

6	This Quintessence of Dust: The Hominin Package	87
6.1	Bipedalism	87
6.2	Hair loss	87
6.2.1	The cooling hypothesis	87
6.2.2	Hairlessness and hunting	91
6.2.3	Hairlessness, ectoparasites and sexual selection	91
6.3	Brain size	94
6.3.1	What makes humans so special?	94
6.3.2	Allometry	95
6.3.3	Ancestral brains and encephalisation quotients	96
6.3.4	The energetic demands of brains	98
6.3.5	Theories of brain enlargement	101
6.3.6	Comparing social and ecological theories	101
6.4	Language	103
6.4.1	Natural selection and the evolution of language	103
6.4.2	Dating the origin of human language: anatomical evidence	105
Part IV	Adaptations and Developmental Plasticity	109
7	Adaptations and Evolved Design	111
7.1	Teleonomy	111
7.2	Types of adaptations	112
7.2.1	Short-term reversible changes: homeostasis, acclimation, habituation and acclimatisation	112
7.2.2	Developmental acclimatisation and developmental plasticity	114
7.2.3	Epigenetics, imprinting and transgenerational effects	117
7.2.4	Universal adaptations and adaptations to local ecologies	125
7.3	The problem of individual differences: heritability and genetic diversity	131
7.3.1	Models assuming genetic variability	132
7.3.2	Models assuming low genetic variability	135
8	Life History Theory	138
8.1	Life history variables	138
8.2	Quantity and quality, mating and parenting	140
8.3	The ages of man – a view from life history theory	141
8.3.1	Birth and infancy	141
8.3.2	Childhood and the inter-birth interval	142
8.3.3	Adolescence, puberty and the timing of menarche	144
8.3.4	Old age, the menopause and the function of grandparents	154
8.3.5	Ageing, senescence and death	157
8.4	LHT, human behavioural ecology and the demographic transition	158
Part V	Cognition and Emotion	163
9	Cognition and Modularity	165
9.1	The modular mind	165
9.1.1	Epistemological dilemmas: rationalism or empiricism?	165
9.1.2	The localisation of brain function	166