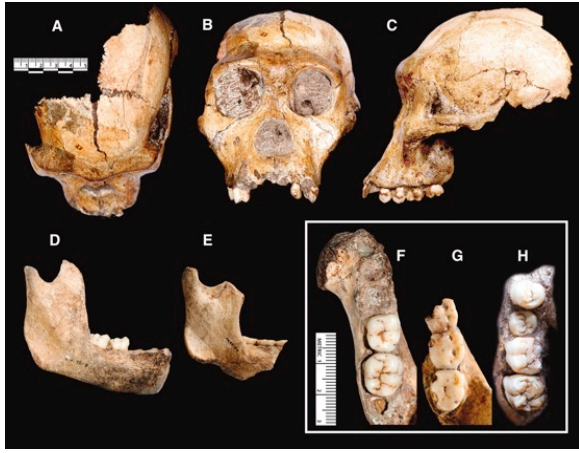


Fig. 1 Craniodental elements of *Au. sediba*

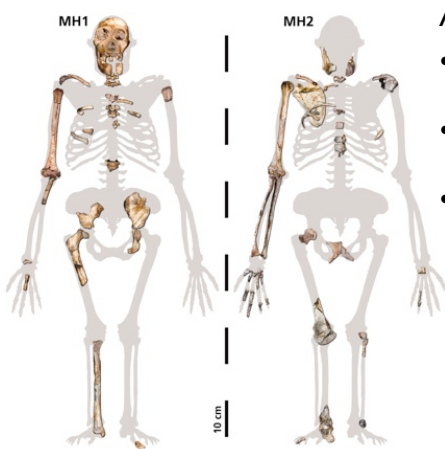


L. R. Berger et al., *Science* 328, 195-204 (2010)



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Fig. 2 Associated skeletal elements of MH1 (left) and MH2 (right), in approximate anatomical position, superimposed over an illustration of an idealized *Au*



Australopithecus sediba

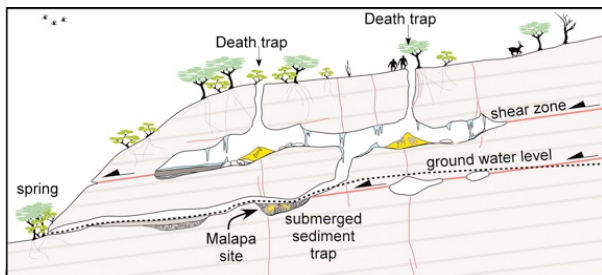
- More similar to *Homo* than any known australopith.
- Some experts would place in genus *Homo*.
- One of the youngest known australopith species.

L. R. Berger et al., *Science* 328, 195-204 (2010)



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Fig. 3 Cartoon illustrating how two hominins might have become trapped and buried in alluvial sediments at the bottom of a Pliocene cave



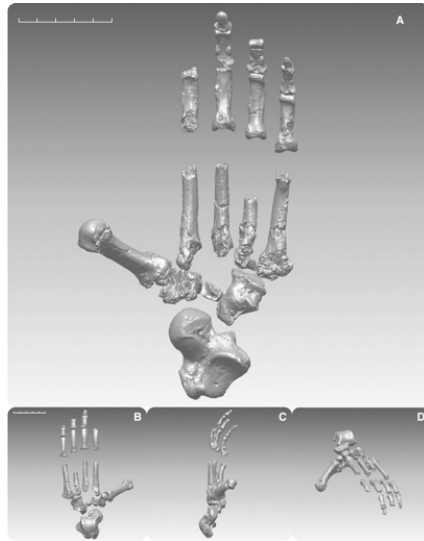
P. H. G. M. Dirks et al., *Science* 328, 205-208 (2010)



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Fig. 1 Digitally rendered composite foot of ARA-VP-6/500

- Large plantigrade foot with grasping toe.
- Unspecialized - could be used for both walking and climbing.



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C. O. Lovejoy et al., *Science* 326, 72, 72e1-72e8

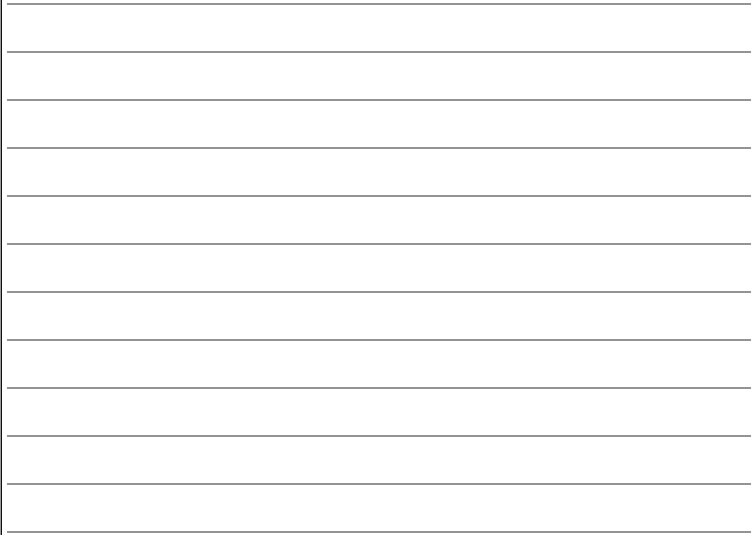


Fig. 1 Digitally rendered composite hand of ARA-VP-6/500 in palmar view

- Large hand with long fingers.
- Grasping / climbing hand with none of the specializations for knuckle-walking seen in great apes.



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C. O. Lovejoy et al., *Science* 326, 70, 70e1-70e8

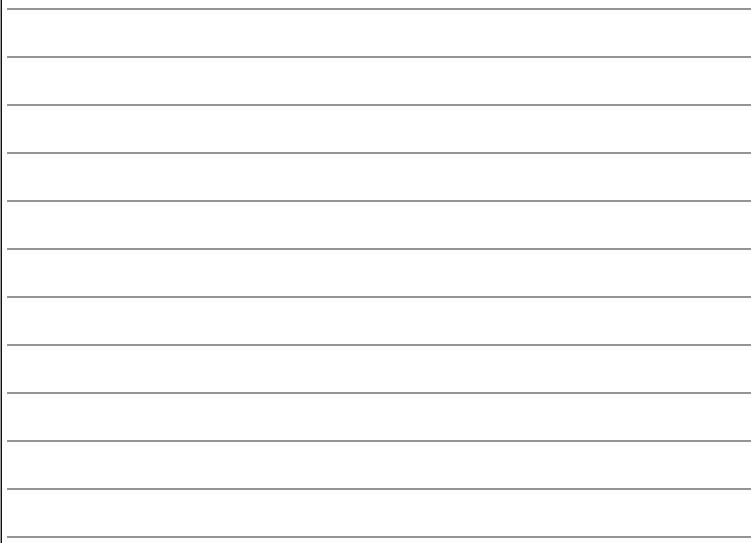
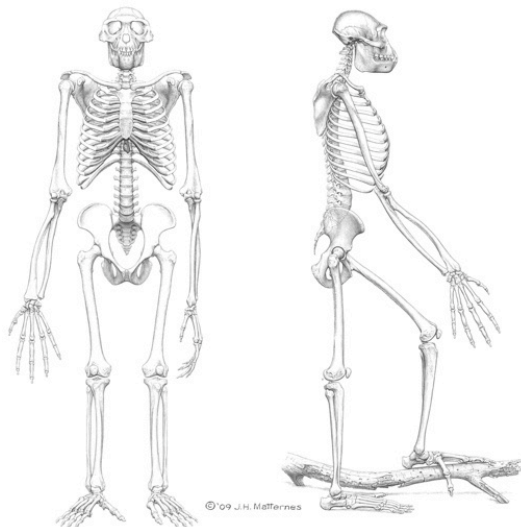


Fig. 1 Reconstructed frontal and lateral views of the skeleton of ARA-VP-6/500

- Common ancestor of great apes and humans was likely bipedal and an unspecialized climber.
- Great apes are highly evolved for arboreal life in the forest - poor models for understanding distant human ancestors.



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C. O. Lovejoy et al., *Science* 326, 73, 100-106



