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# Reassessment of the Middle Pleistocene human remains from Rabat-Kébibat (Morocco)

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## Résumé

The peopling of North Africa and the emergence of the first *Homo sapiens* is an ongoing debate, recently enriched by the discovery of a new human fossil remain in Jebel Irhoud (Morocco), attributed to a modern human and dated to ca 300 ka (Hublin et al, 2017). It seems then important to reassess all the human fossil remains available in the area. In this context, through the geological and chronological recontextualization of the Rabat-Kébibat quarry, a Franco-Moroccan team has reassessed the human remains discovered in the site.

The human remains consist in cranial fragments (n=23), a mandible (including on the right I1, P3, P4, the roots of M1, M2 and M3 and of the left I1, I2, C, P3, P4, M1 and M2), and a left portion of a maxillary (including I1, I2, P3, P4, M1 and M2). Through a multidisciplinary approach, all the bones fragments were examined internally and externally. Data of the morphological and morphometrical analysis were compared to a conspicuous reference collection composed of African, Asiatic and European hominid fossils belonging to different chronological range.

The results obtain brings new data on the fossil remain from Rabat-Kébibat and allow to precise its phylogenetic affinities, particularly in terms of North-African peopling.

**Mots-Clés:** Human fossils, MicroCT, internal bone structures, Genus Homo, geometric, morphometrics

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