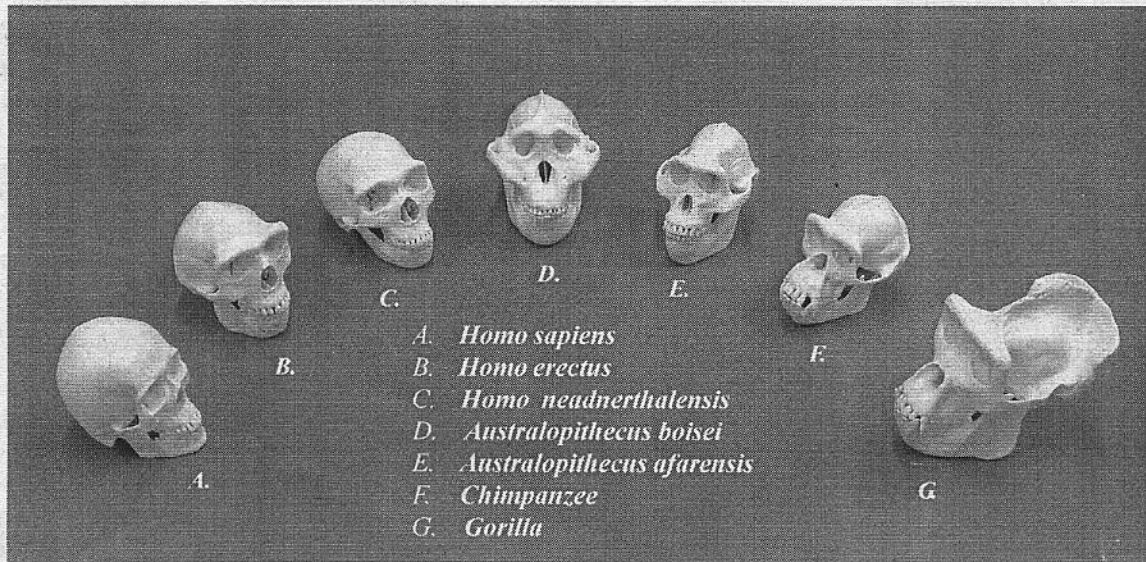


Bone Clones® Half-Scale Series



Sculpted by anatomical sculptor Dr. Steve Wagner, and licensed exclusively to Bone Clones®, these marvelously detailed miniature skulls accurately represent the osteological anatomy of 7 primate skulls: Human, Gorilla, Chimpanzee and 4 early hominids. Made of our custom formulated, durable, resin and expertly finished, these extraordinary miniature skulls feature all the detail of the originals. Easily handled, and a convenient size for comparative study, our Bone Clones® Half Scale Series skulls display beautifully and are a great teaching aid.

Made in the U.S.A.

A. *Homo sapiens*

The modern human, *Homo sapiens* ("wise man"), may have evolved in Africa about 100,000 years ago. Migrations to Europe, Asia and the Americas followed. The Cro-Magnons of Europe are well-known early examples of anatomically modern humans. When compared to Neandertals (*Homo neanderthalensis*), modern humans have a more upright forehead, less protrusive jaws, smaller brow ridges and a slightly smaller cranial capacity. Additionally, the face is proportionally smaller leading to a smaller nose, crowded teeth, a weaker mandible, but a well developed chin. Modern *Homo sapiens* was predated by archaic *Homo sapiens* who lived as long ago as 600,000 years. The skull of archaic *H. sapiens* was far more robustly built than modern man. For study purposes, the half-scale modern human skull replica demonstrates some typical human skeletal problems: a deviated *septum* (the bony divider within the nose), an impacted *third molar* (wisdom tooth), and a missing tooth (with healed bone).

B. *Homo erectus*

When Dr. Eugene Dubois discovered the first *Homo erectus* fossils in Java in 1891, he named the species *Pithecanthropus erectus* ("the ape-man who walks upright"). The name was changed to *Homo erectus* ("upright man") after scientists realized that *P. erectus* and some other similar finds were actually a type of early human. Many specimens are known at this time, 40 in Java alone. Many experts feel that the species originated in Africa approximately 2 million years ago as *Homo ergaster* (sometimes also called *H. erectus*), and dispersed in Asia – and possibly Europe – over the next millions years. Crude tools have been found in association with the remains of *H. erectus* and they may have also used fire. Adults were thick-boned with massive jaws and heavy brow ridges. Their brains were smaller than either Neandertal or modern man, but nearly twice as big as a large australopithecine. It is presumed by many scientists that *H. erectus* or *H. ergaster* was a direct ancestor to modern humans.