

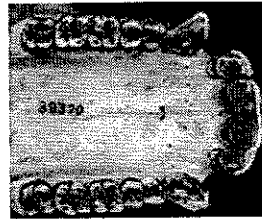
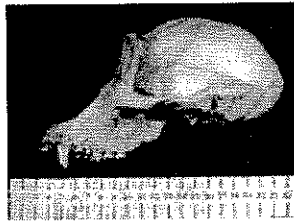
1. ***Pan troglodytes***  
(chimpanzee)



chimpanzee  
*Pan troglodytes*



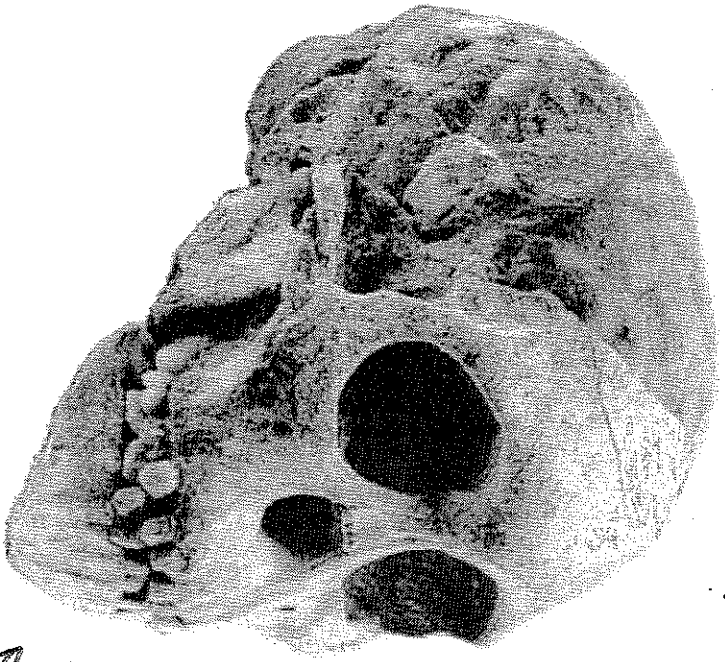
chimpanzee  
*Pan troglodytes*



← upper dental arch rectangular

← larger canine teeth

- face & jaw larger than skull vault
- foramen magnum in the back of skull
- brow ridge present
- sagittal crest present in males
- forehead sloping



↙ sloping forehead

↙ same size teeth

*Australopithecus africanus*

↙ somewhat curved

2.

- face & jaw larger than skull vault
- foramen magnum in the centre
- brow ridge present



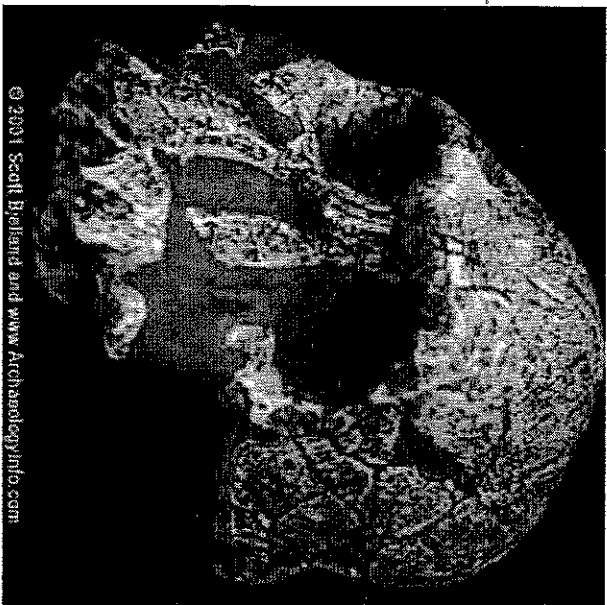
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OH5

OH 5, "Zinjanthropus", "Nutcracker Man", *Australopithecus boisei* Discovered by Mary Leakey in 1959 at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania (Leakey, 1959). Estimated age is 1.8 million years. It is an almost complete cranium; with a brain size is about 530 cc. This was the first specimen of this species. Louis Leakey briefly considered this a human ancestor, but the claim was dropped when *Homo habilis* was found soon afterwards.

3. *Australopithecus boisei*

## 4. *Homo habilis*

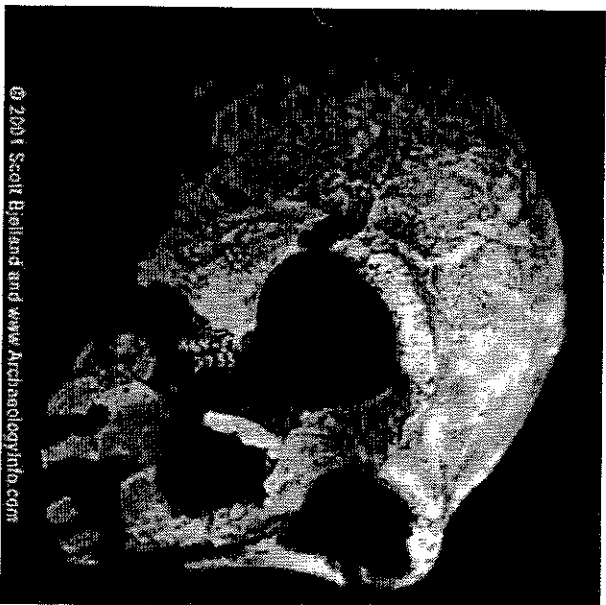


sloping

• face & jaw same size as skull vault  
• foramen magnum in the centre

### KNM-ER 1470

Discovered by Bernard Ngeneo in 1972 at Koobi Fora in Kenya (Leakey, 1973). Estimated age is 1.9 million years. This is the most complete *Homo habilis* skull known. Its brain size is 750 cc, large for *habilis*. It was originally dated at nearly 3 million years old, a figure that caused much confusion as at the time it was older than any known australopithecines, from whom *habilis* had supposedly descended. A lively debate over the dating of 1470 ensued (Lewin, 1987; Johanson and Edey, 1981; Lubenow, 1992). The skull is surprisingly modern in some respects. The braincase is much larger and less robust than any australopithecine skull, and is also without the large brow ridges typical of *Homo erectus*. It is however very robust in the face. A number of leg bones were found within a couple of kilometers, and are thought to probably belong to the same species. The most complete, KNM-ER 1481, consisted of a complete left femur, both ends of a left tibia and the lower end of a left fibula (the smaller of the two lower leg bones). These are quite similar to the bones of modern humans.



sloping

← somewhat curved

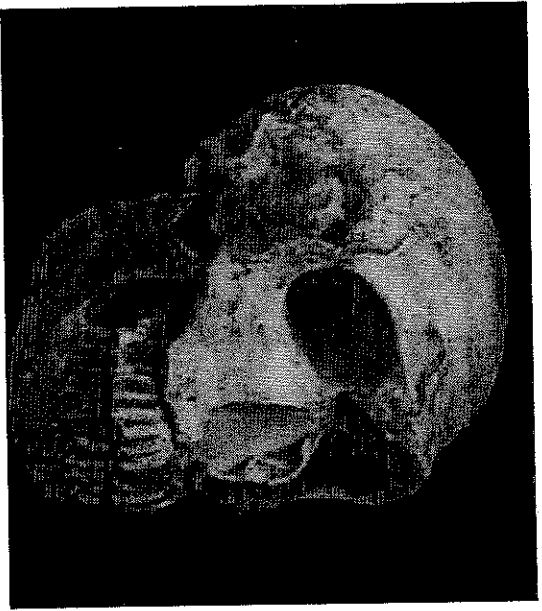
### KNM-ER 3733

KNM-ER 3733, *Homo erectus*. Discovered by Bernard Ngeneo in 1975 at Koobi Fora in Kenya. Estimated age is 1.7 million years. This superb find consisted of an almost complete cranium. The brain size is about 850 cc, and the whole skull is similar to some of the Peking Man fossils. The discovery of this fossil in the same stratum as ER 406 (A. boisei) delivered the coup de grace to the single species hypothesis: the idea that there has never been more than one hominid species at any point in history. (Leakey and Walker, 1976) This is one of the more complete cranium recovered from the Koobi Fora region. This has been assigned to *Homo Erectus*. It shows marked differences with Asian *Homo Erectus* specimens. It is similar in overall size to those from Zhoukoudian in China however. The cranial capacity has been recorded at 848 ml. Wear on the teeth suggest that this was an adult individual. KNM-ER 3733 was found above the KBS tuff.

## 5. *Homo erectus*

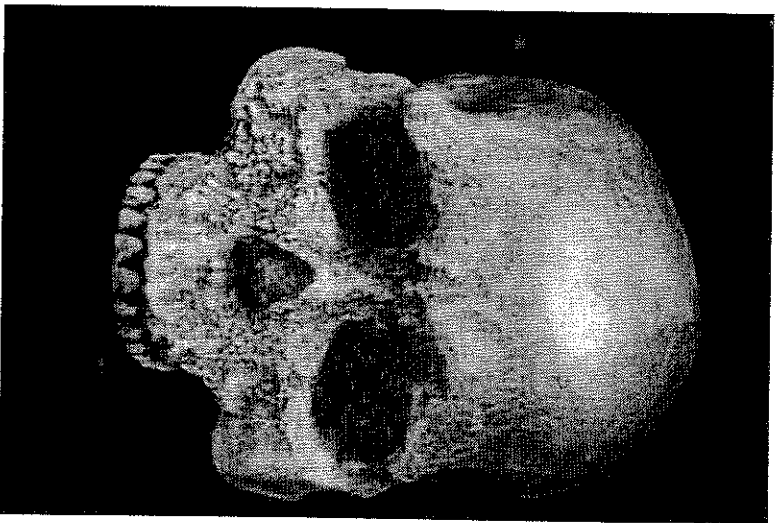
6. Homo sapiens  
neanderthalensis

sloping



- very similar to us
- considered a subspecies in the 70s & 80s
- skull vault longer than jaw & face
- brow ridge slightly present

→  
least  
prominent  
brow ridge



vertical

7. Homo sapiens

"Us"

- lighter build
- larger brains
- high vaulted cranium with a flat rear vertex forehead
- reduced ridge above orbits
- widest part of skull higher