Chapter 1

The Hiranyagarbha - Isoprenoid - Porphyrion Complex Droplet Organism - Parthenogenesis and Reptilian Gene Expression - Evolution of Universe, Mind and Homo Neanderthalis

Somatic parthenogenesis occurs due to transformation of the somatic cell to pluripotent stem cell which can develop to parthenogenetic embryos. This results from hybridisation between two different species homo neanderthalis and homo sapiens. This interspecies hybridisation produces intragenomic conflict and parthenogenesis. Parthenogenesis can be induced by stress of climate change and by endosymbiotic archaea and RNA viroids. The intragenomic conflict consequent to interspecies hybridisation results in upregulation of the tryptophan catabolic pathways produces increased amounts of kynurenine, immunosuppression and immune escape of the parthenogenetic embryos. The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict results in reptilian gene expression and digoxin synthesis. The digoxin produced by endosymbiotic archaea results in upregulated tryptophan transport and catabolism over tyrosine. The increased kynurenine catabolism in Neanderthals results in immune escape and endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The endosymbiotic archaeal growth results in neanderthalisation of the species. The neanderthalisation of the species and interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict results in porphyrias and increased porphyrion mediated low level EMF perception, cortical atrophy and cerebellar dominance. This produces a cerebellar cognitive affective disorder with autistic features, impulsivity, aggressiveness, power lust, increased sexual desire, alternate sexuality, criminality, cannibalistic features and anarchic social mores. The Neanderthal species owing to endosymbiotic archaeal growth and stem cell transformation had an asexual mode of reproduction with parthenogenesis. This results in female dominance, Amazonian syndrome, a culture of male eunuchs and matriarchy. The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict results in a SLOS phenotype with decreased cholesterol synthesis. This produces decreased sex hormone synthesis resulting in asexuality and alternate sexuality. The Neanderthals were matriarchal and worship the mother Goddess. The

reptilian gene expression and SLOS phenotype results in generation of serpentine features. The genes for the primitive reptilian brain complex get expressed with aggression, violence, impulsivity, cannibalism, anarchy, immorality, lust for power and dominance. The SLOS phenotype results in development of primitive features like the development of tail or cauda, cleft chin, prominent thin long teeth and canines, freckles, scales in the skin and syndactly or webbing. The digoxin synthesis and decreased tyrosine transport results in reduced dopamine and melanin synthesis contributing to a tribe of anarchic white Gods. The reptilian gene expression and digoxin synthesis leads to sympathetic hyperactivity and ability to regulate the body temperature in alignment with environmental temperature producing cold bloodedness. The archaea induced fructolysis and fructosemia owing to induction of aldose reductase results in increased lipid and mucopolysaccharide synthesis and hibernation syndrome contributing to obesity and increased subcutaneous fat like reptiles. The evolution of cervical rib, the widow's peak in the eye brows and prominent second toe in the feet is due to increase of recessive traits consequent to inbreeding. The inbreeding results from the autistic phenotype and reduced social contact and social withdrawal. This autistic phenotype with the inbreeding and parthenogenesis leads to decreased genetic diversity and extinction of Neanderthals. The Neanderthals have increased subcutaneous fat, scaly skin which is partly due to albinism and UV exposure as well as due to cholesterol synthetic defect, increased salt secreting eccrine sweat glands and dominant tryptophan pathway and serotonin synthesis producing pineal gland or third eye. The increased tryptophan catabolism produces an epidemic oshtoran syndrome. The neanderthalisation produces an epidemic anarchic syndrome. The neanderthalisation also produces the syndrome of male eunuch and matrilineality. The Neanderthals were mostly parthenogenetic. The cerebellar cognitive affective disorder and actinidic archaeal magnetite and porphyrion

induced quantal perception resulted in equality and universality. The primitive Neanderthal tribes are represented by the Saxons, Sakas, Basque, Etruscans, Dravidian races, the Celts and Berbers. The most dominant Neanderthal tribe is the Anglo-Saxons which created an equal society with a universal culture which is American, a universal language which is English, an universal monetary system represented by the dollar and the unification of all ethnicity in the American dream of tolerance and inclusiveness. The Neanderthals had serpentine features and Neanderthal cultures all over the world is represented by serpent worships as seen in Sumeria, the Dravidians of South India, Thoth of Egypt and in Mexico. The Naga tribes and Naga lore of South India represents the Neanderthal culture. The modern version of serpent worship is seen in the symbol of medical profession, the representation of the dollar and in free masonry. Free masonry of the Anglo-Saxons incorporates all religions and is the first universal religion and is neanderthalic. The neanderthalic populations were represented by particular blood groups, the universal donor O Rh -ve and AB Rh -ve, the universal receiver.

The aquatic ape evolved from bonobo monkeys into homo neanderthalis in the brackish back waters of the peninsular India. The Neanderthals evolved by archaeal endosymbiosis. The archaea can oxidize cholesterol and ammonia for its energetics. The archaea evolved in hydrothermal vents in the ocean and ammonia was formed from nitrogen with iron sulphide as catalyst. Liquid ammonia can replace water as the solvent of life. Amidation can generate amides which can form polypeptides. Liquid ammonia can replace water in DNA and RNA. The primitive archaea obtained energy by ammonia oxidation. The origin of life in other planets and galaxies would have also used ammonia as a solvent. The initial primitive organism would have been an isoprenoid organism. Acetyl CoA can form on actinidic surfaces by abiogenetic mechanisms and generate isoprenoidal compounds like cholesterol and

ubiquinone. Cholesterol oxidation using actinide catalyst can generate pyruvate consequent to ring oxidation. The pyruvate by transamination can generate glutamate which can be dehydrogenated to produce ammonia. Ammonia oxidation can subserve archaeal energetics. Ammonia can combine with carbon dioxide to generate urea which serves as a storage form of ammonia. Urea synthesis has been demonstrated in the Neanderthal brain and to some extent in homo sapien brain and is related to neurodegenerative disorders. The saltiness of blood points to an origin of life in water especially brackish water of backwaters. The brackish waters of lakes communicating with sea can generate organic molecules. The lakes adjacent to volcanoes can generate wet-dry cycles which can lead to abiogenesis. Brackish lakes adjacent to volcanoes can be seen in the ancient Lemurian continent in the Indian ocean of which peninsular India is a part of. The most primitive protocell would have been a droplet capable of division and replication. This forms the basis of the membrane first theory of origin of life. Lipid droplets formed of isoprenoids would have been the primitive protocell or isoprenoid organism. The incorporation of ubiquinone would have permitted a primitive electron transport chain and ATP synthesis. Lipid droplets are primitive cellular organelle seen in human cells. Lipid droplets are composed of a core of cholesterol and triacylglycerol and surrounded by a phospholipid monolayer. The different phospholipids in the lipid droplet are phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl ethanolamine and phosphatidyl inositol. The surface of the lipid droplet is decorated with proteins regulating lipid metabolism. Lipid droplet proteins are called perilipin 1-5. Proteins like caveolins and ancient ubiquitous protein 1 AUP 1 are associated with lipid droplets. The lipid droplet serves as a loci for the formation of a new droplet and can multiply by fission. Thus lipid droplet organelle is capable of self-replication. Cell arises as a symbiotic system with the mitochondria being a rickettsia, the cytoskeleton being a spirochaete, the cell envelope an archaea, the

peroxisome an acinetobacter aceti and the nucleus a pox virus. The isoprenoid organism would have been the original primitive protoarchaea. The cholesterol would have been oxidized to produce pyruvate and ammonia. Ammonia oxidation would have subserved the lipid droplet archaea energetics. The ubiquinone would have served the purpose of a primitive electron transport chain.

The lipid droplet organelle can interact with lysosomes, mitochondria, nucleus and endoplasmic reticulum. The lipid droplet is formed of neutral lipids, triglycerides and steryl esters in the endoplasmic reticulum. The lipid droplet is a cell organelle. The lipid droplets also contain proteins and are storage vesicles preventing them from degradation. The lipid droplets can interact with porphyrions as demonstrated by farnesylation of heme. The porphyrion can get incorporated into the lipid droplet by isoprenylation. The porphyrion can have an electron transport chain function. The porphyrion can serve as a template for the formation of RNA and DNA. Thus lipid droplet porphyrion complexes would have served as an efficient protocell which evolved into eukaryotes, prokaryotes and archaea. The lipid droplets are taken up by bacteria like Chlamydia forming bacterial inclusions. The lipid droplet porphyrion complexes can also lead onto evolution of RNA and DNA viruses. The lipid droplets serve as a cell organelle for viral replication as demonstrated by HCV virus. The lipid droplet organelle serves as a platform for virion assembly of several viruses including HCV virus and dengue virus. The lipid droplet would have been the initial primitive lipid droplet archaea which after complexion with porphyrions would have generated RNA and DNA sequences as well as polypeptides forming more complex archaea. The lipid droplet porphyrion complexes would serve the purpose of abiogenetic archaeal replication with porphyrions serving as template. The lipid droplet porphyrion complexes serve the purpose of generating new RNA and DNA viruses which can get integrated into human genome or stored in lipid droplet organelle. The lipid droplet

organelle serves the purpose of viral replication and spread by acting as a platform for this purpose. Lipid droplets are involved in the assembly of viral capsids. The lipid droplet can also serve as a platform for assembly of archaea and bacteria like chalamydia. The lipid droplet can interact with the mitochondria producing induction of uncoupling proteins (UCP) and uncoupling of the electron transport chain. Fatty acids can stimulate UCP proteins. This has been demonstrated in the brown fat mitochondria. The lipid droplet contains fatty acids, ubiquinone which can uncouple oxidative phosphorylation and modulate mitochondrial function. The lipid droplet induction of UCP proteins inhibit mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation and activate glycolysis producing the Warburg phenotype. The lipid droplet gets associated with mitochondria and protects it from autophagy and mitophagy. Lipid droplets protect the mitochondria from damage by aggregating around them. There is an association between lipid droplet and mitochondria and the junction between lipid droplet and mitochondria is important for beta oxidation of fatty acids. The lipid droplet also is associated with the peroxisome modulating cholesterol and fatty acid synthesis. The lipid droplet activation of AMPK inhibits cholesterol and fatty acid synthesis. Lipid droplets contain diacyl glycerol (DAG), fatty acyl CoA and ceramide. They can produce insulin resistance. Lipid droplets are associated with fatty acyl CoA synthase, stearyl CoA desaturase and SREBP. Lipid droplets are dominant in stem cells, cancer cells and germ cells and induce their formation. Lipid droplets are seen in cancer cells and lead to refractory cancers as well as chemotherapy resistance. The lipid droplets are associated with histone proteins. Histone proteins when combine with DNA makes it toxic. The lipid droplets store the histone proteins and release them when required for chromatin formation. The lipid droplets are thus involved in histone acetylation and deacetylation by HDAC and HAT enzymes. Lipid droplets thus regulate gene expression. Lipid droplets are seen

in associated with nucleus and nucleolus. Lipid droplets are seen as a platform for protein binding and degradation. Lipid droplets are involved in membrane trafficking, vesicular docking, endocytosis and exocytosis. The lipid droplets are associated with endoplasmic reticulum. There are bridges between the endoplasmic reticulum and lipid droplet which allows transport of proteins between these two organelle. They are involved in response to ER stress and ER assisted degradation of proteins. ER associated degradation of proteins depends on lipid droplets especially for the cholesterol synthesizing proteins HMG CoA reductase and apo B 100. ER stress results in the misfolded protein response and regulate protein conformation and structure as well as function. Thus lipid droplet can modulate protein conformation and function. The lipid droplet is involved in the formation of prion proteins. Prions are involved in neuronal degeneration and cancer. The lipid droplets are involved in the unfolded protein response associated with ER stress. The lipid droplet also is associated with the lysosome modulating the degradation of misfolded proteins. Thus the lipid droplet modulates protein structure and function and generation of prion proteins. Lipid droplets are the original protocell and prion proteins are another group of primitive organism. Lipid droplets are seen in primordial germ cells and parthenogenetic cells and can induce parthenogenesis. The lipid droplet led to the evolution of archaea in brackish waters as well as the eventual evolution of homo neanderthalis. The lipid droplet organelle in homo neanderthalis induces germ cell and stem cell formation and parthenogenesis and asexual reproduction contributing to matriarchy in homo neanderthalis. The lipid droplet organelle is evolutionarily the original protocell and primitive archaea and forms the basis of endosymbiosis and neanderthalisation. The archaea binds to the toll receptor produces mitochondrial dysfunction and inhibition of TCA cycle and resultant activation of the glycolytic pathway for energetics. This produces the metabolic Warburg phenotype in homo neanderthalis. The homo

neanderthalis depends upon ketone body oxidation for its energy needs and subsists on ketogenic diet. The consumption of ketogenic diet results in amino acid catabolism and generation of ammonia which can be oxidized by the archaea for its energy needs. The ammonia can combine with carbon dioxide producing urea which can be acted upon by archaeal urease generating ammonia again. The urea can inhibit mitochondrial function and produce protein modulation by carbomylation. It can thus affect the metabolonome. The inhibition of the TCA cycle channels acetyl CoA to the mevalonate pathway synthesizing cholesterol which can be oxidized by the archaea for its energy needs. The cholesterol ring oxidation generates pyruvate which is acted upon by SGPT generating glutamate which is catabolised by glutamate dehydrogenase generating ammonia. The ammonia can be oxidized by the archaea for its energetics. The ammonia can also be converted to urea by the urea cycle for ammonia storage. The urea mediated carbomylation of proteins results in somatic cell dysfunction and resultant takeover of the human cells by endosymbiotic archaea producing a zombie syndrome with the cell machinery taken over for cholesterol synthesis and oxidation as well as ammonia formation and oxidation subserving archaeal energetics. Urea serves as a substrate for ammonia storage. The aquatic ape evolved in the brackish backwaters of peninsular India and Kerala. The aquatic ape evolved from the bonobo monkeys and eventually developed into homo neanderthalis. The homo neanderthalis and the aquatic ape had a watery home of salty brackish water and the urea served as a substrate for balancing the salt content of the body fluids against the high salt content of the brackish water. The aquatic ape and the homo neanderthalis fed on fishes, mussels, crabs as well as tubers of water plants and these habits did not need strong males and was carried out by dominantly by females. The archaeal cholesterol catabolism produced low level of sex hormones in the aquatic ape and homo neanderthalis producing an asexual phenotype with

alternate sexual behaviours. This colony of asexual phenotypes was matriarchal and female dominant with essentially served by groups of subservient male eunuchs. The high salt content of the body due to a life in brackish waters served to induce parthenogenesis in the dominant female. The urea synthesis from ammonia was also important in the induction of parthenogenesis. Urea can induce female germinal cells to develop into parthenogenetic embryos. Urea can promote transformation as well as preservation of stem cells and germ cells. The endosymbiotic archaea can produce germ cell transformation as well as stem cell transformation and induce parthenogenesis. Parthenogenesis would have been the dominant form of reproduction in the aquatic ape and homo neanderthalis.

Urea synthesis can occur in the liver, the skin and brain of homo neanderthalis and to some extent in homo sapiens. The homo neanderthalic brain evolved due to endosymbiotic magnetotactic archaeal endosymbiosis. The magnetotactic archaea and porphyrions can produce increased absorption of low level EMF producing cortical atrophy and cerebellar dominance. This produces the cerebellar cognitive affective disorder homo neanderthalic brain phenotype with its impulsive behaviour, social withdrawal, creativity and autistic as well as schizophrenic phenotypes. The endosymbiotic archaea uses ammonia as an energy substrate and ammonia is stored in urea molecule for use as and when it is required. The urea synthesis in the homo neanderthalic brain is significant in this respect and serves the purpose of endosymbiotic archaeal energetics. The homo neanderthalic brain can be considered as quantal computing magnetotactic archaeal colony. The homo neanderthalic neuronal cells and circuitry are converted to zombie circuits by neuronal and synaptic protein carbomylation by brain urea. Thus the brain urea synthesis is of great importance in the functioning of the magnetotactic archaeal colony dominated zombie brain of homo neanderthalis. The urea synthesis is also important in the adaptation of the aquatic ape and homo neanderthalis to the salty brackish

backwaters of Kerala and maintaining balance between sodium content of body fluids and brackish salt water. The urea molecule is also important in the generation and preservation of stem cells and germ cells as well as their parthenogenetic induction required for formation of embryos by asexual reproduction. Thus the ammonia oxidation and urea synthesis is crucial in endosymbiotic archaeal energetics which gives life to the zombie scaffold of Neanderthal body and brain, the maintenance of the magnetotactic archaeal colony network which functions as the controlling power in the Neanderthal zombie brain and in the generation of stem cells and germ cells and the induction of parthenogenesis. Lipid droplet synthesizes anandamide a cannabinoid receptor agonist. N arachidonoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine (NAPE) is acted upon by phospholipase C and D to produce phosphoanandamine which is acted upon by phosphatases (protein tyrosine phosphatase) to produce anandamine. Anandamide can affect brain neurotransmission and play a regulatory role in the brain. It can modulate brain neurotransmission. Anandamide can inhibit glutamatergic, gabergic, glycinergic, cholinergic, noradrenergic and serotoninergic transmission. Anandamide is a cannabinoid and can produce a dreamy hallucinatory state characteristic of neanderthalic behaviour.

Archaeal membrane peptidoglycan and lipopolysaccharide can induce the formation of lipid droplets. The lipid droplets are also referred to as lipid bodies, oil bodies and adiposomes and are a specific set of cell organelle. It is required for the storage and hydrolysis of neutral lipids and is seen in adipose tissues. It is a reservoir for cholesterol and acyl glycerol for membrane formation. Proteins are detected in lipid droplet and it is dynamic organelle involved in regulation of lipid metabolism and lipid storage. Lipid droplets are the site of synthesis and metabolism of eicosanoids and are involved in inflammatory response. Lipid droplet inhibits the cell immune system. It changes the cellular immune system to TH 2 type. The lipid droplets inhibit the macrophages from secreting TNF alpha.

It suppresses the IL 2 mediated lymphocyte proliferation. It inhibits the cytotoxic T cell and NK cell. It inhibits the macrophage antigen processing system. The lipid droplets suppress the immune system and can modulate the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases. The lipid droplets are important in immune regulation. The lipid droplet anandamide can induce AMPK which can stimulate catabolic pathways and block anabolic pathways. The lipid droplet induced AMPK can activate amino acid and fatty acid oxidation and inhibit protein synthesis. The lipid droplet anandamide activation of AMPK can increase cellular NAD producing sirtuin signaling and histone deacetylase activity. This can produce life extension of Neanderthals. Thus the lipid droplet organelle can regulate the endocrine system, the metabolic pathways, protein function and structure, nuclear function and structure, immune response, mitochondrial function and longevity of individual. The lipid droplet organelle is the most primitive symbiotic organelle of the cell and can modulate all aspects of cell function and produce neuro-immuno-endocrine-genetic-metabolic integration.

The Neanderthal phenotype gives clues as to the origin of the humans. The Naga tribes of South India were hypothesized to originate in the ancient Lemurian landmass which got broken up by tsunamis and earthquakes. The remnants of the Neanderthal phenotype are seen in the Australian aboriginals, the New Zealandian Maoris, the Dravidian Tamils and Nairs. These societies are predominantly matriarchal and serpent worshipping. The homo neanderthalic possibly arose in the Lemurian oceanic landmass supporting the theory of the aquatic ape origin of humans. The accepted theory of human origin postulates the origin of humans from primates in the African savannahs. Several points give clue to an origin of the human species in water. The neanderthalic behaviour can be compared to the behaviour of the bonobo monkeys or lemurs seen in the ancient Lemurian continent. The homo neanderthalis would have originated from the bonobo monkeys in the Lemurian backwaters

communicating with the sea. The bonobo monkeys owing to shortage of food would have started foraging the backwaters and sea for fish and tubers of water lilies. The fish contains essential fatty acids like docosa hexaenoic acid and tubers contain plenty of carbohydrates. The brain is exclusively dependent on carbohydrates and ketone bodies for energy. The essential fatty acids increase the brain growth. The brain growth in humans is called encephalisation which is more than in primates and is equivalent to sea mammals like the dolphin and whales. The bonobo monkeys would have waded into water and stood in water generating the phenomena of bipedalism. This would have freed their hands to catch fish and break shellfish to generate food. This would also have freed the hands to collect and eat the tubers of water plants. The human species lack hair unlike the primates but like the aquatic mammals. The human species have increased subcutaneous fat like aquatic mammals and unlike primates. The human beings have got eccrine sweat glands and tear glands useful in a watery environment. The human trachea is placed down in the neck unlike that in primates where it is more nasal. The human language points to an aquatic origin for human species. For the human language to develop you have to consciously control your breathing which does not exist in primates but in humans and aquatic mammals. The humans have the diving reflex. The smooth skin with sparse hair and thick subcutaneous fat for insulation points to an aquatic origin for humans like aquatic whales and dolphins. The webbed feet and hands also point to an aquatic origin. The sebaceous glands with its greasy secretion point to water-proofing in humans and aquatic origins. The homo neanderthalis unlike the homo sapiens is more of an aquatic swimming type. The homo neanderthalis had longer lungs and increased respiratory capacity which helped them to dive into water and float in water. The homo neanderthalis owing to their SLOS phenotype and albinism had vitamin D deficiency. Vitamin D is synthesized from cholesterol. The homo neanderthalic bone was thin as compared to the

darkened vitamin D rich homo sapiens. The long lungs and the thin bone helped the homo neanderthalis to float in water. The origin of paranasal sinuses were for the human species to hold its head above water. The human beings sexual behaviour is like aquatic mammals and unlike primates with front to front population. All these differences point to an aquatic origin for the human beings or an aquatic ape hypothesis. The homo neanderthalis originated from the bonobo Lemurian monkeys which waded into water to search for food. The bonobo monkeys sexual behaviour and promiscuousness and alternate sexuality are comparable to homo neanderthalis. The homo neanderthalis arises owing to archaeal endosymbiosis. The waters of the ocean and backwaters are rich in marine archaea which are capable for acetogenesis and methanogenesis. The backwaters and sea of the South Asian peninsular landmass is rich in actinides, the bathyarchaeota. They are capable of acetogenesis and are a source of organic carbon. The actinides would have formed scaffolds for the formation of complex life molecules like RNA, DNA, protein, isoprenoids and complex carbohydrates. This would have produces RNA viroids, DNA viroids, isoprenoid organism and prions on actinidic surfaces which would have symbiosed to form archaea and eventual multicellular organisms. The multicellular organisms arising on abiogenetic actinidic surfaces in the backwater-ocean connections seen in Southern peninsular India which broke away from the Lemurian landmass would have evolved into eukaryotes, prokaryotes, multicellular organisms and symbiotic plants/animals. The bonobo Lemurian monkeys would have evolved into homo neanderthalis by archaeal endosymbiosis in the actinidic shores of backwaters, lakes and oceans of peninsular India. The remnants of homo neanderthalis is seen in Australian aboriginals, Maoris and Dravidians which are all matriarchal and serpent worshipers. The aquatic ape and homo neanderthalis would have evolved in the actinidic sand shores of backwaters and lakes of Lemuria and peninsular India.

The Dravidian communities are matriarchal and female dominant. There is a high degree of consanguinity and inbreeding in the Dravidian matrilineal communities. Parthenogenesis would have been dominant in such communities with matriarchy producing syndromes of the male eunuchs and oshtoran syndromes. The homo neanderthalis ate a carnivorous diet. The teeth were longer compared to homo sapiens and the canines were prominent comparable to fangs of snakes. The cows and bulls were domesticated by the homo neanderthalis which were originally hunters and warriors hunting on mammoths. The domestication of cows and bulls resulted in a high consumption of milk and meat including beef. This resulted in the generation of a lactose tolerant adult population. The gene for lactose tolerance arose 12,000 years ago. The relationship between the cows and Neanderthals could be described as parasitic obligate symbiosis. The origin of cow worship and bull worship in peninsular Indian religions can be related to it. The increased consumption of a carnivorous diet of milk and meat resulted in increased tryptophan intake and catabolism generating more of kynurenines producing immune suppression and immune escape required for parthenogenesis. The immune suppression also produced cold bloodedness of Neanderthals for survival in the cold watery climate. The elements of this culture are still seen in the matriarchal Dravidian communities of peninsular India. The actinidic sea shores and backwater shores of peninsular India is where the homo neanderthalis or the aquatic ape originated. The culture of the Dravidian peninsula is matriarchal and the religious traditions still continue with serpent worshipping culture. This can be called as the mermaid culture. The aquatic ape theory finds echoes in the culture of peninsular India. There were monkey kingdoms with aquatic apes building even land bridges in the sea as noted by the Ramayana epic. The myth of Hanuman and his army of warrior primates or aquatic apes is pertinent in this context. The warrior aquatic apes were supposed to have built the land bridge between Sri Lanka and

peninsular India. The warrior aquatic apes had kingdoms governed by kings like Bali and Sugreeva. The primate warriors were intelligent and could move about in the ocean and mangrove swamps and behaved like aquatic apes.

The human hairlessness, thick subcutaneous fat, webs in the feet and toes, shape of the nostril all point to a watery origin for the human race in mangrove swamps, backwaters and seas. The presence of diving reflex in humans, sweating, tearing, descended human larynx in the neck, hair tract patterns, the presence of hymen and vernix caseosa in babies like seals point to a watery origin for humans. The reproductive behaviour of humans with front-to-front population like aquatic mammals points to the watery origin for humans. The great apes would have come down from the trees and went through an aquaboreal phase where it waded through swamps feeding on molluscs, fruits and fish producing bipedalism. The need to excrete large amount of salt in sea or brackish water leads to the origin of tears and eccrine sweat glands. The human nose is protruded unlike that of primates to protect it from water. The human hairlessness, thick subcutaneous fat and sweating point to the watery origin for humans and bipedalism. The encephalisation of the brain was due to the large intake of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids from fish. The human jaw is short with short teeth unlike Chimpanzees pointing to eating of marine food. All naked mammals are aquatic like the dolphin, the manatee, elephant, pig and rhinoceros. The human beings are the only naked apes. The increased subcutaneous fat or blubber in human babies and vernix caseosa of babies point to a watery origin for human species. The human beings have the lacrimal glands and sweat glands to excrete salt in a sea environment. The human babies are plump with 16% body fat and the human milk contains 25% fat. The babies roll over on their body and float in water with their nose in air. The fact that human babies can swim, points to a watery origin for the human species. The Chimpanzees' hand is light and strong to hang from trees. The human babies

hand is too heavy and weak and can grasp onto the hair of the mother while swimming in water. The human babies have developed the grasp response for this type of evolution. The human species female has long oily sebum coated scalp hair. The infant chimps have got a strong neck which is kept steady. The human baby attains neck steadiness at six months, but if the baby is placed in water the neck becomes strong. The human speech arose due to the conscious control of respiration which the chimp can't. The speech also owes its origin to the position of the larynx in the neck. The pincer grip of humans is developed to get meat out of shell fish and mussels which is called as precision grip. This theory was put forward by Elaine Morgan. The backwaters contain water lilies and tubers whose roots were consumed by the primitive humans along with fish, mussels, snails and shell fish. The water lily and lotus roots and leaves contain alkaloids like nupharine and aporphine which are psychoactive and gives rise to the dream state of Neanderthals. The lotus and water lilies are associated with creation myths like that of the sun God Ra emerging from the lotus in primordial waters and the Brahma the creator seated on the lotus. The homo neanderthalis emerged first in the Lemurian landmass which was more like a big island susceptible to breakage to independent landmasses owing to widespread tsunamis in the region. This would have lead to inbreeding in the Neanderthals leading onto loss of genetic diversity and expression of reptilian genes. This would have also contributed to the eventual extinction of Neanderthals. The aquatic ape would have arose as homo neanderthalis in the Lemurian landmass and its breakaway regions like the backwaters linked to the sea regions of Kerala with actinidic sands. This is indicated by the persistence of matrilineal society in the Dravidians of Kerala and the detection of endosymbiotic archaea in the blood of Kerala population. The psychometric neanderthalic quotient is high in the population of Kerala with a high incidence of autism. Matrilineality and consanguinity is common among the Dravidian

Nair population of Kerala. The Dravidians tend to have a Neanderthal phenotype. The Dravidian Nairs are postulated to have a Scythian origin. Serpent worship, serpent music and serpent dances are common in Kerala. The communities in Kerala are mostly carnivorous and consume beef. The culture in Kerala is more tolerant and Keralites migrate all over the world and mix with different societies. Tolerance and inclusiveness is a feature of NQ quotient. Serpent temples are widespread in Kerala. Kerala has got a higher incidence of Neanderthal genomic sequences related diseases like autism, schizophrenia, ADHD, addictions, metabolic syndrome, autoimmune disease and cancer. It is tempting to locate the origin of the upright aquatic ape in the extended backwaters and lakes of Kerala with its connections to the sea and its actinidic sand rich shores. The backwaters are rich in fresh fish and mussels and water lilies and lotuses giving tubers and roots. The homo neanderthalis evolved from archaeal endosymbiosis and marine archaea are dominant in the seas of the Indian ocean and backwaters of Kerala. Serpent worship is a dominant theme in the Dravidian Nair culture and serpent God Anantha is the dominant deity. This tempts us to speculate on the origin of bipedalism, human species and homo neanderthalis in Kerala.

The origin of the aquatic ape points to the dominant role for the female of the species in human evolution. Human evolutionary theories have focussed on the hunter gatherer and tool maker males. The watery origin of bipedalism and human species points to a dominant role for woman in human evolution. The body anatomy of the females with pendular mammary glands and rounded glutei are for floating and buoyancy and not for sexual attraction. This produces a gynocentric approach to evolution as against an androcentric approach. Evolution was basically meant for protection and rearing of children. Humans have evolved in swamps, backwaters and sea and are not biologically or socially inferior to men. The homo neanderthalis have got features unlike that of chimpanzees. The social patterns of homo neanderthalis can be compared to the

bonobo monkeys. The bonobo monkey society is female centered and egalitarian. Sex is a part of social relationship and serves as a substitute for aggression. The bonobo monkeys have different types of sexuality heterosexual, and male to male and female to female. The frequency of sexual interaction is more but the reproductive rate of bonobo monkeys is the same as chimpanzees. The chimpanzees evolved in the open dry savannah while the bonobo monkeys still lived in trees and hanged down from trees. The tree habitat of the bonobo monkeys lead them to an evolutionary form of life where they can hang from mangrove trees in swamps and eventually wade in water. The bonobo monkeys are pigmy monkeys with male weighing 43 kg and female 33 kg. They are omnivorous and eat fruits, small amount of vertebrates and invertebrates. They have imaginative plays and have sex in missionary positions. They have wide variety of sexuality and group behaviour. Sex was a means of social relationships. The female bonobos bonded among themselves and led the community. The male bonobo is attached to his mother and depends on her for protection throughout life. The bonobo society can be compared to a matriarchal female dominant Neanderthal society.

The female dominant model of human evolution raises the question of who evolved first - the male or the female. The original fossils of human species are predominantly female and the male fossils evolved after billions of years. The original human species would have been a cluster of female bipedals in swampy waters feeding on tubers of water lilies and lotus as well as fish, mussels and shell fish. The women can reproduce by parthenogenesis like lower animals. Therefore it is natural for the female of the species to evolve first. The sexual relationship in such female only societies in primodial times was lesbian. The evolution of males occurred at a later date. The macho model of human evolution with male hunter and male toolmaker and a female accomplice evolving together is highly unlikely. The next stage of human evolution has

been postulated to be interspecies hybrids. This was put forward by Eugene McCarthy. McCarthy pointed to several features of men of humans similar to pigs. Pig organs can be transplanted to humans without rejection. The pigs like humans are hairless, have thick layer of subcutaneous fat, protruding nose and heavy eye lashes. The pig genetic sequence contains similar SINE element ALU as humans. The phenomenon of crossing the species barrier is represented by the generation of the swine flu epidemic in humans. The early bipedal female only human species would have generated human pig interspecies hybrids. This would have generated interspecies hybrids of males and females. The male sexual organ corresponds to the tail of mammals. Similarly sex organs of species like snakes correspond to limb buds. The human embryo in its various stages of development can be compared to fishes, amphibians and lower animals. Interspecies hybrid would have led to the development of male and female of the species. The water mammals like cows, bulls, pigs, elephants, rhinoceros, turtles, crocodiles, water snakes and giant tortoises would have contributed to the generation of interspecies hybrids. This would have generated a population of both male and female bipedals in the swamps with different type of sexual interactions - heterosexual, bisexual, homo sexual and lesbian. Genetic diversity is required for a species to survive. Thus heterosexuality as a mode of sexual behaviour would have become acceptable to society as such. Bacterial and archaeal conjugation with human cells have been described. Chimeras of humans and animals have been produced in labs. Interspecies hybrids have been generated in human labs and populations have been produced. Interspecies hybrids include the dzo between yak and cattle, zubron between cow and bison, cama between camel and illama, yakulo between yak and buffalo, sheep-goat and mules. This exemplified by the Plant of the Apes. The interspecies hybrids would have been protected from pre-zygotic and post-zygotic isolation and destruction by the phenomena of immunosuppression

and immune escape mediated by tryptophan catabolite kynurenine. A fish diet in swampy waters is rich in tryptophan. The Hindu myth of creation of Matsya the fish, Koorma the tortoise, Varaha the boar and Narasimha the lion point to the generation of interspecies hybrids as the main lynch point of evolution. The generation of human brain structure also depends upon interspecies hybridisation. The reptilian complex of the brain is dominant in Neanderthals. The reptilian complex is seen in amniotes which include mammals, reptiles and birds. The reptilian complex of the reptilian brain includes the basal ganglia, the brain stem and cerebellum. This forms the basis of the cerebellar cognitive affective disorder in Neanderthals. The reptilian brain is the site of imagination, intuition, instinct, compulsivity and dreams. It communicates by symbols and archetypes. It is the site of obsessive compulsive disorder, superstition, ritualism, slavishness and conformation to all way of doing things. It is the site of territoriality, aggression, racism, violence and hypersexuality. The reptilian complex is dominant in amphibians, fishes and reptiles. The Neanderthal brain has got cerebral cortical atrophy and cerebellar dominance. The reptilian brain and reptilian genes are dominant in Neanderthals pointing to interspecies hybridisation of the first evolving Neanderthal females and matrilineal female only Neanderthal society. The interspecies hybrids are signified by the importance of even toed ungulates like pig and cattle in human culture and religion. The even toed ungulates include cattle, pig, deer, camel, sheep, goat and hippopotamus. The odd toed ungulates include rhinoceros and horses. The aquatic cetaceans like whales, dolphins and purpoises evolved from even toed ungulates. Dolphins can communicate with humans. The aquatic cetaceans and even toed ungulates together form a family called cetardiodactyla. The even toed ungulates form large social groups with hierarchy, harem groups and bachelor groups. They mark their territory through glandular secretions. The ungulates can swim and whales and dolphins can gallop in water. The pig

antigens have great similarity with human antigens and pig organs can be xenotransplanted into humans. The rejection is due to the presence of retrovirus in the pigs which infects humans. The targeted deletion of retrovirus related DNA from pigs makes pig a valuable source for organ transplantation. The retroviral deleted pig has been cloned and developed into embryos and implanted into sows. The pigs serve as a reservoir for human organ transplant. Hog organs can be transplanted to humans if immunized against human serum. Horse serum is used to develop tetanus antibodies and snake anti-venom. The consumption of beef leads to the development of prion disease in humans. Porcine insulin can be injected into humans and porcine heart valves can be transplanted to humans. Cow products like milk, dung and urine are used as human medicines. Human stem cells injected into pig embryos have resulted in the development of human pig chimeras. These human pig chimeras can be used for organ transplantation. The development of human-ungulate chimera embryos points to the importance of interspecies hybridization in human evolution. This is signified by the worship of cow as Kamadhenu or mother Goddess in Hindu culture, the worship of Varaha, the boar as one of the avatars of Vishnu and the religious relationship between Satan and pigs in Semitic religions. The Hindu star signs in religion and astrology have a figurative animal representation. This points to interspecies hybridization playing an important role in evolution.

Somatic parthenogenesis is due to climate change. Climate change can produce archaeal endosymbiosis and archaea and archaeal RNA viroid induced parthenogenesis. In response to stress somatic cells can get transformed to stem cells by endosymbiotic archaea. Stem cell metabolonomics - anaerobic glycolysis, PDH dysfunction, CoQ deficiency mitochondrial dysfunction, branched chain keto acid dehydrogenase dysfunction, homo cystinuria and genomic demythelation, porphyrias and reactive oxygen species generation, SLOS (Smith Lemli Opitz) leading to cholesterol depletion, low sex hormones,

vitamin D deficiency and bile acid deficiency. Stem cells can undergo endoreduplication, cell fusion and budding and bursting like bacteria producing polyploidy. These polyploidal cells can become parthogenic embryos. The polyploidal cells are stress resistant and genomically unstable. The polyploidal cells are genomically, metabolically and phenotypically different and unstable. They can get converted to different tissues like brain, liver and heart forming somatic embryos. Multiple somatic embryos with polyploidy produces multiple personality disorders - schizophrenia, autism and mood disorder. Multiple somatic embryos with polyploidy are antigenic and can produce an autoimmune disease. Multiple somatic embryos with polyploidy are genomically unstable can produce cancer. Parthogenesis can lead to social changes including matrilineal societies, alternate sexualities and different identities. Multiple somatic embryos with polyploidy are metabolically and genotypically unstable leads to neurodegeneration. Multiple somatic embryos with different metabolic instability can lead to metabolic syndrome. Archaea and RNA viroid induced mitochondrial dysfunction and upregulated glycolysis resulting in stem cell transformation of somatic cells. The somatic cells which are stem cell transform in the setting of immune activation and cytokine secretion can get converted to germinal cells - sperm and ova. This can result in fertilisation and parthenogenesis. Archaeal digoxin can produce intracellular magnesium deficiency and failed mitosis due to spindle dysfunction. This can produce polyploidal cells. The polyploidal cells can assume stem cell functions. The stem cells can mimic germline cells. The meiotic programs of the polyploidal stem cells can get activated generating cleavage embryos, morulas which can get converted to tumour spheroids. The spheroids can get converted to blastocyst and post implantation embryos producing oncogenesis. They can also dissemble producing metastasis.

The Neanderthals ate a high protein high fat non-vegetarian diet by hunting and scavenging mammoths and other animals. This resulted in heavy load of

tryptophan in the system producing tryptophanuria and tryptophanemia. The meat contains a high level tryptophan and haemoglobin which can induce the enzyme indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase which are both heme enzymes. The Neanderthals ate a low fibre diet resulting in decrease supply of short chain fatty acids especially butyrate from the gut. Butyrate can suppress indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase and a fibre deficient diet in Neanderthals can upregulate the activity of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase resulting in increased catabolism of tryptophan along the kynurenine pathway. Natural substances that are deficient in non-vegetarian diet like brassica alkaloids, curcumin, caffeine, tea and coca can inhibit indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase which becomes over active in Neanderthals producing tryptophan catabolism. The tryptophan is metabolised to formyl kynurenine, hydroxy kynurenine, kynurenic acid, 3-hydroxy anthranilic acid, quinolinic acid and NAD. Kynurenine can bind to AHR receptor producing immunomodulation and immunosuppression. It can produce immune tolerance in case of embyrogenesis, parthenogenesis, autoimmunity, cancer, lipopolysaccharide tolerance and chronic infection. The kynurenine can produce suppression of T cells and immunity leading to immunotolerance important in the above mentioned states. Thus kynurenine pathway flux can contribute to embryogenesis and parthenogenesis by producing immune tolerance. The tumours can escape immune destruction by suppression of NK cells and T cells. Thus tumour metabolism depends upon activation of the tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway. The kynurenine pathway is activated in lipopolysaccharide tolerance and chronic infections producing immunosuppression and immunotolerance. The archaeal endosymbiosis depends upon immunotolerance and immunosuppression by activating tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway. The tryptophan

catabolism along the kynurenine pathway can also contribute to psychiatric disorders. Kynurenine blocks the NMDA receptor and alpha-7 nicotinic receptor. This results in down regulation of NMDA and cholinergic transmission. Kynurenine can also upregulate dopaminergic transmission. This results in schizophrenia and autism. The tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway blocks serotonin synthesis from tryptophan contributing to depressive and anxiety disorders. The tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway can result in quinolinic acid synthesis and immune activation resulting in autoimmunity, immune tolerance as well as immune activation. Kynurenine can produce immunosuppression and NMDA blockade while quinolinic acid can produce immune activation and NMDA excitotoxicity. The tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway can generate quinolinic acid important in neurodegeneration. The tryptophan flux along the kynurenine pathway can generate quinolinic acid which can produce low grade inflammation and insulin resistance causing metabolic syndrome. Thus the flux of tryptophan along the kynurenine pathway can produce autoimmune disease, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, depression, autism, cancer and metabolic syndrome. The induction of heme enzyme indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase can lead to heme depletion and induction of ALA synthase increasing porphyrin synthesis and producing porphyrias. The porphyrins can form self-replicating porphyrions. The porphyrions form a template for the formation of RNA viroid, DNA viroid and isoprenoid organism which can symbiose together to form an endosymbiotic archaea by abiogenesis. The induction of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase produces kynurenine which can suppress the immune system generating immunotolerance and archaeal endosymbiosis. Thus the tryptophan load and induction of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase results in systemic civilizational disorders in Neanderthal population. The

tryptophan load and induction of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase can result in immune tolerance and immunosuppression by kynurenine producing archaeal endosymbiosis and neanderthalisation of the species. The tryptophan load and induction of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase can result in immunotolerance that can contribute to parthenogenetic embryogenesis or somatic pregnancy in multiple tissues in Neanderthals. The tryptophan load and induction of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase can produce an autistic schizophrenic tribe of Neanderthals with parthenogenesis and matriarchy.

The archaeal endosymbiosis produces neanderthalisation of the species. The archaea can activate the enzyme AMPK (Adenosine monophosphate kinase). The Neanderthals consumed a ketogenic non-vegetarian diet rich in fat and protein. The neanderthalic ketogenic diet can induce AMPK activation. The aquatic ape phenotype ate a lot of fish diet and fish fatty acids can produce AMPK activation. The aquatic ape phenotype also ate lots of tubers of backwater plants like lotus and water lilies containing high amount of glucomannan producing AMPK activation. The water plant tubers contain high amount of fibers whose digestion generates short chain fatty acids like acetate, butyrate producing AMPK activation. Amino acids and fatty acids can induce AMPK activation. AMPK activation can induce by low glucose and oxygen deprivation states of ice age. The Neanderthals had a cerebellar dominant phenotype with increased sympathetic activity producing the impulsive fear, flight, fight phenotype. The catecholamines - epinephrine and norepinephrine and dopamine can produce AMPK activation. The AMPK activation can result in simultaneous mtor activation resulting in dendritic spine pruning defects and an autistic Neanderthal brain. AMPK activation results in simultaneous activation of the HIF alpha and the induction of the Warburg phenotype and stem cell phenotype. AMPK activation can induce UCP proteins uncoupling

oxidative phosphorylation leading to mitochondrial dysfunction. AMPK activation leads to increased catabolism and reduced anabolism. AMPK activation results in weight loss. AMPK activation can also lead to increased insulin signaling and IGF activity. The glycolysis, fatty acid oxidation and amino acid oxidation is increased. The protein synthesis is inhibited. The AMPK activation reduces fatty acid, cholesterol and triglyceride synthesis and increases their breakdown. The increased amino acid oxidation results in tryptophan catabolism producing increased amounts of kynurenines which are important in immune escape and parthenogenesis. The AMPK activation resulting in the stem cell phenotype results in generation of germ cells. The AMPK activation can activate the oocyte into development of parthenogenetic embryos. AMPK activation can increase intracellular calcium oscillations, increased intracellular ROS and AMP/ADP ratio resulting in the shock and wave activation of oocyte producing parthenogenesis. The AMPK activation can suppress the immune system producing immune escape and parthenogenetic embryogenesis. AMPK activation can increase the life span of the species and preservation of the Neanderthal phenotype. AMPK activation can produce cardiac protection and neuroprotection. AMPK activation is important in fertility, stem cell transformation and generation of germ cells. AMPK activation can uncouple oxidative phosphorylation as well as produce mitochondrial biogenesis. AMPK activation has a antioxidant effect by inducing NRF 2, superoxide dismutase and UCP. AMPK activation results in reduce generation of free radicals which act as messengers for endogenous retroviral replication. This produces a rigid genome, defective synaptic connectivity and cerebral cortical atrophy. AMPK activation induces glycogenolysis and inhibits glycogenesis. AMPK activation also increases glucose transport. The mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation is blocked by AMPK activation by induction of UCP proteins. The glucose is converted to fructose by aldose

reductase and sorbitol dehydrogenase induced by archaea and enters the fructolytic pathway. This results in fructosemia and increased synthesis of lipids and mucopolysaccharides resulting in a hibernation syndrome characteristic of Neanderthal metabolonomics. The AMPK activation also results in inhibition of protein synthesis and increasing autophagy/mitophagy and body renewal increasing the life span of the species. Thus the archaea induced AMPK activation leads to the generation of parthenogenetic species which is female and maternal dominant. AMPK activation occurs in hibernation and Neanderthals have a hibernatory syndrome. 5' AMP can activate AMPK producing hypometabolism and hibernation. The endosymbiotic archaea synthesizes digoxin by cholesterol catabolism. The endosymbiotic archaea uses cholesterol as an energy substrate. Digoxin can produce membrane sodium potassium ATPase inhibition and this can lead to membrane ATP synthesis. Sodium potassium ATPase functions as a ATP synthesizing enzyme in Neanderthals. Low level of EMF can also produce sodium potassium ATPase inhibition and membrane ATP synthesis. The ATP gets acted upon by ectoATPases which converts ATP to 5' AMP which can activate AMPK producing upregulation of catabolic pathways. Cholesterol catabolism can generate bile acids which can uncouple oxidative phosphorylation and regulate mitochondrial function leading to hibernatory metabolonomics. AMPK activation can lead to cholesterol catabolism and further digoxin synthesis. AMPK activation can increase cellular NAD levels producing activation of sirtuin-1. Sirtuin are NAD depended histone deacetylase. Sirtuin-1 activation can produce rejuvenation in the presence of caloric restriction occurring during hibernation. Sirtuin-1 mediates AMPK activation depended modulation of mitochondrial function. Sirtuin activation can induce hibernation and rejuvenation. Sirtuin modulate genes involved DNA repair, inflammation, fat synthesis and storage as well as glucose metabolism. Sirtuin can produce

deacetylation and strengthen the carbon backbone of proteins increasing the longevity of proteins. AMPK activation, NAD accumulation, sirtuin activation and HIF alpha activation occur together. This can produce a hibernatory state and immune escape leading to parthenogenesis. The Neanderthals ate a high fat high protein ketogenic diet as well as diet rich in backwater tubers containing dietary fibre. Ketogenic diet, amino acids, caloric restriction, fatty acids and dietary fibre generated short chain fatty acids can induce AMPK activation, NAD accumulation, sirtuin activation and immunosuppression producing immune escape and parthenogenesis. AMPK activation and sirtuin activation can lead onto the Warburg phenotype, stem cell transformation, generation of germ cells and oocyte stimulation resulting in parthenogenesis.

Neanderthal evolution was determined by archaeal endosymbiosis. The human species evolved into homo neanderthalis by archaeal endosymbiosis. Archaeal endosymbiosis was mediated by the tryptophan catabolic kynurenine pathway. The kynurenines can produce immunosuppression and immune tolerance resulting in archaeal endosymbiosis. The kynurenine pathway results in blockade of the NMDA receptor, cholinergic nicotinic alpha-7 receptor, decrease production of serotonin and increase dopaminergic transmission. This produces an autistic, schizophrenic Neanderthal tribe with less of frontal executive function and more of cerebellar dominance affective impulsive type behaviour. The induction of indolamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase led to channelling of tryptophan catabolism along the kynurenine pathway. The Neanderthals ate a high protein non-vegetarian tryptophan diet leading to an induction of tryptophan catabolism. The Neanderthal diet was deficient in dietary fibre and fibre digestion generated short chain fatty acids especially butyrate resulting in increasing indolamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase activity and more of tryptophan catabolism. The kynurenine pathway results in generation of

quinolinic acid which can produce chronic immune activation and insulin resistance. Quinolinic acid is also involved in neurodegeneration. The kynurenine induced immune cell as well as NK cell suppression can result in evolution of cancer. The archaeal endosymbiosis generated by kynurenine induced immunotolerance can lead onto cancer, autoimmune disease, metabolic syndrome, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia and autism by generation of archaeal cholesterol catabolite digoxin. Thus the higher load of tryptophan due to a meat diet and low fibre diet results in generation of kynurenine which has a ketamine-like action producing Neanderthal behaviour. The induction of heme enzymes indolamine 2,3-dioxygenase and tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase results in heme depletion, activation of ALA synthase and porphyrias. The porphyrins can self-organize to form porphyrions and can act as a template to generate isoprenoid organism, RNA viroids, DNA viroids which all symbiozed to form actinidic archaea. The porphyrions have a wave-particle existence and in the presence of membrane intercalated porphyrion mediated sodium potassium ATPase inhibition can result in a pumped phonon system and dipolar porphyrion mediated quantal perception. The porphyrion intercalated cell membrane and sodium potassium ATPase inhibition can result in increased intracellular calcium and decreased intracellular magnesium resulting in mitochondrial dysfunction, cell membrane dysfunction, golgi body related protein processing dysfunction, defect in DNA and RNA function and disordered cell function. This increased intracellular calcium and reduced magnesium due to sodium potassium ATPase inhibition can result in immune activation, glutamate excitotoxicity, oncogene activation and disease states. The immune tolerance produces cancer, stem cell transformation and parthenogenesis. The cancer stem cells can develop meiotic programs generating parthenogenetic embryos which can survive and grow in the presence of immune tolerance created by kynurenines. The multiple

parthenogenic embryos can create multiple personalities leading to schizophrenia and autism, grow into cancer, its stem cell metabolism with increased glycolysis and mitochondrial dysfunction can produce metabolic syndrome, stem cell mediated increased glycolysis can lead to immune activation and the normal tissue dying at the expense of parthenogenic embryos can produce degeneration. The chronic inflammation induced by quinolinic acid and other tryptophan catabolites producing autoimmune disease and quinolinic acid related cell death and degeneration. The tryptophan catabolic pathway produces civilizational syndromes in Neanderthals leading to their extinction. The tryptophan loading in higher primates and homo sapiens due to increased meat eating carnivorous habits in Eurasian steppes resulted in kynurenine catabolite induced immunosuppression, immunotolerance, archaeal endosymbiosis and neoneanderthalisation. Thus tryptophan loading due to a high meat and low fibre diet mediated kynurenine generation and immunotolerance would have led to archaeal endosymbiosis and evolution of homo neanderthalis and homo neoneanderthalis. The Neanderthals due to archaeal endosymbiosis had stem cell transformation, activation of meiotic programs in the stem cells, generation of germ cells and parthenogenesis. This resulted in female dominance and matriarchal societies. The intraspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict would also have contributed to parthenogenesis and reptilian gene expression consequent to interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict. The genes affected are PDH, BKCD, SLOS, porphyria, Hartnup's disease, decreased cholesterol synthesis, CoQ synthesis and vitamin D synthesis. The Hartnup's trait would have developed to counteract the tryptophan loading in Neanderthals consequent to a high meat diet. This produces what is called as increased tryptophan catabolism and kynurenine catabolites mediated oshtoran syndrome described initially in the pericaspean areas. Endemic oshtoran syndromes would have existed in the

Neanderthal population producing refractory thought and mood disorders, movement disorders including chorea and tic as well as schizophrenia and autism. The generation of tic disorders as a part of epidemic or endemic oshtoran syndrome would have led to vocal tic led language generation. The human language including ancient ones like Akkadian and Sanskrit developed first in pericaspean areas. The endemic oshtoran syndromes can also result in altered fat metabolism fatty liver and cirrhosis. It can produce adrenal dysfunction and hyperactivity producing sympathetic overactivity and parasympathetic underactivity leading to hypertension, vascular disease, cancer and autoimmune disease. The incidence of lupus-like syndromes and multiple sclerosis is high in endemic oshtoran syndrome. The tryptophan catabolism in oshtoran syndrome can produce cognitive dysfunction like Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and cell death. Parthenogenesis can lead to autistic phenotype with cerebellar dominance and a cerebellar cognitive affective disorder. Parthenogenesis induced reptilian gene expression can produce porphyrias and porphyrin induced extrasensory perception. This produces a creative tribe with quantal perception.

Archaeal endosymbiosis and neanderthalisation depended upon the kynurenine pathway mediated immunotolerance and immunoparalysis. The tryptophan catabolic pathway and kynurenine can have a ketamine-like effect due to NMDA blockade resulting in ecstasy, CCAS, cerebral cortical paralysis and extrasensory perception. The tryptophan catabolism is directed the kynurenine pathway resulting in depletion of melatonin and nocturnal activity and lack of sleep. The tryptophan catabolites kynurenine and kynurenic acid can produce decreased insulin synthesis, decreased insulin release, decreased insulin biological activity causing insulin resistance. Tryptophan catabolitic syndrome can result in sympathetic overactivity and a dysautonomic syndrome producing fear flight response and impulsivity. The induction of reptilian genes by intragenomic conflict and interspecies hybridisation can result in expression of

the shikimate pathway producing alkaloidal neurotransmitter synthesis - LSD, nicotine, strychnine, mescaline producing shamanic states and extrasensory perception. The induction of IDO and heme depletion can result in porphyrias and porphyrion mediated extrasensory perception. The heme depletion can reduce the heme enzyme activities. The heme enzyme cytochrome C oxidase is inactivated resulting in mitochondrial dysfunction. The heme enzymes catalase and glutathione peroxidase are inactivated producing free radical stress. The heme enzyme cytochrome P450 is inactivated producing defective bile acid synthesis due to cholesterol 7-alpha hydroxylase deficiency causing metabolic syndrome X due to bile acid deficiency. The heme enzyme cytochrome F450 deficiency produces defective aromatase and beta hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase producing reduced testosterone, estrogen and cortisol synthesis. This produces the asexual and alternate sexual Neanderthal state. The heme enzyme lanosterol 14-alpha demethylase is inactivated inhibiting cholesterol synthesis and cholesterol depletion syndrome. The heme enzyme retinoic acid hydroxylase and cholecalciferol hydroxylases are deficient producing lack of vitamin D and A, defective immunity and uncontrolled cell proliferation.

The initial event is an increased tryptophan catabolic pathway producing immunotolerance and immunoparalysis mediated by kynurenine. This produces endosymbiotic archaeal growth and neanderthalisation. This results in conversion of somatic cells to germ cells and activation of meiotic programs resulting in parthenogenesis. The homo neanderthalis reproduces by parthenogenesis. There is a malfunction in sexual reproduction resulting in a parthenogenetic species. Parthenogenesis is induced by actinidic archaea and RNA viroids. Climate change induced stress can produce parthenogenesis. The heme enzymes cytochrome P450 dependent aromatase and beta hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase are defective resulting in lack of sex hormones producing asexuality and alternate sexuality. The heme enzymes NOS, CBS and HO1 are

defective leading to lack of gasotransmitters NO, CO and H_2S resulting in dysautonomia and sexual dysfunction. The parthenogenesis results in formation of multiple embryos in tissues causing multiple personalities and schizophrenia and autism. Parthenogenesis also produces cancer and autoimmune disease. Parthenogenesis in the brain can result in death of normal tissue and neurodegeneration. The stem cell metabolonomics of parthenogenetic embryos with increased glycolysis and mitochondrial dysfunction results in metabolic syndrome. The heme depletion leads to porphyrias and porphyrions causing quantal perception. The tryptophan catabolic pathway related kynurenine can produce a ketamine syndrome akin to schizophrenia. Similar schizophrenic and autistic syndrome can occur in Neanderthals due to tryptophan alkaloids synthesized by reptilian gene activation - LSD and mescaline. This produces a shamanistic spiritual quantal perceptive society. The porphyrion induced quantal perception of low level EMF can result in cortical atrophy and CCAS and an impulsive state, aggressive state, violence, criminality, spirituality and terrorism. The Neoneanderthals form small colonies and tribal groups. The porphyrion mediated quantal perception results in formation of cohesive small groups with communal living creating an anarchic society. The anarchic society arises due to a cerebellar cognitive affective disorder and cortical atrophy consequent to quantal perception. This anarchic society is small and tribal, violent and aggressive, spiritual and transcendental. This results in loss of national identities and recession to primitive tribal identities. The civilizational national identities collapse and are replaced by small tribal identities causing permanent war, instability and crisis. The parthenogenetic reproduction in Neanderthals and Neoneanderthals as well as the lack of sex hormones related asexuality and alternate sexuality produces a matriarchal female dominant small social groups. This can happen in the setting neoneanderthalisation consequent to endosymbiotic archaeal growth. The neoneanderthalic matriarchal society is

female dominant and the males are reduced to a marginal role in society creating complexes of hatred and vulnerabilities. This can be compared to the creation of a society female amazons and male eunuchs. The world tends to be transformed into an anarchic society of Amazonian women and male eunuchs. This represents the castrated male syndrome with deprivation of dignity, integrity, passion and pride. The Neanderthal communities functioned as anarchic small societies with communal living. The concept of altruistic, egoistic and obsessive love and nuclear family was absent in them. They lived as small groups of 15-20 with group consciousness. The porphyrion induced extrasensory quantal perception resulted in well-bonded anarchic communities with communal living and parenting of children. Sexual relationships became partnership between equals and functional. They were promiscuous, self-sufficient and were not into socially sanctioned relationships like marriage. The duty of the male eunuchoid was to the small community which is served relationships in the community depended on a common communal consciousness based on extrasensory quantal perception. The neanderthalic and neoneanderthalic communities were matriarchal and gender equal and did not have any hierarchal leadership. There were no kings or queens and it was a stateless society. It was a voluntary association and there was no written law or control except by consensus. This is represented by ancient Indian societies in the Buddhist period of Indian history described as Janapadams. These were small stateless societies ruled by equality and consensus. The ancient Harappan civilization was also structured as a stateless anarchic society. The same holds good for the ancient Celtic kingdoms in Wales, Scotland, Basque, Catalonia and Brittany. The concept of anarchic societies is exemplified in the Mandalas in Southeast Asia comprising modern Indonesia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand. These civilizations were extensions of the South Indian Dravidian civilization which derived from the Harappan civilization. In modern

times the anarchic societies were revived in the form of modern Grama Swaraj of Gandhi whose philosophy was basically anarchic. Gandhi was from the area of India where the Harappan civilization thrived in prehistoric times. The same anarchic societies can be seen in Jewish Kibbutz. The Jews, Celts, Dravidians all had a neanderthalic origin. This formed the basis primitive, anarchic Neanderthal communities. The global warming related endosymbiotic archaeal growth results in neoneanderthalisation. The actinidic archaea mediated quantal perception of low level EMF results in cortical atrophy and cerebellar dominance resulting in a cerebellar cognitive affective disorder. The archaea mediated quantal perception by porphyrions results in small bonded Neoneanderthal communities with anarchic forms of organisation. The human civilization owing to global warming and neanderthalisation of the brain regresses to form small tribal anarchic communities in perpetual warfare resulting in the end of nation states. The neoneanderthalic world of anarchy has set in. The matriarchal societies with parthenogenetic female result in the syndrome of castrated male eunuchs and gender equal societies. Anarchy becomes the norm of political life in the world with its attendant catastrophic destructions. The male eunuch syndrome coupled with cerebellar cognitive affective disorder in an anarchic world with tribal identities can produce terrorism, criminality, creativity, aggression, violence, lack of empathy and an autistic tribe. The parthenogenetic Neoneanderthals will eventually become extinct due to lack of gene diversity in the population.

Climate change and exposure to low level internet EMF fields can induce HO1 activity and increased porphyrin synthesis. The porphyrins can form porphyrions which act as a template for the formation of RNA viroids, DNA viroids and isoprenoids by abiogenesis. They are symbiose to form actinidic archaea and RNA viroids. This results in endosymbiotic archaeal mediated stem cell transformation. The endosymbiotic archaea can induce toll receptor

activation and activate HIF alpha resulting in stem cell metabolonomics with increased glycolysis and mitochondrial dysfunction. The endosymbiotic archaea can induce aldose reductase and fructose metabolism producing frucotsemia, lipid synthesis, mucopolysaccharidosis, porphyrias and hibernation/zombie syndromes. The increased glycolysis and Warburg phenotype can activate the immune system. The stem cells meiotic programs get activated and results in the formation of germ cells and parthenogenesis. Thus climate change and internet exposure results in a reproductive change to predominant asexual reproduction and parthenogenesis. This results in an asexual male eunuch phenotype. This results in gender equality and female dominance. The male population becomes dispossessed and is peripheral to the functions of society. This creates a society of male eunuchs and matriarchs. The society regresses to the matriarchal regime with widespread social consequences. The porphyrions and actinidic magnetotactic archaea can perceive low level EMF fields producing frontal cortical atrophy and cerebellar dominance. This produces the cerebellar cognitive affective disorder on an epidemic scale. The cerebellum is the site of impulsive behaviour, aggression, criminality, extrasensory perception, spiritual phenomena and dreams as well as trance. This results in an impulsive society without any logic or reason producing lawlessness and anarchy. This produces an anarchic world of Neoneanderthals with small social tribal groups and fall of organized civil society and nation states. The consequence of these are widespread lawlessness, wars, criminality, terrorism, sexual promisquity, demise of the nuclear family, alternate sexuality, communal living and breakdown of social structures of the homo sapien society. The anarchic eunuchoid world of Neoneanderthals opens up. Thus the climate change and internet produces a sexual change, anarchic social change, and reproductive change. The Neanderthals live in a dream world of imagination and paranormal phenomena modulated by cerebellar hypertrophy and function. This produces a

spiritual world of trances and religiosity. The Neanderthal brain activates the default network in the frontoparietal lobe producing day-dreaming, creative visualization, fantasy phenomena, depersonalisation and altered consciousness. The increased tryptophan catabolism produces kynurenine which blocks the NMDA receptor producing a ketamine or phencyclidine schizophrenic psychosis on an epidemic scale. The increased kynurenine can also block the alpha 7 nicotinic acetyl choline receptor, decreased serotoninergic activity and activates dopaminergic receptor. The tryptophan catabolic pathway also produces hallucinogenic alkaloids like strychnine, mescaline and LSD. This contributes to day-dreaming shamanic states in Neoneanderthals. This contributes to creativity, autism, schizophrenia, lack of social contacts, small tribal populations and a dream world in Neanderthal society. The increased porphyrions produces quantal perception and a dream world. The Neanderthals form small social groups and lack social contacts with out of kin population producing small autistic tribes. The Neoneanderthals and homo sapiens can be differentiated by the following phenomena of unconscious versus conscious, religion versus science, magic versus logic, dream versus waking and psychic versus material. The Neoneanderthals have great paranormal ability and the society was more religious and spiritual. They created cities of dreams which were classically psychopathic, magical and dream-like. The Neanderthal culture of magic, culture and spirit was different from that of homo sapiens. The myths, folklores and religiosity are derived from the Neanderthals. The worship of serpents as symbols of God and use of crystals and minerals as exemplified by Siddha forms of medicine are neanderthalic. They painted the skin and faces creating extensive tattoos, wore ornaments and were extraordinarily ceremonial and ritualistic. They created dance as form of worship as comparable with the concept of Shiva as a celestial dancer. The neanderthalic tribes were nocturnal and were aware of the star constellations of big bear, little bear and draco. The

Neanderthals were nocturnal tribe because of photosensitivity due to porphyrias which made them favour the night time to the day. The neanderthalic Gods were from the outer cosmos and the civilization was seeded by intergalactic contacts mediated by cometary and asteroidal impacts. The comets and asteroids carried magnetotactic actinidic archaea which formed colonies transforming to homo neanderthalis. The Neanderthals were religious and have funeral ceremonies and believed in after life. The Dravidian civilization, Uluzzian and Chatelperonean civilization as well as the Basque and Catalan were neanderthalic. They were a civilization of dreams, rituals, dances, religiosity and trances owing to an epidemic CCAS. The Neanderthals were nocturnal tribe who worshipped the moon goddess were matriarchal food gathering and women governed society. The homo sapiens were the sun worshipping patriarchal hunter warriors and male governed society. The females were mere adjuncts. The Neanderthal society was religious, ritualistic, symbolic with a cosmological approach to the world. It was a society of creative imagination. The society was predominantly parthenogenetic and asexual. The tantric form of spirituality and the sense of spiritual awakening indicated by the Kundalini showed the asexual nature and eunuchoid characteristic of the Neanderthal tribe. The cerebellum is the site of creative visualization, paranormal and dreams. The Neanderthal brain was cerebellar dominant creating trance-like states, day-dreaming, telepathy, psychic healing, poltergeist phenomena and religiosity. It was a high civilization of dreams mediated by the cerebellum. The cerebellum produces an ataxic motor syndrome as well as dysmetria of thought. The dysmetria of thought results in an autistic and schizophrenic tribe of Neanderthals and Neoneanderthals produced by climate change and internet exposure. The cerebellum is the site of common embryonal tumours and archaea induced parthenogenesis is higher in the cerebellum producing cerebellar hypertrophy, cerebellar dominance and cerebellar dysfunction. The archaea induced

parthenogenesis produces a cerebellar dominance Neoneanderthal brain and the dream civilization of Neanderthals.

The homo sapiens mind can be characterized by the ego and the homo neanderthalis by id. Homo sapien qualities are sun, fascism, psychosis, logic, science, awake, adult, day, God, male and yang, versus the homo neanderthalis qualities are communism, moon, neurosis, intuition, religion, day-dreaming, child, night, devil, female and ying. The Cro-Magnons were hunters, patriarchal and sun worshipers. The homo neanderthalis were moon worshipers, patriarchal and food gatherers. The homo neanderthalis inhabited Europe and Middle-East. Gooch postulated the double helical concept of the mind as opposed to hemispheric dominance. The double helical mind of Gooch includes the cerebellum which is concerned with dreaming and creativity and the cerebrum concerned with logic. His concept of the sacred life of humans, the double helix of the mind, the cities of dreams, the creations of inner space and the divided self are described extensively in his work. The cerebellum is the site of paranormal and supernatural phenomena and gives rise to creations from the inner space. These are the creations from the inner space mediated by the cerebellum constituted the basis of vampires, troglodytes, demons and asuras. The cerebral cortex is the site of ego and the cerebellum the site of id. The cerebellum becomes dominant owing to archaea and viroid induced embryonal parthenogenesis. The interbreeding of Cro-Magnon with Neanderthals resulted in a burst of spirituality, artistry and creativity. The human behaviour can be explained by the double helical concept of mind. The socialists are neanderthalic and the Cro-Magnon conservatives. The Neanderthals were red-haired with slanting forehead and were worshippers of the moon. Moon worshipping was common in the Fertile Crescent which included Turkey, Egypt, Harappa, Sumeria and Arabia. The basis of these civilizations was lunar. The Neanderthal societies were matriarchal, completely promiscuous and sex driven

and lead by women. They can be compared with the behaviour of bonobo primates. The Neanderthals were short-statured, left-handed and near-sighted. The Cro-Magnons were taller, long-sighted and right-handed. The Neanderthals had a communal living while the Cro-Magnons were monogamous and pair-bonding. The Neanderthals have a larger cerebellum, pyknic body type, non-athletic body type, left-handedness, less of male pattern baldness, prominent eye brows, recessive chins, were neurotic, and is less of psychosis, more hypnotisable and better night vision. The neanderthalic phenotype can be seen in drop-outs, addicts, alcoholics, unemployed and insomniacs. They lived in a world of day-dreaming and increased sexual activity as well as alternate sexuality. The Neanderthals were religiously organized were seen in south Europe, east Europe among the untouchables while the Cro-Magnons had large civil society and were seen in north Europe, west Europe, Brahmin communities and were taller. The political ideas of the French revolution, the Russian revolution and the Taliban were neanderthalic while that of the Nazis and KKK were Cro-Magnon. The Neanderthals were basically a day-dreaming, lunar society and were represented by the Celts, the witches, the Kabalist, the Rosicrucian and Judaist. The Nazi hatred of Jews and the western hatred of Islam are based on their neanderthalic origin. The homo sapiens on the other hand were worshippers of the sun. The Neanderthals were left-handed and left-leaning while the Cro-Magnons were right-handed and right-leaning. The Neanderthal societies are represented by Nairs, Nagas, Sakas, Scythians, Saxons, Celts, Berbers, Sumerians, Dravidians, Harappans, Etruscans and Egyptians. The moon was worshiped in Egypt, Babylon, India, Sumeria, Assyria, Akkadians and Chaldians. The moon God was called as sin and Thoth. They are the oldest human deities and are represented by Shiva in India. The Egyptian God Isis, the Celtic God Morgana, the Greek God Artemis, Aphrodite and Selene were representative of the lunar God. All the pagan festivals depend

upon the lunar cycles. The moon God was worshipped in the Kabbala, the Talmuds, the Ur of Chaldees, Harappa and in all of the Fertile Crescent. The Harappan civilization had Shiva with his crescent symbol representing lunar worship. Soma was the presiding deity of Rig Vedic ceremonies and is represented by moon. The soma is actually a drink of milk, honey, cannabis and other plant extracts which produced a hallucinatory state. The Harappan culture was neanderthalic and lunar centric as also the succeeding Saivite sects of Hinduism like Aghoras and Nagas. The term for mental illness - lunatic came from lunar worship. The Cro-Magnon civilization was the opposite with sun being the dominant and logic being the culture of the society. The wars of history and hatred of civilizations like Jews, Islam and Hindus were based on neanderthalic origin and their lunar worship.

The Neanderthals evolved by seeding of cometary reptilian genes from outer space. The intergalactic porphyrions, RNA viroids, DNA viroids and template replicating magnetotactic archaea are the basis of cometary genes and seeding of life on earth. The template replication and parthenogenesis are related to evolution of Neanderthals. The intragenomic conflict and interspecies hybridisation produces expression of reptilian genes in human - PDH deficiency, mitochondrial dysfunction, SLOS and porphyria. The parthenogenesis and matriarchy are related as also SLOS, asexuality and alternate sexuality. This produces on-hierarchal anarchic societies. The equality and gender sensitivity are related to the serpent cult of Khylst and Capracoites - Nagas and Asuras - Dravidians and Sumerians - Punts and Egyptians. The mother Goddess, the serpent people and Neanderthals are synonymous. The Dravidians, Celts, Egyptians, Jews, Berbers, Sakas, Nagas, Nairs, Asuras and Neanderthals were parthenogenetic. They consumed a high fat high protein diet - milk and honey, and had persisting adult lactose tolerance. This contributed to the consumption of a ketogenic diet, stem cell metabolonomics and parthenogenesis. Global

warming and climate change can lead to archaeal endosymbiosis and neanderthalisation of the species. This leads to interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict contributing to parthenogenesis. Archaea and RNA viroids can induce parthenogenesis. Parthenogenesis can lead to matriarchy and female dominance. Parthenogenesis can produce expression of reptilian genes, porphyrias, extrasensory perception and autistic phenotype. This results in a creative, spiritual and matriarchal population. This has a similarity to an ant and bee colony. They behave like parthenogenetic Neanderthal societies. The reptilian gene expression produces the SLOS phenotype, low cholesterol and lack of sex hormones leading to asexuality and alternate sexuality.

Parthenogenesis can lead to human disease. Parthenogenetic Somatic pregnancy can lead to cancer. Parthenogenetic embryos behave like autoantigens causing autoimmunity and autoimmune disease. The parthenogenesis and stem cell glycolysis can lead to lymphocyte activation and autoimmune disease. Parthenogenesis in brain can lead to multiple personalities causing schizophrenia and autism. Parthenogenetic embryos in neural tissue can lead to neurodegeneration by starving the host cells. Parthenogenesis leads on to Warburg phenotype. The Warburg phenotype contributes to anaerobic glycolysis, mitochondrial dysfunction and metabolic syndrome. Parthenogenesis can lead to sexual evolution and alternate sexuality. Parthenogenesis will lead to a lack of demand for sexual reproduction. The expression of reptilian genes and SLOS phenotype produces cholesterol depletion and sex hormone deficiency. This produces an asexual phenotype. Extremes of climate change can produce archaeal symbiosis and parthenogenesis. This results in interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict. This leads to a matrilineal society and female dominance. The status of males is low in matrilineal societies. The Neanderthal societies were female dominant. The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict leads to archaea and RNA viroid induced parthenogenesis.

The reptilian gene expression produces SLOS phenotype, low cholesterol, low sex hormones and asexuality. This results in alternate sexuality, matrilineal societies, female dominance and DEVI syndrome. This contributes to autistic phenotype and neanderthalic autistic tribes.

The climate change induced parthenogenesis is due to mediation by archaea and RNA viroid. This produces matrilineal society, matriarchy and asexual societies. The reptilian gene expression and porphyrias leads to generation of porphyrions and extrasensory perception. Parthenogenesis and mother Goddess cult are related. The porphyrions produces extrasensory quantal perception and a quantal civilization. This leads to creativity and autism. The return of Nagas and Asuras due to climate change mediated archaeal endosymbiosis and parthenogenesis is related. Archaea and viroid can induce parthenogenesis. Archaea and RNA viroid induced mitochondrial dysfunction and upregulated glycolysis resulting in stem cell transformation of somatic cells. Stem cell metabolonomics include anaerobic glycolysis, PDH dysfunction, CoQ 2 mutation and mitochondrial dysfunction. The somatic cells which are stem cell transform in the setting of immune activation and cytokine secretion can get converted to germinal cells - sperm and ova. This can result in fertilisation and parthenogenesis. The porphyrions result from intragenomic conflict/interspecies hybridisation and reptilian gene expression. The archaea can induce the HIF alpha and toll receptor activation resulting in glycolysis, mitochondrial dysfunction and GABA shunt. This also produces porphyrin synthesis and porphyrions. Porphyrins can produce extrasensory perception/quantal perception. Porphyrins can result in quantal perception and a quantal civilization existing in multiverse universes. The actinidic archaea and porphyrions have magnetotactic function resulting in mirror neuron function. This results in an autistic tribe. The cerebral cortex becomes atrophic and the cerebellar cortex dominant producing a cerebellar cognitive affective disorder. Interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict results in

archaeal symbiosis and parthenogenesis. There is intragenomic conflict and interspecies hybridisation producing this phenomenon. This results in reptilian gene expression and the shikimic acid pathway activation. This produces increased dopamine synthesis. Hyperdopaminergic transmission can produce endemic la tourette disease with motor and vocal tics. The hissing like vocal tics led to the evolution of language.

The Neanderthals consume high fat high protein, ketogenic diet. This resulted in hibernation, fructolysis and fructosemia, lipogenesis and fat deposition, mucopolysaccharide accumulation, parthenogenesis and stem cell metabolism, glycolysis and mitochondrial dysfunction. High fat high protein diet can lead to decreased SCFA, modulated histone acetylation, HERV expression and genomic modulation. Low levels of short chain fatty acids including butyrate consequent to a low fibre diet produces decreased HDAC is related to HERV expression. Reptilian gene expression can lead to homo cystinurias and genomic expression modulation by demethylation. Neanderthalisation of the brain produces extrasensory perception, cortical atrophy, cerebellar dominance and cerebellar cognitive affective disorder (CCAS). The Neanderthal quotient is related to neuroticism, social fear, social avoidance, depression, bipolar disorders and autism. The Neanderthal quotient is related to fear of strangers, aggressive behaviour and social limitation. The NQ is also related to sexual promiscuity, emotional stoicism and fear in social situation. The NQ is also related to anxiety, xenophobia, lack of empathy, compassion. The NQ quotient is related to lack of working memory and consciousness and develop long-term memory. The NQ is related to risky physical, social and sexual behaviour. The NQ is related to small groups of 8-10 numbers. The Neanderthals groups were small. The homo sapien groups numbered 150 and were large. The NQ form alliances within kin groups and family ties were strong. The homo sapiens could form alliances with non-kin groups and large civilizations developed.

The autistic and schizophrenic phenotype has been attributed as to refrigerated mother of the Neanderthal matriarchal phenotype by Leo Kanner and Bruno Bettelheim. The homo neanderthalis is female dominant matriarchal society. The Neanderthal brain contributes to the cerebellar cognitive affective disorder with a high incidence of autism and schizophrenia. This leads to parental coldness, obsessiveness, social isolation and ritualism. Autistic and schizophrenic neanderthalic mothers give rise to autistic and schizophrenic children. Autism and schizophrenia are disorders of socialization. The mothers of autistic and schizophrenic children are socially withdrawn and dominate their children leading on to what is called as Mahler syndrome or symbiotic psychotic syndrome. This is a syndrome of dedifferentiation and deanimation with the child perceiving itself as an extension of the mother. The Neanderthals have magnetotactic archaea and porphyrion induced quantal perception and the dominant mother is undifferentiated psychologically from the Neanderthal children. The Neanderthal children of dominant mothers become socially withdrawn and isolated leading to paleologic thinking process contributing to autism and schizophrenia. The Neanderthal brain evolved due to archaeal symbiosis and archaeal cholesterol catabolism leads to decreased levels of cholesterol and bile acids in Neanderthals. The archaea use cholesterol as a energy substrate and have cholesterol oxidase activity. Bile acids can bind to olfactory receptors and can modulate the limbic lobe and human behaviour. Bile acids are involved in social bonding and bile acid deficiency in Neanderthals contributes to the formation of smaller societies and tight family groups. The bile acid deficiency contributes to decreased social bonding in Neanderthals and the genesis of autism and schizophrenia. The family relationships in the matriarchal society are tight creating the empty fortress syndrome.

The porphyrions have a wave-particle existence and can exist in the intergalactic space. They form a template for the formation of abiogenetic

isoprenoid organism, DNA viroids, RNA viroids, double helical templates resembling reptiles. The formation of universe depends on abiogenetic magnetotactic archaea related intergalactic magnetic field. The cometary genes derived from intergalactic archaea and viroids by asteroidal impact seeds life in earth. The intergalactic archaea and cometary genes produced the evolution of life on earth. The actinidic archaeal colonies became multicellular and evolved into Neanderthals. The parthenogenetic embryos of Neanderthals have template mediated replication.

The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict resulted in archaea and viroid induced parthenogenesis. This produced matriarchy and female dominance. The reptilian gene expression and SLOS phenotype resulted in low cholesterol, sex hormones and asexuality. This produces a culture of sexual equality and alternate sexuality. The porphyrion induced ESP can lead to unified consciousness, equality and oneness. This produces a anarchic and non-hierarchal society. The neanderthalisation of the brain can lead to a cerebellar cognitive affective disorder. The CCAS leads to evolution of evilness and spirituality. The CCAS also results in illogical impulsive acts contributing to terrorism. The extrasensory perception and ataxia due to cerebellar dysfunction can lead to creativity, dance, painting and art.

The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict can lead to parthenogenesis - archaea and viroid induced. The reptilian gene expression and stem cell metabolism leads to mitochondrial dysfunction, PDH deficiency, glycolysis, fructolysis, fructosemia, lipogenesis, hibernation syndrome, mucopolysaccharidosis and zombie syndrome. This produces metabolic syndrome with obesity and diabetes mellitus mimicking reptilian habits. The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict leads to climate change, archaea and viroid induced parthenogenesis. The reptilian gene expression produces HIF alpha and increased glycolysis immune activation. The somatic

parthenogenesis is related to autoimmunity. Reptilian gene expression and digoxin synthesis leads to immune activation. The reptilian genes and HLA expression are related. The HLA genes are derived from Neanderthals. The archaea and RNA viroid induced toll receptor activation can lead to immune activation. This produces autoimmune disease. The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict can result in parthenogenesis, archaea and RNA viroid induced. The reptilian gene expression leads to porphyrias. The porphyrions are related to quantal perception. The Neanderthals are retroviral resistant with less of HERV expression leading to cortical atrophy and cerebellar dominance contributing to CCAS. The porphyrion induced quantal perception can lead to a quantal civilization. This results from neanderthalisation of the brain, decreased cerebral cortex. The interspecies hybridisation and intragenomic conflict as said before can lead to parthenogenesis - archaea and viroid induced. The reptilian gene expression leads to porphyria and porphyrion generation producing ESP and quantal perception. The mirror neurons function is related to archaeal porphyrions. This leads to quantal perception and civilization as well as biological reincarnation.

Table 1. *Parthenogenetic history in female pregnancies.*

Group	Percentage
Matrilineal Nair	11
Non-matrilineal	2

Table 2. *Neanderthal quotient.*

Group	NQ
Matrilineal Nair	High
Non-matrilineal	Low

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