DIS-PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY-Hominins

* Sahelanthropus Tchadensis, alias Toumaï (6.8 to 7.2 My) - Accurate casting of the skull dicovered in 2001\* Australopithecus Afarensis, alias Lucy (3.2 My) - Reconstitution from the fossil discovered by Yves Coopens (and others) in 1974\* Paranthropus Boisei (2.7 to 1.0 My) - Accurate casting of the fossil\* Homo Erectus Erectus, formely Pithécanthropus Erectus (1.5 My to 100 000 yo), alias Java Man - Reconstitution from the fossil discovered by Eugène Dubois in 1891\* Homo Neandethalensis (250 000 yo to 28 000 yo) - Accurate casting of the fossil discovered at La-Chapelle-aux-Saints in 1908

## KNM-WT 15000, "Turkana Boy", *Homo erectus* (or *Homo ergaster*)

Discovered by Kamoya Kimeu in 1984 at Nariokotome near Lake Turkana in Kenya, almost complete skeleton of an 11 or 12 year old boy, the only major omissions being the hands and feet. (Some scientists believe *erectus* matured faster than modern humans, and that he was really about 9 years old (Leakey and Lewin 1992).) It is the most complete known specimen of *H. erectus*, and also one of the oldest, at 1.6 million years. The brain size was 880 cc, and it is estimated that it would have been 910 cc at adulthood (a modern human of comparable size would be expected to have a brain size of about 1350 cc). The boy was 160 cm (5'3") tall, and estimates are that he might have been about 185 cm (6'1") as an adult. Except for the skull, the skeleton is very similar to that of modern boys, although there are a number of small differences. The most striking is that the holes in his vertebrae, through which the spinal cord goes, have only about half the cross-sectional area found in modern humans. One suggested explanation for this is that the boy lacked the fine motor control we have in the thorax to control speech, implying that he wasn't nearly as fluent a speaker as modern humans are (Walker and Shipman 1996).

Description of Homo erectus  from webpages of Stanford University.

Size: 18 x 13.5 cm   
Location: Kenya  
KNM - WT 15000

Neanderthals are an extinct species of humans, and are closely related to modern humans. They are generally classified as Homo neanderthalensis, but some consider them to be a subspecies of Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens neanderthanlensis). This awesome 6.5 inch High, 7 inch long, 6 inch wide (17 X 18 X 15 cm) polyresin skull is set atop a 4.5 inch long, 4 inch wide, 6 inch high rustic finish ebony stand, making for a 12.5 inch high display that features a hand-painted antiqued and distressed finish with missing teeth and accents that resemble reconstructed areas which adds to its authentic look.

12 1/2 in. High, 7 in. Long, 6 in. Wide Expertly Cast in Polyresin 4 1/2 in. Long, 4 in.

 