

Human evolution

Patterns of evolution

Our recent history

Sociality

Learning about the past

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Humans as an example

- Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved

Humans as an example

- ▶ Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved
- ▶ Humans are relatively familiar

Humans as an example

- ▶ Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved
- ▶ Humans are relatively familiar
 - ▶ Many of your friends are probably humans

Humans as an example

- ▶ Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved
- ▶ Humans are relatively familiar
 - ▶ Many of your friends are probably humans
- ▶ Humans seem unique:

Humans as an example

- ▶ Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved
- ▶ Humans are relatively familiar
 - ▶ Many of your friends are probably humans
- ▶ Humans seem unique:
 - ▶ How do they differ from other evolved organisms?

Humans as an example

- ▶ Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved
- ▶ Humans are relatively familiar
 - ▶ Many of your friends are probably humans
- ▶ Humans seem unique:
 - ▶ How do they differ from other evolved organisms?
 - ▶ What do they share with other evolved organisms?

Humans as an example

- ▶ Humans are an example of a biological species that has evolved
- ▶ Humans are relatively familiar
 - ▶ Many of your friends are probably humans
- ▶ Humans seem unique:
 - ▶ How do they differ from other evolved organisms?
 - ▶ What do they share with other evolved organisms?



Similarities and differences

- What is different about people?

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?

▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If* our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, *then*:

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, then:*
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If* our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, *then*:
 - ▶ * We're still evolving

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, then:*
 - ▶ * We're still evolving
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If* our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, *then*:
 - ▶ * We're still evolving
 - ▶ * In what direction or directions?

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, then:*
 - ▶ * We're still evolving
 - ▶ * In what direction or directions?
 - ▶ *

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, then:*
 - ▶ * We're still evolving
 - ▶ * In what direction or directions?
 - ▶ * For how long will natural selection push us in the same direction as now?

Similarities and differences

- ▶ What is different about people?
 - ▶ * Complex thoughts
 - ▶ * Culture
 - ▶ * Language
 - ▶ * Technology
- ▶ What is the same?
 - ▶ * Genetic code, biochemical processes
 - ▶ * We're here because our ancestors reproduced
 - ▶ * *If our current reproductive success depends on heritable variation in traits, then:*
 - ▶ * We're still evolving
 - ▶ * In what direction or directions?
 - ▶ * For how long will natural selection push us in the same direction as now?

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Context for evolution

- Adaptations build on existing adaptations – often in unexpected ways

Context for evolution

- ▶ Adaptations build on existing adaptations – often in unexpected ways
- ▶ Evolution does not know where it's going

Context for evolution

- ▶ Adaptations build on existing adaptations – often in unexpected ways
- ▶ Evolution does not know where it's going
- ▶ In a constant environment, species can only improve with gradual adaptations to the same environment

Context for evolution

- ▶ Adaptations build on existing adaptations – often in unexpected ways
- ▶ Evolution does not know where it's going
- ▶ In a constant environment, species can only improve with gradual adaptations to the same environment
 - ▶ and will be in danger of getting “stuck”, e.g. vertebrate eyes

Context for evolution

- ▶ Adaptations build on existing adaptations – often in unexpected ways
- ▶ Evolution does not know where it's going
- ▶ In a constant environment, species can only improve with gradual adaptations to the same environment
 - ▶ and will be in danger of getting “stuck”, e.g. vertebrate eyes
- ▶ A changing environment provides opportunities to try new combinations and build in unexpected directions

Context for evolution

- ▶ Adaptations build on existing adaptations – often in unexpected ways
- ▶ Evolution does not know where it's going
- ▶ In a constant environment, species can only improve with gradual adaptations to the same environment
 - ▶ and will be in danger of getting “stuck”, e.g. vertebrate eyes
- ▶ A changing environment provides opportunities to try new combinations and build in unexpected directions

Physical changes

- Physical changes often provide species with new adaptive challenges and opportunities:

Physical changes

- ▶ Physical changes often provide species with new adaptive challenges and opportunities:
- ▶ Global climate change

Physical changes

- ▶ Physical changes often provide species with new adaptive challenges and opportunities:
- ▶ Global climate change
 - ▶ Many dramatic examples

Physical changes

- ▶ Physical changes often provide species with new adaptive challenges and opportunities:
- ▶ Global climate change
 - ▶ Many dramatic examples
- ▶ Continental drift

Physical changes

- ▶ Physical changes often provide species with new adaptive challenges and opportunities:
- ▶ Global climate change
 - ▶ Many dramatic examples
- ▶ Continental drift

Physical changes

► Geological changes

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course
 - ▶ Mountain ranges separating valley species

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course
 - ▶ Mountain ranges separating valley species
 - ▶ *

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course
 - ▶ Mountain ranges separating valley species
 - ▶ * **Vicariance**

Physical changes

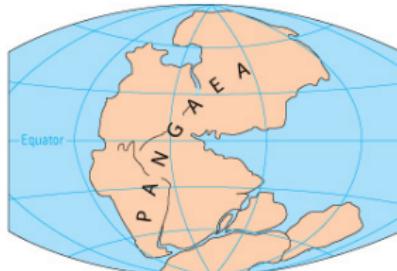
- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course
 - ▶ Mountain ranges separating valley species
 - ▶ * **Vicariance**
 - ▶ *

Physical changes

- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course
 - ▶ Mountain ranges separating valley species
 - ▶ * **Vicariance**
 - ▶ * **Provides opportunities for allopatric speciation**

Physical changes

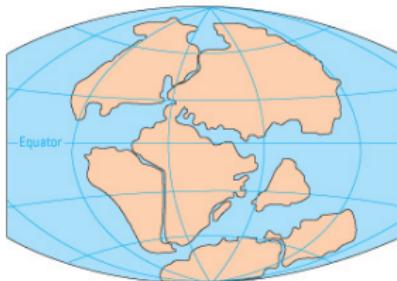
- ▶ Geological changes
 - ▶ New environments can arise (e.g., mountain ranges, desert basins)
 - ▶ Geology may also change connections between two populations without a large effect on how they live
 - ▶ Rivers changing course
 - ▶ Mountain ranges separating valley species
 - ▶ * **Vicariance**
 - ▶ * **Provides opportunities for allopatric speciation**



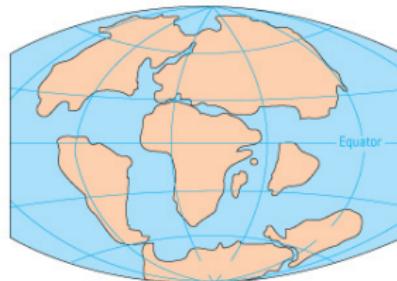
PERMIAN
225 million years ago



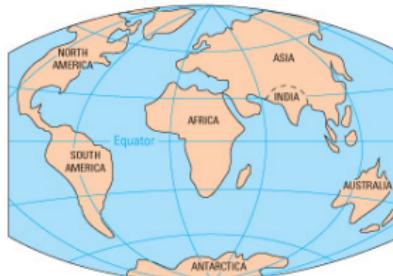
TRIASSIC
200 million years ago



JURASSIC
150 million years ago



CRETACEOUS
65 million years ago



PRESENT DAY

Changing ecosystems

- Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization
- ▶ Interactions with other organisms are key to most ecological niches

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization
- ▶ Interactions with other organisms are key to most ecological niches
 - ▶ Who do I eat? Who is trying to eat me? How do I reproduce?

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization
- ▶ Interactions with other organisms are key to most ecological niches
 - ▶ Who do I eat? Who is trying to eat me? How do I reproduce?
- ▶ Co-evolution is a key driver of diversity. For example:

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization
- ▶ Interactions with other organisms are key to most ecological niches
 - ▶ Who do I eat? Who is trying to eat me? How do I reproduce?
- ▶ Co-evolution is a key driver of diversity. For example:
 - ▶ Plants evolve new ways to use insects for sex, or vertebrates for dispersal

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization
- ▶ Interactions with other organisms are key to most ecological niches
 - ▶ Who do I eat? Who is trying to eat me? How do I reproduce?
- ▶ Co-evolution is a key driver of diversity. For example:
 - ▶ Plants evolve new ways to use insects for sex, or vertebrates for dispersal
 - ▶ Animals evolve new ways to benefit from plant resources

Changing ecosystems

- ▶ Taxa can be dramatically affected by changes in other taxa
 - ▶ Due to evolution or to colonization
- ▶ Interactions with other organisms are key to most ecological niches
 - ▶ Who do I eat? Who is trying to eat me? How do I reproduce?
- ▶ Co-evolution is a key driver of diversity. For example:
 - ▶ Plants evolve new ways to use insects for sex, or vertebrates for dispersal
 - ▶ Animals evolve new ways to benefit from plant resources







Mammalian ancestors

- Our ancestors, the **therapsids**, radiated and dominated many terrestrial environments *before* dinosaurs did

Mammalian ancestors

- ▶ Our ancestors, the **therapsids**, radiated and dominated many terrestrial environments *before* dinosaurs did
- ▶ Therapsids were largely replaced by dinosaurs in the age of dinosaurs

Mammalian ancestors

- ▶ Our ancestors, the **therapsids**, radiated and dominated many terrestrial environments *before* dinosaurs did
- ▶ Therapsids were largely replaced by dinosaurs in the age of dinosaurs
 - ▶ But some survived, and one radiated after a mass extinction

Mammalian ancestors

- ▶ Our ancestors, the **therapsids**, radiated and dominated many terrestrial environments *before* dinosaurs did
- ▶ Therapsids were largely replaced by dinosaurs in the age of dinosaurs
 - ▶ But some survived, and one radiated after a mass extinction

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity
- ▶ Examples:

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity
- ▶ Examples:
 - ▶ Therapsids, apes, hominins (us)

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity
- ▶ Examples:
 - ▶ Therapsids, apes, hominins (us)
- ▶ Radiation gives many chances for adaptation

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity
- ▶ Examples:
 - ▶ Therapsids, apes, hominins (us)
- ▶ Radiation gives many chances for adaptation
 - ▶ Things that have had radiations may be more likely to persist

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity
- ▶ Examples:
 - ▶ Therapsids, apes, hominins (us)
- ▶ Radiation gives many chances for adaptation
 - ▶ Things that have had radiations may be more likely to persist
 - ▶ Even after periods of contraction

Radiation and contraction

- ▶ Many clades seem to go through periods of radiation and contraction
 - ▶ Gain and then loss of species diversity
- ▶ Examples:
 - ▶ Therapsids, apes, hominins (us)
- ▶ Radiation gives many chances for adaptation
 - ▶ Things that have had radiations may be more likely to persist
 - ▶ Even after periods of contraction

Reasons for contraction

- What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ *

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ * Changing conditions (climate change, continents moving)

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ * Changing conditions (climate change, continents moving)
 - ▶ *

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ * Changing conditions (climate change, continents moving)
 - ▶ * Competition from other clades (therapsids vs. dinosaurs)

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ * Changing conditions (climate change, continents moving)
 - ▶ * Competition from other clades (therapsids vs. dinosaurs)
 - ▶ *

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ * Changing conditions (climate change, continents moving)
 - ▶ * Competition from other clades (therapsids vs. dinosaurs)
 - ▶ * Competition from a successful member (people vs. other hominins)

Reasons for contraction

- ▶ What are some reasons that a diverse clade suffer many extinctions?
 - ▶ * Changing conditions (climate change, continents moving)
 - ▶ * Competition from other clades (therapsids vs. dinosaurs)
 - ▶ * Competition from a successful member (people vs. other hominins)

Interpreting patterns

- We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again
- ▶ Does that mean most clades radiate?

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again
- ▶ Does that mean most clades radiate?
 - ▶ *

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again
- ▶ Does that mean most clades radiate?
 - ▶ * Maybe we're more likely to notice certain clades

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again
- ▶ Does that mean most clades radiate?
 - ▶ * Maybe we're more likely to notice certain clades
 - ▶ *

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again
- ▶ Does that mean most clades radiate?
 - ▶ * Maybe we're more likely to notice certain clades
 - ▶ * Clades with a history of radiations may be more successful

Interpreting patterns

- ▶ We see a lot of clades with a history of radiations
 - ▶ Meaning, they radiated and then contracted again
- ▶ Does that mean most clades radiate?
 - ▶ * Maybe we're more likely to notice certain clades
 - ▶ * Clades with a history of radiations may be more successful

Survivorship bias

- Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ *

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * **Unlikely adaptive mutations**

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * **Unlikely adaptive mutations**
 - ▶ *

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * **Unlikely adaptive mutations**
 - ▶ * **Weird speciation events (e.g., sunflower hybrids)**

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * Unlikely adaptive mutations
 - ▶ * Weird speciation events (e.g., sunflower hybrids)
 - ▶ *

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * Unlikely adaptive mutations
 - ▶ * Weird speciation events (e.g., sunflower hybrids)
 - ▶ * Polyploidy and other duplications

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * Unlikely adaptive mutations
 - ▶ * Weird speciation events (e.g., sunflower hybrids)
 - ▶ * Polyploidy and other duplications
 - ▶ *

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * Unlikely adaptive mutations
 - ▶ * Weird speciation events (e.g., sunflower hybrids)
 - ▶ * Polyploidy and other duplications
 - ▶ * Organisms literally combining! mitochondria, chloroplasts

Survivorship bias

- ▶ Bias arises from the fact that we're much more likely to observe successful taxa
 - ▶ * Unlikely adaptive mutations
 - ▶ * Weird speciation events (e.g., sunflower hybrids)
 - ▶ * Polyploidy and other duplications
 - ▶ * Organisms literally combining! mitochondria, chloroplasts

Advantages of previous radiation

- A clade that has radiated in the past may have advantages even after it contracts

Advantages of previous radiation

- ▶ A clade that has radiated in the past may have advantages even after it contracts
- ▶ They've explored more kinds of environments

Advantages of previous radiation

- ▶ A clade that has radiated in the past may have advantages even after it contracts
- ▶ They've explored more kinds of environments
- ▶ They're found in more different specific places

Advantages of previous radiation

- ▶ A clade that has radiated in the past may have advantages even after it contracts
- ▶ They've explored more kinds of environments
- ▶ They're found in more different specific places
 - ▶ e.g., marsupials in Australia

Advantages of previous radiation

- ▶ A clade that has radiated in the past may have advantages even after it contracts
- ▶ They've explored more kinds of environments
- ▶ They're found in more different specific places
 - ▶ e.g., marsupials in Australia
- ▶ They've had more chances to adapt

Advantages of previous radiation

- ▶ A clade that has radiated in the past may have advantages even after it contracts
- ▶ They've explored more kinds of environments
- ▶ They're found in more different specific places
 - ▶ e.g., marsupials in Australia
- ▶ They've had more chances to adapt

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Primates

- Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs
 - ▶ **Grasping hands and feet**

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs
 - ▶ Grasping hands and feet
 - ▶ Nails and fingertips (instead of claws)

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs
 - ▶ Grasping hands and feet
 - ▶ Nails and fingertips (instead of claws)
 - ▶ Large brains

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs
 - ▶ Grasping hands and feet
 - ▶ Nails and fingertips (instead of claws)
 - ▶ Large brains
 - ▶ *

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs
 - ▶ Grasping hands and feet
 - ▶ Nails and fingertips (instead of claws)
 - ▶ Large brains
 - ▶ * Compared to related groups of mammals

Primates

- ▶ Humans are **primates**, an “order” characterized by
 - ▶ Highly developed **stereoscopic** vision
 - ▶ Eyes are close together, face forward, and are used together
 - ▶ Allows 3-d visualization
 - ▶ Versatile limbs
 - ▶ Grasping hands and feet
 - ▶ Nails and fingertips (instead of claws)
 - ▶ Large brains
 - ▶ * Compared to related groups of mammals

Primates



Prosimians: Bushbabies and lemurs



Apes



Old World monkeys



New World monkeys

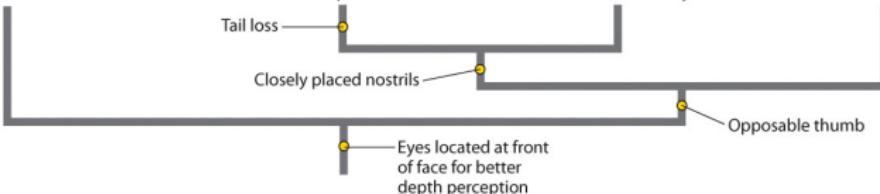


Figure 23.1
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

(Left to right) George Holton/Science Source; Penelope Deannah/Getty Images; Yellow Dog Production/Getty Images; Patrick Shyu/Getty Images; Cavan Images/ANL/REX/Shutterstock

Observing ourselves

- We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas

▶ *

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ *

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ * Scientists are human, which gives us a particular perspective

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ * Scientists are human, which gives us a particular perspective
 - ▶ *

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ * Scientists are human, which gives us a particular perspective
 - ▶ * Phenetic approaches: humans have a lot of adaptations

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ * Scientists are human, which gives us a particular perspective
 - ▶ * Phenetic approaches: humans have a lot of adaptations
 - ▶ *

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ * Scientists are human, which gives us a particular perspective
 - ▶ * Phenetic approaches: humans have a lot of adaptations
 - ▶ * And we're good at recognizing them – more observer bias

Observing ourselves

- ▶ We used to think people were far from chimps and gorillas
 - ▶ * **Observer bias**
 - ▶ * Scientists are human, which gives us a particular perspective
 - ▶ * Phenetic approaches: humans have a lot of adaptations
 - ▶ * And we're good at recognizing them – more observer bias

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago
- ▶ This radically changed the ecology of the world, and opened up many new niches, apparently including space for primates

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago
- ▶ This radically changed the ecology of the world, and opened up many new niches, apparently including space for primates
- ▶ Huge diversity of fruit and flowers

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago
- ▶ This radically changed the ecology of the world, and opened up many new niches, apparently including space for primates
- ▶ Huge diversity of fruit and flowers
- ▶ Co-evolving with:

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago
- ▶ This radically changed the ecology of the world, and opened up many new niches, apparently including space for primates
- ▶ Huge diversity of fruit and flowers
- ▶ Co-evolving with:
 - ▶ *

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago
- ▶ This radically changed the ecology of the world, and opened up many new niches, apparently including space for primates
- ▶ Huge diversity of fruit and flowers
- ▶ Co-evolving with:
 - ▶ * A huge diversity of insects

The angiosperm explosion

- ▶ Flowering plants (**angiosperms**) diversified very rapidly around 100 **mya** – million years ago
- ▶ This radically changed the ecology of the world, and opened up many new niches, apparently including space for primates
- ▶ Huge diversity of fruit and flowers
- ▶ Co-evolving with:
 - ▶ * A huge diversity of insects





Primate adaptations

- There are a variety of theories for how characteristic primate adaptations evolved

Primate adaptations

- ▶ There are a variety of theories for how characteristic primate adaptations evolved
- ▶ Each step was likely favored adaptively

Primate adaptations

- ▶ There are a variety of theories for how characteristic primate adaptations evolved
- ▶ Each step was likely favored adaptively
- ▶ Likely something to do with processing and handling angiosperm fruit and flowers

Primate adaptations

- ▶ There are a variety of theories for how characteristic primate adaptations evolved
- ▶ Each step was likely favored adaptively
- ▶ Likely something to do with processing and handling angiosperm fruit and flowers
 - ▶ Or else the insects that fed on these fruit and flowers

Primate adaptations

- ▶ There are a variety of theories for how characteristic primate adaptations evolved
- ▶ Each step was likely favored adaptively
- ▶ Likely something to do with processing and handling angiosperm fruit and flowers
 - ▶ Or else the insects that fed on these fruit and flowers

Adaptive theories

- There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ **Catching insects**

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food
 - ▶ This is a different use of the word “adaptive”

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food
 - ▶ This is a different use of the word “adaptive”
 - ▶ *

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food
 - ▶ This is a different use of the word “adaptive”
 - ▶ * Adaptive foragers can respond differently in different situations

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food
 - ▶ This is a different use of the word “adaptive”
 - ▶ * **Adaptive foragers can respond differently in different situations**
 - ▶ *

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food
 - ▶ This is a different use of the word “adaptive”
 - ▶ * Adaptive foragers can respond differently in different situations
 - ▶ * An example of ability to acclimate

Adaptive theories

- ▶ There are many theories for why primate traits might have been adaptively favored in our ancestors
 - ▶ Leaping from branch to branch
 - ▶ Climbing and balancing on trees
 - ▶ Exploiting new plant resources
 - ▶ Catching insects
- ▶ **Adaptive foraging:** the ability to switch between types of food, and to learn to use new types of food
 - ▶ This is a different use of the word “adaptive”
 - ▶ * Adaptive foragers can respond differently in different situations
 - ▶ * An example of ability to acclimate

Adaptive looping

- Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...
- ▶ Which meaning of adaptive is at the top of this slide?

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...
- ▶ Which meaning of adaptive is at the top of this slide?
 - ▶ *

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...
- ▶ Which meaning of adaptive is at the top of this slide?
 - ▶ * The natural-selection one

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...
- ▶ Which meaning of adaptive is at the top of this slide?
 - ▶ * The natural-selection one
 - ▶ *

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...
- ▶ Which meaning of adaptive is at the top of this slide?
 - ▶ * The natural-selection one
 - ▶ * Not the foraging one

Adaptive looping

- ▶ Sometimes adaptations can reinforce each other:
 - ▶ Bigger brains may increase selection for adaptive foraging
 - ▶ Needing to process more types of food may increase selection for clever hands
 - ▶ More clever hands may increase selection for good stereoscopic vision
 - ▶ Ability to see and manipulate things in front of you may increase selection for bigger brains ...
- ▶ Which meaning of adaptive is at the top of this slide?
 - ▶ * The natural-selection one
 - ▶ * Not the foraging one

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Apes

- Apes are more adapted for swinging through trees, whereas monkeys are more adapted for climbing and leaping



Figure 23.11 (Part 2)
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

© 2018 Pearson Education, Inc.

Apes

- ▶ Apes are more adapted for swinging through trees, whereas monkeys are more adapted for climbing and leaping
- ▶ More upright



Figure 23.11 (Part 2)
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

© David Winter/Stocktrek

Apes

- ▶ Apes are more adapted for swinging through trees, whereas monkeys are more adapted for climbing and leaping
- ▶ More upright
- ▶ Better at hanging, and worse at sitting



Figure 23.11 (Part 2)
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

© David Walcott/Stocktrek

Apes

- ▶ Apes are more adapted for swinging through trees, whereas monkeys are more adapted for climbing and leaping
- ▶ More upright
- ▶ Better at hanging, and worse at sitting



Figure 23.11 (Part 2)
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

© Sandi Walker/Stocktrek

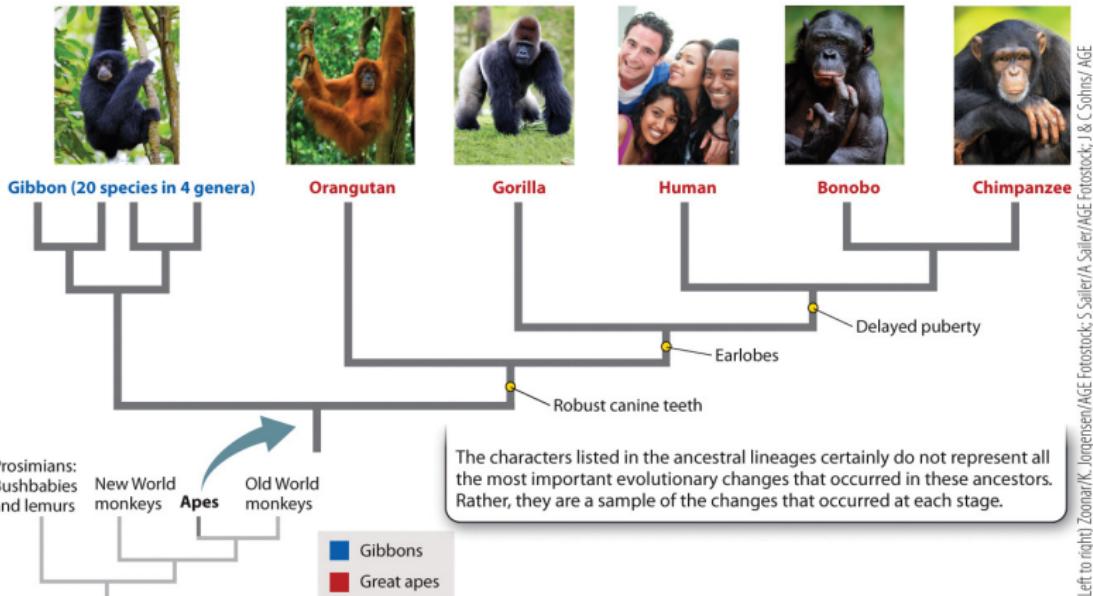


Figure 23.2
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

Endangered gibbons



PalmOilDetectives.Com

Mobile arm joints

- ▶ New research suggests that apes' arm joints may have evolved to help heavy animals specifically climb *down* from trees



Mobile arm joints

- ▶ New research suggests that apes' arm joints may have evolved to help heavy animals specifically climb *down* from trees
- ▶ This is another adaptation that likely led to further adaptations in a different direction



Mobile arm joints

- ▶ New research suggests that apes' arm joints may have evolved to help heavy animals specifically climb *down* from trees
- ▶ This is another adaptation that likely led to further adaptations in a different direction

▶ *



Mobile arm joints

- ▶ New research suggests that apes' arm joints may have evolved to help heavy animals specifically climb *down* from trees
- ▶ This is another adaptation that likely led to further adaptations in a different direction
 - ▶ * Use of arms for other tasks, like adaptive foraging or tool use



Mobile arm joints

- ▶ New research suggests that apes' arm joints may have evolved to help heavy animals specifically climb *down* from trees
- ▶ This is another adaptation that likely led to further adaptations in a different direction
 - ▶ * Use of arms for other tasks, like adaptive foraging or tool use



Patterns of replacement

- Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ *

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ *

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ *

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys
- ▶ What if the ape radiation had never happened?

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys
- ▶ What if the ape radiation had never happened?
 - ▶ *

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys
- ▶ What if the ape radiation had never happened?
 - ▶ * Less diversity between surviving apes

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys
- ▶ What if the ape radiation had never happened?
 - ▶ * Less diversity between surviving apes
 - ▶ *

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys
- ▶ What if the ape radiation had never happened?
 - ▶ * Less diversity between surviving apes
 - ▶ * Probably no people

Patterns of replacement

- ▶ Apes “radiated” into many habitats before monkeys did
 - ▶ Many ape species were apparently later replaced by Old World monkeys
- ▶ Why might apes have been replaced, if they were able to radiate successfully?
 - ▶ * Changing climatic conditions
 - ▶ * Changes in plants or insects
 - ▶ * Adaptive innovations by the monkeys
- ▶ What if the ape radiation had never happened?
 - ▶ * Less diversity between surviving apes
 - ▶ * Probably no people

Chimps vs. humans

- How much genetic difference?

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ *

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ *

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ *

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ *

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ * Small changes can have large effects

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ * Small changes can have large effects
 - ▶ *

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ * Small changes can have large effects
 - ▶ * Changes aren't all that small

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ * Small changes can have large effects
 - ▶ * Changes aren't all that small
 - ▶ *

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ * Small changes can have large effects
 - ▶ * Changes aren't all that small
 - ▶ * A lot of genes about metabolic function: lungs, liver, immune system ... even basic cellular function

Chimps vs. humans

- ▶ How much genetic difference?
 - ▶ * About 1% ...
 - ▶ * in homologous sequences!
 - ▶ * About 4% overall
- ▶ Early results were very surprising, but maybe shouldn't have been
 - ▶ * Small changes can have large effects
 - ▶ * Changes aren't all that small
 - ▶ * A lot of genes about metabolic function: lungs, liver, immune system ... even basic cellular function

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

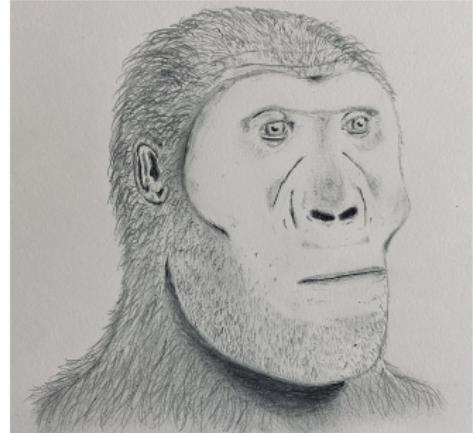
Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

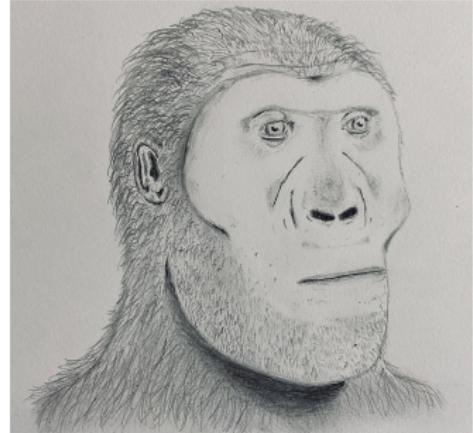
Hominins

- ▶ **Hominins** refer to people and our upright ancestors



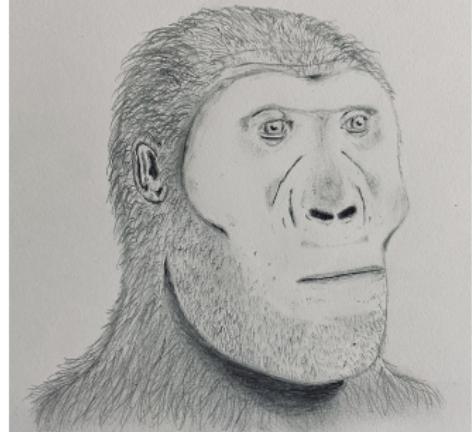
Hominins

- ▶ **Hominins** refer to people and our upright ancestors
- ▶ Characterized by:



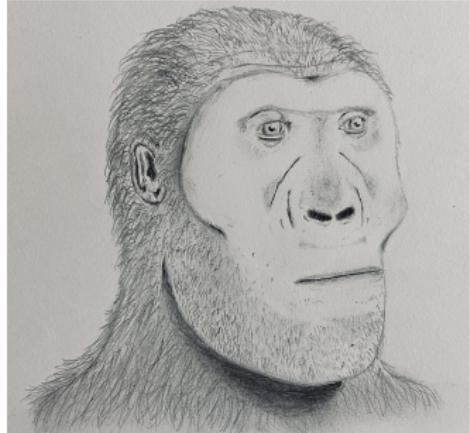
Hominins

- ▶ **Hominins** refer to people and our upright ancestors
- ▶ Characterized by:
 - ▶ Walking upright (even more than *other apes*)



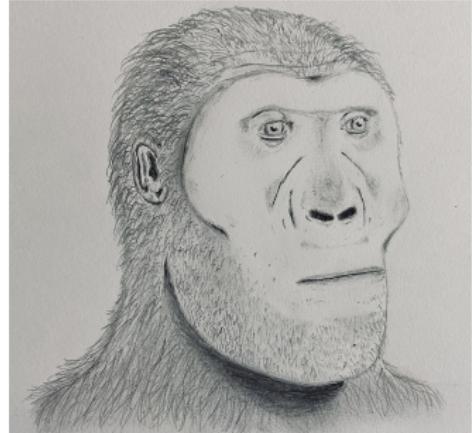
Hominins

- ▶ **Hominins** refer to people and our upright ancestors
- ▶ Characterized by:
 - ▶ Walking upright (even more than *other apes*)
 - ▶ Specific changes in chewing design: teeth, jaws and skull



Hominins

- ▶ **Hominins** refer to people and our upright ancestors
- ▶ Characterized by:
 - ▶ Walking upright (even more than *other apes*)
 - ▶ Specific changes in chewing design: teeth, jaws and skull



(Left to right) Frans/Godfrey Images/INTERFOTO/Alamy; Sylvain Leteressange & Elisabeth Daynes/Science Source; Sébastien Raby/Science Source; Sylvain Leteressange & Elisabeth Daynes/Science Source; Alla Images/Sutterstock

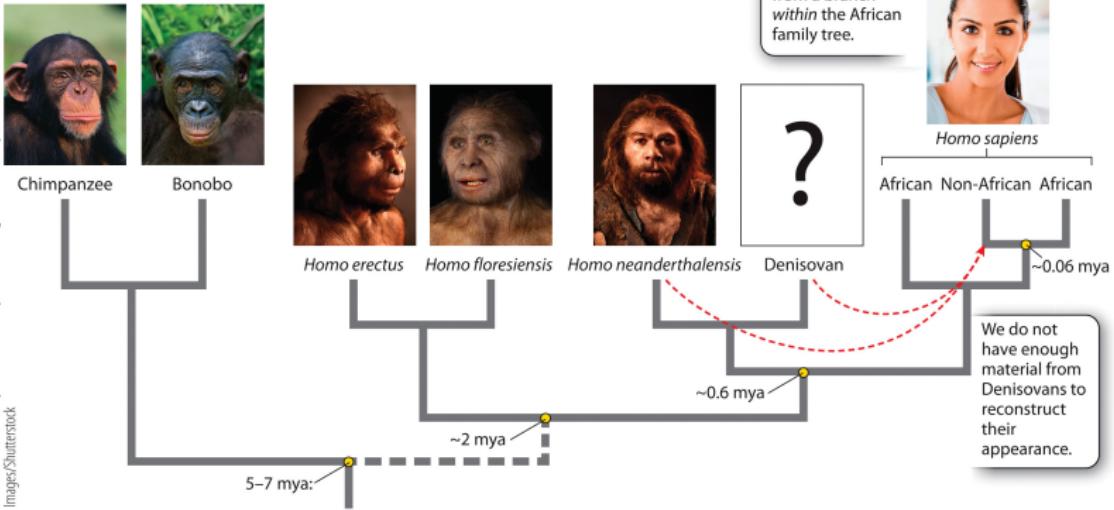
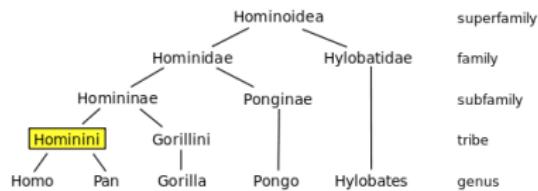


Figure 23.9

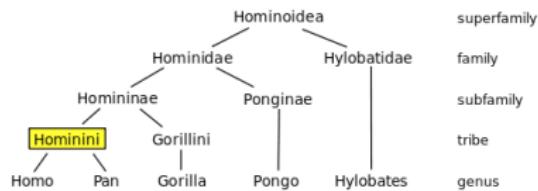
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

Taxonomy

- ▶ Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo



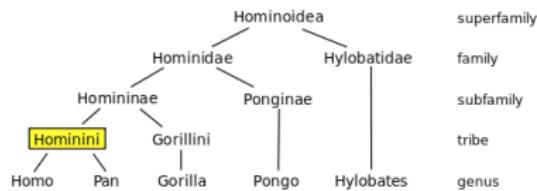
Taxonomy



- ▶ Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo

- ▶ Why so much detailed splitting?

Taxonomy

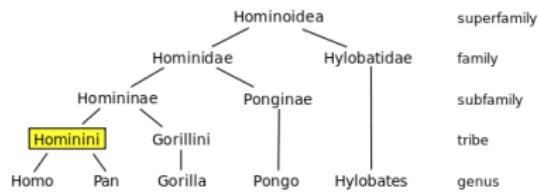


► Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo

► Why so much detailed splitting?



Taxonomy

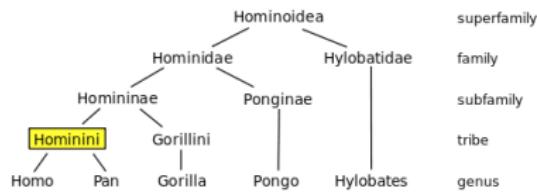


► Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo

► Why so much detailed splitting?

► * We're a little bit full of ourselves

Taxonomy



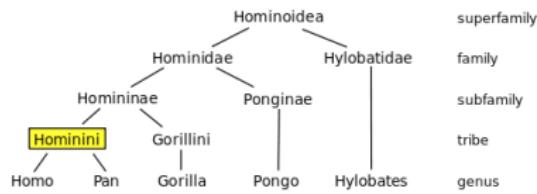
► Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo

► Why so much detailed splitting?

► * We're a little bit full of ourselves

► *

Taxonomy

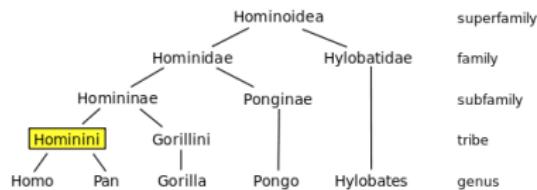


- ▶ Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo

- ▶ Why so much detailed splitting?

- ▶ * We're a little bit full of ourselves
- ▶ * We find things that make us different significant

Taxonomy



► Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo

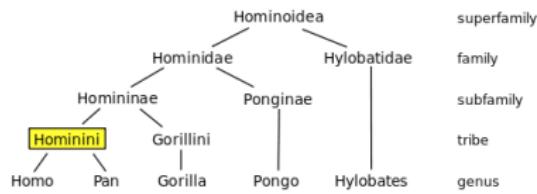
► Why so much detailed splitting?

► * We're a little bit full of ourselves

► * We find things that make us different significant

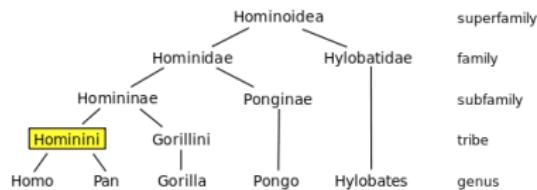
► *

Taxonomy



- ▶ Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo
- ▶ Why so much detailed splitting?
 - ▶ * We're a little bit full of ourselves
 - ▶ * We find things that make us different significant
 - ▶ * Observer bias

Taxonomy



- ▶ Homonoidea, Hominidae, Homininae, Hominini, Hominina, Homo
- ▶ Why so much detailed splitting?
 - ▶ * We're a little bit full of ourselves
 - ▶ * We find things that make us different significant
 - ▶ * Observer bias

Observer bias is everywhere! (Extra)

WHY IS THERE
SOMETHING RATHER
THAN NOTHING?

OBSERVER BIAS.



Upright posture

- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?

Upright posture

- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?
- ▶ It's not known, but there are many theories:

Upright posture

- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?
- ▶ It's not known, but there are many theories:
 - ▶ Adaptation to walking on the ground instead of swinging through trees

Upright posture

- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?
- ▶ It's not known, but there are many theories:
 - ▶ Adaptation to walking on the ground instead of swinging through trees
 - ▶ Adaptation for keeping cool

Upright posture

- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?
- ▶ It's not known, but there are many theories:
 - ▶ Adaptation to walking on the ground instead of swinging through trees
 - ▶ Adaptation for keeping cool
 - ▶ Adaptation for harvesting food

Upright posture

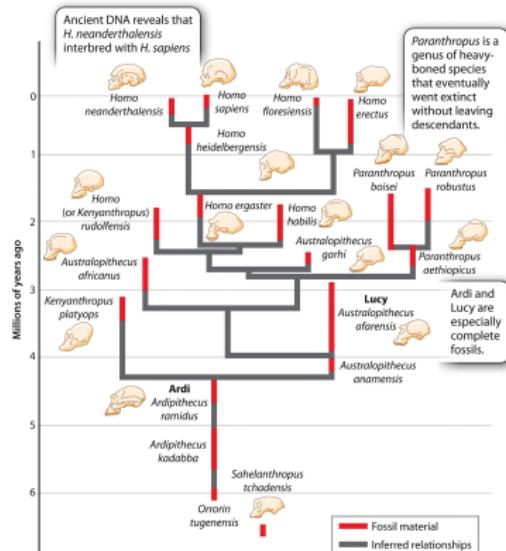
- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?
- ▶ It's not known, but there are many theories:
 - ▶ Adaptation to walking on the ground instead of swinging through trees
 - ▶ Adaptation for keeping cool
 - ▶ Adaptation for harvesting food
 - ▶ Adaptation for carrying food

Upright posture

- ▶ How did upright posture and upright walking evolve?
- ▶ It's not known, but there are many theories:
 - ▶ Adaptation to walking on the ground instead of swinging through trees
 - ▶ Adaptation for keeping cool
 - ▶ Adaptation for harvesting food
 - ▶ Adaptation for carrying food

More radiation and contraction

- ▶ *H. ergaster* probably out-competed and replaced several related species, then radiated



Darwin R. G. Klein. 2009. *The Human Genome*. University of Chicago Press, p. 234. "Human Genome" from R. D. Martin, A. M. MacLennan, J. L. Phillips, L. Rinehimer, P. R. Williams, and W. B. Dugay. 2006. Comment on "The Human L1b1 Afro-Borneo," *Science* 312:999.

More radiation and contraction

- ▶ *H. ergaster* probably out-competed and replaced several related species, then radiated
- ▶ Modern humans replaced other descendants of *ergaster*

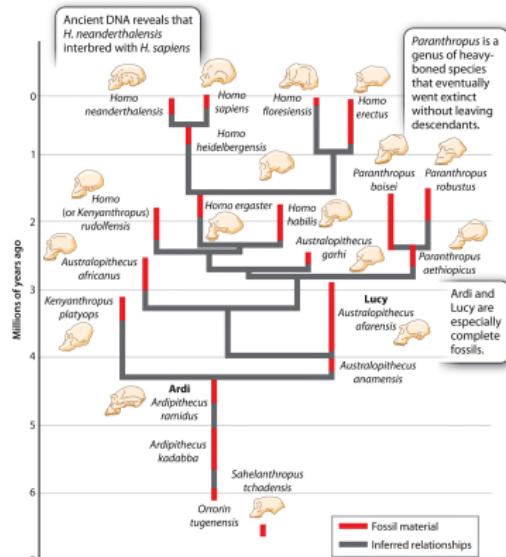


Figure 23.6
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

Bar from R. G. Klein, 2009, *The Human Career*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, p. 234; Lucy specimen, from R. D. Martin, N. M. MacLennan, J. L. Phillips, L. Renshaw, P. R. Williams, and W. B. DiGregorio, 2006, Comment on 'The Brain of LB1, Homo Floresiensis', *Science* 312:999.

More radiation and contraction

- ▶ *H. ergaster* probably out-competed and replaced several related species, then radiated
- ▶ Modern humans replaced other descendants of *ergaster*

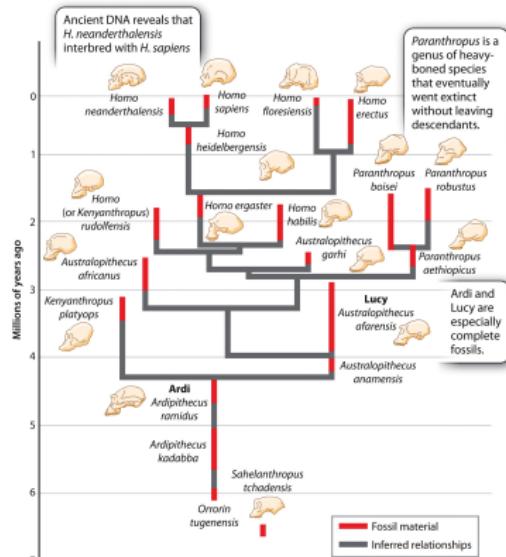


Figure 23.6
Biology: How Life Works
© Macmillan Learning

Bar from R. G. Klein, 2009, *The Human Career*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, p. 234; Lucy specimen, from R. D. Martin, N. M. MacLennan, J. L. Phillips, L. Renshaw, P. R. Williams, and W. B. DiGregorio, 2006, Comment on 'The Brain of LB1, Homo Floresiensis', *Science* 312:999.

Modern humans

- ▶ Characterized by small face and teeth

Modern humans

- ▶ Characterized by small face and teeth
- ▶ Less robust skeletal structure

Modern humans

- ▶ Characterized by small face and teeth
- ▶ Less robust skeletal structure
- ▶ Evolved in Africa around 200 kya (thousand years ago)

Modern humans

- ▶ Characterized by small face and teeth
- ▶ Less robust skeletal structure
- ▶ Evolved in Africa around 200 **kya** (thousand years ago)
- ▶ Took over most of the world in the last 50,000 years!

Modern humans

- ▶ Characterized by small face and teeth
- ▶ Less robust skeletal structure
- ▶ Evolved in Africa around 200 **kya** (thousand years ago)
- ▶ Took over most of the world in the last 50,000 years!

Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Complex foraging

- Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ *

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ *

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting
 - ▶ *

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting
 - ▶ * Tools and digging

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting
 - ▶ * Tools and digging
 - ▶ *

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting
 - ▶ * Tools and digging
 - ▶ * Selecting plants

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting
 - ▶ * Tools and digging
 - ▶ * Selecting plants
- ▶ A more advanced version of adaptive foraging

Complex foraging

- ▶ Our ancestors went beyond the adaptive strategies of their relatives and found a tremendous variety of ways to feed themselves:
 - ▶ * Cooking and fire
 - ▶ * Weapons and hunting
 - ▶ * Tools and digging
 - ▶ * Selecting plants
- ▶ A more advanced version of adaptive foraging

Complex foraging

- ▶ These strategies likely built on, and also favored, existing traits:

Complex foraging

- ▶ These strategies likely built on, and also favored, existing traits:
 - ▶ Big brains, clever hands, mobile arms, stereoscopic vision, uprightness

Complex foraging

- ▶ These strategies likely built on, and also favored, existing traits:
 - ▶ Big brains, clever hands, mobile arms, stereoscopic vision, uprightness
- ▶ This is an example of:

Complex foraging

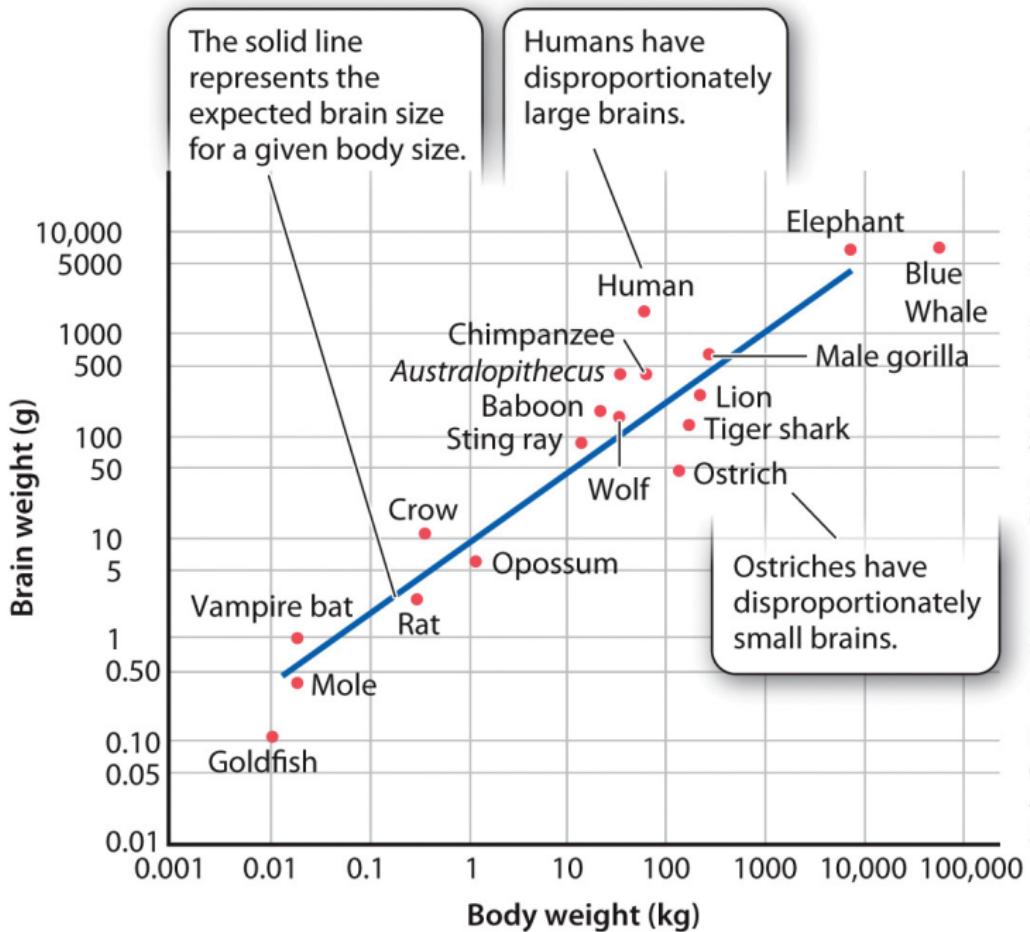
- ▶ These strategies likely built on, and also favored, existing traits:
 - ▶ Big brains, clever hands, mobile arms, stereoscopic vision, uprightness
- ▶ This is an example of:
 - ▶ *

Complex foraging

- ▶ These strategies likely built on, and also favored, existing traits:
 - ▶ Big brains, clever hands, mobile arms, stereoscopic vision, uprightness
- ▶ This is an example of:
 - ▶ * adaptive looping

Complex foraging

- ▶ These strategies likely built on, and also favored, existing traits:
 - ▶ Big brains, clever hands, mobile arms, stereoscopic vision, uprightness
- ▶ This is an example of:
 - ▶ * adaptive looping



Data from Fig. 2.4, p. 44, in H. J. Jerison, 1973, *Evolution of the Brain and Intelligence*, New York: Academic Press.

Figure 23.14
Biology: How Life Works
 © Macmillan Learning

Brain and body size

- What is missing from the book's picture?

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ *

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!
- ▶ What do we know about these animals?

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!
- ▶ What do we know about these animals?
 - ▶ *

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!
- ▶ What do we know about these animals?
 - ▶ * Highly social

Brain and body size

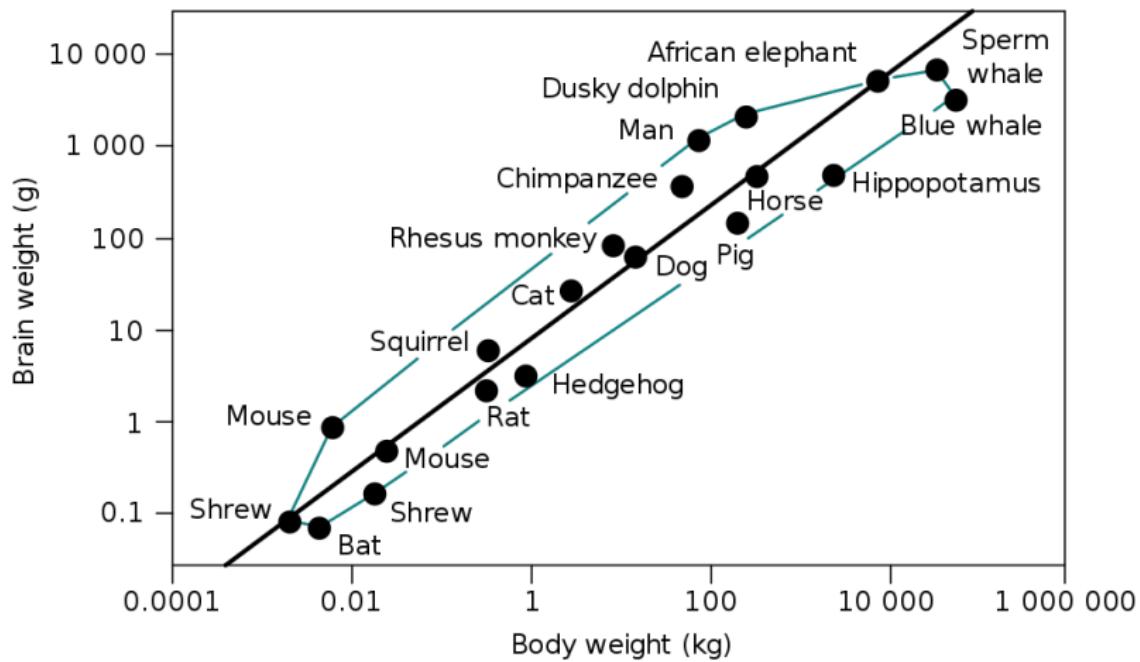
- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!
- ▶ What do we know about these animals?
 - ▶ * Highly social
 - ▶ *

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!
- ▶ What do we know about these animals?
 - ▶ * Highly social
 - ▶ * Sociality may be an important component for us as well

Brain and body size

- ▶ What is missing from the book's picture?
 - ▶ * Dolphins!
- ▶ What do we know about these animals?
 - ▶ * Highly social
 - ▶ * Sociality may be an important component for us as well



Co-operation and sociality

- Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops
 - ▶ Social interactions

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops
 - ▶ Social interactions
 - ▶ Big brains

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops
 - ▶ Social interactions
 - ▶ Big brains
 - ▶ **Communication**

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops
 - ▶ Social interactions
 - ▶ Big brains
 - ▶ Communication
 - ▶ Culture

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops
 - ▶ Social interactions
 - ▶ Big brains
 - ▶ Communication
 - ▶ Culture
 - ▶ Long development period

Co-operation and sociality

- ▶ Complex foraging can lead to selection for more co-operation
 - ▶ Different skill sets
 - ▶ Different tasks
- ▶ This can lead to new adaptive loops
 - ▶ Social interactions
 - ▶ Big brains
 - ▶ Communication
 - ▶ Culture
 - ▶ Long development period

Rate of development

- ▶ Why do human children develop so slowly?



Rate of development

- ▶ Why do human children develop so slowly?



Rate of development

- ▶ Why do human children develop *so* slowly?
 - ▶ * A lot to learn



Rate of development

- ▶ Why do human children develop *so* slowly?
 - ▶ * A lot to learn
 - ▶ *



Rate of development

- ▶ Why do human children develop so slowly?
 - ▶ * A lot to learn
 - ▶ * Social skills important to survival



Rate of development

- ▶ Why do human children develop so slowly?
 - ▶ * A lot to learn
 - ▶ * Social skills important to survival



Outline

Patterns of evolution

Context for evolution

Our recent history

Primates

Apes

Hominins

Sociality

Learning about the past

Getting fed

- A major factor in adaptation is food source.

Getting fed

- ▶ A major factor in adaptation is food source.
- ▶ The most important strategies for early primates were:

Getting fed

- ▶ A major factor in adaptation is food source.
- ▶ The most important strategies for early primates were:
 - ▶ **Frugivory:** eating fruits (and sometimes flowers)

Getting fed

- ▶ A major factor in adaptation is food source.
- ▶ The most important strategies for early primates were:
 - ▶ **Frugivory:** eating fruits (and sometimes flowers)
 - ▶ **Folivory:** eating leaves

Getting fed

- ▶ A major factor in adaptation is food source.
- ▶ The most important strategies for early primates were:
 - ▶ **Frugivory**: eating fruits (and sometimes flowers)
 - ▶ **Folivory**: eating leaves
 - ▶ **Insectivory**: eating insects

Getting fed

- ▶ A major factor in adaptation is food source.
- ▶ The most important strategies for early primates were:
 - ▶ **Frugivory**: eating fruits (and sometimes flowers)
 - ▶ **Folivory**: eating leaves
 - ▶ **Insectivory**: eating insects

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ *

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ * Makes it more likely our teeth will last for longer

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ * Makes it more likely our teeth will last for longer
 - ▶ *

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ * Makes it more likely our teeth will last for longer
 - ▶ * This is probably also why wisdom teeth come in late

Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ * Makes it more likely our teeth will last for longer
 - ▶ * This is probably also why wisdom teeth come in late
- ▶ Teeth help scientists understand what extinct animals ate

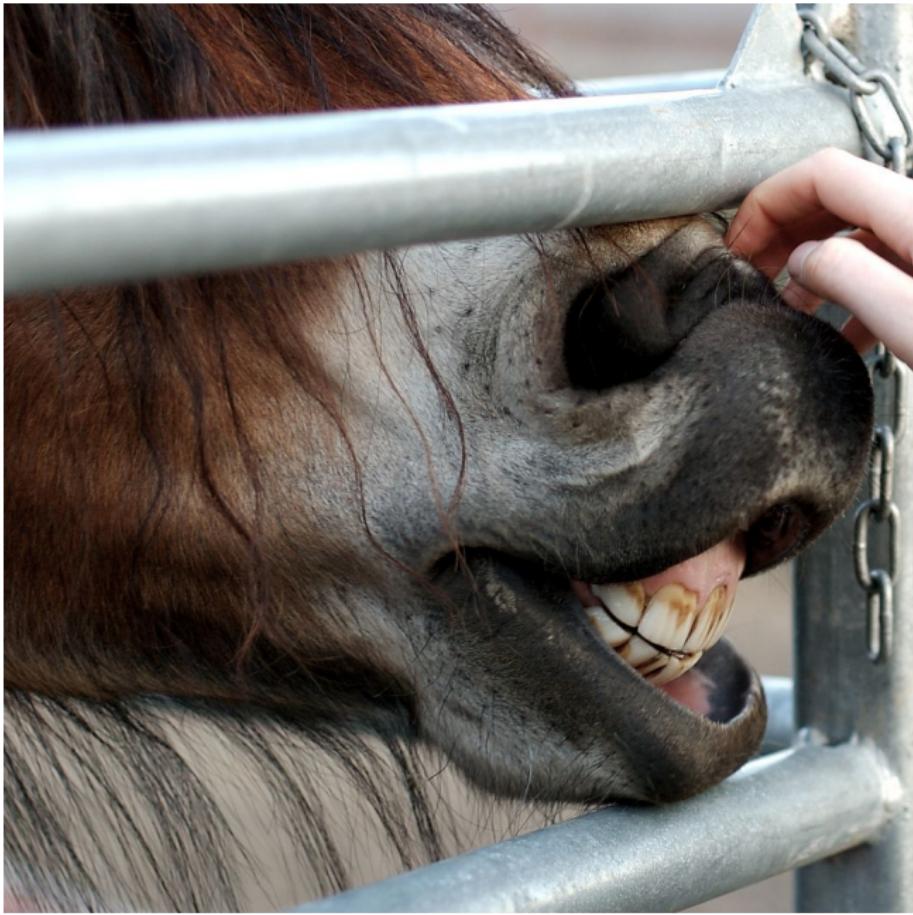
Teeth

- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ * Makes it more likely our teeth will last for longer
 - ▶ * This is probably also why wisdom teeth come in late
- ▶ Teeth help scientists understand what extinct animals ate
 - ▶ Often preserved, highly adapted

Teeth

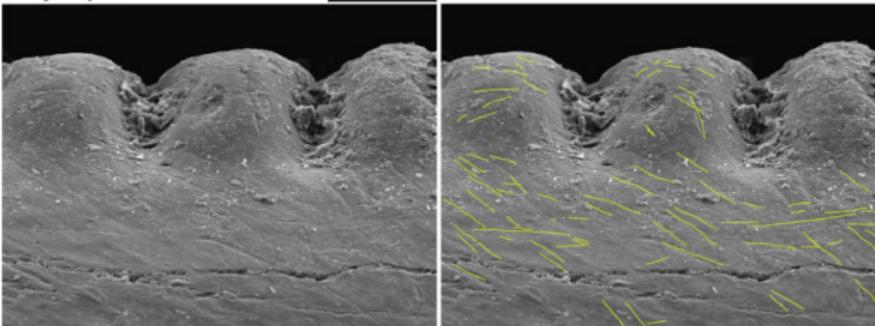
- ▶ Teeth are very important for processing food
- ▶ Why do we have two sets of teeth?
 - ▶ * Makes it more likely our teeth will last for longer
 - ▶ * This is probably also why wisdom teeth come in late
- ▶ Teeth help scientists understand what extinct animals ate
 - ▶ Often preserved, highly adapted





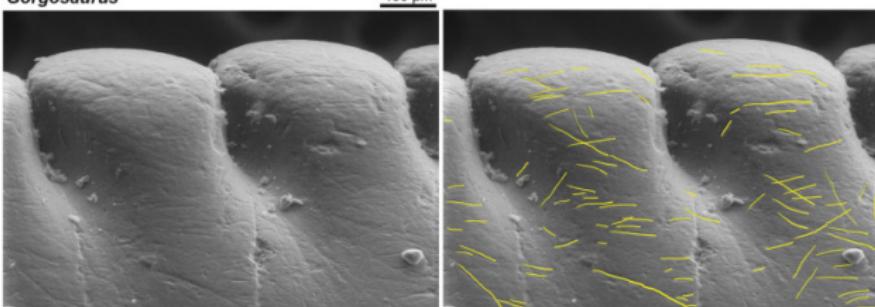
cf. *Pyroraptor*

100 µm



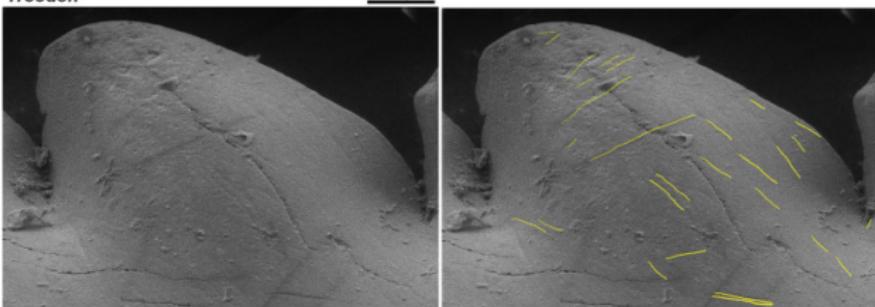
Gorgosaurus

100 µm



Troodon

100 µm



Eyes

- Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbita tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbita tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ *

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbita tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbita tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ *

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbita tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ *

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for night vision

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for night vision
 - ▶ *

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for night vision
 - ▶ * More costly? Harder to protect?

Eyes

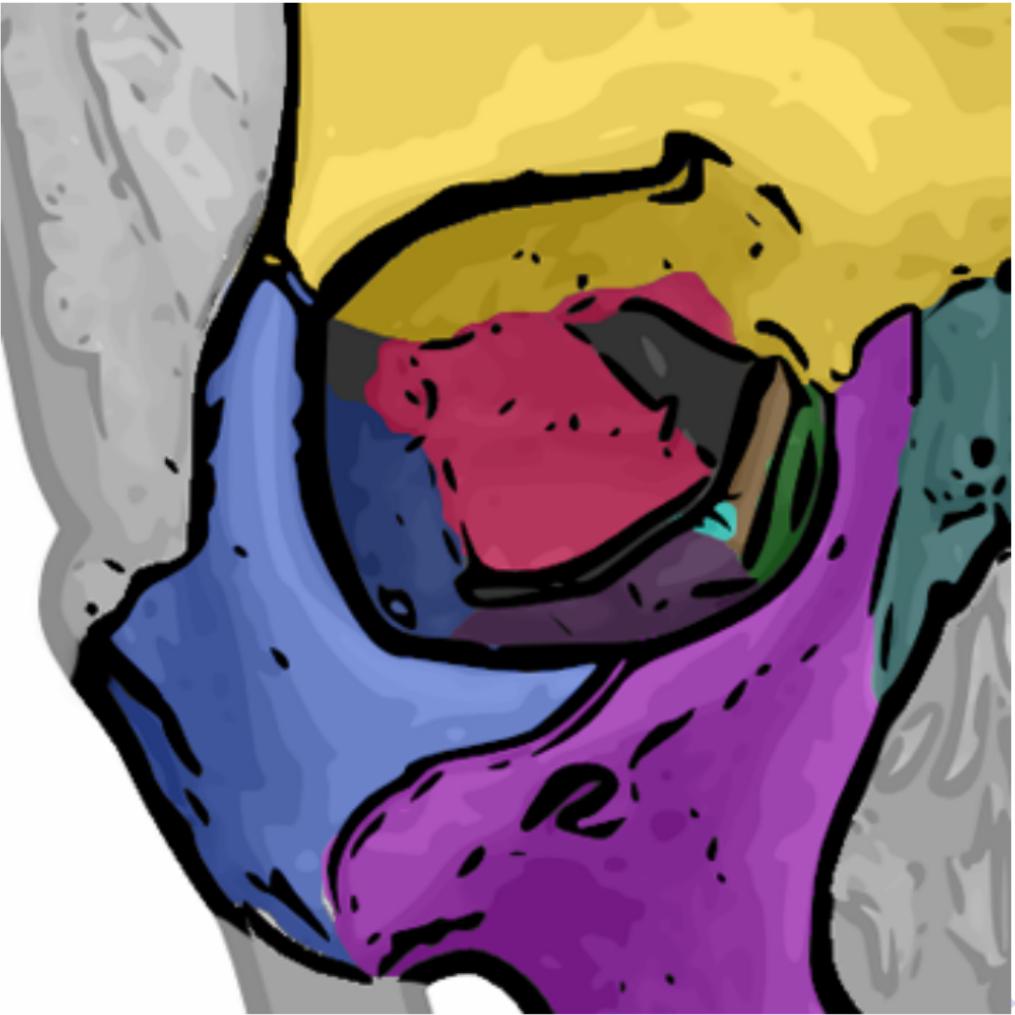
- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for night vision
 - ▶ * More costly? Harder to protect?
 - ▶ *

Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for night vision
 - ▶ * More costly? Harder to protect?
 - ▶ * Are small (or deep) eyes better for day vision?

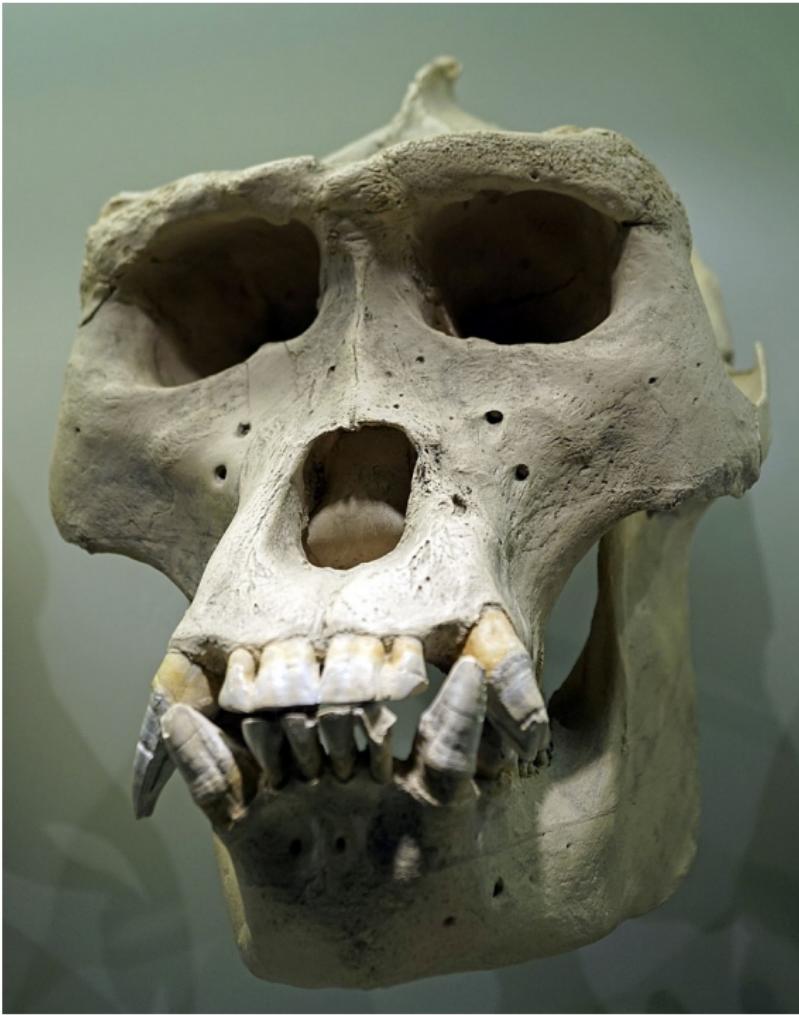
Eyes

- ▶ Eye **orbits** are the skeletal cavities where eyes are
- ▶ Orbit tell us size, shape and position of eyes from fossil animals
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of more forward-facing eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for precise tasks, three-dimensional visualization
 - ▶ * Not as good for looking around, being alert
- ▶ What are the advantages and disadvantages of larger eyes?
 - ▶ * Better for night vision
 - ▶ * More costly? Harder to protect?
 - ▶ * Are small (or deep) eyes better for day vision?









Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ *

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ * More sexual dimorphism

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ * More sexual dimorphism
 - ▶ *

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ * More sexual dimorphism
 - ▶ * More competition between males for females

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ * More sexual dimorphism
 - ▶ * More competition between males for females
 - ▶ *

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ * More sexual dimorphism
 - ▶ * More competition between males for females
 - ▶ * Sexual dimorphism can sometimes be seen or inferred from fossil remains

Sexual dimorphism

- ▶ Information about differences between males and females has implications about social structure and mating patterns
 - ▶ In species where there is more variation in male success (less bonding in pairs), we expect:
 - ▶ * More sexual dimorphism
 - ▶ * More competition between males for females
 - ▶ * Sexual dimorphism can sometimes be seen or inferred from fossil remains





Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ **Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females**

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ *

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?
 - ▶ *

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?
 - ▶ * Chimpanzees have much larger genitals.

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?
 - ▶ * Chimpanzees have much larger genitals.
 - ▶ *

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?
 - ▶ * Chimpanzees have much larger genitals.
 - ▶ * Gorillas don't use genitals as part of sexual competition

Dimorphism and sexual strategies

- ▶ Gorillas live in male-centered groups (one adult male, several adult females)
- ▶ Chimpanzees (and bonobos) live in large, well-mixed groups with lots of interactions between males and females
- ▶ Which species should have more sexual dimorphism overall?
 - ▶ * Gorillas. Males are huge and strong and compete for females by displaying and fighting. A dominant male has exclusive access to a group of females
- ▶ Which species should have larger male genitals?
 - ▶ * Chimpanzees have much larger genitals.
 - ▶ * Gorillas don't use genitals as part of sexual competition

Human sexual competition

- Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ *

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ * Genitals are likely important in competition for sexual access

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ * Genitals are likely important in competition for sexual access
 - ▶ *

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ * Genitals are likely important in competition for sexual access
 - ▶ * Probably less sperm competition than chimpanzees (more stable relationships)

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ * Genitals are likely important in competition for sexual access
 - ▶ * Probably less sperm competition than chimpanzees (more stable relationships)
 - ▶ *

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ * Genitals are likely important in competition for sexual access
 - ▶ * Probably less sperm competition than chimpanzees (more stable relationships)
 - ▶ * Unfortunately hard to track from fossils

Human sexual competition

- ▶ Compared to other apes, humans have big penises and small testicles
 - ▶ * Genitals are likely important in competition for sexual access
 - ▶ * Probably less sperm competition than chimpanzees (more stable relationships)
 - ▶ * Unfortunately hard to track from fossils

Learning about evolution

- ▶ Understanding the course of evolution is an important part of understanding how things work now

Learning about evolution

- ▶ Understanding the course of evolution is an important part of understanding how things work now
 - ▶ How organisms work, and how ecosystems work

Learning about evolution

- ▶ Understanding the course of evolution is an important part of understanding how things work now
 - ▶ How organisms work, and how ecosystems work
- ▶ There are many challenges:

Learning about evolution

- ▶ Understanding the course of evolution is an important part of understanding how things work now
 - ▶ How organisms work, and how ecosystems work
- ▶ There are many challenges:
 - ▶ Timelines, identification, convergent evolution

Learning about evolution

- ▶ Understanding the course of evolution is an important part of understanding how things work now
 - ▶ How organisms work, and how ecosystems work
- ▶ There are many challenges:
 - ▶ Timelines, identification, convergent evolution

Summary

- People have important differences from other organisms

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else
 - ▶ Things may be different *now*, but even that is not so clear

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else
 - ▶ Things may be different *now*, but even that is not so clear
- ▶ Adaptation does not move in a straight line

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else
 - ▶ Things may be different *now*, but even that is not so clear
- ▶ Adaptation does not move in a straight line
 - ▶ Changing conditions lead to opportunities for new adaptations

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else
 - ▶ Things may be different *now*, but even that is not so clear
- ▶ Adaptation does not move in a straight line
 - ▶ Changing conditions lead to opportunities for new adaptations
 - ▶ New adaptations *themselves* can be an important cause of changing conditions

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else
 - ▶ Things may be different *now*, but even that is not so clear
- ▶ Adaptation does not move in a straight line
 - ▶ Changing conditions lead to opportunities for new adaptations
 - ▶ New adaptations *themselves* can be an important cause of changing conditions
 - ▶ Innovations, or co-evolution with other taxa

Summary

- ▶ People have important differences from other organisms
- ▶ We got here using the same rules of natural selection as everyone else
 - ▶ Things may be different *now*, but even that is not so clear
- ▶ Adaptation does not move in a straight line
 - ▶ Changing conditions lead to opportunities for new adaptations
 - ▶ New adaptations *themselves* can be an important cause of changing conditions
 - ▶ Innovations, or co-evolution with other taxa

Summary

- People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ *

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ *

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology
 - ▶ *

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology
 - ▶ * We are affected by all of the same basic processes as other organisms

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology
 - ▶ * We are affected by all of the same basic processes as other organisms
- ▶ And also a lot that we can't learn

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology
 - ▶ * We are affected by all of the same basic processes as other organisms
- ▶ And also a lot that we can't learn
 - ▶ *

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology
 - ▶ * We are affected by all of the same basic processes as other organisms
- ▶ And also a lot that we can't learn
 - ▶ * We are also strongly affected by our complex brains (and complex cultures)

Summary

- ▶ People evolved by the same basic rules as other organisms
 - ▶ * Adaptation by natural selection
- ▶ Followed a very different path
 - ▶ * Strong loops that continually created new adaptive opportunities
- ▶ There is a lot we can learn about ourselves from biology
 - ▶ * We are affected by all of the same basic processes as other organisms
- ▶ And also a lot that we can't learn
 - ▶ * We are also strongly affected by our complex brains (and complex cultures)

Dobzhansky and Dushoff (Extra)

- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution.” — Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1973

Dobzhansky and Dushoff (Extra)

- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution.” — Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1973
- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense, period.” — Dushoff, 2005

Dobzhansky and Dushoff (Extra)

- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution.” — Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1973
- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense, period.” — Dushoff, 2005
- ▶ **Biology is wild and wonderful; it's fun to do your best to make sense of it, but ...**

Dobzhansky and Dushoff (Extra)

- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution.” — Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1973
- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense, period.” — Dushoff, 2005
- ▶ Biology is wild and wonderful; it's fun to do your best to make sense of it, but . . .
 - ▶ it will always surprise you

Dobzhansky and Dushoff (Extra)

- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution.” — Theodosius Dobzhansky, 1973
- ▶ “Nothing in biology makes sense, period.” — Dushoff, 2005
- ▶ Biology is wild and wonderful; it's fun to do your best to make sense of it, but . . .
 - ▶ it will always surprise you