Evolution of Primates

- Primates divided into 2 groups: prosimians and anthropoids
- ◆ Prosimians
 - First primates
 - -i.e. Loris
 - -30-40 million year fossils show they were common
 - Nighttime hunters...
 How can you tell?



Evolution of Primates

- Primates
 - Mammals with 5 flexible fingers
 - Earliest dwelled in trees-arboreal
 - Needed special adaptations for this:
 - Opposable thumb....Why?
 - *Binocular vision
 - Eyes in front of head
 - Field of vision of eyes overlap—depth perception....Why?
 - →Rotating Shoulders



Anthropoids - Monkeys - Have tails - Old World—Asia and Africa - New World—Central and S. America - Apes - NO TAILS - Larger brains than monkeys - Chimps, gibbons, orangutans bonobo, etc. - Humans

Our closest genetic primate <u>relative</u> is?

Evolution of Humans

- Vocab:
 - Bipedal: walk upright on two legs
 - Hominid: bipedal primates such as humans and their closest fossil relatives
- Hominids are the ONLY bipedal

primates:

- Locking knee joints
- Spine-enters skull at bottom of head
- Femurs (thigh bone) tapers in



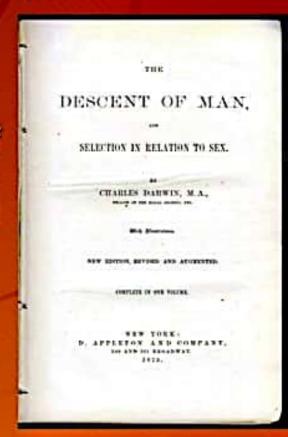
Evolution of Humans

- Fossils are rare
 - When they are found they must be identified
 - Hominid vs. chimpanzee
 - Chimps most closely related primate to humans
 - Hominid jaws and teeth different
 - Human's more arc shaped with smaller canines and larger gaps.
 - →Hominid spine S- chimps' is C shaped
 - +Hominid pelvis is bowl-shaped, chimps' long
 - Hominid thigh bones taper in—chimps' out
 - Human Evolution Video Clip



Early Hominids

- ◆ Darwin Descent of Man
 - -1871
 - Said fossilized remains of ape and human common ancestor should be found in Africa



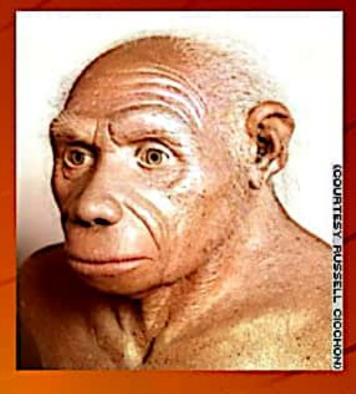
Early Hominids

- ◆ Genus Australopithecus
 - Lucy→Australopithecus afarensis
 - Fossil found in Africa
 - Hominids—shape of pelvis and femurs showed they were bipedal. How?
 - Short—3'6"
 - Brain size of chimps
 - Jaws more rounded than apes
 - Teeth like humans



Homo erectus

- → Java man / Peking man
- ◆ Africa / Asia / Europe
- Larger than H. habilis
- → Larger brain
- Excellent tools used, used fire
- 1.5 mya − immediate ancestor



Early H. sapiens

- Homo Neanderthalensis
- First discovered in Neander Valley
- Massive skulls, protruding brows
- Great controversy on whether they died off (genes no longer) or whether they evolved with us (interbred so genes still in our gene pool)
- → Modern H. sapiens probably evolved in Africa and replaced Neanderthals.

