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Proving that Dinosaurs are Distant Ancestors of Humans – The East Asian Locus of Evolution that disproves definitively the "Out of Africa" Theory

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Abstract

The study of evolution is clad with vivid debates and each new fossil brought back from ground studies can start a debate, with the ever-existing risk of creative artists looking for celebrity and building dangerously resembling creatures out of thin air. There nevertheless is a very significant, and simple, way, to demonstrate that the parentry of humans is not to be found in the mice of the Jurassic that are presented to be the founding mammals in the mainstream theory but that big dinosaurs that escaped the -65 MY disasters slowly evolved into standing mammals and that our genes are more related to these mammals. Existing literature from PNAS and Science is brought together with the analysis of the author to prove the point.

Keywords: Parasaurolophus; Theropitecus; Parentry; Nemegtosaurus; Dinosaurs; Creatures

Introduction

A 2008 study argued that human hair had parentry in reptilian genes [1] and our "reptilian brain" a well discussed concept in psychology and psychiatry.

The first argument that has to be laid relates to the main point of impact of the asteroid that shaped the -65 MY transition – the Yucatan. The secondary event usually associated to it, a rise of a magma plume propping up traps formation, may or may not have happened. The Deccan traps are the product of the natural fermionic condensation of fission products in the framework demonstrated in Pirot F [2] (they are to India what Corsica is to Italy, for instance) and the physics of lateral shockwave predict that eruptions would have happened mostly along the Pacific fire belt from the Andes to the Rockies[1], and the formation of the Canary hotspot has to be related to the asteroid push and lateral rebound effect after eating of matter by the central black hole that is the source of the gravity and its re-eruption on a side, after some very slow spinning in it[2] - with a typical 3 million years time for the plume to rise. The areas of East Asia, South East Asia and Australia were obviously the farthest away from the main mass effect of the asteroid impact and escaped as well the heat up from the release of lava in the Canary archipelago, and it is there that all the signs of a transition from dinosaurs (not feathered) to mammals are visible. It is argued that, from dinosaurs, we inherited the standing position with a strong inequality between legs and arms, in particular.

1 There are craters around the Yucatan peninsula, cenotles, that are unrelated to that, they are explained by cosmic fireballs that impacted and destroyed the Maya civilization – [3]

2 Matter moves extremely slowly while merging into actinides and superactinides as it is compressed at gigantic pressures in black holes and neutrons, when they manage to move in black holes, obey to the same rule which is why whereas fissile atoms are generated in ratios identical to fertile atoms in black holes, since their eruptions are powered by supercriticities from these very slow neutrons, the erupted matter presents the isotopic ratios that we know.

Key Arguments

The platypus is the most blatant "transition animal" living today that allows the demonstration of a genealogic link with humans. This egg-laying mammal presents the ability to produce venom like reptilians and its flat beak resembles the Parasaurolophus beak in its width and curvature. The kangaroo also inherited the standing position in a way that imitates strongly, for instance, the parasaurolophus.

In Central Asia and Mongolia, the findings of the Nemegtosaurus in the Nemegt Basin show parentry with aurochs, based on the skull, and suggest a farther relation with oreodonts. The skull's eyes (in the model presented in the Polish Academy of Sciences Evolution Museum) are below two circular areas that obviously were fitted with horns that were perhaps renewed each year, as in deers today. The prominence of the jaws suggests a link with Theropithecus gelada.



Figure 1: Parasaurolophus beak remain incrusted in the crystallized magmatic rock. Picture taken in Valbonne, from local supply of rocks.

The findings, in the same area of Valbonne where many other dinosaur skulls were also identified earlier (see [4]), through volcanically crystallized skulls fallen down as pumice stone and other magmatic bombs, of a Parasaurolophus skull with its beak obvious and black scale remain (with heavy quartzification – first picture a scale remain from its beak, second picture full head view) and of a Theropitecus Gelada skull confirms that these animals appreciated similar weather conditions. The differences in density of the rocks suggest a datation involving the end of the Cretacean for the Parasaurolophus (who died on the sea shore and was brought into subduction, with massive crystallization, some clams are kept along) and between -12 to -10 million years for the Theropitecus skull. All rocks were collected by innocent hands through the building process of the property.



Figure 2: The same crystallized Parasaurolophus, as seen from above.

The first picture was taken on the bottom side of this fossil, looking in front of the beak (upward from the low side of this second picture), a beak remain incrusted in the magma-flesh mix is obvious in its center (black lineated and curvated shard). Quartzification is most acute on the rear on the brain area. The two eyes are obvious.



Figure 3: Theropitecus Gelada skull also molded in magma, from the same rock supply as above, estimated to be 10 to 12 MY old.

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Theropitecus Gelada live also in India and this demonstrate again that they are obviously the real first significant ape ancestor of humankind – in Pirot F [3] was demonstrated the quality of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist astrology vs. Western beliefs – Hindu and Buddhist understandings of cosmology originate obviously from well before *modern* humans, transmitted from animal to animal, in our genealogy, from these very old times. There also are cultural signs that likewise demonstrate the percolation of knowledge, expressing ancient gnosis of this heritage. The dragon cult in China may be seen as expressing the feeling of a link of parentry of some dinosaurs, especially since humans traditionally make it walk. Charonosaurus, a large hadrosaurid similar to the Parasaurolophus, lived in Mongolia and the general shape of the Mongol horseman with its conical hat resonates with this dinosaur in a surprising way. Horses obviously descended from hadrosaurids of that area that survived the mass destruction from the Yucatan asteroid and the Canary hot spot. In Australia, with the high average natural radioactivity, evolution happened in random rapid yet rapidly stopped ways due to the lack of wealth in nutriments,[3] the beak of the koala also shows conservation of traits obvious in many herbivore dinosaurs (Psittacosaurus and Matheronodon for instance).

More Points of Matter to Support the Affirmation

Other cultural features also demonstrate the pre-existence of a subconscious. The rumour of « Reptilians » for instance that circulates on social networks (in a nevrotic way), and the habit of the *duckface* (where the Parasaurolophus ancestry unconsciently resurfaces) are all signs that we have a reptile part in our genome. This also is vivid in the changes that the human retina can undergo. Nyctalopy is a property of e.g. hunter sauroids, theropods for instance, also found in humans, it was noted the "convergence between dinosaurs and mammals" [5] but this is explained obviously by the direct lineage. In the parentry of humans, behind the Nemegtosaurus and its prognatism that can be related to the Theropitecus, the Pachycephalosaurus and its "big brain" also have to be included. A side cut of the Pachycephalosaurus skull after the front part of the mouth was separated in magmatism, displayed in *Paleontology vs. Archaeology in the French Riviera* [4] shows the latent similarities with the human skull, in a way that surprised the author when the fossil was first identified so much that it seemed an actual human skull. But Citipati (osmolskae… above in the author's property fossilized in times similar to other end of Cretaceous fossils found in Valbonne) also presents with its round skull and small beak many characteristics of human skulls. It is also most likely that the "deformed skulls" in cultures of Central Asia in the end of the Antiquity and early Middle Ages (in Alanic and Huns in particular) are simply a result of this particular descent that, it is suggested, does not include Theropitecus Gelada. It was not a custom involving even torture of children with bands but a peculiarity of their genes. The slight greenish shades in Macaca fuscata, in Japan suggests feather inheritance from oviraptorosauria and their smaller mouths – the hair structure with its polyphony of shades is distinctively feather-like, unlike brown Theropitecus Gelada for instance, and the quasi-permanent stay in hot sources (in spite of the red shade of the face that indicates overheating in these long baths) suggests difficulties in homeothermism that confirm the distinct dinosauria lineage of these Macaca. Ainus choosing the raising and sacrifice of a bear are an indication that this particular group has a different lineage and obviously bears are part of it, remembered through this religious ritual. Likewise for the low prognatism of Japanese peoples. Altogether with the fine jaws of e.g. Citipati dinosaurs, this explains the key features of the fine skulls of East Asian peoples.



Figure 4: Citipati Osmolskae skull molten down and crystallized in magma, same rock supply.

Beavers of Canada are also suggested to be extremely ancient animals. Survival from the heat and fallout of the asteroid event and volcano eruption(s) was ensured by the custom of lying in water. They present features similar to many dinosaurs. Dogs also have an ancestry in oreodonts

3 Compare with the study provided by Jared Diamond in "Collapse, how societies choose to fail or survive" - the simple importation of Andean sweet potatoes in New Guinea strongly increased agricultural yields - and also in Germs, Guns and Steel, the fates of human societies, by the same author, on actual technology loss (weapons) in Aboriginal Australia. The intrinsic relation between lack of autonomous sources of proteins and cannibal uses in e.g. New Guinea also has to be underlined (likewise for periods of revolutionary agitation that destroy the agricultural system - for instance in France during the 1789-99 period, in Ukraine during the Holodomor and in China during the Great Leap Forward).

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that indirectly shares some features with the nemegtosaurus, explaining the strong cultural link between dogs and humans.

There also is a direct lineage between Styracosaurus dinosaurs and the modern deer - the horns have simply branched in a slightly more complex pattern but Styracosaurus genome is at the basis of the modern deer.

There is certainly more to be found. Comments on this are allowed and encouraged.

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