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Review

Hominin Migration: Bipedalism, Sexual Conflict, and Spreading *Homo* in a Phase Transition Model †

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† This paper is dedicated to Werner Ebeling at his 90th birthday in 2026.

Abstract

Anthropogenic prehistory may be divided into two subsequent phases, the first one from the Last Common Ancestor (LCA) between humans and great apes till the emergence of the genus *Homo*, and the second phase onwards from then. Until hominins appeared, LCA had lived predominantly on trees, while *Homo* finally lived only on the ground. After LCA and before *Homo*, the intermediate bimodal transition period from 7 to 2 Myr BP was coined by the emergence of systematic bipedal gait, breaking the previously uniform quadrupedal locomotion symmetry. By contrast to versions of the common savannah hypothesis, this paper suggests an alternative fictitious scenario of periodic migration between alternatingly inhabitable arboreal refuges. Possibly caused by regional climate change, yet tree-climbing hominins were additionally forced to genetically develop speedy and efficient bipedal locomotion for survival during their temporary but extended regular excursions across open territory. Increasingly upright locomotion resulted in offspring's early weaning, and in turn in the emergence of childhood with enhanced lethal risks for toddlers. Related selective pressure caused transformations of reproductive traits from gradual sexual selection in apes to undulating sexual conflicts in hominins. Between LCA and *Homo*, consistent with fossil evidence, the evolutionary bimodal transition phase, with forelimbs for climbing and hind limbs for running, did not necessarily require enlarged brains for advanced mental capabilities, nor specific communication or new forms of social cooperation such as those successively found in *Homo*. Assumingly, broken spatial and temporal environmental symmetry had induced related symmetry breaking of hominin behaviour, their anatomic structures and reproduction habits.

Keywords: locomotion symmetry; phase transition; hominins; bipedalism; migration; Afar region

1. Introduction

In their anatomy and behaviour, humans evidently differ significantly from their next animal relative, the chimpanzee (Muller 2017). Despite numerous fossil finds, there remain various open questions yet regarding why, how and when in detail certain particular transitions occurred between the Last Common Ancestor (LCA) of apes and humans and their present-day phenotypes. "The probably most relevant trait which unifies all representatives of the human lineage and which, to our current state of knowledge, did not emerge in parallel, is the upright gait. Locomotion on two legs, also known as bipedalism, is the proper revolution at the beginning of the human evolution. … Even well-documented skeletons, such as for example the one of »Lucy« (*Australopithecus afarensis*), raised a heated scientific dispute … about the question in how far … modern-like bipedalism had been developed, or whether »Lucy« had mostly lived on trees"[1] (Böhme et al. 2019: p. 116, 121). Here, a

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[1] Original quoted text: „Das wahrscheinlich wichtigste Merkmal, das alle Vertreter der menschlichen Linie eint und das, nach derzeitigem Wissensstand, nicht parallel entstanden ist, ist der aufrechte Gang. Die zweibeinige Fortbewegung, auch Bipedie genannt, ist die eigentliche

phase transition model of anthropogenesis is suggested, based on Lucy's bimodal anatomy, see Figure 1.

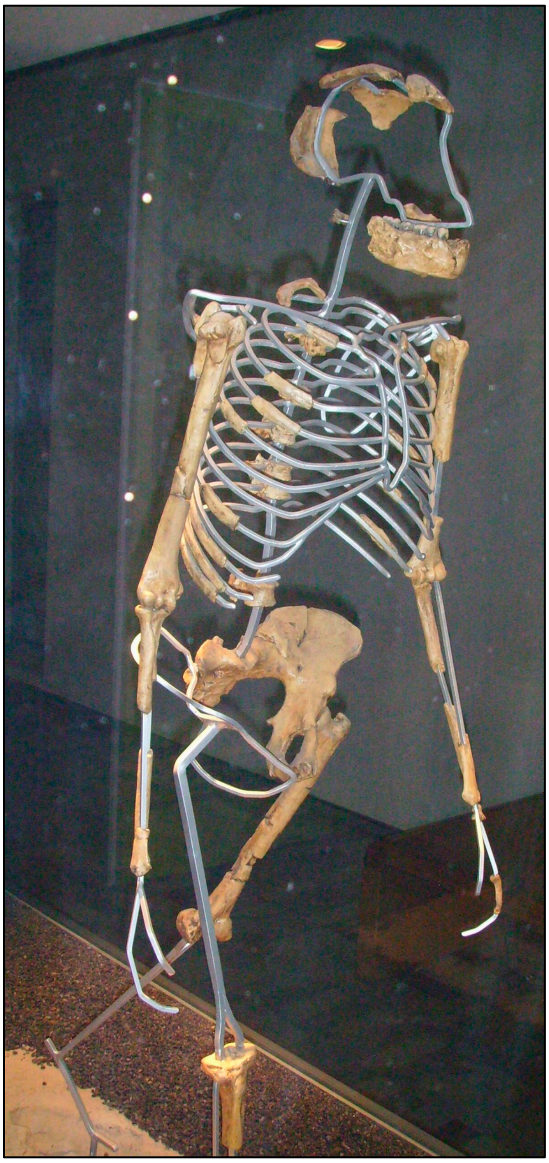

Figure 1. Skeleton of *Australopithecus afarensis* (»Lucy«) at the Senckenberg Naturmuseum, Frankfurt am Main, as a replica reconstructed from fossil bones. While legs and feet are suited for bipedal gait, arms and hands indicate suspensory climbing. Photo by Gerbil in Nov. 2006, modified from Wiki (2006). Copyright CC BY-SA 3.0.

As a mental model, the novel scenario of hominin evolution presented in this paper intends to explain Lucy's half-ape, half-human body shape as being transient under the prevailing specific environmental conditions at that time and place. This hypothesis is inevitably speculative but consistent with empirical and fossil findings as far as available, and it obeys Lehninger's (1972) heuristic criteria of plausibility and continuity. As a review, this scenario is an attempt to continuously bridge between scattered anchor points of hard evidence and widely accepted

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Revolution zu Beginn der menschlichen Evolution. … Selbst bei gut dokumentierten Skeletten, wie beispielsweise dem von »Lucy« (*Australopithecus afarensis*), gab es einen hitzigen wissenschaftliche Disput … um die Frage, inwieweit … eine modern zu nennende Zweibeinigkeit entwickelt war oder ob »Lucy« doch überwiegend auf Bäumen lebte.“

assumptions published elsewhere. For this reason, in order to appreciate previous discoveries and ideas, and to avoid plagiarism, statements of other authors will often be quoted literally here, smoothly immersed in the text flow as integrated parts, rather than being critically commented or arguably rephrased.

Since Darwin's plausible savannah hypothesis, anthropogenesis has often been imagined as a continuous, gradual, perhaps intentional transformation process from quadrupedal life in the trees to bipedal locomotion on the open ground. By contrast to that common picture, this paper assumes the broken locomotion symmetry as a result of a naturally compelled, kinetic phase transition from quadrupedal apes to bipedal humans, crossing a metastable bimodal hominin regime, as schematically presented in Figure 2. Additional symmetry aspects are discussed in Section 5 and Appendix F.

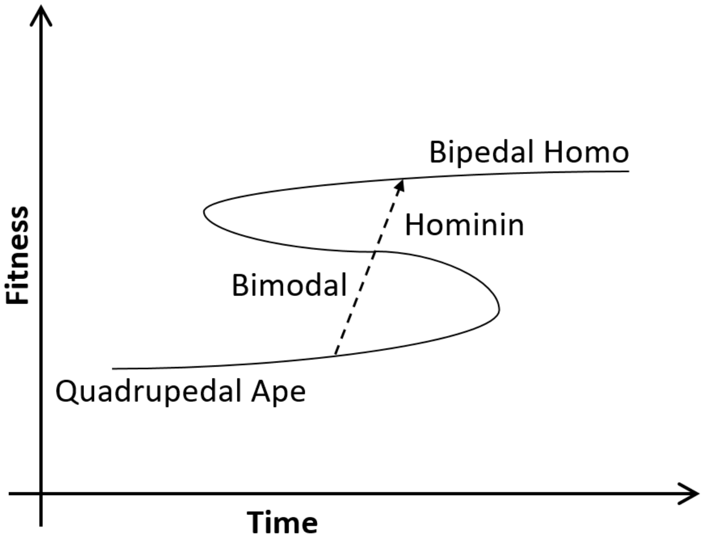

Figure 2. Symbolic schematic of a hominin 1st order kinetic phase transition from quadrupedal LCA to bipedal *Homo*. While apes in the rain forest and humans on open ground still coexist, the transient bimodal hominins have disappeared. See Section 5 for symmetries broken upon this phase transition, and Appendix F for a brief introduction to kinetic phase transitions.

Hominin evolution consisted of at least two different evolutionary stages (Donges et al. 2011). In this model, starting from the LCA, the bimodal hominin regime commenced with an externally imposed need for regular migration between spatially separate, temporarily inhabitable arboreal biotopes, possibly caused by regional climate change about 7 Myr ago in the African Rift Valley (compare Appendix A, B, C). Replacing ape's knuckle-walking, this migration must had required upright walk over longer distances, perhaps for rapid passing of dangerous terrains, perhaps for a better view atop of the savannah vegetation. Migration frequency, such as seasonal, is incompatible with LCA birth spacing of 5-6 years, and synchronisation between those periods was of no avail. Increasingly bipedal locomotion implied early weaning, enhanced offspring mortality and grave sexual conflicts, as outlined in detail elsewhere (Feistel 2025). This transition phase ended between about 3-2 Myr BP with hominins like »Lucy« (Wiki 2025), see Figure 3 for an artist's reconstruction. Those bimodal, regularly migrating hominins had both, hind limbs adapted to upright gait, and forelimbs still suitable for swing-climbing in trees. They had a small ape-like brain and skull, and did not yet possess advanced manual or mental skills. This bimodal hominin stage is further outlined is Sections 2 and 3.

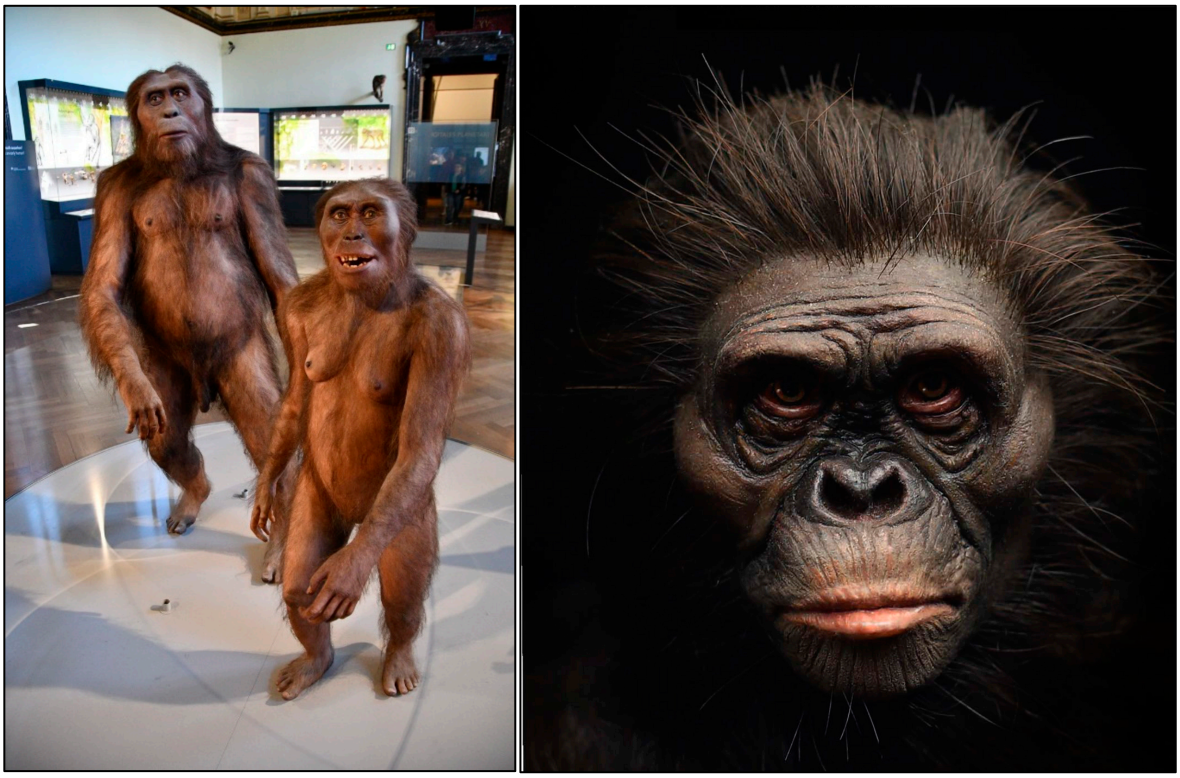

Figure 3. Left panel: Artist's reconstruction of *Australopithecus afarensis* based on fossils found at Hadar, Ethiopia, about 3.2 million years old, exhibited at the Natural History Museum (NHM) Vienna, Austria. Note the ape-like long forelimbs for swing-climbing and the human-like feet and hind limbs for effective upright gait. Photo taken in April 2018. Right panel: Reconstructed face of »Lucy« (figure slightly modified from Campbell et al. 2021, copyright CC BY).

The second stage of anthropogenesis started about 3 Myr BP, see Appendix C. It includes the emergence of the genus *Homo* with increasing brain size, novel mental and manual capabilities, and various forms of close social cooperation for survival on the open ground, sometimes denoted as human "self-domestication" (Blumenbach 1798; Bednarik 2008; Price 2019; Sauer 2023). This second, *Homo* stage has already been subject to numerous former publications. It is very briefly described in Section 5, primarily for presenting consequences of the evolutionary changes that had occurred in the bimodal stage before.

As background information of the hominin migration scenario, the geological and climatic conditions in the Afar region are briefly reviewed in Appendix A and B. The fragmentary knowledge available may well be understood as supporting the migration hypothesis as a consequence of the dramatic changes that occurred in the African Rift Valley during the past 10 Myr. Regional fossil finds from that period are summarised in Appendix C.

There is little known yet about hominin migration. Some introduction to animal migration is presented in Appendix D. As a special case, presenting similarities with the hominin transition, irregular migration of locusts is modelled mathematically as a kinetic phase transition in Appendix E. With respect to the physics of self-organisation, the conceptual ideas behind kinetic phase transitions are mentioned in Appendix F.

2. Putative Hominin Migration

»Lucy« was discovered by Johanson and Gray in 1974 at Hadar, located at the Awash river in the Afar region of the Ethiopian Rift Valley (Johanson et al. 1978). Fossil evidence indicates that between 4 and 2 Myr BP, hominins became similarly well adapted to arboreal habitats with ape-like forelimbs as well as to bipedal locomotion on the ground with human-like feet and hind limbs (see Figure 1). Such a design is neither perfectly adapted to a permanent life in the trees nor to an exclusive residence in the open savannah, but it fits as a compromise to either conditions prevailing alternatingly.

If early hominins had ultimately moved away from the trees to a life on the ground, why should they retain their climbing abilities? Otherwise, if apes had spent their nights safely in the tree tops but had returned daily to the ground, why should they develop bipedal legs and feet? Recent gelada baboons (*Theropithecus gelada*) do feed on grass on the ground, „yet geladas … are not bipedal and show no significant adaptations to bipedality" (Owen Lovejoy 1981: p. 342). The only plausible explanation for Lucy's anatomy seems to be that those hominins spent significant amounts of time, including nights, walking or running on the ground, and as well a significant share of their life times in their familiar arboreal habitats. Naturally compelled seasonal migration may constitute a reasonable motivation for the evolution of such a compromise between both genetically implemented climbing and upright bipedalism. Recent animal migration, see Appendix D and E, may serve as a suitable paradigm for such an inherited bimodal behaviour to emerge also in hominins.

„The Hominidae probably originated in Africa sometime between 14 my and 4 my ago. … The origin of Hominidae, or at least bipedalism, has been conjecturally associated with a regional environmental change from tropical forest to widespread grassland. Evidence accumulating from various parts of Africa … suggests this was not an abrupt transition. The pattern of habitats was probably patchy in space and time" (Hill and Ward 1988). Only little is known, however, about details of the variability of climate and geology at the Horn of Africa during the Pliocene (5.3 to 2.6 Myr BP) and the beginning of the Pleistocene (2.6 to 0.012 Myr BP), see Appendix A and B.

There is no empirical evidence available that may in fact attest hominin migration in the Afar region, neither from fossil nor from geological records. Research has revealed dramatic changes of landscape and climate in the past, as well as the long traditions of nomadic tribes surviving there, which underpin that possibility of migration. Harsh and strongly fluctuating conditions for survival prevailed in the Ethiopian Rift Valley and the Afar Depression. "The role of African savannahs in the evolution of early hominins has been debated for nearly a century. … Data point to the prevalence of open environments at the majority of hominin fossil sites in eastern Africa over the past 6 million years" (Cerling et al. 2011). On the other hand, "*Australopithecus sediba* is a two-million-year-old hominin fossil from South Africa … Stable isotope, dental microwear and plant microfossil analyses … show that *A. sediba* consumed a diet high in tree leaves, fruits and bark, indicating a woodland environment" (Henry et al. 2012).

„After Darwin's … early speculations about the evolution of bipedalism and environmental change, the classic savanna hypothesis of Henry Fairfield Osborn and Raymond Dart attempted to link the evolutionary divergence of hominins and other great apes, and the emergence of bipedalism, with the proposed forest-savanna transition in Mio-Pliocene time" (Trauth et al. 2011: p. 2981). The "Savannah hypothesis" for the transition of quadrupeds in trees to bipeds on the ground became known later as the "East Side Story" that was supported also by the leader of the Lucy expedition, Yves Coppens (Henke and Rothe 2003; Suhr 2018). However, already Owen Lovejoy (1981) was in serious doubt about its plausibility. Several alternative related hypotheses are reviewed by Suhr (2018). In this paper, by contrast, a novel migration hypothesis is favoured as a trigger for temporary bipedal locomotion.

"If seasonality is understood as an alternating succession of periods of either shortage or abundance of food, then seasonality can be regarded as a factor that contributes to more intense selection and ultimately to evolutionary change"[2] (Henke and Rothe 2003: p. 87). Seasonal animal migration is behavioural normality rather than exception in Africa, and this may had also applied to hominins. Considering for comparison a much more recent example of climate-driven human

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[2] Original quoted text: „Wenn Saisonalität als die alternierende Abfolge von Perioden der Nahrungsverknappung und des Nahrungsreichtums angesehen wird, dann kann Saisonalität als ein Faktor bezeichnet werden, der zu intensiverer Selektion und letztlich zu evolutionärem Wandel beiträgt"

mobility, “changes in [Atlantic meridional overturning circulation] AMOC influenced North African climate and, at times, contributed to amenable conditions in the central Sahara/Sahel, allowing humans to cross this otherwise inhospitable region … during a wet phase in the Early Holocene known as the African Humid Period (AHP) … [that] ended at ≈5.5 ka” (Castañeda et al. 2009).

Gradually, climate change may have spatially separated different seasonal habitats from one another. Between those, the regular relocation trek could have included dangerous areas on the ground such as open terrain or rivers to cross. If such situations prevail repeatedly and systematically for a sufficiently long period of time, selective pressure results in bimodal adaptation, on the one hand for feet and hind limbs to permit safe and fast motion on the hazardous ground, on the other hand to retain the abilities of swing-climbing in the safe arboreal habitats. The skeleton of Lucy demonstrates such a compromise, human-like legs and feet are combined with long ape-like arms and hands.

A recent investigation of “directional selection in ancient DNA” has demonstrated that, under sufficient selective pressure, allele propagation in humans may proceed fast enough to change phenotypic traits already within a few millennia. However, while “this includes … increases in measures of cognitive performance [,] these effects were measured in industrialized societies, and it remains unclear how these relate to phenotypes that were adaptive in the past” (Akbari et al 2026). “The best known example of such ‘directional selection’ is a genetic variant that maintains production of the lactose enzyme into adulthood, which enables many people of European ancestry to digest milk throughout their lives” (Callaway 2026). Probably, genetically implemented lactose intolerance of adults had originally emerged to ensure milk supply to hominin offspring, saving those from starvation and keeping the population’s reproduction rate above subcritical values (Feistel 2025).

“Walking on two legs allows for greater energy efficiency compared to quadrupedalism, especially over long distances. This efficiency would have been advantageous for early hominins traveling between scattered resources” (Jakobus 2024). Some “researchers argue that the australopithecine pelvic morphology only makes sense for a biped who may still spend some time in the trees or whose bipedalism differs in style or frequency from that of modern humans” (Gruss and Schmitt 2015: p.5). “Scapulae [of the *Australopithecus afarensis* skeleton from Dikika, Ethiopia] display several traits characteristic of suspensory apes, ... and their presence in australopith fossils supports the hypothesis that their locomotor repertoire included a substantial amount of climbing” (Green and Alemseged 2012).

At the time between 7 and 3 Myr BP of bipedal evolution, regular migration routes had certainly attracted predators, such as the giant bear Agriotherium, hunting hyena Chasmaporthetes or the sabre-toothed cats Machalrodus and Dinofelis (Treves and Palmquist 2007). Old, sick individuals or toddlers run the highest risks of being caught or lost by accidents. Increasingly upright bipedal gait prevents mothers from carrying older and heavier infants on their back, which comes along with a raised lethal risks for those. The famous Laetoli footprints from the Kilimanjaro region (Facchini 2006; Roberts 2011) are 3.6 Myr old and suggest that an adult (likely, the mother) and a child may had walked along in lockstep side by side, such as if they went hand in hand. This way, regular loss of offspring had likely reduced the population’s average reproduction rate and selective value.

Similar to the ritualisation hypothesis for the initial emergence of human reproduction traits (Feistel 2025) as described in Section 3, the seasonal migration assumption suggested here does not presume any advanced manual skills, mental capabilities or social cooperation beyond those commonly observed in chimpanzees. Also here, such conditions are well consistent with Lucy’s fossil skeleton, Figure 1. “The pelvis of the skeleton known as »Lucy« from Afar Locality 288 has been fully reconstructed. One of its most salient features is a birth canal whose shape and dimensions show little or no effects of selection for passage of enlarged fetal crania, adaptations that so clearly dominate the form of the modern human pelvis” (Owen Lovejoy 1981: p. 341).

According to current knowledge, the LCA transition to bipedalism occurred successfully only once in the evolution history. This singular event of anthropogenesis may had been caused by rather exceptional conditions, or it may had been so difficult to survive that eventually only one group of hominins was able to overcome its obstacles and dangers through adaptive radiation. It seems impossible to determine in retrospect the exact local geological and climatic conditions of that time, but certainly it was a period of dramatic geological and climatic unrest (see Appendix A, B) that likely had favoured the emergence and evolution of exceptional traits and behaviours such as genetic adaption to regular migration.

3. Reproduction as Transformed by Hominin Gait

„The unique sexual and reproductive behaviour of man may be the sine qua non of human origin" (Owen Lovejoy 1981). Fossil and genetic evidence is consistent with the plausible hypothesis that the last common ancestor (LCA) of humans and great apes lived about 7 million years ago and was similar to recent chimpanzees (Pilbeam and Lieberman 2017). The sexual behaviour of the latter, however, is very distinct from that of humans. Female chimpanzees breastfeed their offspring, carried on their back, for about five years (Kennedy 2005). Premature weaning poses a high lethal risk to the helpless infant. After weaning, females develop a prominent anogenital swelling as a sex symbol that invites males to mate (Goodall 1991). It is exclusively then that males show relevant sexual interest, and preferably in old "ugly" females. How may human sex life have evolved from such distinct foreign roots during a relatively short period of history? Assumingly, that radical change had been enforced by violent selective pressure.

When the LCA gradually turned to bipedalism, carrying older, heavier infants on the back became impractical and weaning occurred earlier, with increasing risks for the offspring and generally reduced reproduction rates. Females concealing their oestrus by reduced fertility swellings could protect their toddlers by avoiding early pregnancy. However, males necessarily responded with permanent sexual interest also in non-swollen females (Diamond 1997; Feistel 2025). Consequently, females reacted with repulsive frigidity, males in turn with coercive mating. Already from a distance, ostentatious adipose breasts, perfectly imitating lactating ones, prevented coercive male approaches, who in return started closer visual, manual or oral inspection of the nipples in order to check fertility and reveal the possible fake. Although there is no scientific evidence available for hominin females like »Lucy« to possess already permanent breasts, as the reconstructing artist of Figure 3 had imagined, the narrative of undulating sexual conflicts suggested here renders likely the emergence of such breasts already before »Lucy«. An additional, different "sexual revolution" in favour of pair bonding followed only after »Lucy«, see Section 5.

The permanent adipose breast of human females is a sex symbol that is unique among any animals, and in particular among primates. However, "the possession of permanent, adipose breasts in women is a uniquely human trait that … remains an unresolved conundrum" (Pawłowski and Żelaźniewicz 2021). It is often assumed that capricious male sexual and/or reproductive interest, "according to their standard of beauty" (Darwin 1911: Ch. IV therein), was the main driving force for the emergence of persistent female breasts (Barash and Lipton 2009), so that "the existence of permanent breasts in women is likely an aesthetic trait that has evolved by male choice" (Prum 2017: p. 256).

In qualitative distinction from the smooth, gradual increase of fitness by male or female choice of Darwinian sexual selection, it is suggested in this model scenario that the formation of the permanent breast was an essential step of alternating sexual conflicts between hominin males and females (Pizzari and Snook 2003; Palombit 2010; Feistel 2025), see the schematic of Figure 4. The symbolic female breast as a part of human courtship habits evolved by ritualisation from a previous contraception trait. In order to refuse rather than to attract male mating approaches, females had originally developed adipose breasts imitating breastfeeding and infertility. Male sexual interest in those arose only later during their existence, rather being the cause of their emergence.

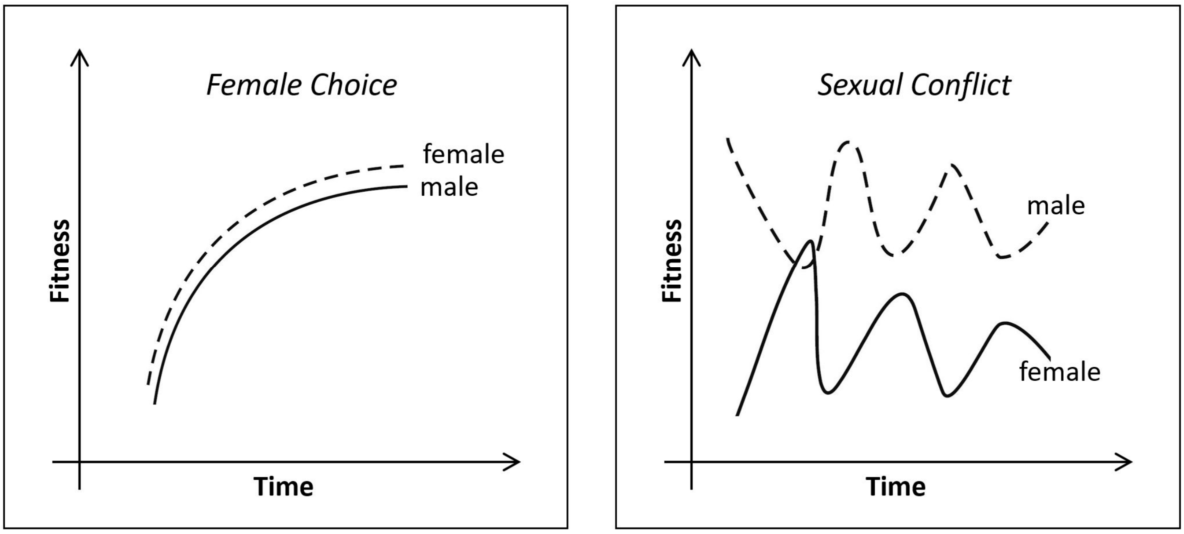

Figure 4. Symmetry-breaking transition from continuous fitness evolution of apes (left panel) to undulating fitness of hominins (right panel), due to sexual conflicts as a consequence of the transition to bipedal gait (Feistel 2025) in the bimodal evolution range between LCA and *Homo*, see Figure 2. Conceptual schematic modified from Pizzari and Snook (2003).

Successful contraception by fertile females caused periodic futile ovulation and subsequent regular menstruation. Both phenomena are known to happen only exceptionally in chimpanzees (Emera et al. 2011). The resulting ovary depletion lowered the menopause age into the lifespan, so that old females became infertile and could take care of their grandchildren when the mother became pregnant too soon. “Distinctive postmenopausal life stage may have evolved in our lineage when grandmothers’ subsidies for weaned dependents allowed mothers to have next babies sooner” (Coxworth et al. 2015: p. 11806). This grandmother effect raised the reproduction rate substantially, from interbirth gaps about 5.5 years in chimpanzees to merely about 3.5 years in native human cultures (Galdikas and Wood 1990), supporting enhanced migration pressure on the younger offspring generation. The previous male inspection of female nipples and genitals was no longer a necessary use-activity and turned into a courtship habit of humans by a ritualisation transition, similar to that of waterfowls originally discovered by Huxley (1914). This is a hypothetical narrative of how the ritualisation of human sexual behaviour was possibly caused by the transition to bipedal gait (Feistel 2025), and how in turn the novel, enhanced reproduction traits affected the migration behaviour in a different manner.

Systematically increased hominin reproduction rates resulted in rapid population growth, and soon also in conflicts for limited resources in restricted arboreal habitats. As a consequence, groups of excess population had to emigrate from those refuges to survive ultimately in the open savannah, without returning to the safe life in the trees. Those emigrants, being subject to another kind of selective pressure than before, were the candidates for the upcoming new genus *Homo*. West of the Awash River of the African Rift Valley, “*Australopithecus* and early *Homo* co-existed as two non-robust lineages in the Afar Region before 2.5 million years ago” (Villmoare et al. 2025). “In the [Omo-Turkana] basin the relative abundance of *Paranthropus* and *Homo* (2/3 and 1/3, respectively) during their long period of coexistence” (Marchal et al. 2025) is evident, consistent with a model of diverging residential and emigrated hominin groups that existed and evolved then in parallel.

4. Emigration and Evolution of Homo

In the very beginning of bipedalism, the implications created by the related first gait transition had been responsible for a critical decline of the reproduction rate due to increased mortality of infants (Feistel 2025), as described in Section 3. High selective pressure accelerated the evolution of novel, alternative forms of sexual behaviour which in the end raised the reproduction rates significantly above the original values. The resulting population growth was followed by a new substantial migration wave, this time, however, exploring completely new habitats rather than returning periodically to the familiar ones. The perfection of bipedal locomotion achieved during the former bimodal phase permitted emigration to more distant habitats with increasing accommodation to living condition in open territories. Note, however, that such emigration processes due to competition for resources are not necessarily harmonic and peaceful ones, but may take place in conjunction with violent conflicts between primate population groups (Sandel et al. 2026). The succession of a first, reversible seasonal migration by a subsequently caused, irreversible migration is understood here as a nonlinear evolutionary feedback effect.

"Hominin fossil discoveries as old as 6 Ma and advances in DNA research have now documented that humans evolved in Africa and then migrated to other parts of the world starting as early as 2.0 Ma" (Ashley 2009). "Apparently, the success story of humans started with some Pliocene species that developed a habitual bipedal way of life, while the shortening and shrinking of the mastication apparatus and the typically human brain expansion had followed only much later with the appearance of the genus *Homo* … It was not before [the begin of the Quaternary] about 2.6 million years ago that populations of the early *Homo* – or of *Australopithecus* – had changed to permanent bipedalism"[3] (Henke and Rothe 2003: p. 29, 68).

Only in the second migration phase after »Lucy«, apparently, the physical traits had arrived at an advanced level that made permanent survival possible in the open grass land without arboreal refuge (Gursky and Nekaris 2007). There, the selective pressure became redirected to mental progress along with social cooperation and advanced spoken language, reduced forelimbs, jawbones and teeth as required for cooperative hunting, habitual use of fire and consuming cooked food (Organ et al. 2011; Sauer 2023). Fossil brain mass started to exceed 500 g only after 2.5 Myr BP (de Sousa and Wood 2007). "The genus *Homo* and the earliest stone tools date back to between 2.4 and 2.6 Ma" (Trauth et al. 2010: p. 2981). There are, however, also some 3.4 Myr old cut marks on bones, and 3.3 Myr old stone tools (Roberts 2011; Callaway 2015).

It is only this secondary migration phase after »Lucy« to which to Darwin's original savannah hypothesis may fit better. "If it be an advantage to man to stand firmly on his feet and to have his hands and arms free, of which, from his pre-eminent success in the battle of life, there can be no doubt, then I can see no reason why it should not have been advantageous to the progenitors of man to have become more and more erect or bipedal. They would have thus have been better able to defend themselves with stones or clubs, to attack their prey, or otherwise to obtain food" (Darwin 2004: p. 70-72).

An isolated human all alone in the African landscape may not stay alive for long. In order to successfully conquer the so-far unpopulated and challenging ecological niche, a supercritical group size is required for an expanding nucleus of the new bipedal phase of hominin life off the wood. Evidently, survival in the open savannah with its predators and various other dangers is possible for bipeds if those use weapons, build shelters, cooperate closely in social groups or have learnt to use fire, based on intelligence, language and a developed brain. None of those abilities may reasonably be attributed, however, already to the last common ancestor (LCA) of chimpanzees and humans at the very beginning of bipedalism.

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[3] Original quoted text: „Die Erfolgsgeschichte des Menschen begann offenbar damit, dass einige pliozäne Arten eine habituelle zweibeinige Lebensweise entwickelten, während die Verkürzung und Verkleinerung des Kauapparats und die typisch menschliche Hirnentfaltung erst viel später mit dem Auftreten der Gattung *Homo* folgten. … Erst vor rund 2,6 Millionen Jahren sind Populationen des frühen *Homo* – oder von *Australopithecus* – zu einer dauerhaften Bipedie übergegangen."

"It is more likely that hominids venturing into open habitats were already bipedal and that their regular occupation of savannahs was not possible until intensified social behaviour was well developed" (Owen Lovejoy 1981; Wiki 2026a). In the course of the second migration wave of hominins, survival out of arboreal refuges turned out to be possible and increasingly advantageous. The resident bimodal population became accompanied and gradually replaced (Callaway 2015) by unimodal *Homo* who exclusively settled and fed on the ground as a vast new habitat with unprecedented new evolution opportunities (Darwin 2004; Engels 2000; Klix 1980; Bramble and Liebermann 2004; Morgan et al. 2015; Marijuan et al. 2026). The irreversible spreading of *Homo* likely took place by separate emigration groups initiating different evolutionary branches.

Onward from »Lucy«, rapid human cultural evolution had emerged and interfered progressively with the biological adaption to the newly unlocked ecological niche. Supported by communication, fast and cumulative cultural experience added a new quality to the already existing slow, long-range phylogenetic experience and the fast, short-range ontogenetic one. The road to incomparable human success went along the invention, accumulation and versatile exploitation of increasingly complex causal mental models (Feistel 2023b; Marijuan et al. 2026). "Although the reasons for the accelerated evolution of the human brain remain unclear, it is apparent that this acceleration encompasses at least the entire *Homo* genus" (Rosales-Reynoso et al. 2018). The brain volume increased, for instance (Holloway et al. 2004), from 446 ml (*Australopithecus afarensis*, 3.11 Myr) during the bimodal transition phase, via 801 ml (*Homo ergaster*, 1.74 Myr) shortly after it, see Appendix C, up to a typical modern human size such as 1266 ml (*Homo heidelbergensis*, 0.27 Myr).

The sexual behaviour of hominins changed again in the second migration phase from *Australopithecus* to *Homo*. Chimpanzee females mate opportunistically with as many males of the group as possible, assumingly to obscure paternity and to avoid infanticide by males (Tutin 1979; Muller and Pilbeam 2017). This behaviour is possible as long as mothers may live in a self-sustained manner with sufficient food available for all individual group members, which is supposedly the case also for hominins like Lucy. Away from arboreal habitats, however, food of emigrated groups may be rare and difficult to get. If food is available only by cooperative activities such as hunting, mothers may not participate and need support from other group members.

Unlike chimpanzees, hominin females conceal their oestrus, and those males, for successful siring, need to have a permanent sexual interest in females, see Section 3. "If a female satisfied the permanent male desire for mating, she obtained better supply for herself and her offspring" [4] (Mohrig 1980: p. 74). Indeed such an exchange of food for sex is not exceptional in the animal world. Even "male chimpanzees, which in contrast to humans do not maintain pair bonds, were suggested to share food with females to increase their mating opportunities" (Harten et al. 2019: p. 1). If such deals became systematic in a hominin population, a female may had taken advantage of mutually competing with other females for the most successful hunter or the most powerful male. In return, a male may had taken selective advantage of feeding exclusively the mothers raising his own offspring. As a child may have only one father, any female should have chosen just one male partner to mate with. Vice versa, a successful male may be the biological father of several infants at the same time, so he may act as the same sexual partner of several females, of his "harem".

This way, expected food shortage and necessary food sharing of the emigrating hominins may had naturally replaced the previous promiscuous mating system with obscured paternity by a system in which a female mates only with a selected male, revealing offspring paternity, similar to the mating habits of modern humans (Walum and Young 2018). The formation of individual families with cooperating members, sexual division of labour in raising offspring, vigilance of exclusive mating partners and mutual jealousy (Owen Lovejoy 1981) has likely been the result of this "2nd sexual revolution" of migrating hominins after »Lucy«.

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[4] Original quoted text: „Befriedigte sie den bei männlichen Wesen ständig vorhandenen Triebwunsch zur Begattung, erlangte sie bessere Versorgung für sich und ihre Nachkommen"

5. Broken Symmetries

Symmetry breaking upon a kinetic phase transition is a phenomenon by which basic qualitative properties of a system passing a bifurcation point are systematically different before that point from those behind that point. As an example, a *Hopf bifurcation* separates continuous dynamics on one side from oscillating dynamics on the other one, see Appendix F. “Symmetry breaking constitutes a precondition for complex behaviour which must have been involved already in processes like the appearance of the first living cells” (Nicolis and Prigogine 1987: p. 113).

For convenience of referring to the three subsequent, qualitatively distinct model stages of the hominid phase transition from LCA to *Homo*, as schematically displayed in Figure 2, those stages will be denoted here as

(a) the preceding *LCA phase*, in which the quadrupedal LCA lived predominantly in the trees with only short knuckle-walking excursions on the ground,
(b) the *bimodal phase,* during which hominins developed partial bipedal gait, suitable for regular effective upright migration on the ground between separate arboreal refuges, and
(c) the *spreading phase,* in which the upcoming *Homo* spent the entire life on the ground, conquering this novel niche, and losing most of its climbing abilities in favour of manual skills.

See Appendix E and F for some universal properties of kinetic phase transitions. Model details of the bimodal phase (b) are outlined in a previous article (Feistel 2025). The spectacular fossil skeleton of »Lucy« (Figures 1, 3) is about 3 Myr old, see Appendix C, and indicates the culmination point of the bimodal phase (b) toward the beginning of the spreading phase (c). Far beyond this paper’s scope, the subsequent spreading phase (c) extended perhaps until the appearance of *Homo sapiens* about 0.2 Myr BP (Vidal et al. 2021) or the cultural revolution by the first domestication of plants and animals, which is believed to have happened about 12 000 years ago (Bergström et al. 2021; Marchi et al. 2022).

During the evolutionary course from the LCA (a) to the spreading phase (c), several symmetries had been broken at the related bifurcation points:

(i) *Symmetry of terrain and habitat*

It is the hypothesis of this model that, similar to contemporary cases of animal migration, originally united habitats became split or displaced by climatic or geological impacts. In a gradual evolution process, the inhabitants got accustomed to the need to regularly cross between distant habitats. Breaking a previously homogeneous Lebensraum into fractions is a symmetry-breaking process which induces associated broken symmetries in biological traits and behaviour.

(ii) *Symmetry of locomotion and anatomy*

Climatically enforced, an enduring need for seasonal migration may likely had triggered initial attempts of hominin bipedal gait with its various severe consequences for the anatomy and the behaviour of the LCA (Jakobus 2024). This was a bifurcation point for a symmetry-breaking transition from former unimodal apes to then bimodal hominins, the latter equally capable of living under arboreal conditions as well as of migrating across the open savannah with its natural obstacles, predators and various other risks.

In the LCA phase, the four limbs of suspensory apes are anatomically and functionally largely equivalent. The change to bipedal hominins broke that symmetry in favour of hind limbs adapted to walking and forelimbs to climbing. Still, the limbs had similar size and strength. After »Lucy«, in *Homo*, climbing became unnecessary and forelimbs were reduced for novel manual activities, while asymmetrically, hind limbs became stronger and longer for effective endurance running.

(iii) *Symmetry of sexual behaviour*

In both the LCA and the bimodal phase, promiscuous mating of apes and hominins up to »Lucy« obscures paternity of offspring. Fathers are not involved in raising infants to maturity, this is the lone task of females.

In the spreading phase, after their ultimate exit from arboreal habitats, *Homo*’s survival on the ground required intense social cooperation and food sharing. Previous occasional mating with many male group members became replaced by individual pair bonding including paternal responsibility for feeding mother and child. Only in this phase, the nucleation emerges of later human sexual relations with lasting family structures, social rules for restricted mating with other group members, jealousy, shame, and new cultural forms of sexual and social conflicts.

(iv) *Symmetry of beauty*

In the LCA phase and in the initial bimodal phase, males prefer mating with old females and sexually ignore young ones. Males mate only with fertile females whose oestrus is indicated by a rosy swelling. Fertile females mate with all available males.

In the spreading phase and at the end of the bimodal phase, males prefer mating with young females and sexually ignore old ones. Males mate with all available females at any time, regardless of oestrus, except females that are breastfeeding or menstruating.

In the spreading phase, females start competing mutually for their chosen successful male.

(v) *Symmetry of ovulation*

In the LCA phase, after some preliminary menstruations, females become fertile at about 12 years of age. From then on, with an ovulation period of about 5-6 years, they are either pregnant or breastfeeding for the rest of their lives.

In the bimodal phase, childhood emerges, breastfeeding is gradually reduced to perhaps 2 years. Ovulation starts again in a monthly rhythm, accompanied by menstruation as long females may prevent next pregnancy by contraceptive traits, until infant maturity at an age of 5 years. In this model, pregnancy and breastfeeding is followed by 36 ovulations within 3 years, until the whole cycle repeats. Ovary depletion lowers the menopause age.

At the transition to the spreading phase, females become pregnant again after 2 years of breastfeeding. Females have an ovulation cycle of about 3 years without relevant menstruations until menopause, that is, the onset of the remaining unfertile span of life without ovulation.

(vi) *Symmetry of reproductive success*

In the LCA phase, reproduction rates are assumed to be balanced for a stable population.

In the bimodal phase, due to bipedal gait, reproduction rates get out of balance and become adjusted in an undulating transformation process as schematically indicated in Figure 4.

In the spreading phase, owing to the grandmother effect, the assumingly doubled reproduction rate enforces emigration of the excess population and adaptation to new ecological niches.

(vii) *Symmetry of maternal mobility*

In the LCA phase, similar to males, chimpanzee mothers may freely move around, regardless of infants clinging to their fur.

In the bimodal phase, upright mothers are restricted in moving range and speed by taking care of infants, as in the case of fossil Laetoli footprints.

In the spreading phase, mothers are strongly restricted in moving with infants across open terrain, remaining preferably in the immediate vicinity and protection of the social group.

(viii) *Symmetry of food access*

In both the LCA and bimodal phases, individual food access is assumed to be abundant in the arboreal habitats.

In the bimodal phase, food becomes temporarily scarce in arboreal habitats and enforces migration. Along the migration route, food access may be difficult.

In the spreading phase, requiring new mental and manual capabilities, novel collective efforts are necessary to get sufficient amounts of food, likely only irregularly and of varying kind. Food sharing within the social group becomes indispensable.

(ix) *Symmetry of migration dynamics*

In this model, the bimodal phase was started by the need for periodic migration between distant arboreal habitats, assumingly caused by geological or climatic changes, see Appendix A and B.

The spreading phase was started by aperiodic aimless migration from arboreal habitats into the open terrain, caused by supercritical reproduction rates and population density.

For comparison, supercritical population density is a possible reason for locust migration (Uvarov 1955; Stige et al. 2007), see Section 4 and Appendix D and E, and may had similarly been one for the spreading of *Homo* as well.

(x) *Symmetry of mental demands and brain size*

In the LCA and bimodal phases, way of life and mental challenges were similar and the brain size did not increase substantially.

Survival in the spreading phase posed a severe mental challenge regarding food supply, social cooperation and protection against natural hazards. Brain size increased significantly, female pelvis and birth canal adapted accordingly. Tool production, language and division of labour paved *Homo*'s road to modern humans.

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Appendix A: On Geological Conditions 8-2 Myr BP

The Ethiopian Afar region, where the East African Rift Valley is widening to the Red Sea in the north and to the Gulf of Aden at Bab el Mandab in the east, is still today characterised by strong geological activity which has even intensified since 2005. Addis Ababa is located on the valley's crest and records typically seven small tremors per month on average; in 1961, however, the town was hit by a stronger earthquake (Last 1965). Various small active volcanos are located there along with bigger dormant ones, and hot springs and lakes in the valley are similar to those known from Iceland, Yellowstone (USA) or Rotorua (New Zealand). “The hot-springs of the Awash National Park are only a part of the long series of [today's] spas and therapeutic bathing places that the volcanic heritage of the Rift has enabled” (Hancock et al. 1983: p. 180). Between 8 and 2 Myr BP, there was intense volcanic activity in the Rift Valley, such as the formation of the Ngorongoro Crater. “The Ngorongoro volcano was active from about 2.45 to 2 million years ago… Various hominid species have occupied the area for at least 1.75 million years” (Wiki 2026b).

Indicating a desiccated past oceanic basin there, the Danakil Depression down to 125 m below sea level is covered with thick salt deposits that are harvested and sold by local native Afar people. “Several cycles of marine flooding with transgression of the Red Sea into the Danakil Depression resulted in the formation of kilometre-thick evaporate successions” (Foubert et al. 2024), known as the “Salt Giants”. The Danakil rift had begun opening about 10 Myr BP (Rime et al. 2024). “This is a land of blackened lava flows and sandy plains strewn with boulders baking under the fierce desiccating heat. Across it flows the Awash river, attracting life and greenery to its banks, a fragile expression of hope soon defeated – for the Awash fails in its quest to reach the sea. Not far north of the town of Mile it begins to meander and thereafter dissipates its force into a series of shallow pools which soon evaporate. … This was the land of Dinqinesh [or »Lucy«, Figures 1, 3], our remote, distant, more than three-million-years-old ancestor, the land in which the human species was born. … Miraculously, human life still persists here. … It was in honour of these remarkable people, the Afar, that Johanson coined for Dinqinesh her scientific name [*Australopithecus afarensis*]. … Sparing, careful use of the resources at their disposal, ingenuity in overcoming the challenges of nature, courage in the face of adversity, an indomitable will that refuses to accept defeat or humiliation, a soaring restless spirit that ever seeks for greener pastures – these are the central values of their culture, values which, in their wider context, have made the human race masters of the earth, sea and skies" (Hancock et al. 1983: p. 191).

"The last small areas of sedimentary rocks were deposited at the end of the Miocene Period [at 5.3 Myr BP], and then the region was uplifted in a dome formation extending over the whole present Ethiopia, with the present site of Addis Ababa at about the centre of the dome. At the beginning of this period of uplift, great cracks opened in the crust of the earth and from mid-Tertiary times onwards great outpourings of basaltic lava flowed over the region. The very fluid lava flowed out through both fissures (cracks) and pipes. As the uplift continued, the earth's crust cracked further and the centre of the dome dropped down to form the vast and spectacular Rift Valley system" (Last 1965: p. 11).

Various studies had found the Red Sea rift to had opened about 5 Myr BP (Almaki et al. 2016), however, recent geological investigations of the sea floor crust estimated even an age between 12.7 ± 0.6 and 13.5 ± 0.5 Myr from velocities of ocean spreading (Augustin et al. 2021).

On a wider scope, significant global lowering of the sea level about 5.6 ± 0.3 Myr BP (Robert et al. 2009), possibly caused by increasing polar glaciation, may have contributed to the so-called *Messinian Salinity Crisis* that was discovered from vast salt deposits at the Mediterranean sea floor near Messina, Sicily (Meijer and Krijgsman 2005). At 5.96 Myr, large parts of the Mediterranean fell dry (Garcia-Castellanos and Villaseñor 2011) and only several large salt lakes remained (Böhme et al. 2029: p. 204). Zebras and donkeys immigrated to Africa (Orlando et al. 2013) about 4.5 – 4.0 Myr BP; in return the steppe mammoth (*Mammuthus trogontherii*) appeared in Asia "after the initial radiation of early forms out of Africa and into Eurasia at the beginning of the late Pliocene (c. 3.5-3.0 Ma)" (Wei et al. 2010). Also, several new predators invaded Africa about 3.5 Myr (Treves and Palmquist 2007), such as hyenas, cheetahs, saber-toothed cats, wolves and panthers.

About 500 000 years later, the *Zanclean Flood* at 5.33 Myr refilled the Mediterranean again from the Atlantic through the Strait of Gibraltar, and the outflow of warm salty water into the Atlantic commenced (Hernández-Molina et al. 2014), assumingly similar to its present form which raises Atlantic salinity to higher values than found in other oceans. After a "continental bridge lasted till the end of the Late Miocene, ca. 5.3 Ma", dwarfed elephants remained confined on several Aegean islands (Sen 2017). Likely by opening the Bab-el-Mandab strait, which is estimated to had occurred about 4.5 Myr BP (Dumont 2009: p. 604), the Red Sea had turned over from a freshwater lake to oceanic seawater at 5 Myr (Horowitz 2001). First mammoth fossils at Afar are dated to about 4.5 Myr BP (Kalb et al. 1996). Next to Afar, the famous Turkana Rift with its rich hominin fossil record (Marchal et al. 2025), started spreading about 4 Myr BP (Rowan et al. 2026). All those transitions must have imposed dramatic variations and severe consequences upon the climate in the Afar region and the Rift Valley.

Between 4.7 and 3.5 Myr BP, the Panama Isthmus between the Americas closed (Campbell et al. 2010; Hoorn et al. 2010; Fedorov et al. 2013; Stone 2013) with suspected impact on the Gulf Stream and the Arctic glaciation (Lunt et al. 2008). "However, recent studies show that this closure and associated changes in North Atlantic circulation occurred 4.6 Myr ago, well before the onset of intense Northern Hemisphere glaciation" (Haug et al. 2005). "Marine cores collected off the shore of southeast Greenland record multiple Late Cenozoic glaciations beginning in the Late Miocene" (Larsen et al. 1994). "High-quality two-dimensional seismic reflection data [of Greenland] … record 11 major phases of shelf-edge ice advance and subsequent transgression since the first ice sheet expansion 3.3 – 2.6 million years ago" (Knutz et al. 2019). While any roles played by the Russian meteorite impacts of *Karla* at 5 ± 1 Myr (Spray and Elliot 2013) and of *El'gygytgyn* at 3.58 ± 0.04 Myr (Melles et al. 2011; Koeberl et al. 2023) on the continental dynamics remain speculative, additional global climate effects of the Yellowstone super-volcano eruption at 4.4876 ± 0.0023 Myr (Wotzlaw et al. 2014) are highly probable.

African climate is sensitive to global geological processes such as those at the end of the Miocene. As a more recent example, a study of sedimentary layers of Lake Yoa in Chad covered the Holocene African Humid Period of Sahara and Sahel that began 14.8 kyr BP. It included a prominent draught at the so-called "8.2 kyr cold event" which "was a direct and rapid response to a potential weakening of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) owing to sudden freshwater input into the North Atlantic" (Sylvestre et al. 2026). That event is known to be related to the "Storegga tsunami" (6225 – 6170 BCE) in the North Atlantic and to a flooding of Doggerland in the North Sea (Weninger et al. 2008; Bondevik et al. 2012), as well as to an abrupt Greenland warming and cooling by 6 °C and exceptional monsoons in China, Oman and Brazil (Thomas et al. 2007; Cheng et al. 2009; Müller et al. 2009; Gregoire et al. 2012; Wiki 2026c)

Appendix B: On Climatic Conditions 8-2 Myr BP

"Climate change and its effects on African ecosystems may have played a key role in human evolution" (deMenocal 2011). "The analysis of paleoclimate archives encoding the environmental variability in East Africa during the past 5 Ma has … [revealed] three epochs with transitions between qualitatively different types of environmental variability in North and East Africa during the (i) Middle Pliocene (3.35–3.15 Ma B.P.), (ii) Early Pleistocene (2.25–1.6 Ma B.P.), and (iii) Middle Pleistocene (1.1–0.7 Ma B.P.)" (Donges et al. 2011). "During the late Neogene [until 2.6 Myr BP], global climate underwent a long-term transition to cooler climates that culminated in the Quaternary icehouse conditions" (Bohm et al. 2023).

"As grasslands replaced forests and shrubs they influenced mammalian evolution" (Chamberlain 2014). "Paleobotanical, paleofaunal and stable isotope studies have documented the rapid rise of C_4 grasslands at the expense of forests in the Middle to Late Miocene" (Mix et al. 2013). However, in northeast Africa, "we identify two distinct phases of increasing C_4 biomass between 11 and 9 Ma (with a reversal by 4.3 Ma) and then a re-expansion between 4.3 and 1.4 Ma; surprisingly, neither was associated with grassland expansion" (Feakins et al. 2013). "Neogene desertification in Africa … started in the southwest ca 17–16 Ma, much earlier than the region of the present-day Sahara (ca 8–7 Ma) and long before the deserts in East Africa (Plio-Pleistocene). A consequence of this history is that animals and plants inhabiting the South of the continent had a long period of time in which to adapt to arid, unstable climatic conditions. When parts of East Africa became arid during the Late Miocene and Plio-Pleistocene, several of these lineages expanded northwards and occupied developing arid niches before local lineages could adapt. Several of the latter became extinct, while others withdrew westwards as the tropical forest diminished in extent" (Senut et al. 2009).

Regarding the lifestyle of contemporary Afar pastoralists in Ethiopia, Chocian (2017) concluded: "Wherever it rains, we go there: Afar nomadic architecture: tradition and challenge". Nomadic life, as performed by 80% of today's Afar population, appears to have a very deep tradition in those people. "One of the oldest tribes in the Horn of Africa, the key to the Afar's survival has been their ability to move with their herds of camels, goats, cattle and sheep to wherever grass happens to be growing, across a region larger than Ireland" (Benanav 2020).

At present climatic conditions, the Ethiopian highlands receive 'monsoonal' rainy seasons while the Afar Depression is extremely dry (Last 1965; Dullo and Kalyanapu 2025). The Awash River has its spring near Addis Ababa and follows the Rift Valley until it ends up in some salt lakes where all its water evaporates without discharge into the ocean (Wiki 2026d). From 2006 to 2010, "by far the most dust-active region in the Horn of Africa is the Afar Triangle … which features the Afar and Danakil depressions and is fed by the Awash River" (Kunkelova et al. 2024).

On the other hand, "the Afar region was one of the worst affected areas during the 2020 floods largely due to the overflow of the Awash River – 162,921 people were affected" (ARISE 2022). "Floods in Ethiopia are mainly characterised by large-scale riverine floods in the lowlands and flash floods in the highlands that occur following heavy rainfalls during rainy seasons" (Dullo and Kalyanapu 2025), where the Afar depression takes the highest frequency of flood hazard.

"The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) was identified as one of the primary drivers of precipitation in eastern Africa" (Mologni et al. 2024). On longer time scales, Afar floods and droughts are correlated with the periodic ice ages at higher latitudes (Hoffmann et al. 2016; Stinchcomb et al. 2023). "The 2.5-2.4 Ma oxygen isotope excursion … represents a major climate step toward modern conditions (northern hemisphere ice volume increased, polar fronts were strengthened and glacial-interglacial variation intensified) … While the interval of time between 3.29 and 2.97 Ma … is distinct in that mean conditions were different than the intervals immediately surrounding it, there is a high degree of variability within the time slab" (Dowsett et al. 1999).

Appendix C: On Fossil Hominin Evidence 8-2 Myr BP

Table A1. Selected events of anthropogenesis from LCA to *Homo*. Note that in hindcast, important advantageous mutations necessarily appear genetically as virtual "population bottlenecks".

Myr BP	Event / Fossil	Reference
10	Beginning Danakil rift opening	Rime et al. (2024)
9-8	*Oreopithecus*	Facchini (2006)
8-1	*Gigantopithecus*	Facchini (2006)
7.175	*Graecopithecus freybergi* in Pyrgos	Böhme et al. (2019); Spassov et al (2006)
>7	Hominins switched to upright walking	Pennisi (2012)
7-6	*Sahelanthropus tschadensis*	Roberts (2011)
6.2-5.6	*Orrorin tugenensis*	Roberts (2011)
6.1-5.7	Bipedal *Orrorin tugenensis* in Kenya	Richmond & Jungers (2008)
6	Hominin loss of body hair	Sutou (2014)
6-5	Main Ethiopian Rift opening	Smith and Reynolds (2025)
5.96-5.33	Desiccated Mediterranean	Garcia-Castellanos & Villaseñor (2011)
5.8-5.2	*Ardipithecus kadabba*	Roberts (2011)
5	Gorilla separated from apes	Prado-Martinez et al. (2013)
5	Oceanic Red Sea	Horowitz (2001)
4.5-4.3	*Ardipithecus ramidus*	Roberts (2011)
4.4	*Ardipithecus* from Awash, Ethiopia	Gibbons (2009)
4.2-3.9	*Australopithecus anamensis*	Roberts (2011)
4.2	Earliest bipedal hominins outside Afar	Smith and Reynolds (2025)
4	Spreading of the Turkana Rift Zone	Rowan et al. (2026)
4	*Australopithecus* populated Rift Valley	Schrenk et al. (2002)
3.7-3	*Australopithecus afarensis*	Roberts (2011)
3.66	Laetoli bipedal footprints	Deino (2010)
3.6	Bipedalism of *Australopithecus*	Haile-Selassie et al. (2010)
3.6-3	*Australopithecus bahrelghazali*	Roberts (2011)
3.5-3.3	*Kenyanthropus platyops*	Roberts (2011)
3.4	Human neuronal gene mutation	Geschwind & Konopka (2012)
> 3.39	Stone-tool scraps in Dikika, Ethiopia	McPherron et al. (2010)
3.3-2.1	*Australopithecus africanus*	Roberts (2011)
3.2	Skeleton of »**Lucy**« **from Afar**, Ethiopia	Johanson & Edey (1990)
3.032-2.581	*Paranthropus* and tool use in Kenya	Plummer et al. (2023)
3	***Homo*** separated from apes	Prado-Martinez et al. (2013)
3	*Australopithecus* eating grass, Chad	Lee-Thorp et al. (2012)
2.914-2.443	Afar fauna opening	Alemseged et al. (2020)
2.7-2.5	East African humid period	Trauth et al. (2005)

2.7-2.3	*Paranthropus aethiopicus*	Roberts (2011)
2.7-2	***Homo*** in the Omo-Turkana Basin	Marchal et al. (2025)
2.6	First stone tools from Afar, Ethiopia	Semaw et al. (2003)
2.6	Evolution of early ***Homo***	Antón et al. (2014)
2.6	***Homo*** regularly ate meat	Roach et al. (2013)
2.5	***Homo*** separated from *Paranthropus*	Schrenk et al. (2002)
2.5	Stone tools used for hunting weapons	Deacon (1997)
2.5 ± 0.1	Quaternary ice-age oscillations began	Hewitt (2000), Horowitz (2001)
2.5	Formation of the Sahara desert	Kröpelin (2006)
2.5-2.3	*Australopithecus garhi*	Roberts (2011)
2.45-2	Ngorongoro Crater activity	Nigel (2001)
2.4	Human neuronal gene mutation	Geschwind & Konopka (2012)
2.4-1.6	***Homo habilis***	Roberts (2011)
2.3-1.4	*Paranthropus boisei*	Roberts (2011)
2-1.2	*Paranthropus robustus*	Roberts (2011)
2	Endurance running of ***Homo***	Bramble & Liebermann (2004)
2	"Genetic bottleneck" of ***Homo erectus***	Hawks et al. (2000)
2-0.1	***Homo erectus***	Lewis (2026)
1.95-1.78	*Australopithecus sediba*	Roberts (2011)
1.9-1.5	***Homo ergaster***	Roberts (2011)
1.85	dispersal of ***Homo*** to Eurasia	Antón et al. (2014)
1.8	***Homo georgicus***	Roberts (2011)
1.8-0.03	***Homo erectus***	Roberts (2011)
1.75	Human spoken language	Morgan et al. (2015)
1.6	***Homo ergaster*** in Koobi Fora, Kenya	Facchini (2006)

Appendix D: Animal Migration

Numerous species migrate systematically, from single-cell organisms in the water column to birds, elephants or whales. Selected examples mentioned in this Appendix demonstrate that genetically implemented migration behaviour is widespread rather than being exceptional. Migration may also have played a fundamental role during the millions of years of anthropogenesis.

In the morning, marine autotroph phytoplankton is ascending to the light water surface that is exhausted of nutrients. At the end of the day, plankton returns to deep, dark, nutrient-rich levels (Wasmund and Siegel 2008). In eutrophic freshwater, the "globe algae" *Volvox* performs a similar periodic migration. This simple, practically observed biological example from different contexts demonstrates clearly that migration behaviour can, at least in principle, offer selective advantage over resident competitors. Such kind of argument may similarly apply to other conditions.

Regular or occasional migration of animals is widespread. "On the basis of the recent ratio between migrating and resident large animals in East Africa, the number of migrating species exceeds that of the resident ones by a factor of ten"[5] (Reichholf 2004: p. 175). "Migration strategies can be seen as the mapping of actions (continued feeding, departure or cessation of migration) on cues (e.g.,

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[5] Original quoted text: „Legt man das heutige Verhältnis zwischen wandernden und ortsfesten (residenten) Großtieren in Ostafrika zugrunde, dann übertreffen die Wandernden die Residenten um das Zehnfache"

daylength, feeding or wind conditions)" (Winkler 2014: p. 2). "We recognize migration as an adaptation to resources that fluctuate spatiotemporally either seasonally or less predictably, and note that it is often preemptive" (Dingle and Drake 2007). "In the common sense, migration is considered by many authors as a mechanism for avoiding unfavorable environments by moving to expectedly more auspicious locations at different times. In other terms, migration may represent the seasonal movement of organisms from place to place owing to the change in the environmental conditions. Consequently, two important questions arise to mind, why do some animals migrate? How would migration affect the gene pool?" (Elawa 2005).

Typical migration behaviour is instinctive and genetically controlled. Migration must have been such a successful strategy that not-participating individuals lost the competition for survival and sufficient reproduction rate, even though migration comes at a cost and with substantial hazards. Here, three kinds of animal migration may be distinguished,

(i) *seasonal migration*, such as that of ruminants in the African savannah, following the local rainy season, or of geese and cranes (Weßling 2020) that escape the dark polar winter periodically, driven by external forcing,
(ii) *ontogenetic migration*, such as that of salmons (McCleave et al. 1984), whales or turtles which spend their lives on certain feeding grounds but return to their place of birth for the breeding period, driven by internal forcing of individual ontogenetic development, and finally,
(iii) *density migration*, such as that of swarming locusts (Dirsh 1974) that leave their habitat when it becomes overcrowded, driven by climate fluctuations and population dynamics, without return to the starting site.

There are multiple examples for regularly migrating animals, such as Monarch butterflies in Mexico, about 1800 bird species, in particular at high latitudes, or ruminants of the "Great Migration" in the tropical African Serengeti (Wiki 2026e). However, "little is known about the conditions under which migration is expected to evolve from an ancestral resident population" (Griswold et al. 2010). "We lack answers to broad questions such as what ultimate factors generally drive animal migration" (Shaw and Couzin 2013). Typically, various animals move from a "breeding" habitat to a "feeding" habitat and back.

Genetically controlled migration may evolve only if the required environmental conditions persist sufficiently longer than the time needed for establishment of related mutations in the population's gene pool by "evolutionary invasion" (Otto and Day 2007). "A species capable of persisting as residents in two separate sites is vulnerable to the invasion of a migratory genotype if there is a difference in geometric mean fitness between habitats" (Griswold et al. 2010; Fryxell and Holt 2013). Despite the quadratic ecological growth law of a sexually reproducing population, the invasion of a beneficial mutation follows a linear dynamics with exponential increase of the allele frequency in the genetic pool (Feistel 1977; Feistel and Ebeling 2011: Ch. 6.9).

As a biblical plague, swarming grasshoppers such as *Locusta migratoria* or *Schistocerca gregaria* are a particularly well investigated case of animal migration (Uvarov 1921, 1955; Dirsh 1974; Song 2004; Stige et al. 2007). Transitions from solitary to gregarious behaviour of locusts typically depend on the population density, which in turn is strongly affected by dry or wet environmental conditions. In China, "for the periods 200 B.C. to A.D. 1900 and A.D. 957-1956, it has been shown that locust outbreaks typically occurred in years reported as drought years or in years after floods" (Stige et al. 2007).

Modelling the bimodal behaviour of locusts is possible in the form of a kinetic phase transition of the 1st kind (Feistel and Feistel 2015), see Appendix D, from the solitary to the gregarious phase. Qualitative similarities of that locust transition are assumed in this paper to exist with the transition from quadrupedally climbing apes to bipedally walking *Homo*, passing a bimodal hominin stage in which both forms of locomotion coexist. Dirsh (1974) had emphasized that swarming locust *Schistocerca* is of very recent origin, possibly from the second half of the Tertiary. Continental lowlands fell dry repeatedly on a large scale, and grasslands expanded 20 Myr ago (Van Soest, 1994). Varying environmental conditions that favoured migrating locusts may similarly had also been responsible for hominin migration. Evidently, unlike locusts, in order to implement migration genetically, such conditions must had prevailed over numerous generations of apes or hominins, that is, at least through many centuries or millennia.

Appendix E: Mathematical Feedback Model for Migrating Locusts

"Between June 2019 and February 2022, a major outbreak of desert locusts began developing, threatening food supplies in East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the Indian subcontinent. The outbreak was the worst to hit Kenya in 70 years, and the worst in 25 years for Ethiopia, Somalia, and India … Previously green, nocturnal and solitary creatures become larger, develop black-and-yellow colouring, and begin to seek out other locusts, a process known as gregarization. These changes result in the formation of large locust swarms" (Wiki 2026f). Swarming locusts have been a menace to human agriculture since biblical times.

Mathematical models of kinetic phase transitions are rare in the literature of population biology (Volterra 1931; Wilson and Bossert 1973). Here, for similarities with hominin migration, a conceptual mathematical feedback model for swarming locusts is briefly described that had originally been proposed by Feistel and Feistel (2015). That approach paints a picture in which the African desert locust evolved within a similar, fluctuating spatial and temporal context as hominins. Not only that the ecological niches of the two species are well-known to mutually overlap violently, resulting in biblical conflicts, it may also be that hominins and locusts developed alternative solutions to deal with their similar environmental problems. High reproduction rates due to favourable environmental conditions may increase the reproduction rate and the local population density to supercritical values and does exert significant migration pressure on the individuals. The population may split into a resident and an emigrating part. The latter may randomly explore more or less distant new habitats to settle there, at some risk of becoming extinct, and may never return to its original place. Such a scenario of irreversible (rather than periodic) migration may similarly apply to both locusts and hominins, and even up to *Homo sapiens* when leaving Africa and successively conquering the entire globe.

As soon as the locust population density at a given site exceeds a critical value, the individual gets stressed and increases its mobility, which intensifies the stress of neighbouring individuals in a feedback loop. Such a typical scenario of the locust transition is shown in Figure 5. To study the character of the transition implied by that model, plausible mathematical relations between the parameters specified in the diagram are considered.

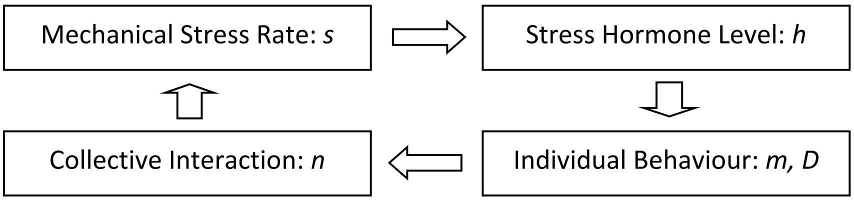

Figure 5. Schematic of a conventional feedback model assumed to produce bimodality in locusts. Of a given individual, the rate of external mechanical stress, s, drives the internal production of a stress hormone, h. Changes of that hormone level induce changes in individual behavior such as mobility, m, or coherence expressed by the sign of the diffusion constant, D, which in turn act back at the individuals in the form of mechanical collision stress generated by the local population density, n.

For the production rate of the stress hormone, h, we may assume some kind of Michaelis-Menten kinetics which reasonably constrains the production at high stress, s, in the form,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{As}{E+s} - Bh\,, \qquad \text{(D.1)}$$

where A is some unit conversion factor, E describes the saturation-stress threshold (the Michaelis-Menten constant), and B is the decay rate of the stress hormone (likewise, $1/B$ is the individual response time to external stress events).

Inserting this expression into the dynamical equation for the population density, n, introducing individual mobility, m, and the hormone threshold h_0 between diffusive (repulsive) and coherent (attractive) pair interaction, some additional arrangements result in the logistic growth rate (Wilson and Bossert, 1973)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}n}{\mathrm{d}t} = \left(\frac{Anm}{Bh_0 \left(E + nm \right)} - 1 \right) nm - Fn^2 , \tag{D.2}$$

or, in dimensionless writing,

$$\frac{1}{m} \frac{\mathrm{d}n'}{\mathrm{d}t} = f(n') \equiv -n' + \left(\frac{a}{e+n'} - 1 \right) n'^2 . \tag{D.3}$$

It is easily seen that the solitary fixpoint $n' = 0$ is always stable. The remaining two non-zero stationary solutions of eq. (D.2) are given by

$$n' = \frac{1}{2}(a-e-1) \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a-e-1)^2 - e} , \tag{D.4}$$

where $n' = nF/m$ is the dimensionless density, $a = A/(Bh_0)$ is the dimensionless stress sensitivity, and $e = EF/m^2$ is the dimensionless Michaelis-Menten constant. The two additional solutions exist if

$$|a-e-1| > 2\sqrt{e} , \tag{D.5}$$

and are positive if the stress sensitivity exceeds the critical value,

$$a > a_{\mathrm{crit}} \equiv e+1 . \tag{D.6}$$

We may conclude from Figure 6 that our simple locust model describes the locust transition as a kinetic transition of the 1st kind.

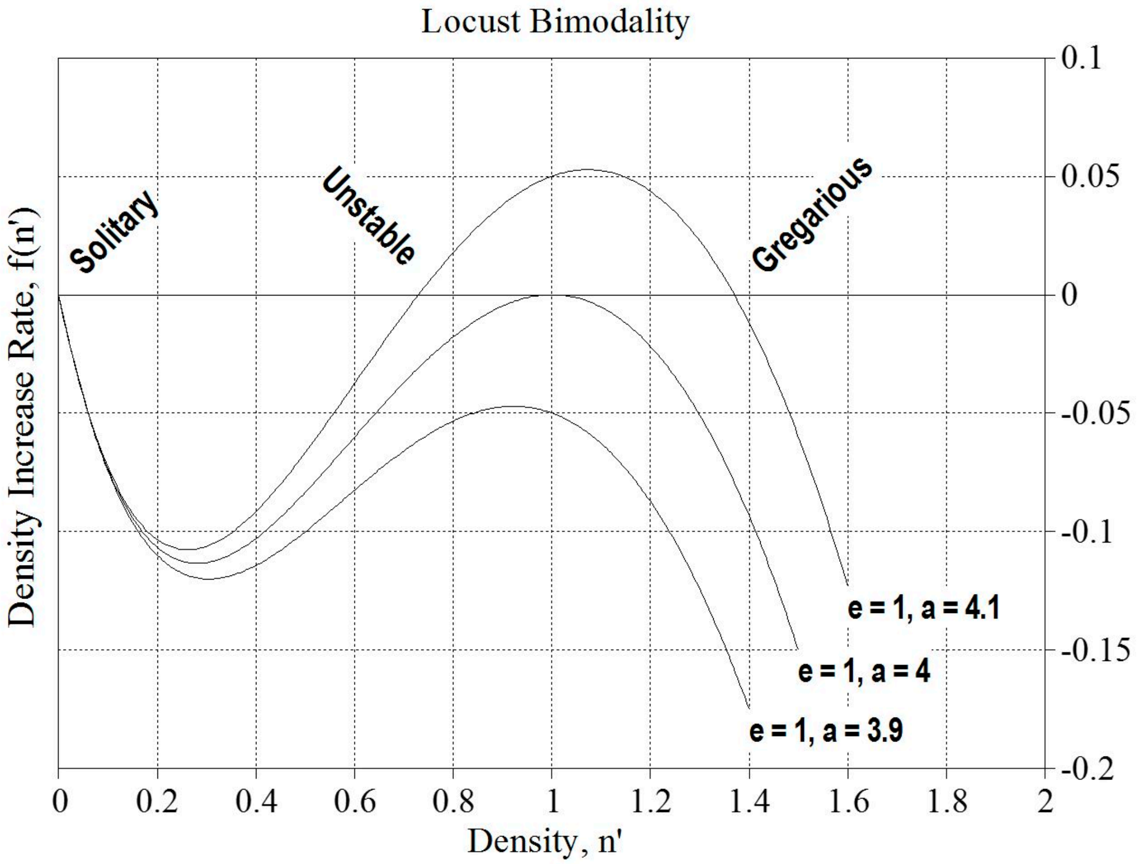

Figure 6. Shape of the function $f(n')$ given by eq. (D.3) for three examples of the control parameters, e and a. Zeros with a negative slope correspond to stable steady states, those with a positive slope to unstable ones. For subcritical stress sensitivity, a, the phase transition disappears and only the solitary state remains as a stable attractor.

Appendix F: Kinetic Phase Transitions

In population biology (Fisher 1930; Volterra 1931; Wilson and Bossert 1973), mathematical models of phase transitions are infrequently used. This is similarly so in anthropogenesis. However, such models, borrowed from classical thermodynamics (Landau and Lifschitz 1966; Stanley 1971), may provide comparative insights from other fields of science, as such applications did already in various models of nonlinear, self-organised non-equilibrium systems. Broken structural or functional symmetries, or qualitative transformations indicate the presence of phase transitions in arbitrary models.

Physical kinetic phase transitions far from thermodynamic equilibrium, or mathematical bifurcations in nonlinear systems, possess universal qualitative properties. Such transitions found in complex systems may be studied by means of simple mathematical models (Glansdorff and Prigogine 1971; Haken 1977; Prigogine and Stengers 1981; Nicolis and Prigogine 1987). “We discover this way a deep universality. It allows us to argue that the transition to complexity is very closely related to the emergence (bifurcation) of new branches of solutions as a consequence of the instability of a reference state, caused by nonlinearities and imposed external forcing of an open system” (Nicolis and Prigogine 1987: p. 110).

From its very beginning, the history of life has been a succession of symmetry-breaking transitions (Schrödinger 1944; Oparin 1963; Eigen 1971; Prigogine et al. 1972; Haken 1977; Ebeling and Feistel 1982, 1994; Margulis and Sagan 1995). In particular, the origin of life itself is a symmetry-breaking phase transition of the 2nd kind (Feistel 2023a, 2024) by which structural information of catalytic networks transformed into the first arbitrary symbols of a primordial genetic code.

According to Landau and Lifschitz (1966), involved in a transition of the 2nd kind, the two phases possess different symmetries, coincide at the transition point but cannot stably coexist elsewhere. A typical such transition is the *Hopf bifurcation* for the onset of self-sustained oscillations (Wiki 2026g). In finite-size systems, the vicinity of this sharp transition point is weakened to a transition region with amplified fluctuations (Feistel and Ebeling 1978, 1989). The morphogenetic differentiation of a homogeneous embryo nucleus into tissues and organs belongs to transitions of the 2nd kind (Hunding 1987), as well as breaking the sexual symmetry of multicellular organisms.

By contrast, such as the physical evaporation of water, the two phases of a transition of the 1st kind may possess the same symmetry and they, within a finite transition interval, may stably coexist in space with a mutual interface. That coexistence region has a broken spatial symmetry as compared to both pure single-phase regions. In spatially extended systems, the transition starts from a nucleation process (Oxtoby 1998; Kashchiev 2000; Schmelzer 2005) accompanied by strong fluctuations. While symmetry-breaking kinetic transitions of the 2nd kind far from thermodynamic equilibrium are frequently encountered in the physics of self-organisation and evolution (Haken 1977; Prigogine and Stengers 1981; Nicolis and Prigogine 1987; Feistel and Ebeling 2011; Feistel 2023b; 2024), those of the 1st kind with a two-phase transition region, as suggested here in anthropogenesis, are less often investigated.

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