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Humans have been walking the Earth for around 200,000 years. During that time we have adapted to all sorts of conditions and environments. Some of these adaptations have hung around long after they were needed. Words: Catherine E Offord



COCCYX Before you were born, you had a tail—elbeit only for a frew week. All mammal develop a tail as embryos in the womb, but humann (except in a few very rase cases) lose it again before birth. The coccyx, or tailbons, at the bottom of your cplus is this itself's last remann.

2 Wille THIRD EYELID THERE EYELID In the corner of your open next to the sear out, is the remained of technically known as the plus semihunaris. In many reptiles and bucks, and come mammals, this translatent "aictitating" (blinking) membrane can be drawn horizontally actors the eye for motivarization. extra protection or to remove define in humans, in playm more minor roles, ruch as assisting test drainage.

3

WISDOM TEETH

WISDOM TEETH Avers of their windom teeth thanks to toodom teeth thanks to toodom early twonties. So-called because of that delayed appearance, these extra molars were probably used by our larger-jawed an nestors to grobably used by an larger-jawed an nestors to grind up raw plant material. Now adays, our windom teeth are vistually useless, and their JACOBSON'S ORGAN Jacobson's organ, also called the vomeronasal organ, is an important smell censor in many animals, from elephants to calamanders. Some studies salamander. Some studies ruggert humans have a remnant of this organ at the back of the noce, but as there are no nervee connecting it to the brain, it's unlikely to play a role in our sense of smell.

JACOBSON'S ORGAN

4



8

6

DARWIN'S POINT

Descents 5 points Around a quester of the population has a small bump on the upper, inside edge of each ear, known as Darwin's point after its description in Darwin's The Descent of Man. The position of the bump matches the location of more prominent point in the sets of many of our primat courins, providing yet another sign of our common



GOOSEBUMPS

GOUSEBUMPS Goosebumps appear when you're frightened, or a bit chilly, thanks to tiny muscles called arrector pili surrounding bais follicles in your akin, when these muscles contract, your hairs arised up. In human, such hair-raising has little effect, but it could have made our furrier ancestore appear larger when threatened, and would have provided inrulation in cold weather by clowing airflow over the skin.

7

PALMAR GRASP REFLEX Flace an object in the hand of a baby under five months old, and the fingers will automatically close around it with a surprisingly strong grip. This reaction, known as the palmar grasp reflex, is a throwback to hairier times, when babies of our predescensor would have clung to their mothers by gripping their body hair.

9 AURICULARES

MUSCLES MUSCLES Hyou've sees seen comeone wiggle their ears, you've sees them use a seet of vertigial murcles called the sariculares muscles. Cest, dogs and many other muscles to reorisen their ears and focus their bearing. Humans' annestors all but loot this ability, making the muscles good for little more than the occasional party trick. party trick.



PLANTARIS PLANTARIS MUSCLE The plantaria is a small muscle that plays such a minor role in humans that around 10 percent of the population down have it at all. Giruased behind the kmee, this muscle connects to the ankle via a long teachon that, in our more flexible primate relatives, can be used to make the foot grarp beanches or pick up objects



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