The Features Of The Adapids

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Introduction:

The Adapids are the earliest primates of the world, and their structure is clear evidence of their existence as the earliest primates on the earth. Adapids belong to the “Adapidae Family,” which contains at least seven genera and 19 species, and that is why it is also known as a diverse family. Adapids are a group that includes well-preserved and slightly distorted skulls. As Adapids are the earliest primates on the earth and have slightly distorted and well-preserved skulls, they have been the major focus of researchers and analysts. Adapids were found in North America and Europe approximately 50 million years ago, and they are considered to be small, diurnal lower primates. The diet of the Adapids consisted of leaves and fruits. Many analysts consider that the Adapids belong to the lemurs, and they have flattened nails, a divergent hallux, a postorbital bar and a petrosal bulla (Afarensis 2015, 2).

The Structure Of Adapids:

When looking at the structure of the Adapids, their bony structures have surrounded and anchored their large-sized jaw adductor muscles (HG. 1912, 1165). Their jaw structure helped them to apply a great bite force, which helped them to eat food and protect themselves. As Adapids consume tough food like hard leaves, fruits with tough rinds, and mature stems, their powerful jaws help them to eat their diet with great ease (Perry and Clair 2015). Adapids’ structure is the real beauty of these primates, and their jaw structure, skull structure, and other features have become the center of attraction for researchers to make new hypotheses about these primates and then enjoy their findings.

Another interesting thing about the Adapids is that their structure indicates in some ways that they have given rise to the development of the human structure. According to scientists, Adapids are primates that further developed into other primates, and then they became the cause of the development of lemurs, tarsiers, monkeys, and apes, and in the end, they gave rise to the development of human structure (Stefoff 2006). After knowing all this about the Adapids, we can conclude two interesting facts about the Adapids. The first fact is that Adapids are the earliest as well as oldest primates on the earth, and the second fact is that Adapids are a group of primates that have given rise to the development of the human structure.

Similarities With Human Features:

Again focusing on the structure of the Adapids, it won't be wrong to say that the most important features of the Adapids are their jaw structure, skull structure, and teeth construction. Researchers, analysts, and scientists conducted research on the features of Adapids and found many similarities between the features of Adapids and the features of human beings. The skull structure of Adapids is approximately similar to the skull structure of human beings. The frontal and mandible bones are present in prosimians and anthropoids, whereas the right and left bones are joined and are responsible for the standard structure of an Adapid's skull. The structure of the human skull is also approximately the same and has the same bone setup.

Not only the skull structure but also the jaw structure of the Adapids and the chewing mechanics of the prosimians are the same as those of the human being. The bite force, muscle arrangement of jaws, and the additional bony ridges are also the same as those of the jaw system of human beings. There are only slight modifications that became the cause of the change in human facial features and skull structure.

Brain Activities Of Adapids And Human Beings:

However, we cannot just conclude that the Adapids gave rise to the development of human beings just by their skull and jaw structure. For this conclusion, we need more evidence and more similarities in the features and structure of the Adapids and human beings. When focusing on other features and structures of the Adapids, it was found that the brain function of the Adapids is also similar to the brain function of human beings. The Adapids had the same brain-working procedure and the same cranial features as those of human brain construction and cranial features. This also proves that the Adapids were primates, which were then further developed into other primates and finally were transformed into human beings.

Transformations Of Adapids:

According to scientists, the first transformation happened from Adapids to Tarsiers. The features of Adapids and Tarsiers were very similar, and that is why it was very difficult to distinguish between the two primates. The only difference in these primates was the size of their eyes. These Tarsiers were then further developed into another primate called a monkey. This transformation caused a change in facial features and also a change in brain abilities. The monkeys are considered to be more intelligent and sharper than the Tarsiers. Monkeys look approximately similar to human beings, and the brains of the monkeys are also similar to the brains of human beings. Also, other features, such as hands, facial features, hair, and other features of monkeys, are the same as those of human beings. The monkeys were then developed into Chimpanzees, and then finally this transformation caused the development of the human structure.

The Importance Of Study:

However, many scientists still consider that there are many differences in the features of the Adapids and human beings, and so there is a conflict over whether the development of the human structure resulted from the transformation of the structure of Adapids into other primates. However, this study helps us to understand the living style, structure, and features of Adapids and their similarities with the features of human beings. It also provides information about the transformations of Adapids to Tarsiers, Monkeys, Apes, Chimpanzees, and then to human beings. This study also highlights the importance and attraction of Adapids' structure for analysts, researchers, and scientists who may provide unexpected results in the future.

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