

collagens of human and cow. In the first run, on May 10, 1988, the only albumin reactions greater than nonspecific binding were human (1.4%), chimp (1.6%), bison (0.7%) and elk (0.6%). I would consider a reaction of 3% or greater to be significant. Reactions with trout albumin and human collagen were zero. I repeated the test for human and chimp albumin on June 8 and this time got only 0.4% on each, which is definitely not significant.

I concluded that this specimen is probably too old to give us significant species-specific reactions.

(See appendage W).

In retrospect we would have been better advised to take the small extraction of fossil material from the enamel structure of the fossil tooth rather than near the more porous cavity area. A more definitive reaction could possibly be measured.

It is of interest to note that the combined reaction of human (1.4%) and chimp (1.6%) is exactly 3% for primate, the margin of significance dictated by Dr. Lowenstein. The June 8 test is of interest, since the first test uses up large amounts of the original reactable material.

Human finger

This research is in possession of a distinctive fossil finger found in Cretaceous limestone context in the Paluxy River area. The limestone finger appears to be totally replaced from organic structure to natural minerals.

Photo page 335 displays the obvious human structure of the fossil, including the middle joint profile. Even the finger nail and cuticle are identifiable.

Photo page 336 compares the fossil with modern bone structure as shown in x-ray. The lower x-ray shows the widening of the internal structure at the middle and distal joints, as would be expected in a human finger.

Photo page 337 shows the fossil to be 7cm in length. The fossil was sectioned and exposed distinctive internal detail corresponding to bone shaft, bone marrow, surface epidermia, and upper and lower flesh proportions. The concluding page in