

## Human Evolution Papers

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The Journal of Human Evolution concentrates on publishing the highest quality papers covering all aspects of human evolution. The central focus is aimed jointly at paleoanthropological work, covering human and primate fossils , and at comparative studies of living species, including both morphological and molecular evidence.

### Journal of Human Evolution - Elsevier

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Why are humans so fond of water? Why is our skin colour so variable? Why aren't we hairy like our close ape relatives? A savannah scenario of human evolution has been widely accepted primarily due to fossil evidence; and fossils do not offer insight into these questions. Other alternative evolutionary scenarios might, but these models have been rejected. This book explores a controversial idea – that human evolution was intimately associated with watery habitats as much or more than typical savannahs. Written from a medical point of view, the author presents evidence supporting a credible alternative explanation for how humans diverged from our primate ancestors. Anatomical and physiological evidence offer insight into hairlessness, different coloured skin, subcutaneous fat, large brains, a marine-type kidney, a unique heat regulation system and speech. This evidence suggests that humans may well have evolved, not just as savannah mammals, as is generally believed, but with more affinity for aquatic habitats – rivers, streams, lakes and coasts. Key Features: Presents the evidence for a close association between riparian habitats and the origin of humans Reviews the "savannah ape" hypothesis for human origins Describes various anatomical adaptations that are associated with hypotheses of human evolution Explores characteristics from the head and neck such as skull and sinus structures, the larynx and ear structures and functions Corroborates a novel scenario for the origin of human kind '... a counterpoint to the textbooks or other books which deal with human evolution. I think readers will see it as a clearly written, well-supported discussion of an alternativeperspective on human origins'. –Kathlyn Stewart, Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa 'There is a pressing need to expand discussions of human evolution to includenon-anthropocentric narratives that use comparative data. Dr Rhys-Evans' specific expertise and experience with the human head, neck, ears, throat, mouth and sinuses, provides him with a distinct perspective from which to approach the subject of human evolution. Moreover, his understanding of non-anthropocentric views of human evolution (water-based models), allow him to apply a biological approach to the subject, missing in more traditional (savannah-based) models'. –Stephen Munro, National Museum of Australia

This generously illustrated book tells the story of the human family, showing how our species' physical traits and behaviors evolved over millions of years as our ancestors adapted to dramatic environmental changes. In What Does It Mean to Be Human? Rick Potts, director of the Smithsonian's Human Origins Program, and Chris Sloan, National Geographic's paleoanthropology expert, delve into our distant past to explain when, why, and how we acquired the unique biological and cultural qualities that govern our most fundamental connections and interactions with other people and with the natural world. Drawing on the latest research, they conclude that we are the last survivors of a once-diverse family tree, and that our evolution was shaped by one of the most unstable eras in Earth's environmental history. The book presents a wealth of attractive new material especially developed for the Hall's displays, from life-like reconstructions of our ancestors sculpted by the acclaimed John Gurche to photographs from National Geographic and Smithsonian archives, along with informative graphics and illustrations. In coordination with the exhibit opening, the PBS program NOVA will present a related three-part television series, and the museum will launch a website expected to draw 40 million visitors.

The present volume is based on research articles submitted as part of an international conference Exploring Human Origins: Exciting discoveries at the start of the 21st Century', 5-10 August 2013 in Manchester, UK, under the auspices of the International Union of the Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES). The main focus of these papers was to record the more recent fossil, archaeological and genomic discoveries in the field of human origins and evolution, besides a few very significant ones made in 1990s. This volume presents the findings of various researchers that highlight different perspectives contributing to the greater understanding of human origins and ongoing evolution.A new juvenile cranium from Zhaotong City, Southwest China indicates complexity of hominoid evolution in Eastern Asia (Ji Xueping, Deng Chenglong and Yu Tengsong); Australopithecines shoulders: new remains for old debate (Jean-Luc Voisin); Hominin palaeoanthropology in Asia comes of age (Robin Dennell); Pleistocene hominin fossil discoveries in India: implications for human evolution in South Asia (Anek R. Sankhyan); The role of Balkans in people of Europe: new evidence from Serbia (Mirjana Roksandic); The role of landscapes in shaping hominin habitats in Africa (Sally C. Reynolds); The Denisova genome: an unexpected window into the past (John Hawks); Preliminary results on the first paleontological, anthropological and archaeological Pleistocene locality in Adrar, Mauritania (Cherif Ousmane Toure and Anne Dambricourt Malasse); The Orsang Man: a robust Homo sapiens in central India with Asian Homo Erectus features (Anne Dambricourt Malasse, Rachna Raj and S. Shah); Geoaarchaeology of the fluvial terraces of middle Tagus River, central Portugal (Satya Dev); Morphometrics of the frontal bone: a new method for measuring intracranial profiles (Yannick Korpai); Discovery of two prehistoric sites at Galudih in east Singbhum, Jharkhand: a study in typo technology and geomorphology (Ratna Bhattacharya); Unbalanced endemic island faunas: are hominins the exception? (Anneke H. Van Heteren); Imaging Oldowan-Acheulian knappers: scope and limitations (Tanusree Pandit and Anek R. Sankhyan); Pleistocene beads and cognitive evolution (Robert G. Bednarik); The Andaman pygmy: origins and new adaptations (Anek R. Sankhyan and Ramesh Sahani); Amazing skills: practice of trepanation around the world (Alexandra Coma and Anek R. Sankhyan); Decryption of ethnic identity of the white mummies in Tarim Basin, China (Xinyan Chi); Identification of a breast cancer BRCA1 mutation in West Bengal, India (Abhishikta Ghosh Roy, B. N. Sarkar, R. Roy and A. R. Bandopadhyay); Depleting biosphere reserves: traditional and modern concerns in India (Umesh Kumar); Rock art in India: a data appraisal (Somnath Chakraverty); Astronomical orientation of the trepanned Neolithic woman of Burzahom, Kashmir (Iharka Szucs-Csillik, Alexandra Coma and Anek R. Sankhyan).

"Deftly weaving together science and personal observation, Lee proves an engaging, authoritative guide... of the human condition." –Kate Wong, editor at Scientific American What can fossilized teeth tell us about our ancient ancestors' life expectancy? Did farming play a problematic role in the history of human evolution? And what do we have in common with Neanderthals? In this captivating bestseller, Close Encounters with Humankind, paleoanthropologist Sang-Hee Lee explores our greatest evolutionary questions from new and unexpected angles. Through a series of entertaining, bite-sized chapters that combine anthropological insight with cutting-edge science, we gain fresh perspectives into our first hominin ancestors and ways to challenge perceptions about the traditional progression of evolution. With Lee as our guide, we discover that we indeed have always been a species of continuous change.

Wide-ranging and inclusive, this text provides an invaluable review of an expansive selection of topics in human evolution, variation and adaptability for professionals and students in biological anthropology, evolutionary biology, medical sciences and psychology. The chapters are organized around four broad themes, with sections devoted to phenotypic and genetic variation within and between human populations, reproductive physiology and behavior, growth and development, and human health from evolutionary and ecological perspectives. An introductory section provides readers with the historical, theoretical and methodological foundations needed to understand the more complex ideas presented later. Two hundred discussion questions provide starting points for class debate and assignments to test student understanding.

This volume takes its subtitle from the theme of the ASHB meeting for 1996 'Human Adaptability: Future Trends and Lessons from the Past'. The first paper is the annual conference lecture 'Human Evolution Today: Which Way Next?' delivered by Professor Maciej Henneberg, the newly appointed Wood Jones Professor at the University of Adelaide. This is followed by the transcripts of two papers resulting from a debate on 'Species and Human Evolution,' also from the meeting. The first is 'Species Concept in Palaeoanthropology?' by Colin Groves and the second, 'The Problem of Species in Hominid Evolution?' by Maciej Henneberg. There are also a series of individual papers. Two of these are shorter integrative pieces: 'Philosophical Problems in Palaeoanthropology?' by Darren Curnoe, and 'A Biological Basis for Generative Learning in Science?' by Lynette Schavieren and Mark Cosgrove. These are followed in turn by two proffered papers on specific problems: 'Patterns of Morphological Discrimination in the Human Talus: a Consideration of the Case for Negative Function?', by Robert Kidd and Charles Oxnard, and 'The Specific Status of a new Sivalik Sivapithecine Specimen?' by David Cameron, Rajeev Patnaik and Michelle Stevens. The final contribution is one of the longer integrative papers which has characterised each of the prior volumes: 'The Interface of Function, Genes, Development and Evolution: Insights from Primate Morphometrics?' by Charles Oxnard.

Wolf and Man: Evolution in Parallel is a collection of papers that discusses certain crucial attributes of humans including traits that are shared with other social predators. Some papers describe the wolf as the equal of man—the animal is a social hunter of large game, disregards human boundaries and properties, and consume livestock when it is necessary. The wolf's will to survive is as great as that of man, and brings along many resources to the competition. Several papers review the behavior and culture of man, wolf, dog, and the Chipewyan people who hunted caribou. Another paper examines the communication, cognitive mapping, and strategy in wolves and hominids. Hominids have developed cognitive maps, forced by their predation on large animals to cover wider ranges, to communicate and form complex sequences of utterances. One paper notes that the wolf was able to penetrate on every continent except Australia and Africa due to the Australian continent's isolation. In Africa, there is no ecological space for another highly organized social hunter of large game. The collection can be appreciated by anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and scientists involved in paleontology and human evolution.

This volume redresses the past contribution from archaeology towards the study of evolutionary issues, and ties evolutionary psychology into the extensive historical data from the past, allowing us to escape the confined timeframe of the comparatively recent human mind and explore the question of just what it is that makes us so different.