GENDER PECULARITIES OF HUMAN POPULATIONS

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Analysis of the chromosomes on archeological material has shown that the X chromosome is roughly 80 000 years older than the Y chromosome. Thus it turns out that the male sex chromosome appeared later than the X chromosome.The most widespread model of the origin of the Y chromosome is from the autosome (a nonsexual chromosome). As a result, the X and Y chromosome don‘t recombine correctly and this leads to the degradation of the Y chromosome. Some researchers have concluded that the period when there was no Y chromosome yet mankind was made up of only women. However there were different categories of women: the usual normal women who had children, but also hermaphrodites with female phenotypes. Men developed from the latter category of women. One of the X chromosomes gradually lost fragments and turned into a Y chromosome containing less than 100 genes.It has been found out that a polluted environment especially affects the Y chromosome.There are fewer and fewer normal men. There is a female illness that the doctors call prolapsus of the uterus. We think that this isn't an illness but a stage of evolution when women begin to acquire male signs. The existence of hermaphroditic people in ancient times is confirmed by the analysis if several drawing in which people with female breasts and a male sex organs are depicted. The degradation of the Y chromosome is bringing about the modification of the male gender. Because of the degradation of the Y chromosome the number of boys being born may go down.

Key words: *human populations, gender peculiarities, origin of Y-chromosome*

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STUDY OF THE VARIATION OF THE DEGREES OF SUPRAORBITAL RIDGE EXPRESSION IN ADULT HOMO SAPIENS

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A large sample of human crania, which included geographically different populations, was examined (adult individuals only). The grades of supraorbital ridge (ST) expression were assessed – separately in the male and female cranial samples – using a quality scoring scale (from 1 to 4 – from the lowest degree of ST development to the highest degree of ST development). Several metric traits describing the shape and size of the whole neurocranium and the shape of the frontal bone were also collected. Canonical variate analyses were used to establish the sets of variables that best discriminate the groups of ST grades in the cranial samples analyzed, and also to determine which of those variables most strongly differentiated the groups of ST grades. The results indicated that the same set of variables most discriminated the groups of ST grades in both the female and male samples, and they also strongly suggest that the size and shape of the neurocranium influence the ST degree of development. However, in the case of the female cranial sample, the most discriminating variables were the size of the cranium and angle describing the shape of the frontal bone, while in the case of the male cranial sample, the most discriminating variable appeared to be the relative breadth of the cranial vault. The results of this study add some important data to the disscusion of the relationship between the morphology of the neurocranium and the variation in the grades of supraorbital region development in Homo sapiens crania.

Key words: *supraorbital ridge development, canonical variates analyses, neurocranium*

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