

Pongidae.

- { Peculiar de la Presencia de Presencia en los uros, por desarrollo de los caninos.
- Adquisición de dientes.
- Molares bicuspidados
- Cincelaciones o sierras en los molares - } adaptación a régimen fito-foliovo.
- Desarrollo menor de los caninos
- los uros que impulsan a presa en su boca.
- 1º - El desarrollo del hercino en los dientes anteriores de desarrollo ^{falso} de los caninos juncos, desde juvenil a adulto.
- 2º - El aumento de talla, que les sitúa en el extremo de una línea filogenética muy desarrollada.

→ Hornejo

BOSQUE
ARBORÉO

TERRESTRE.

Pongidae.

- Perdida de la locomoción de cuernos por desarrollo de los hombros.
 - Adquisición de dientes.
 - Molares bicuspidados —
 - Cremaciones o dientes molares —
 - Desarrollo nuevo de los cuernos
- los nuevos que impulsan a parir su cría.
- 1º - El desarrollo del hombro en los dientes anteriores de desarrollo de los otros dientes, desde juvénil a adulto.
- 2º - El aumento de talla, que les sitúa en el extremo de uno lucio flúgido muy desarrollado.

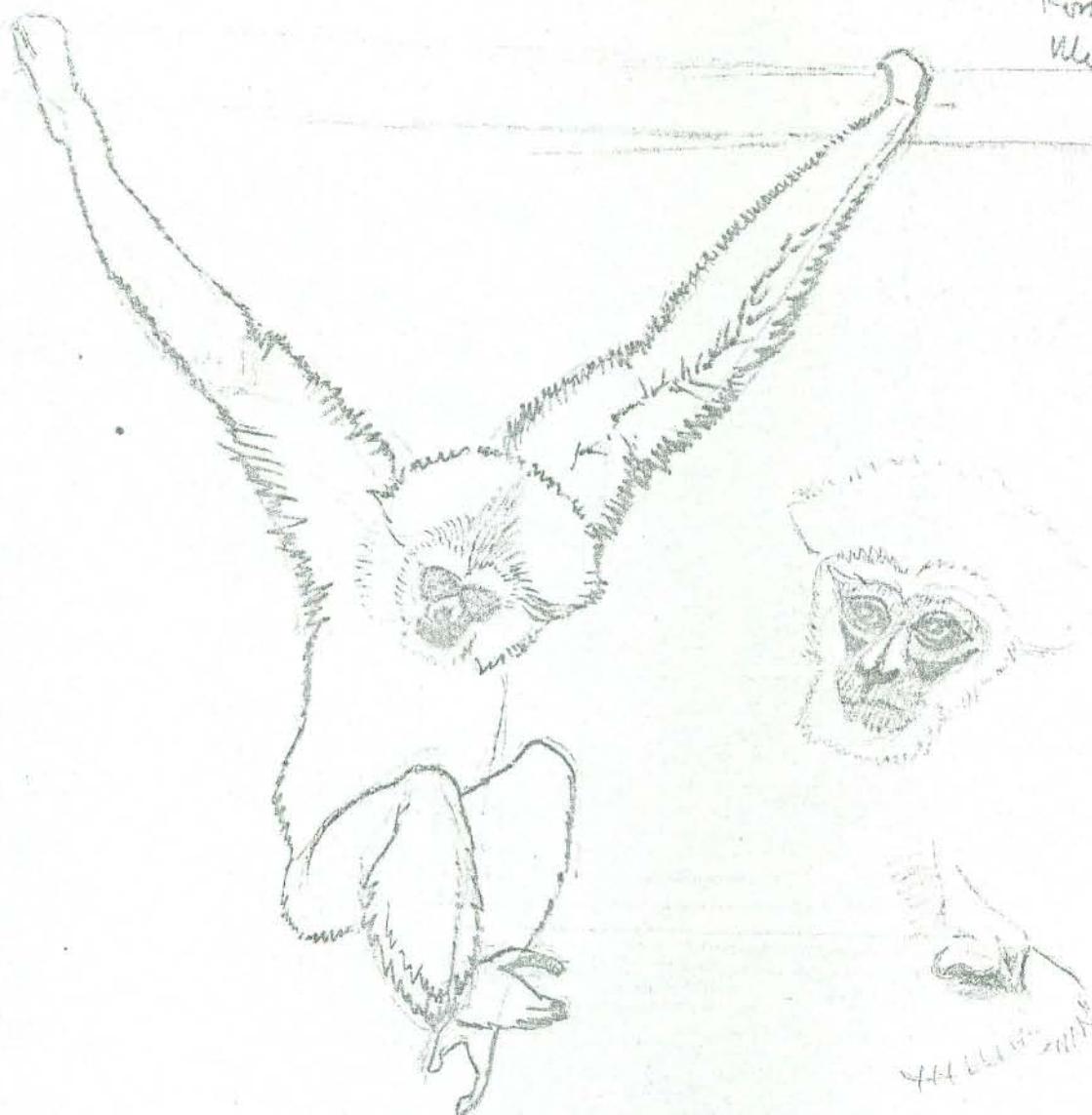
→ Homínidae

BOSQUE
ARBOREO

TERRESTRE.

Rome. 1962.
More out the Vertebrae.

52-6
125.



CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL

GOMBERG SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES DENTÍFICAS

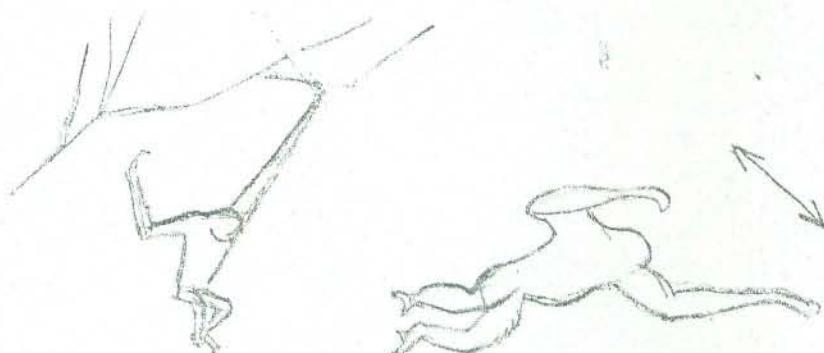
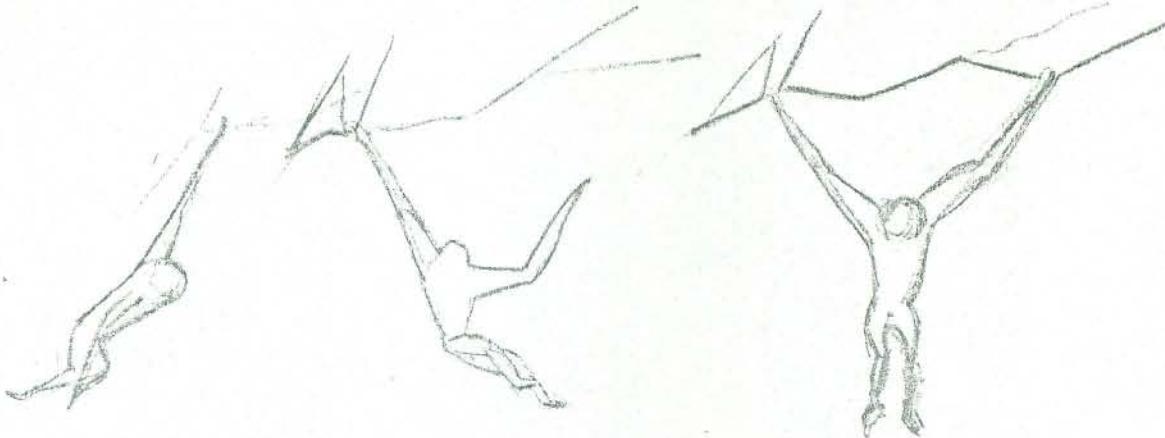


SERRANO, 121 - MADRID

JAV 3

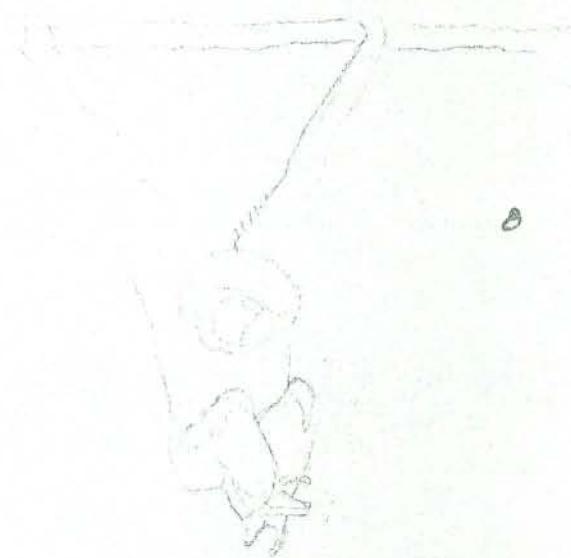
Hylobates moloch,
andante (from Photograph)





Figuras anatómicas para el
uso práctico

anatomical drawings of gibbons from photographs of the Jane Goodall Primate
Expedition,



CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

SERRANO, 121 - MADRID



JAV

Pongidae.

- Peculiaridades de la locomoción de los orangutanes en los árboles, por desarrollo de los hombros.
 - Adquisición de dientes.
 - Molares biaxiales —
 - Crenaciones o sindes molares. —
 - Desarrollo menor de los caninos
- los caninos que impulsan a parir sin miedo.
- 1º - El desarrollo del hombro es los órganos estadios de desarrollo de los antropomorfos, desde ^{los} juventud, desde juventud a adulto.
 - 2º - El aumento de talla, que les sitúa en el extremo de una linaje fisiognómica muy desarrollada.

→ Homínidae

BOSQUE
ARBÓREO

TERRESTRE.

In general,

Between the Cynocephaloids, the weight is also as a rule greater than between the tree living Monkeys. Some Baboons, Gelada etc are gigantic animals. We can then suppose that there is a threshold in size for arboreal primates, and that this threshold, - in attempt of precision - can be estimated at about 6 kg.

Know

The first land living hominidae, the Australopithecidae, weighed between 22 and 27 kg, and inhabited countries far away from the equatorial forest. I do not know yet if Oreopithecus was or not arboreal, but, being in Europe, he can not have evolved brachiation, if our supposition is correct.

*seem to have
special*

The ecological conditions of brachiation

We can conceive that brachiation has been evolved by apes surpassing the threshold size and inhabiting in equatorial forest. The animal brachiating (fig.) pass from a branch to another, or run along the lianes, hanging from the hand. This suppose several modifications in the hand that are of interest, as previously explained, since they determine the lost of the precision grip (see fig.). Explain Napiel

(EXPLAIN IT.).

But the animal resting arboricolal brought brachiation scape his predators easily. He does not need evolve great canines for defence, and this, we will see after, can be one of the more important evolutive factors, approaching his skull morphology to these of Man.

Nevertheless, brachiation is only a solution of circonstances, that enables medium weighed animal to remain arboricolal, but that has seems to have also a limit. The heaviest build Chimpanzees and Gorilles are largely terrestrial, and this is very noticeable in the old males. Heavy male Gorillas rarely climb to the trees, and it is well known that they stay at night at the very foot of the tree were the family sleep. In the yet more heavy Mountain Gorille (G. g. beringei) arboric平ism is so rare that the foot has evolved in a Man-like manner, lossing partly the prehensibility of the thumb. All this terrestrial old males evolve impesive canines, and will see after that this made him separate of the cerebralized median-type of Simioidea. Thus the increasing in size of the phlum will lend the actual brachiants again to the land, the threshold of brachiation being surpassed. This threshold can be up of 12 kg (Symphalangus). And,

When the Hominidae become terrestrial? Many things in our organization seems indicate that we descendt from brachiants apes. But our precision grip states that we are ecologically nearer of the land living Monkeys from which we are well separate in the structure of the molars. The Simioidea preceding Man has had to pass two-~~s~~ one or two size thresholds, and I am prone to think that Man separated from Anthropomorpha in the first.

The theories on the origin of man.