

Figure 1. Cladograms favored in recent early hominin parsimony analyses. **(A)** Most parsimonious cladogram recovered by Chamberlain and Wood (19) using Chamberlain's (18) operational taxonomic units. *Homo sp.* = *H. rudolfensis*. **(B)** Most parsimonious cladogram obtained in Chamberlain (18). African *H. erectus* = *H. ergaster*. **(C)** Cladogram favored in Wood (9). *Homo sp. nov.* = *H. rudolfensis* and *H. aff. erectus* = *H. ergaster*. **(D)** Most parsimonious cladogram recovered by Wood (2). *A. boisei* includes *A. aethiopicus*. **(E)** Most parsimonious cladogram obtained by Lieberman *et al.* (20). 1470 group = *H. rudolfensis*; 1813 group = *H. habilis*. **(F)** Cladogram favored by Strait *et al.* (17)

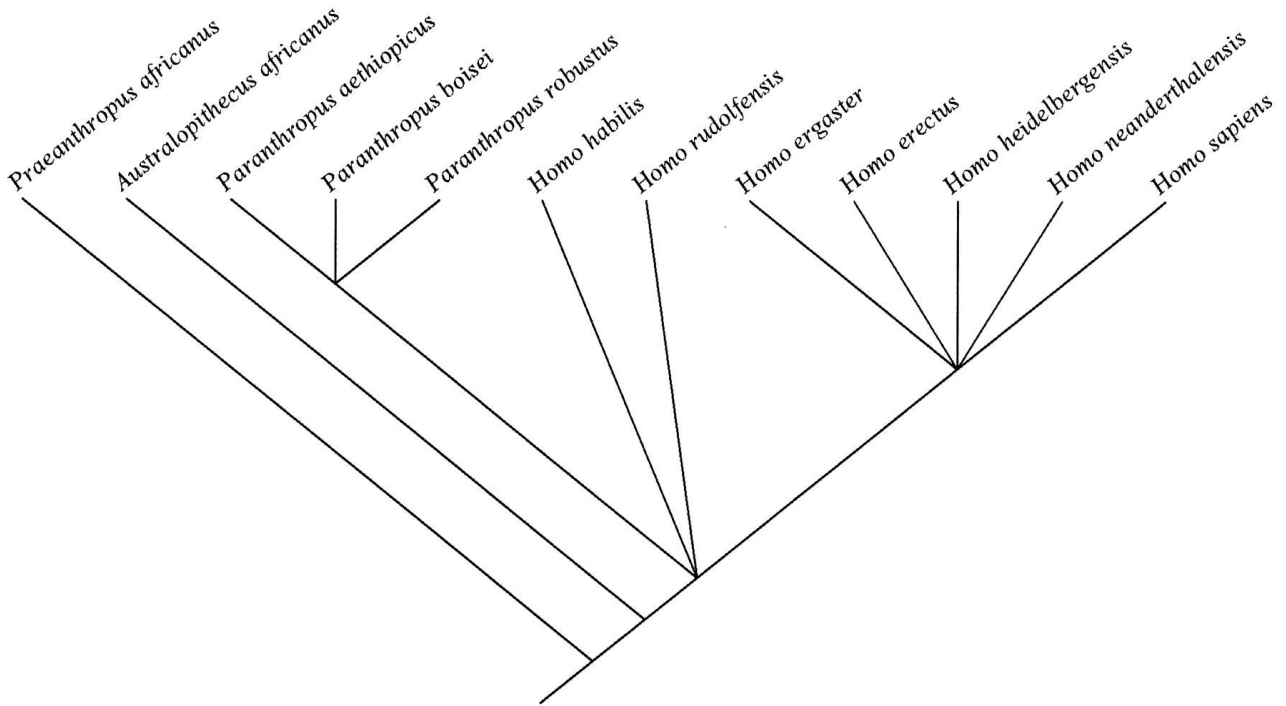
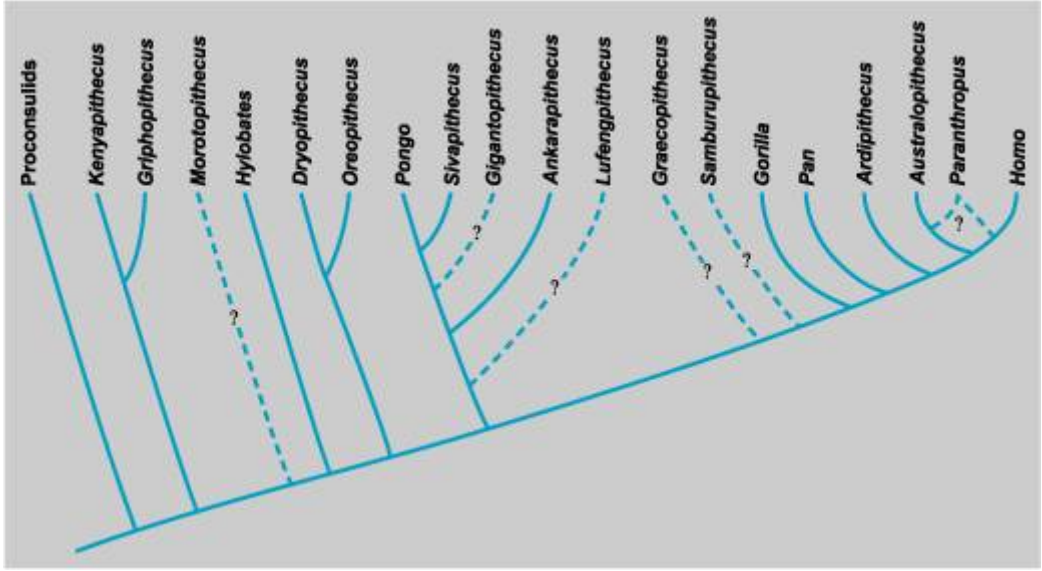


Figure 2. Hominin phylogenetic relationships. The pattern of relationship among *Praeanthropus africanus*, *A. africanus*, *P. aethiopicus*, *P. boisei*, *P. robustus*, *H. habilis*, *H. rudolfensis*, *H. ergaster*, and *H. sapiens* was obtained in a bootstrap analysis of Strait *et al.*'s (17) character state data. The lack of resolution within *Homo* is in line with an analysis in which Stringer's (50) data were bootstrapped after reallocation to *H. ergaster*, *H. erectus*, *H. heidelbergensis*, *H. neanderthalensis*, and *H. sapiens*.

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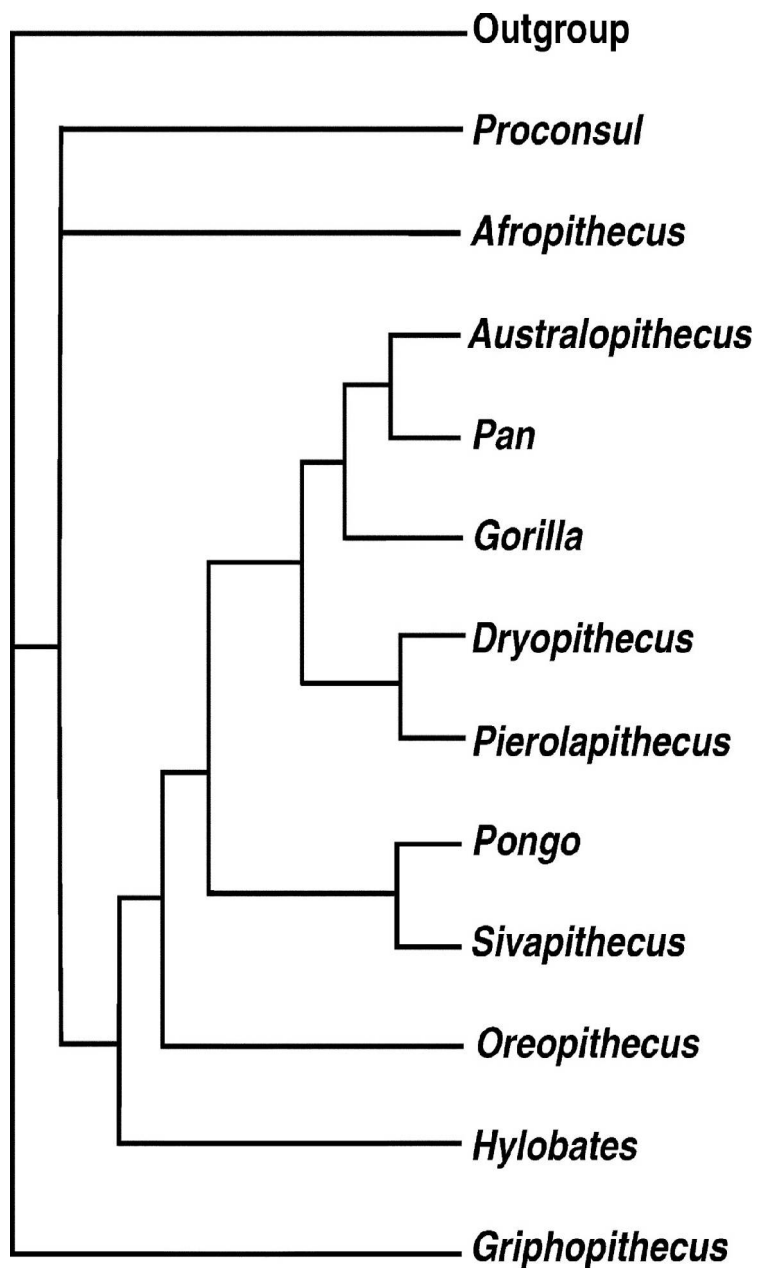
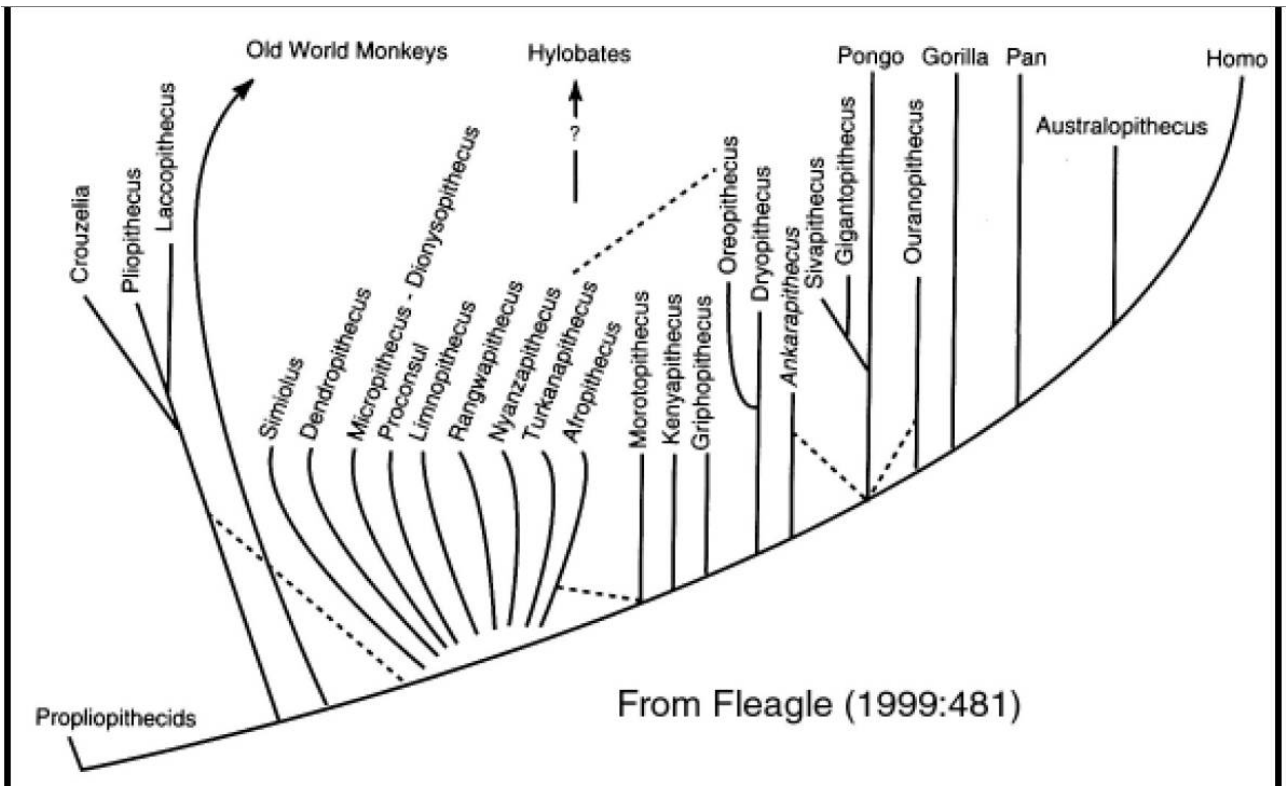


Fig. 1. Cladogram representing the single most parsimonious phylogenetic hypothesis retrieved by adding 96 characters known for *Pierolapithecus* to a morphological data matrix modified from (2). Support for *Pierolapithecus* as a hominine is strong, but support for its being a sister clade to *Dryopithecus* is less so. We conclude that *Pierolapithecus* is near the base of the hominine clade.



From Fleagle (1999:481)

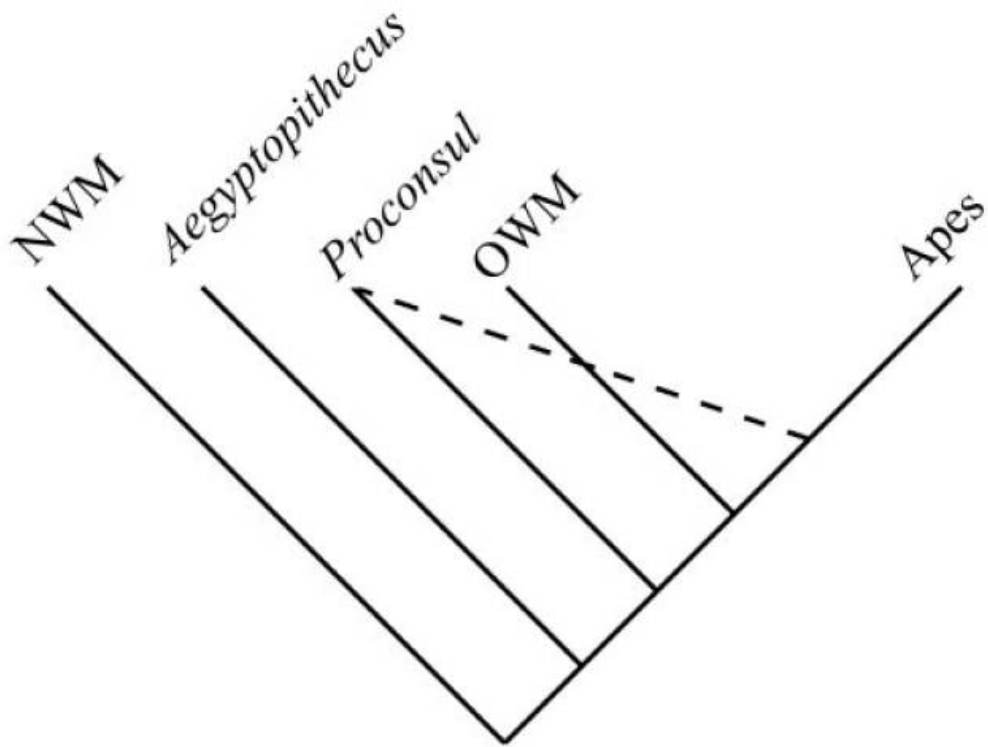


Fig. 1. Cladogram depicting the alternative phylogenetic positions of *Proconsul*; as a stem hominoid (dashed line), or a stem catarrhine (solid line). NWM = New World monkeys, OWM = Old World monkeys, Apes = great apes and gibbons.

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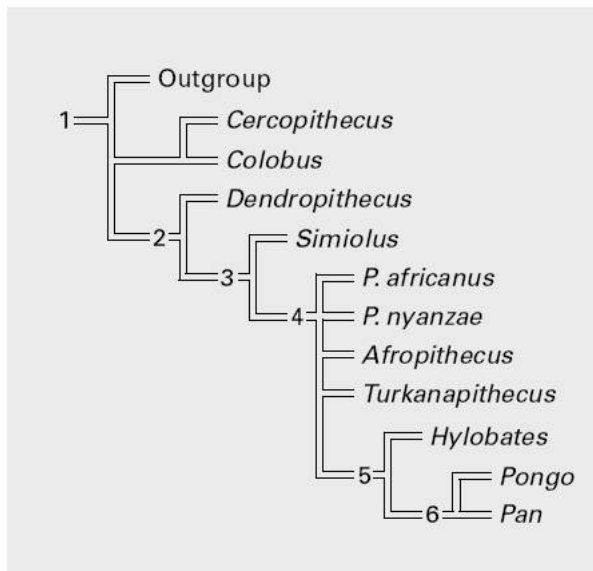


Fig. 3. Strict consensus cladogram of four equally parsimonious topologies. Tree length 155, RI 84.

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Mosaic Evolution in the Origin of the Hominoidea

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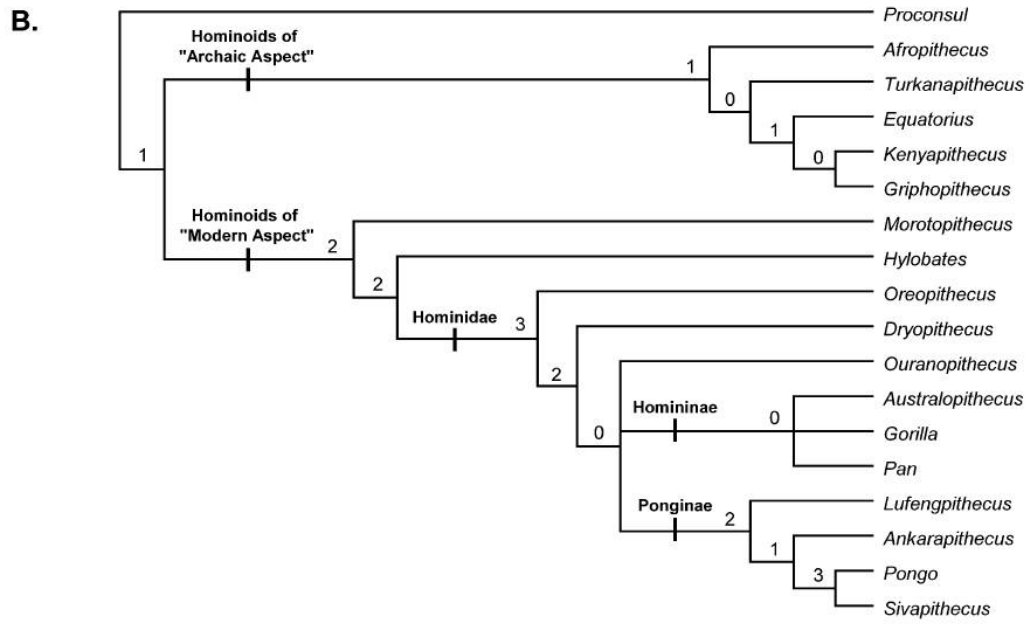


FIGURE 2. A, The four morphologically most parsimonious cladograms (MMPC) recovered for the character by taxon matrix compiled for the 18 ingroup taxa (Appendix 2). Each cladogram has a tree length of 447 steps and an RI of 0.69. B, The strict consensus cladogram of the MMPC. The morphologically most parsimonious hypotheses distinguish two distinct clades of hominoids, a clade of "archaic" hominoids from the early Miocene of East Africa, and a clade of "modern" hominoids, including all extant hominoids and the early Miocene hominoid *Morotopithecus*. Numbers above branches indicate Bremer Decay indices for corresponding internal nodes.

**Morphologically
Most Parsimonious
Cladogram**

**Stratocladistic
Hypothesis**

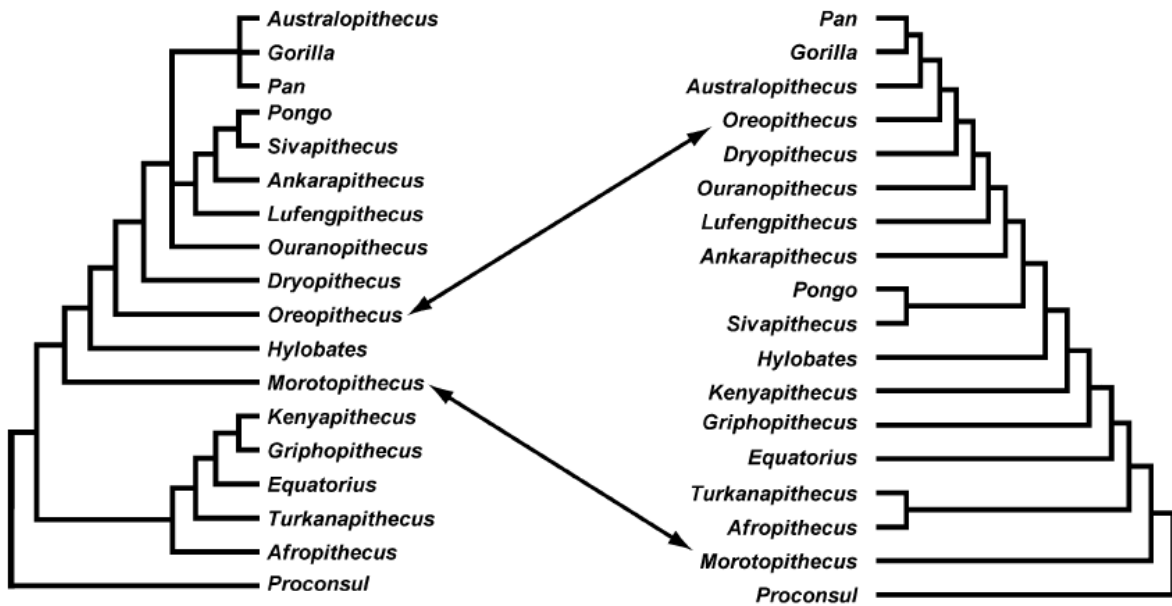


FIGURE 6. Comparison of the MMPC (left) and the cladogram associated with the *stratocladistic* hypothesis. Although *Afropithecus* and *Turkanapithecus* remain grouped as sister taxa in the stratocladistic hypothesis, the remainder of the “archaic” clade is not recognized. These taxa are arranged in a pectinate manner, eliminating the long ghost lineage implied by the position of *Morotopithecus* in the MMPC. Two arrows point to taxa whose relative positions in the cladogram are significantly changed. *Morotopithecus* (an early-appearing hominoid with derived postcranial morphology) is displaced baseward in the stratocladistic hypothesis, whereas the late-appearing taxon (*Oreopithecus*) is displaced crownward. See text for discussion.

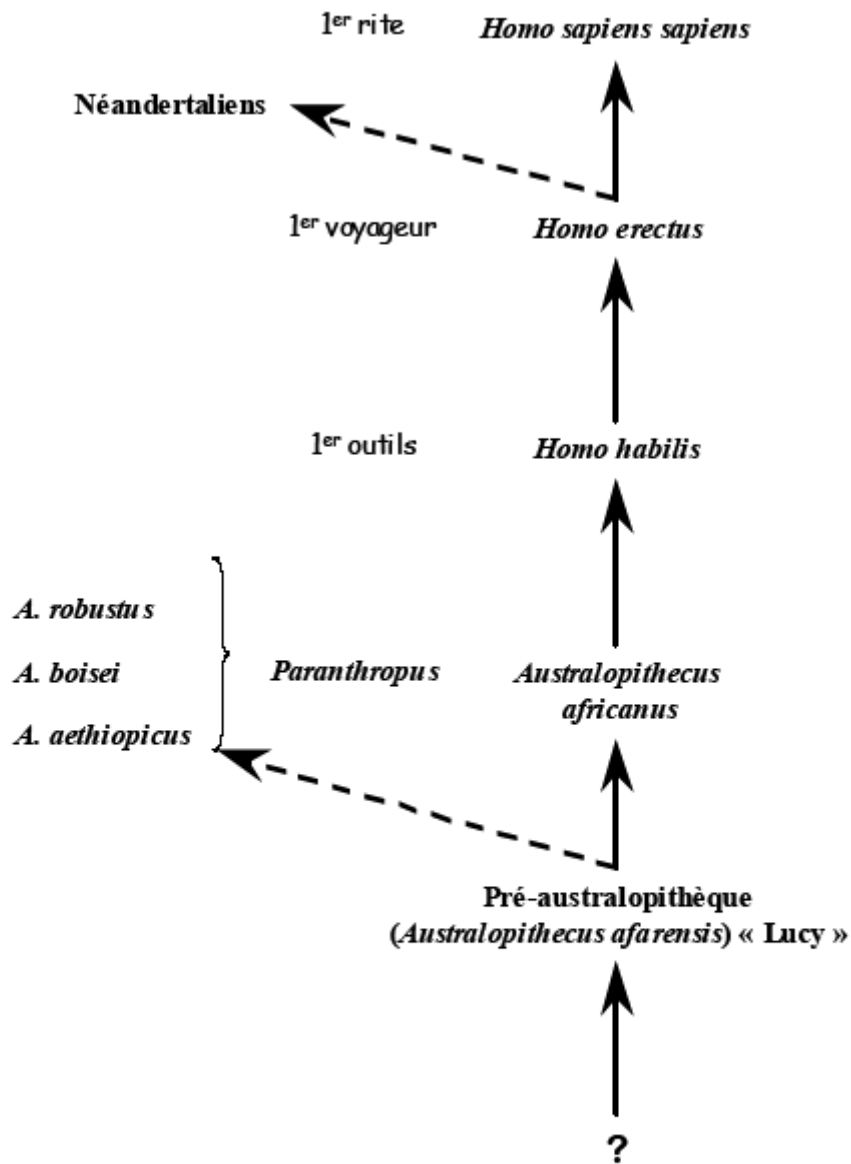


Figure 1 : L'évolution de la lignée humaine telle qu'on la percevait dans les années 70-80. Les flèches en pointillés représentaient les rameaux sans descendance

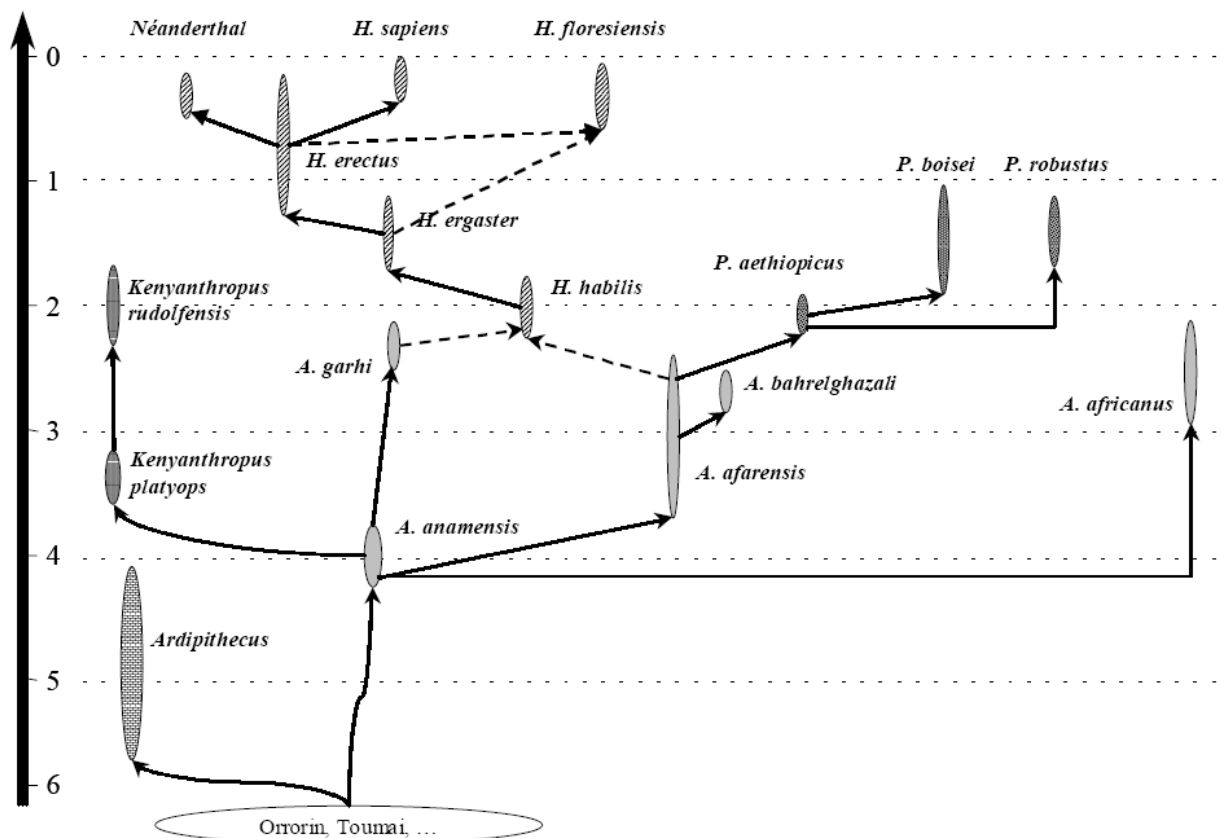


Figure 14 : Phylogénie probable des hominidés. Les flèches en pointillés indiquent que plusieurs liaisons sont possibles (d'après Lieberman, 2001 et Lahr 2004).

Background

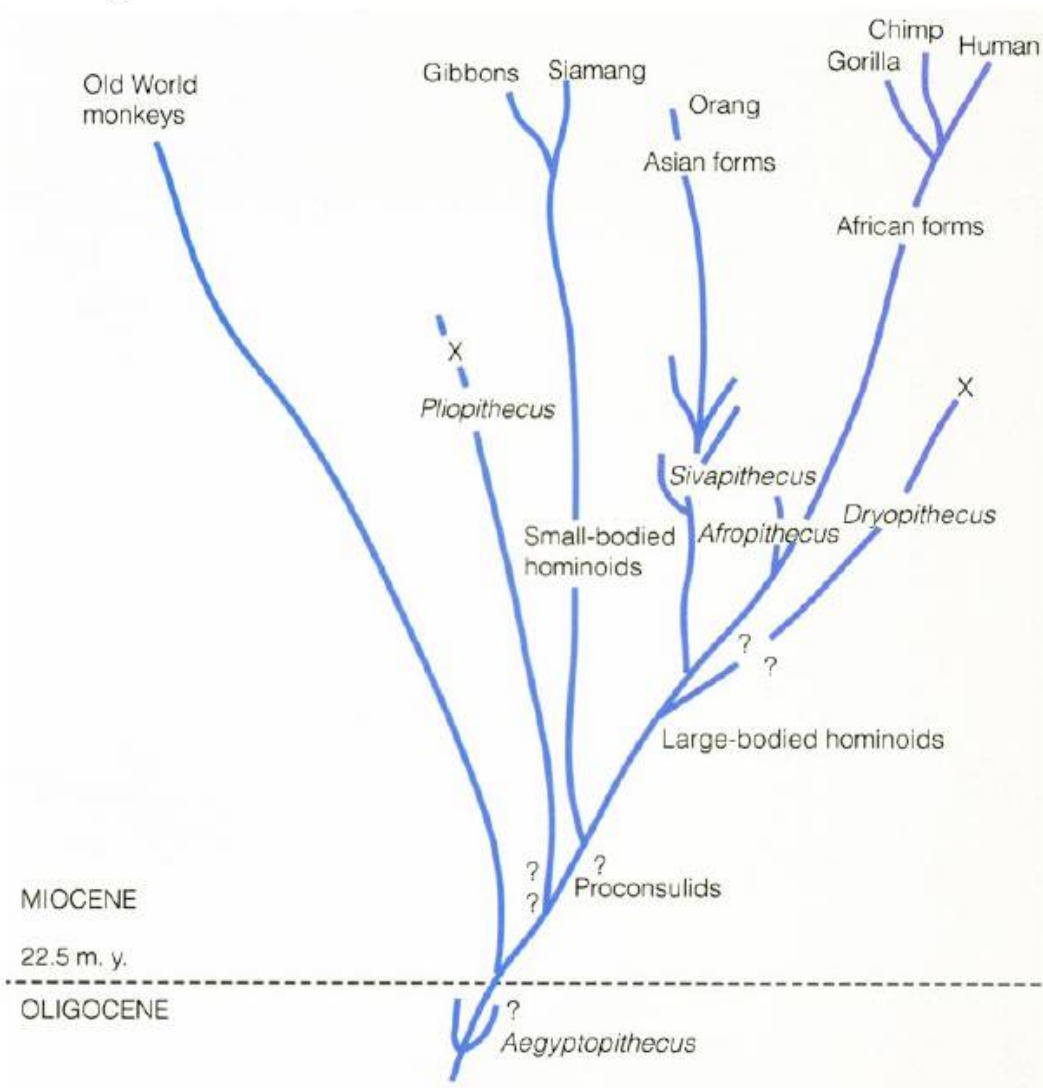


Figure 1. Miocene Evolution Summary [Jurmain & Nelson 1994]

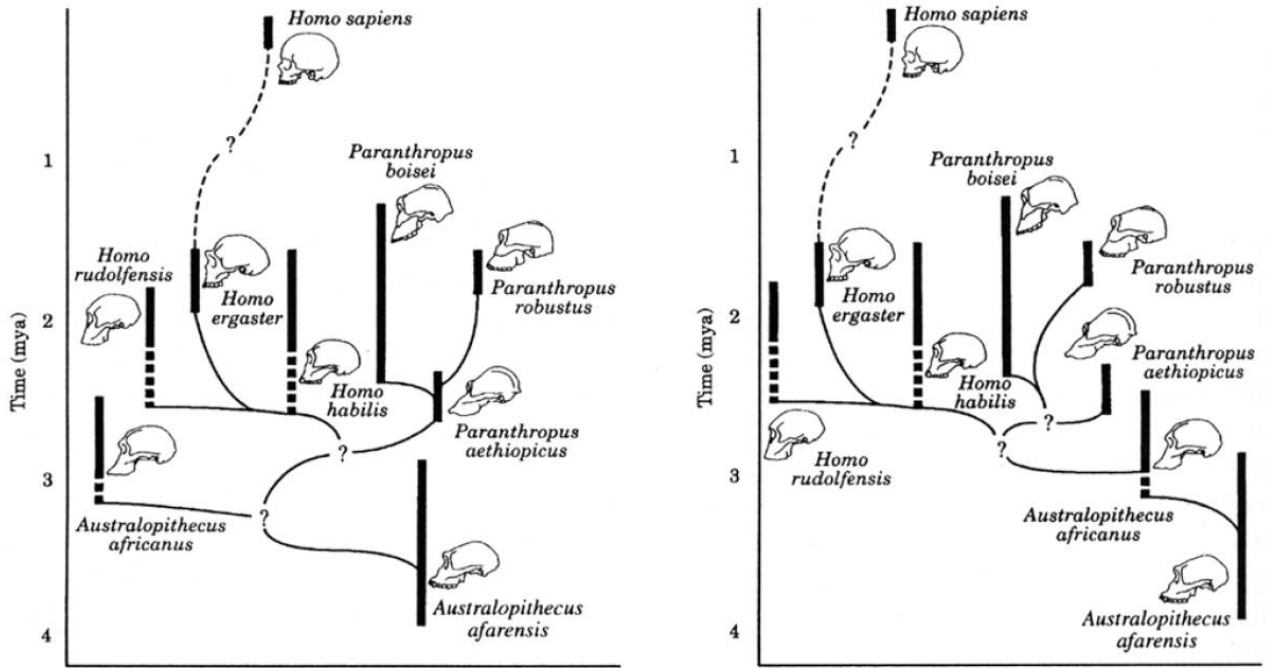


Figure 18. Alternative phylogenies [Fleagle 1999]

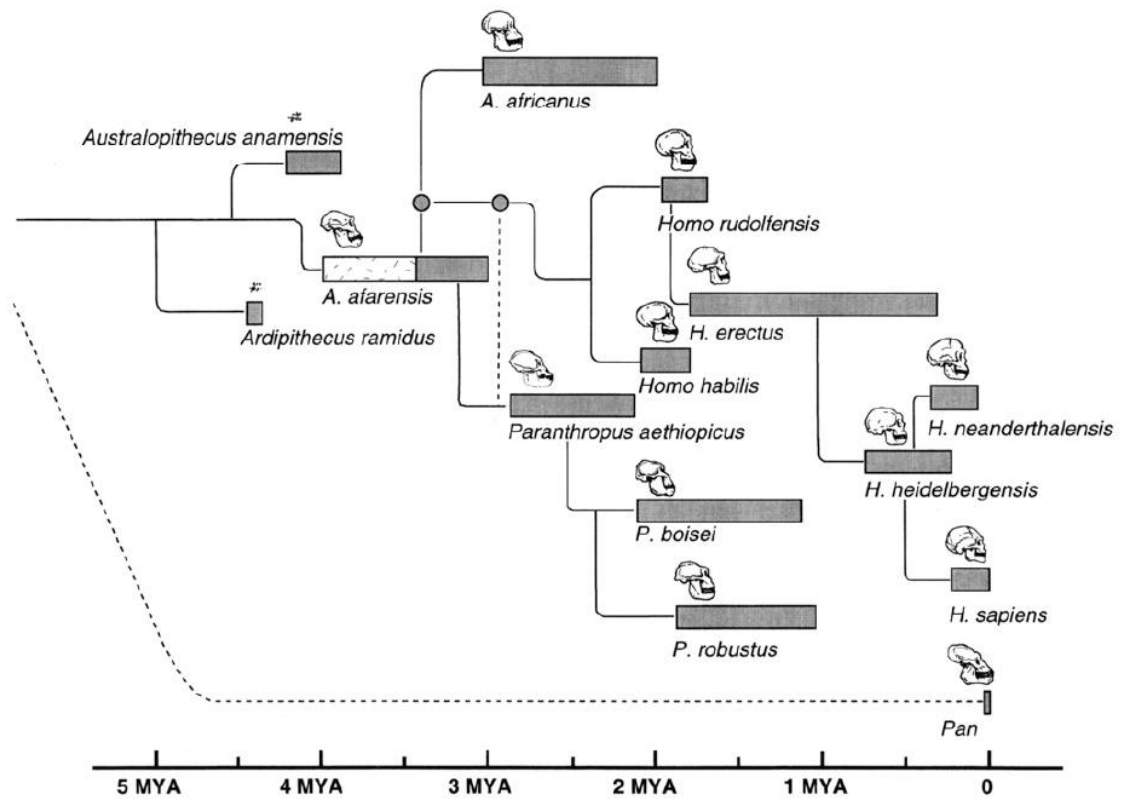


Figure 19. Really Good Summary tree [Fleagle 1999]

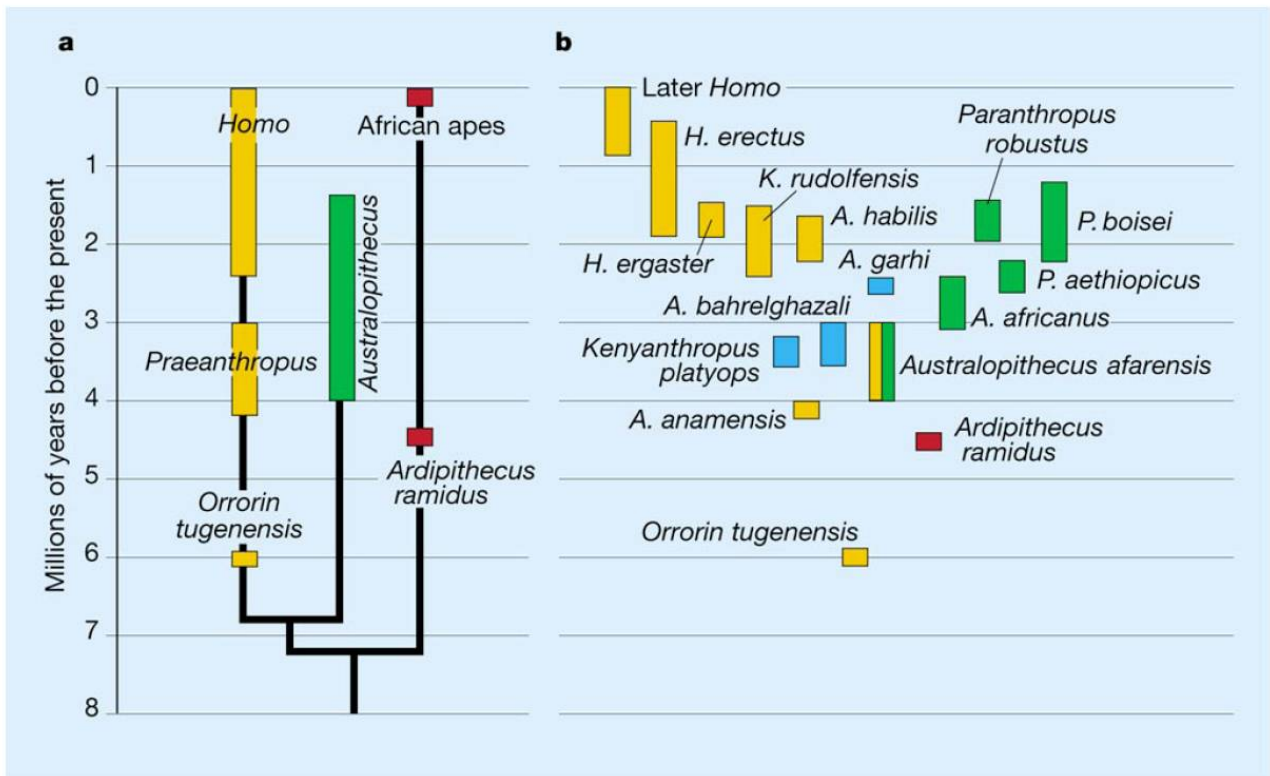


Figure 21. 2001 tree [Aiello & Collard 2001]

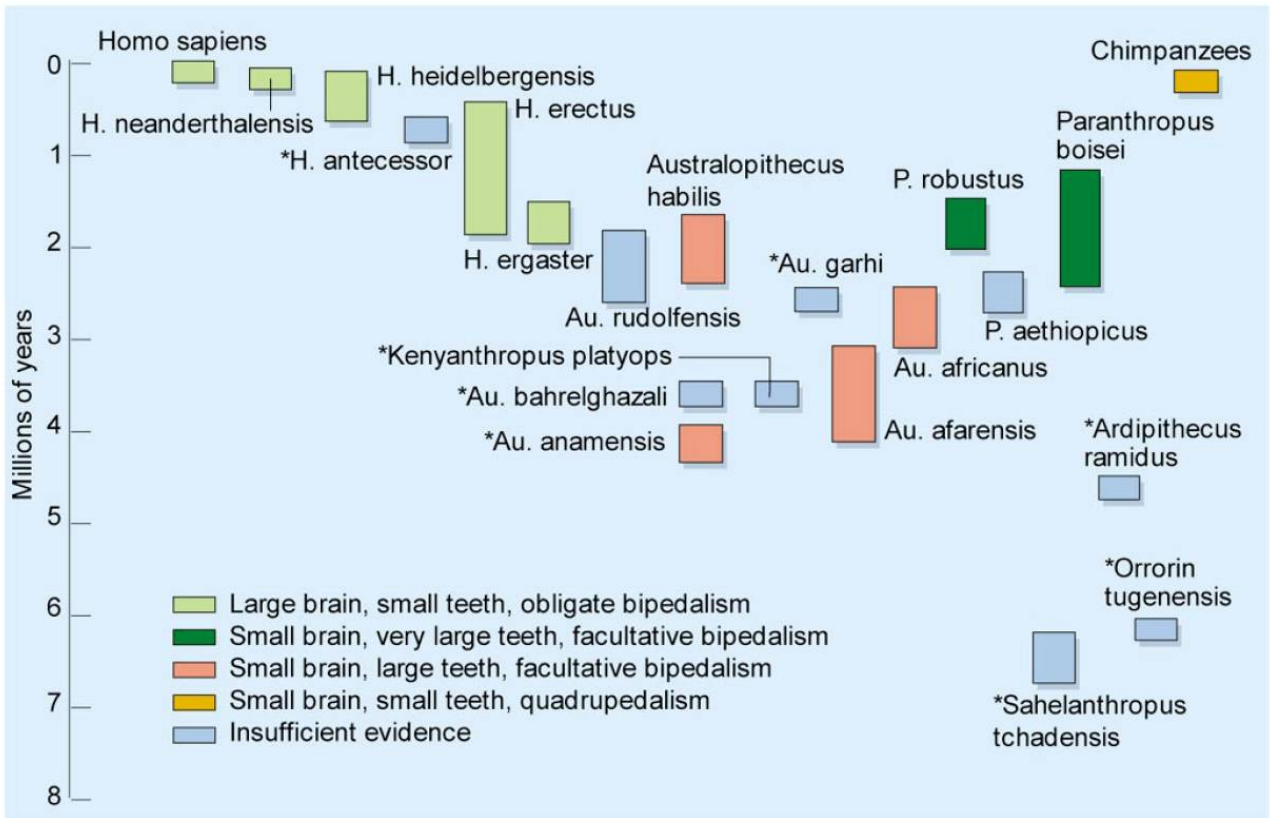
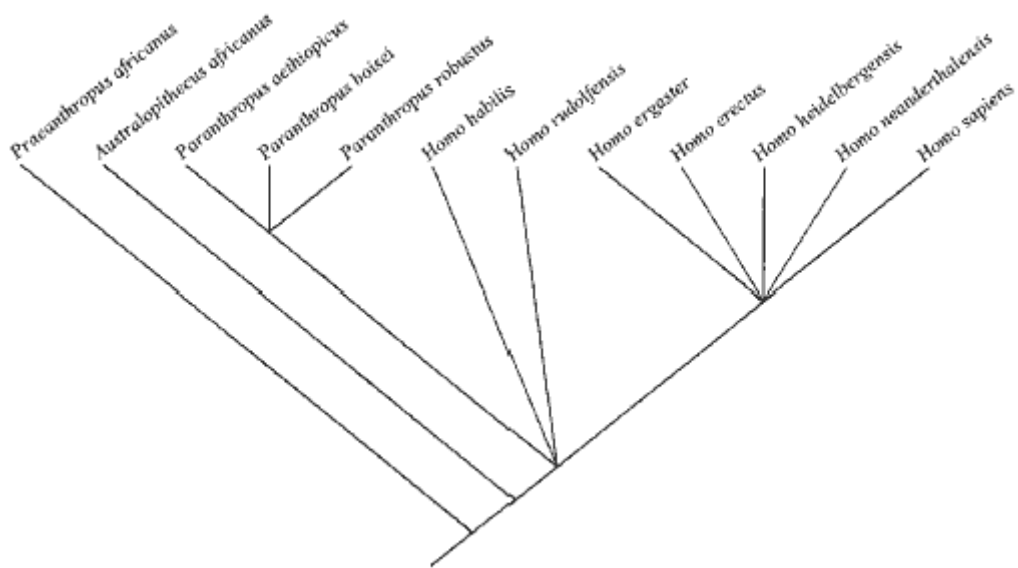


Figure 23. 2002 tree [Wood 2002]



Wood & Collard's cladogram which excludes *habilis* and *rudolfensis* from other *Homo* species. From Wood & Collard (1999)

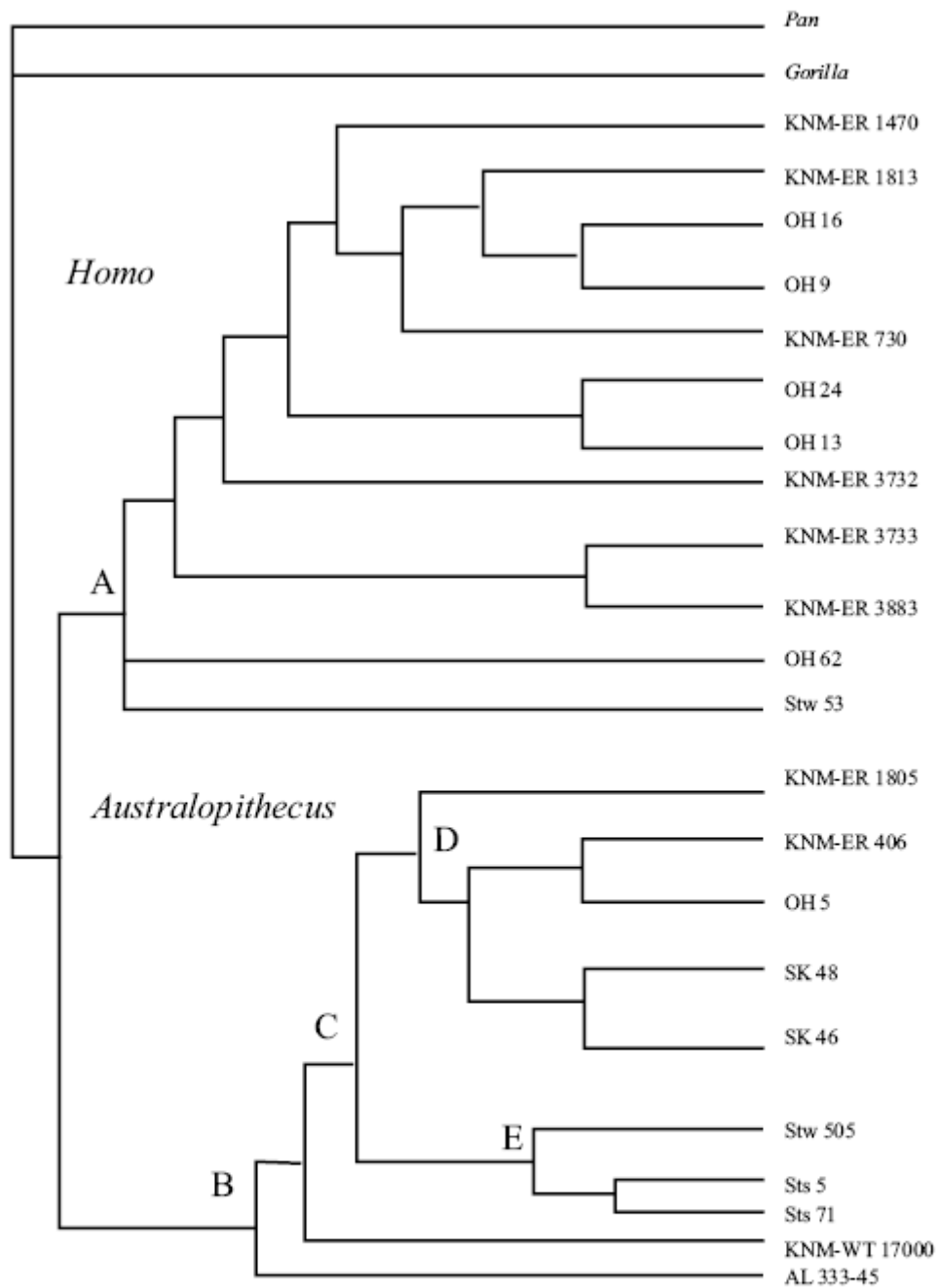
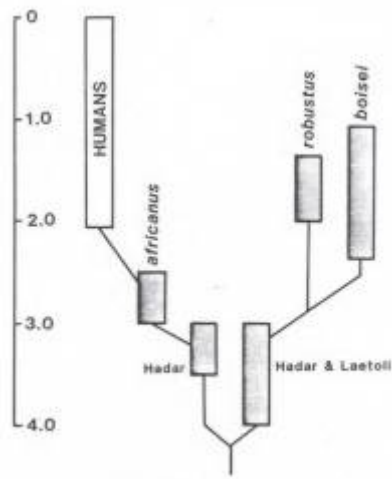
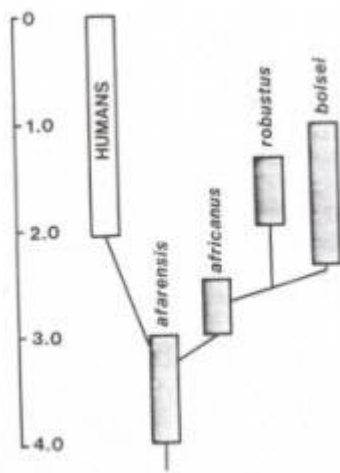


Fig. 2 - Arbre de consensus strict des trois arbres les plus parcimonieux se rapportant à 122 caractères crâniens non ordonnés et 22 spécimens fossiles adultes (L = 421 pas, IC = 0,452, IR = 0,431).

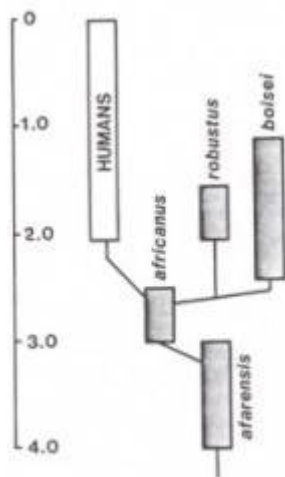
Fig. 2—Most parsimonious cladogram. Consensus tree, 122 traits, 22 mature specimens (L=431 steps, IC= 0.452, IR= 0.431).



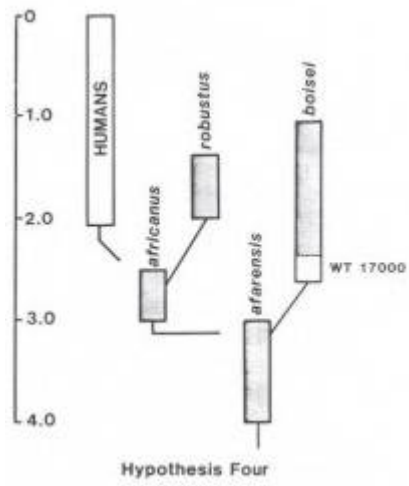
Hypothesis Three



Hypothesis One



Hypothesis Two



http://www.antiquityofman.com/black_skull.html

