

# **Twenty-five little bones tell a puzzling story about early primate evolution**

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The extinct Gujarat primates appear to be most similar to the gray mouse lemur, *Microcebus murinus*. Credit: David Haring, Duke Lemur Center

A cache of exquisitely preserved bones, found in a coal mine in the state of Gujarat, India, appear to be the most primitive primate bones yet discovered, according to an analysis led by researchers from The Johns Hopkins University and Des Moines University. Their assessment of the bones, belonging to ancient, rat-sized, tree-dwelling primates, bolsters the controversial idea that primates native to what is now India played an important role in the very early evolution of primates, mammals that include humans, apes and monkeys.

A description of the research was published online Aug. 7 in the *Journal of Human Evolution*.

"All other primate bones found so far around the world clearly belong to one or the other of the two primate groups, called clades: Strepsirrhini and Haplorhini," says Kenneth Rose, Ph.D., professor emeritus in the Center for Functional Anatomy and Evolution at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. "But many of the Gujarat bones show features that do not clearly belong to one clade or the other."

According to Rose and lead author Rachel Dunn, Ph.D., an assistant professor of anatomy at Des Moines University, this suggests that the little [primates](#) represent a very early stage of primate evolution. That idea is counterintuitive, they say, because older primate fossils exist that show more specialized features, but they add that that situation is fairly common in the fossil record.

At the beginning of the Eocene Epoch, about 56 million years ago, the world was warming, encouraging the dispersal of mammals between northern continents. The oldest known primate fossils found appeared around then in North America, Europe and northern Asia, but they can

already be categorized as either adapoids or omomyids, the most primitive members of Strepsirrhini and Haplorhini, respectively. Adapoids were relatives of current day lemurs, lorises and bushbabies, while omomyids were more closely related to living tarsiers, monkeys and apes.



Fossilized bones found in a coal mine in Gujarat, India. A femur bone from

*Marcgodinotius*, an adapoid, left; a femur bone from *Vastanomys*, an omomyid, right. A US quarter is shown for size. Credit: Johns Hopkins Medicine

The newly discovered group of 25 tiny bones, all from somewhere below the neck of the animals, are younger—some 54.5 million years old—but considerably more primitive than the oldest known primate fossil, *Teilhardina*, which first appears in deposits at the beginning of the Eocene, almost 56 million years old. They are also more primitive than a relatively complete skeleton of the primate *Archicebus*, found recently in China and dated to about 55 million years ago.

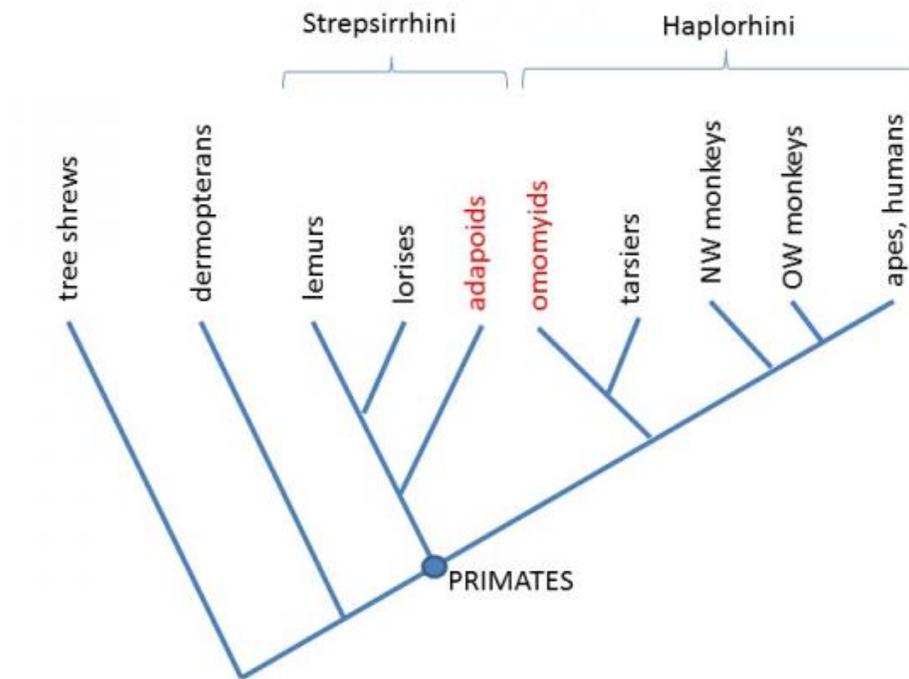
Their analysis, Rose says, suggests the Gujarat primates are close descendants of the common ancestor that gave rise to the adapoids and omomyids found on the northern continents. But the Gujarat primates date back to a time when what is now India was a drifting land mass—isolated from the northern continents and inching its way toward southern Asia.

"These are the best preserved and most primitive bones we have from the first 5 million years of [primate evolution](#), but there's not enough evidence currently for us to figure out when these primates reached India or where they came from," says Rose. "They are similar enough to the early primates found on the northern continents to indicate that their ancestors migrated between the northern continents and what is now India—but in which direction isn't clear."

Rose says there are several possible scenarios to explain what they've suggested, but all his team can say with high confidence now is that the tiny primates occupied equatorial India prior to its collision with Asia.

Even though the researchers don't have enough bones to reconstruct a

whole skeleton, the bones weren't embedded in rock so they could be thoroughly examined from every angle, providing insights into the evolution of primate anatomy.



A simplified diagram showing evolutionary relationships among primates. NW, new world; OW, old world. Credit: Kenneth Rose, Johns Hopkins Medicine

Their analysis is that the Gujarat primates were adapted for climbing the tall dipterocarp trees of ancient rainforests but were less specialized than present-day leaping lemurs or slow-climbing lorises. Their limbs and joints suggest more generalized climbing, as in present-day mouse

lemurs and dwarf lemurs.

Because of such features, Rose and his colleagues aren't sure which clade some of the bones belonged to, suggesting that they represent the most primitive primate anatomy known. But a few of the bones do show the beginnings of features that would later distinguish the clades, like deep grooves where the thigh [bone](#) connects to the knee, which helps animals like lemurs to leap. Rose believes it's possible that differences in hind limb-based movement led to the primates' divergence into two clades.

Previously discovered teeth and jaws of these tiny animals suggest that these primates were also close to mouse lemurs and dwarf lemurs in size, about 150 to 300 grams in weight, or 0.5 pounds. Considered together with their generalized anatomy, the small size of the Gujarat primates is likely another primitive trait, with future primates tending to increase in size.

"Considering everything together, we think the most likely scenario is that more [primitive primates](#) arrived in what is now India and retained their primitive, generalized skeleton, while their relatives on the northern continents continued to evolve," says Rose. "Hopefully future skeleton finds will make it all clearer."

**More information:** Rachel H. Dunn et al, New euprimate postcrania from the early Eocene of Gujarat, India, and the strepsirrhine–haplorhine divergence, *Journal of Human Evolution* (2016). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jhevol.2016.06.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhevol.2016.06.006)

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