E. Genet-Varcin: Peut-on parler d'un stade archanthropien en Europe?

B. Vandermeersch: Origine de Homo sapiens sapiens au Prôche-Orient.

Thème 3. *Tendance évolutive au sein de Homo sapiens sapiens à partir de son émergence en Europe*

I. Schwidetzky: Les grandes lignes de l'évolution morphologiques de Homo sapiens sapiens depuis son apparition jusqu'à l'Home actuel.

D. de Sonneville-Borders: Cultures et milieux naturels d'Homo sapiens sapiens en Europe.

A. Leroi-Gourhan: Les débuts de l'art paléolithique.

D. Vialou: La figuration humaine au Paléolithique supérieur.

R. Fenart: Recherche de stigmates de l'hominisation par l'orientation vestibulaire du crâne.

A. Delmas: Apparition du langage.

J. Wind: Langage articulé chez les Néandertaliens?

O. Necrasov: Les tendances évolutives chez l'Homme actuel.

R. Riquet: Ecologie humaine et évolution.

A. Wiercinski: The recent evolution in Poland.

M. C. Chamla: Modifications récentes cranio-faciales et dentaires en Afrique du Nord de l'Epipaléolithique à l'époque actuelle.

B. Arensburg: The recent evolution in Israël.

D. F. Roberts: Recent evolution in Britain and neighbouring countries.

M. D. Garralda: L'évolution récente dans le Péninsule ibérique.

Thème 4. *Les facteurs de l'évolution et de diversité humaine. Influence du milieu. Les faits. Les limites*

J. Hiernaux: L'influence du milieu humain sur l'évolution des génomes collectifs.

Ž. Gavrilovič: Influence du milieu social sur la stature et l'apparition des premières règles.

A. Ducros: Biosociologie et évolution.

G. Larrouy: Influence de l'altitude. Aspects hémotypologiques, cytologiques et enzymatiques particuliers. Leur rapport avec certaines données physiologiques.

P. Moeschler: Influence du climat.

M. T. de Lestrange: Similitude et divergences chez trois populations du Sénégal oriental: rôle possible de l'alimentation et du rythme de travail au cours du cycle annuel.

P. Marquer: Endogamie, exogamie et microévolution.

B. Billy: Migration et évolution chez quelques populations actuelles.

J. Dastugue: Pathologie et évolution.

Thème 5. *Les facteurs génétiques. Remaniements chromosomiques et géniques*

J. de Grouchy: Les facteurs génétiques de l'évolution humaine.

I. Lengyel: Serological examination of some Archanthropus finds.

M. Goodman: Amino acid sequences of the Primates. Their contribution to understanding human evolution.

J. Ruffie: Groupes sanguins et évolution humaine.

R. Marty: Conception moléculaire de l'évolution (évolution moléculaire des hémoglobines et des cytochromes).

B. Ghiarelli: Evolution des chromosomes et origine du caryotype humain.

B. Dutrillaux: Phylogénie chromosomique des Primates: les Hominides sont issus, par évolution populationnelle, de Pongidés ancestraux.

M. O. Rethore: Les effets des dosages géniques.

P. Darlu: Variations physiologiques et évolution génétique.

Ch. Suzanne: Caractères anthropologiques: effets des facteurs héréditaires et mésologiques.

A. Thoma: Trois aspects de l'hominisation.

L'organisation excellente et les possibilités suffisantes pour la discussion sur les différentes thèmes ont contribué sans conteste au niveau élevé de ce colloque.

Les exposés seront publiés dans un recueil spécial.

J. J.

CZECHOSLOVAK COLLABORATION IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ANCIENT EGYPT

During the first months of 1979 I was delegated by the National Museum in Prague to carry out anthropological studies of different series or specimens of Ancient Egyptian human remains of three recently investigated Egyptian localities.

At *Saqqara* anthropological material excavated by the Egypt Exploration Society was studied on the invitation of the same Society. In the Memphite tomb of Haremheb, investigated by G. T. Martin, scattered fragmentary remains of the original burial of Queen Mutnodjemet were found in the innermost pillared hall N of Shaft IV. They were found to be the remains of a female of 35—40 years of age and revealed several peculiar features in the morphology of the cranium, a low stature and a very gracile skeleton with feeble development of the muscles. The conspicuous thickening of the cranial vault and the premature loss of the dentition documented important pathological changes. The pubic bone showed signs of previous difficult births. The Queen obviously died as the result of the last birth, because together with her bones remains of the skeleton of a ripe, 47.4 cm long foetus were found. Two other unknown persons, an adult male and female, were found in room G of the same shaft. In the rooms following Shaft I of Haremheb's tomb altogether 18 persons, specifically 6 males, 8 females, 2 children and 2 newly-born infants, most probably members of the family of Ramesse II, were discerned. Three chapels and a subterrean system connected with Shafts II and III were used as an ossuary for secondary burials during the Late Period up to the beginning of the Ptolemaic Period. Their bones were scattered and it was mostly impossible to reconstruct individuals. The anatomical method of study of each separate bone was therefore used which enabled the total number of buried persons to be assessed as 210, 31 % of which were non-adults and 69 % adults (60 % males and 40 % females). As regards paleopathology, traumatic and degenerative changes and dental diseases were of the greatest significance.

The Coptic cemetery of the 5th—6th cent. A.D., located in the area of the Sacred Animal Necropolis and excavated by H. S. Smith, G. T. Martin and D. G. Jeffreys, yielded remains of 159 persons. The demographic composition of the series was quite peculiar, consisting exclusively of adults from 17—18 year of age with the exception of 3 small children. Among the adults, males (82.1 %) greatly predominated over femals (17.9 %). After analysing this finding, it could be concluded that the cemetery belonged to the nearby monastic settlement which had two chronological phases, the first and longer of which was reserved for monks the second and shorter for nuns. From the paleopathological aspect it was interesting to find that 9.4 % of the males had traces of cuts and stabs on the skull and typical parry fractures on the upper extremity bones. Three individuals bore evidence of partial mummification.

In the tomb of Mereri, investigated by W. V. Davies, the remains of 3 adult individuals were determined (2 females and 1 male).

New human remains were found during recent investigations of the brick pyramid of Amenemhet III at *Dahshour* by D. Arnold of the German Archaeological Institute, Cairo branch. Most notable among them are the well-preserved skeletons of a Queen of 22—25 years of age found in burial chamber 7.2 and of another Queen of 30—35 years of age discovered in burial chamber 10.2. The scattered bones of three other secondarily moved adult individuals were found both inside and outside the pyramid.

The very important anthropological material from the Hyksos *Tell ed-Dabba* site, investigated by M. Bietak of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, Cairo division, comprised the newly discovered remains of 21 persons. Only basic demographic data could be determined due to the fragmentary or distorted nature of the bones.

Following the field-work, I lectured at a condensed semestral course on the fundaments of physical anthropology and paleopathology in relation to Egypt on the invitation of Professor E. Sharaf, Head of the Department of Anatomy of Alexandria University.

Dr. Eugen Strouhal, CSc.