Best of Last Week: New human species, nuclear batteries, stress-induced gray hair

June 28 2021, by Bob Yirka



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It was a good week for paleontological research as a team of Heriot-Watt University researchers from the Lyell Center in Edinburgh announced a surprise fossil discovery made in Tanzania—<u>ancient animal tracks from</u> an unknown cloven-hoofed mammal dated back almost 2 million years. Also, three teams studying an ancient human-like skull housed at Hebei GEO University's Geoscience Museum announced that it represented <u>a</u> <u>newly discovered human species</u>—the skull, from what has been described as "the dragon man," may represent one of modern human's closest relatives. And an international team of researchers found via a geochemical study that <u>the cause of the end-Permian mass extinction</u> <u>event was aerosolized nickel-rich particles ejected by a volcanic eruption</u>

In technology news, a small team of researchers affiliated with several institutions in the U.S. suggested that a new paradigm for nuclear power may be on the way, explaining why <u>"nuclear batteries" offer a new</u> approach to carbon-free energy. And a team with members from Nokia Bell Labs, the Georgia Institute of Technology and Heriot-Watt University reported <u>a backscatter breakthrough that runs near-zero-power IoT communicators at 5G speeds everywhere</u>. Also, a team of engineers at computer security company Eclypsium, Inc. <u>found</u> vulnerabilities in Dell BIOSConnect features within Dell SupportAssist. And a combined team from Hanyang University and Sungkyunkwan University, both in South Korea, announced that they had created <u>an</u> artificial tactile skin that mimics the human tactile recognition processes.

In other news, John Evans, co-director of the Institute for Practical Ethics at the University of California, San Diego, argued in an essay published in *PNAS* that <u>advances in CRISPR mean that the era of germline gene editing has arrived</u>. Also, an international team of astronomers wondered whether <u>dark matter is real, if physicists are misunderstanding gravity</u>.

And finally, if you have experienced premature graying of your hair, you may want to check out the results of a study conducted by a team at Columbia University's Vagelos College of Physicians and

Surgeons—they found that <u>stress can turn a person's hair gray, and that it</u> <u>is reversible</u>.

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Citation: Best of Last Week: New human species, nuclear batteries, stress-induced gray hair (2021, June 28) retrieved 3 July 2025 from <u>https://sciencex.com/news/2021-06-week-human-species-nuclear-batteries.html</u>

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