

*Paranthropus robustus*                      *Australopithecus africanus*  
*Eoanthropus dawsoni*                      *Zinjanthropus boisei*

- \_\_\_\_\_ The gracile type, first named by Dart in 1924
- \_\_\_\_\_ The robust type, first named by Broom in 1938
- \_\_\_\_\_ Name given in 1959 by Leakeys to hyper robust type, now lumped into genus *Paranthropus*
- \_\_\_\_\_ Piltdown, 1912

Matching; every answer is used once

Taung, South Africa                      Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania                      Sussex, England  
 Kromdraai, South Africa                      Sterkfontein, South Africa

- \_\_\_\_\_ The gracile type was found here & described by Dart in 1924
- \_\_\_\_\_ The robust type was found here by Broom in 1938
- \_\_\_\_\_ Where the Leakeys found their first hominid in 1959
- \_\_\_\_\_ where Piltdown was found in 1912
- \_\_\_\_\_ where Broom found the first adult gracile, in 1936

Matching; every answer is used once

taphonomy                      neoteny                      sagittal                      relative dating  
 aging                      osteodontokeratic                      foramen magnum  
 Absolute dating                      prognathic

- \_\_\_\_\_ uses stratigraphy
- \_\_\_\_\_ killer ape hypothesis of Dart
- \_\_\_\_\_ opening for the brain stem and spinal cord
- \_\_\_\_\_ crest of bone on the skull of gorillas and *Paranthropus* for large temporalis
- \_\_\_\_\_ uses epiphyses and tooth eruption
- \_\_\_\_\_ chronometric
- \_\_\_\_\_ having a protruding jaw
- \_\_\_\_\_ study of fossilization and of reconstruction of ecology of the past
- \_\_\_\_\_ condition in which adults of a species resemble their young – as in humans

1. The finder was sure that the Taung fossil was a hominid, not a pongid, because it walked upright and:
  - A. It had small canines
  - B. It had a curved dental arch
  - C. Its brain had convolutions and relative proportions not found in apes
  - D. All of the above.
2. He claimed it was a bipedal, since it lived on the savanna and:
  - A. Its legs were adapted to bipedalism
  - B. Its ribs were curved
  - C. The brain indicated that the foramen magnum was directly under the skull
  - D. The jaw was curved
  - E. All of the above
3. How do we know that *Paranthropus* and gracile *Australopithecus* in South Africa are not males and females of the same species?
  - A. They ate different foods
  - B. In South Africa at least, they lived during different time periods
  - C. They are not found in the same cave deposits together
  - D. We can identify males and females within each kind
  - E. All of these are legitimate arguments

Tell me the main reason why Piltdown was accepted as an ancient hominid and the first *Australopithecus* was not:

Print Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the main differences in anatomy between gracile *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus*.



Rocking the anthropological world, a second "Lucy" is discovered in southern Uganda.