

# Earliest baboon found at Malapa

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Male *P. angusticeps* in lateral (top left), oblique (top right), dorsal (middle) and inferior (bottom) views. Credit: Wits University

A team from Wits University's Evolutionary Studies Institute has discovered a fossil monkey specimen representing the earliest baboon ever found.

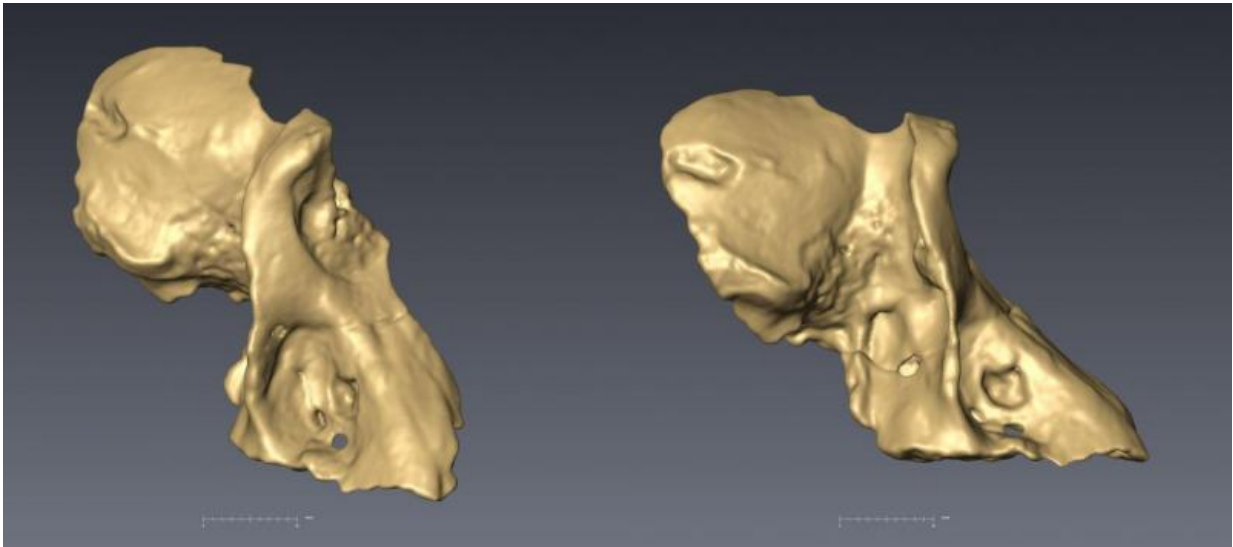
Dating back more than 2 million years ago (between 2.026-2.36 million years ago), the partial skull was found at Malapa, in the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site, the same site where the partial skeletons of the new early hominin [species](#), *Australopithecus sediba*, were discovered in 2010.

"Baboons are known to have co-existed with hominins at several [fossil](#) localities in East Africa and South Africa and they are sometimes even used as comparative models in human evolution," says Dr Christopher Gilbert (Hunter College, CUNY), lead author of the study.

The skull, found during excavations for *A. sediba*, confirms earlier suggestions that the fossil baboon species to which it belongs, *Papio angusticeps*, was in fact closely related to modern baboons, and quite possibly the earliest known members of the modern baboon species *Papio hamadryas*.

Modern baboons (genus *Papio*) are typically divided into a number of populations recognised as either species or subspecies spread all throughout sub-Saharan Africa and into the Arabian Peninsula. Despite their evolutionary success, modern baboon origins in the [fossil record](#) have not well-understood or agreed upon.

"According to molecular clock studies, baboons are estimated to have diverged from their closest relatives by ~1.8 to 2.2 million years ago; however, until now, most fossil specimens known within this time range have been either too fragmentary to be definitive or too primitive to be confirmed as members of the living species *Papio hamadryas*," says Gilbert.



CT scans show UW 88-866 in oblique (left) and lateral (right) views. Credit: Wits University

"The specimen from Malapa and our current analyses help to confirm the suggestion of previous researchers that *P. angusticeps* may, in fact, be an early population of *P. hamadryas*."

Analyses of the specimen at Malapa, and the group of [fossil specimens](#) traditionally placed in the fossil species *P. angusticeps*, suggest that *P. angusticeps* displays anatomy that is consistent with modern baboon populations.



A comparison of morphology in UW 88-886 (left), *P. angusticeps* males (CO 100, center), and *P. izodi* males (TP 89-11-1, right). Credit: Wits University

"If you placed a number of *P. angusticeps* specimens into a modern osteology collection, I don't think you'd be able pick them out as any different from those of modern baboons from East and South Africa," says Gilbert.

Furthermore, the estimated age of the specimen from Malapa, ~2.026-2.36 Ma, is in almost perfect agreement with molecular clock analyses for the initial appearance of modern baboons. Thus, the specimen at Malapa may help to solve the evolutionary origins of these highly successful animals and confirm the estimates of molecular studies. In addition, because monkeys are widely recognised as key time-

sensitive elements in the fossil record, the fact that the Malapa *P. angusticeps* specimen is well-dated allows future studies to better estimate the age of fossil sites where the species is found. South African early hominin sites, in particular, may be able to achieve more accurate age estimates on the basis of these new findings.

**More information:** This study is published in an article titled: Papio Cranium from the Hominin-Bearing Site of Malapa: Implications for the Evolution of Modern Baboon Cranial Morphology and South African Plio-Pleistocene Biochronology in the journal, *PLOS ONE*, on 19 August 2015.

Provided by Wits University

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