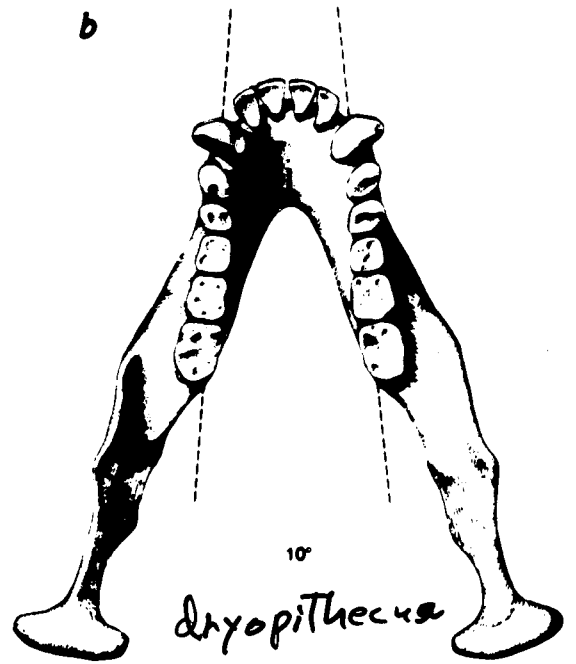
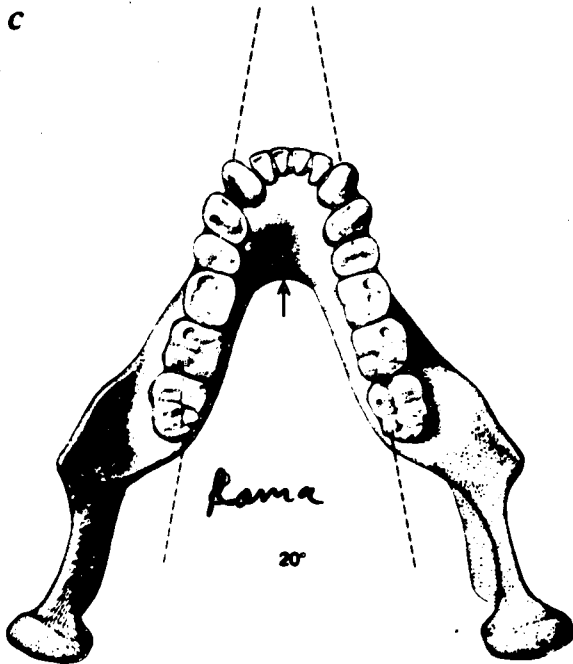


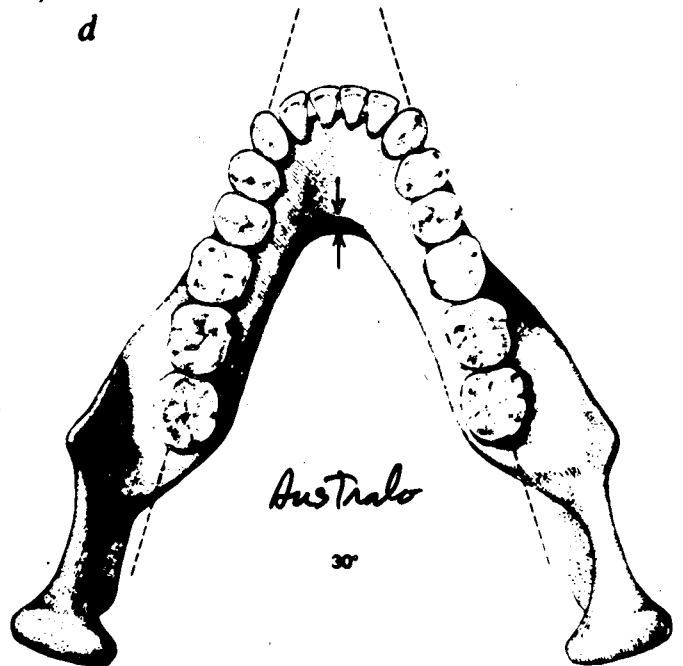
FOUR LOWER JAWS show variations in the amount of rearward divergence of the tooth arcades in three fossil primates. At far left (a), for comparison, is the mandible of a modern chimpanzee; its typically U-shaped dental arcade has parallel tooth rows; thus the degree



of divergence is zero. Next (b) is a reconstructed *Dryopithecus* mandible; the tooth rows show an angle of divergence (color) averaging some 10 degrees. Next (c) is a composite reconstruction of a *Ramapithecus* mandible. Its tooth rows, when preserved, show an angle of



divergence averaging 20 degrees. Last (d) is a reconstructed *Australopithecus* mandible. Its typical angle of tooth-row divergence is 36 degrees. The tooth rows of later hominids show even greater angles of divergence. Colored arrows show differences in the two jaw-



ridge buttresses known as the superior and the inferior torus. Modern apes possess a large, shelflike inferior torus; in *Dryopithecus* the superior torus was dominant. Both of the ridges are developed in *Ramapithecus* and *Australopithecus* (see illustration on next page).