

Early Transitional Humans  
*Homo rudolfensis/Homo habilis*

early members of genus *Homo*  
 East Africa

*Homo rudolfensis* 2.4 - 1.9 mya

*Homo habilis* 1.9 - 1.6 mya

Olduvai Gorge (OH7), Mary & Louis Leakey 1964, *Homo habilis*  
 East Lake Turkana (Koobi Fora) (ER 1470, 1590), *Homo rudolfensis*  
 Omo, Ethiopia

Sterfontein (STW 53)  
 Swartkrans (Sk80/846/847)

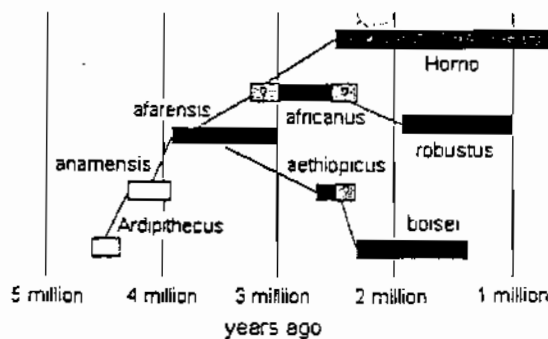
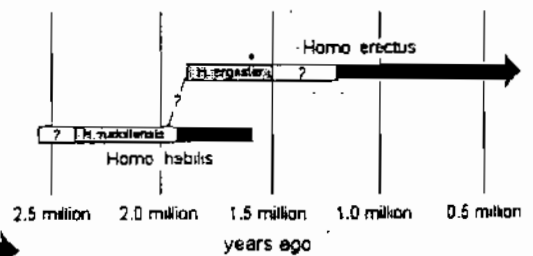
brain size 500 - 800 cc. (650 cc)  
 speech centers  
 small molars and premolars  
 postcranial skeleton

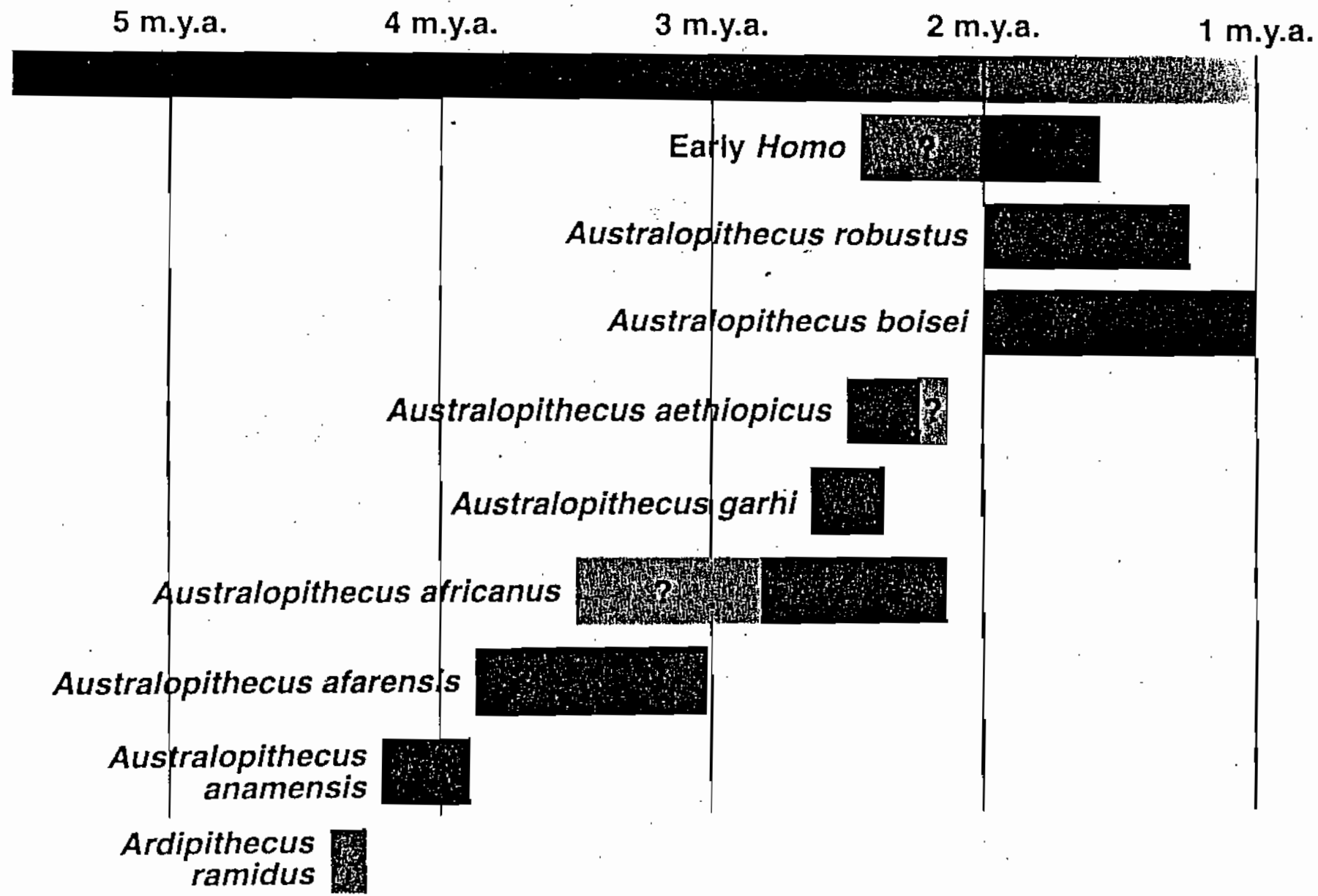
Behavior  
 Stone tool technology  
 Gona River, Ethiopia 2.5 mya  
 Olduvai Gorge

Oldowan Tradition: stone choppers/flakes

Osteodontokeratic Tradition (R. Dart)  
 Hunting/Savaging  
 Home base  
 Time table

Family Trees  
 Bipedalism  
 Owen Lovejoy; Shipman  
 Habitat

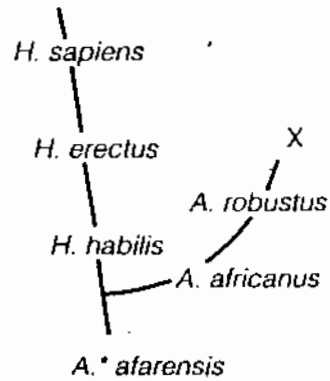




10-27 Plio-pleistocene hominid time line

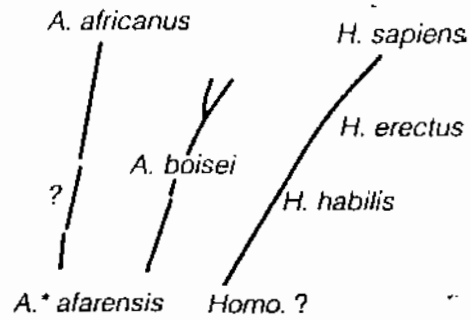
## Phylogenies of Hominid Evolution

PHYLOGENY A  
*A. afarensis* common ancestor theory  
 (after Johanson and White, 1979)



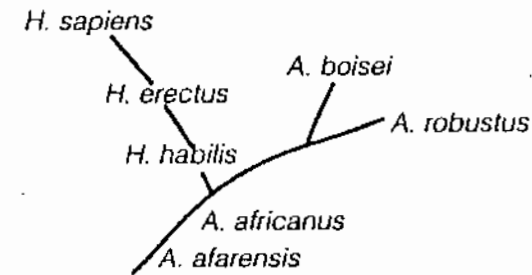
Note: *Afarensis* postulated as common ancestor to all Plio-Pleistocene hominids

PHYLOGENY B  
 Multiple lineage early divergence  
 (after Senut and Tardieu, 1985)



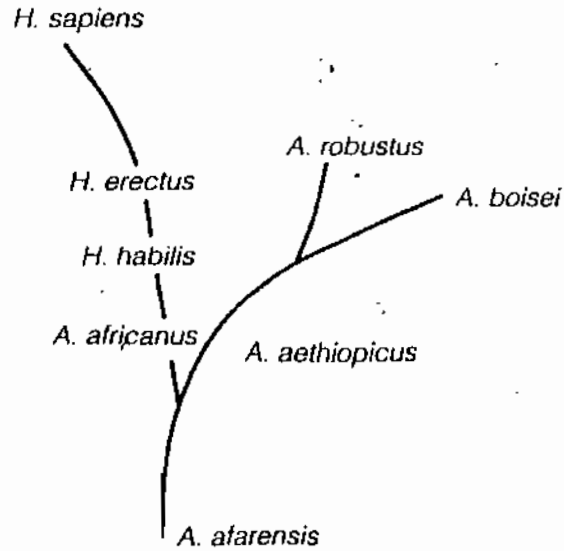
Note: Major split occurs before *A. afarensis*. Possible multiple lineages in Plio-Pleistocene.

PHYLOGENY C  
*A. africanus* common ancestor theory  
 (after Skelton et al., 1986)

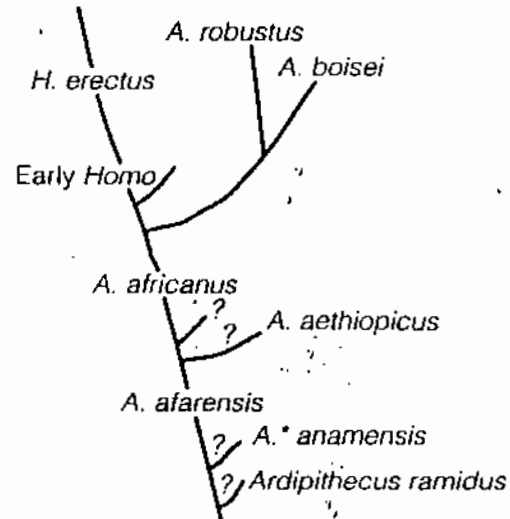


Note: Major split occurs after *A. africanus*. Therefore, *A. africanus* is seen as still in our lineage as well as that of more derived australopithecines.

PHYLOGENY D  
 Early robust lineage  
 (after Delson, 1986, 1987; Grine, 1993)



PHYLOGENY E  
*Ardipithecus* as probable root species for later hominids (and also incorporating other recent modifications) (after Skelton and McHenry, 1992; Wolpoff, 1995)



\* For genus designation, the "A" in all phylogenies refers to *Australopithecus*.