A New Family, Genus, and Species of Nazca Alien Is Described

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X-rays, CT scans, and DNA studies allowed me to do the osteological description, which shows the Nazca specimens to be unique to science and not of an Earthly origin.

ABSTRACT

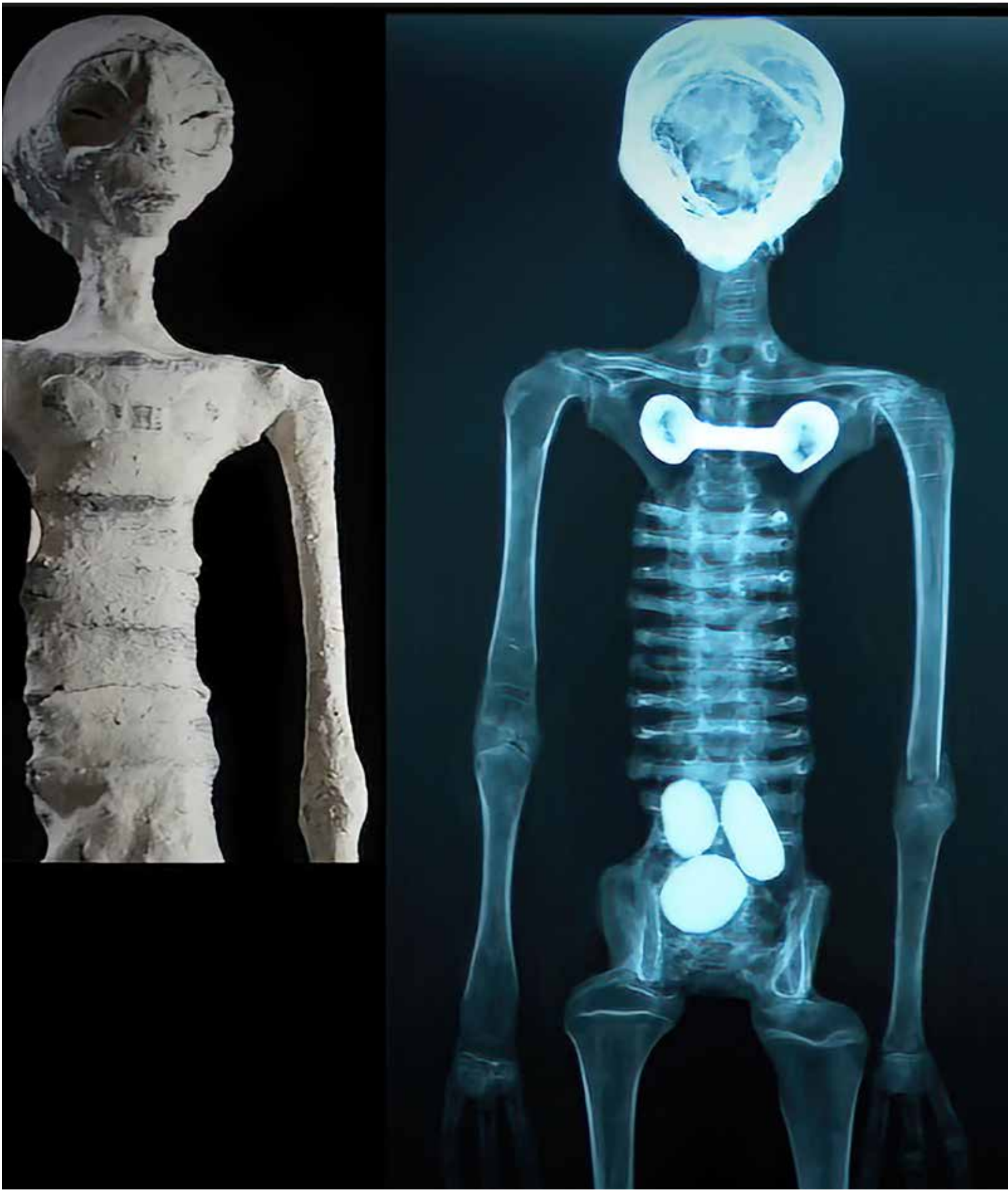
A new family, genus, and species of alien being is described. This new species has a single lower arm bone. Where humans have two forearm bones, the ulna and radius, they have only one. There are NO known ancestors in the fossil record that have this feature. Also there are no animals on Earth, living or made extinct by us, that have a single lower arm bone. This feature alone makes a strong case that they did not evolve on this planet, although it is not the only feature in support of extraterrestrial origin.

This is an upright bipedal species with both reptile and mammalian features in their skeletons. The body plan of these beings is similar to humans, however many obvious differences—i.e., they have no opposable thumb—do not fit our ideal model for evolutionary success. They glaringly look like typical gray alien species that have been reported over the decades.

INTRODUCTION

This description is based on 8 individuals that were discovered in Peru in late 2016. Five individuals are complete. One individual is missing only its head, and it was this individual that was used for DNA studies along with one of the two loose skulls. It was obvious during the study that neither loose skull belonged to the headless individual, because the seated skeleton has a fresh-looking break to the neck, whereas, in the two loose skulls the preservation is consistent and complete showing no signs of damage.

Robert Carroll's *Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution,* was written as a comprehensive text for university courses in vertebrate biology. When it was written it was the seminal reference for the more than 500 million year history of vertebrate evolution recorded on this Earth. The fossil record allows us to determine the interrelationships of modern species and trace the origin of skeletal features that characterize each major group. Is our knowledge of the



The type specimen (NA-01).

fossil record complete? No, but insofar as our understanding of the major groups is concerned, nothing new has come to light for decades.

The form of an animal's skeleton determines its function. Here we have a humanoid being with the mammal-like feature of a clavicle that looks very much like our own. Its basic body plan is like ours, with a head, shoulders, trunk, arms, and legs. You can see that it was bipedal and walked upright.

These beings have a large elongated skull, large forward-facing eyes, no teeth, horizontal ribs that begin at dorsal 7, a single lower arm bone, a single lower leg bone, one bone in each wrist, and no ankle bones. The pelvic-girdle is absent. Instead they have a cloaca-like opening for the deposition of eggs. They have reptile-like skin and fingernails. The type specimen, a female, is 57.7 cm tall—just under 2 feet.

The fact that these beings are here, with flesh and bones preserved, implies that their ancestors should be in the fossil record. The fact that they are not in the fossil record implies that they did not originate on Earth. As a career paleontologist I have seen nothing in the fossil record that has the remote possibility of being an ancestor. I asked colleagues, and they agree with me.

Please Note: Throughout this description I intend to describe the remains with the respect I believe is due. I believe they were sentient beings worthy of our respect since they came from another planet. They very likely had superior intellect to our own.

The past fifty years has seen a revolution in the methodology of establishing evolutionary relationships, and scientists have proposed many new theories regarding the factors controlling the rate and direction of evolution. The use of the fossil record in determining the polarity (the direction of evolutionary change) and homology (similarity of structures) has been characterized throughout these studies. This has been critical for establishing phylogenies, (the lines of descent).

Paleontologists have a good understanding of the major transitions between amphibians and reptiles, reptiles and mammals, and dinosaurs and birds. These beings are clearly amniotes, which are tetrapod vertebrates that comprise sauropsids (including reptiles and birds) and synapsids (including mammals). Amniotes are distinguished by a membrane (amnion) protecting the embryo and lack a larval stage. Because of this trait, amniotes lay eggs on land or retain them within the mother. Two of these beings have eggs. The type specimen clearly has three eggs. All earthly amniotes have an ulna and radius, which these beings do not.

Naturally I will be hampered in this description because we are limited to the paleontological evolution for Earth, and I do not have direct access to the specimens. I take full responsibility for my errors. On the plus side, because we are familiar with Earth's patterns of vertebrate evolution, I have confidence in this osteological description.

I do not intend to classify these beings beyond the level of a new family, genus, and species name. I intend to let the geneticists figure out where they belong in regard to their genetic origins.

I am indebted to Dr. Konstantin Korotkov who wrote the book *Mysterious Mummies of Nazca: Eyewitness Testimony* and Dr. Dmitrii V. Galetckii for his work on this new species of alien being. It was his work in part 3 of the book that I used for the basis of this paper. I also used video screen shots from Gaia, a member-supported media network for the majority of the images in the paper.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY

A more extensive history begins on page 67.

In October 2016, Leandro Benigno Rivera, an archaeological explorer with 25 years of experience, and a few friends brought his finds to Cusco to visit the president of the Inkari Institute, Thierry Jamin of France.

Thierry Jamin, an archaeologist and historian, is dedicated to the study of Peruvian heritage. He had worked with Mr. Rivera off and on whenever he wanted help with identifications.

Mr. Jamin was told that the group was in possession of several little bodies, heads, and hands. They were looking for professional opinions and they wanted help in disclosing the findings. Jamin's first impression was that they were authentic, and he recognized immediately the significance of the find. Images were uploaded to the internet so it became public knowledge. Right away people from all over the world were interested in the findings.

In October/November 2016 Jamie Maussan of Mexico, an award-winning TV investigative journalist with programs such as *El Sol de Mexico* and *60 Minutes* saw the images. What he saw didn't look human. Initially he thought they were fakes. In March 2017 a biologist contacted him and urged him to talk to Thierry Jamin.

Maussan interviewed Jamin on his program on the internet, recognizing Thierry Jamin's credibility and the seriousness and importance of the find.

Maussan contacted Gaia—a member-supported media network of truth seekers—to see if they wanted to investigate the bodies with him and his team. Research teams were formed, and their work commenced. Not one governmental institution would commit to an ongoing study of the bodies.

After some backlash, a university took interest in the bodies—Universidad National San Luis, De Ica, which is about 190 miles south of Lima in the Nazca region. All of the bodies went there except Josephina, which I have chosen as the Type for the species. (The specimens were given names for ease of the study.) Leandro Benigno Rivera refused to turn her over because he believes that she has great value. I agree with him and he should be compensated appropriately and forgiven since he is in a legal gray area in regard to keeping her.

After the flurry of 16 documentaries on the Gaia channel and one on YouTube and the meeting between the Gaia team and Peruvian government officials **all** research stopped. It has been nearly 6 years. WHY? The powers that are in control of hiding the alien narrative have put a stop to it. The proof is the fact that no further progress or study has been done.

Gaia team members had an idea of what they had, but they just couldn't convince the Peruvian government of what the bodies were because of the poisoned environment created by the humanoid three-fingered, three-toed enlarged-headed body named Maria. The Maria body is treated in part 2 of *The Miles Paper.*

What the Gaia team lacked, but didn't know it, was having a paleontologist on board with knowledge of the fossil record. I knew that nothing more was ever going to be done, so I chose to act and write this paper.

DNA

These beings have unique DNA. The genetic studies performed on the seated individual and one of the loose skulls does not coincide with **any** of the known living creatures on earth. I propose that Dr. William Brown be given the honor to head future research, since he was the only one in the United States to commit professionally to the initial study.

NA-05 (Nazca Alien 5) Victoria's DNA samples went to Canada, Mexico, and Russia. They were taken from the neck and hip. Dr. Konstantin said, "Of all known to us DNA, organic life, I mean human, animals, plants, bacteria, microbes, there is NO correlation with Victoria, no match at all, so is clear by scientists that it is something different. This is something amazing and never before seen" (see Gaia.com documentary *Unearthing Nazca*).

Cen4gen labs from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, performed the sample processing and sequencing. The Canadian laboratory had a greater amount of material, so that they were able to do better sequencing. The computerized analysis of the data showed **the DNA does not coincide with any human being or living organisms**. **The specimens are an unknown species.**

The same conclusions were made in the Russian laboratory of V.S. Baranov.

Geneticist, Clara Ines Martinez from Colombia studied the DNA specimen that was taken from one of the two heads. She reached the same conclusion of their uniqueness.

Victoria the Victor: What I mean by this statement is that when the first DNA results were obtained it became clear that Victoria was a male because the DNA contained a Y-chromosome. For the ease of this paper I will continue to use the original name that was given.

In more than one of these individuals metal objects had been implanted. In the case of Josephina I came to the conclusion independently that hers was to stabilize her broken and healed clavicle. This implies a sophisticated knowledge of medical treatment. Is it possible that it's unique shape and structure could in some way create a resonance that aided in healing? Only further study will give us the answers.

KEY TO THE INDIVIDUALS

NA = Nazca Alien

NA-01 Originally called Josephina, this specimen is designated as the holotype.
NA-02 Originally called Alberto, this male will be a paratype for the species.
NA-03 Loose skull #1 One of these was a DNA donor. Paratype.
NA-04 Loose skull #2 One of these was a DNA donor. Paratype.
NA-05 Originally called Victoria. Later DNA confirmed this as a male. DNA donor. Paratype.
NA-06 Complete individual, originally part of "the family." Paratype.
NA-07 Complete female individual, originally part of "the family." Paratype with eggs.
NA-08 Complete individual, originally part of "the family." Paratype.
NA-09 Complete individual? All you can see of it is part of the chest and an arm in a cave photo. It is lying next to Victoria and is obviously a juvenile.
NA-10 Loose skull that could not possibly belong to NA-005 Victoria. This skull is much to small.
NA-11 Complete individual. It has the size and look of a very young individual.

*The majority of the study was performed using Nazca aliens 01–05.

For most of this study 8 individuals were available. Late in my research I came across information on three additional individuals—another body from the cave, a very small skull (that is too small to belong to any of the other individuals), and a very small complete individual with most of the diatomaceous earth removed.

SYSTEMATICS

Kosmosidae n. f.
Moultonus n. g.
dolani n. sp.

Family

Kosmosidae n. f.

Etymology. Greek for "Order/world." Cosmos is originally a Greek word meaning both "order" and "world," because the ancient Greeks thought that the world was perfectly harmonious and impeccably put in order. Today Cosmos is the sum total of everything—all of creation. I believe that this is an appropriate family name for these beings.

Genus

Moultonus n. g.

Holotype. NA-01 consisting of a complete body with all of the soft tissues preserved.

Etymology. For Linda Moulton Howe who has researched this subject for decades and maintained her convictions in the face of the onslaught from nonbelievers.

Linda Moulton Howe

Tracey and Richard Dolan

Species

dolani n. sp.

Etymology. For Richard and Tracey Dolan who continue to fight the good fight as UFO researchers.

Moultonus dolani has no monophyletic ancestor to which this species can be assigned—in other words, no ancestor in the fossil record. She is unique.

Please note: Any errors interpreting this species are my own. I used Photoshop extensively to clean up images. I used Topaz Sharpen AI and Gigapixel AI to enhance images so that I would be better able to see features that were otherwise difficult to see.

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS

Cranial

The skull is anteriorly-posteriorly elongated with fused lower jaws. Teeth are absent. The absence of teeth implies weak jaw mechanics. Predentary are present, as seen in the Dinosauria. Premaxilla are fused and became a premaxillary plate. This feature appears to be jointed in the x-rays but not in the CT scans.

The most fascinating part of their skulls is that they have a predentary and premaxilla that has taken the place of the teeth and lower jaw for mastication. In the lateral views of their skulls you can see clearly a hinge space for both the predentary and the premaxilla. More visible in the CT scans is the fact that together they make up premaxillary and predentary plates that allow for a little bit of nipping. This implies a soft or liquid diet. As far as I know this arrangement would be unique among the terrestrial vertebrates of our earth. We can only guess as to their dietary specialization.

The specimen has large, shallow eye sockets with sunken eyelids. There is no apparent nasal cavity, and paranasal sinuses do not exist. The mastoid process is pronounced.

The foramen magnum is square with the skull centered over the cervicle vertebrae, which is unique. Human necks insert more posteriorly, which requires the neck muscles to work harder. All of Earth's vertebrate fauna has the insertion of the neck into the posterior of the skull.

Postcranial

For the ease of this description I will be using dorsal vertebrae for the vertebral column. The reason is explained below.

The vertebral formula for *Moultonus dolani* is 5 cervicle, 17 dorsal, and 5 sacral, for a vertebral count of 27. In humans thoracic vertebrae are the twelve bones of the backbone to which the ribs are attached. Lumbar vertebrae are the vertebrae situated below the thoracic vertebrae and above the sacrum.

Moultonus dolani's body is the direct reverse of the above definition. She is ribless in the top portion of her body followed by 9 ribs beginning at dorsal 7 and descending down through dorsal 17, where her sacrals start.

Moultonus dolani is completely missing several centra in her upper body. Instead they are either absent or in the form of centra plates. It is unclear if this is part of her species natural biology or unique to her. The remaining vertebrae are of a normal design.

Moultonus dolani has horizontal ribs. Each section consists of a centered gastralia with a short rib on each side. The gastralia are clearly visible in the anterior X-rays of the body. The overall rib configuration is unique.

The sacrum is absent of a pelvic girdle.

Moultonus dolani has long slender limbs. The ulna and radius are absent. In their place is a single bone that I have named the "ulnius." The fibula is absent and she has only a tibia.

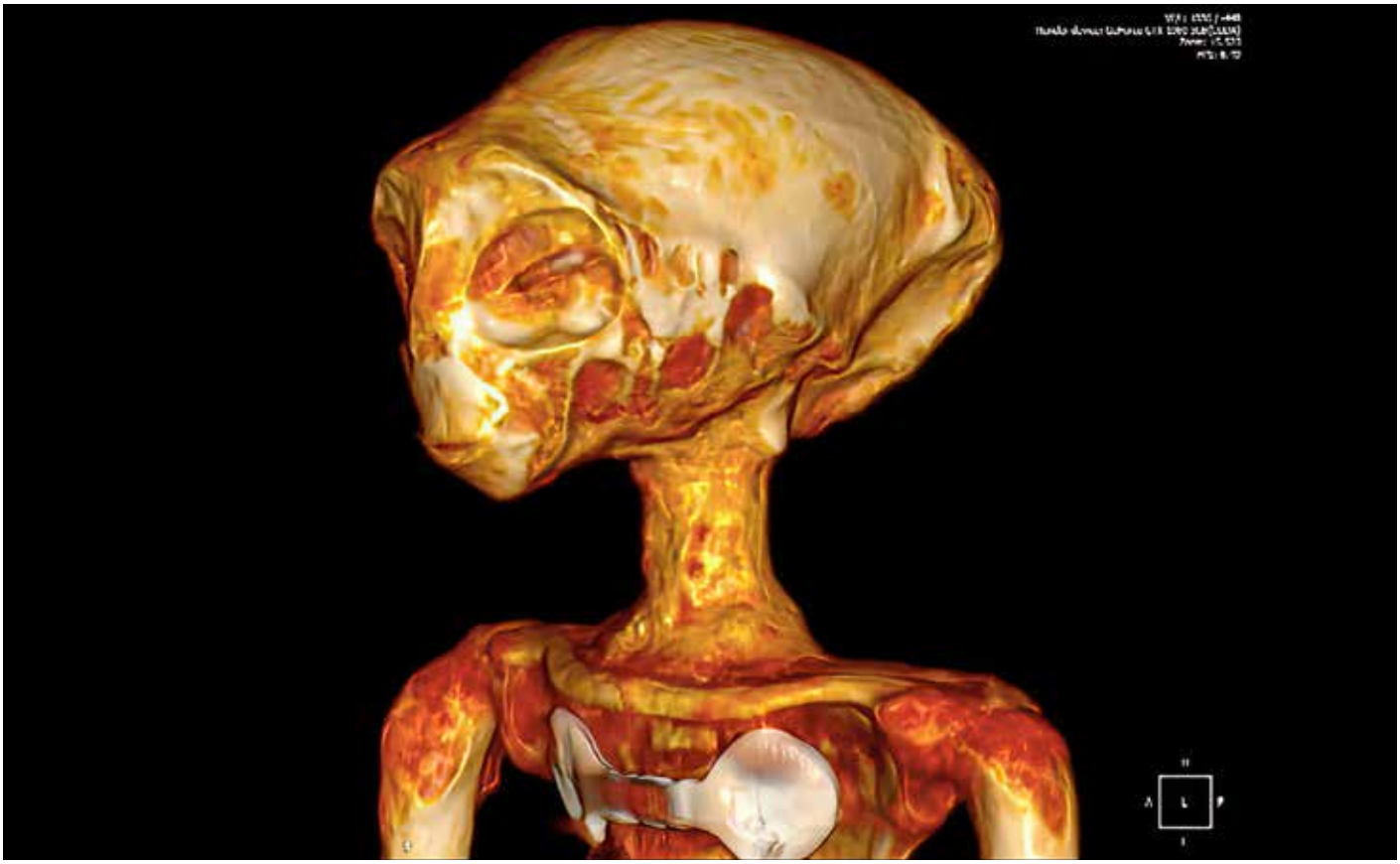
Each hand consists of 1 carpal (wrist bone) and three fingers, each consisting of a metacarpal and phalanges.

The feet have no ankle bones, no metatarsals, and three toes.

Humans have a postcranial skeleton bone count of 181. *Moultonus dolani* has only 110. This is 71 bones less than we do.

For the comprehensive diagnosis that follows *Moultonus dolani* will, for the most part, be refered to by the type specimen reference number (NA-01) along with all the other individuals that I have assigned NA numbers.

Note: The images that follow provide a large sample for readers to study.



Introductory image of Moultonus dolani.

Left: NA-01 (female), right: NA-02 (male).

Figure 1. NA-01 Moultonus dolani *(Type).*

Figure 2. NA-01 Moultonus dolani *(Type).*

Figure 3. NA-01 Moultonus dolani (Type).

Figure 4. NA-01 Moultonus dolani *(Type).*

Figure 5. NA-02 Alberto skull (Paratype).

Figure 6. NA-02 Alberto skull (Paratype).

Figure 7. NA-02 Alberto skull (Paratype).

Figure 8. NA-03 (Paratype) anterior view.

Figure 9. NA-03 (Paratype) right lateral view.

Figure 10. NA-03 skull (Paratype).

Figure 11. NA-04 skull (Paratype).

Figure 12. NA-04 skull (Paratype).

Figure 13. NA-03 (left) and NA-04 (right) (Paratype).

Figure 14. NA-03 (left) and NA-04 (right) (Paratype).

Figure 15. NA-06, 07, and 08 (Paratype) The Family.

16. NA-Family Member (Paratype).

Figure 17. NA-10 in the flesh (diatomaceous earth removed).

Figure 18. NA-10 ventral view.

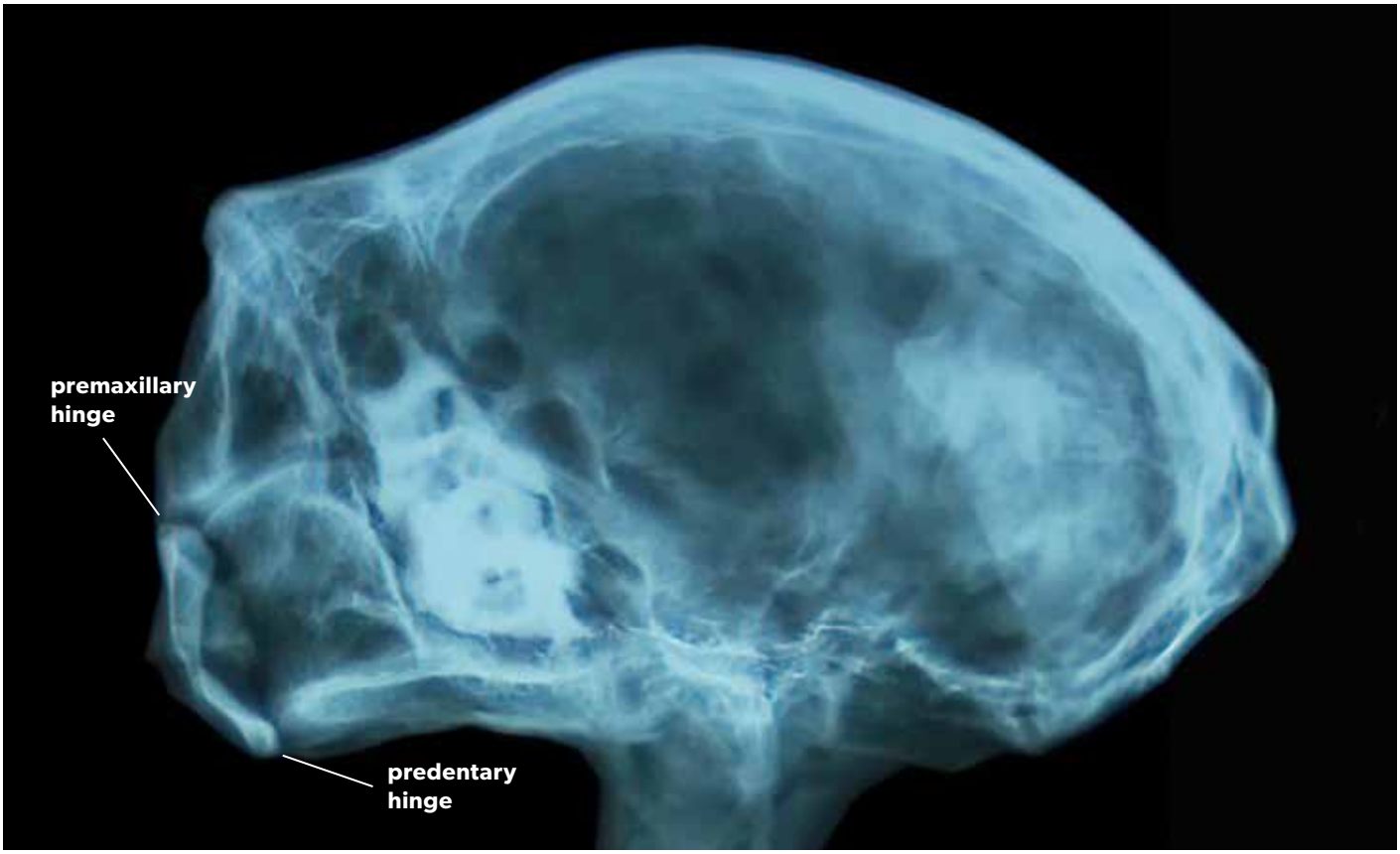


Figure 19. NA-01 X-ray (female).

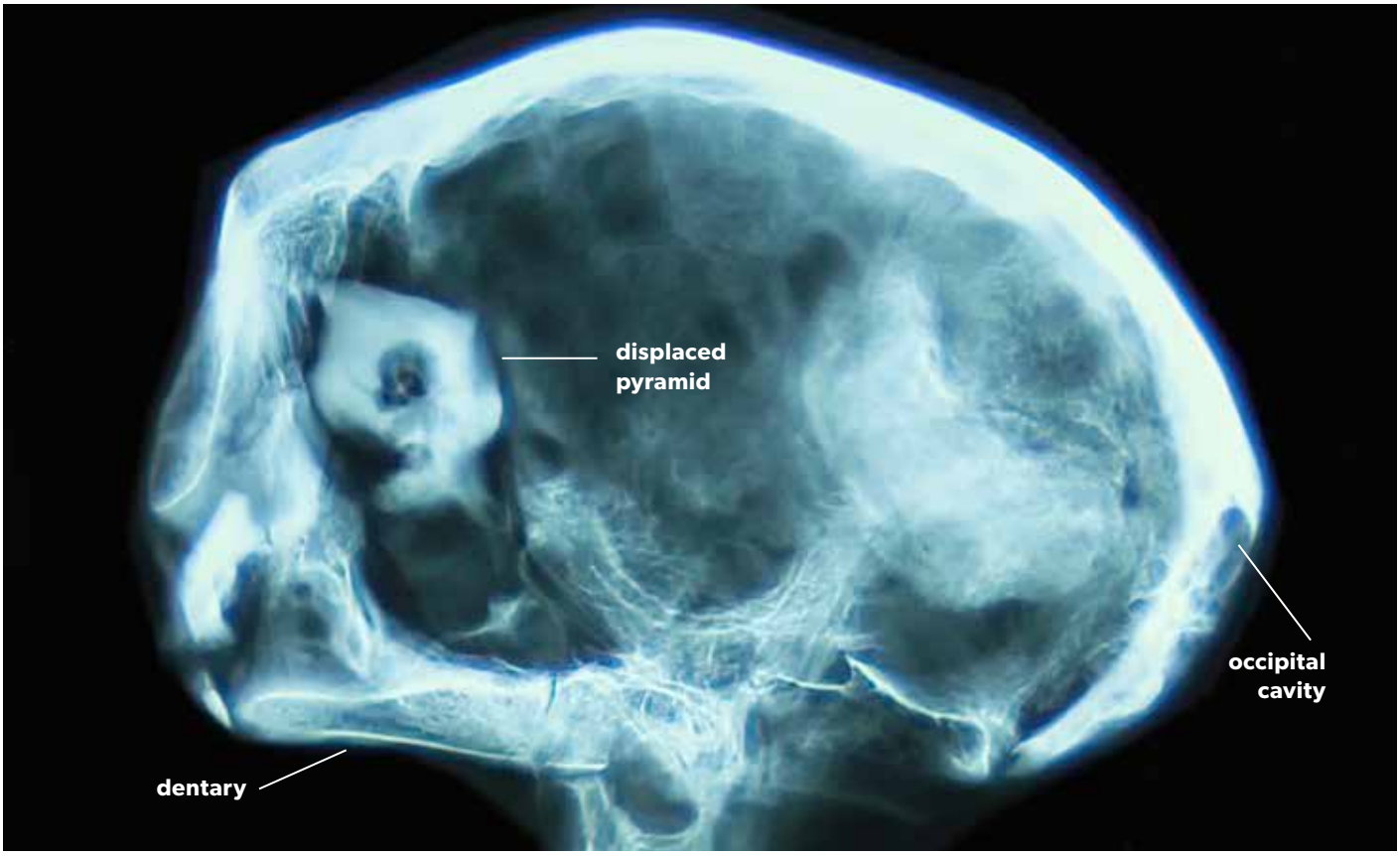


Figure 20. NA-02 X-ray (male).

Figure 21. NA-03 left side X-ray (female).

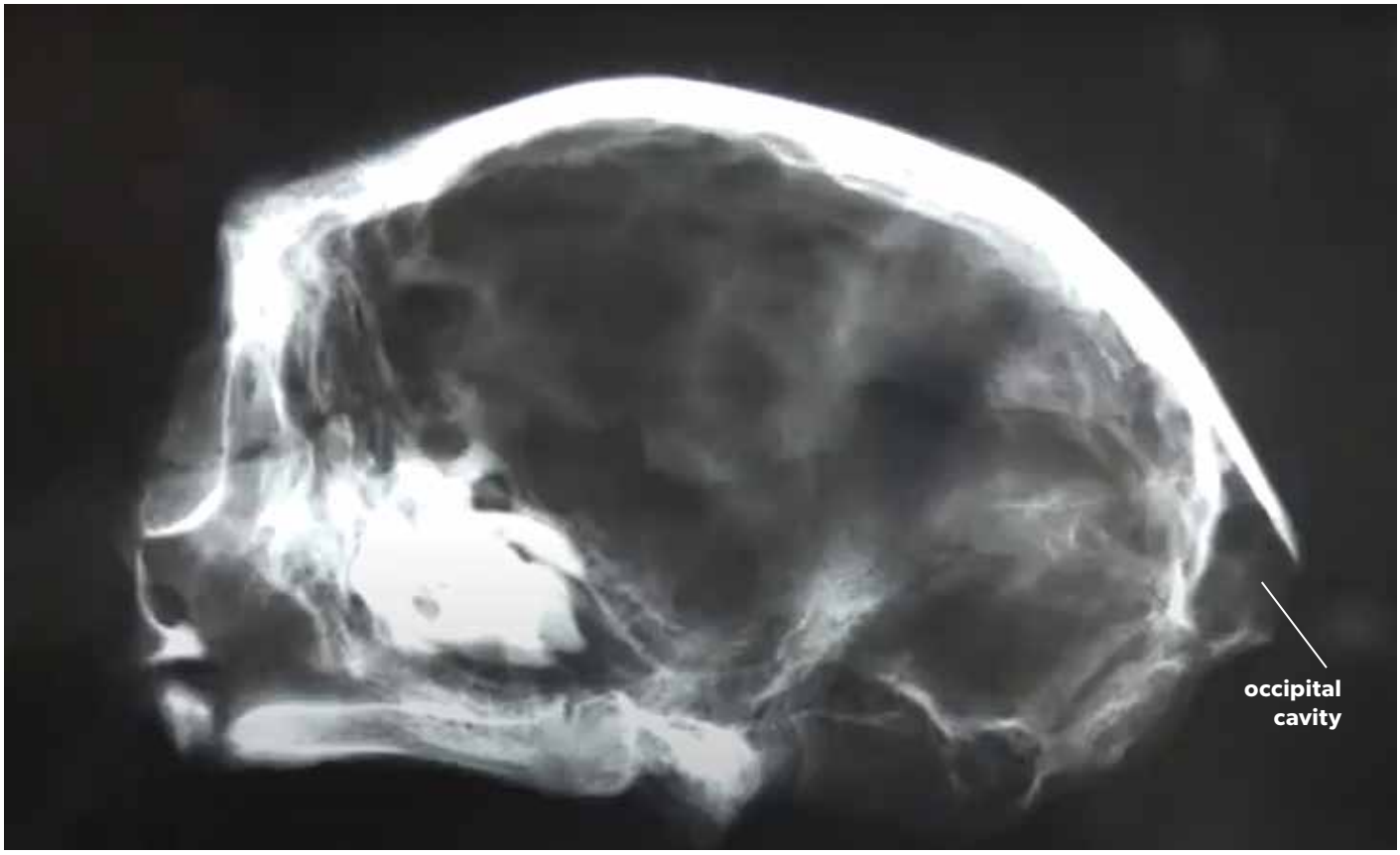


Figure 22. NA-04 X-ray (male).

Figure 23. NA-03 right side x-ray.

Figure 24. NA-01 anterior X-ray of the skull.

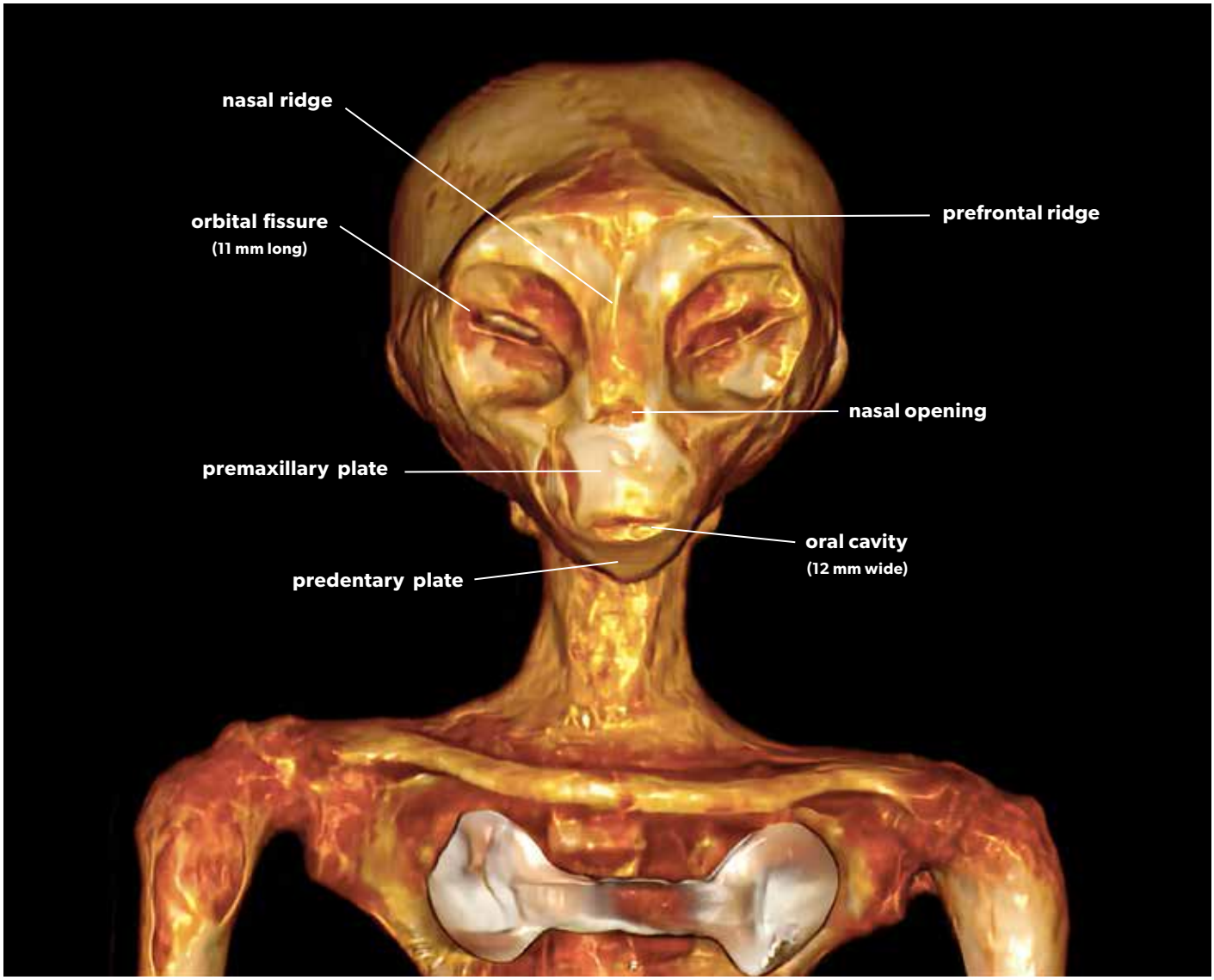


Figure 25. NA-01 anterior.

Dr. Dmitrii V. Galetckii

COMPREHENSIVE DIAGNOSIS

Many of these observations are the work of Dr. Dmitrii V. Galetckii. See Mysterious Mummies of Nazca: Eyewitness Testimony, *pages 56, 57, 191–228.*

Methodology for the measurements

I started with what I considered to be a verifiable number, and that was the 6.4 cm wide medical device. We printed out an image to that scale, which gave us a 1-to-1 ratio of the skeleton. I cross checked other skeletal measurements recorded by the original researchers to verify and create additional actual-size images. All the other images were created on the basis of these measurements. NA-01 is my primary source of scale.

Adults & Juveniles

Sexual dimorphism is apparent in the skulls of *Moultonus dolani.* The female has a more elongated, dorsal ventrally compressed skull, than the male. The male appears rounder when viewed from the side.

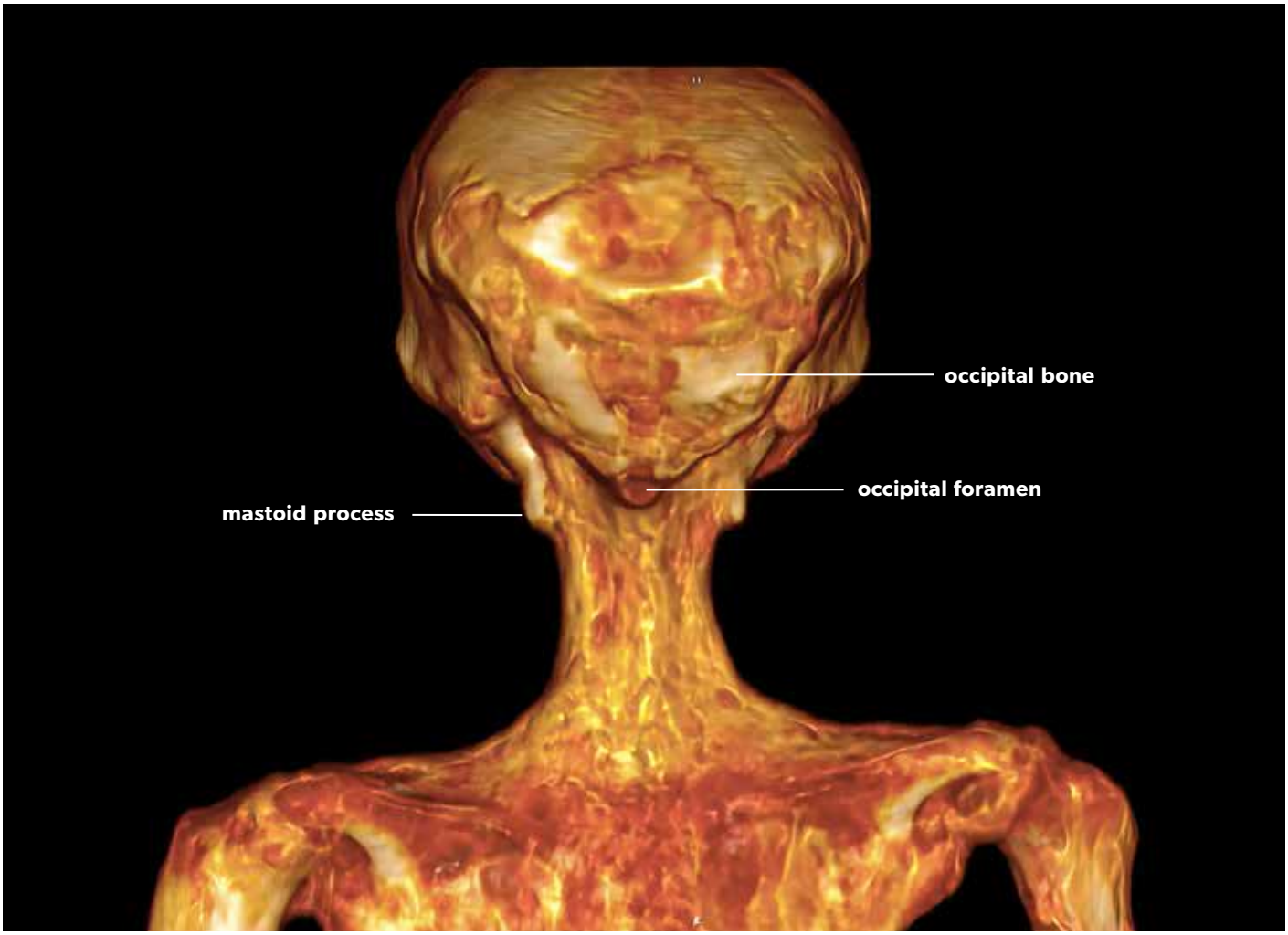


Figure 26. NA-01 posterior.

The skulls of NA-01 and NA-02 appear to be adults. The skulls of NA-03 and NA-04 appear to be more juvenile. These 2 skulls have a larger occipital cavity than in the adults, where it appears to be absent. NA-03 is closer in shape to NA-01 the female while NA-04 is closer to NA-02 which is male. (figs. 19–22)

Skull Description

CRANIAL DIAGNOSIS

When viewed from the front, *Moultonus dolani*'s face and skull is nearly round and resembles our own hominid linage. It is 7 cm wide and 8 cm tall. Her skull is large in proportion to ours at 12.1 cm long (fig.25). It is anteriorly posteriorly elongated.

From the side you can see that her face, the anterior portion of the skull, is flat. There is a large pronounced prefrontal ridge (fig. 27).

This being lacks what in humans would be a glabella, the smooth area above the nose and between the eyebrows. Instead, she has a **nasal ridge** that divides the skull in half.

She has a paired cavity in the occipital region, which is reduced in the adults. The occipital sinus is not visualized on the CT scans. The absence of sinuses may be due to the absence of the need to heat the air.

The prefrontal bone is 18 mm long (fig. 31). On page 197 of *Mysterious Mummies of Nazca,* Dr. Dmitrii V. Galetkii identifies this bone as part of the frontal. There are frontals, but they are posterior to this bone which clearly has a suture line running across the dorsal-anterior portion of the cranium.

I don't know Dr. Galetkii, but I suspect that he is a physician, and therefore prefrontals would not be

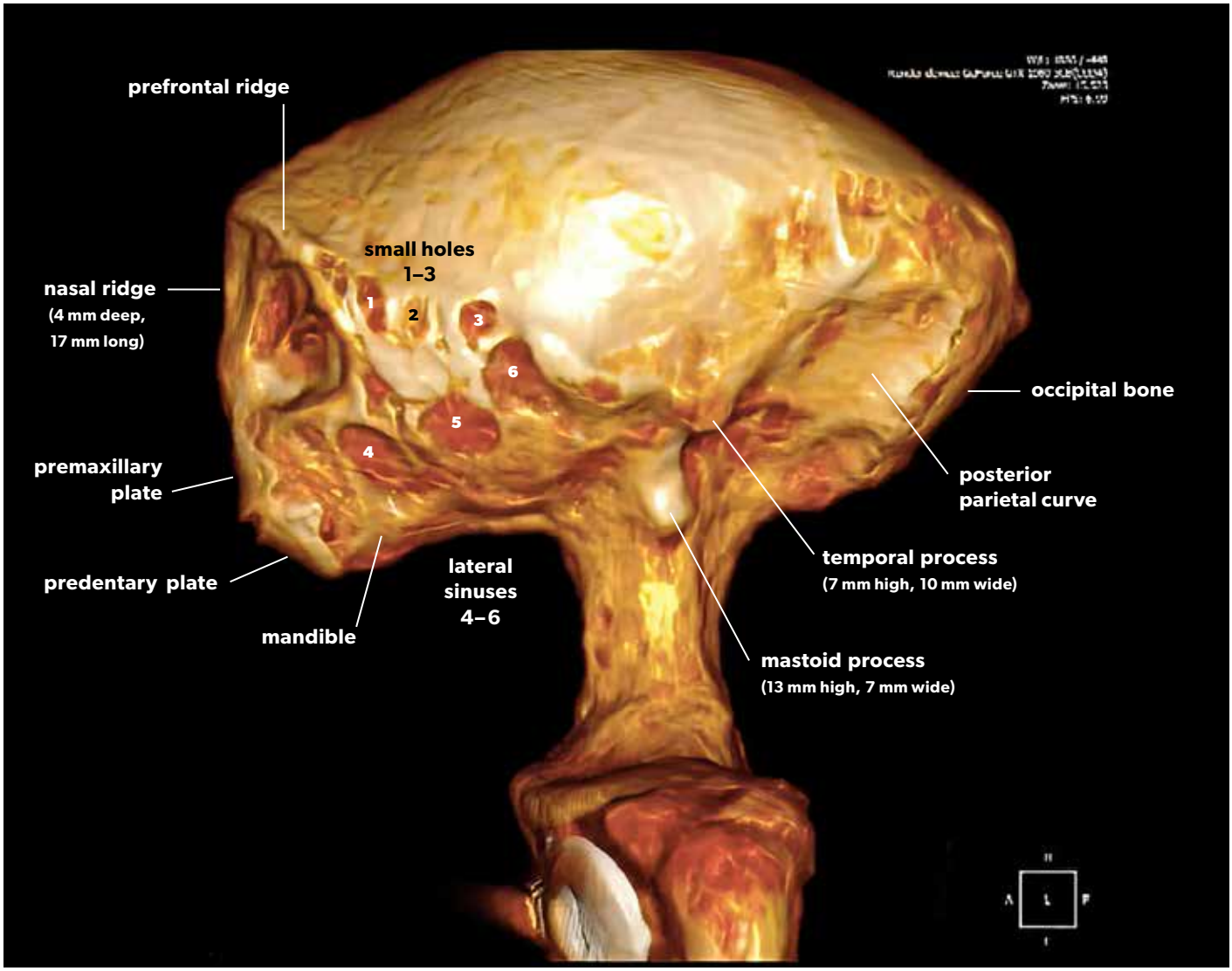


Figure 27. NA-01 left side.

on his radar. Since these bones are prefrontals, they are extremely well developed.

NA-01 appears to have a great cranial capacity for her size, but experts more knowledgeable than I will need to do calculations.

Dorsally the cranium is absent of foramina. The top of the cranium is covered with circular ridge-lines. Their spacing could be suggestive of growth patterns (fig. 29).

Moving from the anterior to the posterior, prefrontals are unique to this species. Frontals are next, followed by parietals and the occipitals. Frontal suture, metopic suture, coronal suture, sagittal suture, and lambdoid suture are all present. The frontal suture is unique to this species since it has prefrontals (fig. 31).

EYES

Eye sockets are quite separated and very large for the size of the skull. They measure 20 mm high and 20 mm wide and are shallow (from 2 mm dorsally to 9 mm ventrally) when viewed laterally (fig. 32).

They have a pronounced edge with sunken eyelids. Behind the slanted eyelids and at the same angle are orbital fissures, which likely serve a dual purpose as the channel for the optic nerve. The right one measures 11 mm wide. Vision range is estimated by the Gaia team as being 180 degrees versus our 140.

NASALS

I am going to assume that the nasals expand laterally to the edges of the orbit and are not invaded by

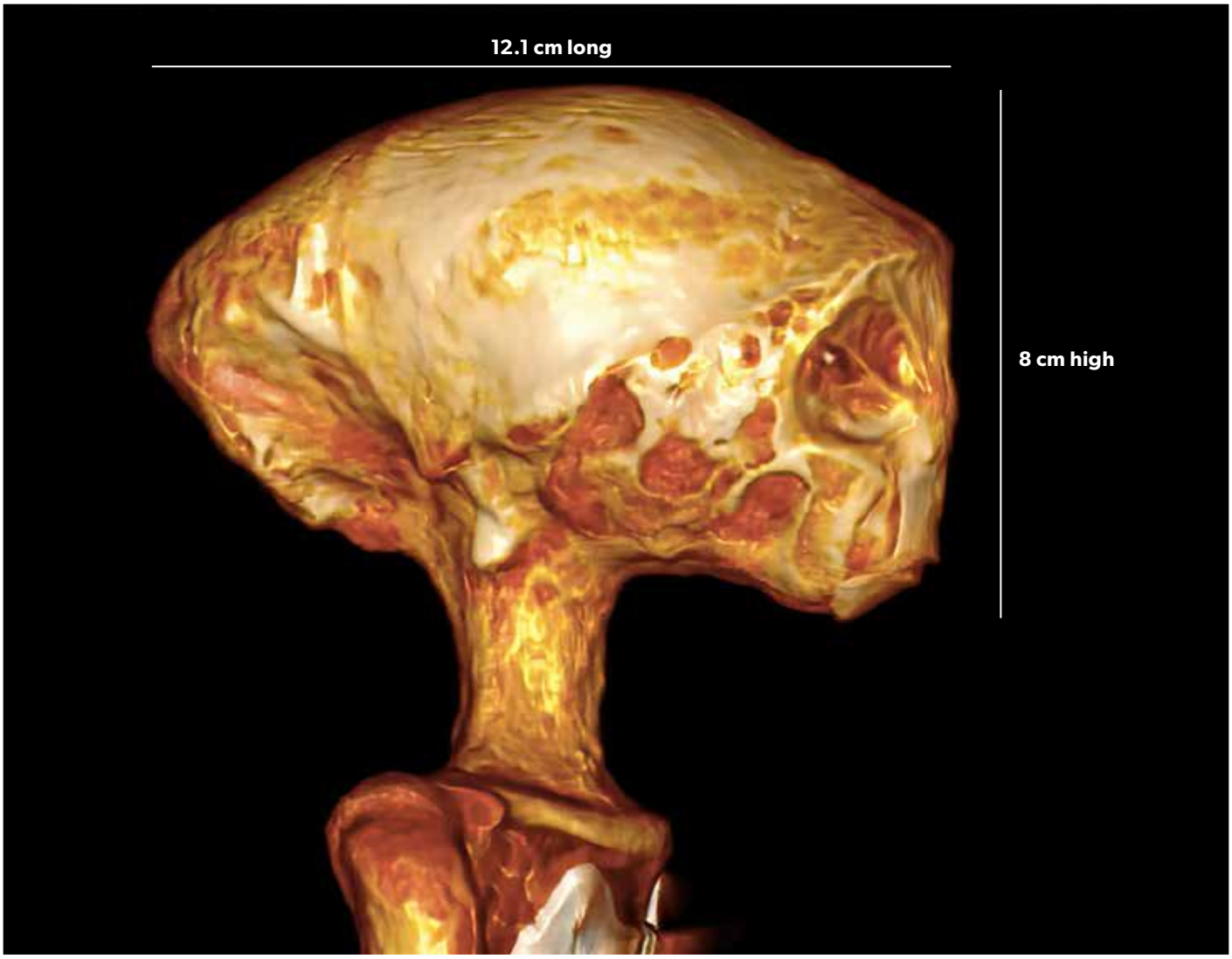


Figure 28. NA-01 right side.

the maxilla like it does in humans. Therefore, it is 12 mm at its narrowest (fig.25).

The nasals form a **nasal ridge** that divides the skull in half. When viewed laterally (fig.27) it is 4 mm at its widest and tapers to a point. It is 17mm high.

The nasal opening is small (fig. 25.), and para-nasal sinuses do not exist. The nasal cavity begins at the level of the lower edge of the orbits and presents as an open slit-like cavity 7.5 mm wide and 17 mm high and 3 mm deep.

The nasal cavity is not pneumatized. According to the CT scans, it is filled with a substance with a higher density than air (with x-ray density from 435 to 300 HU, while air density is 1000 HU).

LATERAL CRANIAL FEATURES

Lateral Sinuses: The definition of *sinus* for a unique feature of this species:

1. A bend or curve.
2. Any cavity or hollow formed by a bending or curving.
3. In anatomy and zoology, any of various cavities, hollows or passages, especially, (a) any of the air cavities in the skull opening into the nasal cavities; (b) a large channel for venous blood; (c) a dilated part in a blood vessel, etc.

Near the lateral edge of the eye socket are several small 2 mm holes (fig. 27, #1—3). The first two are about 3mm wide and 6mm high. The third has a round shape and a diameter of 4.6 mm. The holes are

Figure 29. NA-01 dorsal view of skull. Circular ridge lines cover the cranium.

interconnected by a system of channels. Number 2, opens into the pyramid (fig. 36) and possibly serves as a vestibular apparatus. The vestibular system in vertebrates is the system that creates a sense of balance

The *Moultonus dolani* skull has three cavities that run anteriorly/posteriorly along the maxilla and extend well into the temporal region (fig. 27, #4—6). I have labeled these cavities as lateral sinuses.

Lateral sinus 6 is a large spherical hole 8.5 mm in diameter and 5 mm deep. Being in the temporal area and extending to the inner cortical plate, it is connected with the pyramid through a narrow passage. If this hole acted as an organ of hearing, then the vertebrate species of Earth have the reverse order—first the organ of hearing (external auditory meatus), then the pyramid.

As far as I can tell there isn't a single example in the fossil record or among our current living vertebrates here on earth with lateral sinuses. This is another point that favors their alien origin.

It was reported to Linda Moulton Howe by one of her anonymous informants that some alien species preferred to float rather than walk. They have also been reported to float into people's bedrooms. If that is indeed the case, then they would require a highly developed vestibular system. This might explain the complexities on the lateral sides of the skull. So, is less bone necessary for increased sensory perception?

A being would need a highly developed sensory system in order to create the sense of balance and spatial orientation for floatation movement. Speculation, I know, but until someone comes up with a better explanation, I am going to go with it. I have no problem being wrong.

In the future if these features are deemed to be vestibular sinus, then the name can be changed. For the purpose of this paper I will use *lateral sinus* for all three.

Mastoid Process: These bodies have a pronounced mastoid process. It is 13 mm high and 7 mm wide. Muscles fixed to them (sternocleidomastoid muscle in humans) perform the function of head rotation and nodding (figs. 33–35).

This is important to students of fossil humans because it occurs regularly in our hominids. The development of the mastoid process is related to the upright posture of hominids and the consequent evolutionary realignment of the head in relation to the neck. These beings have an upright posture, they walked on two legs, so the development of the mastoid process is to be expected.

Temporal Process: Above and behind the mastoid process is a feature I am calling the temporal process. It is 7 mm high and 10 mm long. It's purpose is

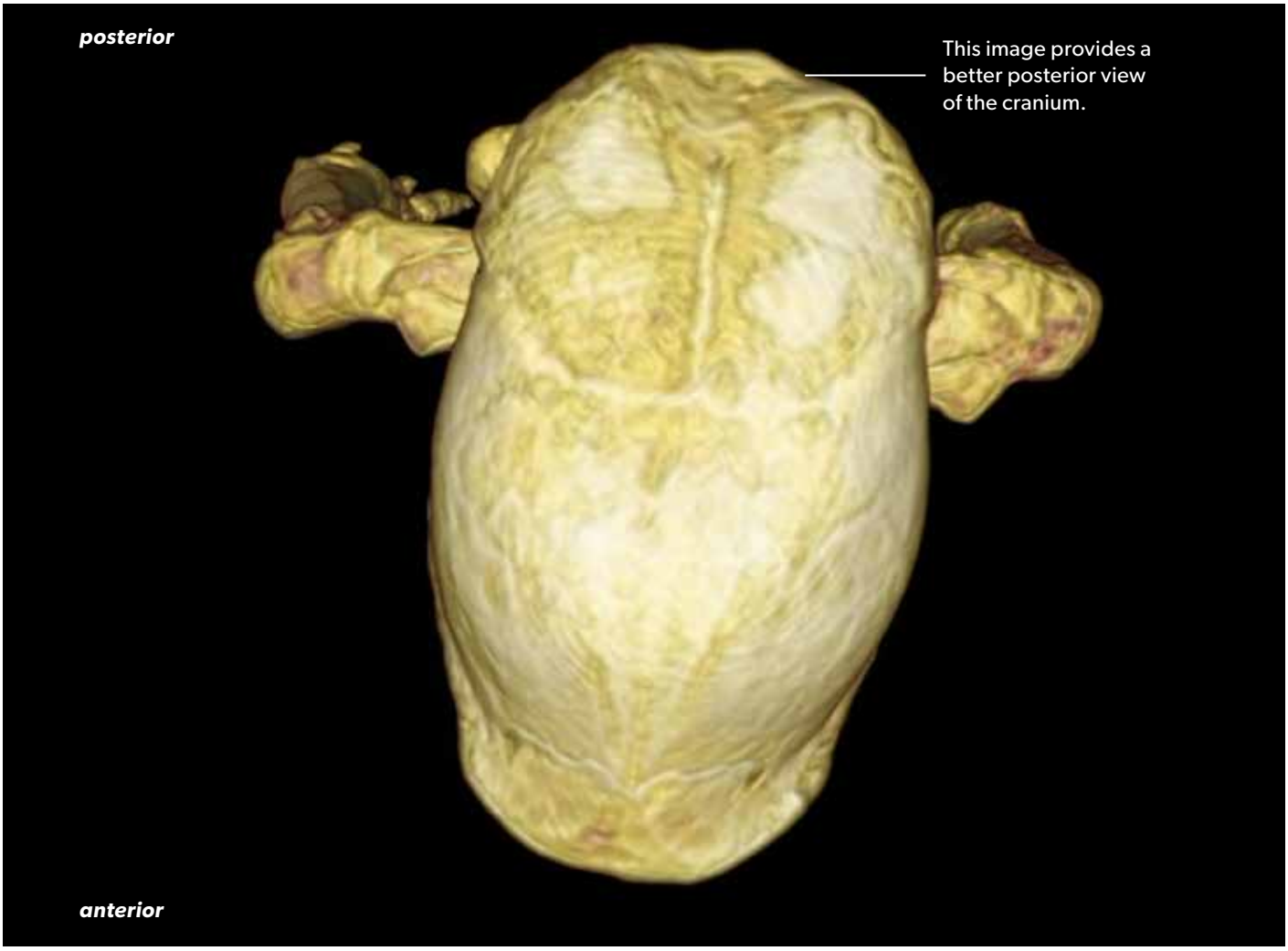


Figure 30. NA-01 posterior/dorsal view of skull (12.1 cm long, 7 cm wide).

unknown, but it appears to be a significant feature, so I decided to point it out and give it a name as reference for future researchers (fig. 35)

Posterior Parietal Curve: Posterior to the temporal process is a curved portion of the cranium. When viewed posteriorly it is pinched in. I have named it the posterior parietal curve (figs. 33 and 35).

Occipital Foramen: In humans the occipital bone is triangular in shape with the tip pointing up. In *Moultonus dolani* the point meets at the bottom, which is the location of another unique feature I have labeled as the occipital foramen (fig. 26). The occipital foramen is oval in shape and measures 6 mm wide and 4 mm tall.

Foramen Magnum: The base of the skull has a square shaped Foramen magnum, which is large for the size of the skull (fig. 14 and 37). In apes and humans the foramen magnum is located more posteriorly and is rounded.

Most important is the location of the foramen magnum, which is centered over the cervicle column—a unique characteristic. This makes for a very balanced skull from a biomechanical stand point.

Human necks insert more posteriorly into our skulls, which requires our neck muscles to work harder. All of Earth's vertebrate fauna has the insertion of the neck into the back of the skull where the skull hangs off of the neck at an angle.

NA-10: THE YOUNGEST SKULL

NA-10 is the most juvenile skull of all. The lower jaw looks to be cut off the X-ray. The value of the NA-10 X-ray lies in the ventral view. It is only the third ventral view I have for the paper. In it you can see clearly that the mandible is less developed than in the

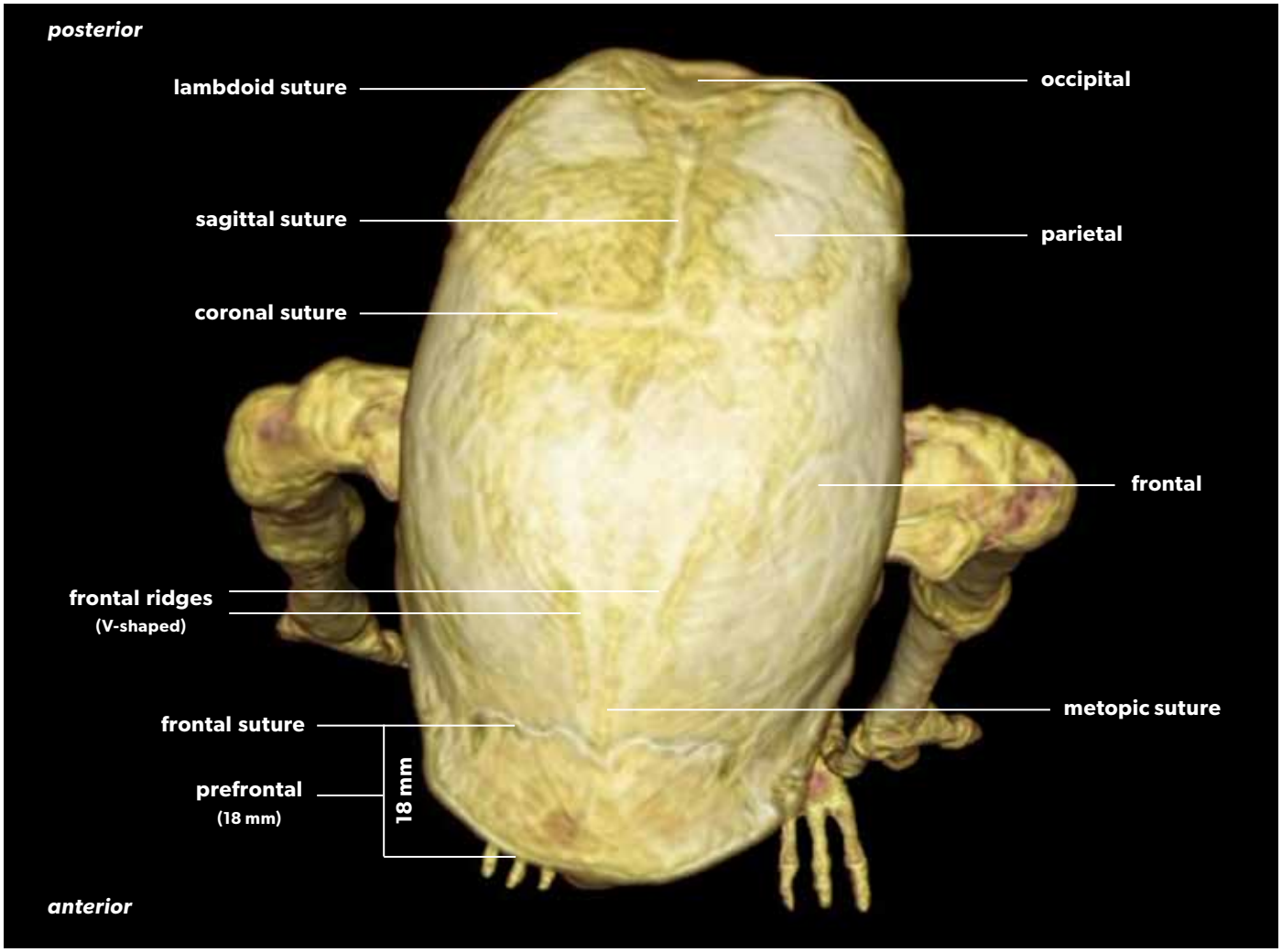


Figure 31. NA-01 dorsal/anterior view of skull (12.1 cm long, 7 cm wide).

adults. The pyramid is present. (See fig. 38.) [Source of the NA-10 X-ray: instituto-inkarri.com/en/]

MANDIBLES

They have very small, short concave mandibles on the lateral surface (fig. 27). They are without teeth (fig. 19).

In the ventral view of the family member x-ray you get the best view of the overall shape of the mandible (fig. 39).

On page 56 of *Mummies of Nazca,* Dr. Korotkov states that the "lower jaw (mandible) is present and fused with the rest of the bone of the skull." I am going to take their word for it since I am not able to independently verify this aspect. How much mandible movement there is can only be guessed at.

On page 202 of *Mummies of Nazca,* is the CT scan of the left mandible joint (fig. 40). The arrangement of the condyloid process and quadrate appears unique, having a bit of a ball and socket feel, with the quadrate acting as the ball and the condyloid process being more socket-like. The quadrate is angled posteriorly and very rounded. The quadrate articulates with the condyloid process laterally. The condyloid process abuts the quadrate medially.

The joint looks to be unencumbered. However in the X-rays it appears that the mandible could be bound up posteriorly. This is likely, since you can clearly see the rounded (unique) articular joints for both the premaxilla and predentary in the X-rays (fig. 20). Premaxilla are fused midline forming a premaxillary plate (fig. 25). The predentary (as seen in the dinosauria) has also formed a fused predentary plate. The original researchers and I came to this conclusion independently.

The predentary and premaxilla have taken the place of the teeth and lower jaw for mastication. The

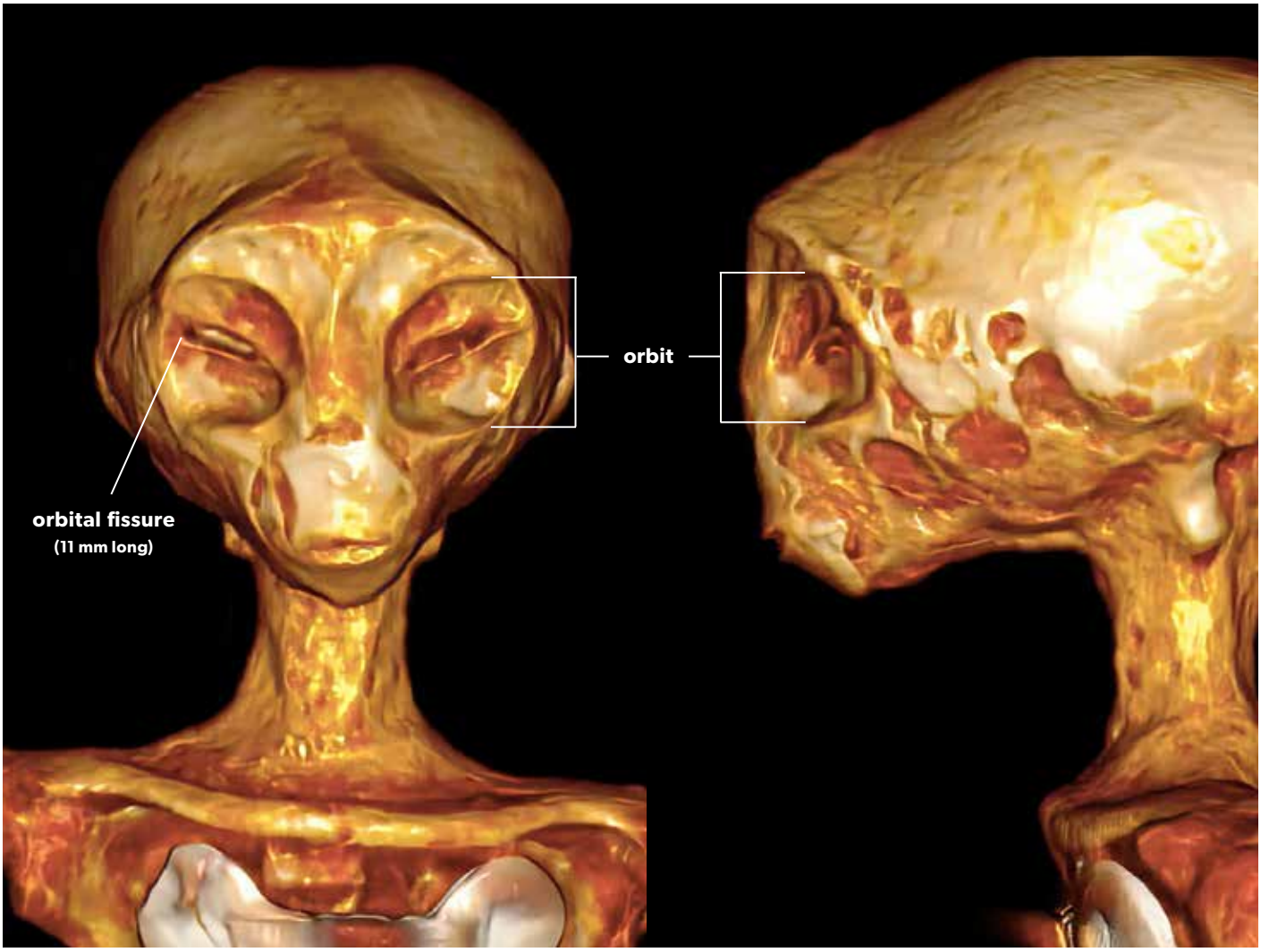


Figure 32. NA-01 eyes.

absence of teeth implies weak jaw mechanics. In lateral view X-rays of the skulls, you can see clearly a hinge space for both the predentary and the premaxilla. You can see in the CT scans that together they make up a premaxillary and predentary "plate."

A remarkable aspect of this species is that whatever mastication occurs, it is performed by a combination of premaxillary and predentary plate movement. You can see clearly that these plates are what surround the oral cavity (12 mm wide). Movement is achieved in an anterior/posterior way, which I would describe as a nipping movement.

This is appears to be unique among all of the higher vertebrates. I am unaware of premaxillary and predentary movement used as part of the eating process. We can only guess as to their dietary specialization.

There are 2 curved plates resembling a hyoid bone (fig. 41). They are behind the plate of the lower jaw, symmetrical, and spliced along the midline with the base of the skull. The space between the skin and this bone may be a short throat.

The mastication plates on right side of the type specimen are pathological (fig. 42), which is attributed to a stab wound in *Mysterious Mummies of Nazca*. The mastication plates on the left side appear normal (fig. 43). They have a symmetry to them that is absent on the other side.

INTERIOR OF THE SKULL

The occipital part of the skull is rather sharp. In the occipital region there are several cavities between the cortical plates (fig. 44). The maximum height of the

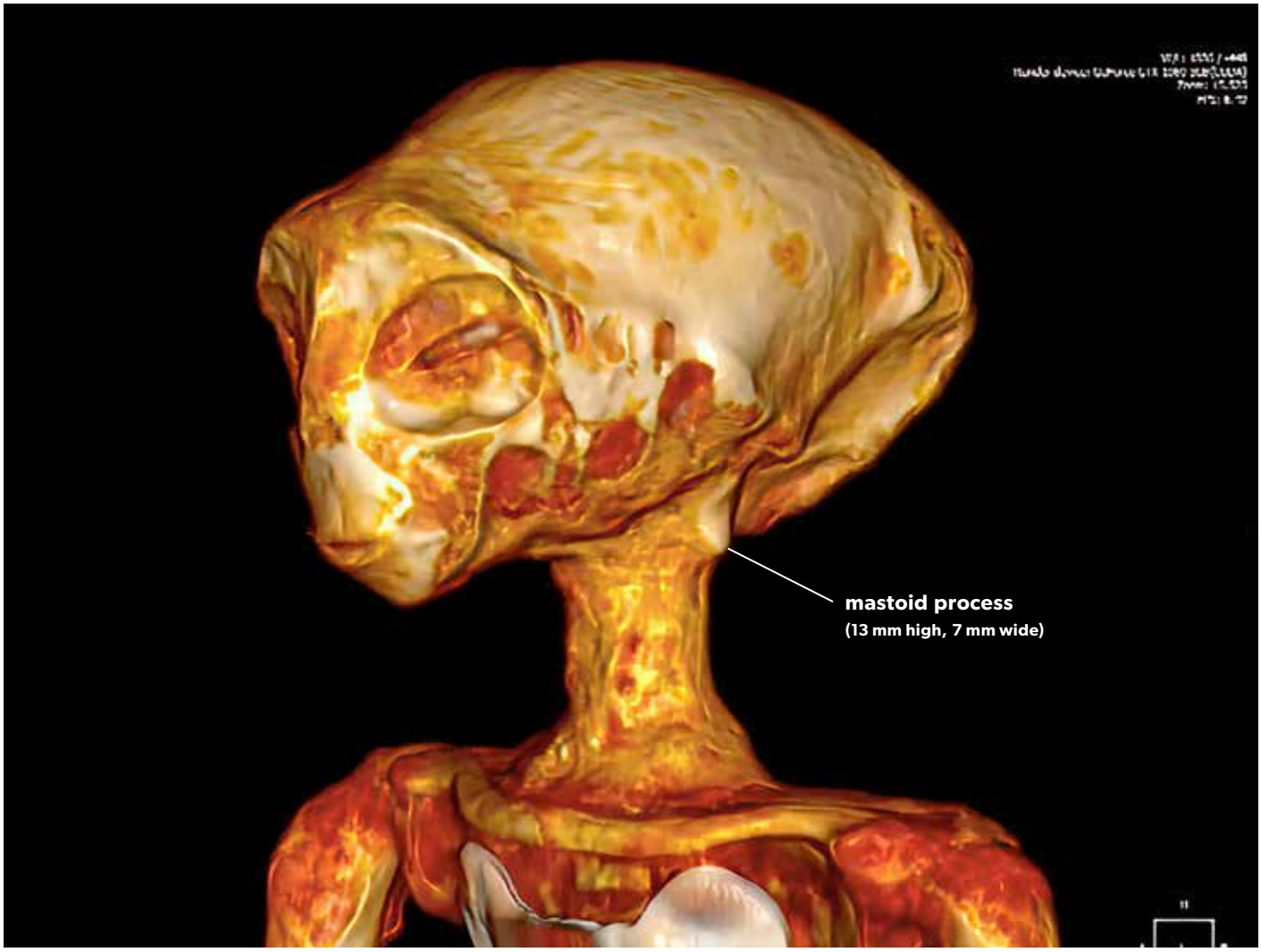


Figure 33. NA-01 pronounced mastoid process.

main cavity is 27 mm. The maximum depth is 5.5 mm, and the width is 24 mm.

On the inner surface of the parietal region along the midline, from the frontal bone to the middle, a furrow passes, an analogue of the furrow from the upper sagittal sinus (fig.45). In the cavity of the skull remains of the brain are visible.

Pyramid: A pyramid in anatomical terms is a feature that is described as a more or less pyramidal shape. Dr. Dmitrii V. Galetckii has applied this term to the dense bone formation (2350 HU) located behind the malar area and below the temporal area inside the skull. (figs. 36 and 37).

These dense bone formations are located on the anterior third of the skull, laterally, with a system of channels/openings extending to the lateral surface of the skull.

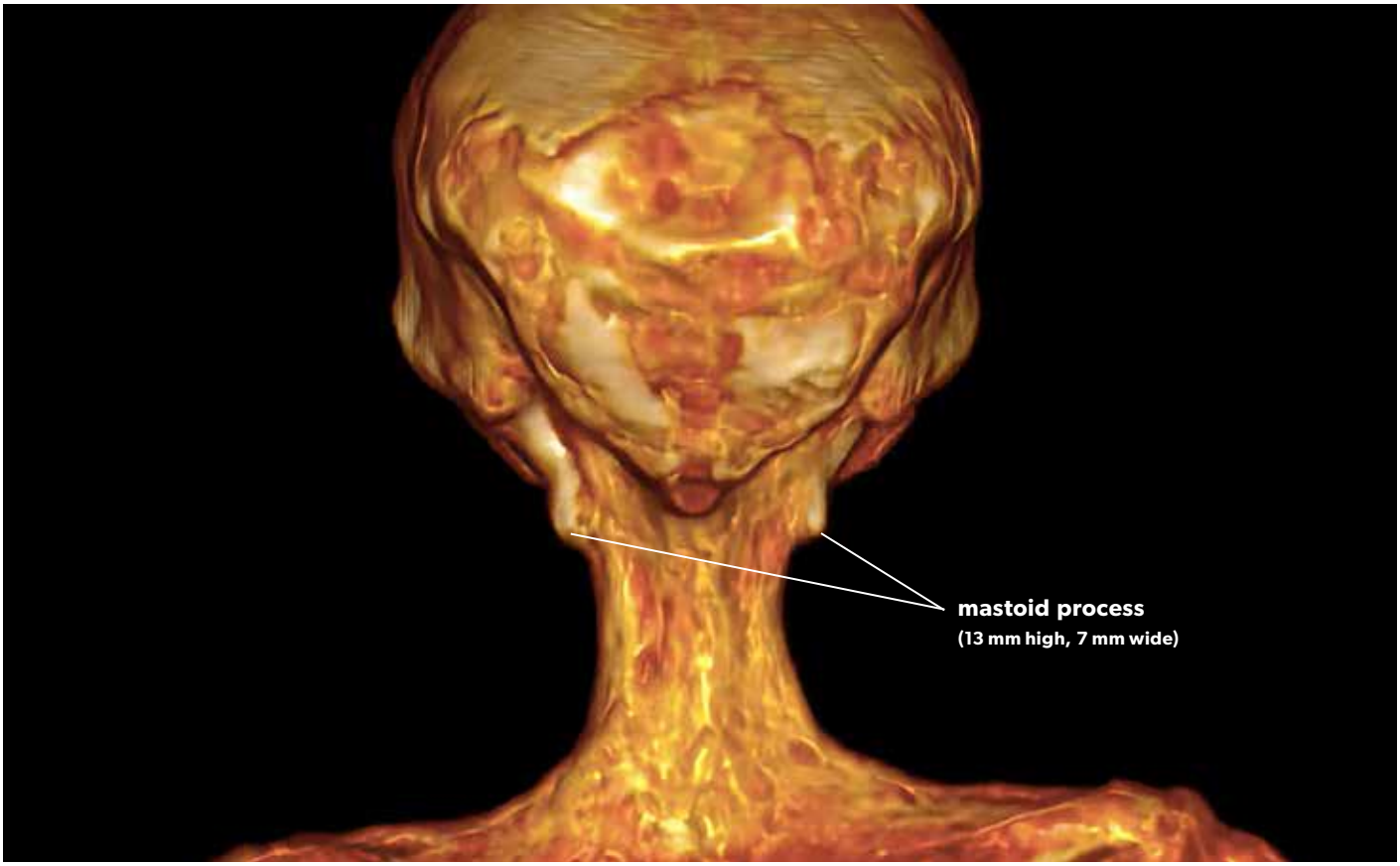


Figure 34. NA-01 pronounced mastoid process.

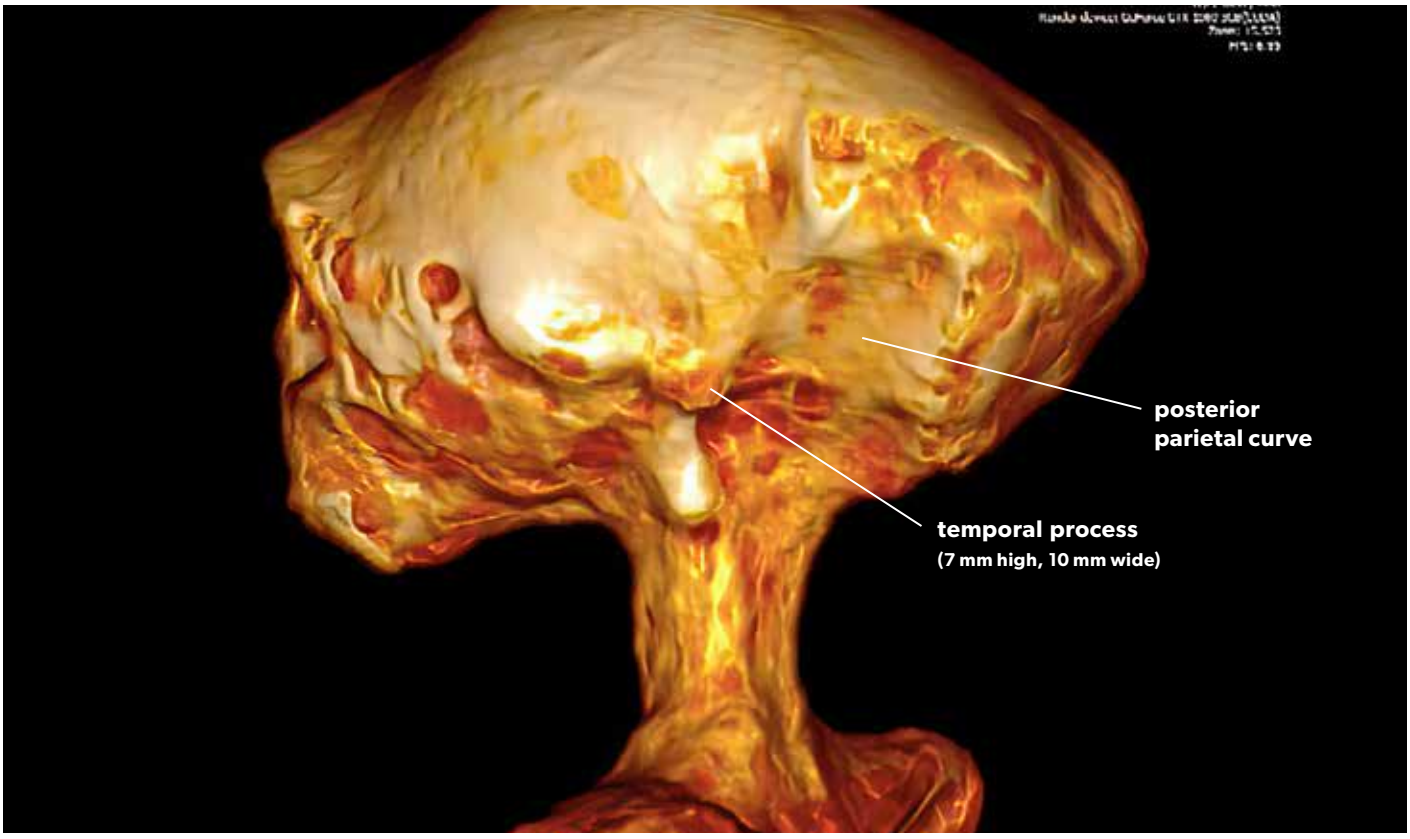


Figure 35. NA-01 temporal process and posterior parietal curve.

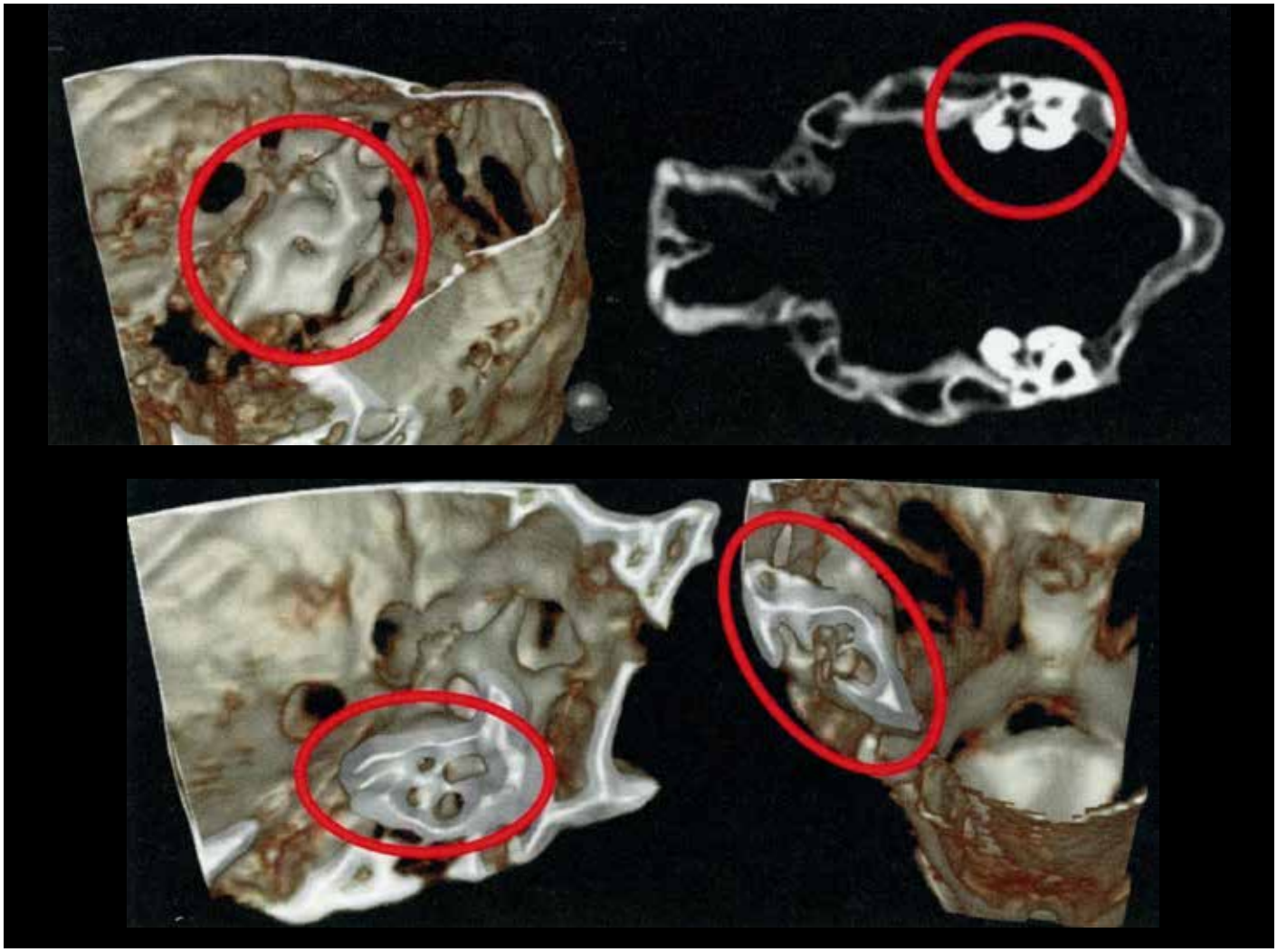


Figure 36. Sagittal slice and obliquely horizontal slice of the pyramid.

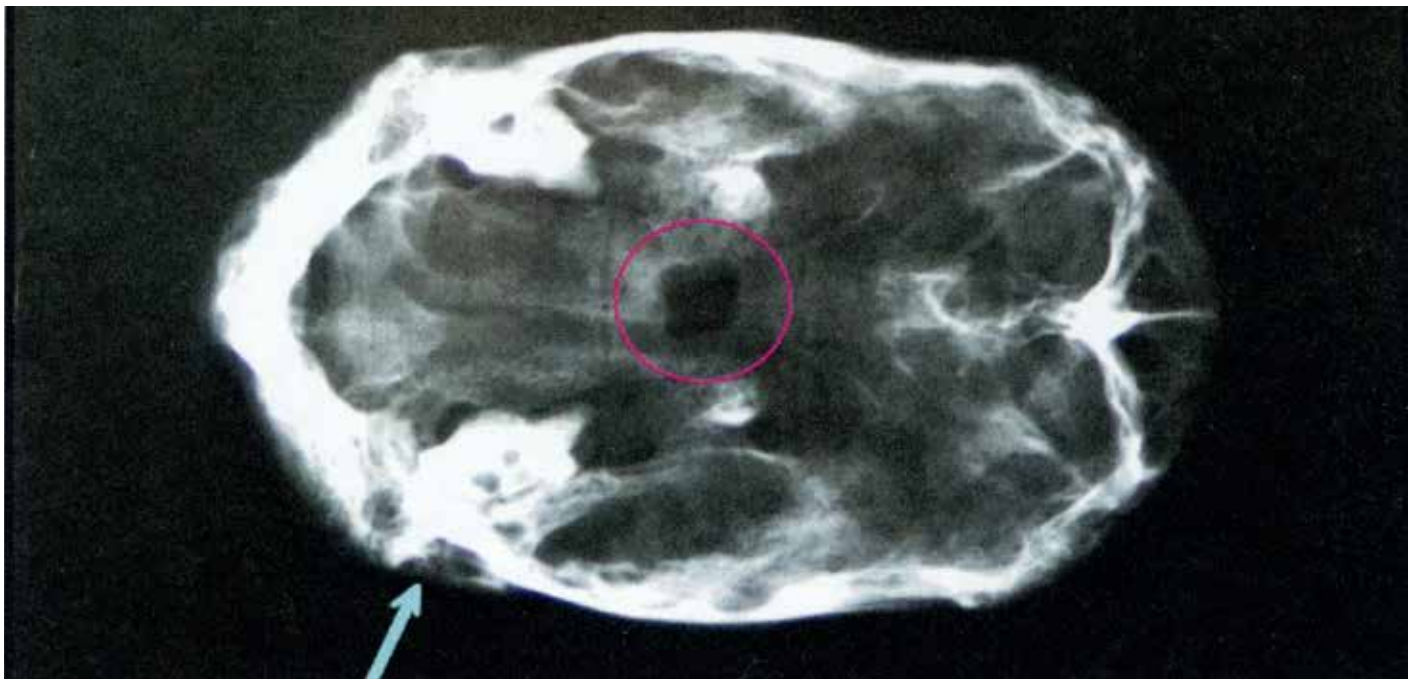


Figure 37. NA-03 ventral x-ray. Pyramid is indicated by the blue arrow; the foramen magnum is within the red circle.

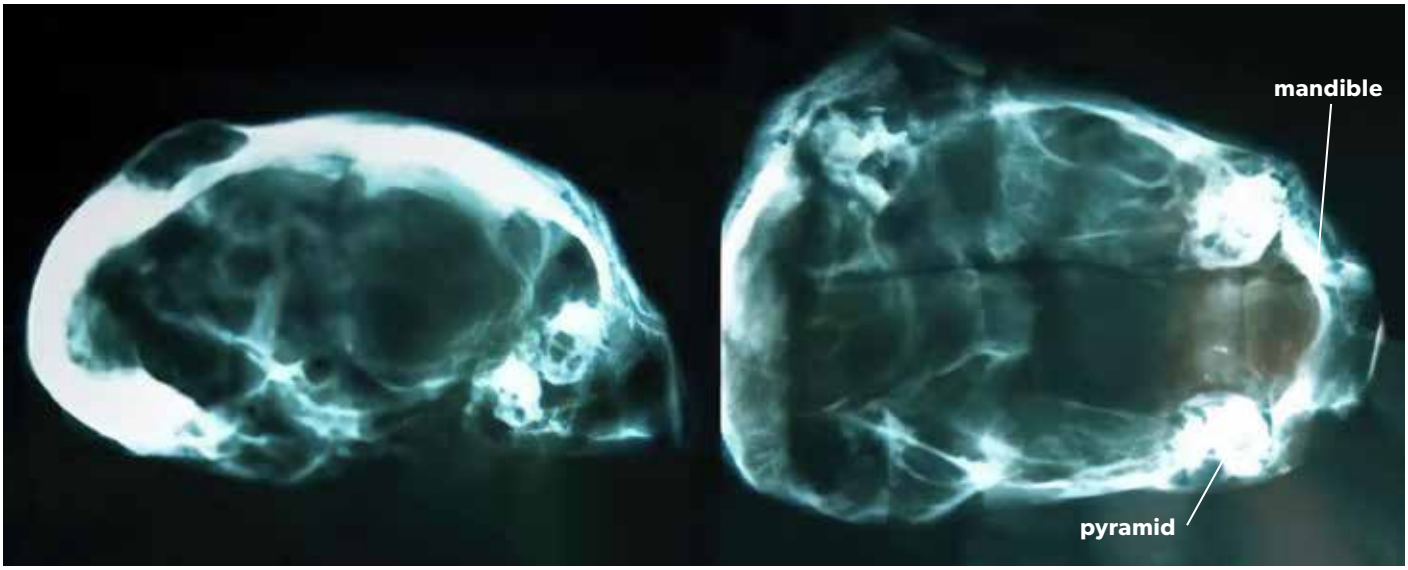


Figure 38. NA-10, the youngest skull, right side and ventral X-ray.

Figure 39. NA 06, 07, or 08 (family member) ventral X-ray.

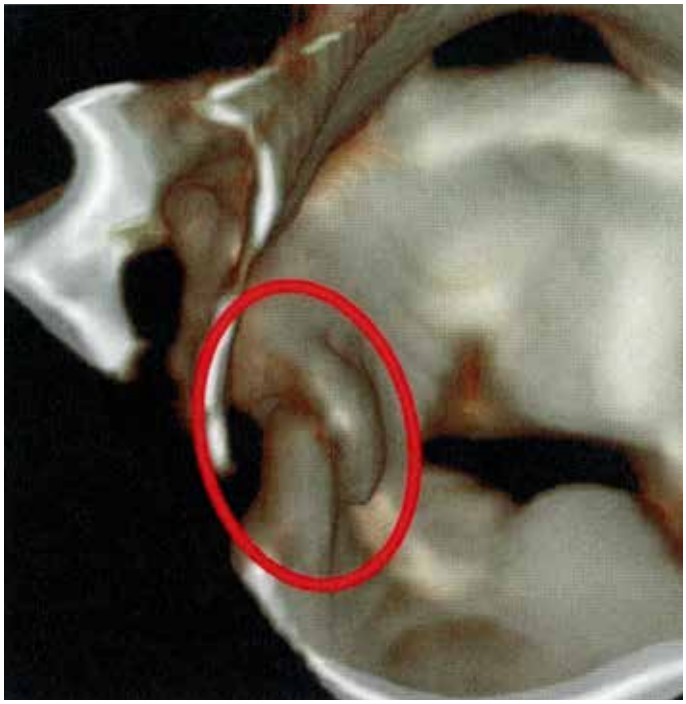


Figure 40. condyloid process left and quadrate right.

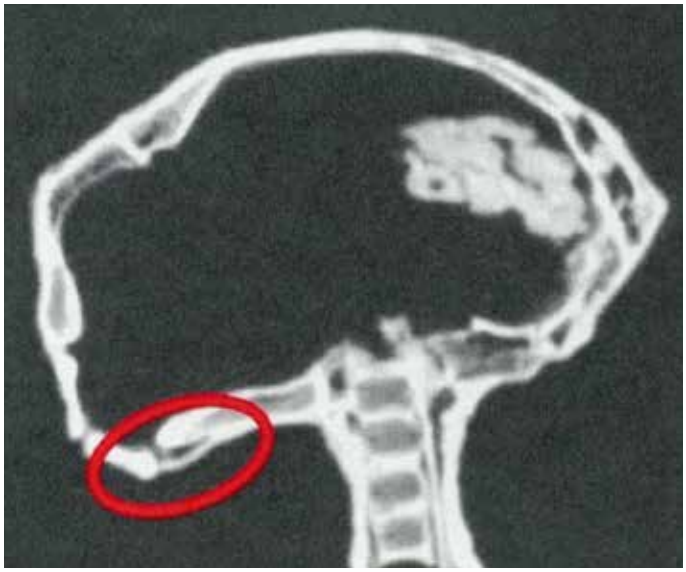


Figure 41. NA-01 hyoid.

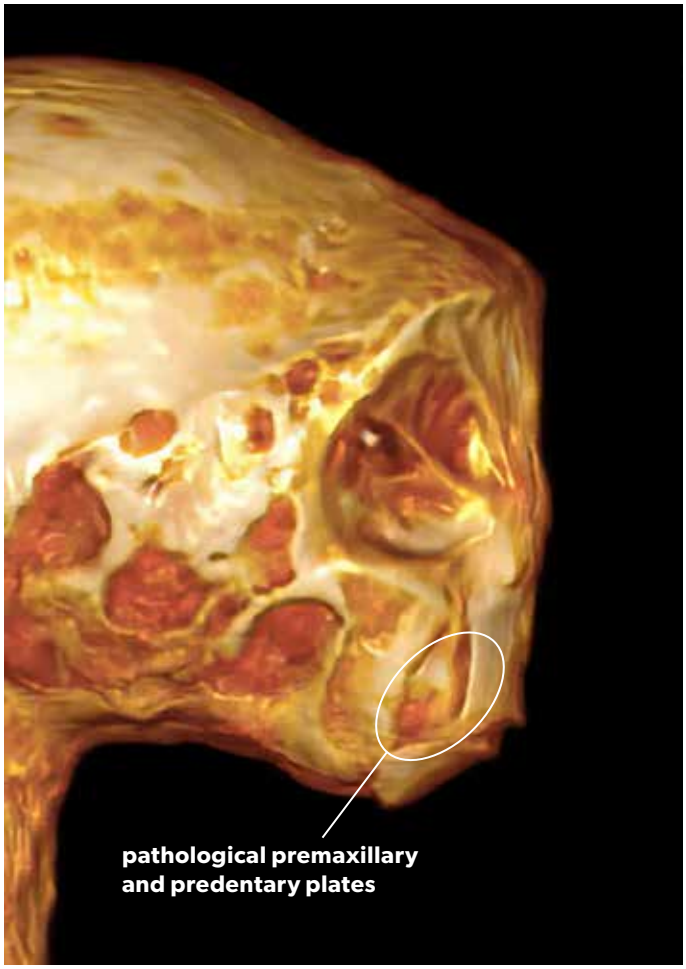


Figure 42 . NA-01 pathological right side.

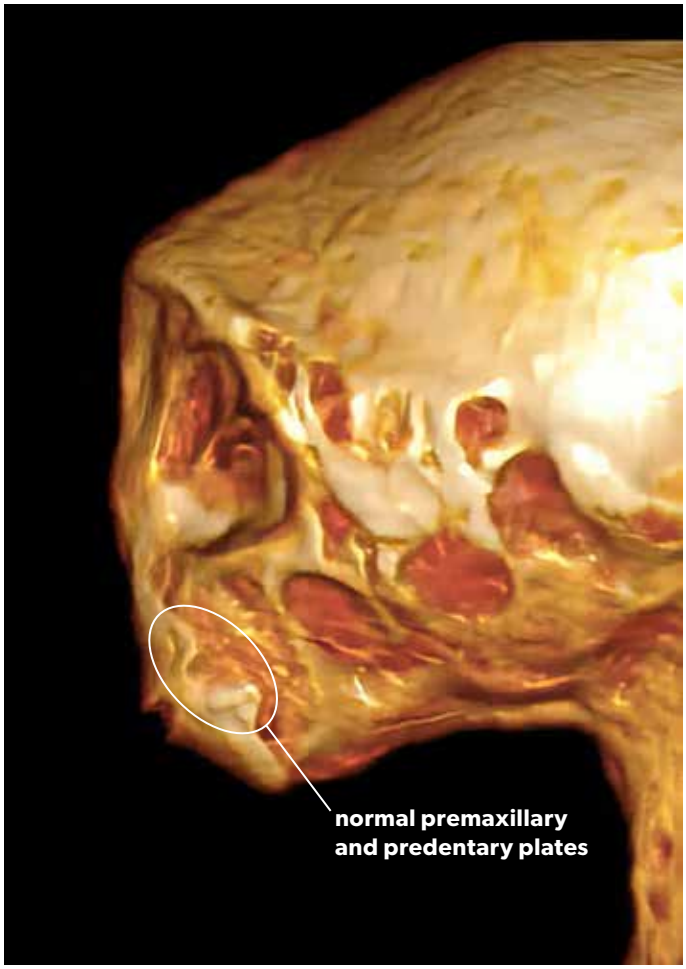


Figure 43. NA-01 normal left side.

Figure 44. NA-01 occipital region.

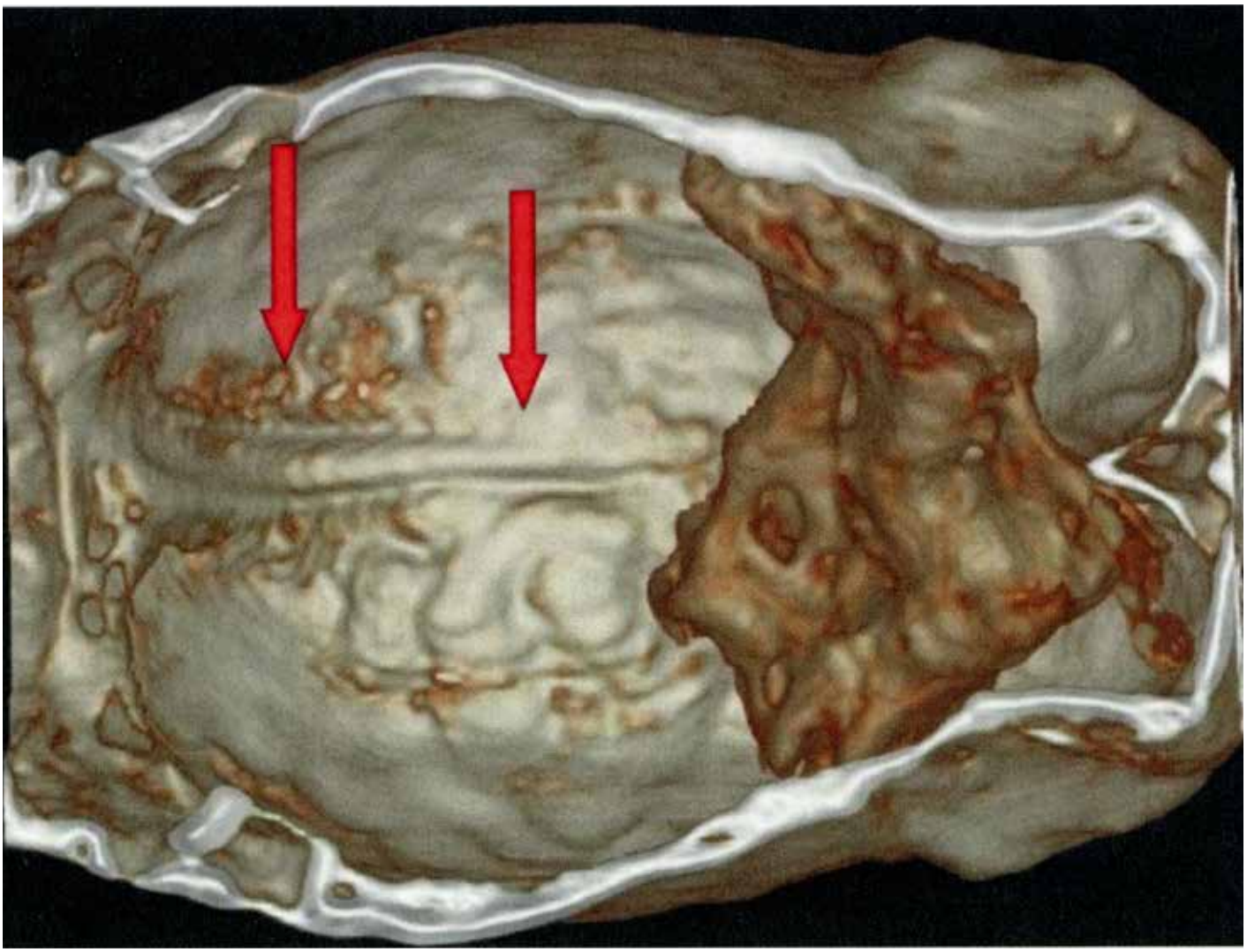


Figure 45. NA-01 furrow of the superior sagittal sinus.

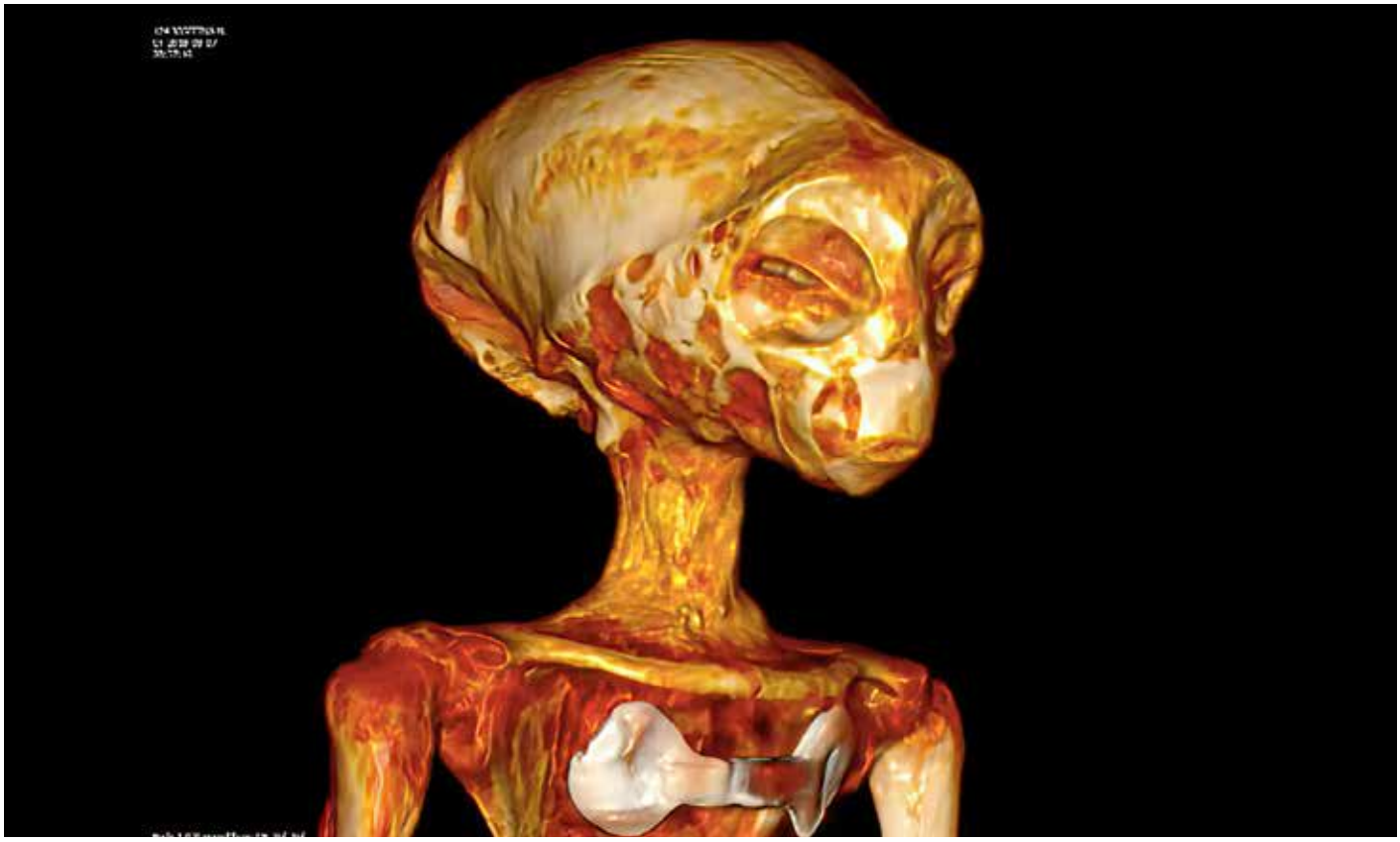


Figure 46. NA-01.

Figure 47. NA-01.

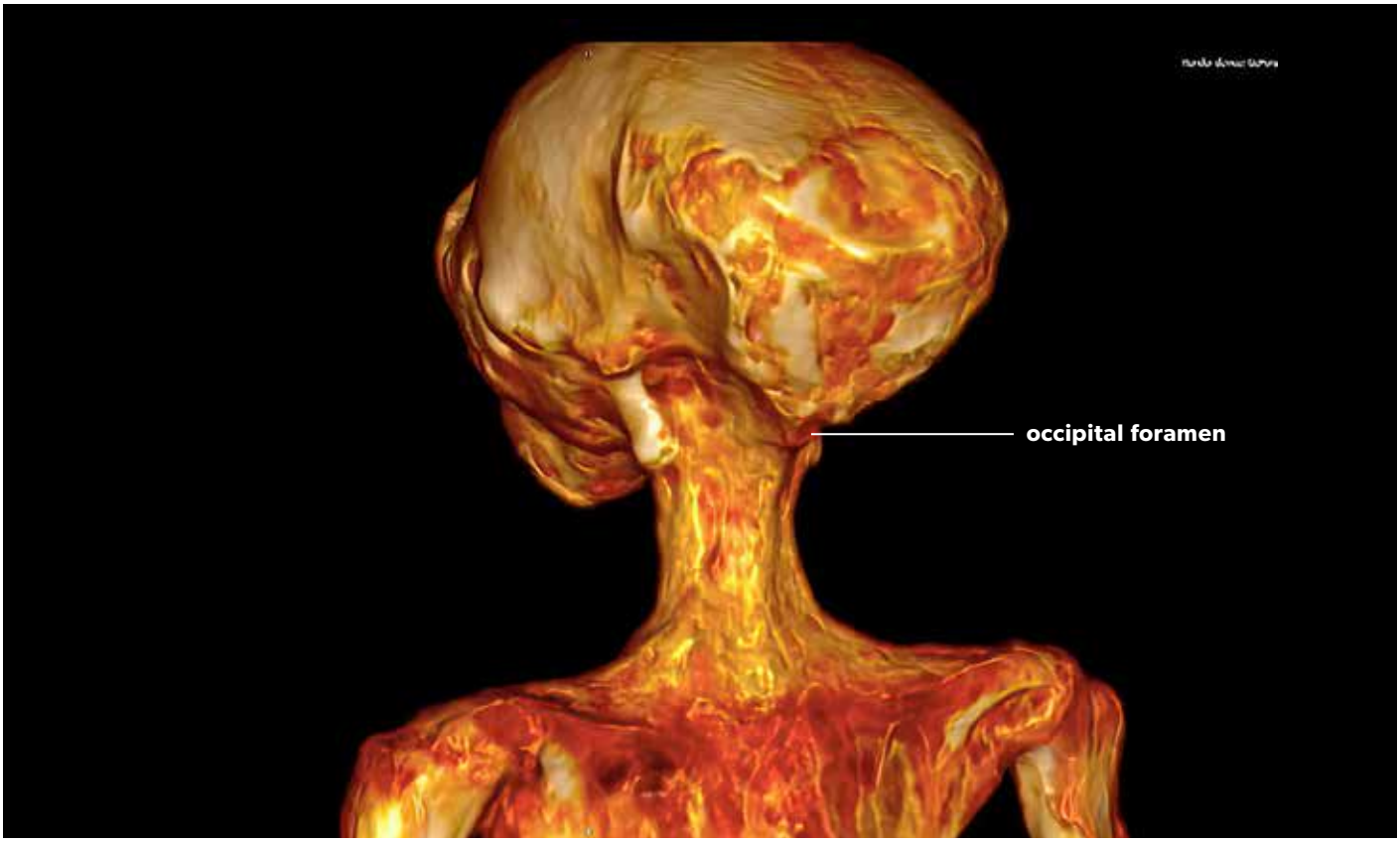


Figure 48. NA-01 occipital foramen.

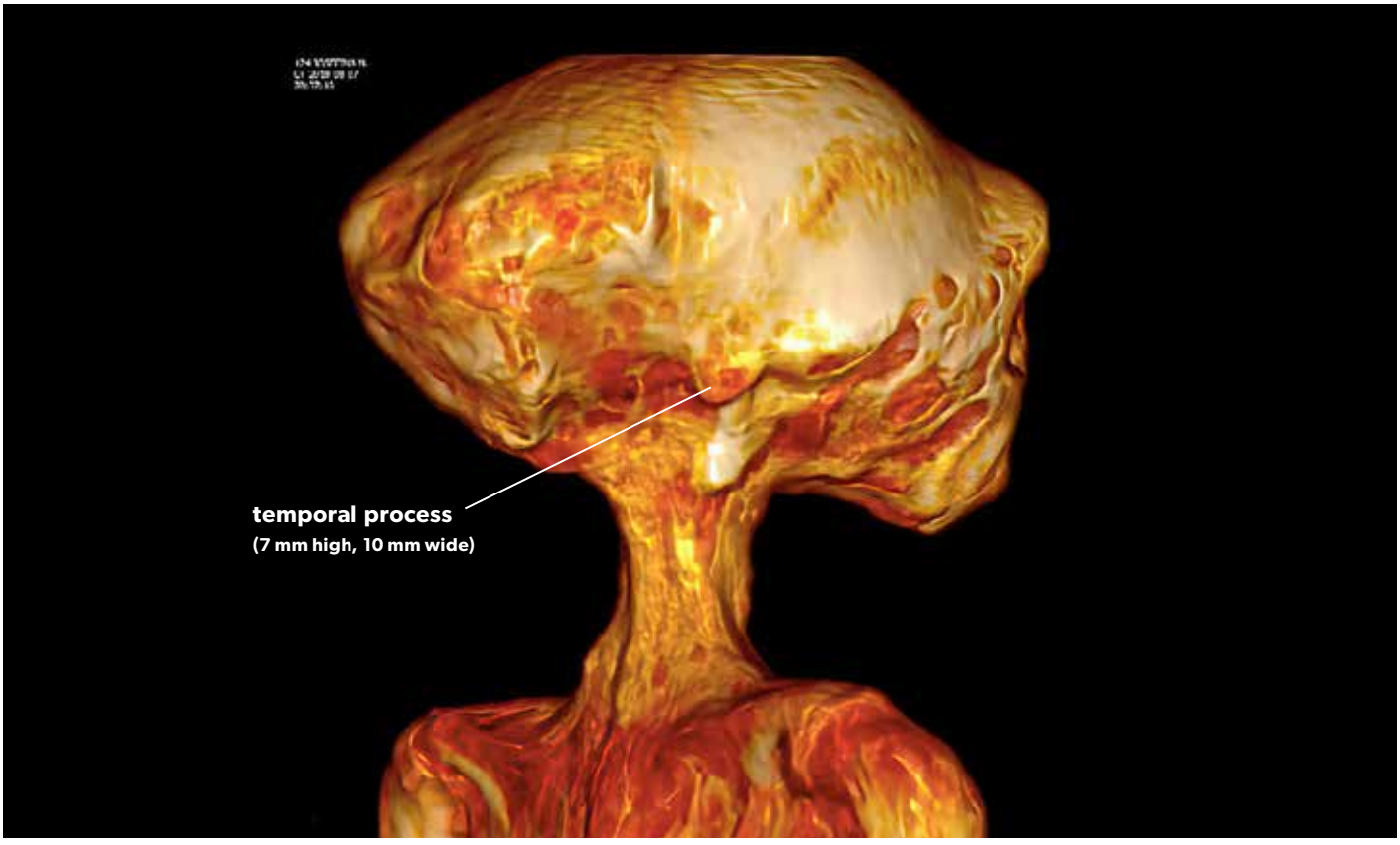


Figure 49. NA-01 temproal process.

Vertebral Column Description

The vertebral column consists of 27 vertebrae—5 cervicle, 17 dorsal, 5 sacral. The following is my methodology for assessing the vertebral count.

1. In figure 51 you can clearly see the first 4 cervicles. That left space for one more cervicle to reach the clavicles for a total of five.
2. I used the anterior X-ray of NA-01 to count the 5 dorsal transverse processes that are easy to see. Dorsal 6 has no transverse processes or ribs (fig. 55).
3. I used the NA-01 left side X-ray. Starting with the ribs, I worked up the column, matching spine tops with ribs. I concluded that rib 1 is attached to dorsal 7 (fig. 56).
4. I used the sacrum X-ray of NA-02 for the sacral count, as well as the NA-01 ilia ligaments image from *The Mummies of Nazca* referenced later in this paper (figs. 57 and 99).

Figure 50. NA-05 Opisthocoelous cervicle surface.

The posture of *Moultonus dolani* is more vertical than humans. This is because the vertebral column, especially in the upper third of the skeleton, is straighter than our own. This is also because her skull is centered more squarely over the neck.

CERVICLES

Cervicle vertebrae are always counted to the pectoral girdle. *Moultonus dolani* has 5. The authors of *The Mummies of Nazca* assigned 10 cervicle vertebrae in their description. It took significant time to figure out their vertebral arrangement so that I could clearly understand what they were describing. Then I made my adjustments and have endeavored to describe *Moultonus dolani* NA-01 with the methods and terms I am familiar with.

Cervicles 1–4 have robust centra in proportion to the neck (fig 51). Cervicle centra are opisthocoelous cylinders with a height of 7.8 mm, a width of 13 mm, and a length of 9 mm. Between the

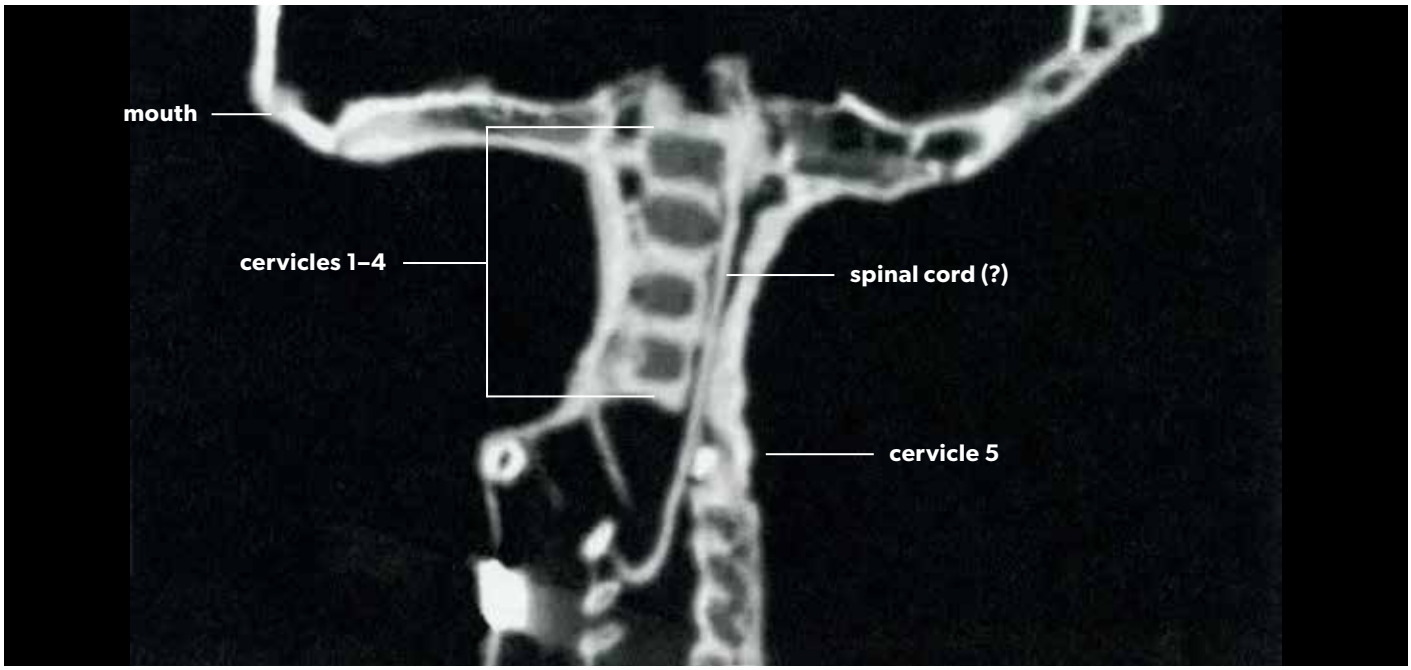


Figure 51. NA-01 Cervicle centra 1–4 (sagittal plane cut).

centra are sections of intervertebral disc cartilage (172–207 HU).

Transverse processes and neural arches are absent. On the posterior surface of the vertebrae is an open neural groove (2 mm x 5.8 mm). In it is a formation resembling a spinal cord (136–176 HU).

Cervicle 5 has no centrum. It has pronounced transverse processes and an open neural arch forming an open neural canal through which spinal fluid passes (fig. 51). In earthly vertebrates spinal fluid passes through a closed neural groove.

In figure 53, two ovals laterally positioned on each side of cervicle 5 can be seen. These are unknown features.

DORSALS

Dorsal vertebrae 1–3: with centra plates (fig. 54).

Dorsal vertebrae 1–5: with well-developed transverse processes (figs. 53 and 55).

Dorsal vertebra 6: absent transverse processes or ribs which is, I believe, unique. (fig. 53).

Dorsal vertebrae 7–15: fully enclosed, horizontal ribs, with transverse processes. (figs. 56 and 64–66).

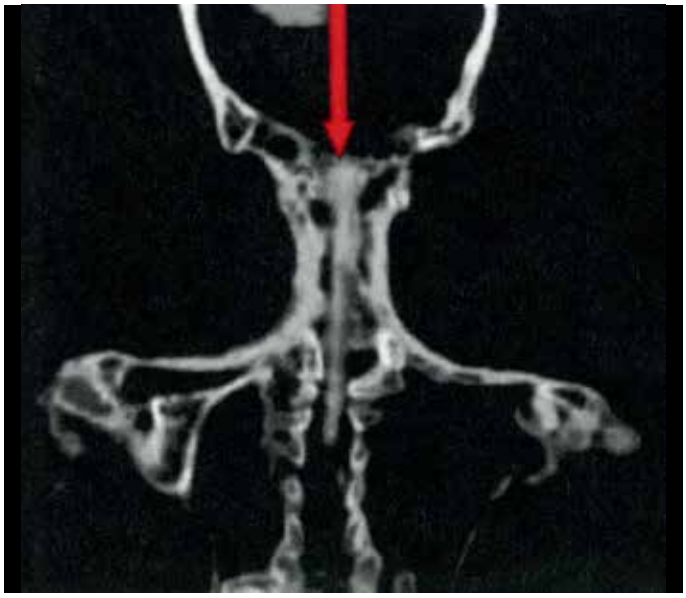


Figure 52. NA-01 spinal cord pathway.

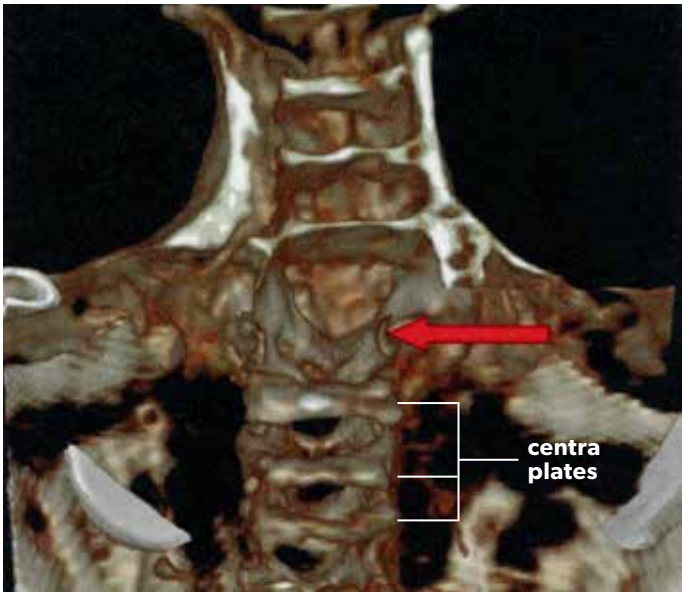


Figure 54. Cervicle 5 position (red arrow) and centra plates.

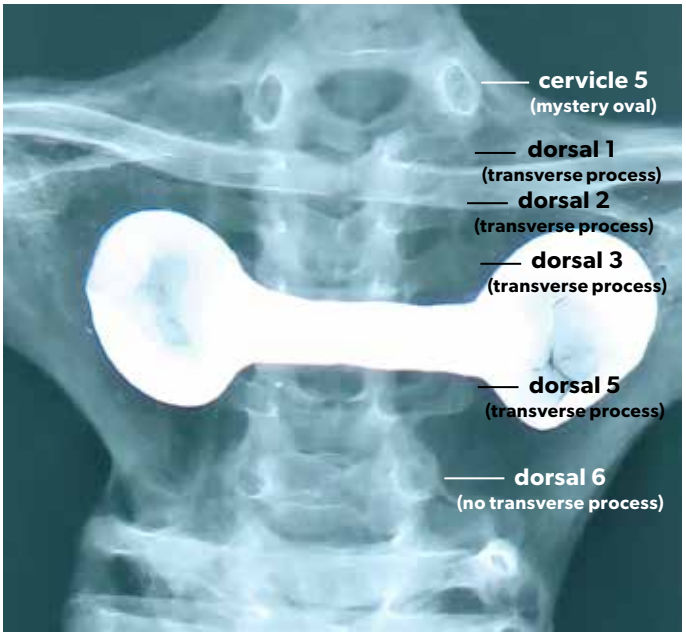


Figure 53. NA-01 transverse processes, anterior view.

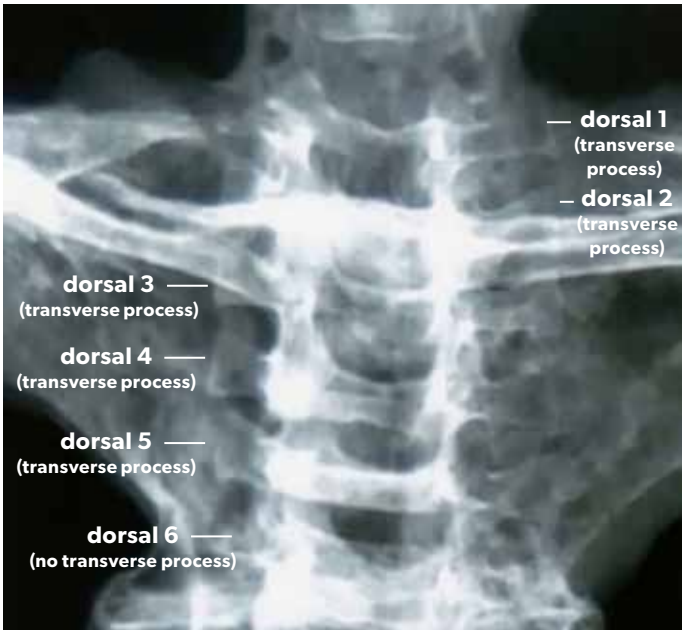


Figure 55. NA-02 transverse processes, anterior view.

Figure 56. NA-01 left side.

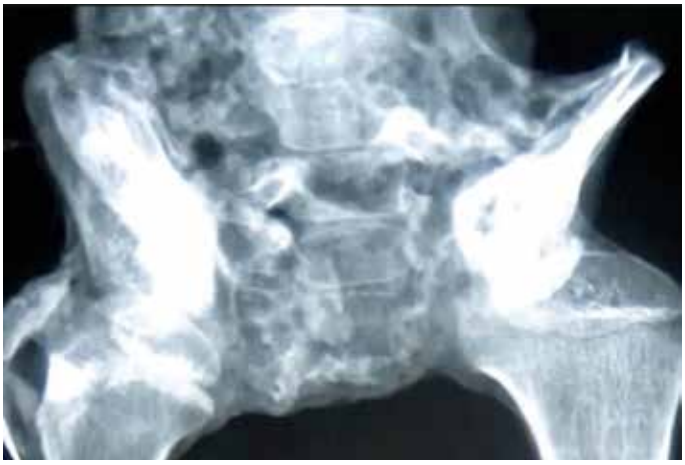


Figure 57. NA-02 Sacrals.

Dorsal vertebrae 16 and 17: typical ribs with one on each side of the centrum (fig. 70).

In the upper dorsal vertebrae, normal centra construction is absent. Instead they are represented by horizontal plates, which I refer to as centra plates (fig. 54). The centra plates are located horizontal to the vertical axis. I have no idea whether this is part of their normal development or whether it is pathological to NA-01. Since there is more than one of these centra plates, I lean toward normal development.

Their pectoral girdle seems over-built for a being of such a small stature. The lack of vertebral centra

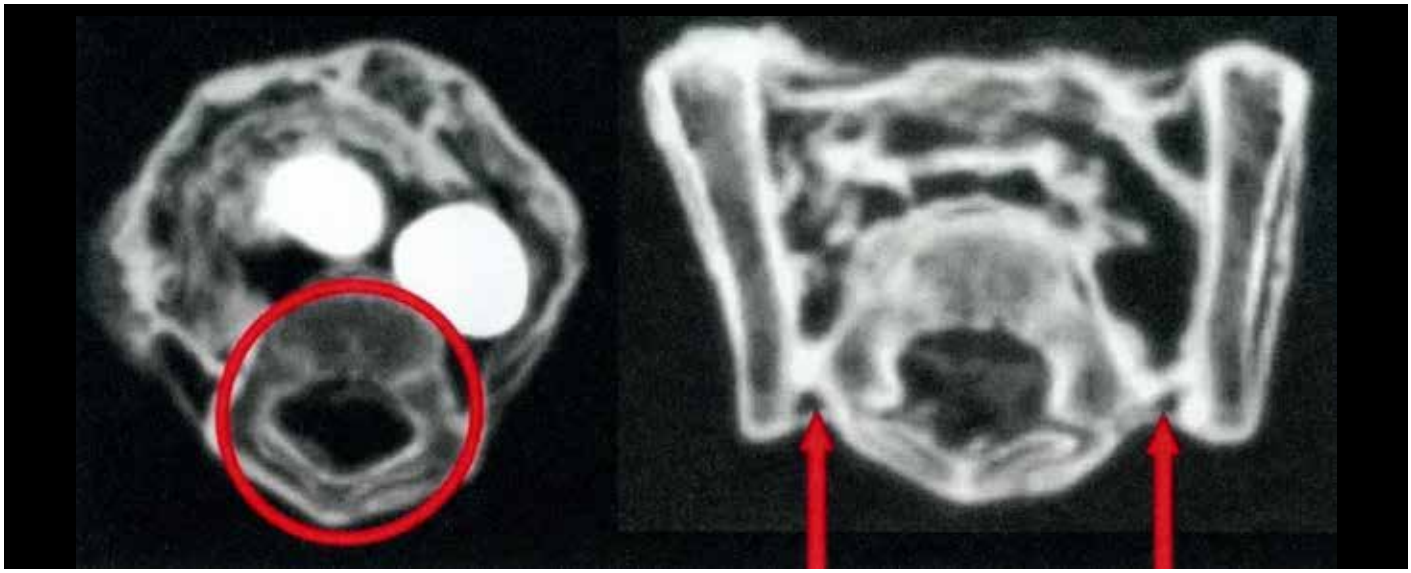


Figure 58. NA-01 large neural canal and sacral ribs.

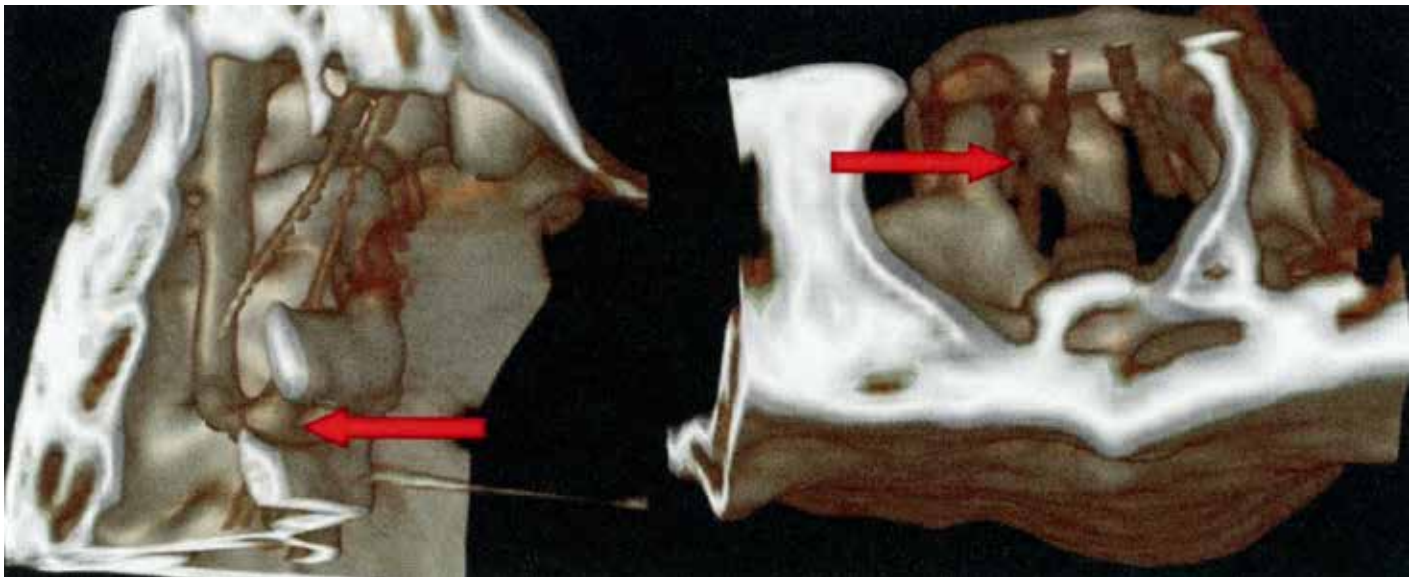


Figure 59. NA-01, two formations merge with the spinal cord. (There is no further explanation of this feature in The Mummies of Nazca.*)*

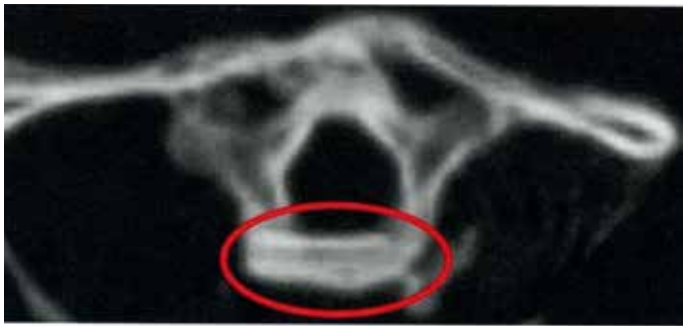


Figure 60. NA-01 dorsal 1 centrum plate with attached neural arch (cross section).

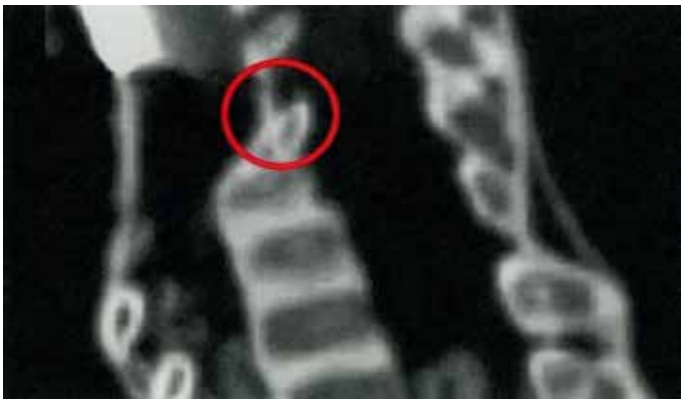


Figure 61. NA-01 centrum of dorsal 5.

Figure 62. NA-01 female left side X-ray (for comparison).

Figure 63. NA-02 male left side X-ray (for comparison).

Figure 64. NA-01 upper section of left side.

Figure 65. NA-01 center section of left side.

Figure 66. NA-01 lower section of left side.

Figure 67. View of overlapping zygapophyses in Camarasaurus caudals.

could be the compensating developmental reason for the robust pectoral girdle.

The neural spines for dorsals 1–6 cannot be seen clearly in any of the images available to me. What can be seen is that they are reduced and take a significant jump in length where the ribs begin. You see this same pattern in the X-ray of the male NA-02 (figs. 62 and 63).

Dorsal vertebrae centra 7–17 are slightly larger than the cervicle vertebra centra and retain the typical anatomical shape. The neural groove is large 14.2 x 17.6 mm. Transverse processes are short and directed laterally. To the transverse processes are attached 9 ring-shaped ribs forming the chest.

From dorsal 7 onward the neural spines are developed and teardrop shaped, becoming less so as you move down the vertebral column, where they become more rounded (figs. 64 and 65). The last two dorsal neural spines become more elongated just before the sacrum (fig. 66).

In earthly vertebrates prezygapophyses engage the postzygapophyses on the outside of the preceding vertebrae (fig. 67). That is not the case with *Moultonus dolani.* In this species the prezygapophyses are covered by the neural arch of the preceding vertebra (figs. 65 and 66).

The interior interactions of the neural arches, and postzygapophyses cannot be ascertained without further study. In the X-rays there is no evidence of postzygapophyses such as we are familiar with. This is seen clearly in the last 10 vertebrae of the vertebral column (fig. 65). To me this is a very elegant design that is amazing and unique.

SACRUM

The sacrum consists of 5 unfused vertebrae (fig. 57), four of which have attached sacral ribs.

In the dorsal cross-section image of the sacral section, one can see that the neural tube takes up a significant part of the centrum. The overall shape of these vertebrae gives just a hint of a neural spine (fig. 58).

SUSPECTED FELINE INJURIES

Two sets of wounds, both approximately 55 mm apart, have been identified (fig. 68). The first wound is between the premaxillary plate and the clavicles. The second is between the fracture of dorsal 10 and the rupture of the intervertebral disc between dorsal 16 and 17. Given these facts, it can be assumed that the injuries were caused by an animal with canine teeth, such as a jaguar.

Between dorsal 15 and 16 there is damage to the intervertebral disc (from 2–4 mm). The linear nature of the disc damage and the fact that the centrum, neural arches, and transverse processes of the vertebra are not damaged, indicate that the impact causing the trauma was likely from the front (fig. 69). The clavicle injury is described in the Clavicles section of this paper.

RIBS

Moultonus dolani has no sternum. Horizontal ribs begin at dorsal 7, and, along with the vertebral column, form the chest, which is cylindrical with apertures (upper and lower) that are approximately equal (fig. 70).

The CT scan and X-ray cross sections (fig. 71) show one very important feature that the previous authors missed. Each section of ribs is composed of 3 parts: short rib, gastralia, short rib. Two short ribs arise laterally and are connected by a gastralia (height 5 mm, width 48 mm–58 mm). Evolutionarily, it is this combination that has allowed the ribs to close up into a single horizontal course, which helps support the overall structure of the abdomen.

In fig. 72 you can see the short side ribs on the right side of *Moultonus dolani*'s rib cage. The ribs are

Figure 68. Left: Injury distance between maxillary plate and the clavicle. Right: Injury distance between dorsals 10 and 16.

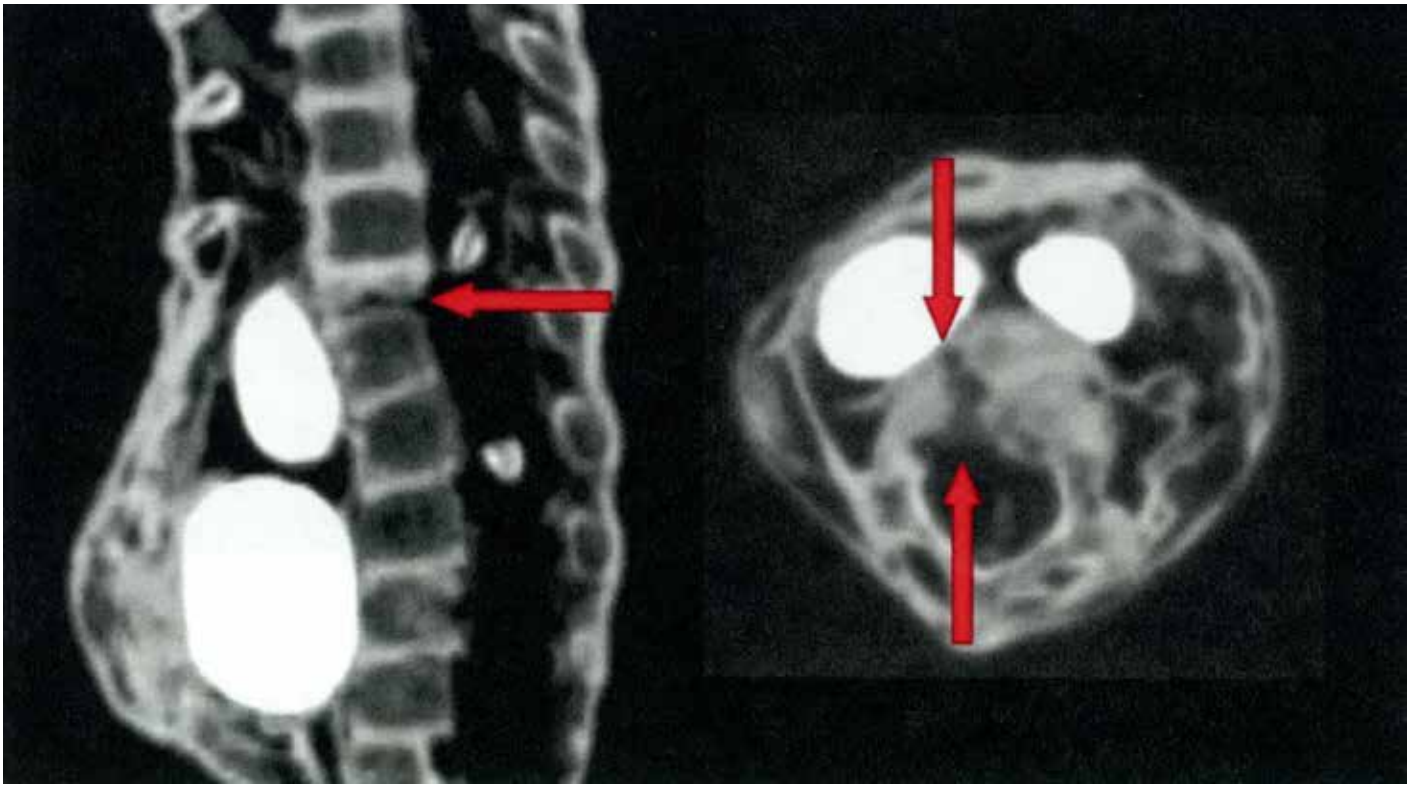


Figure 69. Intervertebral disc damage marked by red arrows.

Figure 70. NA-01 gastralia. Note that the rib cage is horizontal. The ovals on each side are articulation points with the side ribs.

Figure 72. NA-01 posterior right view of short and sacral ribs.

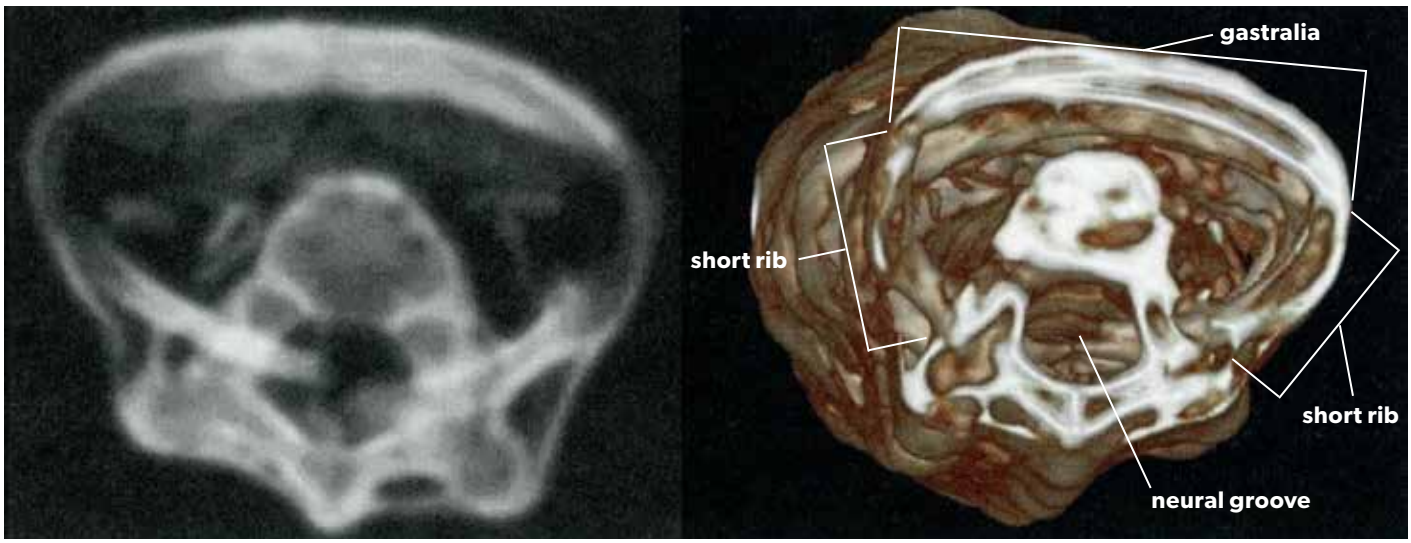


Figure 71. NA-01 ribs cross section. Left: X-ray; right: CT scan

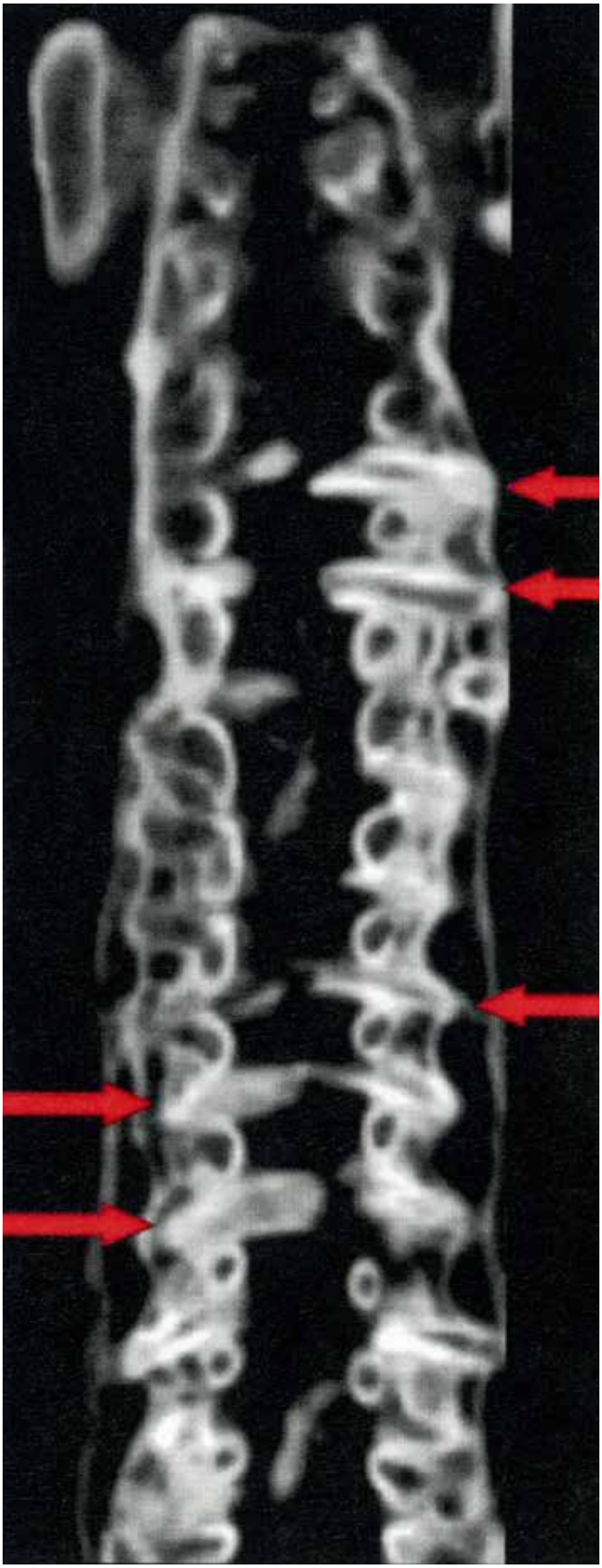


Figure 73. Broken rib fragments in the intervertebral foramina. The edges of the fragments are seen in the spinal canal (lateral view).

composed of bone only, lacking cartilage. Many of the ribs are broken and separated from their attachment points. They shifted into the intervertebral spaces. The edges of the fragments are seen in the spinal canal (fig. 73).

Gastralia are found in theropod and prosauropod dinosaurs, pterosaurs, plesiosaurs, choristoderes, and some primitive pelycosaurs. Gastralia are also known to be present in primitive ornithischian and sauropodomorph dinosaurs. The gastralia present in this species points to a saurian origin.

CLAVICLES

In humans the clavicles articulate to the manubrium of the sternum forming sternoclavicular joints. *Moultonus dolani*'s species lacks a sternum, so their clavicles articulate to each other at the midline of the chest forming a unique joint. The clavicles expand medially much more than in humans. This forms a robust triangular shaped joint that is flattened on the anterior surface. This is seen in the N-05 body (fig. 75). The clavicles have a dorsal bow to them just past the halfway point. The lateral ends form the acromioclavicular joint.

NA-01 has broken clavicles and a metal plate (6.4 cm wide x 0.4 cm thick x 1.2 cm high) (fig. 74). Cervicle 5 and the fracture of the clavicles are in the same plane, and it seems that after the injury in this area there was a loss of what, in us, would be the sternoclavicular joint. Possibly the injury to the clavicles also resulted in the loss of the centrum of cervicle 5 (fig. 51).

The metal plate in the center of the chest has a density of 8223 HU (fig. 74). It can be seen in all chest views of the NA-01 body. The device follows the curve of the chest and is bilaterally symmetrical. The clavicles of the other 5 individuals protrude at an angle and their joints converge at the midline of the chest (fig. 75). I believe we can assume that the surgery to remove the damaged articular parts of the clavicles reduced the total length of NA-01's clavicles, and the metal plate was applied to hold the shape of the chest cavity.

On some of the other individuals metal objects are found in the tissues. This fact indicates that members of *Moultonus dolani*'s species carried out these medical procedures.

Figure 74. NA-01 Broken clavicle.

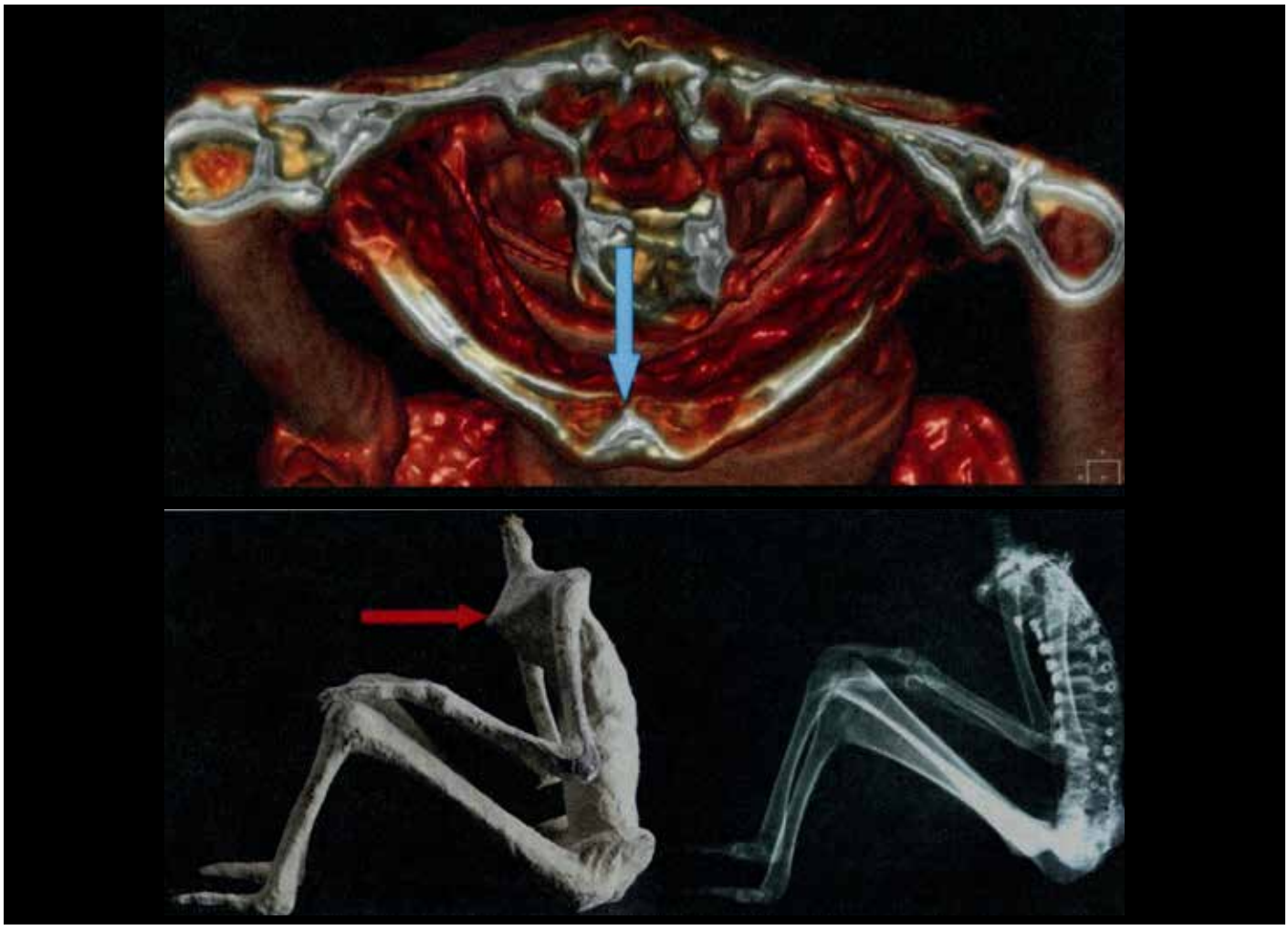


Figure 75. NA-05 showing the articulation of the clavicles (blue and red arrows).

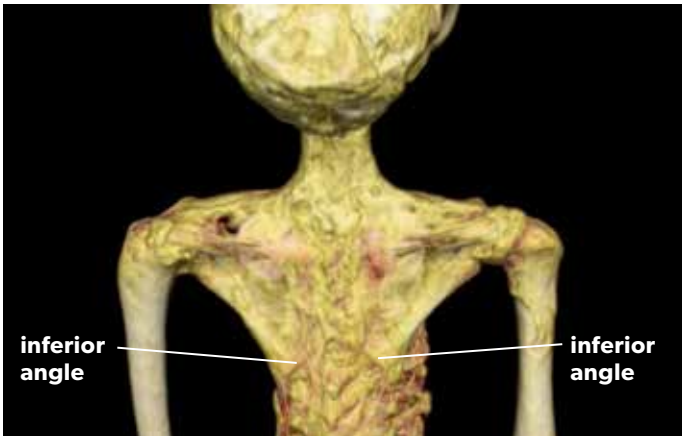


Figure 76. NA-01 inferior angle of the scapula, posterior view.

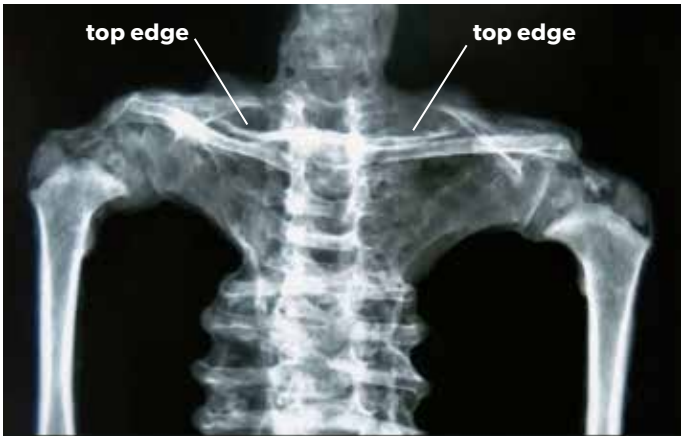


Figure 78. NA-02, anterior view, top edge of scapula and head of humerus.

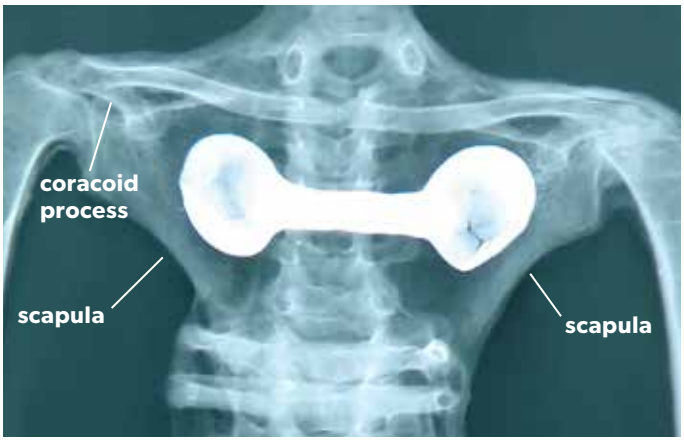


Figure 77. NA-01 anterior view, scapula and head of humerus.

Figure 79. NA-01 Left: Posterior view, right acromion process. Right: Anterior view, connection of the right clavicle.

SCAPULA

In the upper extremities, both scapula are positioned similarly to those in human anatomy. They have a wing-shaped form and nonpronounced spines. The spine of scapula comes off at an angle that is more horizontal than humans' (fig. 76). The inferior angle of the scapula is more squared off than ours, as well as being at a completely different angle (figs. 76 and 79). The lateral border is easily discernable (figs. 77 and 78), and the coracoid process is clearly seen (fig. 77).

In humans the acromion process extends from the top of the spine of the scapula towards the front of the body. It functions to stabilize the shoulder joint and is attached by ligaments to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula. The deltoid muscle also attaches to the acromion process, which allows a person to abduct their arms.

In *Moultonus dolani* the acromion is built much the same way as in humans, with the addition of an extension, the acromion hook. When viewed posteriorly the acromion hook comes down and extends into the shoulder joint at the margin of where the humerus joins the shoulder, strengthening the glenoid cavity by providing increased contact surface (fig. 79).

A hook-shaped process on the posterior surface of the scapula was pointed out in fig. 3.90, page 214, of *Mysterious Mummies of Nazca*. There was no discussion that I could find. I believe it is unique for scapula anatomy, so I am naming it the Korotkov process after the man who authored the book, Dr. Konstantin Korotkov (figs. 80 and 81).

The Korotkov process is seated on the scapula, a little behind the shoulder and a little bit off the blade of the scapula. It rises up to meet part of

Figure 80. NA-01 left posterior view, Korotkov process.

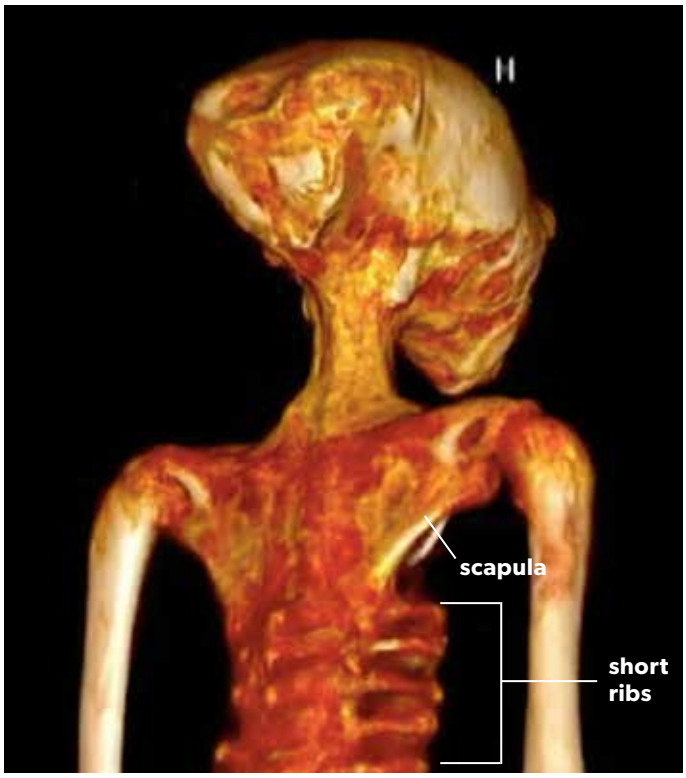


Figure 81. NA-01 posterior right view of scapula and short ribs.

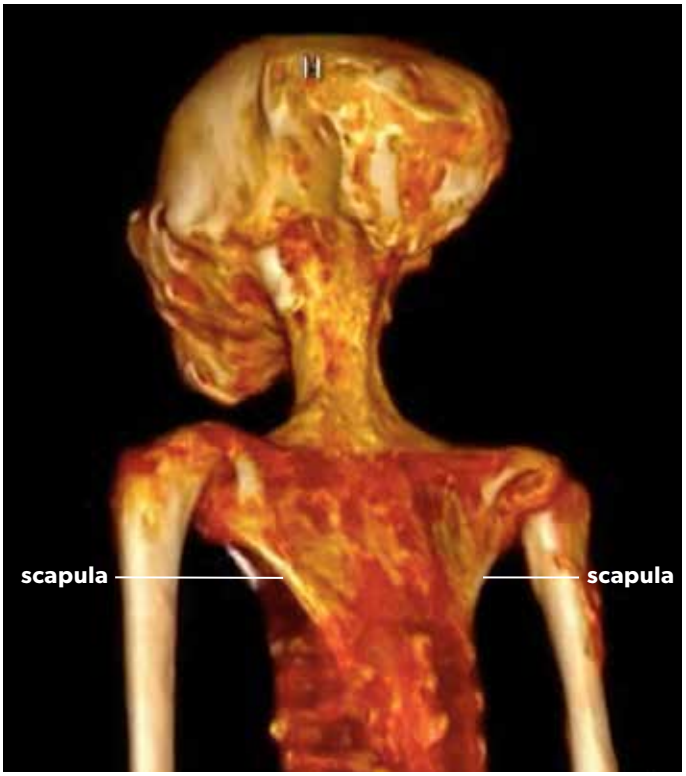


Figure 82. NA-01 posterior view of the scapula.

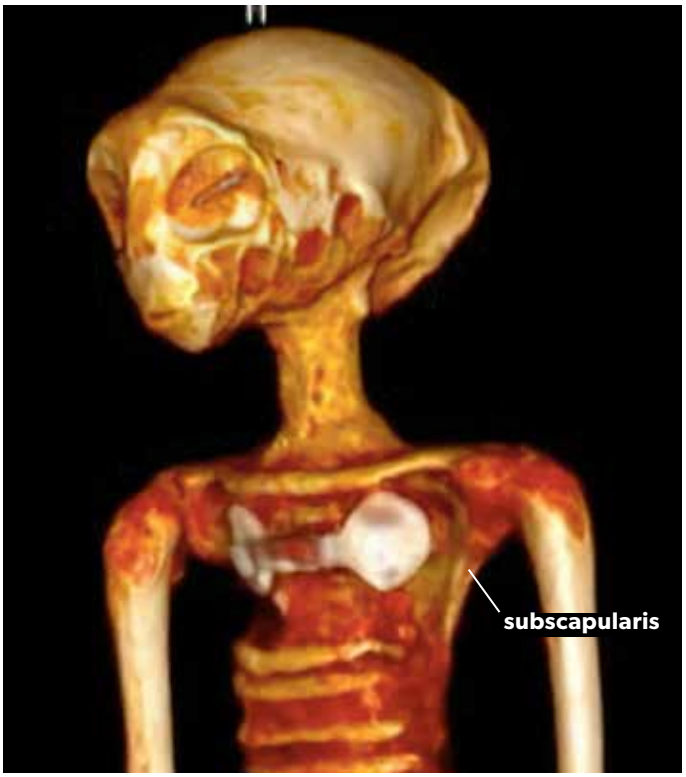


Figure 83. NA-01 anterior view, lateral boarder, and subscapularis. This is the only view that gives any hint of the features on the anterior surface of the scapula.

the humerus and likely provides additional joint stabilization.

The lateral border of the scapula is easily discernable. The subscapularis is the V-shaped groove on the lateral edge. It gets wider in the dorsal direction (fig. 83).

LIMBS

The long bones of this species are of a much simpler construction, lacking many of the features that are found in human skeletons. They have a single bone in place of the ulna and radius and have only a tibia with no fibula. They have unique joints as well.

HUMERUS

The shape of the articular cavity for the humerus is more elongated (10 mm x 25 mm) than in humans. The articular surface is spherical. The humerus has been drawn to the upper edge of the joint and the acromion process due to the shortening of the tendons of the muscles during dehydration. The shape of the head and the position of the humerus can be seen in figures 77 and 78.

The humerus bones are long and consist of a body and two epiphyses. Humerus lengths: 11.9 cm right, 12.6 cm left. Thickness at the center of the shaft: 10.6 mm right, 9.2 mm left. The proximal epiphysis of the humerus is gracile and has a beak-shaped head. The articular surface is turned inside and up to meet the glenoid cavity (fig. 78).

NA-02 clearly has a more robust humerus than NA-01. His humerus has a more ball-and-socket appearance to it—more like what we see in our femur construction. These differences may be an aspect of sexual dimorphism (fig. 78).

I believe that NA-01 is an older individual based on the fact the dorsal growth plates are absent in her humerus (fig. 77). The epiphysis of NA-02's humerus is clearly visible, so he was still growing when he died (fig. 78).

Figure 84. NA-01. Note the differing features of the humeri.

Figure 85. NA-01. Both humeri can be seen.

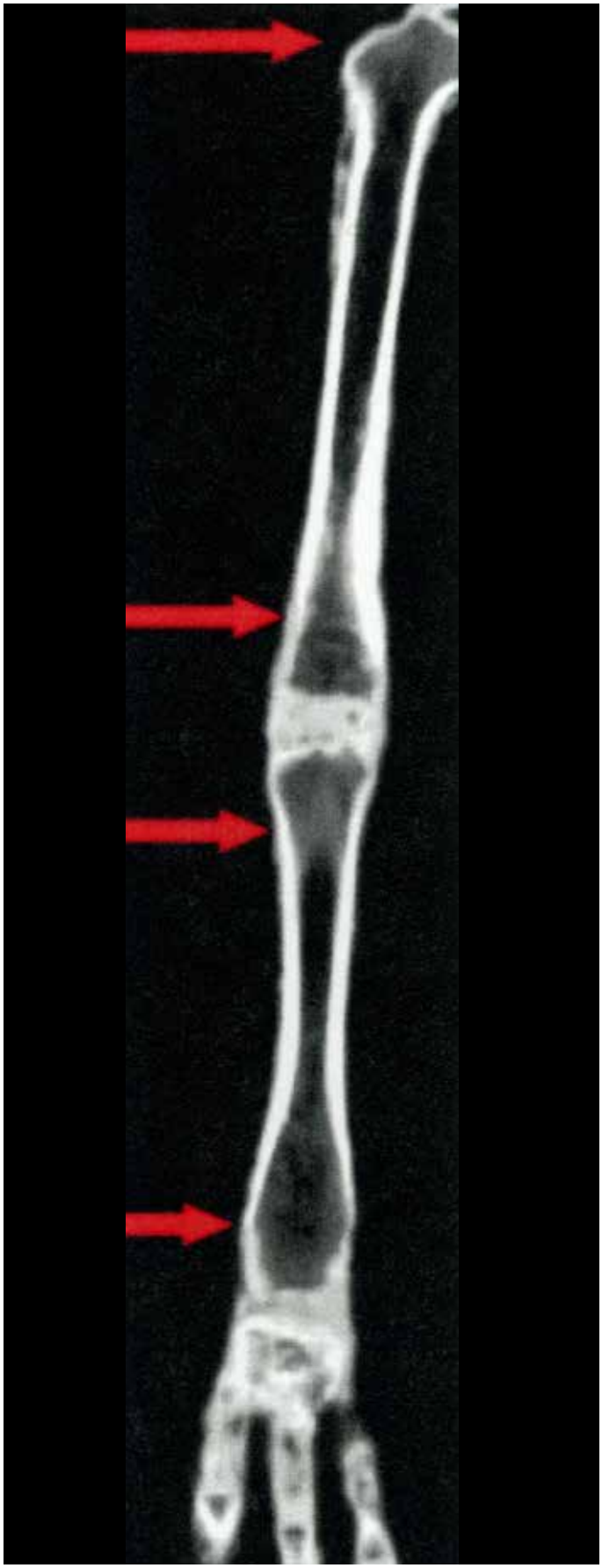


Figure 86. NA-01 right arm including a view of the epiphyses of the humerus and forearm; spongy substance is visible.

Figure 87. NA-01 right and left elbow joint. Cylinders are indicated by an arrow.

Figure 88. NA-01 ulnius.

Figure 89. NA-02 ulnius.

In NA-01 the left and right humeri are shaped differently. In the X-ray (fig. 84) it appears that the distal end of the left humerus is pathological in some manner because it is less expanded than the right. Alternatively, different sizes of the bones on the right and on the left might be explained in terms of physiology by the activity imposed upon them.

Cortical bone is the dense outer surface of bone that forms a protective layer around the internal

Figure 90. NA-01 left ulnius.

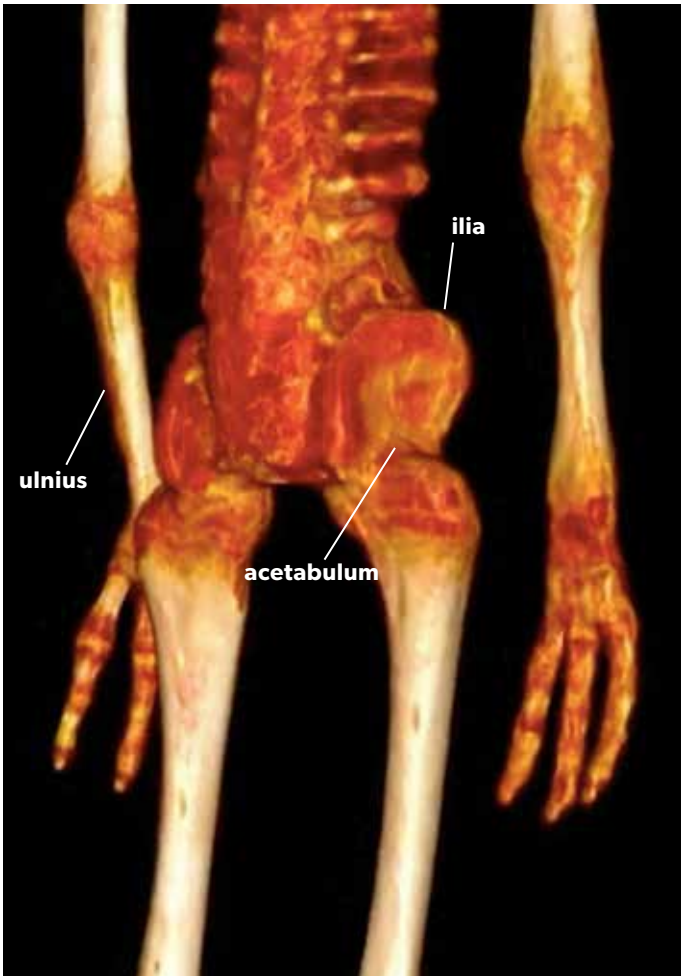


Figure 91. NA-01 posterior view; CT scan of ulnius and hands.

cavity. In humans this type of bone, also known as compact bone, makes up nearly 80 percent of skeletal mass and is imperative to body structure and weight bearing because of its high resistance to bending and torsion.

In the X-rays of the right distal epiphysis of the humerus we see the absence of cortical bone, from the lateral and medial side to a height of 22 mm, and the splitting of the right distal epiphysis by 8 mm. In the left distal epiphysis of the humerus these distances are 9.4 mm and 4.5 mm respectively (fig. 84). The distal epiphysis of the left humerus is flattened in the anterior-posterior direction. My theory is that cortical bone is not as critical for such a small species of beings.

The articular surfaces do not interact with each other. This is a fundamental difference of this type of joint from the joints of humans or any other vertebrate species (fig. 87).

The peculiarities of the anatomy of the "elbow joint" include the presence of bony protuberances in the form of a crown at the ends of the humerus, and the "elbow" bone has a convex surface. The elbow joint consists of several cavities (fig. 87).

The forearms of this species consist of one bone that I am designating the ulnius. All existing earthly species of vertebrates have two forearm bones—the ulna and radius. This also holds true for all of the fossil record. This is the primary reason that *Moultonus dolani* can be identified as an alien being. It did not evolve on this planet.

The ulnius consists of the shaft and two epiphyses—proximal and distal. In the proximal and distal areas, the bones are thickened and flattened in the anterior-posterior direction. The right ulnius is 9.3 cm long and the left is 8.1 cm, with a thickness of 10.3 mm in the center of the shaft. In the proximal and distal ends of the ulinus, there are trabeculae with a bone marrow residue.

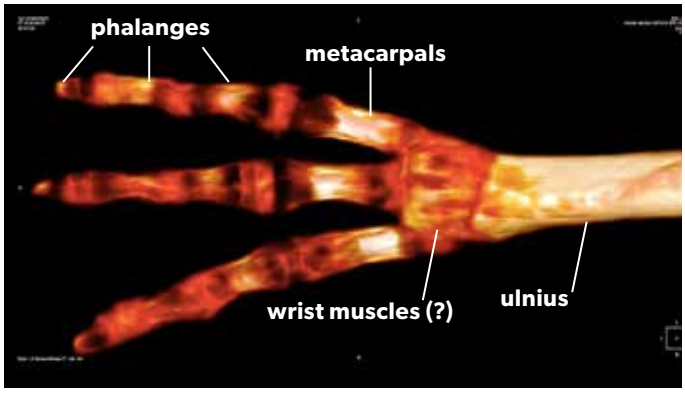


Figure 92. NA-01 CT scan of left hand (6.5 cm). Note the muscles (or possibly tendons) over the single carpal.

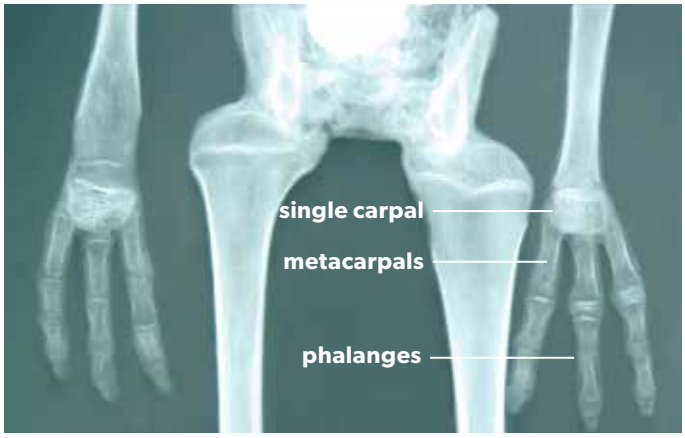


Figure 93. NA-01 hands.

In figures 90 and 91 you can see that there is no trace of another bone associated with the ulnius. All directional views for this bone are available.

HANDS

The hand consists of a wrist with a single robust carpal, three metacarpals, and three phalanges each with three digits. The palm is absent, and the three metacarpals are extensions of the fingers, giving each finger 4 digits for movement. This very likely compensates for their lack of an opposable thumb (figs. 92–94).

The single carpal is trapezoidal in shape—13 mm high, 16 mm wide, with trabecula inside (fig. 90).

In figure 95, upper left, you can see the form of the wrist with a visible septum. On the upper right shows the shape of the articular surface of the metacarpal of the heel. The red arrow points to the subulate process (slender pointing to a tip)

The bottom of figure 95 show the angles between the articular surface and the axis of the bones of the metacarpal.

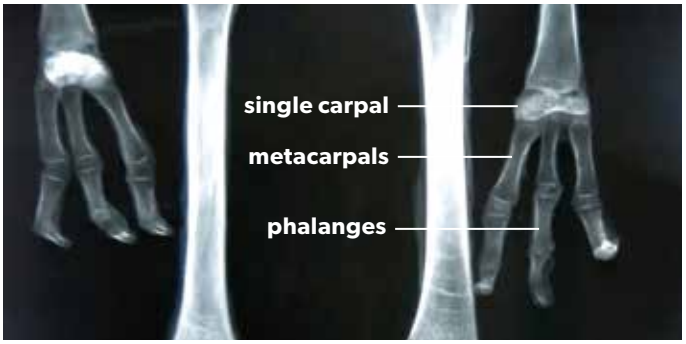


Figure 94. NA-02 hands.

Figure 95. NA-01 metacarpals.

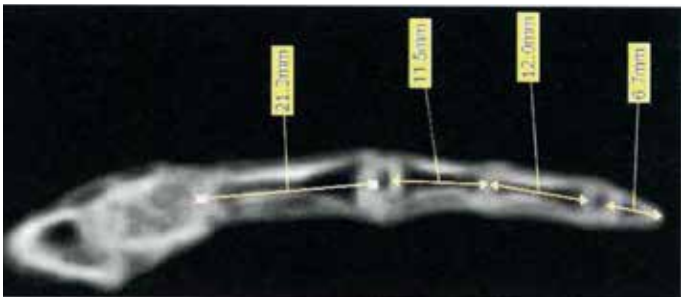


Figure 96. metacarpal and phananges measurements

At the base of the outer bones of the metacarpus, the subulate process is seen from the outside, which resembles the shape of the articular surface of the #3 metacarpal bone. The size is about 21 mm. The interface is not perpendicular to the axis of the body of the metacarpal bone, but at an angle of 136 degrees. (fig. 95). The dorsal and palmar interosseous muscles are missing where they are normally located in our metacarpals. This makes sense with regards to finger movement because their metacarpals are open providing additional finger length. They can't be missing so the dorsal and palmar interosseous muscles must be located in the wrist (fig. 92).

Figure 97. NA-01 pelvis anterior view. The analog of the epiphyseal line is the line from the fusion of the spongy substance of the epiphysis and the cartilage of the tubular bone.

Figure 98. Ventral view.

Figure 99. NA-01. Ligaments of the ilium junction and the end of the vertebral canal of the sacrum; the relationship of the ilium wing and femoral head.

Figure 100. The difference in the angle of the wings of the iliac bones for NA-02 and NA-01.

Measurements of the metacarpals and phalanges range from 12–7 mm. The structure of the phalanges corresponds to our human anatomy. The joints of the fingers are adjoint (fig. 96).

ILIA

The ilia sit on the heads of the femurs, rather than having insertion points, and cover a large percentage of the femur heads dorsally. This is odd compared to earthly vertebrate species (figs. 91 and 98).

Ilia are near perfect ovals. There is a shallow lateral curve to the ilium (fig. 97). Acetabulum is present (fig. 91), and sacral ribs are attached (fig. 58). A pelvic girdle is absent; there are no pubis or ischia.

The iliac bones are fixed to the sacral bone through several ligaments (136–212 HU). The coccygeal part is absent, and the vertebral canal in the lower part is covered by skin (fig. 99).

In the analysis of the ilia bones of the various NA individuals we can see a wide divergence of the wings of the ilia. In the NA-01 female they are positioned almost vertically. In the NA-02 male they are more V-shaped (fig. 100).

NA-01 has a cloaca fissure like our reptiles (fig. 97). [Statement by Jose de la Cruz Rios, in one of the documentaries.]

FEMURS AND TIBIA

The femurs each measure approximately 15 cm long in NA-01. It is difficult to determine the extent of the distal end. The femur consists of a shaft and two epiphyses. The body of the bone is bent anteriorly (fig. 102). The proximal epiphysis has the form of a hemisphere. The proximal epiphysis of the femur

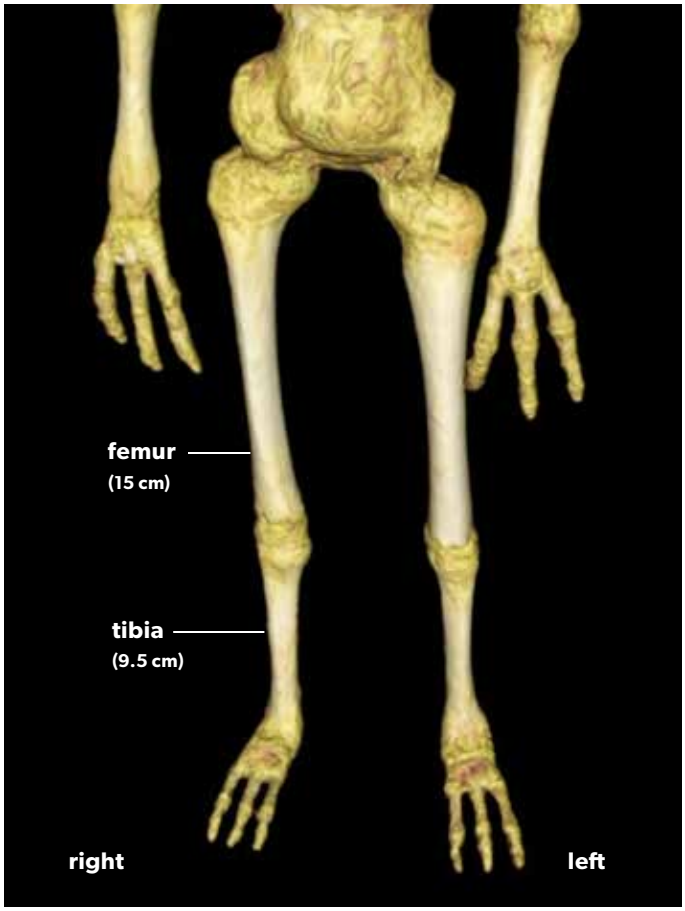


Figure 101. NA-01 femurs.

consists of two fused parts. There is a spongy substance of the epiphysis and the epiphyseal cartilage of the tubular shaft, between which is the analog of the epiphyseal line (fig. 97).

They have a shallow insertion of the femur head, and the femurs are wider than the ilia. Our hips are the same width as our legs. This is not the case here (fig. 101).

The knee joint itself is represented by several cavity cylinders. The articular surfaces appear to move due to change in volume in the cylinders. This is a fundamental difference compared to human limb joints (fig. 105).

The most distinctive part of the femur is in the distal epiphysis. It is expanded laterally ever so slightly and considerably more in the male (fig. 106). It ends with crown-shaped outgrowths (fig. 107).

The lower limb is represented by only one bone—the tibia. The fibula is absent. The tibias are 9.5 cm long in NA-01, and, again, it is difficult to get a good measurement from the CT scans.

Figure 102. Na-01 femur bent anteriorly.

Figure 103. NA-01 anterior view of femurs.

Figure 104. NA-01 posterior view of femurs.

Figure 105. NA-01 knee joints.

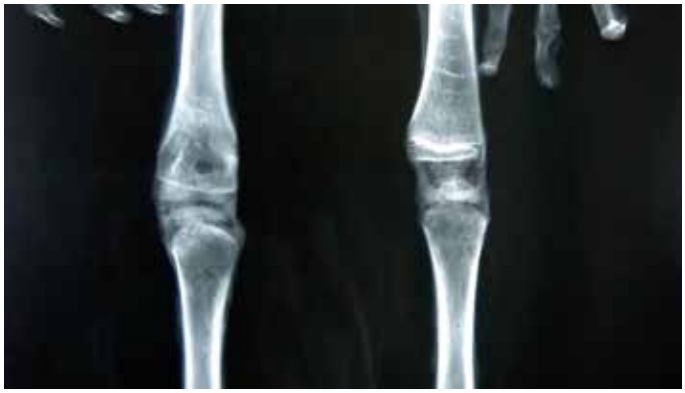


Figure 106. NA-02 knee joints.

Figure 107. NA-01. Growths in the form of a crown on the distal epiphysis of the femur bone.

The tibias consists of a shaft and two epiphyses. The shaft of the tibia is long and oval in cross-section. The proximal epiphysis of the tibia has the form of a hemisphere, the distal epiphysis is thickened and widened in the transverse direction. It ends with two outgrowths-condyles representing a heel (figs. 108 and 109).

Figure 108. NA-01 tibias.

Figure 109. NA-02 tibias.

Figure 110. NA-01 distal end of tibia and a foot. The distal epiphysis of the tibia ends with two outgrowths (condyles) representing the heel of the foot.

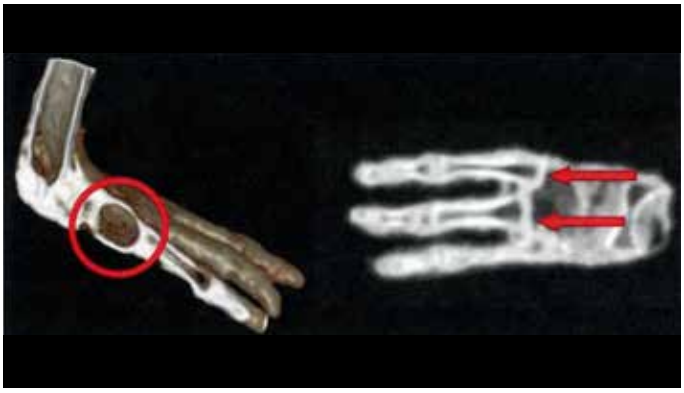


Figure 111. NA-01 foot. Left: An oval cavity is in the center of the foot. Right: The shape of the articular surfaces of the proximal phalanges.

FEET

The feet lack any kind of ankle construction like we are used to. Ankle bones are absent. The three metatarsals are absent. They have three phalanges each with three digits.

The foot is formed at the distal epiphysis of the tibia. Between the distal epiphysis of the tibia is a small outgrowth of bone. There is a layer of connective tissue, which plays the role of the joint for the heel (fig. 110). On the posterior surface of the foot there is a bulge forming a soft tissue heel (fig. 111).

In the center of the single bones of the tarsus is an oval cavity (20 x 12 mm), presumably formed of bone marrow. The bones of the metatarsus are absent. Toes are represented by 3 phalanges—sizes ranging from 20 mm for the proximal phalanges down to 7 mm for the distal.

The articular surfaces of the proximal phalanx is perpendicular to the axis of the body. The joints of the toes are paired (fig. 111).

X-rays and CT scans of the feet are very poor. Additional information and more study is needed to better resolve the feet.

INTERNAL ORGANS:

There is a structure that has been identified as the aorta, which in humans is the main artery supplying oxygenated blood to the circulatory system. In humans the aorta passes over the heart from the left ventricle and runs in front of the backbone.

In *Moultonus dolani* it is on right side of the body which is the opposite of humans. It is the only structure that can be identified as any kind of a heart. When all the study is concluded I believe it will be labeled as an aortic heart for two reasons: One is its tremendous size in relation to the body,

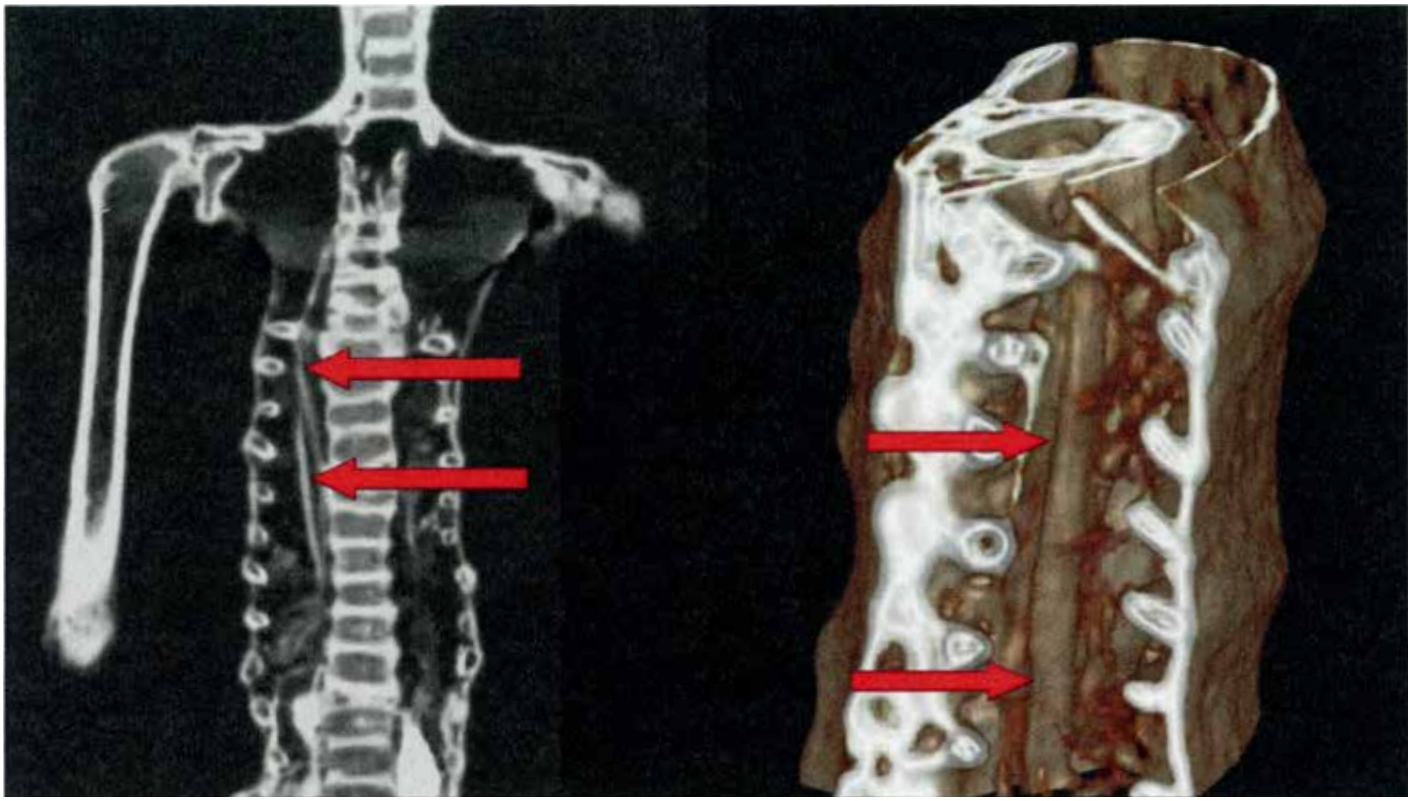


Figure 112. NA-01 aortic heart (?).

Figure 113. NA-01 aortic heart (?).

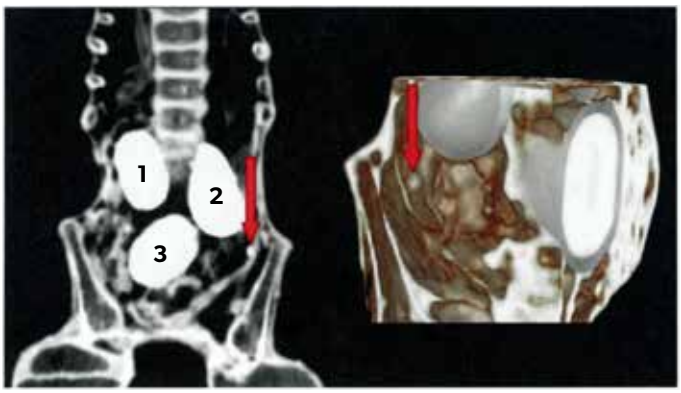


Figure 114. NA-01 egg in the fallopian tube

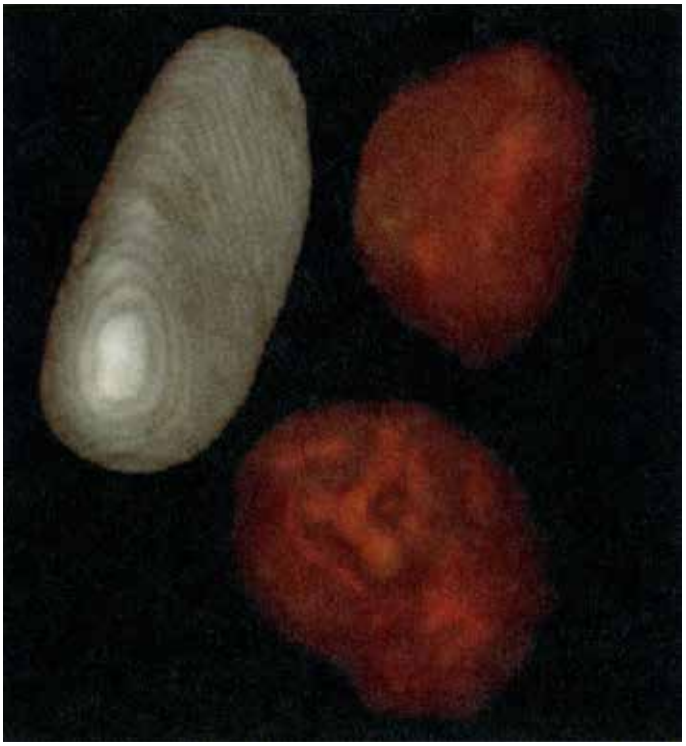


Figure 115. Computer enhanced eggs .

and the other is that it is the only organ identified as a possible heart (figs. 112 and 113).

THE EGGS

The holotype female has three eggs preserved within her pelvic cavity. Each is a different size. I don't think it is a preservation issue related to death and burial. The eggs look complete and uncrushed. They have the following measurements (*The Mummies of Nazca*, p. 57):

#1 is 2.3 x 1.3 x 2.6 cm
#2 is 1.9 x 1.6 x 3.1 cm
#3 is 2.7 x 1.9 x 2.3 cm

The density of the eggs is (1926–2016 HU), which is denser that the cortical plate of bones and calcinates. (The density of oxalates and kidney stones is no more than 1518 HU.)

The tissues of the organs surrounding the eggs have a tight contact with them in some places, which can indicate alimentation of these formations and gradual development (figs.113 and 114).

In the pelvic area on the left side rises a narrow structure resembling a fallopian (1.7 mm in diameter. Within can be seen an egg (fig. 114).

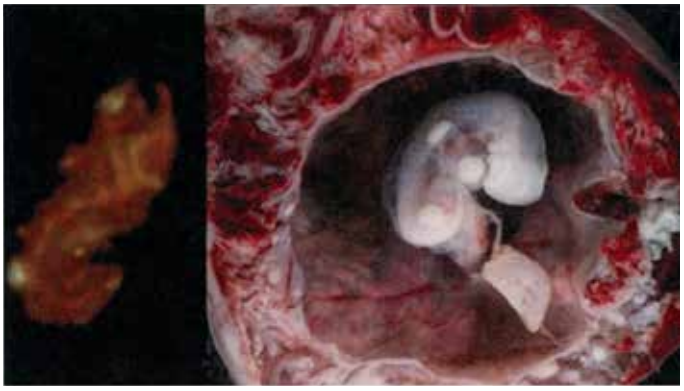


Figure 116. The content of the vertical egg and a human embryo of 8 weeks.

Dr. Dmitrii V. Galetckii determined that the eggs contain embryos. Changes in the density show structural irregularity. Using CT scans to change the structural density of the tissues—removing and rotating the image—we come to the contents of the eggs. This is interpreted as an egg with an embryo of 8 weeks (assuming that we share similar growth rates) (figs. 115 and 116).

We can only guess as to their reproductive patterns. I would like to suggest that the three eggs are in different stages of development based on their different sizes. The largest egg is closest to the cloaca opening. The next largest is to the right, and the smallest is to the left. The size differences between the three eggs isn't even close. This is the strongest indicator for these beings birthing their off spring at different times. This would give the mother time between births and allow for any problems to be solved while waiting for the next offspring to arrive. We can only guess as to the intervals.

One of the most observant people I know, Ben Woodruff, former director of the Hutchings Museum in Lehi Utah, told me that all birds he could think of space them out. Most birds of prey lay each egg, a day to a day and a half apart. He also went on to say that Barn owls almost always have two clutches (each egg a day apart) and then lay another clutch right after the first group hatches. So they end up have two different aged clutches. So within the nest one set will be about fully fledged while the other will be downy and small.

Fig. 118, is one of my favorite CT scan images that was made for the documentaries. Paleontologists rarely, if ever, get soft tissue

Figure 117. NA-01 lateral cross section of body.

Figure 118. NA-01 close-up cross section of the body

Figure 119. NA-01 CT scan, posterior view.

preservation. I have been lucky to get skin impressions of Stegosaurus and Allosaurus in my career, plus nearly a hundred lizard skin impressions out of the Green River Formation. I am very much intrigued to learn what others have to say about *Moultonus dolani*'s anatomy. Again, more extensive studies need to continue.

This description closes with four final full-length images.

Figure 120. NA-01 CT, right side.

Figure 121. NA-01 CT scan, right posterior.

Figure 122. NA-01 CT scan, left posterior.

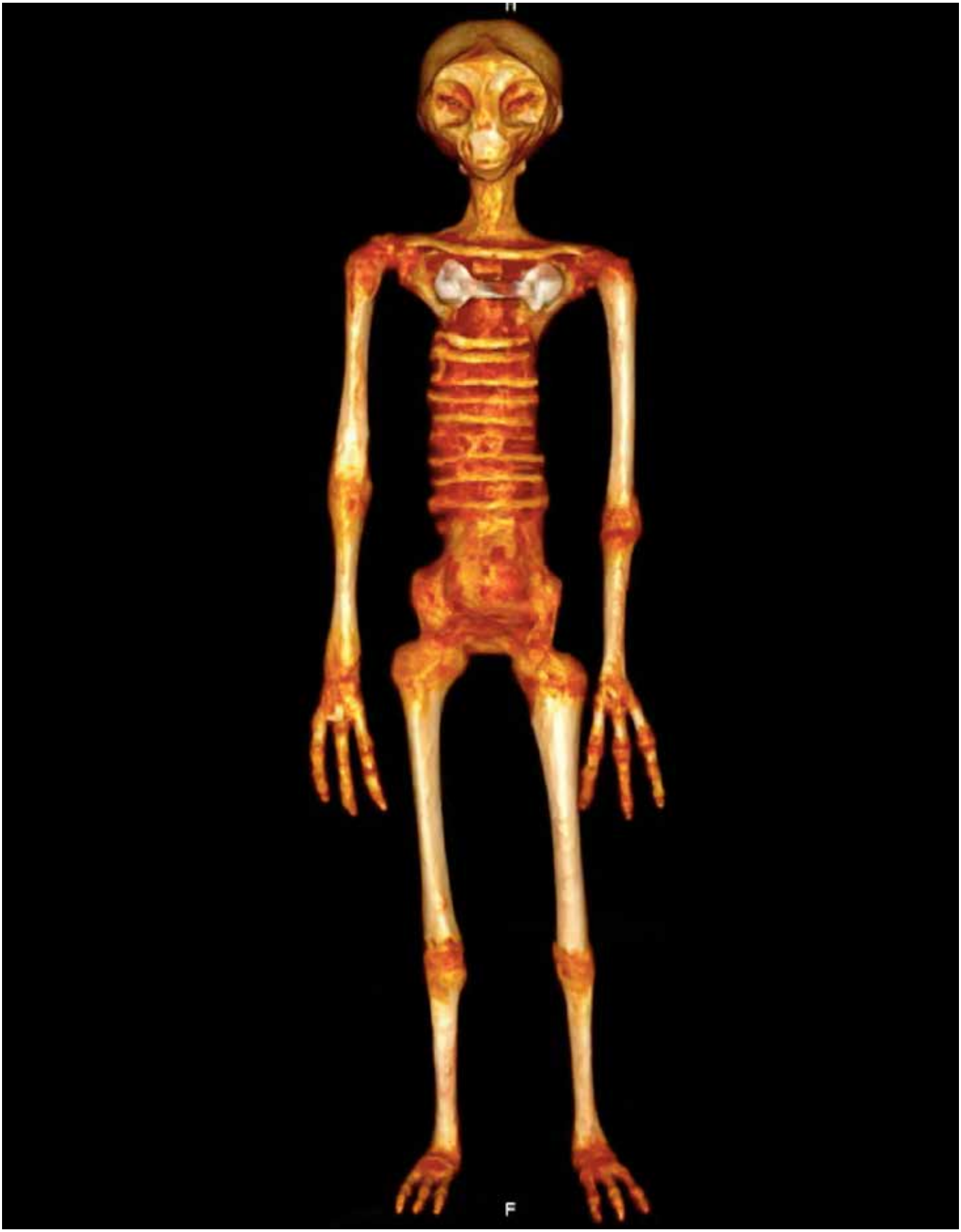


Figure 123. NA-01.

Alien Bodies Addendum

Figure 124. NA-02 (Alberto) and NA-01 (Josephina).

Figure 125. NA-01.

Figure 126. NA-01.

Figure 127. NA-01.

Figure 128. NA-01 close-up of medical device. Note the exposed metal.

Figure 129. NA-01 right hip (ilia). Note how rounded it is.

Figure 130. NA-06, 07, or 08 family member getting CT scan.

Figure 131. NA-06, 07, and 08.

Figure 132. NA-06, 07, and 08 head shots.

Figure 133. NA-01 fingernail close-up.

Figure 134. NA-02 fingernail close-up.

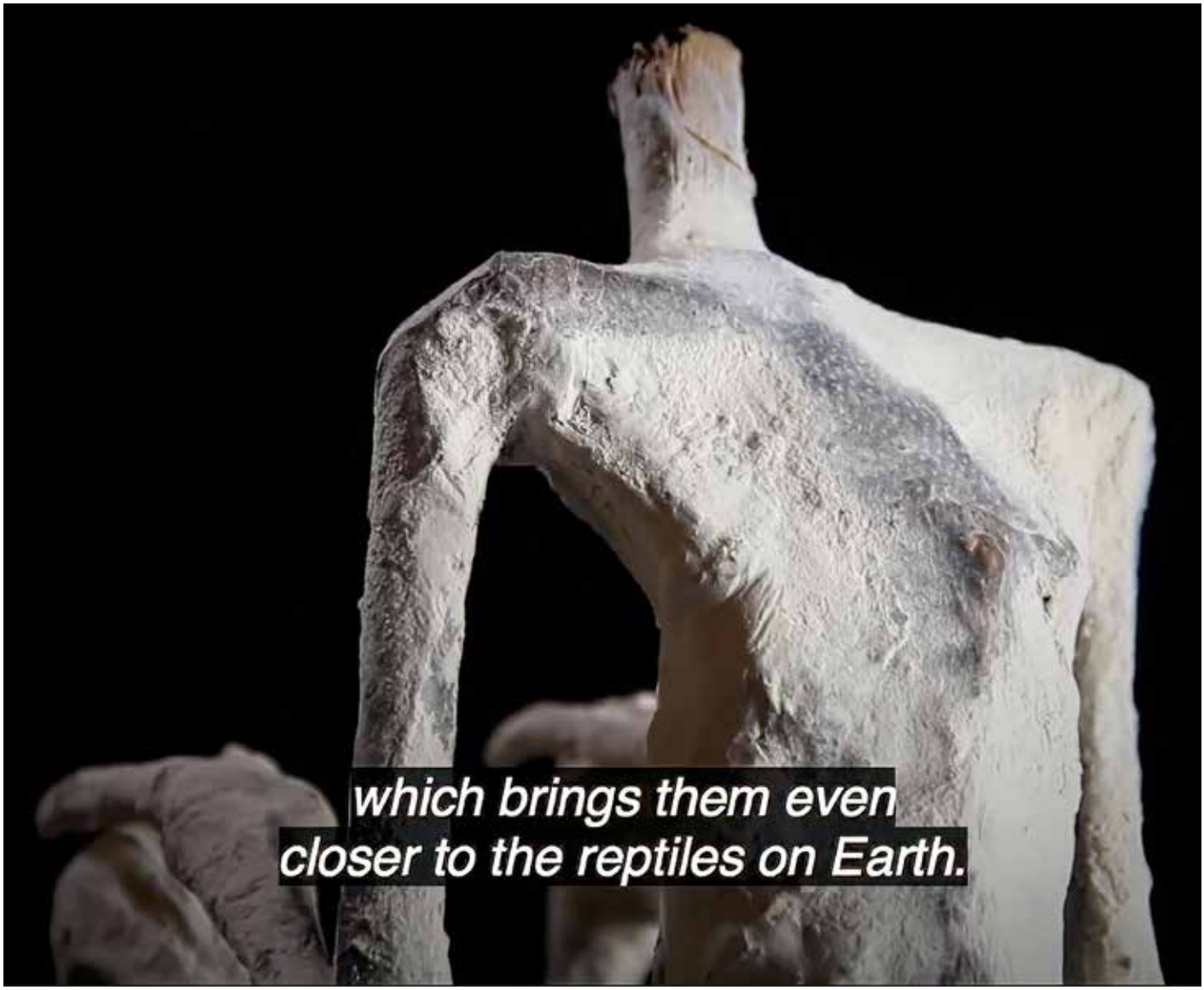


Figure 135. NA-05. Screen shot from Gaia documentary. This is an important image for two reasons. It shows the skin pattern of this species, and it shows a very important feature about posture. On the back you can see a vertebra clearly protruding at the dorsal 7 (rib 1) position. The back slopes from the neck to this point without curving and continues in a straight alignment after this point.

Figure 136. NA-05. This image shows ranges of motion and posture.

Figure 141. NA-11 Moultonus dolani *infant. I see plenty of infant features, but others will need to do an analysis. This photo came from the Inkari Institute, Instituto-inkari.org, https://nl.ulule.com /alien-project/.*

Summary

Moultonus dolani, *original art by Kelly Pugh, recaptureartworks.com*

SUMMARY

*The one single glaring attribute that states that Moultonus dolani is an alien is that she **looks** like one. She has **all** of the features that are attributed to Gray Aliens. She is only one species of many.*

We don't understand all of the anomalous features of this species, simply because we have no idea under what circumstances this species evolved. The conditions on her planet can only be guessed at.

I created the table below when I realized how many fewer bones Moultonus dolani has than humans do.

Contrasting postcranial skeletal bone counts for *Homo sapiens* and *Moultonus dolani*—two upright bipedal species.

Bone	*Homo sapiens*		*Moultonus dolani*	
Cervicles	Atlas/axis present	7	Atlas/axis absent	5
Thoracic verts	With attached ribs	12	No ribs attached here	0
Dorsal verts		0	Ribs start at D7	17
Lumbar verts		5		0
Sacral verts		5		5
Total # of vertebra		30		27
Coccyx		1		0
Ribs		24	9 courses of ribs	27
Transition ribs before sacrum		0	left and right	4
Humerus		2		2
Ulna		2	Ulnius	2
Radius		2		0
Carpals		16		2
Metacarpals		10		6
Phalanges		28		18
Ilia 2		2		
Ischia		2	Pelvic girdle absent	0
Pubis		2	Pelvic girdle absent	0
Femur		2		2
Tibia		2		2
Fibula		2		0
Mid & Hind foot		16		0
Metatarsals		10		0
Phalanges		28		18
Totals for the post cranial skeleton:		**181**		**110**

Moultonus dolani has **71 less** bones than the average human.

Moultonus dolani was an upright bipedal species with the same basic body design as our own.

- Skulls are small and anteriorly-posteriorly elongated with fused lower jaws and no teeth.
- Predentary features as seen in the Dinosauria. The premaxilla are fused and became a premaxillary plate. You can see in the CT scans that together they make up a premaxillary and predentary shield—Unique.
- No apparent nasal cavity. Paranasal sinuses do not exist—possibly unique.
- Large shallow eye sockets. For the size of the eye, I would have expected much deeper eye sockets. I don't know enough to say how **unique** this may or may not be.
- Lateral sinuses—Unique.
- Occipital foramen—Unique.
- Temporal process—Unique.
- Posterior parietal curve—Unique
- Pronounced mastoid process. This develops in bipeds.
- Square Foramen magnum—Unique.
- Skull is centered over the cervicle vertebrae—Unique.
- Pectoral girdle: *Moultonus dolani* has no sternum, so the clavicles meet at the center—Unique.
- In humans thoracic vertebrae refer to each of the twelve bones of the backbone to which the ribs are attached. Lumbar vertebrae refer to any of the vertebrae situated below the thoracic vertebrae and above the sacrum.

  Moultonus dolani's body is the direct reverse of the above definition. She has no thorasic or lumbar vertebrae, so I used term dorsals. She is ribless in the upper portion of her body, followed by 9 ribs beginning at dorsal 7 and descending down through dorsal 17, where her sacrals start. In all of our vertebrates, past and present, I could not find a single example where ribs did not start right after the pectoral girdle—Unique.
- *Moultonus dolani* is missing several centra in her upper body. They are either absent or in the form of centra plates. Her remaining vertebrae are of normal vertebrate design. It is unknown if the vertebral anomalies in her upper body are due to natural biology or pathology. Further study of other members is going to be necessary to make this determination.
- In *Moultonus dolani* the prezygapophyses are covered by the neural arch of the preceding vertebra—Unique.
- Closed horizontal rib cage—Unique.
- Sacrum absent pelvic girdle—Unique.
- *Moultonus dolani* has long slender limbs. She is absent the ulna and radius and only has an ulnius—Unique.
- The fibula is absent and she only a tibia. While not unique it occurs only in our birds.
- In her hands are 2 carpals (wrist bones) only—Unique.
- In her feet there and no ankle bones and no metatarsals—Unique.
- *Moultonus dolani* has three fingers and three toes. And yet here she is, a space alien with no opposable thumb.
- If her aorta proves to be an aortic heart, that will be an additional **unique** feature.

I have observed at least 15 unique features that prove *Moultonus dolani* did not evolve on Earth. Again, none of these features are in the fossil record. I am sure that when she is studied by scientists with more knowledge than I, even more differences will be found.

No ancestors in the fossil record
= did not evolve on this planet = Alien being

No current vertebrate family to which *Moultonus dolani* can be assigned = Alien being.

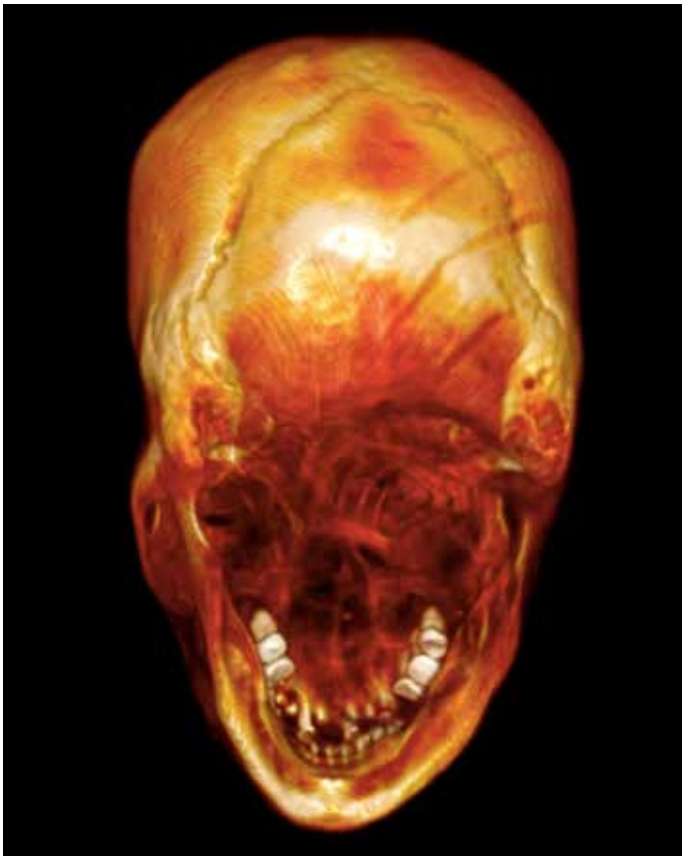
These beings are saurians, meaning of or like a lizard. **I recommend the use of *Saurians* as the designated race name** until we have more open communication with them and learn what they call themselves.

In 2017, Maria was such a distraction for all the critics that the Gaia teams had to spend the majority of their time defending her anatomy. She is complete and unaltered and very likely a new species of human. When her entire gene code is analyzed, she is not going to fall under the genus Homo. My current best guess is that she is a hybrid of some kind. It is entirely possible that she is not from Earth.

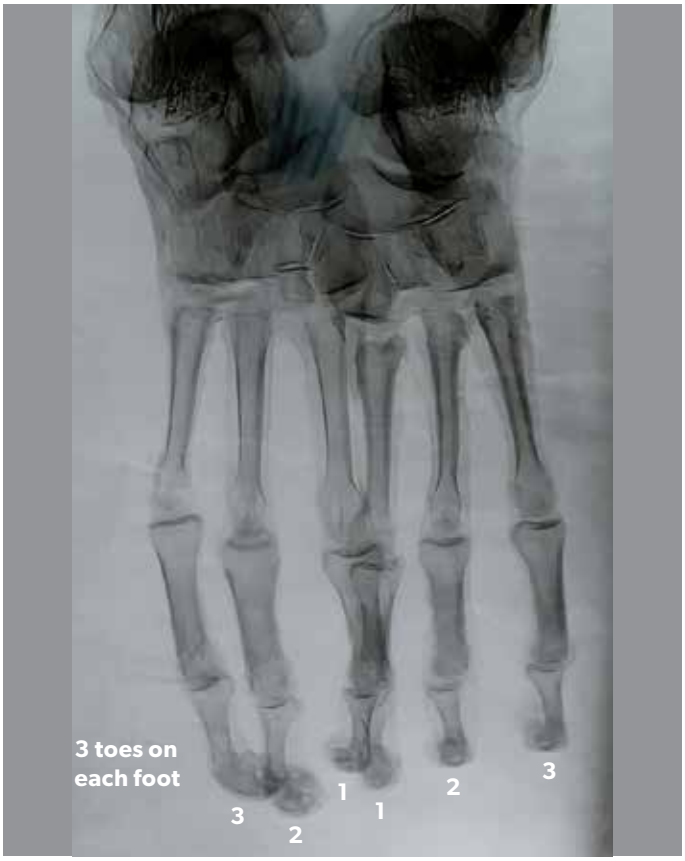
MAJOR DIFFERENCES

Maria has an elongated skull similar to the Paracas skulls that also come from Peru. All of the suture lines appear to be fused. She has no external ear tissue and no hair. The construction of Maria's ear and nasal bones is different from ours.

The vertebral count for Maria is reported to be less than that of a normal human, but the researchers don't give the number. She had three fingers and three toes, as well as horizontal toe prints.



Above and below: Ventral and side views of Maria's skull.



Above: X-ray of Maria's feet. Below: Close-up of toes.

ALL THE HANDS

Found with Maria were three separate hands that are not the same species as Maria. They have a completely different configuration of the metacarpals. Future DNA analysis will be required for the answer to connections or relationships.

There is a phylogeny between human hands, Maria's hands, and the loose hands. I have added a human hand x-ray to help contrast all the differences. Maria's hands fall in the middle. She has metacarpals like ours and three fingers like the three loose hands. Two of the loose hands that were x-rayed are even different from one another. My current best guess is that this is sexual dimorphism in that species. One individual has eight metacarpals and the other ten. What makes them so fascinating is that each has a single metacarpal similar to ours, and the others are long and thin. This is a unique arrangement from any species that I am aware of.

Maria's eight metacarpals are similar to ours. It was noted by M. K. Jesse that Maria's wrist bones are thick, and her finger bones are robust.

At least one of the non-Maria hands contained metal on their wrists that appear to be the same as *Moultonus dolani*'s medical device, if that is what it is.

X-ray of human hand.

X-ray of Maria's right hand.

Three non-Maria hands.

The carpals of these hands are like nothing ever seen before.

Non-Maria hand with disc.

Maria carbon 14 dates.