

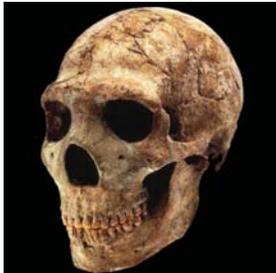


10 MYA

20 MYA

30 MYA

Aegyptopithecus zeuxis



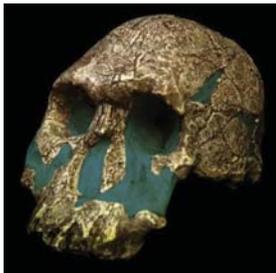
Homo neanderthalensis

Neandertals had a larger body than modern humans, including a slightly larger brain. They mostly lived in cold climates and their body proportions are similar to those of modern cold-adapted peoples: short and solid, with short limbs. Men averaged 5'6" in height. Neandertals would have been extraordinarily strong by modern standards and were formidable hunters. They are the first people known to have buried their dead.



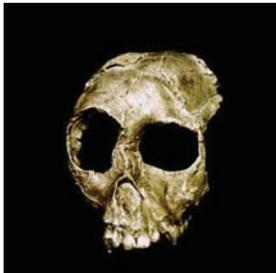
Homo erectus

Like habilis, the face has protruding jaws with large molars, no chin, thick brow ridges, and a large brain. The skeleton indicates greater strength than modern humans, though it is shorter. H. erectus may have been more efficient at walking than modern humans, whose skeletons had to adapt to allow for the birth of larger-brained infants. This is the first large-range archaeological find, found in Africa, Asia, and Europe.



Homo habilis

H. habilis has been nicknamed "handy man" because of tools found with its remains. It has larger teeth than modern humans, though the brain size and shape are more human-like. The bulge of Broca's area indicates it was capable of rudimentary speech.



Australopithecus africanus

A. africanus was bipedal and was of large size. Its brain size was a little larger than chimp brains (despite a similar body size), but is still not advanced in the areas necessary for speech. Although the teeth and jaws of africanus are much larger than those of humans, they are far more similar to human teeth than to those of apes. The shape of the jaw is fully parabolic, like that of humans.



Paranthropus robustus

P. robustus had a body similar to that of africanus, but a larger and more robust skull and teeth. The massive face was flat or dished, with no forehead and large brow ridges. It had relatively small front teeth, but massive grinding teeth in a large lower jaw. Its diet would have been mostly coarse, tough food that needed a lot of chewing. The average brain size is larger than A. africanus.



Paranthropus boisei

P. boisei was similar to P. robustus, but the face and molars were even more massive. The brain size is very similar to robustus. No members of Paranthropus are thought to be direct ancestors to humans, though they would have been indirectly related.



Aegyptopithecus zeuxis

Aegyptopithecus was a small, fruit-eating animal living about in trees about 33 million years ago. It weighed about 4kg and somewhat resembled a modern-day lemur except for a full set of 32 teeth. This animal has been termed the "Dawn Ape" and is an important link between earlier mammals and the apes of the Miocene period. Aegyptopithecus was found in the Egyptian Faiyum Depression, a rich source of Oligocene fossils.

Hominid Evolution

Complete as much information as you can. Then mark the hominid(s) that is (are) closest to each human trait today.

	Age	Brain Size	Body Size	Biped?	Speech?	Tools?	Human Customs?
H. neanderthalensis							
H. erectus							
H. habilis							
A. africanus							
P. robustus							
P. boisei							
A. zeuxis							

Hominid Evolution

Complete as much information as you can. Then mark the hominid(s) that is (are) closest to each human trait today.

	Age	Brain Size	Body Size	Biped?	Speech?	Tools?	Human Customs?
H. neanderthalensis*	<500,000*	large	larger	yes*	yes*	yes*	Yes - Buried Dead*
H. erectus	<2 million	large	lean but larger	yes*			
H. habilis*	~2.3 million	average*	average*	yes*	yes*	yes*	
A. africanus	~3.1 million	average*	large	yes*	no	no	
P. robustus	~2 million	large	larger	no		no	
P. boisei	~2.5 million	large	large	no		no	
A. zeuxis	34 million	small	small	no		no	