A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Massive cranium from Harbin establishes a new Middle Pleistocene human lineage in China**

1、Description

In eastern Asia, several Middle-Late Pleistocene human fossils, such as the Dali, Jinniushan, Hualongdong, and Harbin crania, evidently resemble each other and are phylogenetically closer to H. sapiens than to H. neanderthalensis or other archaic humans. The Harbin cranium is the best preserved of this group. It shows a mosaic combination of plesiomorphic and apomorphic features. Here, we suggest that the Harbin skull should be recognized as a new species of Homo.

2、Keywords

Theme：Others
Discipline：Others,Palaeoenvironment
Places：Harbin
Time：Pleistocene

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：

3.Filesize：10.0MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：50.0 | - |
| west：80.0 | - | east：130.0 |
| - | south：30.0 | - |

5、Time frame:2020-11-02 16:00:00+00:00--2021-01-28 16:00:00+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

NI Xijun . Massive cranium from Harbin establishes a new Middle Pleistocene human lineage in China. A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.1016/j.xinn.2021.1001322021

References to articles:

Ni, X., Ji, Q., Wu, W., & Shao, Q., et al. (2021). Massive cranium from Harbin establishes a new Middle Pleistocene human lineage in China. The Innovation, 2(3).

Ji, Q., Wu, W., Ji, Y., Li, Q., & Ni, X. (2021). Late Middle Pleistocene Harbin cranium represents a new Homo species. The Innovation 2(3), 100132.

7、Supporting project information

Second Tibetan Plateau Scientific Expedition Program

8、Data resource provider

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