

PALEONTOLOGY

Editor

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Scott# Denom Common Name/Scientific Name

Order: Family

MAN

BURUNDI

2013 August 20 (Human Ancestors)

1390a 1020fr *Homo erectus* (hunting)
 1390b 1180fr *Homo neanderthalensis* (drawing on cave wall)
 1390c 3000fr *Homo neanderthalensis* (drawing of mammoth)
 1390d 3000fr *Homo floresiensis* (hunting)
 1415 SS 7500fr *Homo neanderthalensis* (drawing on cave wall)

Primates: Hominoidea
 Primates: Hominoidea
 Primates: Hominoidea
 Primates: Hominoidea
 Primates: Hominoidea

MAMMALS

PERU

2013 October 12 (Prehistoric Animals)

1829 SS 10s Extinct rodent remains, *Canaanimys maquiensis*

Rodentia: Hystricomorpha

REPTILES

ARGENTINA

2012 April 28 (Natural Science Museum) (Set of 4)

2653 2.50p Dinosaur skeleton, *Bonatitan reigi*

Sauropodomorpha: Titanosauria

AUSTRALIA

2013 September 24 (Australia's Age of Dinosaurs)

3987 60c *Serendipaceratops arthurclarkei*
 3987a Bklt pane 4 (Sc#3987) (perf 14½×14)
 3987b 60c Same reptile (perf 14½)
 3988 60c *Timimus hermani* (perf 14½×14)
 3988a 60c Same reptile (perf 14×13½)
 3988b Bklt pane 2 (Sc#3988a)
 3988c 60c Same reptile (perf 14½)
 3989 60c *Qantassaurus intrepidus*
 3989a Bklt pane 4 (Sc#3989) (perf 14½×14)
 3989b 60c Same reptile (perf 14½)
 3990 60c *Diamantinasaurus matildae* (perf 14½×14)
 3990a 60c Same reptile (perf 14×13½)
 3990b Bklt pane 2 (Sc#3990a)
 3990c 60c Same reptile (perf 14½)
 3991 60c *Australovenator wintonensis*
 3991a Bklt pane 4 (Sc#3991) (perf 14½×14)
 3991b 60c Same reptile (perf 14½)
 3991c SS of 6 (Sc#3986b, 3987b, 3988c, 3989b, 3990c, 3991b)
 3993 60c *Diamantinasaurus matildae*
 3993a Bklt pane 10 (5ea Sc#3992–93) (s/a, die cut 11¼)
 3994 60c *Australovenator wintonensis*
 3995 60c *Serendipaceratops arthurclarkei*
 3995a Bklt pane 20 (10ea Sc#3994–95) (s/a, die cut 11¼)

Ornithischia: Ceratopsia
 Ornithischia: Ceratopsia
 Saurischia: Theropoda
 Saurischia: Theropoda
 Saurischia: Theropoda
 Ornithischia: Ornithopoda
 Ornithischia: Ornithopoda
 Sauropodomorpha: Titanosauria
 Sauropodomorpha: Titanosauria
 Sauropodomorpha: Titanosauria
 Saurischia: Theropoda
 Saurischia: Theropoda
 Sauropodomorpha: Titanosauria
 Saurischia: Theropoda
 Ornithischia: Ceratopsia

BURUNDI**2013 August 5** (Haroun Tazieff [1914-88] geologist and volcanologist)

1345a	90fr	Tazieff & Nyiragongo Volcano, Congo	
1345b	1190fr	<i>Tyrannosaurus</i> (Redoubt Volcano, Alaska)	Saurischia: Theropoda
1345c	3000fr	<i>Compsognathus</i> (Ulawun Volcano, Papua New Guinea)	Saurischia: Theropoda
1345d	3000fr	Tazieff & Mount Etna, Sicily	
1365	SS 7500fr	<i>Pteranodon</i> (Tazieff & Mount Etna)	Pterosauria: Pteranodontidae

2013 August 20 (Dinosaurs)

1389a	1020fr	<i>Tyrannosaurus rex</i>	Saurischia: Theropoda
1389b	1180fr	<i>Nasutoceratops</i>	Ornithischia: Ceratosauria
1389c	3000fr	<i>Stegosaurus</i>	Ornithischia: Stegosauria
1389d	3000fr	<i>Plateosaurus</i>	Saurischia: Sauropodomorpha
1414	SS 7500fr	<i>Dollodon</i>	Ornithischia: Ornithopoda

GUINEA-BISSAU**2013 March 25** (Prehistoric Ocean Reptiles) ([detailed record over last](#))

a	600fr	<i>Macroplata tenuiceps</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
b	600fr	<i>Rhomaleosaurus</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
c	600fr	<i>Elasmosaurus</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
d	600fr	<i>Kronosaurus</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
e	600fr	<i>Liopleurodon</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
		MS of 5 (#a–e)	
	SS 2800fr	Water Dinosaurs, <i>Macroplata tenuiceps</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
	Margin	UR: <i>Elasmosaurus</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
		Bot: <i>Elasmosaurus</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria
		LL: <i>Kronosaurus</i>	Sauropterygia: Plesiosauria

MOZAMBIQUE**2012 September 30** (Charles Darwin [1809-1882])

2661a	16m	<i>Sauropelta</i>	Ornithischia: Ankylosauria
2661b	16m	<i>Allosaurus</i>	Saurischia: Theropoda
2661c	16m	Darwin & monkey	
2661d	66m	<i>Ceratosaurus</i>	Saurischia: Theropoda
2661e	66m	Darwin & pages of <i>On the Origin of Species</i> (black denom)	
2661f	66m	Charles Darwin + microscope + finches – and around	
2661		MS of 6 stamps (Sc#2661a–f)	
	Margin	<i>Stegosaurus</i>	Ornithischia: Stegosauria
2691	SS 175m	<i>Euoplocephalus</i>	Ornithischia: Ankylosauria
	Margin	UL: <i>Pteranodon</i>	Pterosauria: Pteranodontidae
		R: <i>Plateosaurus</i>	Saurischia: Sauropoda

ST. VINCENT (Bequia)**2013 September 27** (Dinosaurs) ([Note change of year from last issue](#))

\$2.75	<i>Zhenyuanopterus</i>	Pterosauria: Boreopteridae
\$2.75	<i>Stegosaurus</i>	Ornithischia: Stegosauria
\$2.75	<i>Torosaurus</i>	Ornithischia: Ceratopsia
\$2.75	<i>Sauropelta</i>	Ornithischia: Ankylosauria
\$2.75	<i>Styracosaurus</i>	Ornithischia: Ceratopsia
\$2.75	<i>Brontosaurus</i>	Saurischia: Sauropoda
	MS of 6 (with Theropod skeletons in margin background)	
\$4.75	<i>Tyrannosaurus</i>	Saurischia: Theropoda
\$4.75	<i>Camarasaurus</i>	Saurischia: Sauropoda
	SS of 2 (designs extend into margin)	

BIRDS**PERU****2013 September 12** (Prehistoric Animals)1820 SS 10s Extinct penguin remains, *Inkayacu paracasensis* Neognathae: Sphenisciformes**AMPHIBIA****AUSTRALIA****2013 September 24** (Australia's Age of Dinosaurs)

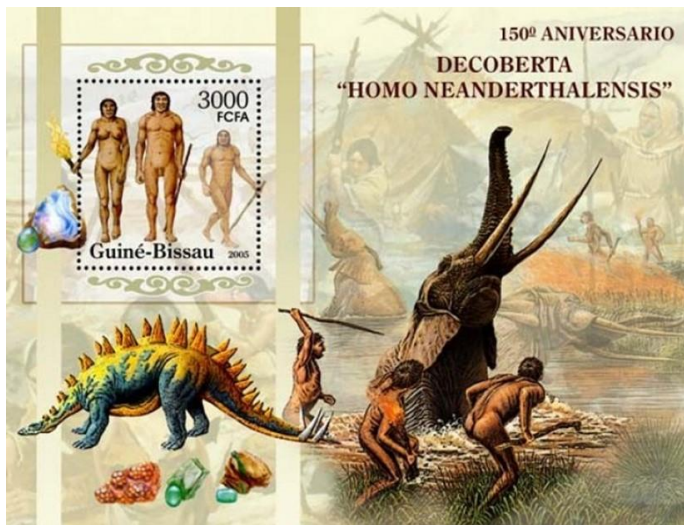
3986 60c *Koolasuchus cleelandi* Temnospondyli: Stereospondyli
 3986a Bklt pane 4 (Sc#3986) (perf 14½×14)
 3986b 60c Same amphibian (perf 14½) Temnospondyli: Stereospondyli
 3991c SS of 6 (Sc#3986b, 3987b, 3988c, 3989b, 3990c, 3991b)
 3992 60c *Koolasuchus cleelandi* Temnospondyli: Stereospondyli
 3993a Bklt pane 10 (5ea Sc#3992–93) (s/a, die cut 11¼)

NEANDERTHAL GENES

[Ed. note. This item is based on an article by Geoffrey Mohan published in The Los Angeles Times on 29 January 2014, that itself was a report on genomic studies by Sankararaman, et al., published in the journal Nature, and by Vernot and Akey published in the journal Science.]

The authors of these studies report that anatomically modern humans overlapped and mated with Neanderthals such that non-African humans inherit between one and three percent of their genomes from Neanderthal ancestors. The studies were based on specific sequences of altered DNA that both Neanderthals and several hundred modern Europeans and Asians had in common.

The studies suggest that the strongest remnant of our Neanderthal heritage appears to be related to as-yet unknown changes in skin and hair that likely proved advantageous. The interbreeding between the two species likely occurred around 50,000 years ago and may have involved as few as 300 matings. According to Joshua M. Akey, a population geneticist from the University of Washington, and author of the studies, "Collectively, there is a substantial part of the Neanderthal genome that's still floating around in the human population that's just shattered into different pieces, and everyone has slightly different parts." At least 20 percent of the Neanderthal genome is included in the genome of our European and Asian ancestors, with East Asians retaining slightly more of it, according to the study.



Homo neanderthalensis
Guinea-Bissau

The Neanderthal genome project has made large advances in the past several years in the understanding of our closest human relatives, who vanished about 28,000 years ago. Other studies have traced important immune system genes to Neanderthals and another extinct group, the Denisovans. Scientists are working to determine what other advantages or disadvantages we may have inherited from these distant relatives.

On 15 July 2005, Guinea-Bissau issued a MS of five plus five labels and a SS to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of Neanderthal remains.

The SS depicts the robust bodies of a male and female Neanderthal with a group of hunters attacking a trapped mammoth in the margin. It also includes an anachronistic image of a stegosaurus, a species that went extinct 150 million years before Neanderthals came into existence.

Reference:

<http://www.latimes.com/science/sciencenow/la-sci-sn-neanderthal-genes-20140129,0,1218853.story>