

Index

- abbreviations, 42
 Aché, 142, 143
 ancestral recombination graph, 205
 ancestral selection graph, 208
Ardipithecus ramidus, 22, 126
Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba, 24
Australopithecus, 22, 23
Australopithecus afarensis, 22, 23, 25
Australopithecus africanus, 23
Australopithecus anamensis, 22, 23
Australopithecus bahrelghazali, 23
Australopithecus garhi, 22, 23
 autosomes, 9, 14, 136, 138, 141, 146, 149, 209, 212

 balancing selection, 8, 204
 biogeography, 21, 23
 biological ancestry, 143, 149, 187, 193, 198, 214, 222, 223, 226
 bipedality, 24
 bottleneck, 8, 9, 14, 25, 174–176, 178, 180, 181, 199, 222, 224
 breeding pattern, 11, 13, 14, 137, 138, 149, 162

 census population, 138, 139, 221
 character state, 3
 derived, 4–6, 33, 37
 primitive, 3, 5, 6, 33
 shared derived, 4, 6
 characters, 3, 5, 6, 26, 27, 209
 non-hereditary, 5, 14, 25, 26, 52, 58, 62, 74, 79, 83, 120, 122
 clade, 4, 19
 cladistics, 3, 4, 6, 14, 31
 climate change, 21
 coalescent theory, 13, 133, 134, 139, 151, 162, 169, 221, 227
 including genetics, 201, 208
 consanguineous mating, 152, 171–173, 221
 convergence, 4, 5
 cranial length, 5, 6

 demography, 8, 11, 12, 138, 141, 149, 191
 varying, 222–223, 226
 diploid, 136
 dominance, 14, 149, 201, 210, 219
 degree of, 210
Dryopithecus, 21

 effective population, 8, 11, 12, 134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 169, 202, 221, 223
 human, 8, 9
Equatorius, 22
 extinction, 14, 26, 27

 favoured allele, 210
 fertility, 14, 141, 149, 152, 162–165, 221
 human, 141, 143
 varying, 181–185, 223
 fossilisation, 12, 29
 fossilisation rate, 74, 75, 78, 120, 122
 fossils, 3, 6, 11
 gorilla or chimpanzee, 6
 hominid, 22–25
 hominoid, 19–22

Genie, *see* simulation, genealogy
 genotype, 210, 225
 survival to mating, 210
Gigantopithecus, 22
 grade, 19

 haploid, 134
 heterozygote fitness, 210
 hominids, 20
 hominins, 20
 hominoids, 2, 20, 56, 84, 127
Homo antecessor, 24
Homo erectus, 24
Homo ergaster, 24
Homo habilis, 23
Homo heidelbergensis, 24
Homo neanderthalensis, 24
Homo rudolfensis, 23
Homo sapiens, 24

240 *Index*

- human origins, 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 14, 25, 127, 225–228
- human–chimpanzee common ancestor, 3, 10, 19, 22, 24, 143
- incomplete dominance, 210
- infidelity, 143, 173, 222
- infinite alleles approximation, 202
- infinite sites approximation, 202
- interbreeding, 7, 14, 18, 19, 26, 28, 54, 69, 84, 120, 127
- intra-genic recombination, 209
- Kenyanthropus*, 22, 127
- Kenyapithecus*, 21, 22
- !Kung, 142
- linkage disequilibrium, 207, 208, 227
- mating pattern, 152, 167–171, 221, 223
- apes, 143
- human, 141, 143
- varying, 181–185, 223
- Micropithecus*, 22
- microsatellites, 10
- migration, 6–8, 11–14, 19, 26, 127, 138, 140, 141, 149, 207
- female-dominated, 153
- hominoid, 20, 91, 95
- individual, 191–199, 201, 208, 223–224, 226, 227
- with selection, 211, 219
- island model, 208
- itinerant, 153
- male-dominated, 153
- replacement, 153
- species, 84, 117, 122, 126
- barriers, 96, 107, 124
- reconstruction, 87, 90, 92, 95, 101, 102, 105, 111, 116
- source–sink, 110, 113, 125
- with selective advantage, 107, 117
- migration rate, 13
- sex dependence, 141
- mitochondrial DNA, 7–9, 14, 133, 141, 146, 149, 201, 212, 213
- Mitochondrial Eve, 8, 10
- molecular clock hypothesis, 9
- monogamy, 152
- monophyly, 19
- Morotopithecus*, 21
- mtDNA, *see* mitochondrial DNA
- multiregional evolution, 7, 9, 11, 227
- Mungo Man, 9
- mutation, 1, 12, 14, 18, 26, 141, 149, 201, 202, 211
- species, 27
- mutation rate, 8–10, 206, 209
- estimating, 13, 201, 202, 204, 210, 218
- Ewens’s estimator, 202
- Tajima’s estimator, 203
- Watterson’s estimator, 202
- mitochondrial DNA, 8, 10
- varying, 218
- natural selection, 18
- neutral evolution, 9, 13, 133, 140, 149, 201, 204, 212, 225
- testing for, 13
- Tajima’s *D*, 203
- observable features, *see* characters
- Oreopithecus*, 22, 24
- Orrorin tugenensis*, 22, 24, 25, 126
- Ouranopithecus*, 25
- overdominance, 14, 210
- parallelism, 4, 5
- Paranthropus*, 22
- Paranthropus aethiopicus*, 23
- Paranthropus boisei*, 23
- Paranthropus robustus*, 23
- paraphyly, 19
- pedigree, *see* biological ancestry
- phenetics, 19, 31
- phylogenetic reconstruction, 29, 38, 126
- clade identification algorithm, 30
- fossil algorithm, 29, 34
- Wagner algorithm, 30, 32, 35, 37, 64, 67
- phylogenetics, 1, 3, 6, 14
- computer methods, 6, 14
- molecular, 2–4, 6, 10–13, 19, 24
- morphological, 2–5, 9, 11, 19, 24
- phylogeny, 2, 19
- hominid, 22
- hominoid, 2, 3, 126
- polyandry, 142, 152
- polygynandry, 152
- polygyny, 141, 142, 152
- with sex-specific migration, 211, 219

- polyphyly, 19
 population fluctuation, 138, 139, 153, 171, 174, 178, 180, 222
 population growth, 13, 139, 174
 population size, 14, 140, 149, 162
 historical, 139, 141
 varying, 174–181
 population structure, 138, 140, 141
Praeanthropus africanus, 22
Proconsul, 21, 22
- Recent African Origin, 7, 9, 10, 227
 reciprocal monophyly, 96
 recombination, 13, 14, 136, 141, 149, 205, 207, 227
 recombination rate, 13, 206, 227
 Regional continuity, *see* multiregional evolution
 replacement, *see* Recent African Origin
 reproductive success, 137, 165–167, 221
 reversal, 4, 37
- Sahelanthropus tchadensis*, 22, 24, 127
Samburupithecus, 21, 25
 sample population, 136, 154, 165, 186, 190, 202, 217, 224, 226, 228
 selection, 13, 14, 141, 201, 207, 208, 212, 214, 227
 coefficient, 210
 selective advantage, 6, 12, 14, 19, 27, 127, 149, 219
 selective sweep, 9
 sex ratio, 14, 137, 138, 149, 162, 221
 simulation, 11, 227
 evolution, 11, 14
 genealogy, 14, 151–161, 226, 227
 average-run output, 160–161
 single-run output, 155–160
 genetics, 12, 209, 211, 227
 genotype model, 210, 211
 neutral model, 209, 210
 output, 209, 211
 species, 26, 41
 average-run output, 40, 41
 constraints, 28
 interaction, 46
 single-run output, 38, 40
Sivapithecus, 21, 22
Specialist, *see* simulation, species
 speciation, 11, 18
 species concepts, 17, 18
 species diversity profiles, 12, 57, 118, 120
 amphora, 57, 60, 84, 90
 bowl, 69
 exponential, 12
 logistic, 12, 69, 84
 mass extinction, 12, 57, 62
 vase, 57
 species tree, 9
 structured coalescent, 274
 subspecies, 19, 28, 69
- time to most recent common ancestor, *see* TMRCA
 TMRCA, 134, 138, 140, 146, 214
 estimating, 204, 205
 sample population, 136
 two-parent case, 145
- underdominance, 210
- Wagner distance method, 26
- Y chromosome, 8, 9, 14, 133, 141, 149, 201, 212, 213
 selection, 142