

Re: Bipedal Orrorin?

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From: Marc Verhaegen (fa204466_at_skynet.be)

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Date: Fri, 1 Oct 2004 11:28:03 +0200

"Jason Eshleman" <jae@ucdavis.edu> wrote in message
news:b7af43cb.0409302328.4dac3a0f@posting.google.com...
> *algis@RiverApes.com (Algis Kuliukas) wrote in message
news:<77a70442.0409301802.3a68d442@posting.google.com>...*
>
>> *I'm only a little surprised to see JE collaborating with him in that
>> endeavour here. I thought professional scientists had higher standards.
>> And meanwhile, of course, nothing from either of them on MC's tactic
>> of lying to Tobias to extract the words he was looking for, just like
>> another sleazy journalist.*
>
> *You've got some peculiar definitions of words and phrases that don't
> mesh with how the rest of the world uses them. Your use of the phrase
> "double standard" (which appears to be Algisean for "I don't like it")
> is funny enough and recently, you've added "gossip" to this
> collection. You've now shown an even more peculiar usage of
> "collaborating."*

Mister Big Bla-Bla, point is: this is what Tobias said on the savanna
nonsense:

Repudiation of the Savannah Hypothesis

My disavowal of SH was based in the first place on evidence which had been coming forth from excavations in South and East Africa. From Sterkfontein, suggestions of greater woodland cover at the time when Australopithecus was deposited in Member 4, had emerged from studies on fossil pollen, but these were not compelling. Then Wits team member Marian Bamford identified fossil vines or lianas of *Dichapetalum* in the same Member 4: such vines hang from forest trees and would not be expected in open savannah. The team at Makapansgat found floral and faunal evidence that the layers containing Australopithecus reflected forest or forest margin conditions. From Hadar, in Ethiopia, where "Lucy" was found, and from Aramis in Ethiopia, where Tim White's team found *Ardipithecus ramidus*, possibly the oldest hominid ever discovered, well-wooded and even forested conditions were inferred from the fauna accompanying the hominid fossils.

All the fossil evidence adds up to the small-brained, bipedal hominids of

sci.anthropology.paleo: Re: Bipedal Orrorin?

four to 2.5 million years ago having lived in a woodland or forest niche,
not savannah. The evidence for the presence