



Teeth Evolution



Presented by:
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The beginning: plastic teeth

- For herbivores
- Weak
- Not durable

Species include:

1. *Munus alba*
2. *Murus griseo*
3. *Archimagirus luteus*

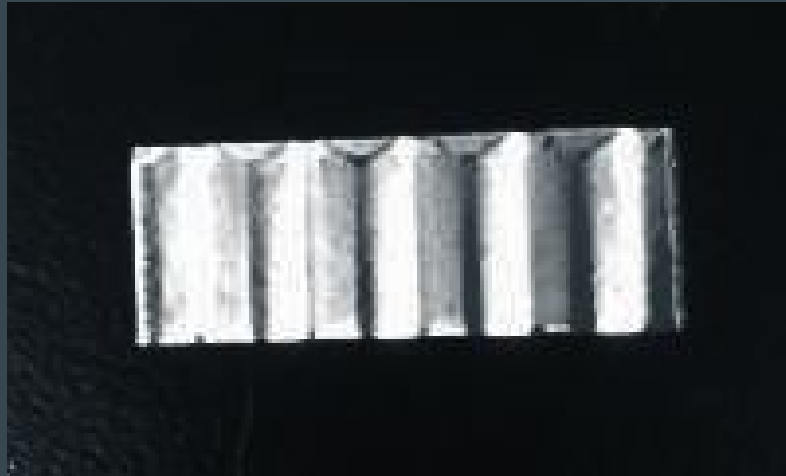


First steps into metal

- Plants developed bark
- Needed stronger teeth to grate it down

Species include:

1. *Conrugis pars*

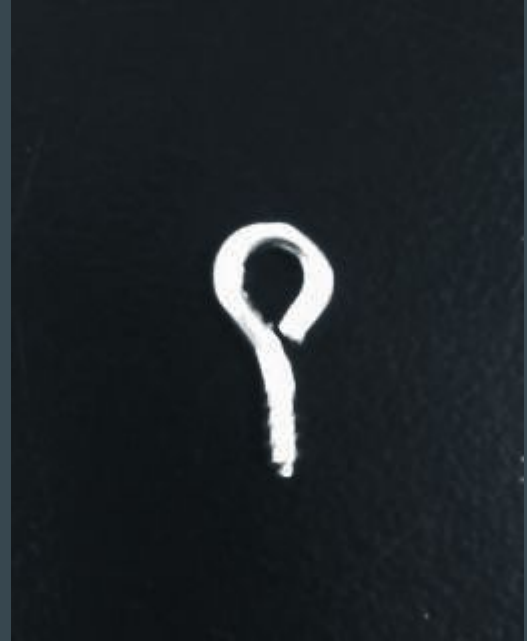


Sap-getter

- Protrusion to bore into tree
- Flat surface with separated, sharp edge
- To grind up other plant matter

Species include:

1. *Intermissum habes*



Separated edge grinders

- Uplifted edge used to cut up what can't be ground

Species include:

1. *Intemissum medulla*



Flat grinders

- Some climates had softer plants
- Sharp edge not needed
- Enough plants for some herbivores to become megafauna
- Some needed shock absorption

Species include:

1. Lava magna
2. Lava procedo
3. Lava flexilus
4. Lava cavas



Grinders with protrusions

- Protrusions for breaking through shelled nuts

Species include:

1. Lava alas



Thicker teeth

- Used in deserts, to break through thicker plant layers
- Some could store water

Species include:

1. *Hexagonum transcendi*
2. *Hexagonum mediocris*
3. *Hexagonum altum*



Burrowing teeth

- Became omnivores
- Used to pierce the ground and find bugs
- Some longer for more piercing

Species include:

1. *Circum odiosis*
2. *Circum aurum*
3. *Gladii habentes*
4. *Gladii inenormis*

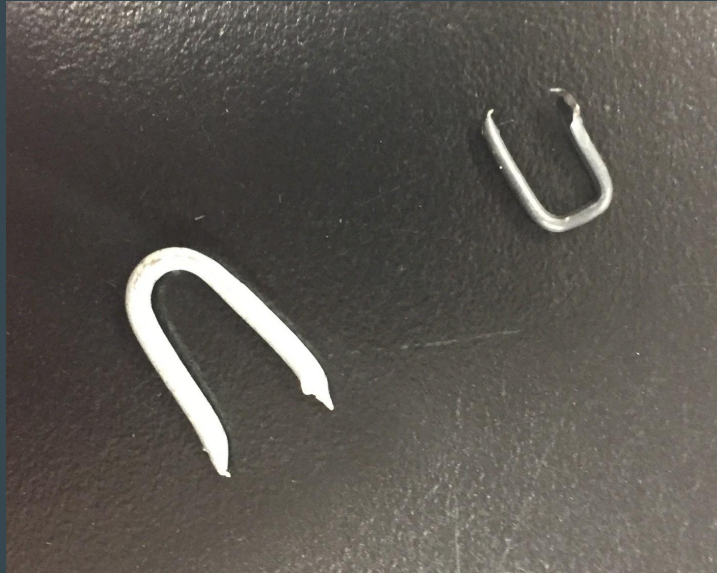


The first carnivores

- Enough herbivores for a viable food source
- Two-pointed teeth to break the skin
- Inaccurate, and likely to fall out

Species include:

1. *Fixo nigrum*
2. *Fixo argentum*



Single points

- Small point, with large roots
- Roots not necessary in this size

Species include:

1. *Aggresus canus*
2. *Aggresus lucidum*



Longer teeth

- Teeth became longer
- Got less roots
- Different colors for different environments

Species include:

1. *Clavus minima*
2. *Clavus aes*
3. *Clavus pretiosum*
4. *Clavus parvus*
5. *Clavus sordidum*
6. *Clavus vibrante*



Hooked teeth

- Teeth that bent backwards
- Had better grip on prey
- Needed larger roots
- Good at tearing flesh chunks

Species include:

1. *Clavus obstipus*

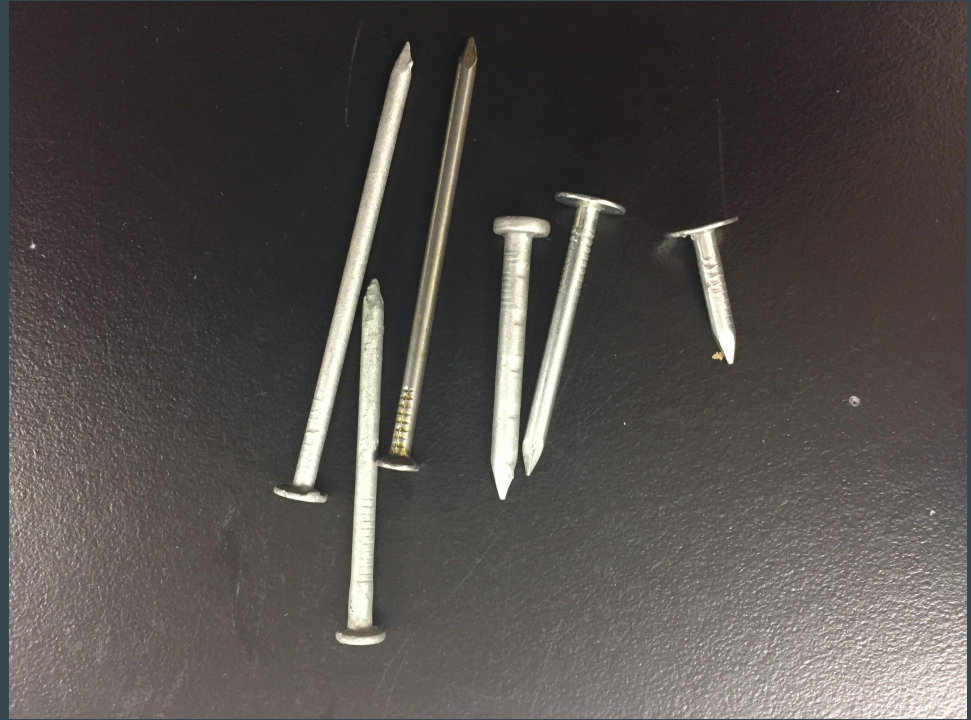


Larger teeth

- Thicker, longer teeth
- For larger prey
- Needed large roots

Species include:

1. *Clavus scabra*
2. *Clavus cotidianus*
3. *Clavus crassus*
4. *Clavus caput*



Efficient eating

- If predators couldn't eat fast, food would be stolen
- Developed teeth with inlaid grooves
- Allowed faster eating

Species include:

1. *Mixa acuta*



Rounded roots, outer grooves

- Developed outer grooves to be even faster
- Used rounded roots to secure teeth
- Teeth could fall out easily
- Some became megafauna
- Some developed for better initial piercing

Species include:

1. *Rotundum hyacinthum*
2. *Rotundum deformem*
3. *Rotundum immamenque*
4. *Rotundum praefigo*



Triangular roots

- Rounded roots didn't work so well
- Triangular roots held better
- But golden hue could alert prey
 - Gradually evolved different colors

Species include:

1. *Planus auratus*
2. *Planus fortitudo*
3. *Planus stultus*
4. *Planus atilis*



End grooves only

- If the grooved teeth went in too far, they could get stuck
- Evolved to have outer grooves only on the end
- Still efficient at eating, gets stuck less
- Some became darker to be less spottable in the night

Species include:

1. *Planus brevis*
2. *Planus longus*
3. *Planus noctus*



Hooked roots

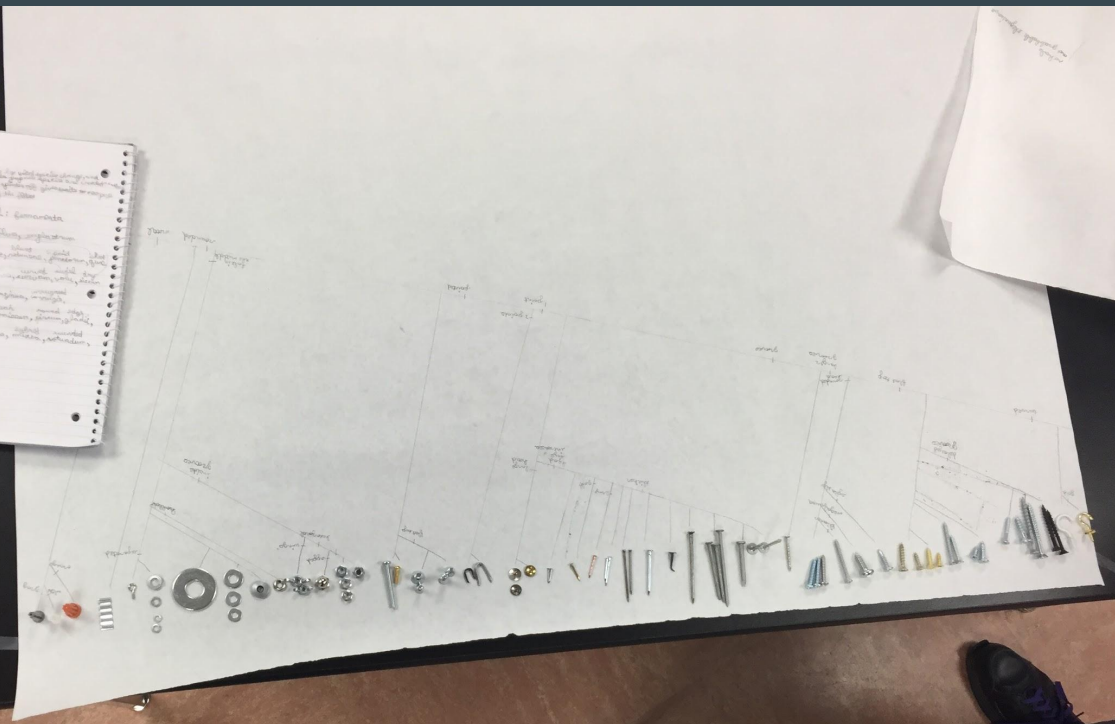
- There were too many predators
 - Prey became scarce
- Some predators became smaller
 - Needed less food
- But, mouths too small too have huge teeth
- Developed teeth with special roots
- Could lie flat against roof of mouth, then swivel into bite position



Species include:

1. *Quaestio niveus*
2. *Quaestio finis*

Handwritten notes on a spiral notebook, likely detailing a technical drawing or assembly process. The text is dense and appears to be a list of specifications or instructions.



The end

It is upon us all

That's all Folks!