SIDELKINO. ONE OF THE ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF THE DENTAL MORPHOLOGY DIVERSITY IN THE MESOLITHIC

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The lower jaw from the Mesolithic burial ground, Samara region, village Sidelkino, "Gora Mayak" (2001 year's excavations, leaded by archaeologist Dmitry Stashenkov) was studied. mandibular teeth remained constant change, including the third molars. The study of the dental morphology features was conducted according to the russian odontological program (Zubov, 2006). Permanent dentition was present completely, including third molars. The description was divided into grades diagnostically significant for determining the evolutionary status of the specimen, its place in the anthropological intraspecific differentiation. Among archaic features are the following: continuous edge ridge (med-end) on the left LM1, differentiation of the end, hyd, prd on the left LM3, vestibular position of the hld on the left LM1, tami on the right LM1, tuberculum centrale on the right LM3, retromolar space, index of foramen mentale (62.3% – right side of the mandible). Evolutionary progressive features: shallow intertubercular furrows, left LM2 – smooth occlusal surface without additional elements and +4 pattern, 2end (IV) variant on the left LM3, axial position of hld on the left LM1, poor differentiation of LM1 surface, prd> med, the absence of developed cingulum, index of foramen mentale (54% – left side of the mandible), moderate/weak deep of molars' furrows, parallel furrows on the hypoconid of the right LM3. "Western" odontological complex expresses in the following features: pattern "x"5 on LM1, 2med (II), 1hyd (IV), type 1 of the 1med/1prd contact, variant T (1prd-2prd/II), enamel extention score 3 on the LM2, absence of dw, dtc, tami, protostylid / and its pit on some molars. Feature of the «Eastern» odontological complex: pattern "+" on the LM1. Thus, the odontological type of the Sidelkino specimen can be defined as specific to modern humans with a certain level of archaic/dearhaization along with the significant predominance of the evolutionary progressive traits. It belongs to europeoid odontological complex with the manifestation of a single east/mongoloid element. Some metric characteristics of Sidelkino molars bring it together with modern European populations, but according to some archaic metric graduations Sidelkino specimen is associated with the Upper Paleolithic European groups.

Key words: *Sidelkino, Mesolithic, dental anthropology, physical anthropology, human evolution*

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CRANIOFACIAL MORPHOLOGY OF THE CHILD OF STAROSELIE INTO THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENTAL CONTEXT OF NEANDERTHALS AND MODERN HUMANS

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This study aims to integrate the child craniofacial morphology of Staroselie into the developmental context of Neanderthals and modern humans. The fossil remains of the child are from the archaeological site of Staroselie, which is not far from town Bakhchisarai (Crimea). The site was excavated by A.A. Formozov in 1952–1956 with the burial exhumed in 1953. The biological age of a child is 1–2 year old. The craniology of the child appeared to show mixed Neanderthal and modern characteristics, and since it was considered to be in situ in a Middle Paleolithic context, the site has attracted considerable international interest since its discovery (Roginskiy, 1954). New excavations were conducted by a joint American-Ukrainian team in 1993–1995. The team was highly critical of Formozov's inexact recording methods. Thus, they stressed that the burial of child