

# Researchers suggest 'Little Foot' is an entirely new species of early human

10 December 2018, by Bob Yirka



The curved left forearms bones of the StW 573 Australopithecus skeleton shown with superior toward

the top of the image. The ulna (left) is near-lateral view and radius (right) is in anterior view. Credit: Bilateral Asymmetry of the Forearm Bones as Possible Evidence of Antemortem Trauma in the StW 573 Australopithecus Skeleton from Sterkfontein Member 2 (South Africa),

Several teams of researchers have announced that the skeletal remains of a hominin believed to have lived approximately 3.67 million years ago represent a new species of early human. The researchers report that the specimen, known as "Little Foot," has characteristics that make it unlike any other known species.

The [skeleton](#) first became known when Ronald Clarke of the University of Witwatersrand looked through a [bone](#) collection back in the 1990s—he came across foot bones that were labeled as monkey bones. After determining that they were not ape, he and colleagues ventured to the Sterkfontein caves near Johannesburg in 1994, where the bones had been found, and began digging. Because of the challenges involved, it took the team approximately 10 years to fully extricate the skeleton from the rock in which it was embedded. It took another 10 years to fully clean and study the skeleton. Four teams with ties to Clarke have written papers describing aspects of the skeleton, all of which conclude that it represents a unique [species](#). Clarke and his team have therefore given it a name: Australopithecus Prometheus. The researchers are offering some details of their findings as their papers make their way first onto *bioRxiv*, and then presumably into a journal.

The researchers report that the skeleton was from an elderly woman with an arm bowed due to injury. They also [report](#) that the woman would have stood just over four feet tall and had legs that were longer than her arms—a hallmark of bipedalism. She was also vegetarian. The details regarding the [skeletal remains](#) have been released prior to publication

because other groups have recently been granted access to the remains, and the original team does not want to be scooped.

The researchers have told the press that Little Foot's face is flatter than the faces of members of *A. africanus* (which includes Lucy). There are also other differences in skull shape and tooth arrangement and size. They suggest differences in the hip bone alone are enough to support their claim that Little Foot is a new species.

**More information:** Robin Huw Crompton et al. Functional Anatomy, Biomechanical Performance Capabilities and Potential Niche of StW 573: an Australopithecus Skeleton (circa 3.67 Ma) From Sterkfontein Member 2, and its significance for The Last Common Ancestor of the African Apes and for Hominin Origins, (2018). [DOI: 10.1101/481556](https://doi.org/10.1101/481556)

Ronald J Clarke et al. The skull of StW 573, a 3.67 Ma Australopithecus skeleton from Sterkfontein Caves, South Africa, (2018). [DOI: 10.1101/483495](https://doi.org/10.1101/483495)

Laurent Bruxelles et al. A multiscale stratigraphic investigation of the context of StW 573 Little Foot and Member 2, Sterkfontein Caves, South Africa, (2018). [DOI: 10.1101/482711](https://doi.org/10.1101/482711)

A.J. Heile et al. Bilateral Asymmetry of the Forearm Bones as Possible Evidence of Antemortem Trauma in the StW 573 Australopithecus Skeleton from Sterkfontein Member 2 (South Africa), (2018). [DOI: 10.1101/486076](https://doi.org/10.1101/486076)

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APA citation: Researchers suggest 'Little Foot' is an entirely new species of early human (2018, December 10) retrieved 17 November 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-12-foot-species-early-human.html>

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