

Bratislava (Bez. Bratislava), 4 Skelette und Bruchstücke von weiteren 10 Skeletten aus der Latènezeit (P. Baxa).  
 Bratislava – Rusovce (Bez. Bratislava), 3 Skelette aus der römischen Kaiserzeit (M. Slivka).  
 Čalovo (Bez. Dunajská Streda), 16 Gräber aus der slawisch-awarischen Zeit des 7.–8. Jahrhunderts (J. Hromada).  
 Čataj (Bez. Bratislava-vidiek), 19 Gräber aus der slawisch-awarischen Zeit, Fortsetzung der langdauernden Forschungsarbeit, bei der schon 245 Gräber dieser Datierung entdeckt wurden (B. Chropovský, J. Hromada).  
 Hôrka (Bez. Poprad), während der Grabung in dieser paläolithischen Fundstelle wurde ein menschlicher Schädel gefunden, aber seine genaue Datierung wird erst später auf Grund der Expertisen angegeben (L. Kaminská).  
 Ludanice – Mýtina Nová Ves (Bez. Topolčany), 134 Gräber der Nitra Gruppe der älteren Bronzezeit; in dieser Fundstelle wurden seit dem Jahre 1982 schon insgesamt 405 dieser Datierung entdeckt (J. Batora).  
 Mužla – Čenkov (Bez. Nové Zámky), 22 Gräber aus der mittleren Burgwallzeit aus dem 9.–10. Jahrhundert (M. Hanuliak, I. Kuzma).  
 Nitra – Burg (Bez. Nitra), 21 Gräber aus dem Hochmittelalter (B. Chropovský, G. Fusek).  
 Nižná Myšľa (Bez. Košice), 37 Gräber der bronzezeitlichen Otomani Kultur; bei der systematischer Grabung in dieser Fundstelle wurden schon 385 Gräber entdeckt (L. Olexa).  
 Šurany (Bez. Nové Zámky), 14 Gräber der Nitra Gruppe der älteren Bronzezeit (J. Batora).  
 Vyškovce nad Iplom (Bez. Levice), 83 Gräber aus dem 8. Jahrhundert (G. Nevizánský).

Es ist leider nicht in unseren Kräften auch einen Überblick über die Forschungstätigkeit der übrigen Institutionen zu bekommen, die auch Grabungen unternehmen, namentlich der Museen und der Zentren der Bodendenkmalpflege. Die vorliegenden Angaben beinhalten aber sicher eine überwiegende Mehrheit der neuen Zuwächse am anthropologischen Sammlungsgut.

M. Stloukal

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY  
 AT THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL  
 CONGRESS OF EGYPTOLOGY IN CAIRO 1988

International congresses of Egyptology reflect clearly the multidisciplinary character of this branch of science. The recent 5th congress held in Cairo from October 29 to November 3, 1988, gathered more than 500 hundred participants of different specialties who delivered as much as 350 papers. In order to accommodate them and leave time for discussions, five parallel sessions were organized in the Arab League building in Cairo.

Among the various sections, a separate one was organized for physical anthropology, following the tradition started by the present referee and Y. Coppens during the 2nd congress in Grenoble 1979. The growing importance of this discipline emerged not only from the great number of submitted papers, some of which had to be arranged also in different other sections, but also from their importance, well reflected by the large audience surpassing the relatively small space of the available conference room.

Physical anthropology section was scheduled on October 30 both morning and afternoon. R. Lichtenberg (Paris) presented results of his radiological studies of mummies from Doush, Oasis of Kharga, dated 1st–5th cent. A. D. They revealed the mode of life and several interesting pathological findings (typhoid, bilharziosis, filariasis, dracunculosis etc.). J. -L. Heims (Paris) in collaboration with the previous author confronted in the same material radiologically determined measurements of the mummies with classical osteometry on a number of already sketched individuals, finding a great similarity between them. Most individuals were of Upper Egyptian population type (resembling mostly to Strouhal's series from Monfalout), no Negroes were present and people of European origin (the true Romans) were rare. F. Y. Ahmed and A. B. Afifi (Cairo) gathered foetal and postnatal evidence on the existence of premaxilla in man as reply to its denial by Wood and al. (1967). J. E. Harris (Ann Arbor, USA) with collaborators examined skull from tomb no. 55 at the

Valley of Kings near Luxor. Correcting the position of the jaws, the authors found it most similar to the skull of Tutankhamun and concluded that it most probably belonged to his brother Smenkhkare, as suggested previously by some authors. F. H. Hussien (Cairo) complemented this study with a new examination of the postcranial skeleton, which she attributed to a gracile male aged over 35 years. M. Kaczmarek (Poznań) reported on examination of four children and six adults from the Neolithic site Kadero, north of Khartoum. Because of the very poor preservation of the material, she based her study on dental non-metric traits. J. E. Harris and F. H. Hussien devoted their attention also to the mummy of Amenhotep III which was found in a previous X-ray survey dissimilar when compared with all other kings from the XVIIth through XXth dynasties. Its very large skull and some other feature resemble, however, the statuary representing king Akhenaton. E. Strouhal (Prague) identified several members of the family of the Vth dynasty king Djedkare Isesi who were found in mastabas at Abusir, recently excavated by the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology. The same author discussed morphology of the Wadi Qitna population (Egyptian Nubia, 3rd–5th cent. A. D.) in comparison with preceding and contemporary Nubian samples. J. E. Harris examined by tracing, digitizing and scanning hundreds of skulls from the Nubian site Gebel Adda dated from 200 through 1700 A. D. He did not find any differences between chronological stages, the morphology being stable and homogenous.

Further papers with anthropological contents were dispersed into various other sections. In the archaeological section on October 30, as complement of the paper by L. Bareš (Prague), reporting a Middle Kingdom burial at the 5th dynasty necropolis of Abusir, E. Strouhal dealt with physical features of the deceased, a male called Khuyankh, who suffered with tuberculosis of his spine. In the section on museum collections on October 31, R. Grilleteo (Torino) demonstrated a burial in a basket, containing the skeleton of a 35 year old female with a renal calculus. In the Graeco-Roman section on November 2, A. and Ch. Macke (Hem, France) presented preliminary results of their investigations of a series of skulls from the Valley of Queens near Luxor. The material showed a greater variability than the standard Giza E series, most probably — in the reviewer's opinion — because of its great chronological range from XXth dynasty through to the 3rd cent. A. D. Morphologically the series resembled mostly to the Ptolemaic-Roman sample from Dendera.

The remaining papers connected with anthropology were part of the section on Ancient Egyptian Medicine on November 3. H. Strandberg (Helsinki) discussed the use of mummy powder in Scandinavia during the 17th and 18th centuries A. D. together with its broad therapeutic range. E. Rabino-Massa (Torino) tried to find relationship between professions and pathology in Ancient Egypt according to iconography and human skeletal remains of the Marro collection in Turin. R. Perizonius (Utrecht), quoting recent methods of amplification of the DNA by Pääbo and Ehrlich, urged Egyptologists to submit to the Virology Department, University of Amsterdam, samples of tissue suitable for studies of ancient DNA, especial viral. Z. El-Dawakhly (Cairo) gathered iconographic evidence on handicapped people and their role in the Ancient Egyptian society. J. Josset (Lyon) reported his CT examination and autopsy of a Ptolemaic mummy which belonged to a 40 year old male. Interesting results were gained by analysis of resin and bitumen.

Eugen Strouhal

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR  
 MEROITIC STUDIES IN KHARTOUM 1989.

This meeting, dealing with history and other aspects of the ancient Kushitic Kingdom, was organized by the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum, from January 9 till January 14, 1989. For the first time research workers gathered in the country, on whose territory the ancient kingdom was located. It enabled presence of a large number of Sudanese archaeologists, historians, linguists and other specialists, in the same time, however, many outstanding scholars from Europe or United States were absent, due to the distance of Khartoum and recent