

short parietals, short and wide braincase, narrow forehead and large naso-malar angle from those with the opposite trait combination. Although Lokomotiv-R-8 fits within the range of variation of Mesolithic individuals from Eastern Europe, its large naso-malar angle separates it from the rest of the sample in some of the analyses. Surprisingly, Lokomotiv-R-8 reveals affinities with Oleniy Ostrov individuals, whose geographical position is the most distant from Lokomotiv-R-8 within the research area. In conclusion, our results show that upper facial flatness, which is marked among modern Mongoloids, appears among some of the earliest individuals from Russia and Eastern Siberia. However, the patchy geographical distribution of this feature precludes any inferences about its origin and evolution. The study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; Grant # 13-06-00045a

Key words: *cranial morphology, craniometry, 3D-morphometry, Mesolithic populations*

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AGGRESSION, THE AR GENE POLYMORPHISM AND REPRODUCTION IN MALES: HADZA AND DATOGA COMPARED

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In this paper we test the association between aggression, AR gene polymorphism and reproductive success as expressed in the number of children born in males from two African societies (Hadza, nomadic foragers) and (Datoga, pastoralists). The data on 439 adult African males (210 Hadza and 229 Datoga males, respectively) were collected between 2007 and 2013 in Northern Tanzania, Lake Eyasi region. Men with lower number of CAG repeats of the AR gene rated themselves as more aggressive. Age and the number of CAG repeats were significant predictors of the number of children born. Men with lower number of CAG repeats started reproduction in earlier age and were generally more successful in reproduction in both ethnics. Men with higher numbers of CAG repeats start to reproduce later in Datoga. Supported by RFHR, # 12-01-00032, RFBR # 12-04-31869 and # 13-04-00858.

Key words: *aggression, androgen receptors gene, reproduction, Hadza, Datoga*

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