8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
European Society for the study of Human Evolution

13-15 September 2018
FARO/PORTUGAL
The *Journal of Human Evolution* concentrates on publishing the highest quality papers covering all aspects of human evolution. The central focus is aimed jointly at palaeoanthropological work, covering human and primate fossils, and at comparative studies of living species, including both morphological and molecular evidence. These include descriptions of new discoveries, interpretative analyses of new and previously described material, and assessments of the phylogeny and palaeobiology of primate species.
The Journal of Paleolithic Archaeology regrets the passing of Harold Dibble, one of the founding board members of our journal, a great colleague, and a generous friend.

Harold L. Dibble
1951-2018
European Society for the study of Human Evolution
ESHE
8th Annual Meeting
Faro, Portugal, 13th-15th September, 2018
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Dear Participants of the 8th Annual Meeting of ESHE,

Bem vindo a Faro!

We are happy to welcome you to this beautiful coastal European city for our 8th Annual Meeting of the European Society for the Study of Human Evolution. Two decades ago, there was no Palaeolithic in southern Portugal, in spite of 150 years of prehistoric research in the region. Today, however, Algarve is one of the main research areas in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic in Iberia due to the very recent and vibrant Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeology and Evolution of Human Behavior (ICArEHB) at the University of Algarve.

This year our excursion takes us to the Megalithic Monuments of Alcalar, the Palaeolithic site of Vale Boi, and the southernmost point of continental Europe – Cape Saint Vincent. We are lucky enough to be granted access to the main excavation area of Vale Boi where we will also be able to view iconic archaeological materials discovered over the past 15 years. The excursion will be further enriched by presentations from our guides Elena Móran, Rui Parreira, João Cascalheira, and Nuno Bicho.

Since our 2011 inception, ESHE remains strong in regard to both membership and abstract submissions. In 2018, we received 211 abstract submissions and expect to host approximately 300 participants at our meeting in the Universidade do Algarve. We were fortunate to secure the historic Museu Municipal de Faro for our pre-registration events and the enchanting Teatro Lethes for our public outreach keynote lecture, delivered by Dr. René Bobe. Finally, attendees of the closing dinner will dine with us at Tertúlia Algarvia, where they can be sure to enjoy lively conversation and local delicacies.

As a society, we remain dedicated to supporting our student members through travel grants, which allow them to travel to international meetings to present their research, and annual Poster and Pecha Kucha prizes, announced during the General Assembly. Although we faced unprecedented number of student travel grant applications in 2018, we place a great emphasis on devoting funds to the success of our students.

With the support of a Wenner-Gren Foundation Grant, we are thrilled to have launched two new initiatives at ESHE 2018: (1) on and off-site childcare to reduce the financial burden on participants with families and (2) travel grants for scholars and students affiliated with African Institutions to encourage further international collaboration. We are happy to report that the response has been a tremendous success and we look forward to listening to the needs of our members in the future in order to continue to reduce disproportionately-faced barriers to participation in our Meetings.

ESHE 2018 would not be possible without the tireless efforts of our local organizers Vera Aldeias, Lino André, Nuno Bicho, João Cascalheira, Célia Gonçalves, and our volunteer teams.

Furthermore, meeting preparation and the publication of our proceedings volume has been made possible by the work of the ESHE Board Officers and Board Members, particularly Philipp Gunz, Shannon McPherron, and Gerhard Weber.

With best regards

Jean-Jacques Hublin
President, European Society for the study of Human Evolution
Board Officers

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Wil Roebroeks, Vice President
Gerhard Weber, Treasurer
Marie Soressi, Secretary
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Trine Kellberg Nielsen
Karen Ruebens
Geoff Smith
Andrew Sorensen
Thomas Terberger

Local Organisers

Vera Aldeias
Lino André
Nuno Bicho
João Cascalheira
Célia Gonçalves

Thanks to

Universidade do Algarve/ ICArEHB
Wenner-Gren Foundation
Journal of Human Evolution/Elsevier
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Nature Ecology & Evolution
Museu Municipal de Faro
Museu de Portimão
PLOS ONE
Vila do Bispo
Teatro Lethes

ELSEVIER
Wenner-Gren Foundation
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<td><strong>Viviane Slon</strong> - Direct evidence for admixture among Pleistocene hominins: The genome of a Neandertal/Denisovan offspring</td>
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<td><strong>Philipp Gunz</strong> - Neanderthal introgression sheds light on modern human brain globularity</td>
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<td>10:10</td>
<td><strong>Dirk L. Hoffmann</strong> - Speleothems associated with archaeological artefacts - how U-Th dating can be used to constrain the age of cave art</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td><strong>Gerd-Christian Weniger</strong> - The archaeological context of early rock art in Cueva Ardales (Spain)</td>
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<td>10:50</td>
<td><strong>Tomos Proffitt</strong> - Revisiting Panda 100: Reanalysis of the first archaeological chimpanzee nut cracking lithic assemblage and its relevance to understanding the emergence of hominin technology</td>
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<td><strong>Martin Hora</strong> - Water loss during persistence hunting in recent Kalahari hunters and <em>Homo ergaster</em></td>
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<td><strong>Lucía Cobo-Sánchez</strong> - New evidence for early hominin hunting at Olduvai Gorge (Bed I): Analysis of the bone surface modifications of the DS archaeofaunal assemblage</td>
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<td>11:55-12:20</td>
<td><strong>Eve Boyle</strong> - Identifying correlates of diet in the primate torso: A case study in iliac flare</td>
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<td><strong>Julia Stuhlträger</strong> - Season’s Eatings! Establishing reference data for revealing seasonality from tooth wear in chimpanzee molars</td>
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<td><strong>Alastair Key</strong> - Predicting stone tool functional performance: a case study in handaxe loading</td>
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<td>12:20-12:45</td>
<td><strong>Naomi L. Martisius</strong> - A non-destructive ZooMS methodology applied to Neandertal bone tools shows raw material selection</td>
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<td><strong>Marion Prévost</strong> - Incised aurochs bone shaft dated to 130 kys at the Middle Paleolithic open-air site of Nesher Ramla (Unit III), Israel</td>
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<td><strong>Thomas Terberger</strong> - The double pointed wooden stick of the palaeolithic site of Schöningen and its context</td>
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<td><strong>Questions</strong></td>
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<td>12:45-14:15</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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*IX*
The archaeological context of early rock art in Cueva Ardales (Spain)

Gerd-Christian Weniger1,2, Pedro Cantalejo3, María del Mar Espejo4, Viviane Bolin1, Diego Fernández-Sánchez5, Trine Kellberg Nielsen2, Adolfo Moreno-Márquez5, Taylor Otto2, Jose Ramos-Muñoz5

1 - Neanderthal Museum · 2 - Universität zu Köln · 3 - Ayuntamiento de Ardales · 4 - Grupo PAI-HUM-440 · 5 - Universidad de Cádiz

We report on the latest results of the ongoing archaeological investigations in Cueva Ardales and discuss the behavioural implications of the Neanderthal and anatomically modern human (AMH) occupations. Cueva Ardales, located 40 km north of Malaga, is a deep karstic cave system in Andalusia, Spain, containing evidence of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic human presence through remains of occupation and rock art. The cave was first discovered in 1821 and the rock art was first published by Breuil [1]. Today more than 1,000 pictorial artefacts of Palaeolithic provenience are known from the cave and more than 90 % of them are nonfigurative [2]. In 2011 systematic excavations in the cave was initiated – the first in nearly 200 years – by an international collaborative team within the frame of the CRC 806: Our way to Europe. Multiple excavation campaigns have taken place between 2011 and 2018 which have focused on three different zones within the cave: zone 2, 3 and 5 [3]. Most recently, the cave has become central to the discussion of Neanderthal use of ochre for non-utilitarian purposes as U-Th dates suggests that some of the ochre panels date to the period before AMH were present in southern Iberia – thus suggesting that Neanderthals were the makers of these particular expressions [4]. The results of the excavations in the three zones give important insight into the spatiotemporal use of the cave by Neanderthals as well as AMHs and provide a crucial context to the rock art. Access to the cave is only possible via a steep sediment cone in the entrance area covered and intersected by flowstone. Zone 2 is located in the steep part of the cone while zone 3 and 5 are located in flat areas beyond the cone, both covered and intersected by thick flowstone. In zone 2, the archaeological excavations revealed material from Late Neolithic, Late Palaeolithic and the Gravettian as well as a small diagnostic Solutrean assemblage. Ochre pieces were also found in zone 2, however, the material is not in situ and was probably redeposited from the upper part of the sediment cone. In zone 3, stratified and dated (COL4582.1.1 = >58,000 ka BP) lithics (including levallois) as well as several pieces of ochre attests the presence of late Neanderthals exploiting the cave on an ephemeral basis. The archaeological remains in zone 3 are found immediately below and in direct vicinity of non-figurative rock art (dots) and future excavations will focus on investigating the possible context between these two bodies of evidence. In zone 5, human evidence is sparse but include a small number of lithic artefacts, ochre pieces and a tooth pendant which on the basis of the radiocarbon chronology is attributed to a Gravettian and possibly a Late Aurignacian presence. The long-term spatiotemporal presence of humans in the cave suggest recurrent and predominantly non-domestic activities including tool maintenance and symbolic behaviour. Based on the results from the three zones excavated, human presence inside the cave seems to be limited to ephemeral visits by Neanderthals as well as AMHs. The presence of ochre is a recurrent phenomenon and may allude to the functional purpose of these visits. The composition and provenience of the ochre is currently under study and will help clarify this matter in the future.

Research in Ardales was funded by the CRC 806 "Our Way to Europe" and supported by the Junta de Andalusia and the Ayuntamiento de Ardales.