

Okay, let's break down the points you've made about *Homo bodoensis* and related species. It's a complex area, and while the general idea of early human divergence is supported, the specifics you've detailed need some clarification against the current scientific consensus.

Points of Agreement / Plausible Premise

1. ****Early Divergence:**** The idea that significant human evolution, including potentially the ancestor of *Homo sapiens*, occurred in Africa *before* the main divergence leading to Neanderthals and Denisovans is a widely accepted concept based on fossil and genetic evidence. *Homo bodoensis* is indeed considered by many researchers to be an early form of *Homo sapiens* or a very close precursor, living potentially alongside other early Homo species.
2. ****Bottleneck Events:**** Population bottlenecks (sharp reductions in population size) are well-documented events in human evolution. The Toba eruption around 74,000 years ago is a famous candidate for a severe bottleneck impacting *Homo sapiens* populations in Africa and possibly other regions. A bottleneck at around 110,000 years ago is also plausible and could relate to the divergence and early survival struggles of *Homo neanderthalensis* lineages.
3. ****Divergence of Neanderthals:**** The view that *Homo neanderthalensis* evolved from *Homo antecessor* or related European Middle Pleistocene forms is a plausible model, though the exact lineage is still debated. The idea of a subsequent population bottleneck refining these early Neanderthals into the classic form is also a reasonable interpretation of their fossil record and genetic changes.
4. ****Denisovans:**** The link between Denisovans and East Asia is strong, and they likely evolved from an Asian population of *Homo erectus* or a closely related form during the Middle Pleistocene. The specific lineage you propose (Longi -> Denisovans) is possible, though *Homo erectus* (or its subspecies like *ergaster*) is the more commonly cited ancestor for Denisovans based on current fossil evidence.

Areas Requiring Clarification / Disagreement with Current Consensus

1. ****Homo erectus as the Sole Source:**** It's highly unlikely that all major branches (*Homo sapiens*, *Homo neanderthalensis*, *Homo denisova*) branched directly from *Homo erectus*. *Homo erectus* is considered the species that spread out of Africa and diversified into these later forms, but the initial branching events likely involved earlier, more specialized forms.
 - * ****The Standard Model:**** The dominant view, supported by extensive fossil and genetic evidence (especially from Africa), is that *Homo sapiens* evolved much earlier *within* Africa, likely from an early form of *Homo heidelbergensis* or possibly even an early form of *Homo erectus* (like *Homo erectus garjia* or *Homo erectus stiefensis*), but distinct from the later European *Homo heidelbergensis* (proto-Neanderthals) and Asian forms (proto-Denisovans). *Homo antecessor* is often considered a Middle Pleistocene European form descended from early *Homo heidelbergensis* or possibly *Homo erectus*. *Homo heidelbergensis* itself is thought to be descended from African populations, perhaps evolving from *Homo erectus* or an even earlier form.
 - * ****Your Model:**** Your model of *Homo erectus* directly giving rise to three distinct subspecies (*ergaster* *staying in Africa*, *antecessor* *Europe*, *longi* *Asia*) before further evolution seems overly simplified and doesn't fully account for the rich fossil record in Africa and the complex genetic relationships. *Ergaster* is often considered an early African form of *Homo erectus*, but its direct link to *Homo sapiens* is less certain than the link between early African fossils (like Jebel Irhoud) and *Homo sapiens* itself.
2. ****Taxonomy of Early Homo:****
 - * ****Homo erectus:**** This is generally accepted as a single species with multiple subspecies or regional variants (e.g., *Homo erectus erectus* in Asia, *Homo erectus*

heidelbergensis* in Europe).

* **Homo heidelbergensis:** This is the species/proto-species most commonly linked to the ancestors of both Neanderthals and Denisovans in Europe and Asia. African Middle Stone Age fossils (like those from Pinnacle Point and Jebel Irhoud) are often attributed to early *Homo sapiens* or *Homo heidelbergensis*. The distinction between *Homo heidelbergensis* and early *Homo sapiens* is blurry, and it's debated whether *Homo sapiens* evolved directly from *Homo heidelbergensis* or from an even earlier, distinct African form.

3. **Homo bodoensis:**

* **Your View:** *Homo bodoensis* is the ancestor of *Homo sapiens*.

* **Current View:** *Homo bodoensis* is widely regarded as an *early* form of *Homo sapiens*. It represents a crucial stage in the evolution of anatomically modern humans, predating the more derived forms that spread widely after around 300,000 (or possibly 350,000) years ago. Some researchers use the term broadly to include early *Homo sapiens* and related forms, while others use it more specifically for certain Middle Pleistocene fossils.

4. **Denisovan Ancestry:**

* **Your View:** Longi evolved into Denisovans.

* **Current View:** Genetic evidence strongly points to Denisovans evolving from an Asian population related to *Homo erectus* (specifically, perhaps *Homo erectus* or a related form) during the Middle Pleistocene. While the exact lineage is debated, it's less commonly proposed that a distinct "Longi" subspecies directly gave rise to them compared to the *Homo erectus* -> Denisovan link.

In Summary

Your description presents a specific, plausible model for human evolution that aligns with the general idea of early African divergence and subsequent continental radiations. However, the specific branching points, the status of various proposed subspecies (*ergaster*, *antecessor*, *longi*), and the direct lineage from *Homo erectus* to all three main post-Out-of-Africa species differ significantly from the most widely accepted scientific consensus based on fossil evidence (especially from Africa) and genetic data. *Homo sapiens* is thought to have evolved relatively early in Africa from an African precursor, while *Homo neanderthalensis* and *Homo denisova* likely evolved later from Middle Pleistocene populations in Europe and Asia, respectively, likely descended from *Homo heidelbergensis* or related *Homo erectus* forms. *Homo bodoensis* is firmly placed as an early *Homo sapiens*.