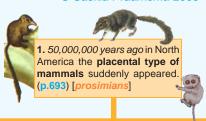
From Ape to Man Pictorial Guide (UB Papers 61 & 62)

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3. 15,000,000 years ago ... in central Asia the true types of both the primitive monkey and the gorilla evolved, having a common ancestor, now extinct. But neither of these species is concerned in the line of living beings which were, later on, to become the ancestors of the human race.(p.697) [old world monkeys]

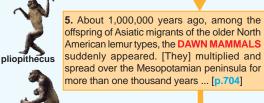


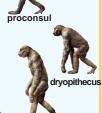
5a. The early lemurs concerned in the ancestry of the human species were not directly related to the preexistent tribes of gibbons and apes then living in Eurasia and northern Africa, whose progeny have survived to the present time. Neither were they the offspring of the modern type of lemur, though springing from an ancestor common to both but long since extinct. (p.703)

lemurs first made their appearance. While this family cannot be regarded as true lemurs, their coming marked the establishment of the line from which the true lemurs subsequently sprang.(p.696) [prosimians]

2. 30,000.000 years ago ... in western North

America, the early ancestors of the ancient

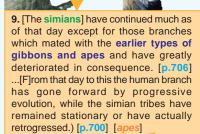




oreopithecus

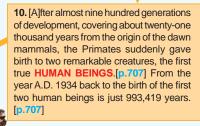
ustralapithecus

6. In the seventieth generation ... a new and higher group of animals suddenly differentiated. These new MID-MAMMALSalmost twice the size and height of their ancestors and possessing proportionately increased brain power ... [e700] dryopithecus [reigned] for almost fifteen thousand years (six hundred generations). (p.705)

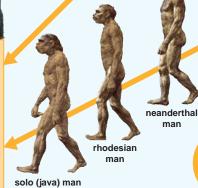


8. Contemporaneously with the birth of these Primates twins, another couple-a peculiarly retarded male and female of the midmammal tribe, a couple that were both mentally and physically inferior—also gave birth to twins. ... These retarded twins became the founders of the modern SIMIAN TRIBES. p.700) [apes]

7. The **PRIMATES**, the third vital mutation, suddenly appeared. [p.700] [The Primates constituted] the next vital step in prehuman evolution. (706) The Primates were more human and less animal than their mid-mammal predecessors. ... [p.707]







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paranthropus



