

Evolution tells us we might be the only intelligent life in the universe

October 18 2019, by Nick Longrich



Credit: NASA

Are we alone in the universe? It comes down to whether intelligence is a probable outcome of natural selection, or an improbable fluke. By definition, probable events occur frequently, improbable events occur rarely—or once. Our evolutionary history shows that many key adaptations—not just intelligence, but complex animals, complex cells, photosynthesis, and life itself—were unique, one-off events, and therefore highly improbable. Our evolution may have been like winning

the lottery ... only far less likely.

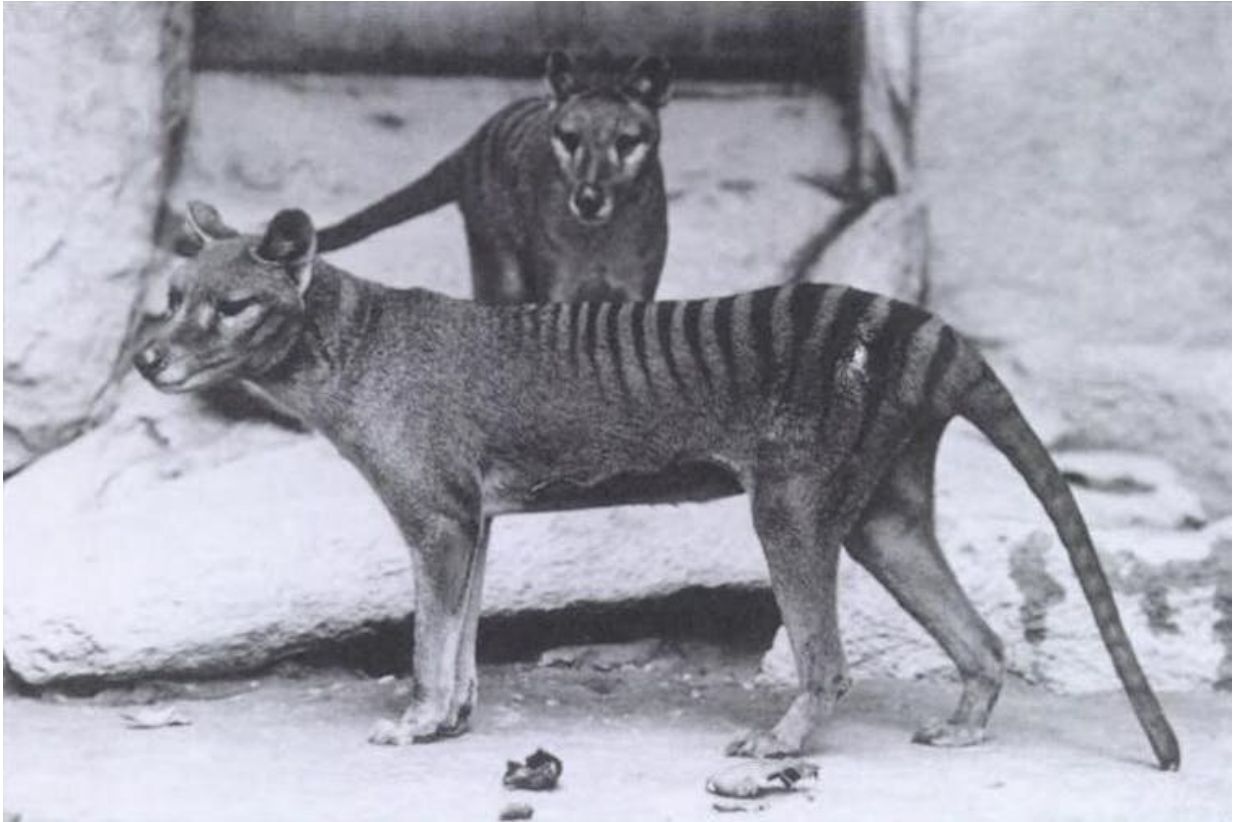
The universe is astonishingly vast. The Milky Way has [more than 100 billion](#) stars, and there are [over a trillion galaxies](#) in the visible universe, the tiny fraction of the universe we can see. Even if habitable worlds are rare, their sheer number—there are [as many planets as stars](#), maybe more—suggests lots of life is out there. So where is everyone? This is the Fermi paradox. The universe is large, and old, with time and room for intelligence to evolve, but there's no evidence of it.

Could intelligence simply be unlikely to evolve? Unfortunately, we can't study extraterrestrial life to answer this question. But we can study some 4.5 billion years of Earth's history, looking at where evolution repeats itself, or doesn't.

Evolution sometimes repeats, with different species independently converging on similar outcomes. If evolution frequently repeats itself, then our evolution might be [probable, even inevitable](#).

And striking examples of convergent evolution do exist. Australia's extinct, marsupial [thylacine](#) had a kangaroo-like pouch but otherwise looked like a wolf, despite evolving from a different mammal lineage. There are also marsupial moles, marsupial anteaters and marsupial flying squirrels. Remarkably, Australia's entire evolutionary history, with mammals diversifying after the dinosaur extinction, parallels other continents.

Other striking cases of convergence include dolphins and extinct ichthyosaurs, which evolved similar shapes to glide through the water, and birds, bats and pterosaurs, which convergently evolved flight.



The wolf-like thylacine. Credit: Wikipedia

We also see convergence in individual organs. Eyes evolved not just in vertebrates, but in arthropods, octopuses, worms and jellyfish.

Vertebrates, arthropods, octopuses and worms independently invented jaws. Legs evolved convergently in the arthropods, octopuses and four kinds of fish (tetrapods, frogfish, skates, mudskippers).

Here's the catch. All this convergence happened within one lineage, the Eumetazoa. Eumetazoans are complex [animals](#) with symmetry, mouths, guts, muscles, a nervous system. Different eumetazoans evolved similar solutions to similar problems, but the complex body plan that made it all possible is unique. Complex animals [evolved once](#) in life's history,

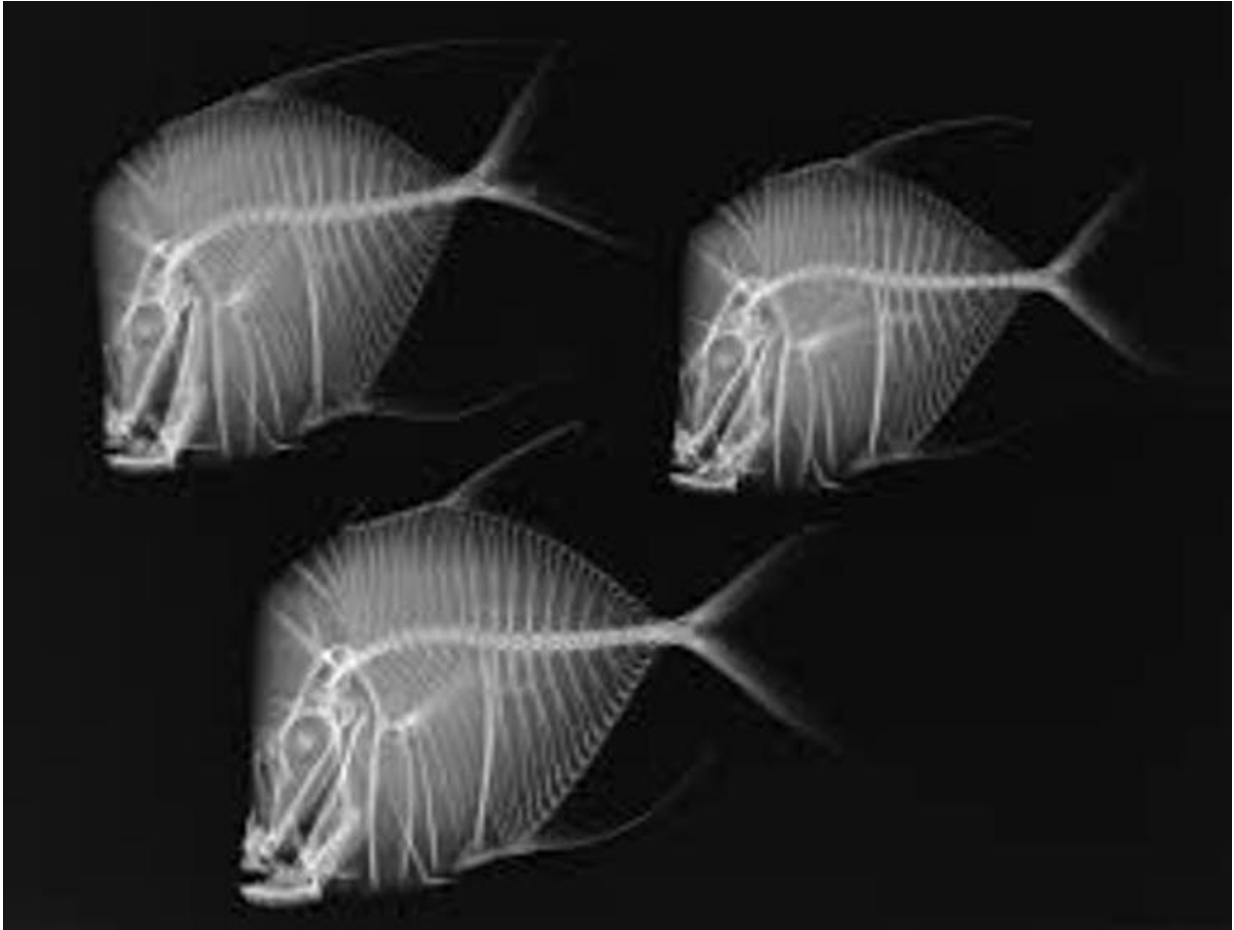
suggesting they're improbable.

Surprisingly, many [critical events](#) in our evolutionary history are unique and, probably, improbable. One is the bony skeleton of vertebrates, which let [large animals](#) move onto land. The complex, [eukaryotic cells](#) that all animals and plants are built from, containing nuclei and mitochondria, evolved only once. Sex evolved just once. Photosynthesis, which increased the energy available to life and produced oxygen, is [a one-off](#). For that matter, so is human-level intelligence. There are marsupial wolves and moles, but no marsupial humans.

There are places where evolution repeats, and places where it doesn't. If we only look for convergence, it creates confirmation bias. Convergence seems to be the rule, and our evolution looks probable. But when you look for non-convergence, it's everywhere, and critical, complex adaptations seem to be the least repeatable, and therefore improbable.

What's more, these events depended on one another. Humans couldn't evolve until fish evolved bones that let them crawl onto land. Bones couldn't evolve until complex animals appeared. Complex animals needed complex cells, and complex cells needed oxygen, made by photosynthesis. None of this happens without the evolution of life, a singular event among singular events. All organisms come from a single ancestor; as far as we can tell, [life only happened once](#).

Curiously, all this takes a surprisingly long time. Photosynthesis evolved [1.5 billion years after](#) the Earth's formation, complex cells after [2.7 billion years](#), complex animals after [4 billion years](#), and human intelligence [4.5 billion years](#) after the Earth formed. That these innovations are so useful but took so long to evolve implies that they're exceedingly improbable.



The vertebrate skeleton is unique. Credit: Smithsonian Institution

An unlikely series of events

These one-off innovations, critical flukes, may create a chain of evolutionary bottlenecks or [filters](#). If so, our evolution wasn't like winning the lottery. It was like winning the lottery again, and again, and again. On other worlds, these critical adaptations might have evolved too late for intelligence to emerge before their suns went nova, or not at all.

Imagine that intelligence depends on a chain of seven unlikely

innovations—the origin of life, photosynthesis, complex cells, sex, [complex animals](#), skeletons and intelligence itself—each with a 10% chance of evolving. The odds of evolving intelligence become one in 10 million.

But complex adaptations might be even less likely. Photosynthesis required a series of adaptations in proteins, pigments and membranes. Eumetazoan animals required multiple anatomical innovations (nerves, muscles, mouths and so on). So maybe each of these seven key innovations evolve just 1% of the time. If so, [intelligence](#) will evolve on just 1 in 100 trillion habitable worlds. If habitable worlds are rare, then we might be the only intelligent life in the galaxy, or even the visible universe.

And yet, we're here. That must count for something, right? If [evolution](#) gets lucky one in 100 trillion times, what are the odds we happen to be on a planet where it happened? Actually, the odds of being on that improbable world are 100%, because we couldn't have this conversation on a world where photosynthesis, complex cells, or animals didn't evolve. That's the [anthropic principle](#): Earth's history must have allowed intelligent life to evolve, or we wouldn't be here to ponder it.

Intelligence seems to depend on a chain of improbable events. But given the vast number of planets, then like an [infinite number of monkeys](#) pounding on an infinite number of typewriters to write Hamlet, it's bound to evolve somewhere. The improbable result was us.

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