocene chimpanzee an H genus Homo also in the Pleistocene. Incidentall By m3dodds · #56487 · 9/28/10</p>
<p>Aquatic Ape Hypothesis, potential fossil evidence, Oreopithecus/Ardipithecus link Marc - It is questionable if any of these (swamp apes?) are related directly or indirectly to Homo. Oreopithecus was probably a dead end (not ancestral). Ardipithecus - the Ardi - are intriguing, t By m3dodds · #56485 · 9/27/10</p>
<p>forefoot kinematics of H.sapiens & P.paniscus. Marc - A foot adapted for swimming, is a pointless adaptation for a primate. We are primates, we evolved an adapted as primates. Aquatic mammals do not have long limbs or feet, and it is highly unlike By m3dodds · #56484 · 9/27/10</p>
<p>forefoot kinematics of H.sapiens & P.paniscus. Disagree, it is simply a plantigrade foot an arboreal climbing foot adapted for weight carrying and walking on. Evolution is the adaptation of what exists, it is not in the business of designing pain By m3dodds · #56481 · 9/26/10</p>
<p>volcanoes caused Hn extinction? Yes, Marc - No volcanoes just competition from their closest kin - AMH (Modern man/H.ss) 25,000 years ago. The Neanderthals' Last Stand http://www.spiegel.de/international/spiegel/0,1518,438562,00.htm By m3dodds · #56479 · 9/26/10</p>
<p>volcanoes caused Hn extinction? Marc - Believers in an intelligent designer and catastrophe and bottleneck enthusiasts have much in common. For them Man is either the product of some intelligent designer or the result of 10¹ catast By m3dodds · #56476 · 9/25/10</p>
<p>Falciparum malaria came from gorilla. Origin of the human malaria parasite Plasmodium falciparum in gorillas Abstract: Plasmodium falciparum is the most prevalent and lethal of the malaria parasites infecting humans, yet the origin and ev By m3dodds · #56469 · 9/22/10</p>
<p>Shrinking H.erectus. Yesterday the Journal of Human Evolution released a new paper by Rhonda Graves and colleagues, titled "Just how strapping was KNM-WT 15000?" [1]. The paper challenges almost 25-year-old estimates for By m3dodds · #56466 · 9/21/10</p>
<p>Does encephalization reflect intelligence? Encephalization is high in placental mammals and higher still in primates, an encephalization in the human lineage far exceeds that of any other species. -- Bill By m3dodds · #56465 · 9/21/10</p>
<p>buoyant gorillas. As I understand it, a dead body(human) will initially sink in the water (water instead of air in the lungs?) However, once rigor mortis begins to cease... decomposition, the break-down processes... cr By m3dodds · #56462 · 9/20/10</p>
<p>buoyant gorillas. Would agree Elaine... they do not appear anywhere as "buoyant" as humans are in the water, as they appear have negative buoyancy in water. Whereas the average human having a body density to close to t By m3dodds · #56460 · 9/20/10</p>
<p>buoyant gorillas. Elaine, You may have more success in downloading a copy of the PDF using this shortened version of the URL (link) Marc posted. http://tinyurl.com/363e2if It is about a chimpanzee and gorilla exhibit a By m3dodds · #56458 · 9/20/10</p>
<p>Yahoo Groups Makeover. Yahoo! Groups Makeover: let's clear some confusion: This is the first in a series of blog posts intended to introduce you to the makeover of Yahoo! Groups. You can consider these posts an in-depth tou By m3dodds · #56449 · 9/19/10</p>
<p>Elephant Stands on Two legs to Reach Tree. Perhaps, Marc. Perhaps an arboreal semi-aquatic ancestor, as the elephant is claimed to have had semi-aquatic ancestors in the shape of a pig sized hippo-like ancestor. Arboreals have been around for By m3dodds · #56447 · 9/17/10</p>
<p>Elephant Stands on Two legs to Reach Tree. Teetering on two legs, this elephant showed he aims high when it comes to getting a good meal. The animal wasn't daunted when faced with pulling some tasty pods from the branches of a particularly tal By m3dodds · #56445 · 9/17/10</p>
<p>A chip off the early hominin tooth. Prof. Herzl Chai of Tel Aviv University's School of Mechanical Engineering, in collaboration with scientists from George Washington University and the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technolo By m3dodds · #56444 · 9/17/10</p>
<p>H.georgicus: locomotor anatomy. Hello Rob... In terms of distance - Batumi on the Black sea coast is about 380 k from Tbilisi and Baku on the Caspian is about 280 k - as the Dmanisi site lies some 80 k south west of the capital, so By m3dodds · #56441 · 9/15/10</p>

<p>Fat Babies = Healthy Adults It seems the old nature versus nurture debate can't be won. But a new Northwestern University study of men in the Philippines makes a strong case for nurture's role in male to female differences -- su By m3dodds · #56437 · 9/14/10</p>
<p>Evolution of chameleon locomotion The Sinodelphys (earliest marsupial?) and the Eomaia (earliest placental?) from around 125 Mya may have been arboreal. Sinodelphys http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinodelphys Curiously both of these tiny By m3dodds · #56434 · 9/13/10</p>
<p>New Theory for Primate Origins Marc, As far as I understand what they are saying, they are proposing that the ancestors of NWM & OWM were more widespread at the time when the "old" continents began to break apart. Once Africa and S By m3dodds · #56433 · 9/13/10</p>
<p>Mammals Once Sunbathed in the Arctic Hippo-like Mammals Once Basked in Toasty Arctic "We go up in July each year, which is usually the most pleasant month in the Arctic, but even on a really nice year like this year, we still lost a day By m3dodds · #56430 · 9/12/10</p>
<p>H.georgicus: locomotor anatomy Hello Rob... Having had the opportunity to read what they say, I largely agree. However, can I ask why you think H.g is not ancestral to H.e? (when they were first discovered, the Dmanisi remains were By m3dodds · #56429 · 9/12/10</p>
<p>BP Would agree, Marc. We wade on two legs, simply because we walk on two legs. We wade on two legs because we have two legs and because we are primates wading on all four limbs there would present be a r By m3dodds · #56427 · 9/11/10</p>
<p>New Theory for Primate Origins This new theory offers a better explanation for the divergence of NWM and OWM. (New and Old World monkeys) Instead of the nonsensical hypotheses that NWM drifted across the S.Atlantic some 60 million By m3dodds · #56426 · 9/11/10</p>
<p>H.georgicus: locomotor anatomy Hello Rob... Perhaps consistent with the hypotheses if by 1.8 Mya H.g and H.e (their successors?) had begun to move inland and hunt. Hunting, inland hunting and eating red-meat however is inconsistent By m3dodds · #56425 · 9/10/10</p>
<p>dispersal of H.sapiens along the Indian Ocean rim Hello Silk... I tend to favour the Multi-regional explanation myself as it makes more sense than the opposing "out of Africa" explanation which explains nothing meaningful, it is just a nice theory of By m3dodds · #56421 · 9/09/10</p>
<p>bipedalism and bonobos :) Mal, The dictionary definition may not be an argument one way or the other, but... The English word "wading" simply means walking through water, in other words if you can walk on four or two legs By m3dodds · #56420 · 9/09/10</p>
<p>dispersal of H.sapiens along the Indian Ocean rim Would suggest that the evidence indicates modern Humans had reached southern Australia by 65,000 years ago, not 45,000 years ago. His recent work on the events surrounding the eruption of Toba By m3dodds · #56413 · 9/08/10</p>
<p>H.georgicus: locomotor anatomy Thanks, Marc. I have just downloaded a PDF copy of this paper. The presence of the longitudinal planar arch, increased leg length and human-like ankle morphology indicates adaptation of the foot in ho By m3dodds · #56412 · 9/08/10</p>
<p>"hobbit" not a new species? "Eckhardt said that, aside from having a tiny brain, LB1 resembles the normal people who still live on Flores in many features (such as jaws and teeth). But that tiny brain of LB1 is inside an asymmet By m3dodds · #56407 · 9/07/10</p>
<p>bipedalism and bonobos Whether you do it on four like a quadruped or two legs like a biped, wading is just walking through water. -- Bill Wading: Dictionary definition... 1. To walk in or through water or something else tha By m3dodds · #56406 · 9/06/10</p>
<p>Australopithecus sediba: "Brain Parts Found in Ancient Human Ancestor" Marc... This media hyped pile of bones they found earlier this year is just another a'pith that fell down a hole in S.Africa 1.78 Mya. Wrong time, wrong place for it to be an ancestor. INSIDE SCIENCE By m3dodds · #56404 · 9/05/10</p>
<p>bipedalism and bonobos Whether on two or four legs it is just walking through shallow water. Wading: Dictionary definition... 1. To walk in or through water or something else that similarly impedes normal movement. -- Bill By m3dodds · #56402 · 9/05/10</p>
<p>bipedalism and bonobos Walking through water William, has nothing to do with the origins of bipedalism in Man. Most primates and quadrupeds can and do walk through water, it is how they get from a. to b. when faced with a b By m3dodds · #56400 · 9/05/10</p>
<p>bipedalism and bonobos Thanks for the Ardi links, William. Ardi from 4.4 Mya is a fascinating mix of features. They had feet adapted for both upright bipedal walking and for climbing trees, it had long arms and hands for cl By m3dodds · #56398 · 9/04/10</p>

<p>bipedality: possible causes ----- Malgosia... Logically you can if make the comparison with other primates and mammals, no primate, no mammal has become bipedal by simply walking through a body By m3dodds · #56394 · 9/03/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes Marc... Are your and DD's drawings in the AAT files section? OK. They (He) had though a somewhat smaller brain in their thick skull - about 35% smaller than that of AMH (Hs). As they were habitual bip By m3dodds · #56392 · 9/03/10</p>
<p>Academic jargon... I'm not of that persuasion. No true intelligent person is. Silk... Yes, I liked the way he explained how our bipedal walking gait works so simply. Tobias managed to explain in one short paragraph what some often fail to do in a lengthy hypotheses on the subje By m3dodds · #56389 · 9/03/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes Malgosia... Our relatively large brain, is probably a consequence of a couple of advantageous gene mutations and our ancestors who foraged on the shore and in shallow waters adding a marine component By m3dodds · #56383 · 9/02/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes H.erectus probably did dive in shallow waters, probably did get ear damage diving in cold water but I am not so sure about a 'flat' skull. They had smaller brains than AMH, AMH has a 'thin' domed skull By m3dodds · #56382 · 9/02/10</p>
<p>Academic jargon... I'm not of that persuasion. No true intelligent person is. Thanks, Silk... This article by Tobias on bipedalism, is as you say a dose of common sense on the subject. Particularly like the last but one paragraph, it is an excellent description of the Human bip By m3dodds · #56379 · 9/02/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes Yes primates have that advantage over quadrupeds, but none have become bipedal by walking through water. Some Macaque monkeys can walk upright carrying their young through shallow water, some catch cr By m3dodds · #56375 · 9/01/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes Marc... Bipedalism - a bipedal gait of one form or another clearly pre-dates the acquisition of a relatively large brain in Homo... And you yourself have said several times recently that you believe t By m3dodds · #56374 · 9/01/10</p>
<p>bipedalism and bonobos Thanks, William... A good example of facultative bipedalism in Bonobos. Liked too, the video depicting a Western Gorilla effortlessly walking through shallow water and waist deep water. http://www.ark By m3dodds · #56373 · 9/01/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes Malgosia... We were bipeds long before we acquired relatively large brains, long before our ancestors walked down onto the ocean shore to forage. Most primates are capable of some form facultative bip By m3dodds · #56366 · 8/31/10</p>
<p>bipedality: possible causes A large number animal species forage in water, they have not become bipedal by doing so. Water buffalo forage in water, they spend a good part of the day submerged in water. They have not become biped By m3dodds · #56364 · 8/31/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism Marc... Birds are not related to mammals. (they probably last shared an ancestor with the ancestor of the mammals several hundred million years ago) There are no parallels: bird species are digitigrad By m3dodds · #56355 · 8/30/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism Marc, Comparison with birds are erroneous. (invalid) Primates are mammals, birds probably originated from the sauropsids (like reptiles). We don't have flat feet. Flat feet is a medical condition a co By m3dodds · #56344 · 8/29/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism Again... no bird has flat feet, birds including ostriches walk on their toes (digits of the foot). Humans - plantigrade - walk on and with the whole foot. (what some assume to be bird knees are actual By m3dodds · #56335 · 8/28/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism OK No bird has flat feet. Birds have birds feet. They "walk" on their toes. They are usually four toed an are generally have anisodactyly feet with their equivalent of the hallux facing backwards (it By m3dodds · #56333 · 8/28/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism Different divergence dates, different inheritable traits. Orang-utans diverged some several million years before the P/H divergence, the LCA would have continued to evolve over the following millions By m3dodds · #56328 · 8/27/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism Yes, we are the ape that left the forest to walk on the shore and the Moon. As in 'hunting societies'? where females get left with low status tasks. Difficult question, do we speak because we already By m3dodds · #56325 · 8/26/10</p>
<p>(shell)fish (Re: Re: Bipedalism) Marc, Would agree, for humans an omnivore diet that includes shellfish and fish (and a lot less red meat) is the healthier option. The Inuit supplemented their predominately sea-food diet with seaweed By m3dodds · #56321 · 8/26/10</p>

<p>Bipedalism Elaine... IMO I would speculate that once the ancestors of the Pleistocene chimpanzee diverged from the LCA Some 5 Mya ago they effectively became more of an arboreal species than the LCA ... and that By m3dodds · #56320 · 8/26/10</p>
<p>Bipedalism Morning Marc, Would think by now that Elaine is fully aware of my opinion of wading (walking through water like monkeys), simply put bipedalism (walking upright on two legs) has origins of its own in By m3dodds · #56314 · 8/25/10</p>
<p>When the Sea Saved Humanity (Aug.2010 issue of Scientific American) Basically, Marc, you are referring to the period, or more likely the periods in the past during which human ancestors foraged on the shore and in shallow waters and by doing so significantly increased By m3dodds · #56303 · 8/22/10</p>
<p>When the Sea Saved Humanity (Aug.2010 issue of Scientific American) Morning Marc, As I tend to take the minimalist view, can you explain what you mean by the term 'Max-aquatic' ? Would agree bipedalism is simply part and parcel of being a primate, as we only differ fr By m3dodds · #56301 · 8/22/10</p>
<p>Evidence for stone-tool-assisted consumption of bovids c 3.4 Ma Perhaps, for species that forage on the shore feeding primarily on shelled organisms. Humans (genus Homo) are definitely omnivores, H. erectus teeth are those of an omnivore. The chimpanzee is an omniv By m3dodds · #56280 · 8/17/10</p>
<p>Intelligent Orang-utans "Orangutans have repeatedly demonstrated the capacity to communicate by pantomiming, researchers say, usually when some dim-witted human just hasn't gotten the message. Combing through about 20 years By m3dodds · #56276 · 8/16/10</p>
<p>Evidence for stone-tool-assisted consumption of bovids c 3.4 Ma Probably that was the case, as its not impossible that the LCA used 'tools' as 'tools' are just extensions of the hand for an animal that uses its forelimbs to feed. Obviously our omnivore ancestors b By m3dodds · #56275 · 8/16/10</p>
<p>Evidence for stone-tool-assisted consumption of bovids c 3.4 Ma Marc, This blog from Anthropology.net is worth a read particularly this paragraph: "Many paleoanthropologists are in this mad rush to claim their precious find is the most human of hominins, so as to By m3dodds · #56273 · 8/15/10</p>
<p>The Neck's role in the Evolution of the Human Brain By deciphering the genetics in humans and fish, scientists now believe that the neck -- that little body part between your head and shoulders -- gave humans so much freedom of movement that it played By m3dodds · #56259 · 8/12/10</p>
<p>Stone Age Remains Are Britain's Earliest House The team from the Universities of Manchester and York reveal today that the home dates to at least 8,500 BC -- when Britain was part of continental Europe. The research team unearthed the 3.5 metres c By m3dodds · #56258 · 8/12/10</p>
<p>Oldest evidence of Stone Tool use and Meat-eating? These two bones from Dikika, which have been dated to roughly 3.4 million years ago, provide the oldest known evidence of stone tool use among human ancestors. Both of the cut-marked bones came from m By m3dodds · #56257 · 8/12/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: etc.. Hello Rob... Seems so for the moment. My thanks though for your help in finding a few more pieces of this ever fascinating 'puzzle'. Best regards, -- Bill By m3dodds · #56256 · 8/11/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: etc. Hello Rob... Yes, that is probably the best position to take until the 'confusion' is cleared up one way or the other. Perhaps, they were on the Ardi branch (successors to the Ardi) if as it seems lik By m3dodds · #56254 · 8/08/10</p>
<p>COMPARISON OF THE BRAIN ANATOMY OF HUMANS & CHIMPANZEES Marc Parts one to three of this essay, with the exception of the last paragraph of part three are well written an informative. However, the differences described in the first three paragraphs are not By m3dodds · #56251 · 8/05/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: etc. Hello Rob... Yes, the original title was a bit too long... Thanks - think what confused me is the claimed timing of the respective infections; I had understood baboons had been infected somewhat later By m3dodds · #56244 · 8/04/10</p>
<p>Philippines: Callao Man at least 67,000 years old Evidence has emerged that the islands comprising the Philippines could have been inhabited by humans more than a dozen millennia before the so-called Tabon Man of Palawan, long thought to be the archi By m3dodds · #56235 · 8/02/10</p>
<p>Marsupials Not From Down Under After All All living marsupials - such as wallabies, kangaroos and opossums - all originated in South America, a new genetic study suggests. Yep - the animals most famous for populating Australia actually start By m3dodds · #56234 · 8/02/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Thanks, for the link. Cannot recall, but were the monkeys (baboons, macaques) in Africa also victims of the RV prior to 3 Mya. If they were, then clearly an aerosol borne virus could have By m3dodds · #56223 · 8/01/10</p>

<p>It's all in the toes: Why OWM Change their Posture to Run "Just by looking at its limbs, you can tell that a cheetah is born to run. Not only does this felid have non-retractable claws which act like cleats on a runner's shoe - a unique feature among big cat By m3dodds · #56218 · 7/31/10</p>
<p>PNSs function? Architecture, the 'architecture of the skull' would seem a plausible explanation. Replacing those 'spaces' with bone would add to the weight of the skull, a heavier skull would perhaps also need more By m3dodds · #56217 · 7/31/10</p>
<p>Query You might find the article you are looking for in the magazine's archives... http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/archives -- Bill By m3dodds · #56206 · 7/29/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob, Not so sure, I would bet on one of Toumai's descendants as the LCA, but it is a possibility. However, I would agree with you that the MSC was a likely contributory factor if not a major fac By m3dodds · #56203 · 7/29/10</p>
<p>AAT vindicated Whether they were our direct ancestor or not, is completely irrelevant. It is clear Humans were not reduced to living in only one place. Marean's version of a garden of Eden in S.Africa where early Ma By m3dodds · #56199 · 7/28/10</p>
<p>AAT vindicated Marc. There are several contradictions in this short article, alone. Take the last sentence for example, it admits there were humans living elsewhere. I would also point out that the Neanderthals were By m3dodds · #56195 · 7/27/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Yes, though it can take some finding. Guess, I am in grumpy old man mode this morning but what I find objectionable about some of the fees they charge to access a particular paper is that By m3dodds · #56188 · 7/26/10</p>
<p>Nat. Geog. Disagree. It is an excellent article. -- Bill By m3dodds · #56186 · 7/26/10</p>
<p>Nat. Geog. Thanks for the link, Marc. It is an excellent article - the the Middle Awash in north-east Africa - is the cradle of Mankind. Not the tropics, not S.Africa. -- Bill By m3dodds · #56181 · 7/25/10</p>
<p>Nat. Geog. Thanks for the link, Marc. An excellent article on the Middle Awash - which is more the cradle of Mankind - than anywhere else in Africa. -- Bill By m3dodds · #56189 · 7/25/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... :-) Patience virtuous or otherwise can be doubly frustrating when you know the information you want is available, it is like being told to you have wait until the apple falls of the branc By m3dodds · #56174 · 7/23/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Perhaps their "improvements" to their services may to be to blame. As it would seem apart from losing their users e-mails in the nameless void, they have apparently have been 'improving' By m3dodds · #56165 · 7/19/10</p>
<p>Saadanius hijazensis: apes & OWMs split later than thought? The location of this find is on the Saudi side of the Red Sea, however 29 Mya the date of this new find, it would have been a very different Red sea, if it even existed. As at that date the fault line By m3dodds · #56163 · 7/17/10</p>
<p>Saadanius hijazensis: apes & OWMs split later than thought? Thanks, Marc. Saadanius - a mangrove dweller in Saudi-Arabia 29 Mya, is an intriguing discovery, but regrettably it does not give us a clearer picture as to why the apes diverged from the OWM's 24 Mya By m3dodds · #56156 · 7/15/10</p>
<p>NEW: Saadanius - Ancestor of the Apes Ape ancestors brought to life by fossil skull of 'Saadanius' primate The skull of a creature dubbed Saadanius helps to explain how ancient primates split into two groups - the Old World monkeys and th By m3dodds · #56151 · 7/15/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Re-posted 14.07.10: As it seems Yahoo has managed to lose another of my posts in the nameless void. Excuse the duplicate posting if the original one mysteriously re-appears from the void. By m3dodds · #56147 · 7/14/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Nor I, though I would not rule out temperate shore, possibly that of the Black or Caspian seas. As there is clear evidence that early Homo, were in the vicinity of at least one or both of By m3dodds · #56138 · 7/09/10</p>
<p>The First Britons - 800,000 years ago Earliest humans in the British isles - Homo hiedelbergensis 800,000 years ago, left their stone tools in SE England. VIDEO: Flint tools bring the first Britons to life Archaeologists explain how flint By m3dodds · #56133 · 7/08/10</p>
<p>Rhinos: Ice Age Survivors Like roe deer and red deer, rhinos were amongst the characteristic animals to inhabit Eurasia during the Ice Age. They were found across wide areas. Over the past 2.6 million years Europe has been inh By m3dodds · #56131 · 7/07/10</p>

<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Thanks, for the link to the paper. Even though the Ethiopian highlands are somewhat lower than the Tibet plateau and the Andes, there clearly has been adaption to a higher altitude, and i By m3dodds · #56125 · 7/06/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Marc Your last point is probably applicable to those who have adapted to high altitudes in the Andes in S.America, the adaption to live on the Tibet plateau differs somewhat. And I would suspect adapt By m3dodds · #56116 · 7/05/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... Would essentially agree with what you say, and only on the adaptation to higher altitudes that there may be a difference between those who adapted to life in the Andes, and those who have By m3dodds · #56109 · 7/04/10</p>
<p>A dolphin's inner ear canal system is the size of a mouse's. Why? Would agree... it is probably meaningless under the waves, other than to tell you what is the right way when swimming. A sense of balance probably applies more to terrestrial species and to the birds, By m3dodds · #56105 · 7/04/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Without that chance [gene mutation] transposition in Moroto some 20 Mya there would have been no gibbons to swing through the trees, no gorillas, no chimpanzees in the forest and no humans. Moroto was By m3dodds · #56090 · 7/03/10</p>
<p>A dolphin's inner ear canal system is the size of a mouse's. Why? Marc, Why would cetaceans need sophisticated SCC? Like fish they are immersed in water, an like fish all they need to know is if they are floating the right way up. -- Bill By m3dodds · #56089 · 7/03/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Hello Rob... What some think of as an 'adaption' for 'endurance running' could in reality, simply be a human adaption for living at higher altitudes. IMO Human hair loss, or more likely a change to th By m3dodds · #56088 · 7/03/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Mutations - are random. Mutations - are caused by transposons, viruses, radiation and probably errors that occur during DNA replication. And of those about 70/75% will have damaging effects, the remai By m3dodds · #56084 · 7/02/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years Would completely disagree and say the mutation, the tranposition preceded locomotor change among the apes. For example: compared to Moroto - the older Proconsul [25.Mya] was monkey-like it moved and c By m3dodds · #56081 · 7/02/10</p>
<p>Gene Mutation: Tibetan Adaption to High Altitude lif in less than 3000 years "This is the fastest genetic change ever observed in humans," said Rasmus Nielsen, UC Berkeley professor of integrative biology, who led the statistical analysis. "For such a very strong change, a lot By m3dodds · #56077 · 7/02/10</p>
<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient Marc Proconsul was probably neither monkey or ape, as it lived not long after the apes split from the OWM. [OWM-apes perhaps split 25-24 Mya] It probably climbed like a monkey because its limb proport By m3dodds · #56060 · 6/29/10</p>
<p>Chimpanzee Gangs Kill for Land Chimp-on-chimp attacks in the wild are very common, especially among small packs of males on patrol. Now research suggests the motive for these crimes is to gain territory. To understand this violence By m3dodds · #56058 · 6/28/10</p>
<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient Not so certain, Marc. Proconsul 23 Mya, a couple of million years before Moroto, still had a number of monkey-like features and it still climbed trees like a monkey. While other animals may occasional By m3dodds · #56057 · 6/28/10</p>
<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient Marc No doubt they were, but they were also hominin species that walked upright millions of years ago in open forest habitat. Primitive? They were simply hominina adapted to the habitat of the day the By m3dodds · #56045 · 6/27/10</p>
<p>Airsacs & buoyancy Marc The hyoid bones you mention, are not the only ones to have been recovered from fossils. "The Atapuerca SH hyoids are humanlike in both their morphology and dimensions" -- Bill Human hyoid bones f By m3dodds · #56044 · 6/27/10</p>
<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient Marc, Whatever it was, taken together with the Ardi, it appears to indicate that a bipedal walking was pretty common among early hominins in open woodland habitats. In Modern Humans, who give birth to By m3dodds · #56035 · 6/26/10</p>
<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient Marc, This graphic image of the differences, between "lucy", a chimpanzee, a modern human and the new find "big man" is intriguing... Surprising Similarity: http://media.cleveland.com/science_impact/p By m3dodds · #56033 · 6/25/10</p>
<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient It is an intriguing find Marc, and it seems to confirm that Ethiopia & Afar in the terms of number significant fossils found in that part of Africa that it is the "cradle of Mankind". I particularly l By m3dodds · #56027 · 6/23/10</p>

<p>NEW Early Hominid Skeleton Confirms Human-Like Walking Is Ancient Walking upright 3.6 million years ago. Human-like Walking is Ancient Cleveland Museum of Natural History Curator and Head of Physical Anthropology Dr. Yohannes Haile-Selassie led an international tea By m3dodds · #56020 · 6/22/10</p>
<p>Cata- vs Platyrhini Marc, Birds are mostly polychromatic, some like owls and parrots are said to be dichromatic. Would have thought reptiles would be monochromatic. Probably the only time the were 'aquatic' would have been By m3dodds · #56018 · 6/21/10</p>
<p>Cata- vs Platyrhini Marc, Think you have left trichromatic colour vision, a change that brought the eyes closer together and diurnality of your list of differences in the Catarrhini. Humans are also a member of the Catar By m3dodds · #56008 · 6/20/10</p>
<p>Savanna fantast claims erectus lived like Bushmen Agree, apart from anything else Panthera Leo, the lion, first appears in the fossil record around 750,000 to 800,000 years ago in western Africa, from there it spread northwards into Eurasia and Asia. By m3dodds · #55974 · 6/15/10</p>
<p>Humans in the Philippines 67,000 years ago Humans in the Philippines 67,000 years ago http://averyremotepreperiodindeed.blogspot.com/2010/06/humans-in-philippines-67000-8#92; &#92; years-ago.html Not sure the blog author is writing about Modern H By m3dodds · #55972 · 6/15/10</p>
<p>Audacity: Rejection and Ridicule "If you disagree with conventional wisdom and the data are on your side, then you've got to persist. If on the other hand, you have a crackpot idea and the data are on the other side, you have to not By m3dodds · #55971 · 6/15/10</p>
<p>Hominid paleoenvironments were hot..hot..hot For someone who is inactive, acclimatised, an spends their days sunbathing and their night sleeping in an air condition hotel - probably not. At around 27.C the body is no longer able to radiate to co By m3dodds · #55965 · 6/13/10</p>
<p>Hominid paleoenvironments were hot..hot..hot Marc, If correct this study would indicate humans did not evolve in a hot habitat. Humans appear to function best in a tp that is somewhat below their core body heat. At 27-32.C the tp becomes uncomfo By m3dodds · #55962 · 6/13/10</p>
<p>The Economist: Diet and the evolution of the brain Dr Crawford thinks that a shortage of DHA is a long-term evolutionary theme. The molecule is most famously found in fatty fish. He suggests this might explain why, for example, dolphins have brains th By m3dodds · #55952 · 6/11/10</p>
<p>Economist and Ridley Elaine, It is a number of years now since Dr Crawford made the now obvious link between diet and the development, health and the evolution of the human brain. [QUOTE] Dr Crawford thinks that a shortag By m3dodds · #55951 · 6/11/10</p>
<p>Cave yields oldest known leather footwear This site, has an excellent picture of the shoe in question (click on the image, for a close-up shot of the shoe). Scientists Find 5,500-Year-Old Preserved Shoe In Cave http://www.npr.org/templates/st By m3dodds · #55948 · 6/10/10</p>
<p>Cave yields oldest known leather footwear A new find has given archaeologists a rare foothold on Copper Age life. Excavations of an Armenian cave have uncovered the oldest known leather shoe, a slip-on, lace-up model from roughly 5,500 years By m3dodds · #55947 · 6/10/10</p>
<p>Diet of terrestrial & aquatic animals 1.95 Ma You would have got better result if you had binged 'aquatic ape theory', Marc. This AAT group is listed the first ten results, unfortunately as does Moore's site. (he's said nothing new for years - bu By m3dodds · #55944 · 6/08/10</p>
<p>Diet of terrestrial & aquatic animals 1.95 Ma Used to use google, Marc. However I was persuaded to give Bing a try last year. Now I use Bing for searches. Bing http://www.bing.com/?FORM=Z9FD1 Yes, that was a typo. The new date is still not used b By m3dodds · #55937 · 6/07/10</p>
<p>Diet of terrestrial & aquatic animals 1.95 Ma Binged it for the new geol.definition. (I don't use google) The geo.guys may have changed it, but it has not been adopted fully yet, many still use 1.18 Mya for the start of the Pleistocene. The new 2 By m3dodds · #55934 · 6/06/10</p>
<p>Diet of terrestrial & aquatic animals 1.95 Ma Would disagree, Marc. The Pliocene saw the divergence of the ancestors of Pan and Homo, and it would have had a key role in shaping human evolutionary history of the human animal. The Pleistocene enco By m3dodds · #55929 · 6/05/10</p>
<p>levend blond bier Yes, pils (pilsner) is a type of pale lager (beer). Beck's (German), Heineken, Grolsch (Dutch?) and Stella Artois (Belgian) to name a few of the better known ones. -- Bill By m3dodds · #55923 · 6/02/10</p>
<p>levend blond bier Google Translate: http://translate.google.com/# "levend blond bier / bière blonde vivante" Dutch to English = live lager French to English = lager alive -- Bill By m3dodds · #55921 · 6/02/10</p>
<p>Diet of terrestrial & aquatic animals 1.95 Ma Thanks Marc, It confirms my opinion that aquatic sourced foods that favoured the development and growth of the human brain were already in the diet of a predecessor to H.erectus - in other words our s By m3dodds · #55919 · 6/02/10</p>

<p>English Neandertals A University of Southampton archaeologist and Oxford Archaeology have found evidence that Neanderthals were living in Britain at the start of the last ice age, 40,000 years earlier than previously tho By m3dodds · #55918 · 6/02/10</p>
<p>The savanna hypotheses is gobbledeygook. Gobbledeygook: Talk or writing that is wordy, pompous and largely incomprehensible or meaningless. -- Bill By m3dodds · #55912 · 5/31/10</p>
<p>Homo gautengensis Marc, Probably, an a'pith. This so-called ancestor (A.gautengensis) was not only someone's lunch, it was around at the same time as that one they found down a hole in S.Africa (A.sediba) that they wer By m3dodds · #55911 · 5/30/10</p>
<p>Response to Comment on the Paleobiology and Classification of Ardipithecus rami Marc, Divergence dates (P/H) do converge on a period around the start of the Pliocene (5.3 Mya). Ar.ramidus at 4.4 Mya is pretty close to that date. Ardipithecus kadabba (5 Mya) could pre-date it. Res By m3dodds · #55907 · 5/30/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Rob, I find the term AMH more acceptable as it is applicable to all extant (currently existing) humans. (it does not exclude anyone) Thanks, for the link. There does not appear to any reason why By m3dodds · #55904 · 5/29/10</p>
<p>Response to Comment on the Paleobiology and Classification of Ardipithecus rami REBUTTAL: Response to Comment on the Paleobiology and Classification of Ardipithecus ramidus Tim D. White, Gen Suwa, C. Owen Lovejoy We assigned Ardipithecus to the Hominidae based on numerous dental, By m3dodds · #55903 · 5/29/10</p>
<p>Out of the Woods for 'Ardi': Early Human Habitat Was Savanna Marc, It seems to be little more than a desperate attempt to shore-up a discredited hypotheses. The "savannah hypotheses". What's the link with the Anhingas? An odd-ball among water birds, an old bird By m3dodds · #55902 · 5/29/10</p>
<p>Out of the Woods for 'Ardi': Early Human Habitat Was Savanna Ardipithecus Ramidus Versus The Savannah Hypothesis. http://www.scientificblogging.com/science_20/ardipithecus_ramidus_versus_savannah_hypothesis Ardipithecus Ram By m3dodds · #55898 · 5/28/10</p>
<p>Out of the Woods for 'Ardi': Early Human Habitat Was Savanna Ardipithecus ramidus -- a purported human ancestor that was dubbed Science magazine's 2009 "Breakthrough of the Year" -- is coming under fire from scientists who say there is scant evidence for her di By m3dodds · #55897 · 5/28/10</p>
<p>Humans: Why They Triumphed Mark, Ridley's notion of collective "intelligence" is a little too simplistic. (but no doubt, it sells "books") It is the insight of the individual that has made the greatest contribution. It is extre By m3dodds · #55896 · 5/28/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Rob, Perhaps, the reason the phrase 'the modern package' has not gained a wider acceptance is the term 'package'. It sounds cold and inhuman, a term more at home in the cold and calculating worl By m3dodds · #55892 · 5/27/10</p>
<p>Genetics of High Altitude Life "Almost every biological anthropology text-book I've ever looked at has described the adaptations of human populations to the environments they occupy. Examples they give are the short stalky Inuit ad By m3dodds · #55883 · 5/25/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Rob, Scientifically, the term 'human' is applicable to the entire genus Homo. Homo, Homo sapiens sapiens, Human and Man can be said to have the same meaning. The word 'human' itself is from Lati By m3dodds · #55882 · 5/24/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Rob, Still not sure I understand the point Nancy and yourself are making regards the aboriginal population of Australia. As both the original authors of this research and others have pointed out By m3dodds · #55880 · 5/22/10</p>
<p>The Fishy Origins of Humans Revealed Humans have hardy prehistoric fish ancestors to thank for paving the way to their eventual evolution, a new study suggests. About 360 million years ago a mass extinction event hit the reset button on By m3dodds · #55879 · 5/22/10</p>
<p>Was Seafood Brain Food in Human Evolution? "Humans can eat just about anything. This is, of course, not because we have the physiology to consume anything, but because we have the intellectual capacity and technology to make almost anything or By m3dodds · #55878 · 5/22/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Yes, I would agree that has been the way of things down through the ages - either by assimilating or wiping out those who are different: may it be a tribal group, a city or an entire nation. --Bill By m3dodds · #55876 · 5/21/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Rob, Yes it is a weakness in their argument. Nonetheless the 'great leap forward' as anthropologists call it happened around 40,000 years ago. Are We Still Evolving? http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova By m3dodds · #55875 · 5/21/10</p>

<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Rob, As I mentioned to Nancy, I took a look at the what Lahn (Bruce T. Lahn) and his research team had to say on the timing. In one quote, they say: [QUOTE] Their statistical analysis indicated By m3dodds · #55869 · 5/20/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Hello Nancy, Had another look, at what Lahn (Bruce T. Lahn) and his research team had to say on timing in their original news release on their research. They report that with microcephalin, a new allele By m3dodds · #55867 · 5/20/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? IMO it had little to do with numbers, and had more do with language. When words had only one or so meanings (as in a non-tonal language) humanity 'progressed'. Agree. It is a futile argument. (though, By m3dodds · #55865 · 5/19/10</p>
<p>Oil and water, fur mats and hair booms. From DD: A YouTube video on how hair & pet fur can be recycled into oil spill absorbers, and used to mop up oil spills such as in the current massive oil spill of Florida: http://www.youtube.com/watch By m3dodds · #55862 · 5/19/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Perhaps Nancy, it was dumb luck. Then again maybe not, as it is bit curious that only in the last 40,000 years, particularly the last 10,000 years has humanity changed beyond recognition. As this was By m3dodds · #55861 · 5/18/10</p>
<p>Cognitive change 40,000 years ago made us Human? Wynn and Coolidge apply the theory of cognitive archaeology to their hypothesis that it was a marked change in human cognitive ability that made it possible for Homo sapiens to displace H. neanderhale By m3dodds · #55859 · 5/18/10</p>
<p>FW: Human Brain Evolution. By m3dodds · #55858 · 5/16/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Yes, about awake creatures. Humans, especially human babies can not sleep in water. OK One of these is a medium sized primate, with a relatively large brain. Two are small furry semi-aquatic (fresh-wa By m3dodds · #55854 · 5/16/10</p>
<p>author? Marc, It is similar too if not the same as the anti-AAT article at Wikipedia, if not more so. -- Bill [QUOTE] "Comparing human morphology to that of other mammals requires one to ignore all the known By m3dodds · #55850 · 5/16/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Yes, the growth cycles of both human body and head hair appear to have been modified. Facial and scalp hair grow for a longer period. (90% of head hair will be in the growth phase of the cycle, growin By m3dodds · #55843 · 5/15/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Marc, By modifying, the growth cycle of a particular type of body, head and facial hair? Head hair, scalp hair seems to have be subjected to some sort of selection. Possibly sexual selection in some c By m3dodds · #55835 · 5/14/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Would it not depend on long we have been a relatively hairless species? Sleeping - nests, ground nests (on the shore?) like gorilla in the forest, are a good possibility. Sleeping in water is unlikely By m3dodds · #55832 · 5/13/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Agree. Perhaps sub-tropical, or 10 north 10 south of the equator (north or south of the equatorial forests, savanna). Clothing is not normally water repellent, bare skin dries quick in the right tempe By m3dodds · #55828 · 5/13/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Basically, because they are two entirely different adaptive responses by the body. One (being relative hairless) is possibly a adaptation for thermoregulating the human body, or perhaps to facilitate By m3dodds · #55824 · 5/12/10</p>
<p>Neandertals: Kissing Cousins. And the results stoke the imagination, for they provide more evidence for something that has long been suspected: Neanderthals are not just a quirky sideshow in human evolution, but an intimate part o By m3dodds · #55822 · 5/12/10</p>
<p>Human skin pigmentation. Would seem Humans originated somewhere outside of the tropics, or were living outside of the tropics when they became relatively hairless. It is unlikely they would have become relatively hairless and By m3dodds · #55821 · 5/12/10</p>
<p>Hn genome. 825,000 ka Think they mean here they date, at which the LCA of both Neandertals and Hs diverged from the N.African ancestor. (H.ergaster?) Whereas 440,000 ka or so date, is the one at which Neandertal By m3dodds · #55816 · 5/11/10</p>
<p>Hn genome. Yes, they are among ones Hs has acquired since the LCA we shared with the Neandertals. Hs is said to have acquired 689 new gene duplicates since the LCA we shared with P. Acquired 689 new an lost 86 w By m3dodds · #55814 · 5/10/10</p>

<p>Hn genome Still reading the paper, after a quick glance at it yesterday (lots of detail in it). Marc, Collectively these four genes are said to be involved in cognitive ability. If they malfunction, they can ca By m3dodds · #55810 · 5/09/10</p>
<p>A Draft Sequence of the Neandertal Genome A Draft Sequence of the Neandertal Genome Neandertals, the closest evolutionary relatives of present-day humans, lived in large parts of Europe and western Asia before disappearing 30,000 years ago. W By m3dodds · #55806 · 5/08/10</p>
<p>John Hawks: NEANDERTALS LIVE! 'present-day people have Neandertal ancestors' "Richard Green and colleagues report on the genome, demonstrating very convincingly that present-day people have Neandertal ancestors. It is not entirely By m3dodds · #55805 · 5/08/10</p>
<p>Hn - Close cousins Thanks Marc, Hannon and Pääbo seem to be confirming that Hn and Hs not only had a common ancestor but are closely related, very closely related. There are surprisingly few differences in H.sapiens and By m3dodds · #55797 · 5/07/10</p>
<p>To Split a Species Perhaps no one does, as it looks like geographical separation in some cases may not stop a species breeding, as a new genetic study of a lizard species that had been isolated on different islands for By m3dodds · #55791 · 5/05/10</p>
<p>How Important Is Geographical Isolation in Speciation? A genetic study of island lizards shows that even those that have been geographically isolated for many millions of years have not evolved into separate species as predicted by conventional evolutiona By m3dodds · #55789 · 5/05/10</p>
<p>To Split a Species Speciation - a combination of geographical isolation and ecological speciation? Ecological speciation the reason for the split, geographical isolation - the time required - for them to become two dist By m3dodds · #55788 · 5/05/10</p>
<p>To Split a Species Marc, Isopatrical? do you mean ecological speciation? Ecological speciation - the animal finding a new fruit, the animal finding a new strategy to deter predation, the animal that finds a new niche to By m3dodds · #55787 · 5/05/10</p>
<p>To Split a Species To split a species, Mayr called for a geographic barrier. A mountain or a glacier might do, for instance, for a butterfly. That's geographical speciation, does it work? An animal finds a new fruit to By m3dodds · #55783 · 5/04/10</p>
<p>OH-8 foot adult Zinjanthropus is probably a 'he' (the blogger) The quote was from his blog: How old was the Olduvai Hominid? A Primate of Modern Aspect (blog) http://zinjanthropus.wordpress.com/2010/04/23/how-old-was By m3dodds · #55781 · 5/02/10</p>
<p>Tim White as one of Time Magazine's 2010 top of 100 influential people?? :-D That excerpt Marc, also demonstrates why Time is no longer the influential publication it once was. -- Bill By m3dodds · #55780 · 5/01/10</p>
<p>OH-8 foot adult "Instead, we have a fully adult hominid (probably Homo habilis) who was eaten by a crocodile! When I teach, I think it's fun to talk about all of the evidence for predation on hominids that exists in By m3dodds · #55777 · 5/01/10</p>
<p>Homo incognitus Thanks, Marc This new piece of the puzzle is intriguing, if they are correct in thinking the Denisova hominins diverged just over a million years ago. It could mean that around a million years ago the By m3dodds · #55776 · 4/30/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos Perhaps Elaine, on the other hand gorilla diverged from the LCA around 8 million years ago, around 3 million years before the ancestors of Homo diverged from those of chimpanzee. So in a sense it is t By m3dodds · #55767 · 4/29/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos Elaine, I would speculate they were (the LCA) part-time climbers an part-time bipeds (part-time foraging on the ground and in the water like gorilla, does today) (Ardi 4.4 million years ago, was forag By m3dodds · #55764 · 4/28/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos Elaine, The same could be said of ourselves and chimpanzee. Why did the LCA come down from the trees to forage on the ground? Why did the chimpanzee ancestor return to the trees becoming a knuckle-wal By m3dodds · #55759 · 4/27/10</p>
<p>Bonobos walking upright in video Impressive video, William. Of Bonobos confidentially walking upright on two feet. As is this one of a monkey walking on two feet. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BL_SjngmnO8&feature=related Wonder why By m3dodds · #55757 · 4/27/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos Yes the phrase usually means mostly guesswork, but the Eomaia fossil from north east China, is remarkable... in the amount of detail that has been preserved from a 125 Mya. Image of the fossil: http:// By m3dodds · #55754 · 4/26/10</p>

<p>Kangaroos Got a partial answer to that question from Answer.com: There are 336 species of marsupials in the world. There are 95 opossums, 6 shrew opossums, the Monito del Monte, 2 mulgaras, the Kowari, the Litt By m3dodds · #55750 · 4/26/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos The earliest fossil of a marsupial (the Chinese 'opossum') is from northeast China more than a 100 million years ago. Like its placental counterpart, it is thought to have been an arboreal (about the By m3dodds · #55749 · 4/26/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos Life-style of the Tree Kangaroos? BBC Nature has a brilliant video of tree-kangaroos in New Guinea, where they have adapted to a niche usually taken by monkeys... note their short limbs (for scrambling By m3dodds · #55747 · 4/26/10</p>
<p>Kangaroos The tree kangaroos, are said to have 'returned' to the trees to become an arboreal again 7.5 Mya. (like chimpanzee? after the P/H split) See: PDF Chart: Kangaroo Evolution with a focus on Tree Kangaro By m3dodds · #55742 · 4/25/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers Ursids - polar bears are strong swimmers, some have been tracked continuously swimming for 100 Km at a time. Like humans, polar bears use their front paws (wide paws/hands) and also like humans the hi By m3dodds · #55737 · 4/24/10</p>
<p>Hominide fossielen (in Dutch) Marc The most interesting two on this list - are Atapuerca.5 and Sangiran.17 ... Sangiran.17 (Java) could be as old KNM-ER 3733 (Koobi Fora) at 1.7 Mya. Were H.erectus origins in Java... Some argue th By m3dodds · #55736 · 4/24/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers Tend: to be disposed or inclined in action, operation, or effect to do something So most arboreal species will shun open space, but there will be some exceptions. (humans ex-arboreals favoured at firs By m3dodds · #55732 · 4/23/10</p>
<p>Human Gait Adapted for Efficient Walking They'll never get it in a million years! -- Bill By m3dodds · #55731 · 4/23/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers For swimming? Humans have (8) wrist bones. Chimpanzees (and bonobos) are the ones that have k.walking adaptations (special features such as - bony ridges - to prevent the wrist from over-bending) Gori By m3dodds · #55730 · 4/23/10</p>
<p>Human Gait Adapted for Efficient Walking "Humans, other great apes and bears are among the few animals that step first on the heel when walking, and then roll onto the ball of the foot and toes. Now, a University of Utah study shows the adva By m3dodds · #55725 · 4/22/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers Why would an arboreal become cursorial? arboreal species tend to be species of the forest, not open grassland. A cursorial species is a 'runner', the horse is a cursorial. Cursorials are species of op By m3dodds · #55724 · 4/22/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers ----- Why do think that, Marc? -- Bill By m3dodds · #55720 · 4/21/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers All it is saying Marc, is that our ancestors lost the ability to climb like a chimpanzee when they became habitual bipeds. Bird ancestors had legs long before birds had wings, and some bird species ha By m3dodds · #55711 · 4/21/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers It would appear to be the most likely scenario, it or some variation of it, Elaine. Yes, it appears Gorilla and chimpanzee evolved k'walking independently. Gorilla k'walking differs from that of chimp By m3dodds · #55710 · 4/21/10</p>
<p>Dorsiflexion: Early humans were poor climbers "Our ancient human ancestors traded in the ability to climb trees for the power to walk on two legs, but it is unclear when this happened in evolutionary time. A new study could help pin down the timi By m3dodds · #55705 · 4/20/10</p>
<p>BP: wading in shallow water? Perhaps Marc, where H lacks dorsiflexion is in the foot(ankle), not the hand(wrist). Adult humans can crawl, even palm-walk on all fours on dorsiflexed hands, but they can not climb a tree like a chim By m3dodds · #55704 · 4/20/10</p>
<p>BP: wading in shallow water? Apologies, Elaine, I too should have made the obvious connection between the ability to dorsiflex the hand, a crawling baby and palm-walking. Humans can clearly dorsiflex the hands, we are not like P By m3dodds · #55701 · 4/19/10</p>
<p>BP: wading in shallow water? Yes, a good broad 'paddle' for swimming... Orang-tans, gibbons and chimpanzee have narrower hands gorilla has broad hands - but shorter fingers. Narrow hands indicate climbing? long fingers, branch han By m3dodds · #55698 · 4/19/10</p>
<p>'Java Man' takes age to extremes "New age estimates for Homo erectus fossils on the Indonesian island of Java have physical anthropologists scratching their crania. After convincing most of their colleagues that H. erectus may have p By m3dodds · #55695 · 4/18/10</p>

<p>BP: wading in shallow water? That could be plantarflexion Elaine, applied to the hand. Think most people can touch their wrist (underside) with the tips of the fingers. Dorsiflexion can be likened to raising the sole of foot of t By m3dodds · #55694 · 4/18/10</p>
<p>BP: wading in shallow water? Marc, Using a keyboard incorrectly can lead to RSI, one of the causes - typing with the hands held in the dorsiflexed position. (additional strain on the tendons?) Perhaps oranges, and certainly gibbon By m3dodds · #55691 · 4/18/10</p>
<p>BP: wading in shallow water? Marc Wading is a complete irrelevance when it comes to bipedalism as it amounts to little more than walking through water. Something even monkeys can do... on two legs. On the other hand while it was By m3dodds · #55685 · 4/18/10</p>
<p>Supervolcano: How humanity survived its darkest hour "The disaster is particularly significant since it occurred at a crucial period in human prehistory - when Neanderthals and other hominins roamed much of Asia and Europe, and around the time our direc By m3dodds · #55676 · 4/16/10</p>
<p>Ugandapithecus vs Proconsul Marc, some the sites for Proconsul (P.Africanus?) in Kenya are said to date from 24 Mya ... that would place it pretty close to the time the apes diverged from OWM ... was Proconsul the LCA of the ape By m3dodds · #55675 · 4/15/10</p>
<p>A.sediba etc. What a load of dumb hyperbole! Wrong place, wrong time, wrong species ... It's no ancestor! -- Bill By m3dodds · #55674 · 4/15/10</p>
<p>A. sediba? ... Scientists pour scorn on claims for a new species Scientists today - poured scorn on claims that newly-discovered fossil remains were those of a new species of human ancestor. They hailed the discovery of the skeletal remains of an infant and adult f By m3dodds · #55668 · 4/13/10</p>
<p>A.sediba "I am inclined toward an alternative interpretation. The reason there weren't chimpanzees in East Africa in the Pliocene is not that they were stuck in the West African rain forests. The reason is ins By m3dodds · #55667 · 4/13/10</p>
<p>A.sediba Bahrelghazali is probably a sub-species of afarensis, garhi maybe, but anamensis is unlikely to have been. John Hawks speculated in a blog about five or six years ago that the ancestor of today's chim By m3dodds · #55663 · 4/12/10</p>
<p>A.sediba A number of these are just a few fragments of bone, they could simply be evidence of two or more Australopithecus species changing over time. (A.anamensis an A.bahrelghazali for example are little mor By m3dodds · #55653 · 4/11/10</p>
<p>NATURE: Claim over 'human ancestor' sparks furore What, if anything, is Australopithecus sediba? John Hawks (blog http://johnhawks.net/weblog/fossils/sediba/malapa-berger-description-2010.html) "The Rift Valley and South African cave systems may have By m3dodds · #55647 · 4/10/10</p>
<p>Begin Pleistocene 2.6 rather than 1.8 Ma? More consistent, as it now covers a period of climate change and repeated glaciation. (including the last glaciation, that saw the demise of the Neanderthals) -- Bill By m3dodds · #55644 · 4/10/10</p>
<p>NATURE: Claim over 'human ancestor' sparks furore And next to no media coverage. Media hype about it being a possible ancestor to Man, gets lot more coverage. Nothing remotely Human, Marc. Though (assuming they have the entire skeleton, including the By m3dodds · #55643 · 4/10/10</p>
<p>A.sediba :-D Could it be a sub-species of A.africanus? A.africanus sediba. Chimpanzee is said to have split into three distinct species, due to their lack of ability to swim. (swim the Congo river) Dates for t By m3dodds · #55642 · 4/10/10</p>
<p>A.sediba Would that still be a possibility 2.5 - 3.0 million years after the ancestors of H and P split? (P/H divergence 4.5 - 5.0 million years ago) -- Bill By m3dodds · #55636 · 4/09/10</p>
<p>NATURE: Claim over 'human ancestor' sparks furore "A team from the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, has revealed two remarkably well preserved hominin fossils aged just under two million years old. The fossils were disco By m3dodds · #55634 · 4/09/10</p>
<p>A.sediba It's just another australopithecus, Marc. And it may not be even a new species, as the claim is disputed. NATURE [quote] "Both Grine and White are critical of the fact that most of the diagnosis of A. By m3dodds · #55633 · 4/09/10</p>
<p>A.sediba c 1.9 Ma, Malapa cave: apith-like climbing, 420 cc An unlikely candidate for the "missing-link", Marc. A item on this find in the LA Times mentions the female and perhaps her youngster fell into the pit while out "hunting" on the African plain, or whi By m3dodds · #55628 · 4/08/10</p>
<p>Colin Groves 2008 "Extended Family: Long-Lost Cousins. A Personal Look at the History of Primatology" By m3dodds · #55621 · 4/07/10</p>

<p>Sequence of aquarboreal, diving & post-aquatic innovations? Marc, 0. Split from monkeys(OWM) 23-25 Mya. (monkey/ape split) 1. Large bodied, tailless after the split from the monkeys. 3. Mortopith: change to the spine 20Mya (perhaps the last stage, in tail loss By m3dodds · #55615 · 4/05/10</p>
<p>Fossil could rewrite human evolution Tabloid 'science' journalists ... Guess they can not say much as there is said to be an embargo on what has been found until later this week. (an the fossil s said to be still embedded in the rock) Th By m3dodds · #55614 · 4/05/10</p>
<p>Malapa: New Fossil from cave is a 'missing link' Marc, Every fossil found, is always the 'missing link' and always wrong. This one, they claim is the 'link' between the a'piths and the habilis. At around 2.Mya it would have been living at the same t By m3dodds · #55607 · 4/04/10</p>
<p>Malapa: New Fossil from cave is a 'missing link' It is thought the new fossil will be identified as a species that fits somewhere between australopithecus and Homo habilis. [quote] The skeleton, which is almost complete despite being 2m years old, i By m3dodds · #55603 · 4/04/10</p>
<p>Human brain got bigger by accident :-D Agree a 100% on Colin Blakemore, Elaine. Blakemore is also apparently a little confused, he appears to be linking the overall size of the human to a genetic mutation that is said to have occurred 40,0 By m3dodds · #55602 · 4/04/10</p>
<p>Early Homo: Possible Routes out of Africa Disagree, Marc Dmanisi (1.77 Mya) and Riwat (1.9/2.00 Mya) could only have been reached overland (by walking). It is both illogical and a contradiction to say H.erectus could have quickly dispersed al By m3dodds · #55601 · 4/04/10</p>
<p>Early Homo: Possible Routes out of Africa Marc, Inland is the more likely, up through the Levant to Dmanisi. The Jordan valley today is home to Jordan the Dead sea. Prior to three million years ago the Jordan and Dead sea were regularly flood By m3dodds · #55597 · 4/03/10</p>
<p>Early Homo: Possible Routes out of Africa OK, Marc. The blog was essentially about how Homo may have left north Africa (assuming an African origin). But, it is equally applicable to how they may have entered north Africa from Eurasia. [quote] By m3dodds · #55593 · 4/03/10</p>
<p>Early Homo: Possible Routes out of Africa Agree, glaciation was a mainly a feature of the Pleistocene. The current Holocene period is a little warmer. Homo, Marc. The Pliocene saw the emergence of Homo, the Pleistocene - genus Homo. Looking a By m3dodds · #55589 · 4/02/10</p>
<p>Early Homo: Possible Routes out of Africa Overall, the climate began to cool throughout the late Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene, the latter period being one of repeated glaciation up until the present. Not so sure, as the evidence would say By m3dodds · #55587 · 4/01/10</p>
<p>Early Homo: Possible Routes out of Africa The Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary presents a period of transformation in human evolution. This is a period after which it is clear that early humans are using subsistence strategies that can be charac By m3dodds · #55584 · 3/31/10</p>
<p>Another query Works as a sort of one way valve, protecting the nasal passages during swallowing. But as you say Elaine, it does not act to protect the lungs from water entering the body through the nasal passages . By m3dodds · #55574 · 3/30/10</p>
<p>Another query You are correct, Elaine. Velum is synonymous with soft-palate (or muscular palate). An it is muscle (muscle fibres, sheathed in a mucous membrane). All (or most?) vertebrate animals have one [quote] V By m3dodds · #55572 · 3/30/10</p>
<p>KWing // etc. That k-walking evolved twice after the G/P/H LCA, seems a little self evident in that Gorilla and chimpanzee do not use the same k-walking technique - intriguing though that both species evolved k-wal By m3dodds · #55569 · 3/29/10</p>
<p>H.altaicus mtDNA Agree Marc, that the floresiensis could have evolved from some a'pith-like hominid that left north Africa some considerable time ago, or independently in some hominid line that emerged in east Asia. B By m3dodds · #55565 · 3/28/10</p>
<p>H.altaicus mtDNA Agree somewhat, Marc. However, with the new find (if confirmed) - x-woman - from central Asia, caution would say we can not rule out an a'pith or a'pith like hominid being found outside of Africa. Do By m3dodds · #55560 · 3/27/10</p>
<p>man's early ancestors are pictured together for the first time Thanks, Edward. Putting a face to what could and what could not have been possible ancestor, makes a difference to what is little more than a few bones and speculation. Intriguingly the only one that By m3dodds · #55559 · 3/27/10</p>
<p>Swimming Orang-Utans This the same lot of orang-utans that were pictured going for a swim last year? Pictures from last summer of swimming orang-utans. (the first pictured - looks real pissed-off with the notion of going By m3dodds · #55556 · 3/26/10</p>

<p>Homo incognitus Homo heidelbergensis is closer to 600,000 - perhaps 800,000 years ago, possibly 1.3 Mya - if H.ancestor is actually H.heidelbergensis. (early H.heidelbergensis?) -- Bill By m3dodds · #55555 · 3/26/10</p>
<p>H.altaicus mtDNA Yes, it should have its own name, if it proves to be a distinct species, Marc. However, there is a tendency among PAs to slap a name on something, before there is sufficient evidence that is a distinct By m3dodds · #55548 · 3/26/10</p>
<p>H.altaicus mtDNA H.altaicus ... Is it officially Homo altaicus, Marc? (thought they were waiting for more evidence) New Scientist - are calling it x-woman. Would suspect it would have had to been earlier than 1.9 Mya By m3dodds · #55546 · 3/25/10</p>
<p>Ancient DNA suggests new hominid line Ancient DNA suggests new hominid line Genetic data unveil a shadowy, previously unknown Stone Age ancestor [quote] A new member of the human evolutionary family has been proposed for the first time ba By m3dodds · #55542 · 3/25/10</p>
<p>mtDNA Marc, If correct, this makes nonsense of the half-baked notion that 'modern' humans left Africa only once 50,000 years ago to replace their alleged more 'primitive' predecessors. "Anthropologists hav By m3dodds · #55541 · 3/25/10</p>
<p>Evidence indicates humans' early tree-dwelling ancestors were also bipedal "The relative toe depths of the Laetoli prints show that, by 3.6 Ma, fully extended limb bipedal gait had evolved. Thus, our results provide the earliest unequivocal evidence of human-like bipedalism By m3dodds · #55538 · 3/23/10</p>
<p>Evidence indicates humans' early tree-dwelling ancestors were also bipedal Perhaps Marc, But comparisons with a modern chimpanzee are somewhat misleading, as chimpanzees have evolved differently an have a very different locomotor behaviour to that of Humans. The shift toward By m3dodds · #55537 · 3/22/10</p>
<p>Evidence indicates humans' early tree-dwelling ancestors were also bipedal Marc, Perhaps because modern chimps are "built" differently from early and modern humans. (not a good comparison for a possible bipedal human ancestor) The foot impression left by whoever made the Lae By m3dodds · #55535 · 3/21/10</p>
<p>Evidence indicates humans' early tree-dwelling ancestors were also bipedal Same news story, this time from Physorg.com, it has the benefit of an image of the impression (footprint) left by a human walking normally, walking like an ape (bent knee, like a chimpanzee) compared By m3dodds · #55533 · 3/21/10</p>
<p>Evidence indicates humans' early tree-dwelling ancestors were also bipedal Evidence indicates humans' early tree-dwelling ancestors were also bipedal. Experiments by a UA anthropologist and his colleagues show that fossil footprints made 3.6 million years ago are the earliest By m3dodds · #55530 · 3/21/10</p>
<p>PA's reception on AAT these days Would suggest Chak the problem most people have with the AAT is the word - aquatic. PAs on seeing the word in conjunction with the phrase human evolution in the paper title or the abstract will not li By m3dodds · #55528 · 3/21/10</p>
<p>Human Babies are born to walk, and dance! :D Hi Chak, It is intriguing ... Arguably the most basic 'music', music that has simple repetitive beat could be related to heart-sounds in the womb as you say, but perhaps music in general is simply By m3dodds · #55514 · 3/17/10</p>
<p>Human Babies are born to walk, and dance! Babies love a beat, according to a new study that found dancing comes naturally to infants. The research showed babies respond to the rhythm and tempo of music, and find it more engaging than speech. By m3dodds · #55503 · 3/15/10</p>
<p>Bipedal Adaptations in the Hominid Pelvis "There are also significant differences between the pelvises of early hominids and H. sapiens. Many paleoanthropologists agree that the Australopithecine pelvis displays an evolutionary mosaic of both d By m3dodds · #55483 · 3/14/10</p>
<p>Modern Humans - have got smaller in the last 30,000 years "Our brains are shrinking, according to scientists who have recreated a 28,000-year-old skull from remains found in France. The French team, which claims to have produced one of the best replicas yet By m3dodds · #55478 · 3/14/10</p>
<p>head/clothing lice = 0.2 - 1 Ma There appears to be an increasing consensus Marc, that humans were (relatively) hairless by 1.2 million years ago. 1.2 million years ago being the date at which humans acquired a version of MC1R gene By m3dodds · #55473 · 3/14/10</p>
<p>Origins of Vision 600 million years ago By studying the hydra, a member of an ancient group of sea creatures that is still flourishing, scientists at UC Santa Barbara have made a discovery in understanding the origins of human vision. The f By m3dodds · #55458 · 3/13/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory OK (Herto finds were named H.sapiens idaltu - Hs spp Hs an Hn are not the same species but they may have had a common ancestor) -- Bill By m3dodds · #55451 · 3/12/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory Essentially there are no differences between Hss & AMH Hs = archaic Homo? Essentially after Herto-Omo Hss were AMH. Would only add that AMH have become even more gracile in the last 40,000 years, more By m3dodds · #55449 · 3/12/10</p>

<p>The Accidental Origins of Man The key point emerging from the statistical evidence, Pagel stresses, is that the trigger for speciation must be some single, sharp kick of fate that is, in an evolutionary sense, unpredictable. "We'r By m3dodds · #55448 · 3/12/10</p>
<p>Cooking made us human? One problem Marc, is that the term 'hominid' has been 'modernised' (by some "experts"). It is now supposed to include all extinct and extant humans ... as well as gorilla chimpanzee, bonobos and orang By m3dodds · #55446 · 3/10/10</p>
<p>Gorillas Eat Monkeys? Why not? Chimpanzees hunt and kill monkeys, as do the so-called "peace-loving" Bonobos. "Loving" Bonobos Seen Killing, Eating Other Primates http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2008/10/081013-bono By m3dodds · #55445 · 3/10/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory No-diving. All of Hs over the last 200,000 years or so, or just AMH (modern Man)? -- Bill By m3dodds · #55444 · 3/10/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory The body has no say in the matter, instinct is 'hard-wired' into the brain. (innate) -- Bill By m3dodds · #55435 · 3/09/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory It is instinctive to keep the face out the water to breathe - like breathing, it is innate. -- Bill By m3dodds · #55432 · 3/09/10</p>
<p>Cooking made us human? Would that not mean He was more hominid-like than hominin? Hominid = apes - large chimp like jaws and teeth. Hominin = Homo - small jaw and teeth. The date of the MYH16 mutation in the human lineage i By m3dodds · #55431 · 3/09/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory Yes obvious, Marc. Shallow sheltered water part-time diving in Hn and He, deeper diving, open sea diving in Hs? -- Bill sea diving By m3dodds · #55430 · 3/09/10</p>
<p>Lucy and the Arc of Visual Perception Rodger Munday's - 'Lucy' and The Arc of Visual Perception - is also an excellent article on bipedalism - as well as on the role vision played and plays in bipedalism. Spoiled only by a paragraph or so By m3dodds · #55428 · 3/09/10</p>
<p>Niemitz : Amphibian Generalist Theory Wading is just walking through water, it does not force you to do anything. Macaques wade upright through water gorilla wades and feeds in waist deep water, neither species is an obligate biped (like By m3dodds · #55426 · 3/08/10</p>
<p>Cooking made us human? Before would be more logical Marc, unless He was more hominid than hominin - retaining chimplike features such a massive jaw muscles, jaw bone and a chimplike GI tract. The the change is more likely t By m3dodds · #55421 · 3/07/10</p>
<p>Cooking made us human? Would agree Marc ... that the littoral/shellfish phase led to a reduction in GI tract (gut) in the human lineage (post P/H-LCA, but before He?). Question is when ... for example is the reduction in th By m3dodds · #55417 · 3/06/10</p>
<p>Cooking made us human? That is a possibility, but why cook? ... 'brown' your leg of lion over a fire? if taste is not the incentive to roast a leg of meat. Earlier hominids, hominins (an some extant apes) apparently evolved By m3dodds · #55415 · 3/06/10</p>
<p>Cooking made us human? Not new at all... Cooking proteins, carbohydrates (even meat has some carbohydrates) accelerates the Maillard reaction(s) (chemical changes) and gives "cooked" meat and grains a myriad of flavours ... By m3dodds · #55411 · 3/05/10</p>
<p>Humans survived the Toba volcanic eruption 74,000 years ago Interesting how those that speculate and make wild assumptions about Human evolution... often get it wrong. The "Toba catastrophe theory" ... that claims a massive volcanic eruption plunged the Earth By m3dodds · #55409 · 3/04/10</p>
<p>Were the Big Cats a bigger threat? AAT sceptics often mention crocodiles ("crocodile infested sea-coasts" - Jablonski) as a reason why the coastal niche was not exploited by human ancestors ... They often conveniently fail to mention t By m3dodds · #55407 · 3/03/10</p>
<p>Bad Science - Mad Scientists Would agree the teaching of science needs to be improved, as putting 'creationism' an so called 'ID' on a equal footing with evolution is sheer insanity. How anyone can seriously believe the world is By m3dodds · #55391 · 2/27/10</p>
<p>Bad Science - Mad Scientists Coldest winter for more than thirty years and record snowfalls in some parts of North America, Europe and Eurasia. And with record low temperatures in Mongolia up pops a "climate change expert" - like By m3dodds · #55386 · 2/26/10</p>
<p>It's all in the wrist: Humans lack a knuckle-walking ancestor "The researchers thus deduced that if African apes have different styles of knuckle-walking, then that form of locomotion must have evolved at two independent times. If that's the case, then it is lik By m3dodds · #55384 · 2/24/10</p>

<p>Why is 38C air hot - but 38C water not? [quote] While most of us wouldn't say no to a 38°C bath or shower, when the mercury starts creeping into the high thirties we start looking for the nearest air conditioner. So what's the difference? T By m3dodds · #55381 · 2/23/10</p>
<p>Laryngeal descent evolved in 2 steps Marc, I would suggest that an awning is a better description for the epiglottis than lid or a cover ... lid or cover suggests it closes off, seals tight the larynx. As far as I know all mammals have a By m3dodds · #55377 · 2/21/10</p>
<p>Laryngeal descent evolved in 2 steps Agree, humans are more vulnerable to food and water entering the lungs. (not an ideal situation for an animal that likes to swim) However, keeping the airway open - means keeping it functioning - not I By m3dodds · #55367 · 2/19/10</p>
<p>Amphibian man theory Marc, Apart from the single paragraph where he explains why humans had a preference for foraging in the riparian zones ... the rest of this amphibian men and mermaid stuff is complete nonsense. -- Bil By m3dodds · #55363 · 2/19/10</p>
<p>Laryngeal descent evolved in 2 steps Agree Elaine, in other animals it is simpler. But I would still say the major function of the human larynx is to keep the airway open (protect the lungs). As all other functions such as vocalisation/s By m3dodds · #55360 · 2/18/10</p>
<p>Laryngeal descent evolved in 2 steps Descended larynx ... Initially (an in newborns today) to swallow safely. (protect the lungs) Then to deepen adult male (animal) vocal sounds. The evolution of speech, human vocalisation, seems to have By m3dodds · #55357 · 2/18/10</p>
<p>Gorilla-like anatomy on A.afarensis mandibles IMO what you call long legs Marc, are simply an integral part of our bipedal gait. Birds have wings to fly, humans walk on long legs. Studies have shown a short legged person uses more energy to walk By m3dodds · #55353 · 2/17/10</p>
<p>Gorilla-like anatomy on A.afarensis mandibles Perhaps it is more accurate to say that bipedalism has evolved to suit the locomotor needs of the primate in question - some make minimal use or none of facultative bipedalism - while others make (mad) By m3dodds · #55341 · 2/15/10</p>
<p>Sequence of hominoid locomotor evolution? Perhaps it was related to the acquisition of trichromatic colour vision in apes and OWM. Inherited perhaps from a shore based ancestor, as a shore based diet would have been beneficial to the developm By m3dodds · #55340 · 2/15/10</p>
<p>Aquatic adaptation: Darwin was also ridiculed Not so sure Darwin was wrong in his choice of species either, polar bears within the last 200,00 years have adapted to their polar habitat ... they swim (better than the average human) they dive. They By m3dodds · #55338 · 2/14/10</p>
<p>Gorilla-like anatomy on A.afarensis mandibles Facultative bipedalism, walking upright when walking through water or carrying something, otherwise they move on four limbs on the ground ... Agree Marc, there is no solid evidence that it was 'Lucy' By m3dodds · #55334 · 2/14/10</p>
<p>Coastal Migration into Africa not out Chak, If T and L are asian in origin, then a hypotheses based on southward coastal migration (using boats?) 30,000 years ago seems reasonable. Y-DNA Migration Map (curiously Dmanisi - seems to be the By m3dodds · #55332 · 2/14/10</p>
<p>New book examines the flawed human body IMO it is simply diet that makes things worse, an inland diet was a deficient one for our ancestors, once they moved away from the shore ... and a junk food diet is doubly so for modern humans. One in By m3dodds · #55331 · 2/14/10</p>
<p>Humans: Are Distance Walkers NOT Distance Runners [quote] Humans, other great apes and bears are among the few animals that step first on the heel when walking, and then roll onto the ball of the foot and toes. Now, a University of Utah study shows t By m3dodds · #55330 · 2/14/10</p>
<p>Sequence of hominoid locomotor evolution? Initial brain enlargement was perhaps in the apes, then the increase seen in H.erectus - then the significant increase seen in H.heidelbergensis. Extant apes, and some monkeys are capable of facultati By m3dodds · #55329 · 2/14/10</p>
<p>New book examines the flawed human body Chak, Our perceived 'flaws' are perhaps evidence that we are the result of evolution ... not design. Some with luck(good genes) will have a good back, some a bad back, most will have one that aches oc By m3dodds · #55307 · 2/12/10</p>
<p>Aquatic adaptation: Darwin was also ridiculed Charles Darwin himself, is said to have faced ridicule for suggesting in his book that aquatic adaptation was a possibility. [quote] "In the first edition of "The Origin of Species" in 1859, Charles D By m3dodds · #55300 · 2/12/10</p>
<p>Gorilla-like anatomy on A.afarensis mandibles Marc, Perhaps facultative bipeds (not K-walkers), as it said the a'piths were clearly bipedal. However, their upper body is more that of climber (possibly they also slept in the trees) ... Would agree By m3dodds · #55299 · 2/12/10</p>

<p>Gorilla-like anatomy on A.afarensis mandibles Thanks, Marc. This finding seems to confirm 'Lucy' was not ancestral to Homo. -- Bill By m3dodds · #55293 · 2/11/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Yes they do, but it still does not mean they are the same thing. Dexterity can mean being skilled with the hands, the body, the mind. Do not see any distinction between coming down to forage on dry gr By m3dodds · #55282 · 2/11/10</p>
<p>Coastal Migration into Africa not out [quote] So we have evidence for a southern coastal migration. But not from Africa. The migration is into that continent. The fact that Y-hap T, along with L to some extent, appears to have effortless By m3dodds · #55271 · 2/10/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Dexterity and sensitivity (touch sense) Marc, are not necessarily the same thing, as one is related to physical movement the other to our sense of touch. An being as nimble a monkey is not the same as By m3dodds · #55270 · 2/10/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Marc, Broader fingertips may indicate an increase in sensitivity the sense of touch in the human hand, as humans evolved. The Hand How Its Use Shapes the Brain, Language, and Human Culture By Frank R. By m3dodds · #55265 · 2/09/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Marc, Monkey-like hands could indicate that there has been little or no change in the size and shape of the human hand since the apes diverged from the monkeys (OWM - 22/25 Mya). The human-ape has pro By m3dodds · #55262 · 2/08/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Hi Chak, Yes Ardi does not fit into the savanna hypotheses, if anything Ardi has forced them to finally admit they got it wrong about Man becoming a biped on the savanna. So, no heroic running around By m3dodds · #55254 · 2/07/10</p>
<p>Incisiform canines Unconvincing veggie twaddle. Humans are omnivores. --Bill By m3dodds · #55251 · 2/07/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Marc, To define bipedal an upright as having same meaning would be like saying Meerkats are bipeds, which they are not. Then again you could also argued that upright, having an upright posture, is par By m3dodds · #55244 · 2/05/10</p>
<p>Video: Ardipithecus ramidus Science magazine's video about last years top science story: Ardipithecus (ground ape) Featuring scientists: C. Owen Lovejoy, Tim White, Giday WoldeGabriel, Yohannes Haile-Selassie an others. Video: A By m3dodds · #55241 · 2/05/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! Harmful ones probably outnumber beneficial, but as said, most that occur are corrected. Mutations in one or more genes can cause genetic disorders. see: http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/disorder By m3dodds · #55221 · 2/04/10</p>
<p>Melanin and seafood Would agree ... But an increase in pigmentation, would seem to follow a decrease in body hair as it is likely our shore ancestors would have been as pale as a chimpanzee under their body hair ... unle By m3dodds · #55211 · 2/04/10</p>
<p>Darwinian Natural Selection: Questioned [Quote] "Here's how natural selection is supposed to work. Each generation contributes an imperfect copy of its genotype - and thereby of its phenotype - to its successor. Neo-Darwinism suggests that By m3dodds · #55208 · 2/04/10</p>
<p>Melanin and seafood Thanks, Elaine. While it is obvious the skin would have become heavily pigmented when our ancestors moved into the tropics, to avoid UV damage to the skin. The argument for lighter skin to facilitate v By m3dodds · #55207 · 2/04/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! Hi Chak Yes and no, as I understand it most DNA errors are repaired, but a number are not. Beneficial mutations that survive may result in a trait that has some advantage that can be passed on. But, t By m3dodds · #55204 · 2/03/10</p>
<p>Melanin and seafood Could not find the Riley article, you mention Elaine. What connection is there between skin pigmentation and a diet of shellfish? Can't see pigmentation being a selected characteristic as it is basic By m3dodds · #55198 · 2/03/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! Would agree saying a particular mutation was responsible, is an easy explanation to give, but mutations are not only responsible for beneficial changes, but also for harmful and the neutral changes we By m3dodds · #55190 · 2/01/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! One particular mutation is said to have been responsible for the change in the human lineage that gave us much smaller jaws a couple of million years ago. It was one mutation that could be said to hav By m3dodds · #55184 · 1/31/10</p>
<p>Hn: better lateral flexion of the lumbar spine? Marc, Omo I appears to be Hs, Omo II ... I am no so not so sure. But, Herto is Hs, but not as old as Omo I In either case, Hs seems to have existed for 120,000 to 150,000 years before there was any ev By m3dodds · #55183 · 1/31/10</p>

<p>OI. BIG NOSE! Neanderthals were human, Marc ... -- Bill By m3dodds · #55175 · 1/30/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! Yes, but the human face does not protrude as much as that of a chimpanzee, as we lack their massive jaw ... IMO the nose came to rely on cartilage for its support when our ancestors began to evolve sm By m3dodds · #55171 · 1/30/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. Vervets have the bigger range of habitat, but they share the sub sahara with patas. However they (vervets) are also found in most of east and south Africa. Not sure as to how the two species compare, By m3dodds · #55170 · 1/30/10</p>
<p>Hn: better lateral flexion of the lumbar spine? Marc, Hs in other words could be said to be everything after Herto-Omo (190,000 years ago) to 40,000 years ago. An AMH for the for last 40,000 years. Hs could go back much further, back to the LCA we By m3dodds · #55169 · 1/30/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! Marc, Perhaps as the human jaw receded and human ancestors lost the ape-like protruding face, the massive jaw, the hominin nose simply required more cartilage support. (after all it could hardly have By m3dodds · #55168 · 1/30/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. Agree. Size is important in mammals when it comes to the question of gaining and losing heat. Then again patas with their slender bodies, long limbs and predilection for speed, have been compared with By m3dodds · #55166 · 1/29/10</p>
<p>Hn: better lateral flexion of the lumbar spine? Modern humans of the last 45,000/50,000 years? Hs has changed in the last 40,000 years, becoming more of a gracile animal than the earlier more robust Hn. Considerably more so since the advent of a mo By m3dodds · #55161 · 1/29/10</p>
<p>OI. BIG NOSE! There is nothing special or unique about the human nose, it is a just catarrhini nose, a narrow nose with downward pointing nostrils. CATARRHINI: The most obvious difference is the shape of the nose: By m3dodds · #55158 · 1/29/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. They are much smaller, no more than 80/85 cm in length in adulthood (roughly third the size of human male in terms of body size). Would agree if they were regularly immersing themselves in water then By m3dodds · #55152 · 1/28/10</p>
<p>New Scientist. nose There is nothing special about the nose, the Catarrhini (which includes humans) have narrow noses with downward pointing nostrils. The Catarrhini are OWM (old world monkeys) The platyrrhines are NWM D By m3dodds · #55151 · 1/28/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. Panting does appear to be the way birds stay cool that and using unfeathered parts of the body like the legs. Wading birds dont't have much of a problem as they can loose body heat through their legs By m3dodds · #55145 · 1/27/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. Good point. If body hair was lost first, then SC fat would simply have taken over its role in keeping us warm in and out of the water. Though it doesn't insulate everything, bits like the head the han By m3dodds · #55140 · 1/27/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. Why do humans use sweating as a cooling strategy? It may have something to do with the layer of fat in the human body that may have served a purpose when our ancestors were on the shore two million ye By m3dodds · #55137 · 1/27/10</p>
<p>Hn: better lateral flexion of the lumbar spine? The comparison Marc, is with Middle Plietocene humans (780,000 - 126,000 years ago) Modern humans = Homo sapiens sapiens Would be remarkable if there was no differences, modern humans are a lot less By m3dodds · #55135 · 1/27/10</p>
<p>No Ooops. Thanks, Elaine Both are good books, books I would recommend reading, though I think Falk's "Braindance" has the edge over Jablonski's "Skin" (though Jablonski's book does as you say, have a remarkable By m3dodds · #55134 · 1/27/10</p>
<p>Hn: better lateral flexion of the lumbar spine? By m3dodds · #55128 · 1/26/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Heather, Perhaps being bald, is associated with being elderly and wealthy. Indicating a bald man has lived long enough to accumulate enough wealth... to support her and her offspring. While in reality By m3dodds · #55121 · 1/26/10</p>
<p>Article in February 2010 Scientific American - "The Naked Truth" Ooops The 'Radiator Hypotheses' ... is Dean Falk's. Jablonski wrote ... Skin:A Natural History. A book about the human skin, its nakedness, naked sweating, skin colours (and more). -- Bill By m3dodds · #55109 · 1/25/10</p>
<p>Article in February 2010 Scientific American - "The Naked Truth" Elaine, Having read myself what Jablonski has to say on the subject of staying cool. IMO her arguments are convincing ones, so it will be interesting to see if she has updated her "radiator hypotheses By m3dodds · #55108 · 1/25/10</p>

<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Seeing hair/fur and feathers in a negative context could be wrong, as there could be a number of birds apart from ducks and penguins whose feathers in no way impede their diving or swimming abilities. By m3dodds · #55105 · 1/25/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Agree Marc, an it is also irrelevant, as it has no relevance whatsoever to what our shore-ancestors did or did not do some two million years ago. The claim that AAT is not parsimonious, is reason some By m3dodds · #55103 · 1/25/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Marc, The 3% gain in swimming speed that has been discussed here, is from Algis's claim that shaving off all our body hair would result in a 3%-4% gain in swimming speed. Most mammals in the tropics/s By m3dodds · #55083 · 1/24/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Hi William, Would not disagree with your interpenetration of evolution to any large extent ... it is all trial an error with a few mutations stirring the pot occasionally, with the resulting outcome b By m3dodds · #55080 · 1/24/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Marc, Over a dive of 4 to 5 metres, any gain from shaving of all your body hair would be in fractions of a second. Polar bears - with a full coat of body hair - can out-swim (swim faster) an average " By m3dodds · #55077 · 1/24/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Perhaps William, but wouldn't a female already have been a better diver a couple of million years ago (an today), being lighter (less muscle mass/more fat = better buoyancy) and having less body hair By m3dodds · #55065 · 1/23/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Marc, It is a 3% represents increase in a average swimming speed of 3 kph - not efficiency. (Algis argument is that shaving of all our body hair would lead to a 3% in swimming speeds) In other words i By m3dodds · #55063 · 1/23/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Marc, A 3% gain on a average speed human swimming speed of 3 kph would be at best negligible, more so if we take into account that early humans were more robust (heavier built - more muscular- heavier) By m3dodds · #55049 · 1/23/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. Hello Algis, What would be gained by swimming 3-4% faster? Humans are by nature slow swimmers averaging at best 2 to 3 kph, a good swimmer may manage 5 kph in calm waters without currents, a trained e By m3dodds · #55030 · 1/22/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. William, As evolution does not have a purpose as such, so it could be said there is no actual reason for human males to have a beard.... But, perhaps a quirk due to gender hormone differences has left By m3dodds · #55016 · 1/21/10</p>
<p>Beards, hairy chests and the male sex role. William, I would say there is no mystery, as the hair growth cycle patterns are different in each gender and neither gender is hairless ... as humans are a relatively hairless, not hairless animal (bo By m3dodds · #55013 · 1/21/10</p>
<p>Benefits of omega-3 fatty acids tally up. Promising news about omega-3 fatty acids just keeps rolling in. A new study bolsters previous data suggesting that fish oil supplements high in omega-3s may benefit critically ill people in intensive By m3dodds · #55006 · 1/20/10</p>
<p>Standing on Two Feet Made Us Human OK. Not sure there is much basis to this story Marc, for starters they seem to have made comparisons with hands of the chimpanzee. But humans and the chimpanzee have very little in common, just a comm By m3dodds · #55000 · 1/19/10</p>
<p>Standing on Two Feet Made Us Human "Scientists may have solved the mystery of how human hands became nimble enough to make and manipulate stone tools. The team reports in the journal Evolution that changes in our hands and fingers were By m3dodds · #54993 · 1/18/10</p>
<p>The Human Larynx Detailed illustrations of the human larynx, and info on its role in protecting the airway and how it aids vocalisation (speech) in humans. The Larynx The larynx is a special part of the body that func By m3dodds · #54990 · 1/18/10</p>
<p>Arid: Evolutions Bad Girl Marc, Being dagger-like, would be like a long double edged blade with a sharp point - a tooth for piercing, ripping flesh. While a wide-thin flat sharp edged tooth is perhaps better for slicing through By m3dodds · #54982 · 1/17/10</p>
<p>Unbelievable Y chromosome differences between humans and chimpanzees Marc, Bit weird we have more in common with a chicken (birds) whom we parted company with more than 300 million years ago, than we now have after six million years since parting company with the ances By m3dodds · #54972 · 1/16/10</p>
<p>Arid: Evolutions Bad Girl ----- Marc As you suggested I had a look at an illustration of a bonobo skull for comparison, the canine in question looks smaller in the bonobo though larger and has more By m3dodds · #54971 · 1/16/10</p>

<p>Unbelievable Y chromosome differences between humans and chimpanzees Indeed, at 6 million years of separation, the difference in MSY gene content in chimpanzee and human is more comparable to the difference in autosomal gene content in chicken and human, at 310 million years. By m3dodds · #54966 · 1/15/10</p>
<p>Arid: Evolutions Bad Girl Marc, There is an illustration of Human/Ardi/chimpanzee dentition on the first page of the paper: "Paleobiological Implications of the Ardipithecus ramidus Dentition" _____ That illustrat By m3dodds · #54964 · 1/15/10</p>
<p>Arid: Evolutions Bad Girl It is possible to use "the" ... but perhaps doing so is more formal an awkward, an a change of tense. By diamond shaped C's, I assume you mean the dagger-like upper canine as seen in chimpanzee dentit By m3dodds · #54953 · 1/13/10</p>
<p>Ardi: Evolutionâ€šs Bad Girl No, Marc. "Nor was Ardi's habitat your typical humid closed canopy tropical rainforest ... " "your typical..." Is simply one way of saying the forest, was typical of its kind. On canines, Ardi's are By m3dodds · #54951 · 1/12/10</p>
<p>Ardi: Evolutionâ€šs Bad Girl That Ardi an her kin were woodland animals, not savannah ones. Agree, a woodland ape. (woodlands, subject to occasional seasonal flooding?) One quote of some interest, from the papers: "One effect of By m3dodds · #54938 · 1/08/10</p>
<p>Ardi: Evolutionâ€šs Bad Girl Contrary what the 'savannah' lobby expected though... so she is a 'party crasher' as far as they are concerned ... On the other hand hackberry, fig and palm trees don't seem to conformed to what would By m3dodds · #54934 · 1/08/10</p>
<p>Ardi: Evolution's Bad Girl She's the ultimate evolutionary party crasher. Dubbed Ardi, her partial skeleton was unearthed in Ethiopia near the scattered remains of at least 36 of her comrades. Physical anthropologists had known By m3dodds · #54931 · 1/07/10</p>
<p>BHBK gait a myth? --- In AAT@..., "Elaine Morgan" <elaine@...> wrote> Highly probable - taking into account Orrorin at 6 million years ago, the gibbons, and the fact that some other primates like monkeys are By m3dodds · #54927 · 1/07/10</p>
<p>BHBK gait a myth? Yes, but Ardi 4.4 million years ago neither had a BHBK gait or knuckle-walked in its woodland habitat. Ardi was walking upright 4.4 million years ago ... An Orrorin tugenensis (probably not a direct a By m3dodds · #54921 · 1/06/10</p>
<p>BHBK gait a myth? Since Humans did not have chimpanzee ancestors, an Ardi did not walk with a BHBK gait ... what ... relevance if any has a BHBK gait have for Human evolution? -- Bill By m3dodds · #54919 · 1/05/10</p>
<p>Desert VS. Forrest People (war, violence, coercion) Gabriel... Littoral people would fit better than either forest or desert people ... desert and forest people have contributed very little to human civilisations. Most forest based cultures are tribal By m3dodds · #54917 · 1/05/10</p>
<p>Homo Eating fish in the Pleistocene? "Here's a good moral of the Geshar Benot Ya'aqov story: It's now past time to stop talking about whether "pre-modern" humans used aquatic resources. They did, sometimes intensively." [quote:] The fish By m3dodds · #54914 · 1/04/10</p>
<p>DNA analysed from an early European Scientists have analysed DNA extracted from the remains of a 30,000-year-old European hunter-gatherer. Studying the DNA of long-dead humans can open up a window into the evolution of our species (Homo By m3dodds · #54912 · 1/03/10</p>
<p>More than a jump to the left Study on memory for dance moves discovers substantial cross-cultural diversity in human cognition Despite the fact that physical space follows similar laws everywhere across the globe, cultures vary a By m3dodds · #54911 · 1/03/10</p>
<p>mtDNA clock An unreliable clock ... -- Bill By m3dodds · #54910 · 1/03/10</p>
<p>Comparative analysis of human dietary specialisation Comparative analysis of human dietary specialisation Thanks, Marc. A long, but thought proving explanation as to why humans are omnivores (fruit eating-meat eaters) not vegetarians or rampant carnivor By m3dodds · #54905 · 1/01/10</p>
<p>Sudd An Overview of the Egyptian-Sudanese Jonglei Canal Project http://www.siyassa.org/eg/ESiyassa/ahram/2001/1/1/STUD4.htm By m3dodds · #54904 · 1/01/10</p>
<p>A quid New Year to ane an' a'! Hopefully, Marc. This new decade will finally see a more general acceptance of the shore ape hypotheses (AAT), as a valid explanation of how Humans evolved. Best wishes for 2010 --- Bill By m3dodds · #54903 · 1/01/10</p>
<p>A quid New Year to ane an' a'! A quid New Year to ane an' a'! (A good New Year to one and all!) Slàinte mhath! --- Bill By m3dodds · #54898 · 12/31/09</p>

<p>COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM Comparative Bipedalism: Conclusions UNIFYING PATTERNS AND CONCLUSION A major unifying trait of bipedalism is that it is associated with occasional but critical cursorial movements. Lizards, which are By m3dodds · #54888 · 12/27/09</p>
<p>Nollaig Chridheil a h-uile duine! Nollaig Chridheil a h-uile duine! (Merry Christmas everyone!) Sláinte mhath! --- Bill (m3d) By m3dodds · #54883 · 12/24/09</p>
<p>Among Apes, Teeth Are Made for the Toughest Times "The teeth of some apes are formed primarily to handle the most stressful times when food is scarce, according to new research performed at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). T By m3dodds · #54881 · 12/23/09</p>
<p>Why Human babies take longer to walk Elephants are large animals, not sure how their brain size relates to their overall size (humans are a mid- sized primate, with a relatively large brain). Zebras, animals, prey species need to be up a By m3dodds · #54875 · 12/22/09</p>
<p>Griphopithecus : Middle Miocene Dispersals of Apes Open woodlands are more likely than wetlands, the climate was cooling favouring grasses over trees (trees need a higher, more regular rainfall than grasses - grasses adapt faster). More bipedal wading By m3dodds · #54874 · 12/22/09</p>
<p>Middle Miocene Dispersals of Apes This environmental shift would seem to confirm that the P/H-LCA was likely to have been a late Miocene facultative bipedal woodland ape ... something confirmed by the Ardi (another woodland ape) findi By m3dodds · #54870 · 12/21/09</p>
<p>To Elaine Morgan Elaine, Sorry to hear that you had a fall (know how excruciatingly painful it can be when you put your back out ...) Hope you will be up and about real soon ... Nadolig Lawen a Blwyddyn Newydd Dda - By m3dodds · #54869 · 12/21/09</p>
<p>Why Human babies take longer to walk "Why does a human baby need a full year before it can start walking, while a newborn foal gets up on its legs almost directly after birth? Scientist have assumed that human motor development is unique By m3dodds · #54868 · 12/21/09</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM Would agree. Small reptiles millions of years ago turned this method of avoiding a predator by running upright on their hind legs to their advantage, and went on to dominate life on Earth for hundreds By m3dodds · #54862 · 12/19/09</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM No one is making a bipedal comparison with a lizard that can run on the surface of water ... It has only got a mention because of an intriguing quote in the article on comparative bipedalism (that com By m3dodds · #54854 · 12/18/09</p>
<p>Cataclysmic flood filled the Mediterranean Sea "A cataclysmic flood could have filled the Mediterranean Sea — which millions of years ago was a dry basin — like a bathtub in the space of less than two years. A new model suggests that at the flood' By m3dodds · #54849 · 12/13/09</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM It is a remarkable feat ... an ingenious way of evading a predator. The form of bipedalism involved is not unique by any means, as a number of small lizards evade predators by raising themselves up By m3dodds · #54848 · 12/13/09</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM Video of basilisk lizard running across the water on two legs ... http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Spc9r4CHRDo It certainly can move! They weigh about 90 grams, and can run across 4 to 5 meters of water By m3dodds · #54844 · 12/12/09</p>
<p>COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM COMPARATIVE BIPEDALISM - how the rest of the animal kingdom walks on two legs Philip Dhingra Prof. Jablonski Anth. Sci. 131/231 - Primate Evolution, Stanford University Published on Philosophistry May By m3dodds · #54840 · 12/12/09</p>
<p>K/T: firestorm or fizzle? More of a fizzle ... than a firestorm. The dinosaurs outlived their alleged mass extinction at the time of the Chicxulub impact ... by several hundred thousand years. --- Bill (m3d) By m3dodds · #54839 · 12/11/09</p>
<p>Teaching Can Rewire Childrens Brains Carnegie Mellon University scientists Timothy Keller and Marcel Just have uncovered the first evidence that intensive instruction to improve reading skills in young children causes the brain to physic By m3dodds · #54837 · 12/10/09</p>
<p>Stephen Jay Gould, Richard Owen Thanks, for the link Marc. Punctuated equilibrium mirrors the fossil record more accurately than Darwin's gradualism ... "In punctuated equilibrium, change comes in spurts. There is a period of very l By m3dodds · #54830 · 12/08/09</p>
<p>Climate Change - Climate Con Scientists may re-examine temperature data to prove climate change Climate scientists may re-examine 160 years of temperature data after admitting that public confidence in the reality of global warmi By m3dodds · #54826 · 12/05/09</p>

<p>Hairlessness Hypothesis Thanks, Falasha. Have downloaded a PDF copy to read later. Would say at this point that I think being a relatively hairless animal, has more to do with size of the human brain. We are a medium sized p By m3dodds · #54821 · 12/01/09</p>
<p>2-Ma evidence shows tool-making hominins inhabited grasslands Marc, Would depend on the type of forest. Grasses and trees are in competition for the available light, nutrients and moisture. With dense tree coverage you would get little in the way of grasses in t By m3dodds · #54820 · 12/01/09</p>
<p>Green Sahara Triggered Human Migrations A team of scientists from the NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research and the University of Bremen (Germany) has determined that a major change in the climate of the Sahara and Sahel region By m3dodds · #54814 · 11/30/09</p>
<p>2-Ma evidence shows tool-making hominins inhabited grasslands Marc, The findings are not all that surprising if you accept that early Homo around two million years ago was moving inland, moving inland after a long sojourn on the shore between three and two mill By m3dodds · #54812 · 11/30/09</p>
<p>The Human Lineage - the last 10 million years "The Human Lineage" focuses on the last ten million years of human history, from the hominoid radiations to the emergence and diversification of modern humanity. It draws upon the fossil record to she By m3dodds · #54798 · 11/28/09</p>
<p>Signs of Early Homo sapiens in China? --- In AAT@..., "Leif Ekblad" <leif@...> wrote> Would only say there a number of factors in favour of Neanderthals and Sapiens sharing a common ancestor from the size of the brain in the t By m3dodds · #54792 · 11/25/09</p>
<p>Signs of Early Homo sapiens in China? Leif, The only difficulty with an Asian origin I can see, is that the neanderthals and sapiens had a common ancestor ... On the other hand the Eurasian neanderthals managed to extended their range eas By m3dodds · #54789 · 11/25/09</p>
<p>Signs of Early Homo sapiens in China? Marc, The discovery is interesting, yes. An intriguing. The possibility that H.sapiens emerged independently in east Asia, is intriguing. The OoA is too simplistic to be plausible ... IMO the answer p By m3dodds · #54785 · 11/24/09</p>
<p>Signs of Early Homo sapiens in China? Marc, An intriguing find if proved to be correct. It would also seem that scientist/anthropologist in China, do not buy into the OoA hypotheses (an its many revisions) ... Chinese Academy of Sciences By m3dodds · #54781 · 11/23/09</p>
<p>Early Homo sapiens in China 100,000 years ago Dating back to 110,000 years ago, a human fossil found in China could provide evidence disputing the theory that all modern day humans originally came from Africa. Last week, China's Institute of Vert By m3dodds · #54779 · 11/22/09</p>
<p>Hf If you were to rule out brain-size as a criterion for genus Homo, then the there would be no a'piths - everything would be Homo. An if the floresiensis is not an a'pith, pathological or a dwarf island By m3dodds · #54776 · 11/21/09</p>
<p>Hf At 400 cm - it is not genus Homo, perhaps A.floresiensis would be more accurate - an extinct Indonesian a'pith. --- Bill (m3d) By m3dodds · #54773 · 11/20/09</p>
<p>The LCA was a Ardipithecus-like primate "For the past five years, almost every study including more than a single gene has agreed on one central fact: humans and chimpanzees last exchanged genes less than 6 million years ago. Most of them p By m3dodds · #54772 · 11/20/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets OK The question that remains is when it occurred and perhaps why these particular chromosomes fused into one. Was it a random event, or is there a link to the divergence of the ancestors of Homo and t By m3dodds · #54768 · 11/19/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets OK That's a curious description of chromosomes - a collection of "random sized suitcases full of bits and bobs" ... By definition a chromosome - is a threadlike linear strand of DNA and associated pro By m3dodds · #54765 · 11/18/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Fair point ... Algis. Following in the sense it was not the condition before the divergence with the ancestors of the chimpanzee. If it was a mutation *causing* the divergence, it would mean an entire By m3dodds · #54760 · 11/17/09</p>
<p>What Causes Speciation? Marc, Perhaps. However I would favour more the northern portion of the Miocene forest surrounding Lake Chad as the habitat of the P/H - LCA following the divergence of G in north west Africa ... would By m3dodds · #54759 · 11/17/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets --- In AAT@..., "Algis" <algis@...> wrote> More time, means more time for changes, more time for changes to become fixed. Chromosomes numbers, vary between species ... some like humans man By m3dodds · #54757 · 11/17/09</p>

<p>Wading debate: ape diets EQ relative brain, and body size? 5.8 Homo sapiens 4.0 Homo erectus (late) 3.3 Homo erectus (early) 3.1 habilis 2.9 A.robustus 2.0 chimpanzee 1.7 gorilla Habilis using this table is closer to A.robust By m3dodds · #54749 · 11/16/09</p>
<p>What Causes Speciation? Marc, Would say for H in terms of speciation, it was a combination of both geographical and mutation-order speciation ... Perhaps initially geographical, with the ancestor of H on the shore heading ou By m3dodds · #54747 · 11/16/09</p>
<p>What Causes Speciation? Silver-tongued humans may owe their language prowess to a foxy friend. A new study provides more evidence that the human version of a protein known as FOXP2 may have aided the evolution of language. C By m3dodds · #54735 · 11/15/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets John Hawks, on the chimpanzee "I am inclined toward an alternative interpretation. The reason there weren't chimpanzees in East Africa in the Pliocene is not that they were stuck in the West Afri By m3dodds · #54733 · 11/13/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets OK. On a related point, can I ask why you consider the habilis to be the first of genus Homo? When it is known to have co-existed in the same part of Africa (Turkana basin area) with H.erectus for som By m3dodds · #54732 · 11/13/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets If the Ardipithecus were in that particular area, I agree it is likely that a number of them would have been likely to have survived on the 'island' ... it being the only high ground available. As to By m3dodds · #54724 · 11/12/09</p>
<p>Inefficient Selection: Prevails over Darwinian selection in Humans Nor over the many advantageous mutations ... A gene critical for speech. http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/48680/title/A_gene_critical_for_speech ---m3d By m3dodds · #54718 · 11/11/09</p>
<p>Inefficient Selection: Prevails over Darwinian selection in Humans Elaine, Yes, Darwin did not coin the phrase "survival of the fittest" himself that 'honour' goes to one of his colleagues - Herbert Spencer who coined it after reading Darwin's "On the Origin of Speci By m3dodds · #54716 · 11/11/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Thanks for ref., Marcel There is a good illustration of a possible island on page.9 of your paper ... Afar island ... it would appear to be roughly 20/25 km in long, an 15 km wide ... an not entirely By m3dodds · #54715 · 11/11/09</p>
<p>Inefficient Selection: Prevails over Darwinian selection in Humans Not necessarily ... Darwinian survival of the fittest ("only the fittest organisms will prevail") would work to eliminate those mildly deleterious mutations. (as unfit to survive) Triumphs in the sens By m3dodds · #54709 · 11/10/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Would agree not all high ground would have become islands when the Red sea flooded, but if the area was roughly the same as it is today those areas north of the Danakil alps could have become islands, By m3dodds · #54708 · 11/10/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Morning Algis, 3.5 Mya seems to have been sufficient time for human and chimpanzee to be distinct species some two million years ago, when H.erectus was about to make an appearance. (or do envisage H. By m3dodds · #54707 · 11/10/09</p>
<p>Inefficient Selection: Prevails over Darwinian selection in Humans Elaine, I would say neither, think he is simply saying complexity arises from inefficient selection, that more complex organisms rely on inefficient selection. These two quotes may summarise it ... "T By m3dodds · #54698 · 11/09/09</p>
<p>Inefficient Selection: Prevails over Darwinian selection in Humans "This supports the case for evolution because it shows that you can drive complexity with random mutations in duplicate genes," Fernandez said. "But this also implies that random drift must prevail ov By m3dodds · #54694 · 11/09/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Thanks, Marcel. Those dates are more in line with those of Lumiere ... Evolution of Human bipedalism: A hypotheses about where it happened. by L.P.La Lumiere [1981] Which would mean if the ancestors o By m3dodds · #54691 · 11/09/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Algis, If I understand you correctly, I am not sure hybridisation would be possible after a period of more than 4 million years. Would not for example the descendants of a pith-like common ancestor se By m3dodds · #54687 · 11/08/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Algis, Think Lumiere - speculated that the island would have formed some time in the Pliocene, and re-connected with the mainland at around 2.6 Mya ... The 2.6 Mya date could be relevant (as a number By m3dodds · #54683 · 11/07/09</p>
<p>Man - The Shore Ape Would agree, Elaine. What is difficult to understand though, why the research of Stephen C Cunnane and his colleagues is ignored when they have provided time after time plenty of evidence that only a By m3dodds · #54677 · 11/06/09</p>

<p>Man - The Shore Ape "We argue that the shore-based ecologic niche was uniquely able to stimulate expansion of the primate brain because, in addition to being a plentiful supply of dietary energy and protein, it provided By m3dodds · #54674 · 11/05/09</p>
<p>steatopygia, buoyancy Being obese, making them more buoyant? Women tend to be more buoyant than men anyway due to body fat, but women tend to have a smaller lung volume than men ... men have more muscle mass, women body fa By m3dodds · #54667 · 11/04/09</p>
<p>Study reveals 2d pathway to feeling your heartbeat Fascinating, Marc. Would appear the brain, is more aware than we are of our bodies. The brain knows what the body is doing, an where the various parts of the body are located in relation to each other By m3dodds · #54661 · 11/03/09</p>
<p>Algeripithecus = strepsirhine? Thanks, Marc. Removing the Algeripithecus, removes most if not all of the foundations for an African origin for the anthropoid primates. "The African origin of anthropoid primates called into question By m3dodds · #54660 · 11/03/09</p>
<p>Tospeak: A gene critical for speech "Tospeak first appeared in primates, the researchers discovered by looking for the gene in a variety of species. In humans, part of the genetic control panel that governs tospeak activity was duplicat By m3dodds · #54653 · 11/02/09</p>
<p>Aaron Filler on the Upright Ape Marc, It is still a good reason for holding the back upright, backache from repeated bending can be excruciatingly painful. Apes are also bigger fruit eaters, OWMs are less so, they more of a folivore By m3dodds · #54650 · 11/01/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Agree. (3) is the one needing explaining. (a)Do other species, shed 'emotional' tears? (b)Do human 'emotional' tears, arise from conflicting subconscious emotions/feelings in our 'large' brains, are ' By m3dodds · #54647 · 11/01/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Elaine, Think in humans it is the kidneys maintain the salt balance, of our bodies. But, tears seem to perform three distinct an important functions ... (1)keeping the eyes from getting dry, crucial - By m3dodds · #54644 · 11/01/09</p>
<p>FW: Re: Aaron Filler on the Upright Ape Marc, One possible reason in a fruit eating species. (apes) It could facilitate easier fruit picking (or plucking, as DD would say), the ability to hold the back upright, while plucking fruit, perhaps By m3dodds · #54642 · 11/01/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Elaine, Agree such speculations, should not be ruled out. It is a while since the idea of an island in the Afar has been discussed, the idea seems to have fallen out of favour, not sure why. The Afar bi By m3dodds · #54641 · 11/01/09</p>
<p>google "Hominiform Progression" Marc, Took up his suggestion, and watched the 24 min. version. The most interesting segment, was that on gibbons walking upright on the ground. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54640 · 11/01/09</p>
<p>Wading debate: ape diets Apes are said to have specialised in eating fruit, and it is said to be the reason apes lost out to monkeys in the forest during the Miocene, and are now in decline. (with one exception - the human bi By m3dodds · #54615 · 10/29/09</p>
<p>Aaron Filler on the Upright Ape By m3dodds · #54614 · 10/29/09</p>
<p>Occam's razor, wading debate Have you never watched a monkey walk upright through water? Monkeys, apes, walk upright, it keeps the face out of the water, they resume their QP gait once they have passed through the water ... Never By m3dodds · #54607 · 10/28/09</p>
<p>The relative cost of bent-hip bent-knee walking is reduced in water Congrats to you and your colleagues, Algis. Australopithecine BK locomotion? ---m3d By m3dodds · #54604 · 10/28/09</p>
<p>Occam's razor, wading debate The difference is ... The human ape left the forest, for the shore, began to dwell in coastal forest, began to forage on the shore and in time the foreshore and shallow water ... For the apes that rema By m3dodds · #54601 · 10/28/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Marc, Perhaps ... Timing seems to be uncertain, for the interstadials and stadials for the early part of the Pleistocene. One clue to the north African climate 1.8 Mya ago, could be the claims that th By m3dodds · #54600 · 10/28/09</p>
<p>Occam's razor, wading debate Algis, If I may I will answer both your posts, in one. Do I agree with Marc, in finding that there is no correlation between wading and bipedalism? (the origins of bipedalism) ... yes. However, I have By m3dodds · #54597 · 10/28/09</p>
<p>Occam's razor, wading debate Algis, I am simply stating the fact that primates are capable of facultative bipedalism. That our ancestors were also facultative bipeds, in the forest. That our ancestors were habitual/obligate biped By m3dodds · #54575 · 10/27/09</p>

<p>Occam's razor, wading debate Nope ... Primates as you say include the human ape, our ancestors were also once facultative bipeds in the forest. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facultative_biped Today, we are habitual(obligate) biped By m3dodds · #54574 · 10/27/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Marc, Think it is Lufeng county, Yunnan. (China) Yunnan - land of mountains, lakes an rivers. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yunnan Geography 18-15 million of years ago, perhaps favoured eastward habita By m3dodds · #54573 · 10/27/09</p>
<p>Occam's razor, wading debate It is simple ... Primates are capable of facultative bipedalism, wading therefore had no role in the origins of bipedalism. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54568 · 10/27/09</p>
<p>[AAT] The penny has dropped. Elaine, Not an unseemly wrangle, more a lively debate, one that has drawn in more contributors than usual, and that in IMO ... is a welcome development. Long may it continue. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54558 · 10/26/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Marc, L.chiangmuanensis is perhaps possible ancestor for the orang-utans, one that probably bares no resemblance to extant orang-utans. It is claimed the fossil ape and its kin were killed by predator By m3dodds · #54556 · 10/26/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Marc, Think Po was perhaps a more inland, more highland species as the oldest fossil remains were from Thailand. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/2823245.stm I assume some populations must have liv By m3dodds · #54539 · 10/25/09</p>
<p>Fresh Water is a Requirement Falasha, One reason could be, there are more choices on the shore besides fish, like crustaceans and molluscs. And saltwater fish are more likely to contain more DHA, than their freshwater counterpart By m3dodds · #54537 · 10/25/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Morning Algis, Leaving wading out of the equation for a moment, isn't bipedalism much older where birds are concerned? Macropods(kangaroos etc.) evolved their hopping bipedal gait for reasons similar By m3dodds · #54535 · 10/25/09</p>
<p>Fresh Water is a Requirement Falasha, Sorry to hear you are still having problems. Have you tried signing in to the AAT homepage, an directly replying to a post? http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/AAT/ ----- Would n By m3dodds · #54518 · 10/24/09</p>
<p>Uniquely Human: A Gene for Speech Humans may owe the gift of gab to a newly discovered gene that helps keeps vocal pipes limber. *Tospeak first appeared in primates, the researchers discovered by looking for the gene in a variety of s By m3dodds · #54517 · 10/24/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Marc, The second of those estimates, seems the more likely one, a date of 5 - 5.5 Mya for the H/P divergence, would place it at the end of the MSC (when the Med sea dried out) and more or less at the By m3dodds · #54512 · 10/24/09</p>
<p>Fresh Water is a Requirement Falasha, Would agree that it is a little odd that the Nile is seldom mentioned in connection with Man's past other than in historical times. (the Levant gets considerably more mention) Even though the By m3dodds · #54508 · 10/24/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Marc, Yes, it is just an estimation. But one that likely occurred before the emergence of H.erectus ... agree? (This inactivation (+ jaw reduction) is likely to Agree. IMO seafood (shellfish?) diet se By m3dodds · #54489 · 10/23/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Elaine, One reason I favour a date between 3 and 2 Mya, is a change to the human jaw, the change that gave humans a much smaller jaw. Said to have happened because of a gene mutation 2.4 Mya ... http: By m3dodds · #54474 · 10/23/09</p>
<p>Fresh Water is a Requirement Falasha, Perhaps because there have been several incarnations of the Nile river, one of which dried up for several hundred thousand years. "The Nile system is traced back in time to the evaporation of By m3dodds · #54473 · 10/23/09</p>
<p>The Wading debate. Marc, Was thinking of apes that spent as much as a third and more of day regularly wading waist deep water. Think gorilla spends much less time wading, and is more an occasional wader. If gorilla were By m3dodds · #54470 · 10/23/09</p>
<p>The Wading debate. Algis, Almost all primates are capable of facultative bipedalism, monkeys will wade, walk bipedally through shallow water. They would do anyway. If shallow enough to wade through, they will walk throu By m3dodds · #54469 · 10/23/09</p>
<p>The Wading debate. The notion that an ape living in a swamp, would wade regularly is open to question ... If they still climbed, still foraged in the trees, they would simply take to the trees until the water went down By m3dodds · #54441 · 10/22/09</p>

<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Elaine, Yes, and the the most likely time that Man was was more aquatic in the past, was the time our ancestors spent foraging on the shore and foreshore - most likely time for it to have happened wou By m3dodds · #54438 · 10/22/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Yes, used the refs. to download this morning a copy of their 1997 paper: A Hominoid Genus from the Early Miocene of Uganda Was Not aware that Morto was gibbon like in terms of its body size (weight - By m3dodds · #54408 · 10/22/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Elaine, Yes, uncomfortable in any other position than to hold the spine in an upright position, though it should be noted too that the original position of the spine would have been an intermediate on By m3dodds · #54407 · 10/22/09</p>
<p>What Marc means. Hello Stephen, Hope you will consider wading in more often, as I agree with you in saying that this has been an unresolved problem, for far too long. It needs to be resolved. Essentially Marc is corre By m3dodds · #54406 · 10/22/09</p>
<p>The Wading debate. Wading is just walking through water. Definition of wading: 1. [n] - walking with your feet in shallow water ---m3d By m3dodds · #54367 · 10/21/09</p>
<p>big feet. Marc, Would agree the arboreal-aquaarboreal transitionidid had little to with wading. As to the possible date - perhaps 20 million years ago, or perhaps it was a factor in the ape/OWM split 23 Ma? One By m3dodds · #54366 · 10/21/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" It was noted when Morto (Morotopithecus) was discovered, that it may have had what they called - the first appearance of a modern body-plan 20 million years ago. But, I am not sure anyone before Fille By m3dodds · #54362 · 10/21/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Being out of the forest, relying solely on our two feet to get us from a. to b. ... and swimming. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54346 · 10/20/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Being a forest animal, dependant on trees, arboreal ... ---m3d By m3dodds · #54345 · 10/20/09</p>
<p>big feet. Marc, Would speculate the the P/H LCA was capable of a facultative bipedal gait - that apes have been facultative bipeds, ever since the adoption of a vertical spine (Filler/ Morto) some 19 million yea By m3dodds · #54344 · 10/20/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Elaine, IMO the change Filler identified simply made apes more predisposed to bipedalism - not bipeds overnight. Perhaps as the apes spent increasingly more time on the ground in the forest, a mutatio By m3dodds · #54341 · 10/20/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" But, for mutations, "magical" or otherwise, we would not be here. Some will have no effect, some may prove fatal, some will result in a adaptive evolutionary change. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54340 · 10/20/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Would recommend you read his excellent book: The Upright Ape: A New Origin of the Species by Aaron G. Filler MD, PhD Book Review.Com: http://www.bookreview.com/Spindb.query.listreview2.booknew.17726 By m3dodds · #54325 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" An actual change to the spine, is a more convincing argument than speculations about walking through water - something most animals walking on four or two legs can do, and do. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54323 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" 1) Ardi, the woodland ape, gives the better insight into the world of A.ramidus. 2) Nor does it prove that walking through water (like any other animal) resulted in a bipedal gait. Monkeys, gorilla wa By m3dodds · #54322 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>Tiny amounts of selection are all Waterside Hypotheses need. Macaques (monkeys) can wade, can wade upright, can swim, can swim underwater. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54319 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" http://www.uprightape.net/ By m3dodds · #54318 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>big feet. Marc, Isn't that the way evolution usually works ... Lucy walked. Ardi walked upright in the woods, it is likely too that the LCA was a facultative biped in the forest, so it is reasonable to say that By m3dodds · #54317 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>Wading models of hominin bipedal origins - a key argument in favour of "AAH" Better to be honest and say it has nothing to with AAT ... as bipedalism has its own origins, as Ardi clearly shows. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54315 · 10/19/09</p>
<p>Elaine's idee fixe Not so sure it does, DD. Going by the illustration of hominid skulls, it appears the lower portion of the bone retreats backward, as the jaw continues to decrease in early to later Homo. In other word By m3dodds · #54302 · 10/18/09</p>

<p>Elaine's idee fixe The external nose may be a little older than 2 million years. The Catarrhini (OWM) split from the Platyrrhini (NWM) possibly 35-40 million years ago. Apes an old world monkeys, have a narrow down By m3dodds · #54295 · 10/17/09</p>
<p>big feet. Marc, Over the millions of years we (humans) have adapted our feet for standing and walking upright on the ground, we should not expect them to be 'perfectly designed' for the task they currently perf By m3dodds · #54292 · 10/17/09</p>
<p>big feet. For all their perceived faults, human feet are the feet we evolved to walk with and stand on. They were not designed. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54286 · 10/16/09</p>
<p>big feet. Our spine... Wading is just walking through water, something almost all animals can do, and do. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54289 · 10/16/09</p>
<p>big feet. Walking is just walking, whether through long grass or through water, it is what humans evolved to do on two feet. ---m3d In AAT@..., "williamabond" <wabond@> wrote: By m3dodds · #54279 · 10/16/09</p>
<p>big feet. Humans have the feet they evolved to walk and stand on. ---m3d In AAT@..., "williamabond" <wabond@...> wrote: By m3dodds · #54277 · 10/16/09</p>
<p>Ardi at Pandas thumb DD That would fit with what seems to have been the behaviour, of the Ardi - a leisurely trek, walking among the trees, foraging as they walked ... Any ideas of why, they would have stayed clear of the By m3dodds · #54261 · 10/15/09</p>
<p>Ardi at Laelaps Thanks,DD. The following quote from the blog, seems relevant to what some of us have been discussing of late, namely why hominids (not necessarily in the human lineage) became bipedal. "But why would By m3dodds · #54259 · 10/15/09</p>
<p>John Hawks : Ardipithecus FAQ Most would benefit from not pressing the UP button, even if it was to walk up just a short flight of stairs. Some might still climb up into fruit tree, but as you say these days its mostly browsing a By m3dodds · #54251 · 10/15/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. big feet. Disagree, humans do not have large feet in comparison to other animals, it is also meaningless comparison as the only plantigrade foot comparison that can be made is with a polar bear, but it is a muc By m3dodds · #54243 · 10/15/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. big feet. Humans do not hop and leap around like a kangaroo, nor do they walk on their toes or toenails like most quadrupeds. Why? What other mammal/primate are you making comparisons with? Humans are habitual By m3dodds · #54241 · 10/15/09</p>
<p>Not so Unique Bipedals "Roaches turn bipedal at top speeds, Full suspects, because running on six becomes counter-productive. Their legs, he notes, are moving back and forth 27 times a second, which is probably as fast as t By m3dodds · #54221 · 10/14/09</p>
<p>John Hawks : Ardipithecus FAQ Would agree tree climbing is almost rare among humans, yet other forms of climbing such as mountain climbing are popular... and a exceptional few individuals can climb unaided the sheer sides of a tal By m3dodds · #54215 · 10/14/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. Not, so. Fossils, can tell us considerably more than mere speculations. Animals with four legs can walk through water, and do so, animals with two legs can walk through water, and do so. Gorillas wade By m3dodds · #54213 · 10/14/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. big feet. Humans do do not have 'big feet' in comparison to other terrestrial species. Humans walk with their feet, walk on the foot, many other animals walk on just the toe of the foot (four, three, or two toe By m3dodds · #54209 · 10/14/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. Would agree, with some of that... In the sense that 'aquatic' by definition is something that lives and grows in water - you are right - we are not aquatic. Mammalian adaptation to life in the seas is By m3dodds · #54200 · 10/13/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. Correct. What has wading got to do with humans being relatively hairless, a reasonable swimmer and having SC fat? Otters have a dense coat of hair, and swim, polar bears have fur coat and swim... (gor By m3dodds · #54185 · 10/13/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology. Exactly they walked.... they were capable of walking, they were also capable of walking through water. Facultative bipedality is common in lizards, but it also occurs in primates, bears, insects and e By m3dodds · #54183 · 10/13/09</p>
<p>John Hawks : Ardipithecus FAQ What about humans (bipedal apes), would you not say they are slow careful climbers? The Ardi still had grasping feet and big hands, so possibly they still climbed to browse in trees. Perhaps, or perha By m3dodds · #54178 · 10/13/09</p>

<p>OT: Our second moon Hope they have got it right, and that lump of rock does head of into space... By m3dodds · #54177 · 10/13/09</p>
<p>Ardi at Pharyngula Also a critique of US television judging by some of the comments. (is it true US networks have commercial breaks, every five minutes?) Isn't Pharyngula an anti-aquatic blogger... ---m3d By m3dodds · #54176 · 10/13/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology Early Hominid First Walked On Two Legs In The Woods http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/10/091008113341.htm Wading had no role. ---m3d By m3dodds · #54175 · 10/13/09</p>
<p>John Hawks : Ardipithecus FAQ More a slow careful climber, I'd say. Yes, it is claimed they used trees (tree trunks?) as a kind of support when walking upright. (a facilitative biped?) Perhaps, doing so by foraging on the banks of By m3dodds · #54163 · 10/12/09</p>
<p>John Hawks : Ardipithecus FAQ DD There is a brief mention in one of the papers of teeth from crocodiles similar to extant Nile crocodiles.. There is also a brief mention also of turtles and shallow water fish species. But, most of By m3dodds · #54160 · 10/12/09</p>
<p>The meaning of Neandertal skeletal morphology Abstract: A procedure is outlined for distinguishing among competing hypotheses for fossil morphology and then used to evaluate current views on the meaning of Neandertal skeletal morphology. Three ex By m3dodds · #54155 · 10/12/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology IMO, it was simply, climbing+walking+swimming = habitual bipedalism (a habitual bipedal striding gait) Ancestral habitat, woodland, not a swamp. ---m3d "The carbon isotope ratios of the Ardipithecus t By m3dodds · #54152 · 10/12/09</p>
<p>ARC was Re: Laryngeal air sacs Agree. However it is the jaw that has been significantly reduced in the human lineage, and humans are noted for a more flatter face than their ape kin. (the other apes are prognathic) Perhaps the cata By m3dodds · #54151 · 10/12/09</p>
<p>ARC was Re: Laryngeal air sacs The catarrhini nose of a proboscis monkey, is a little exaggerated... (like an alcoholics nose) Human catarrhini noses are probably more prominent because humans have a somewhat "flatter faces" and a By m3dodds · #54134 · 10/11/09</p>
<p>ARC was Re: Laryngeal air sacs DD How are you defining an external nose, all the Catarrhini effectively have external noses? Catarrhini means narrow nose, and the term also describes their narrow, downward pointing nostrils, it is By m3dodds · #54127 · 10/11/09</p>
<p>How We Lost Our Diversity Garbage in, garbage out... ---m3d By m3dodds · #54112 · 10/11/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology Elaine, Speaking for myself, I will say that I have not found anything your discussion in this tread with Marc that could be described as boring. Wittgenstein was a snob, an as for his dictum... "Wher By m3dodds · #54110 · 10/11/09</p>
<p>New Directions in Palaeontology What's so unusual about penguins wading? Penguins can wade... ---m3d By m3dodds · #54088 · 10/10/09</p>
<p>Swamp Apes or Riverine Woodland Apes? "The carbon isotope ratios of the Ardipithecus teeth also tell the story of a woodland creature, he said. "The diet of the Ardipithecus is much more on the woodland and forest side," he said. "It's go By m3dodds · #54076 · 10/10/09</p>
<p>Wade through the Heather, Swimming and diving in warm waters does make a lot more sense, more so if our shore ancestors were swimming and diving on a daily basis. As the human body does lose body heat a lot faster in By m3dodds · #54061 · 10/09/09</p>
<p>Early Hominid First Walked On Two Legs In The Woods Among the many surprises associated with the discovery of the oldest known, nearly complete skeleton of a hominid is the finding that this species took its first steps toward bipedalism not on the ope By m3dodds · #54048 · 10/09/09</p>
<p>Wade through the Probably they would have done so for a period following the split with the ancestor of the chimpanzees. Perhaps habitat tracking their way across north Africa until the day they ended up on some dista By m3dodds · #54044 · 10/09/09</p>
<p>Wade through the To go for a swim, to go diving? Not a problem, wading in the surf, wading through the surf to reach deeper water... is just walking in water, walking through the water. Swimming and diving, are probab By m3dodds · #54031 · 10/08/09</p>
<p>Wade through the ... By m3dodds · #54025 · 10/08/09</p>

<p>Bipedalism, wading & swamps Marc, Basically, the vertical spine (Morotop) made a number of more postures available to the apes, from swinging through the trees to simply sitting upright to eat a fruit to full on habitual bipedal By m3dodds · #54022 · 10/08/09</p>
<p>Bipedalism, wading & swamps There is no sudden change, it has long been accepted that bipedalism has origins of its own, unrelated to walking through water. See: The Upright Ape: A New Origin of the Species by Aaron G. Filler MD By m3dodds · #54003 · 10/07/09</p>
<p>Bipedalism, wading & swamps Elaine, Perhaps, perhaps not until we were a habitual biped. Yes, we both right on that. Wading through the surf, to reach deeper water, would be no different from wading through any other body of water By m3dodds · #54002 · 10/07/09</p>
<p>Bipedalism, wading & swamps Wading by definition, means walking, walking through a body of water. Walking from a. to b. through water. Either to get from one side of a body of water, to the other, or as in the case of gorilla wa By m3dodds · #53998 · 10/07/09</p>
<p>Ardipithecus had Oreopithecus-like feet Ardipithecus, a partially arboreal, facultative bipedal woodland omnivore. Probably not an ancestor of Homo. Ardipithecus ramidus translates, as ground ape, root of the ground apes. Data on Arami By m3dodds · #53976 · 10/06/09</p>
<p>Ardipithecus had Oreopithecus-like feet Partially arboreal, facultative bipedal woodland omnivores. ---m3d By m3dodds · #53962 · 10/05/09</p>
<p>Meet "Ardi" Marc, Agree, As even in the warmer wetter early Miocene, not all forests were swamps, not all tree species had a tolerance for a wet habitats. Yes, it was mainly these forests that shaped the evolution By m3dodds · #53947 · 10/05/09</p>
<p>Ardipithecus had Oreopithecus-like feet Would agree both the foot of the Oreopithecus and that of the Ardipithecus did not evolve for much bipedal movement other than a slow shuffle between on tree, one shrub and another. It is a foot for s By m3dodds · #53944 · 10/05/09</p>
<p>Meet "Ardi" Marc, The Miocene lasted almost 18 million years... Is it really plausible that the early apes, spent the entire Miocene in a swamp forest? (Miocene 23.03 to 5.33 Mya) These are mainly Pliocene/Pleist By m3dodds · #53924 · 10/04/09</p>
<p>Meet "Ardi" Elaine, If habitual bipedalism is a Pliocene/Pleistocene adaptation in the Human lineage, as opposed to a Miocene part-time bipedal gait in the apes in general, then perhaps a habitual bipedal gait is s By m3dodds · #53918 · 10/04/09</p>
<p>Ardipithecus had Oreopithecus-like feet Had bird-like feet... like oreopithecus. Birds use theirs to grasp branches, when perching. Possibly ardipithecus and oreopithecus, used theirs to grasp branches (perch) in the trees, or stood on trip By m3dodds · #53917 · 10/04/09</p>
<p>Meet "Ardi" Agree, Elaine. A habitual bipedal gait, is an terrestrial adaptation for walking, for wading and feeding a part-time bipedal gait, as in some of the other apes, would probably suffice for an ape foraging By m3dodds · #53897 · 10/03/09</p>
<p>Hobbits may not have been human (Homo genus) Would seem Peter Brown has changed his mind... But how did the floresiensis get the status of Homo, if their brain size is much smaller than that of a chimpanzee it would be well short of that, that w By m3dodds · #53887 · 10/03/09</p>
<p>A Mammalian Lost World: Iberia in the late Pliocene How did they reach Iberia, did they swim the straits of Gibraltar or walk across from Africa ... 1.8 million years ago ... H. erectus emerged in east Africa. Did some of them also make the trip across By m3dodds · #53885 · 10/03/09</p>
<p>Meet "Ardi" Elaine, A knuckle-walking, or palm-walking, ancestry is usually the reason given by some as to why standing up on two legs to wade, led to a bipedal gait in the Human line. But why should it, the ever By m3dodds · #53883 · 10/03/09</p>
<p>John Hawks : Ardipithecus FAQ John Hawks, on the Ardipithecus, and how it changes things in anthropology and our understanding of how we evolved ... John Hawks. Blog: http://johnhawks.net/weblog/fossils/ardipithecus/ardipithecus-f By m3dodds · #53876 · 10/03/09</p>
<p>Meet "Ardi" Marc, Considering the length of the Miocene alone, in millions of years, it is reasonable that apes at some time dwelt in swamp forest, and equally believable they did not for considerable periods of By m3dodds · #53870 · 10/02/09</p>
<p>Carl Zimmer on Ardip Yes, seems everything they dig up is assumed to be an ancestor of Homo, unless they can't force it to fit somewhere into the Homo lineage. With its long arms, its short legs, its hands down at its knee By m3dodds · #53869 · 10/02/09</p>

<p>Meet "Ardi" Marc, That's a highly unlikely scenario, as from the authors description of its habitat it was anything but a wader in swamps, as it did not inhabit swamp forest, or anything remotely like wet forest. By m3dodds · #53862 · 10/02/09</p>
<p>Ancient Skeleton May Rewrite Earliest Chapter of Human Evolution More on Ardipithecus, is now available: [PDF]Ardipithecus ramidus and the Paleobiology of Early Hominids [PDF]The Geological, Isotopic, Botanical, Invertebrate, and Lower Vertebrate Surroundings of Ar By m3dodds · #53861 · 10/02/09</p>
<p>Ancient Skeleton May Rewrite Earliest Chapter of Human Evolution There are two free PDFs now available, online extras with more info on this "new" 1994 discovery... [PDF] The View from Afar. [PDF] A New Kind of Ancestor: Ardipithecus Unveiled http://www.sciencemag. By m3dodds · #53858 · 10/01/09</p>
<p>Ancient Skeleton May Rewrite Earliest Chapter of Human Evolution "Researchers have unveiled the oldest known skeleton of a putative human ancestor--and it is full of surprises. Although the creature, named Ardipithecus ramidus, had a brain and body the size of a ch By m3dodds · #53857 · 10/01/09</p>
<p>Jose Joordens' paper on He & shellfish Marc, They would be outside the present variation range of Hss, as they represent a much older species of Homo. One which the present lineage likely split from more than a million years ago. (they wer By m3dodds · #53855 · 10/01/09</p>
<p>Jose Joordens' paper on He & shellfish Marc, As always John Hawks, has written another insightful and thought provoking blog... But, leaving aside for a moment the particular hitch he has highlighted, there is another more interesting ques By m3dodds · #53852 · 9/30/09</p>
<p>Swamp Tiger in Feeding Frenzy... Feasible, humans are bipeds have smaller mouths, flatter faces - making diving somewhat simpler, than it is for a tiger. On the other hand those tigers in the videos showed no distress in being underw By m3dodds · #53844 · 9/29/09</p>
<p>Swamp Tiger in Feeding Frenzy... Yes small cats, domestic cats are not keen on getting wet, but there larger kin like the tiger - seems to thrive on it... Would disagree on the "expression" on their faces, its nothing more than the u By m3dodds · #53841 · 9/29/09</p>
<p>Swamp Tiger in Feeding Frenzy... A series of extraordinary photos show a rare white tiger lunging into water at feeding time to fight for food. Some stunningly beautiful photos of a Bengal tiger a tiger who's hunting ground is m By m3dodds · #53835 · 9/28/09</p>
<p>Laetoli footprints have no exclusively human features (Re: Re: Gibbon locomotion) Were they the footprints, of a direct human ancestor... Were human ancestors in Africa between 4 and 3 million years ago... http://www.modernhumanorigins.net/hominids/laetolifoot2.jpg The lack of clea By m3dodds · #53832 · 9/27/09</p>
<p>FW: Re: Gibbon locomotion Marc, A better comparison could be with bears, as horses, are not plantigrade. Horses have evolved to run on open grassland, humans to walk anywhere on their feet. (the sea - polar - bear is also an e By m3dodds · #53829 · 9/27/09</p>
<p>Gibbon locomotion Possibly on the smaller branches, but in the videos I have seen they appear to run bipedally along a branch... effortlessly at quite a pace, so its hard to judge if they are gripping with the foot as By m3dodds · #53828 · 9/27/09</p>
<p>Gibbon locomotion Elaine, Gibbons have been both observed and filmed walking with a bipedal gait on the ground. (they also run with a bipedal gait along tree branches when moving fast through the forest canopy - also w By m3dodds · #53823 · 9/26/09</p>
<p>Bipedalism Would think the savanna hypotheses, dealing with the origins of bipedalism has been abandoned by most scientists. Notions that we stood up to see over long grass, free the hands to use tools etc ... a By m3dodds · #53821 · 9/26/09</p>
<p>Bipedalism A first theory abandoned... bipedalism would have been brought about by the environment. A second theory : bipedalism is nothing new ! A new theory : original bipedalism. Against the current of common By m3dodds · #53817 · 9/26/09</p>
<p>Evolution is One way - Irreversible (it has no reverse gear) Theses are not reversals, they are as you say atavistic features. "genes preserved in the DNA but not expressed in the organism" [atavism] ... Mistakes are made, even in the natural world, if there we By m3dodds · #53802 · 9/25/09</p>
<p>Implications Agree a better picture is needed, particularly as this was the period in our evolution that Man was likely to have been more aquatic. Possibly a prolonged period foraging on the bank, the shore, the b By m3dodds · #53795 · 9/24/09</p>
<p>Evolution is One way - Irreversible (it has no reverse gear) A University of Oregon research team has found that evolution can never go backwards, because the paths to the genes once present in our ancestors are forever blocked. The findings -- the result of th By m3dodds · #53790 · 9/24/09</p>

<p>Implications The other apes, chimpanzee an to a certain extent gorilla have largely remained animals of the forest... so perhaps the gaits they have each evolved independently over millions of years are suffice to By m3dodds · #53775 · 9/23/09</p>
<p>Implications Elaine, Resorted to it? Why would we resort to it, bipedalism is as natural as breathing... it is how we evolved to get from a. to b. on the ground. Wading, is just walking through water that is deep By m3dodds · #53773 · 9/23/09</p>
<p>Bipedal Humans Came Down From The Trees A detailed examination of the wrist bones of several primate species challenges the notion that humans evolved their two-legged upright walking style from a knuckle-walking ancestor. The same lines of By m3dodds · #53763 · 9/23/09</p>
<p>Implications Wading has nothing to do with a bipedal gait... Wading is not restricted to bipedal humans, animals with four legs can wade, and do, birds can wade, and do. ---m3d ----- original message ----- By m3dodds · #53762 · 9/23/09</p>
<p>Function of laryngeal sacs. Elaine/Stephen These definitions of "aquarboreal" could equally apply to present day gorilla and perhaps the orang-utans ... Gorilla wades in water, gorilla has been observed wading in waist deep wate By m3dodds · #53746 · 9/23/09</p>
<p>night vision Marc, All apes are diurnal, like being tailless it is a common trait all apes share. Not only are humans diurnal, they are virtually defenseless while asleep and they sleep for hours at a time. Not go By m3dodds · #53741 · 9/21/09</p>
<p>Human - Uniquely Human Can never understand those who continue to claim chimpanzees an humans are close kin, arguing we share 98/99% of our genes with chimpanzees when it has been known for some time that the real figure is By m3dodds · #53740 · 9/21/09</p>
<p>Human - Uniquely Human Humans and chimpanzees are genetically very similar, yet it is not difficult to identify the many ways in which we are clearly distinct from chimps. In a study published online in Genome Research, sci By m3dodds · #53730 · 9/20/09</p>

1 - 20 of 2992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • previous page 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 next page
-------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

-
-

Allan, via iphone
«Enjoy your projects!»