BONE CLONES
INCORPORATED
OSTEOLOGICAL REPRODUCTIONS

NEW:
ECONOMY HOMINID CRANIA

Australopithicus afarensis
BH-001-EC

Homo habilis
BH-002-EC

Homo erectus "Peking Man"
BH-005-EC

Now available

We are now offering economy versions of our most popular hominid crania. Designed to give educators affordable, high quality, highly detailed, and durable replica hominids for hands-on study. Perfect for introductory level courses in anthropology and evolution.

Molded and cast with the same precision taken in our premium versions, and using the same custom formulated resins as in our premium line. Our resins capture fine details, and, unlike materials such as plaster or hydrostone, are lighterweight and shatter resistant.

Our economy hominids feature the cranium only, which allows for study of evolutionary morphology, and allows students to identify and gain familiarity with these specific specimens.

While care is taken to ensure the major features of the skull are preserved, the small details of the neural passages and foramina may not be opened, making it possible to produce a more economical replica that is still an excellent teaching aide. We have used an overall antiqued stain on these economy crania. Our premium versions are painted to match the coloration of the original specimens and to differentiate reconstructed areas; the coloration of our economy versions allows for reduced costs, yet retains the essential educational elements of these iconic, significant discoveries in the historical, anthropological, and evolutionary record.

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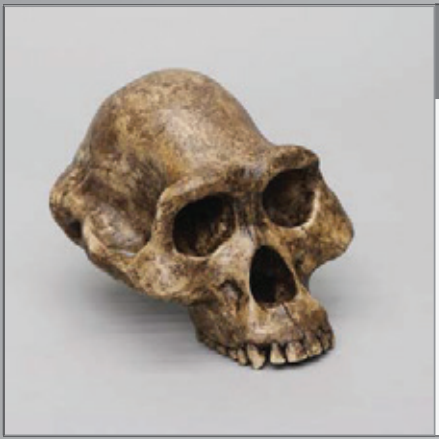
New: Economy Hominid Crania



Australopithicus afarensis
BH-001-EC

2.9 to 3.6 MYA. *Australopithecus afarensis* is the best represented early hominid with approximately 100 fossils representing the species.

The australopithecines are only known from Africa; none has ever been found in Europe or Asia. They had ape-sized brains: their cranial capacity ranged from 375 to 530 cc. They had large teeth. Like modern gorillas, the adult males were much larger than the females. The babies probably took approximately the same length of time to grow up as a modern chimpanzee or gorilla.

Homo habilis
BH-002-EC

1.9 MYA. The *Homo habilis* Skull KNM-ER 1813 was discovered by K. Kimeu in 1973 at Koobi Fora, Kenya, and described by R. Leakey in Nature in 1973.

There is still controversy about this specimen's classification, with some scientists opting to classify it as an australopithecine and others believing it is a species of Homo. Some paleoanthropologists have raised the possibility that KNM-ER 1813 is the female counterpart to the Homo rudolfensis KNM-ER 1470. While dated to the same time period and sharing some characteristics, KNM-ER 1813 has a much smaller face, brain and teeth than 1470. Other paleoanthropologists argue that its brain size indicates a difference too great to be due to sexual dimorphism and represents a separate species. It has been suggested that it belongs in a category of ***Homo habilis***, with which it shares similarities in tooth size and shape, cranium size, and face shape.

Homo erectus "Peking Man"
BH-005-EC

300,000 to 600,000 YA. The *Homo erectus* skull Peking Man is also known as *Pithecanthropus pekinensis (Sinanthropus)*.

An example of *H. erectus* discovered in 1923-27 in Zhoukoudian, near Beijing, China. Originally described as a hunter and the first tool-worker due to the presence of animal remains, and evidence of fire and tool usage, this interpretation was challenged in 1985, with the proposal that Peking Man be classified as a scavenger. The original specimens were last seen in 1941. They were crated and ship bound, first to northern China, with the intention to continue to the United States Natural History Museum in New York, but the fossils vanished en route.

Bone Clones® Hominid line

The Bone Clones® Hominid line is composed of discoveries from anatomically modern humans, archaic humans, early Homo, early hominins, and other hominids. The majority of the casts in this line have been recreated by our team of anatomical sculptors. Some are reconstructions made by anthropology professionals using fragmentary elements from original discoveries and extrapolating the missing parts from those (i.e. Neanderthal skeleton). A small portion of the hominin line has been cast from original material.

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