



The concept of species in Paleoanthropology

The concept of species in Palaeontology is a cause for debate due to the lack of definitive proofs regarding the actual independence between extinct groups. Nevertheless, Neanderthals and modern humans can be regarded as distinct evolutionary lineages, with a proper recognition in taxonomical terms. *Ian Tattersall*

How to equip a basic histological lab in Anthropology

Bone histology can be applied to assess information on many biological variables using skeletal remains. Secondary osteons and other anatomical structures are the results of ontogenetic and physiological processes that can be detected through the use of a properly organised histological laboratory and databases. *Robert Paine*



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Play in Chimpanzees

Play is an ontogenetic trait in many mammalian species and is widely believed to have an important role in the development of adult behavior. Old and new data are combined to provide an up to date contribution on social play in primates and, particularly, in chimpanzees. *Elisabetta Palagi*



Stature and life during the Upper Paleolithic

A test of the hypothesis that declines in nutritional and life conditions played a major role in stature reduction during the Upper Paleolithic using skeletal indicators of biological and functional stress together with archeological and paleoecological information. *Brigitte Holt & Vincenzo Formicola*

Cerebral lateralisation and language in Homo

The hemispheric specialisation underlies the human capacity for language, relating handedness, brain anatomy, and cognition. Asymmetries involve the cerebral "torque", and the cellular organisation of the language-related cortex. These components can provide a neuro-functional model for the evolution of modern humans. *Steven Chance & Timothy Crow*



Diversity of African Colobines

African Colobines are a poorly known group of Primates, whose diversity is underappreciated. This study presents a thorough taxonomic revision of this clade and may be regarded as an important starting point for understanding the complexity of Colobine diversity. *Colin Groves*