

1 reaches 0.9 and that between CV 2 and PC 2 equals 0.5. According to the results of both analyses, the Mamisondon people are autochthonous, possibly with some admixture from the Alans. Our data suggest that Adygeis are the most similar to Mamisondon people among the modern groups. The specific position of Mamisondon on CV 3 shows that random microevolutionary processes were an important factor in the population history of this group possibly due to its geographic isolation.

Key words: *North Caucasus, Alan Culture, Middle ages, craniometry, nonmetric cranial traits*

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NEW DATA ON A MEDIEVAL COPTIC POPULATION OF DAIR AL-BANAT, THE FAYOUM OASIS, EGYPT

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The medieval site of Dair al-Banat is situated in the Eastern part of the Fayoum governorate in a deserted area about 2 km from the monastery of Dair al-Malak. All female long bones from that cemetery were very gracile and so were all male arm bones. Most male femora and tibiae were gracile, but some were very robust. The estimated stature of Dair al-Banat men is average – 169.5 cm (range, 163–179 cm), and that of women equals 155.4 cm (range, 150–160.5 cm). Also, we studied limb proportions of males and females. Both were characterized by relatively long legs, forearms and shins, and relatively narrow shoulders and hips. All female arm bones and some male arm bones have weak muscular attachments. In certain men the insertion areas of the following arm muscles were well developed: tuberositas deltoidea, cristae tuberculi majoris and minoris, tuberositas ulnae, tuberositas radii and supinator relief. The leg bones of most individuals showed well developed attachment sites for muscles such as tuberositas glutea, linea intertrochanterica, trochanter major, epicondili medialis and lateralis femoris, tuberositas tibiae, and linea musculi solei. We conclude that people of Dair al-Banat spent much time walking. The typical postcranial pathology is the osteoporosis of long bones. Frequent cases of palatine porosity, cribra orbitalia, and periodontosis are accompanied by tooth loss.

Key words: *physical anthropology, osteology, muscular attachments, Egypt, Copts*

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COMPOSITE PORTRAITS OF SOUTHERN SINAI BEDOUINS

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The aim of the study was to create series of composite portraits (CP) of southern Sinai Bedouins based on photographs of the Israeli expedition of 1979–82 and using new digital technologies. For that purpose, 89 photographs of adult Bedouins in two norms—full face and profile, and those of 116 children aged 7–15 were processed with the “Face on Face” software (Savinetsky-Syroezhkin). Anthropometric and descriptive traits of the head and face were analyzed. CP were collected to specify the information about different aspects of anthropological variability in Bedouin tribes. Three adult and five children’s portraits reflect age-specific characteristics; the profile portrait provides information on the vertical facial profile and nasal morphology. Integral visual images representing various tribes and subtribes as well as the general portrait of the