Last class

- What species of hominid are found in the early Pliocene?
- Where are they found?
- What are their distinguishing anatomical characteristics?
- How do the Australopithecines differ from the possible hominids?



- Superfamily: Hominoidea
 - Family: Hominidae
 - Subfamily: Homininae
 - Tribe: Australopithecini

Cast of Characters

Orrorin tugenensis Sahelanthropus tchadensis Ardipithecus kadabba Ardipithecus ramidus

Australopithecus anamensis Australopithecus afarensis Kenyanthropus platyops Australopithecus bahrelghazali

Australopithecines

- What are the common characteristics of the early Australopithecines?
- How do the species differ from one another?
- When does each fall in time and space?
- What are the possible phylogenies of these species?

Australopithecus afarensis

- 3.9-2.9 mya
- Short, broad pelvis
- tilted femurs
- In-line big toe
- Sagittal crest
- Sexually dimorphic
- Small bodied
- Small brain

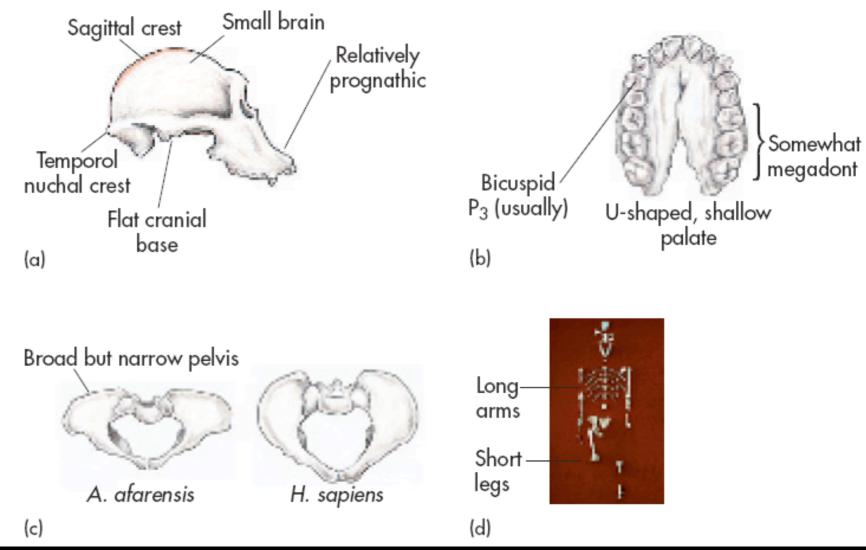


TABLE 11.2	Comparisons of A. afarensis, Gr	omparisons of A. afarensis, Great Ape, and Modern Humans		
	Cranial Capacity (cc)	Sexual Dimorphism (Males X Percent Heavier)		
A. afarensis	450	56%		
Chimpanzee	400	15%		
Gorilla	500	50%		
Orangutan	400	Nearly 100%		
Early genus Home	o 600	63%		
Modern human	I,400	15%		

Australopithecus bahrelghazali

- 3.5-3.0 mya
- Western africa Chad
- Same as A. afarensis?



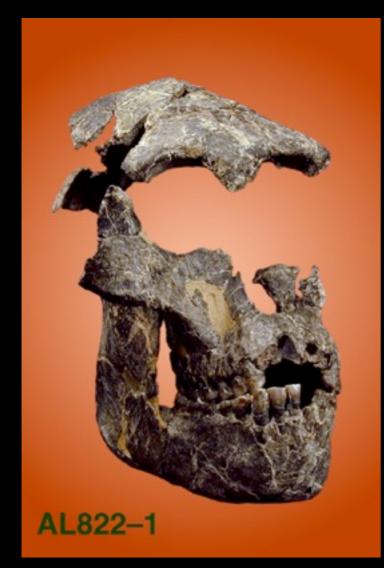
Kenyanthropus platyops



Kenyanthropus lateral



A. afarensis and K. platyops

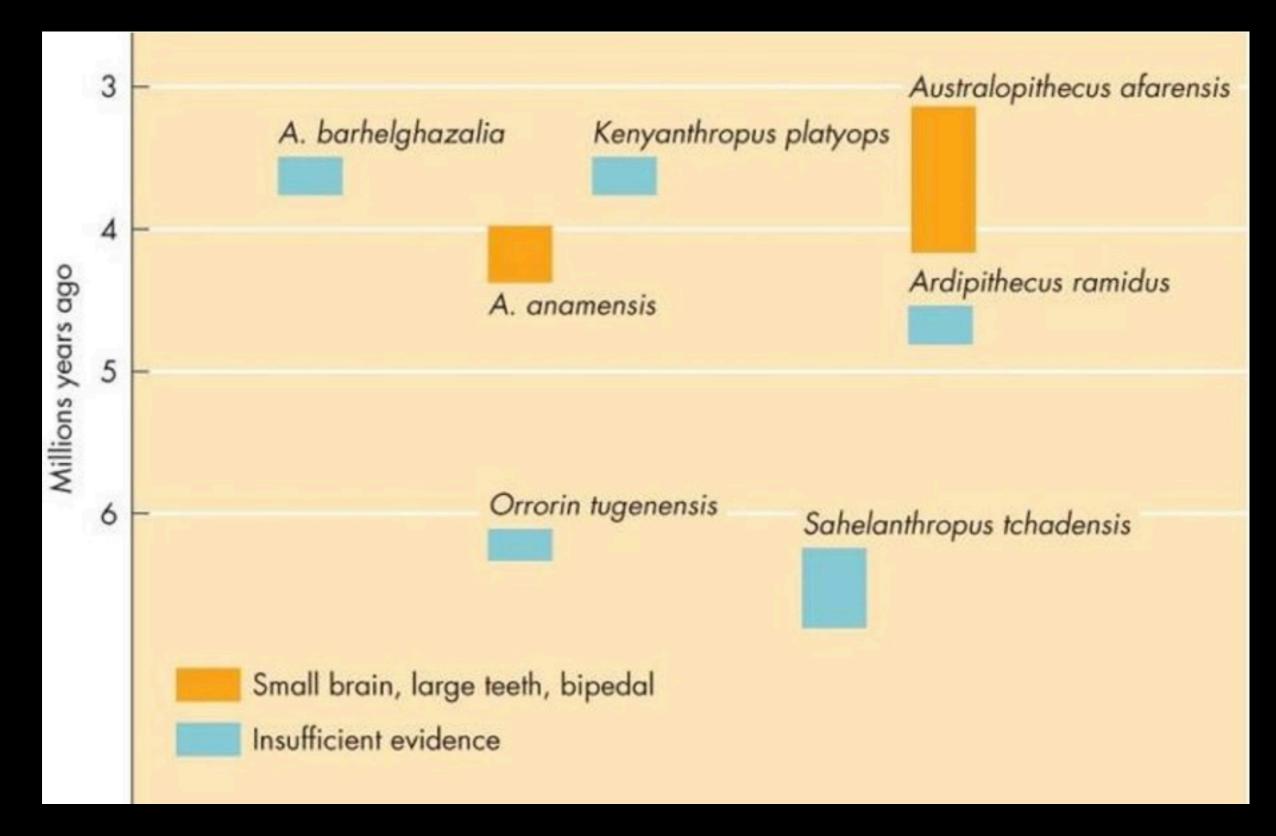


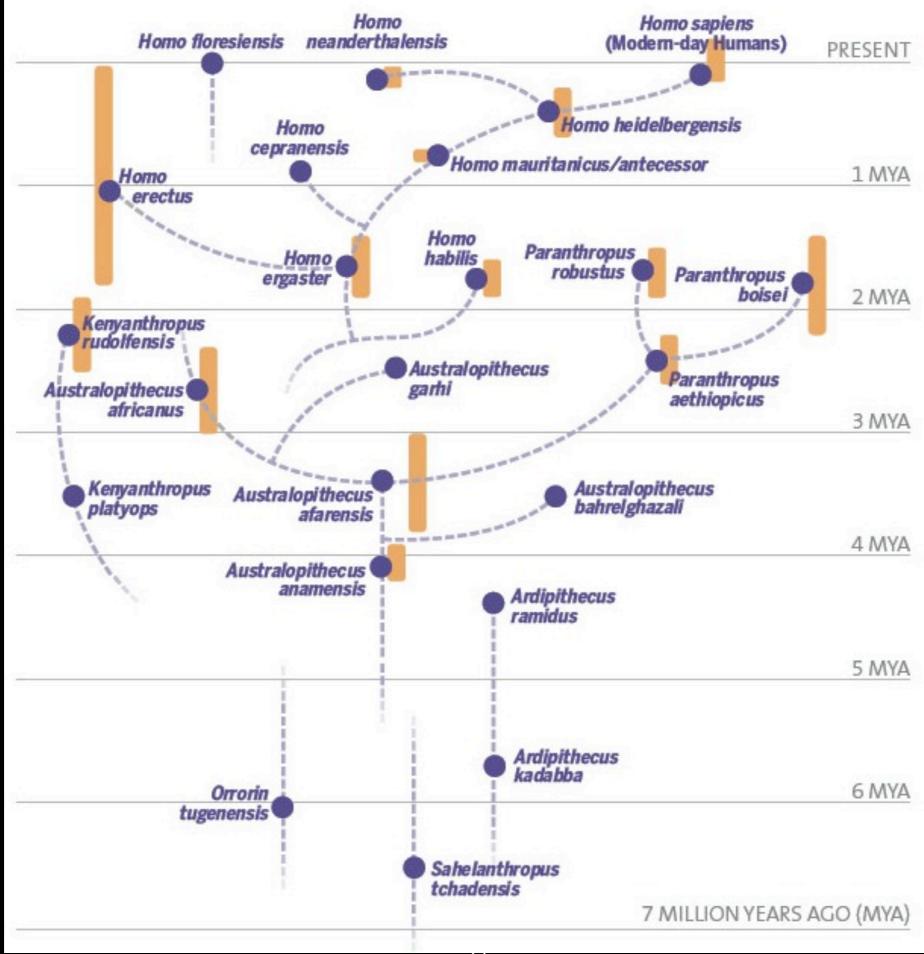


Kenyanthropus platyops

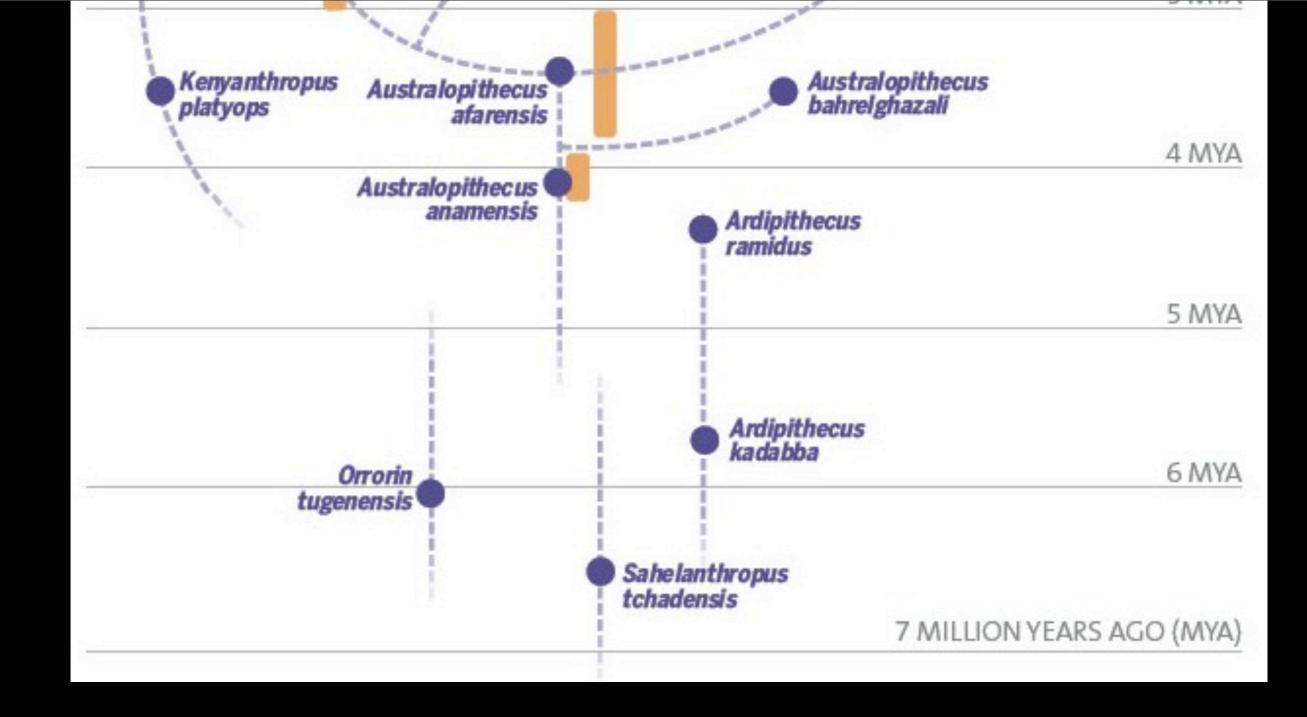
- 3.5 mya
- Flat face
- Small molars
- Australopithecus? Even A. afarensis?

Evolutionary Relationships





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Pliocene Hominids Early

Australopithecus anamensis Australopithecus afarensis Kenyanthropus platyops Australopithecus bahrelghazali

<u>Gracile</u>

<u>Robust</u>

Australopithecus africanusAustralopithecus (P.) aethiopicusAustralpithecus gahriAustralopithecus (P.) boiseiAustralopithecus sedibaAustralopithecus (P.) robustus

Later Australopithecines

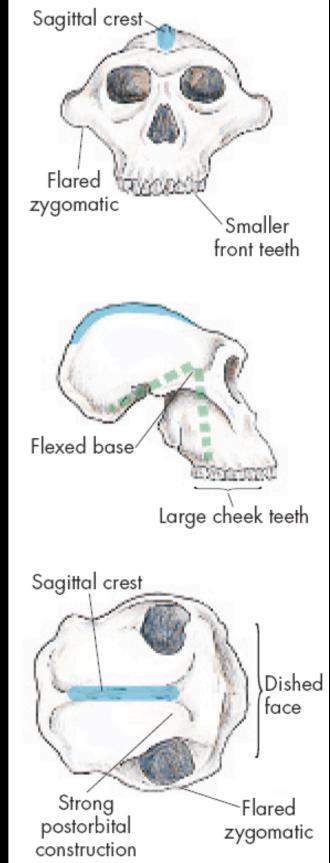
Gracile Australopithecines Australopithecus gahri Australopithecus africanus Australopithecus sediba

<u>Robust Australopithecines</u> Australopithecus aethiopicus Australopithecus boisei Australopithecus robustus

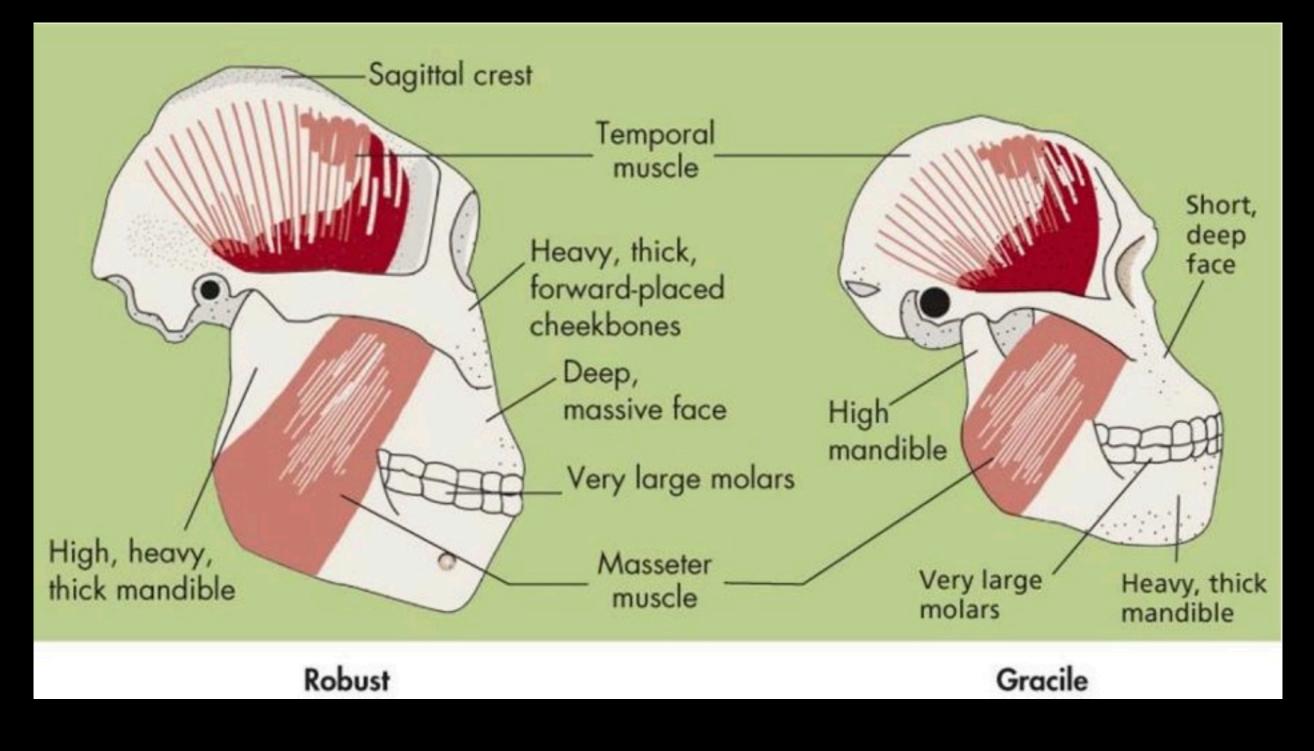


The Robust Australopithecines

- AKA Paranthropus
- Hard object feeding
 - Sagittal crest
 - Large cheek teeth
 - Flared zygomatic arch
 - Dished Face
 - Extreme postorbital constriction
- Woodland and open woodland habitat



Robust and gracile



Kenyanthropus - robust?





Australopithecus aethiopicus 2.7-2.3 mya



Australopithecus boisei 2.3-1.3 mya

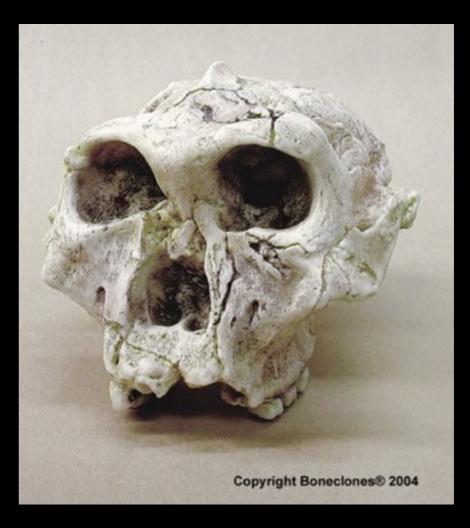






Australopithecus robustus 2-1 mya





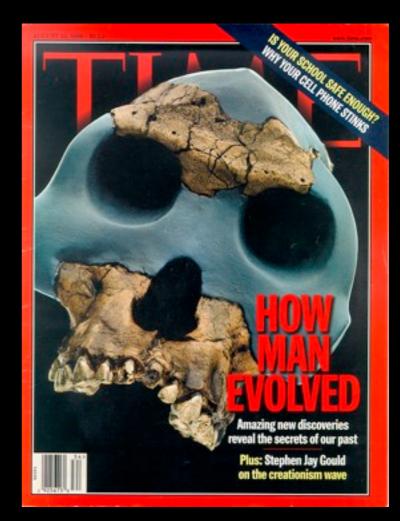
Gracile Australopithecines

- Slight brain size increase
- Rounded Vault
- No crests
- Less projecting face
- Bipedal anatomy
- 3.5-<2.0 mya



Australopithecus gahri 2.5 mya





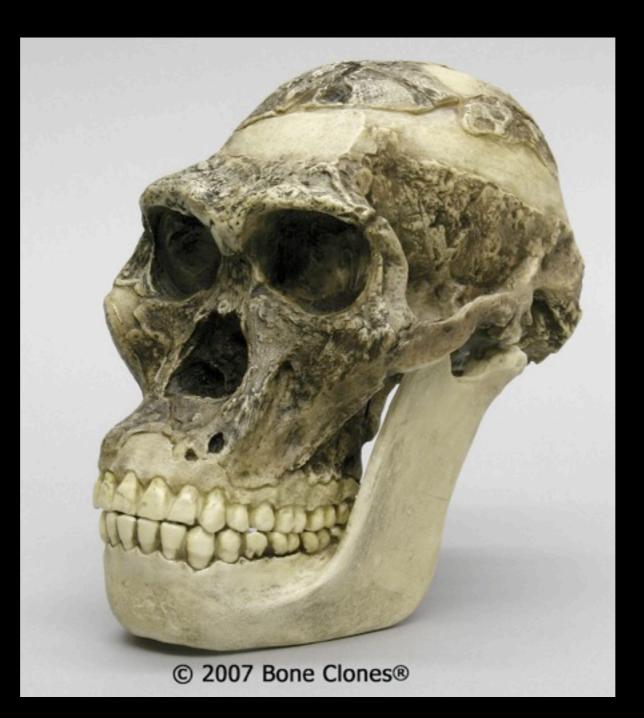
Taung



Australopithecus africanus 3-2.4 mya



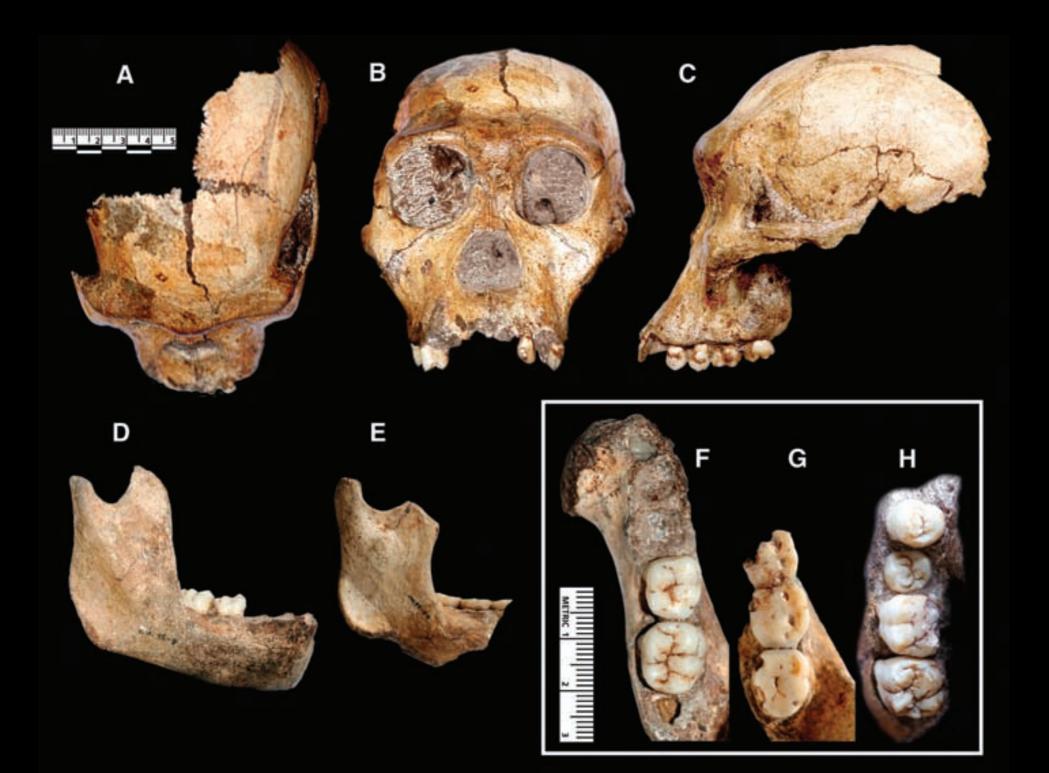
Reconstruction



Australopithecus sediba

- dates to right around 1.9 mya no older than that
- brain size (95% adult size) ~ 420 cc
- maximum height 1.3 m
- smaller teeth and cheekbones than A. africanus
- longer legs and pelvic changes more like Homo

Australopithecus sediba



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Australopithecus sediba

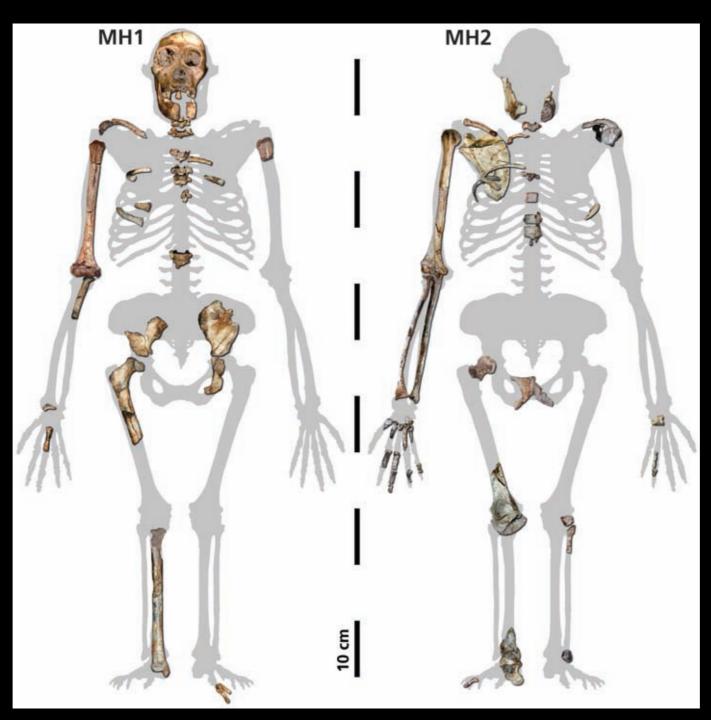
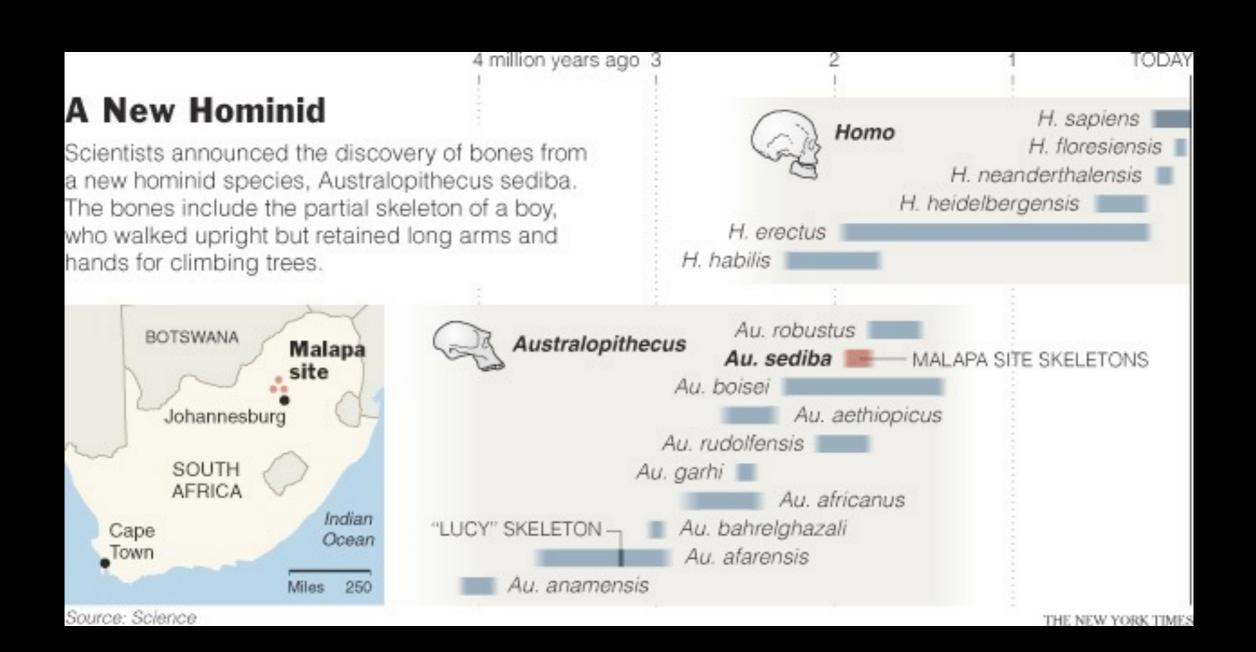


Fig. 2. Associated skeletal elements of MH1 (**left**) and MH2 (**right**), in approximate anatomical position, superimposed over an illustration of an idealized *Au. africanus* skeleton (with some adjustment for differences in body proportions). The proximal right tibia of MH1 has been reconstructed from a natura



Contemporaneous?

TABLE 11.3 Examples of Potentially Contemporaneous Hominids by Region

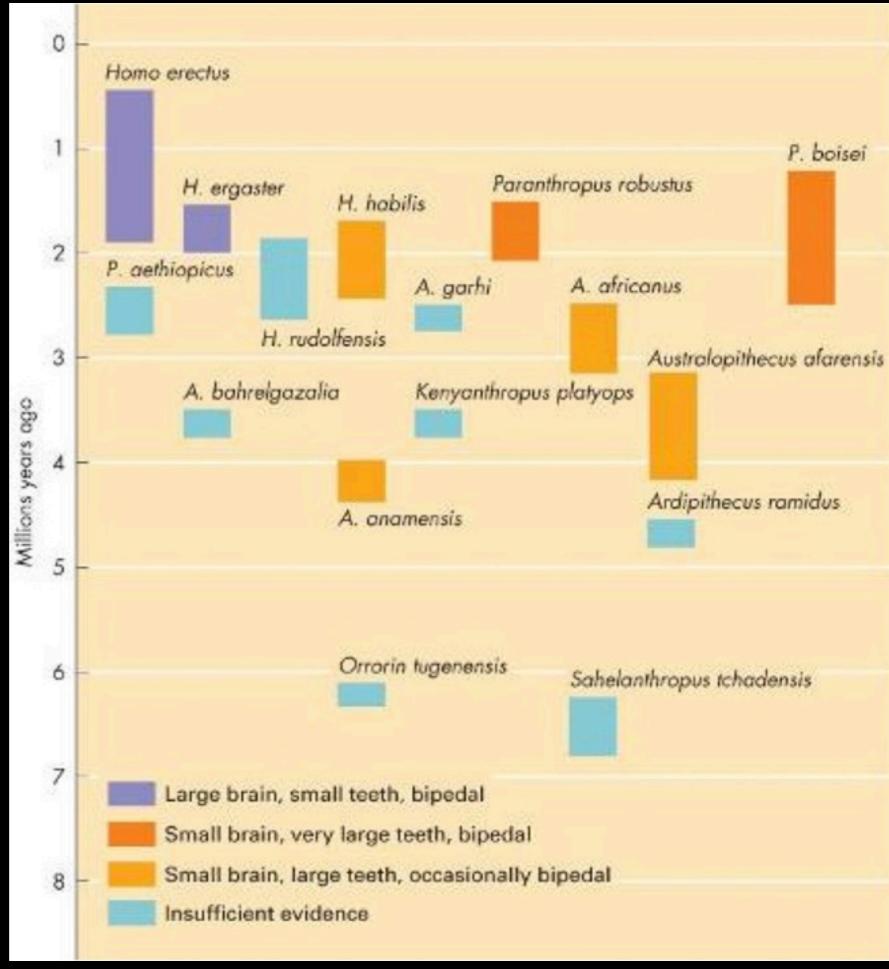
Age (MYA)*	West Africa	East Africa	South Africa
~6	Sahelanthropus tchadensis	Orrorin tugenensis	
3.9		Australopithecus afarensis, A. anamensis	
3.5	A. bahrelghazali	A. afarensis, Kenyanthropus platyops	A. africanus
2.5		A. garhi, A. aethiopicus	A. africanus
2.5–2		A. boisei, A. garhi	A. africanus, A. robustus
2-1.5		A. boisei, Homo sp.	Homo sp., A. robustus

*MYA = millions of years ago

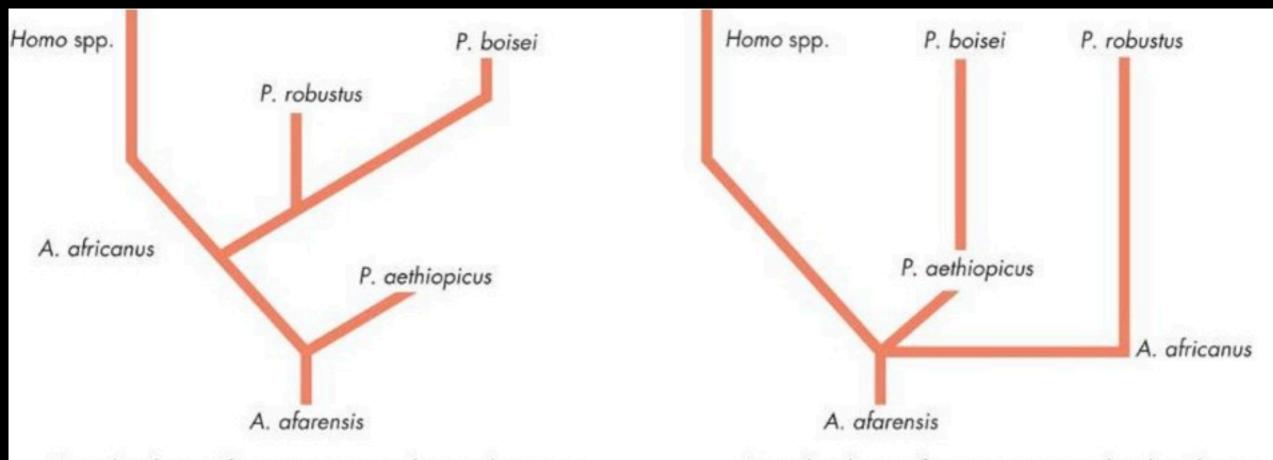
Brain and body sizes

Sahelanthropus		~350cc
A. afarensis	29 kg f / 45 kg m	~375-550
A. africanus	30 kg f / 40 kg m	~530
A. aethiopicus		~4 5
A. sediba		~420
A. boisei	34 kg f / 49 kg m	~530 cc
A. robustus	32 kg f / 40 kg m	~590 cc
Homo habilis	32 kg f / 52 kg m	500-800 сс

Hominin characteristics and time frame

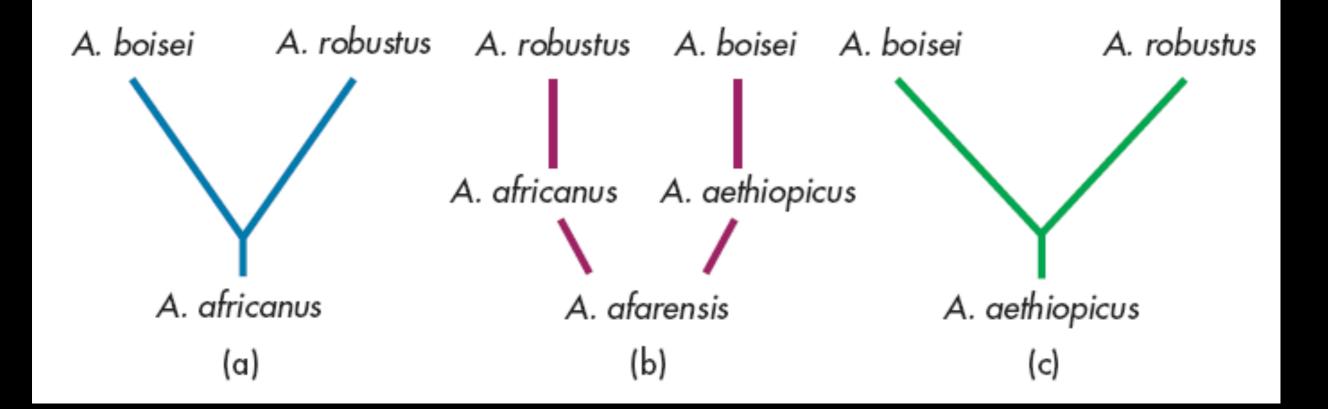


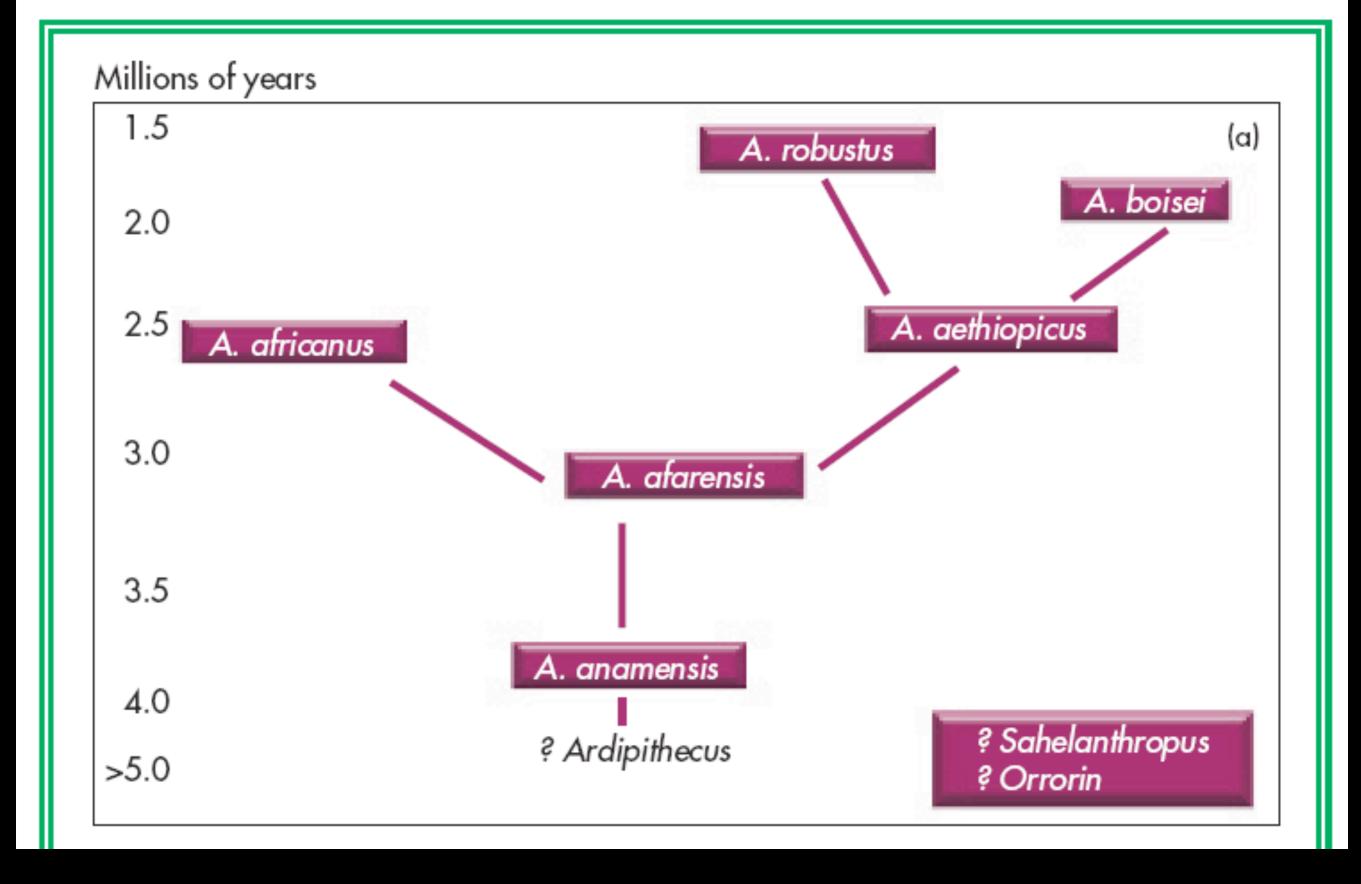
Traditional Hominin phylogenies

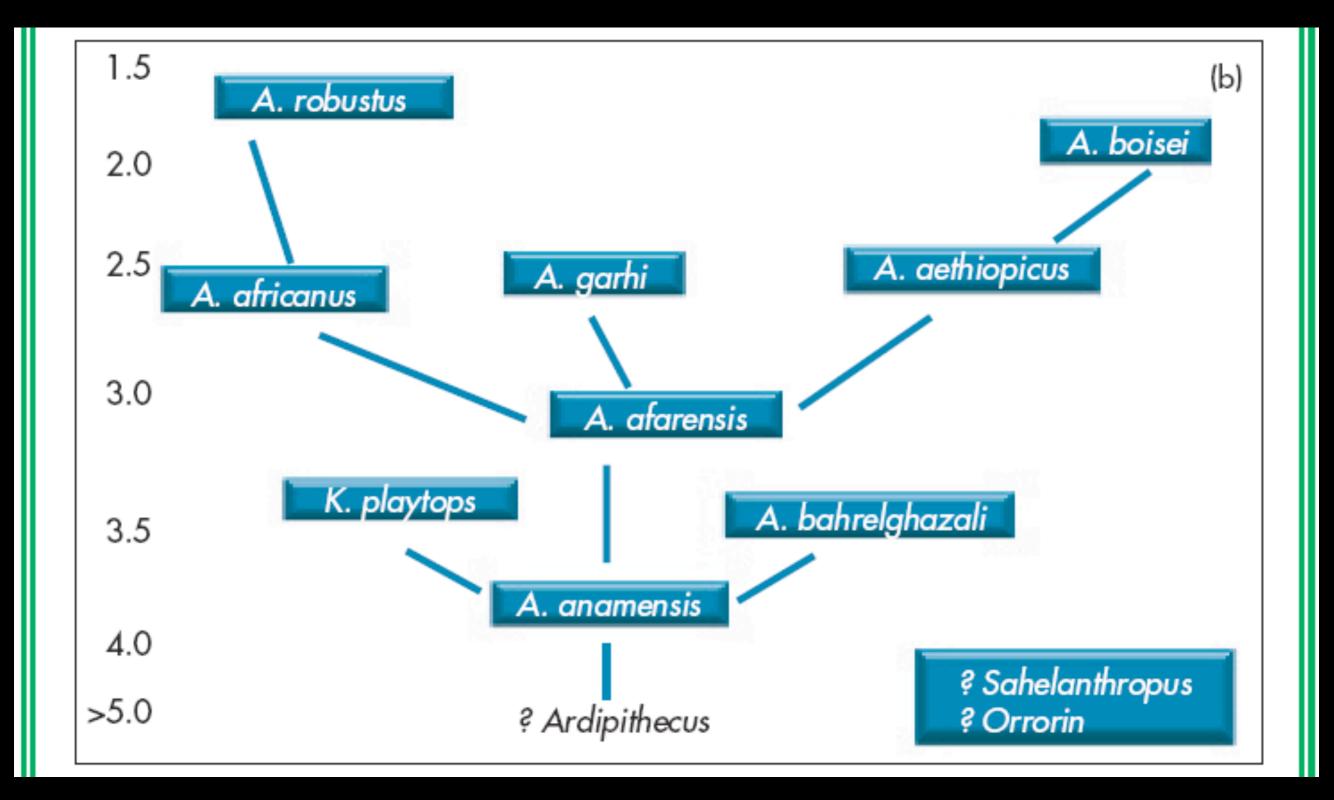


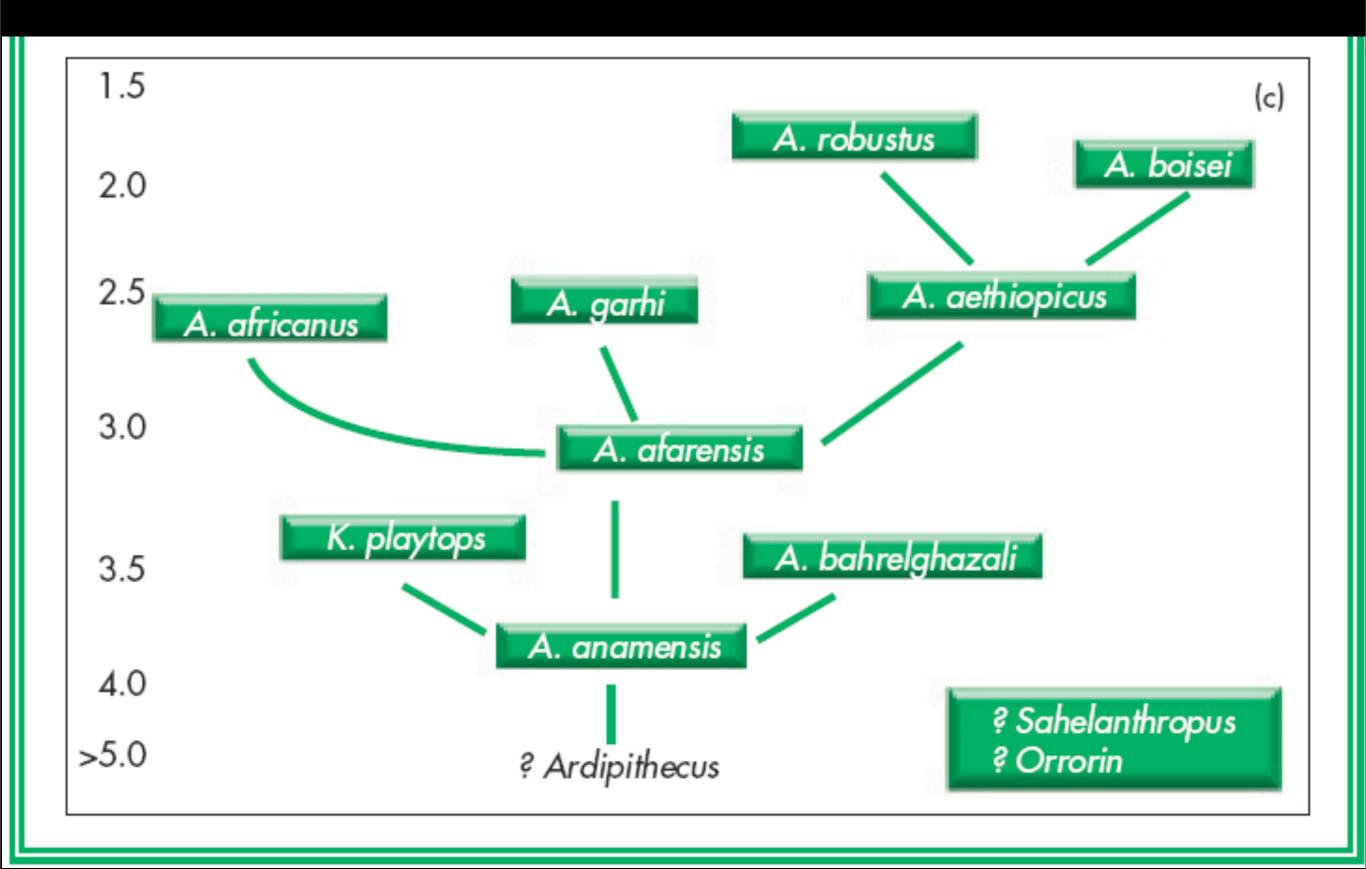
Australopithecus afarensis as ancestral to two lineages; Australopithecus africanus ancestral to Paranthropus and Homo. Australopithecus afarensis as ancestral to three lineages: Homo, the East African Paranthropus and the South African Australopithecus, and Paranthropus.

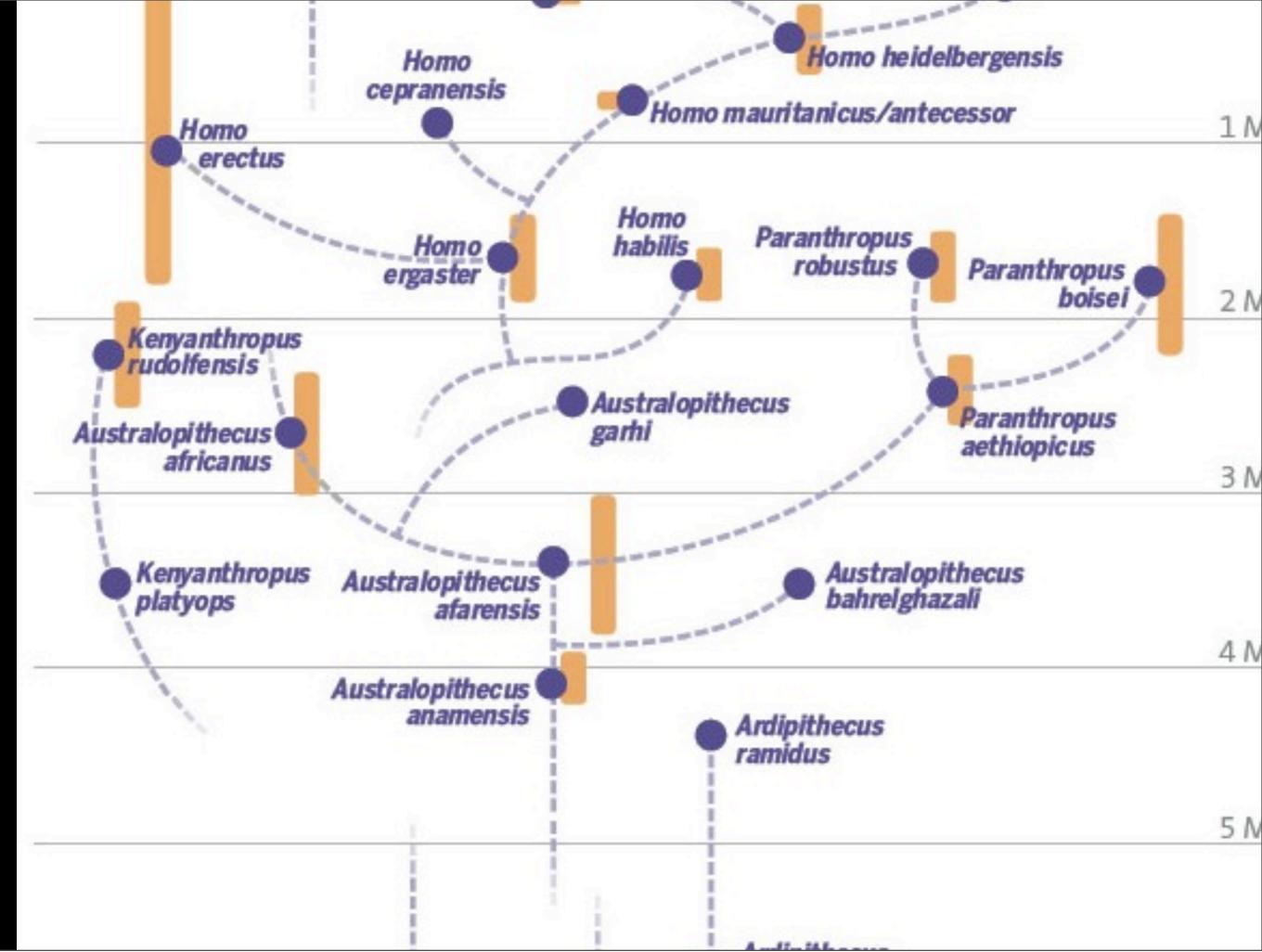
Phylogenies?



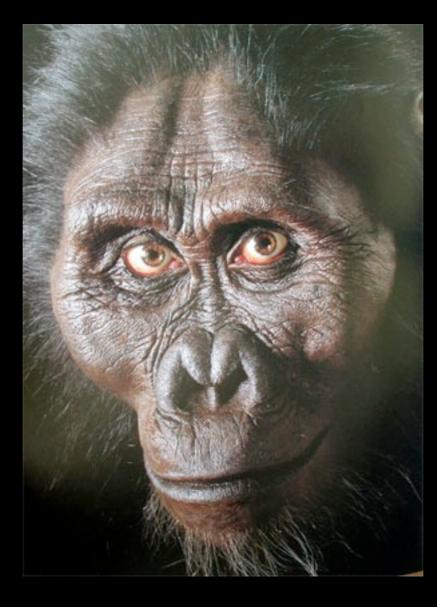






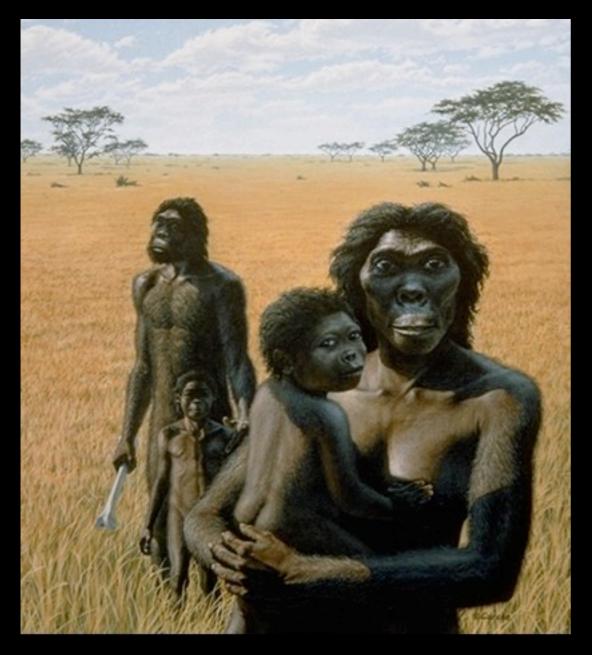








A. afarensis?





Australopithecus africanus





Robust Australopithecus?

Defining Homo

- Rasmussen: Primate genus containing species of relatively small-toothed, big-brained, stone-toolmaking hominids
- Walker: relatively large brain cases, completely modern limb proportions, and relatively small teeth
- Wolpoff: expanded cranial capacity, reduced canine size, precision grip

Homo habilis





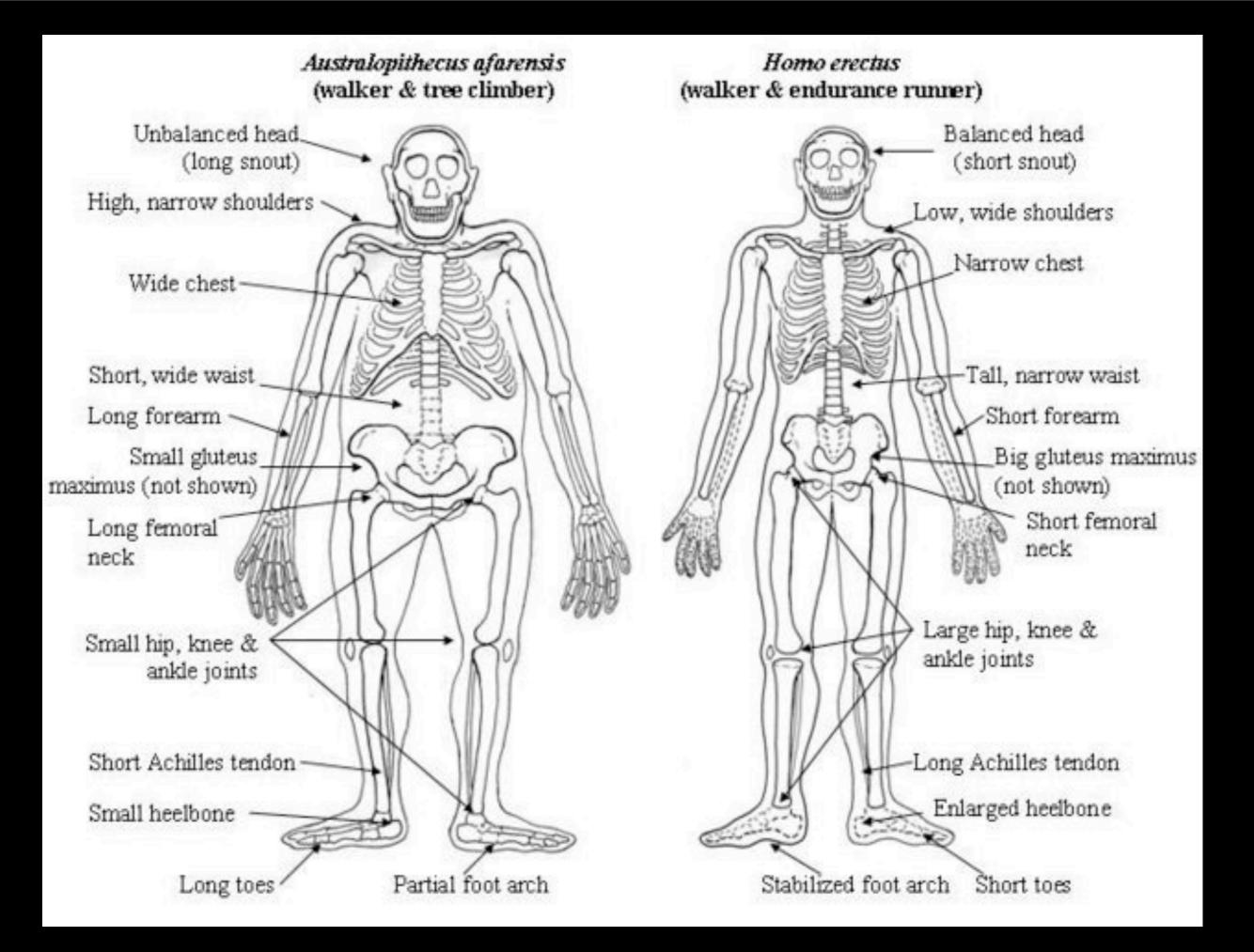


Australopithecus v. Homo habilis





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Homo

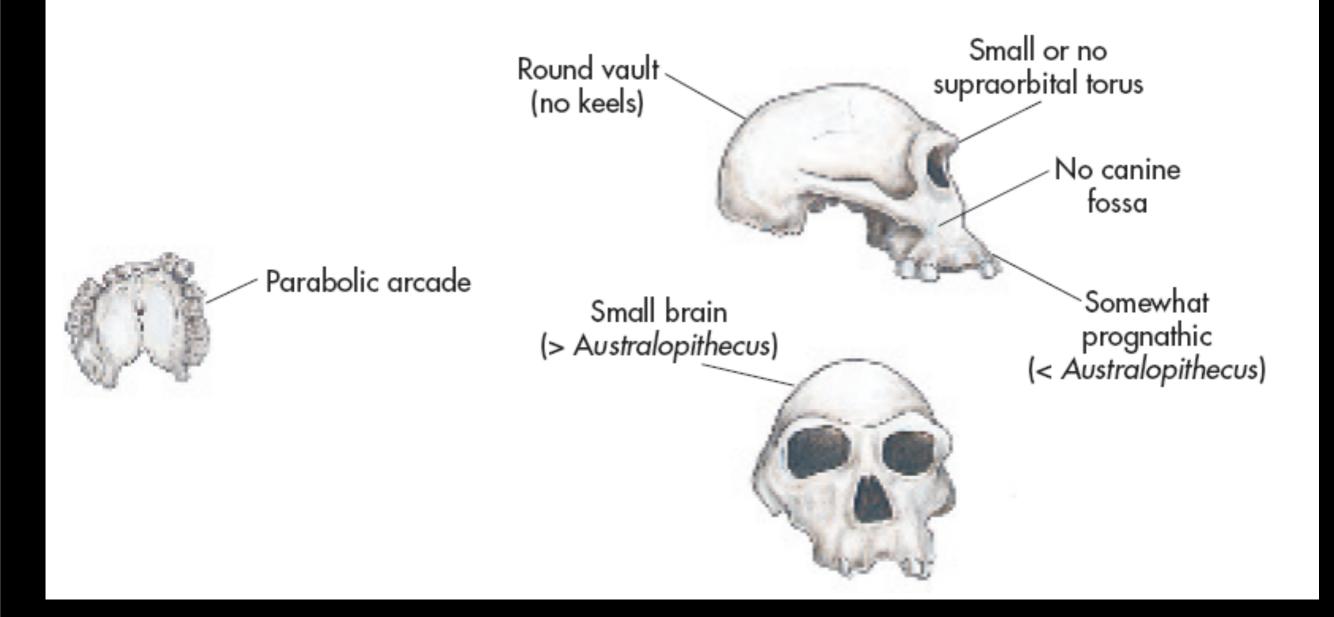
- brain size greater than 500 cc
- smaller, less prognathic face
- smaller teeth than the australopithecines
- more efficient bipedalism

Homo species

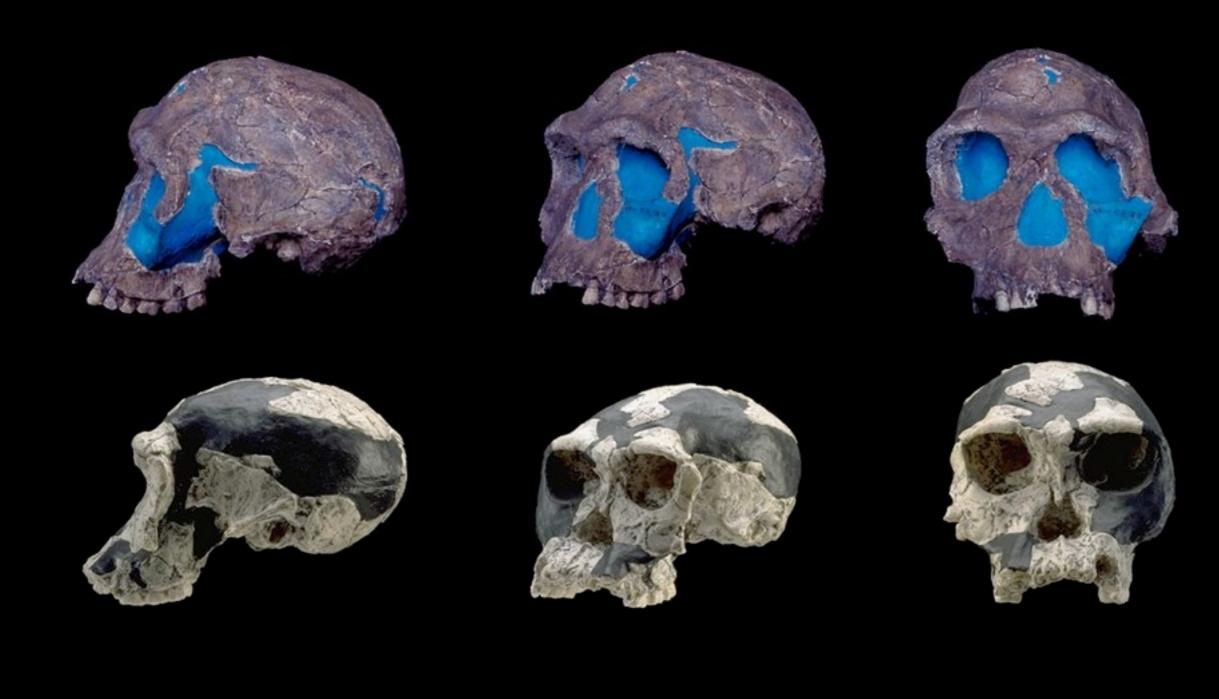
- Homo habilis
- Homo erectus
- Homo rudolfensis
- Homo ergaster
- Homo floresiensis

- Homo heidelbergensis
- Homo rhodesiensis
- Homo antecessor
- Homo neandertalensis
- Homo sapiens

Homo habilis



Homo habilis



Homo rudolfensis



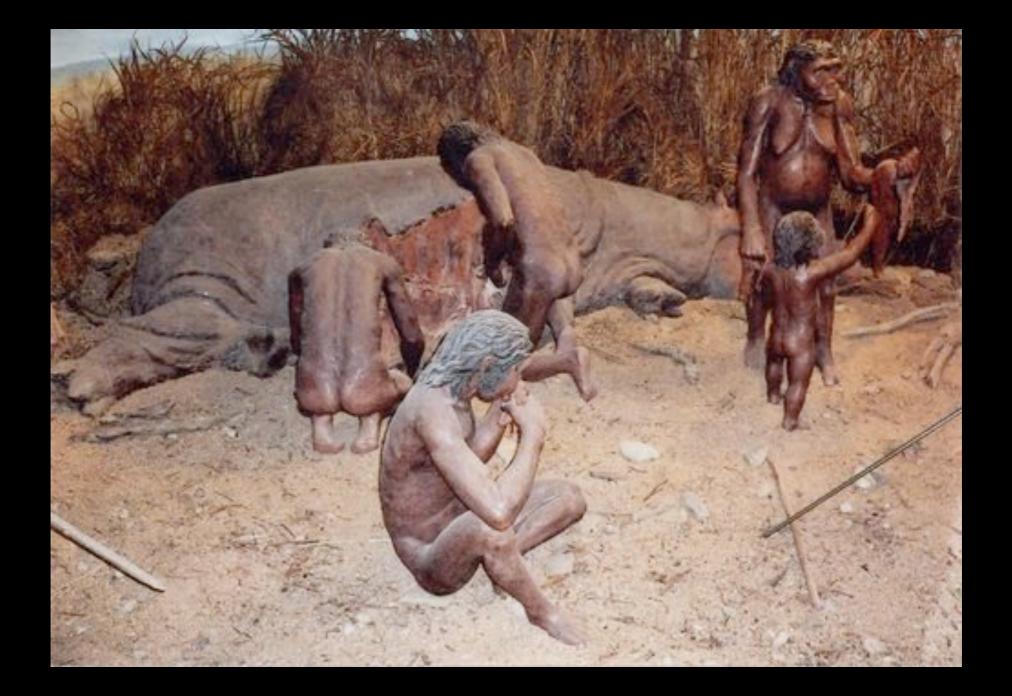


Homo rudolfensis

- Homo habilis or something different?
- larger body than. *H. habilis*
- larger brain than H. habilis
 - but smaller EQ
- bigger teeth than H. habilis

Savanna-Woodland





Olduwan Chopper

