

# Re: Travsky now denies Marcokerto (Re: Terra firma hominids)

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- *From:* "Marc Verhaegen" <[fa204466@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:fa204466@xxxxxxxxxx)>
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"Rich Travsky" <[traRvEsKy@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:traRvEsKy@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote in message [news:44DD7282.E6BB5BEE@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:news:44DD7282.E6BB5BEE@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)

Sharks  
DO  
eat  
humans.  
I  
showed  
otherwise.

A bunch of  
wounded  
and  
bleeding  
guys would  
no doubt  
attract the  
interest of  
sharks.  
As Mario  
noted  
before,  
sharks will  
often bite  
first then  
leave.

Some

And as also noted, they will  
outright attack.

Re: Travsky now denies Marcokerto (Re: Terra firma hominids

1) Lions don't IYO?

Of course. Who said they didn't?

OK. Nice we agree. :-)

2) What have sharks to do with our hypothesis IYO?

Ocean predator. Duh....

??

Care to tell what you are talking about, my boy??

You don't know what sharks are little one?

Just tell us what makes you talk about sharks.

Please inform a little bit:

YOU inform. A lot.

Ah? on what, my boy?

No answer, of course.

Sharks amid palm trees IYO?  
Travsky, Travsky...

Re: Travsky now denies Marcokerto (Re: Terra firma hominids

Swimming to Java? Marc, Marc...

No: running over the savanna...  
:-D

For which erectus was quite suited for.

Sigh. Don't be ridiculous, Travsky. Everything we know suggests sapiens is a much better runner than erectus, and even sapiens is a poor runner compared to real cursorial animals. Just see how fast savanna bipeds like ostriches run.

- long distance human runners have lighter bones than sprinters
- erectus were very heavy people (pachyostosis, medullar stenosis etc.) totally incapable of running fast
- cursorials have the leg joints as much as possibly near the midline - erectus was the opposite: very long & horizontal femoral necks, laterally flaring ilia etc.
- cursorials run on the tips of the feet or on the hooves - Homo are flat-footed
- etc.
- etc.

O.Frank Huffman 1999

"Variety in the Paleoenvironment of early Homo erectus of Java,

Indonesia"

JHE 36:A8-A9

... the 125 by 250 km area of known hominid fossil occurrence contained volcanic mountains, calcareous uplands, broad river valleys, sandy river courses, a large lake/lagoon, a coarse-clastic marine delta & the muddy/calcareous shorelines of a marine embayment during the

Plio-Pleist.

H.erectus presumably frequented these paleo-geogr.districts, as well as

a

volcanic coast & the Ind.Ocean shore that were located nearby ... the Perning/Mojokerto fossil, the easternmost H.erectus known & possibly the oldest hominid outside Africa ( $1.81 \pm .04$  Ma), is in a marine deltaic setting ...

"lake, lagoon, marine delta, marine embayment, Incian Ocean located

Re: Travsky now denies Marcokerto (Re: Terra firma hominids

nearby,

marine deltaic setting" ;)

:-D

Travsky, Travsky...

Ah, Java, where they used shells to cut up Pleistocene mammalian

fossils...

Java alone IYO??

Homo used shells everywhere, my boy:

- Shungara Fm: molluscs incl. fresh water oyster Etheria reefs, fish, crocs, hippos ... "proximal river settings" (Clark Howell cs.1987:696).
- Senga 5A site 2-2.3 Ma: gastropods, bivalves, fish, hippos ... "low-energy littoral lacustrine setting" (Harris cs.1987:724).
- Pabbi Hills Pakistan 2 Ma: turtles, crocs, aquatic gastropods, bivalves, large slow-moving river, clean water <5m deep (Dennell 2004).
- Chiwondo Beds Malawi: fish, turtles, crocs, "Molluscan shell beds crop out as benches up to several meters thick and several hundred meters wide" (Schrenk cs.1995:59).
- Chemeron KNM BC 1: "mollusc remains accumulated to form shelly limestones" (Martyn & Tobias 1967).
- Dmanisi 1.8 Ma "lake or pond rich in lacustrine resources" (David Lordkipanidze).
- Mojokerto Java 1.5-1.8 Ma: coastal deltaic environment, fresh water & marine molluscs (Huffman 2001).
- Majuangou China 1.66 Ma: numerous molluscs, low energy lakeshore or marsh (Zhu cs.2004).
- Erk-el-Ahmar & 'Ubeidiya: fresh water gastropods, bivalves, fish, turtles, hippos... (Tchernov 1973).
- Middle Awash Ethiopia, Daka Member of the Bouri Fm 1 Ma: abundant hippo, gastropods, bivalves, alluvial lakeside beaches or shallow water deposits (Asfaw cs.2002).
- Dungo V Angola >1 Ma: exploitation of a large whale Balaenoptera sp on a former beach, numerous molluscs, other marine invertebrates, shark teeth (Gutierrez cs.2001).
- etc.
- etc.

AAT (shoreline adaptations of the genus Homo) is based on the behavior-anatomy-physiology-DNA of living humans vs. chimps & other animals. Sea/lake-side ancestors collecting coconuts, fruits, bird eggs, turtles, shell-, crayfish, algae etc. explains unique Homo traits (not seen in apes or australopiths) better than plains- or forest-dwelling : brain size, diving skills, breath control, vocality, small mouth & chewing muscles, tongue bone descent, longer airway, projecting nose, poor sense of smell, handiness, tool use, late puberty, long legs, aligned body, poor climbing, fur loss, fatness, high needs of water, sodium, iodine & poly-unsaturated

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fatty acids etc.

Homo & Pan split ~6–4 Ma. Most likely, Homo populations dispersed along coasts & rivers, in savannas & elsewhere : in spite of sea level fluctuations (difficult fossilisation), Homo tools/fossils 2.5–0.1 Ma are found near Rift valley lakes, Indian Ocean & African coasts : Mojokerto, Dungo V Baia Farta, Terra Amata, Table Bay, Eritrea etc. (18 km sea crossing to reach Flores <http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~mvaneech/outthere.htm> ).  
<http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~mvaneech/Symposium.html>

[http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~mvaneech/Fil/Verhaegen\\_Human\\_Evolution.html](http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~mvaneech/Fil/Verhaegen_Human_Evolution.html)

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AAT>