Comparative Gait and Behavioral Analysis of an Ambiguous Bipedal Video Clip in Relation to the Patterson–Gimlin Film

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ABSTRACT

Ambiguous video recordings of alleged non-human bipeds continue to circulate widely, particularly on social media platforms, often lacking provenance, metadata, or contextual documentation. While such recordings rarely permit anatomical inference or taxonomic identification, they may retain limited value for comparative behavioral analysis when approached with methodological restraint. This paper examines a short, low-resolution bipedal walking clip circulating across TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook, framed as "found footage." The analysis focuses on observable gait mechanics and a brief rearward "lookback" behavior during locomotion. These features are compared with established ranges of human gait variability and with the departure-phase behavior documented in the Patterson–Gimlin Film (1967). We conclude that the clip is best classified as a non-diagnostic behavioral exemplar, suitable for comparative reference but insufficient for evidentiary claims.

1. INTRODUCTION

Visual recordings have long played a controversial role in investigations of alleged relict hominin phenomena. Despite their intuitive appeal, most available videos lack sufficient resolution, scale reference, provenance, or corroborating physical evidence to support anatomical or taxonomic conclusions. Anthropological and biomechanical critiques have repeatedly emphasized that ambiguous imagery, when divorced from context, cannot sustain claims of species identification. Nevertheless, such recordings may retain constrained analytical value when evaluated for internal consistency and compared cautiously to known behavioral patterns.

2. MATERIALS

2.1 Subject Video Clip
The primary material analyzed is a short bipedal walking clip widely reposted on social-media platforms. The clip is framed as archival "found footage," but no independent documentation supports this claim. The original recording date, location, camera system, frame rate, and chain of custody are unknown. Multiple reposts include overlaid text, vertical cropping, and picture-in-picture narration. The clip, linked below, is presented initially at its original speed, followed by playback at 10% of the original speed.

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XcB_aq8mKUM2XHkcoNKFqqF0lxy_sDlN&usp=drive_fs

2.2 Comparative References
Two comparative frameworks were employed. The first consists of documented human gait mechanics as described in established biomechanical literature. The second is the Patterson–Gimlin Film (1967), used solely as a behavioral comparator rather than as proof of biological identity.

3. METHODS

3.1 Analytical Scope
Analysis was explicitly limited to gross gait mechanics, posture, and discrete behavioral events visible across multiple frames. No attempts were made to infer absolute size, limb proportions, muscle anatomy, or taxonomic classification.

3.2 Video Processing
The clip was cropped to isolate the moving subject and sharpened conservatively to improve edge continuity. No interpolative or AI-generated enhancement was applied. Processing was used solely to evaluate whether observed motions persisted coherently across frames rather than arising from compression artifacts.

3.3 Comparative Evaluation

Observed features were evaluated against documented ranges of human gait variability and against the departure-phase behavior observed in the Patterson–Gimlin Film. Traits were categorized as present, absent, or indeterminate.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Gait Mechanics
The subject demonstrates a smooth, continuous bipedal gait with a pendular swing phase, apparent shin rise during forward leg motion, and a foot orientation approaching vertical prior to placement. Cadence remains even throughout the observed sequence, with no visible acceleration, hesitation, or startle response.

These features fall within the broader envelope of documented human gait variability, particularly under deliberate walking conditions or uneven terrain, but they are less typical of casual or hurried locomotion.

4.2 Posture and Trunk Orientation
The subject appears slightly forward-inclined, with limited visible torso rotation. Due to unknown camera angle, terrain slope, and compression artifacts, posture cannot be reliably quantified and is treated as suggestive rather than diagnostic.

4.3 Rearward Lookback Behavior
In the sharpened clip, a brief rearward rotation of the head or upper torso is visible while the subject continues forward motion. The behavior occurs without interruption of stride or cadence and without apparent alarm.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Interpretive Alternatives
Two primary interpretations remain viable: deliberate imitation of a widely recognized motif from the Patterson–Gimlin Film, or independent behavioral convergence reflecting a common vigilance behavior during withdrawal.

5.2 Analytical Value
Although the clip cannot support evidentiary claims, it retains value as a comparative behavioral exemplar when logged transparently within a structured reference library.

5.3 Methodological Implications
This case underscores the importance of explicitly stating analytical limits, separating behavioral

comparison from evidentiary inference, and retaining ambiguous data with clear classification.

6. CONCLUSION

The analyzed clip is best classified as a non-diagnostic, context-poor behavioral exemplar. Its gait mechanics and brief rearward lookback are consistent with reported patterns, including those documented in the Patterson–Gimlin Film, but they do not exceed the explanatory power of known human behavior or deliberate imitation.

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