

Re: Bipedal P & G

Source: <http://sci.tech--archive.net/Archive/sci.anthropology.paleo/2007-07/msg00166.html>

- *From:* Marc Verhaegen <m_verhaegen@xxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Mon, 09 Jul 2007 22:35:48 +0200
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Op 09-07-2007 22:04, in artikel
1184011458.714057.314430@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, Lee Olsen
<paleocity@xxxxxxxxx> schreef:

On Jul 9, 12:05 pm, Marc Verhaegen <m_verhae...@xxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Op 09-07-2007 20:36, in artikel
1184006181.901677.214...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, Lee Olsen
<paleoc...@xxxxxxxxx> schreef:

On Jul 9, 9:43 am, Marc Verhaegen
<m_verhae...@xxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Op 09-07-2007 14:35, in artikel
1183984540.647898.88...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, Lee Olsen
<paleoc...@xxxxxxxxx> schreef:

Yes, inland
Homo along
the rivers
had to get
the little bit
of bone
marrow
they found
in drowned
antelopes to
get enough
poly-unsat.fatty
acids
(esp.DHA):
at the coast,
where they
had learnt to

Re: Bipedal P & G

use stone
tools to
open
shells etc.,
they had
plenty of
these
brain-specific
FAs in
seafoods
(the
reason why
they got
large
brains).

Comparative imagination
again.

Comparative *facts*, my boy.

Comparative imagination doughboy.

No, my boy: physiological *facts* you're too stupid to answer.
Just listen to what "real" PAs have to say on the subject:

Tobias 1995 ³We were all profoundly and unutterably wrong! [?] All the former savannah supporters (including myself) must now swallow our earlier words [?]²

Wood 1996 ³the [?]savannah¹ hypothesis of human origins, in which the cooling begat the savannah and the savannah begat humanity, is now discredited²

Stringer 1997 ³One of the strong points about the aquatic theory is in explaining the origin of bipedality. If our ancestors did go into the water, that would forced them to walk upright [?]²

Tobias 1998 ³Bamford 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 [?]Lucy¹ was found, and from Aramis in Ethiopia, where Tim White's team found *Ardipithecus ramidus* [?] 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 four to 2.5 Ma having lived in a

Re: Bipedal P & G

Re: Bipedal P & G

woodland or forest niche, not savannah.^{2 3?} if ever our earliest ancestors were savannah dwellers, we must have been the worst, the most profligate urinators there²

Stringer 2001 ³In the past I have agreed that we lack plausible models for the origins of bipedalism and have agreed that wading in water can facilitate bipedal locomotion (as observed in other normally quadrupedal primates). I have never said that this must have been the forcing mechanism in hominids, but I do consider it plausible. As for coastal colonisation, I argued in my Nature News & Views last year that this was an event in the late Pleistocene that may have facilitated the spread of modern humans.²

Wrangham 2005 ³Here I follow the conventional assumption that hominins began in the savanna.^{2 3?} the composition of the Okavango as a network of islands could favor the evolution of bipedalism. For those who envisage bipedalism as facilitated by the need to traverse or exploit aquatic environments, an inland delta that generates low islands termitogenically or hydrodynamically offers rich scenarios.²

Alemseged 2006 ³I believe we should just put the savannah theory aside. I think they basically became biped while they were living in a wooded, covered environment ?²