



Book of abstracts

XVIII^o CONGRES UISPP PARIS JUIN 2018
18th UISPP WORLD CONGRESS, PARIS, JUNE 2018

Table of contents

XVIIIe congres UISPP Paris.pdf	1
XXVI-1. State of the Art of Archaeology in Southeast Asia.	3
High resolution record of Ailuropoda-Stegodon complex at Ban Fa suai I and II (Thailand) casts doubts on the current paleoenvironmental models using this complex as a marker., Valéry Zeitoun [et al.]	4
Human genetic history of New Guinea, Nicolas Brucato [et al.]	5
Human population on Flores, Indonesia, up to 1 million years back in time, Poul Erik Lindelof	6
Identification on two deciduous human molars from Pleistocene layers of Song Terus Site, East Java, Sofwan Noerwidi [et al.]	7
The anatomically modern human colonisation of Island Southeast Asia and Sahul 65-70kya, Chris Clarkson	8
An early colonisation pathway into northwest Australia 70-60,000 years ago, Kasih Norman	9
Fishing strategies in Mindoro (Philippines) from the Terminal Pleistocene to the mid-Holocene, Clara Boulanger [et al.]	10
Borneo and the Sa Huynh-Kalanay-related networks. An insight into the pottery collection from the French-Indonesian archaeological surveys in East Kalimantan, Sébastien Plutniak [et al.]	12
Liang Abu, a Late Pleistocene-Holocene Sequence from East Borneo: first report and chronological model, Sébastien Plutniak [et al.]	14

Current interdisciplinary approach of the evolution of environment and climate in the Sangiran Dome (Java, Indonesia) during the lower Pleistocene, Mirza Ansyori [et al.]	16
Les outils en os de Stegodon du Paléolithique ancien d'Indonésie., Anne-Marie Moigne [et al.]	18
Makangit Pabintana, a site possibly occupied before the LGM in Northern Palawan, Philippines., Hermine Xhaufclair [et al.]	19

**XXVI-1. State of the Art of
Archaeology in Southeast Asia.**

High resolution record of Ailuropoda-Stegodon complex at Ban Fa suai I and II (Thailand) casts doubts on the current paleoenvironmental models using this complex as a marker.

Valéry Zeitoun ^{*†} ¹, Prasit Auetrakulvit , Régis Debruyne , Winayalai
Chinnawut , Pierre-Olivier Antoine , Arnaud Filoux

¹ Centre de recherche sur la Paléobiodiversité et les Paléoenvironnements (CR2P) – Museum National
d’Histoire Naturelle, Université Pierre et Marie Curie - Paris 6, Centre National de la Recherche
Scientifique : UMR7207 – 8 rue Buffon, CP 38, France

The *Ailuropoda-Stegodon* complex is considered to be a chronologically significant faunal association for South-East Asia during the Pleistocene. However, the stratigraphic contexts of this regional faunal complex require clarification before to build any paleoenvironmental model. Indeed, in the literature, taphonomical studies are currently missing for South-East Asian sites while the mixture of the faunas is common. Due to such a mixture or to chronological controversies, the use of historical sites such as, Yenchingkuo in China or Phnom Loang in Cambodia, to biostratigraphically gauge new faunal assemblages leads to undermining the significance of the new discoveries. Shedding light on the high resolution paleontological record of two localities (Ban Fa Suai I and II) in Northern Thailand and, taking into account the taphonomy and the ESR dating of both sites it is possible to contest the validity of a strict association between *Ailuropoda* and *Stegodon* during the Upper Pleistocene. Such a result leads us to reject the basis of all the paleoenvironmental models that are readable in the literature until now.

Keywords: Pleistocene, Ailuropoda, Stegodon, Pongo, Thailand

*Speaker

†Corresponding author: pythecanthro@gmail.com

Human genetic history of New Guinea

Nicolas Brucato* , Roxanne Tsang , Jason Kariwiga , Lauri Saag , John Muke , Kenneth Miampa , Adeline Morez[†] , Alois Kuaso , William Pomat , Mait Metspalu , Herawati Sudoyo , Murray Cox , Matthew Leavesley , François-Xavier Ricaut[‡]¹

¹ Anthropologie moléculaire et imagerie de synthèse (AMIS) – Université Paul Sabatier (UPS) - Toulouse III, CNRS : UMR5288 – 37 allées Jules Guesde 31000 Toulouse, France

Recent studies have enlightened the complexity of the genetic landscape present in New Guinean populations. From the New Guinean genome, inherited from the Out-of-Africa dispersal 60 000 years ago, to the gene flows from Austronesian groups during the Holocene, and even to the high percentage of genetic introgression from an extinct *Homo* species named Denisova, the biological diversity of New Guineans is unique. It is a result of the various human migrations to the island but also within its territory, composed by a variety of different ecosystems. These processes created high genetic differentiations between New Guinean groups, a pattern that superficially mirrors the one drawn from the linguistic diversity, one of the highest in the world, with more than 900 languages. Despite these results, major issues remain unresolved regarding New Guinean genetic history.

Since 2016, thanks to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the University of Papua New Guinea, we have developed an international and interdisciplinary research project aiming to reconstruct the demographic and adaptive history of New Guinean populations. A particular focus is put on the interaction between the New Guinean and Non-New Guinean genetic diversities, and how this mirror the highland and lowland division and the main New Guinean language families distribution, in structuring the current human biological landscape of the island.

In this paper we will present results based on the analysis of whole-genome sequencing data from New Guinean samples originated from the 22 provinces of Papua New Guinea, and from West Papua (Indonesia). Analyses used an exhaustive comparative dataset, SNP frequency-based (e.g., f3 and f4-statistics) and haplotype-based approaches (FineSTRUCTURE, GLOBETROTTER), and a large interpretative framework (archaeology, anthropology, linguistic). This allows to propose a better description of the different phases of human settlement in New Guinea Island, and better understand the current anthropological landscape.

Keywords: New Guinea, Settlement, Molecular Anthropology

*Corresponding author: nicolasbrucato@gmail.com

[†]Speaker

[‡]Corresponding author: francois-xavier.ricaut@univ-tlse3.fr

Human population on Flores, Indonesia, up to 1 million years back in time

Poul Erik Lindelof ^{*† 1}

¹ Niels Bohr Institute University of Copenhagen – Denmark

Human population on Flores, Indonesia, up to 1 million years back in time
Poul Erik Lindelof, Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Lindelof@it.dk; lindelof0006@gmail.com

It is a surprising fact that *Homo erectus* migrated to Flores, Indonesia, 1 million years ago and that *Homo sapiens* reached Australia via Flores already 60.000 years ago. The artefacts at Wolo Sege and Mata Menge excavations on the Soa Basin plateau has been determined to be 1 million years old and is believed to be *Homo erectus* from the technology of the stone artefacts. Recently van den Bergh et al. [2017] have found human fossils at Mata Menge very similar to *Homo floresiensis*, but about 700.000 years old. *Homo floresiensis* is a new human species, which was first found in very deep excavations in the Liang Bua cave near the city of Ruteng at western Flores. *Homo floresiensis* was erroneously dated at its discovery in 2004 to be as recent as 18.000 BC. Later dating measurements have yielded ages of 50.000 BC and 120.000 BC. The youngest age of *Homo floresiensis* has been found so far coincidentally with the first appearance of *Homo sapiens* on Flores, indicating that *Homo floresiensis* was in fact eliminated by *Homo sapiens*. The island of Flores is an amazing micro cosmos of human and zoological palaeoarchaeology. It is on one hand an island, which at all times has been almost isolated by a deep sea and therefore developed some unique small species, and on the other hand been surprisingly accessible to swimming animals and humans.

Keywords: Palaeolithography, *Homo erectus*, Flores, Indonesia, dating technology

*Speaker

†Corresponding author: lindelof@it.dk

Identification on two deciduous human molars from Pleistocene layers of Song Terus Site, East Java

Sofwan Noerwidi ^{*† 1,2}, Anne-Marie Moigne ¹, María Martín-Torres ^{3,4}, Mirza Ansyori ¹, Abi Kusno ⁵, Ruly Fauzi ², Archie Tiauzon ⁶, Hua Tu ⁷, Xavier Gallet ¹, Christophe Falguères ¹, Anne-Marie Sémah ¹, François Sémah ¹, José María Bermúdez De Castro ⁸, Harry Widiyanto ⁵, Truman Simanjuntak ²

¹ Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle – 57, rue Cuvier - 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France

² Indonesian National Center for Archaeological Research – Indonesia

³ University College London - London's Global University (UCL) – Gower Street - London, WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom

⁴ Laboratorio de Evolución Humana Departamento de Historia, Geografía y Comunicación – Edificio I+D+i Plaza de Misael Bañuelos s/n, 09001, Burgos, Spain

⁵ Directorate of Cultural Heritage Preservation and Museum – Indonesia

⁶ Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines – Philippines

⁷ China University of Geosciences – China

⁸ Centro Nacional de Investigación sobre la Evolución Humana – Spain

This research tried to answer the question about the taxonomical position of two human teeth from Pleistocene layers of Song Terus site. Specimen of the study are two deciduous teeth, namely; ST06 is upper left first deciduous molar and another tooth ST04 is lower left first deciduous molar. The teeth are almost complete specimen with good conservation condition. They were never studied in detail before, and also because there are only a few deciduous teeth from Sangiran Site and Java Pleistocene collection, so this study is mostly original and very important. Comparative material used in this research are some samples from *Homo erectus s.l.*, Neanderthal, *Homo sapiens* fossil, *Homo sapiens* recent, and *Pongo*. We will use morphological and metrical comparative of external and internal dental character to identify their taxonomical position. The preliminary result shows that ST04 is closed to *Homo sapiens* and ST06 is located in the *Homo erectus sl.* group. This result suggests that *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* were occupy the same region in Southern Mountain of Java. Implication of this result could be give a new perspective about the history of human occupation in Java during the late Pleistocene.

Keywords: Deciduous Teeth, *Homo erectus*, *Homo sapiens*, Java, Late Pleistocene

*Speaker

†Corresponding author:

The anatomically modern human colonisation of Island Southeast Asia and Sahul 65-70kya

Chris Clarkson * ¹

¹ University of Queensland (UQ) – Brisbane, Australia

Controversy and sparse archaeological evidence has plagued attempts to place a firm age on the colonisation of Island Southeast Asia (ISEA) and Sahul (the Pleistocene Landmass of Australia and New Guinea) by anatomically modern humans (AHMs). Recent research at Madjedbebe (Clarkson et al. 2017) and in Island Southeast Asia (Westaway et al. 2017) now provides firm evidence for AMH presence in Sumatra and Australia by 65-70kya. In Sahul we also see comprehensive evidence for fully modern human behaviour in association with the oldest sites in the form of technological, symbolic and subsistence behaviours. This paper will present the recent evidence for a modern human presence in Sahul by 65-70kya, and will examine processes by which Sahul was likely colonised at this early time, as well as implications for the apparently relatively slower occupation of southern and eastern parts of Sahul by 50kya.

Keywords: Australia, colonisation, OSL dating, modern human behaviour

*Speaker

An early colonisation pathway into northwest Australia 70-60,000 years ago

Kasih Norman * ¹

¹ ARC Centre of Excellence for Australian Biodiversity and Heritage (CABAH) – Australia

This paper examines potential maritime migration routes taken by anatomically modern humans through Island South East Asia to colonise the Pleistocene continent of Sahul (the landmass encompassing New Guinea and Australia). Colonisation of Sahul represents the first great maritime migration undertaken in one of the final phases of the Out of Africa dispersal. However, the migration pathways taken through Island South East Asia, and the location of the final colonisation event(s) at Sahul, are disputed. Here, island-to-island visual connectivity weightings for the Island South East Asian archipelagos and island chains are incorporated into agent-based models to generate probabilistic migration pathways through the archipelagos, and colonisation gateways for the continent. This paper presents one of the largest viewshed analyses ever undertaken across a contiguous area of the Earth's surface, and the first assessment of intervisibility on submerged continental shelves and islands. Ocean current and coastline modelling results are presented and their implications for the simulation results discussed. The Bird's Head of New Guinea is found to hold consistently higher probabilities for a colonisation event into Sahul, and is highlighted as a key region for future research. However, results of the agent-based simulations demonstrated that under certain conditions the probability of a colonisation event at the northwest Sahul shelf increased dramatically. This is of particular note considering the genetic evidence for geographically separate migration events into the continent through the Bird's Head and the northwest shelf. As such the findings of this paper support the possibility of two geographically distinct colonisation events in the peopling of Sahul.

Keywords: migrations, colonisation, Sahul, Wallacea, Island South East Asia (ISEA), connectivity analysis, agent based models, simulations, Pleistocene, paleoceanography

*Speaker

Fishing strategies in Mindoro (Philippines) from the Terminal Pleistocene to the mid-Holocene

Clara Boulanger ^{*† 2,1}, Thomas Ingicco ², Anne-Marie Sémah ^{3,4}, Alfred Pawlik ⁵

² Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) – UMR 7194 - Histoire Naturelle de l'Homme Préhistorique, UMR7194 - Histoire Naturelle de l'Homme Préhistorique – Musée de l'Homme 7, place du Trocadéro 75016 Paris, France

¹ Australian National University (ANU) – Archaeology Natural History College of Asia and the Pacific The Australian National University Canberra ACT 0200 Australia, Australia

³ Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) – LOCEAN – Equipe Biogéochimie - Traceurs - Paléoclimats Site de Bondy 32, avenue Henri Varagnat 93143 Bondy Cedex, France

⁴ Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) – UMR 7194 - Histoire Naturelle de l'Homme Préhistorique – Institut de Paléontologie Humaine 1, rue René Panhard 75013 Paris, France

⁵ University of the Philippines Diliman (UP) – Archaeological Studies Program Albert Hall Building Lakandula Street corner E.Jacinto Street Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines

Bubog I and Bubog II rockshelters on Ilin Island, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, and Bilat Cave located in Sta. Teresa, Magsaysay, Mindoro Occidental, have revealed the currently earliest human-induced shell-midden dated from *c.* 32,000 BP to 4,000 BP in the Philippines. Several vertebrate remains have been recovered here mostly from marine environments. This unique study for Island Southeast Asia highlights the subsistence behavior of hunter-gatherer groups of people mainly based on fishes and crabs as well as on terrestrial microvertebrates. The inhabitants of Mindoro and Ilin Island developed skills and subsistence strategies, adapted to their environment, exploiting the surrounding coral reefs and mangrove forest. Reefal taxa such as Scaridae, Labridae, Acanthuridae and Balistidae have been identified at the highest possible taxonomic level, as well as predators such as Carcharhinidae, Muraenidae, Serranidae, Lutjanidae, Lethrinidae and Scombridae. Mangrove swamps are also nurseries for some species of these families. From this diversity both in taxa and environments, the inhabitants of Bubog I most likely developed a wide set of fishing and catching techniques, also expressed by associated finds of remains of bone fishing gorges and pebbles with waisted modifications, probably used as netsinkers. They further developed some specific knowledges as shown by the presence in high quantity of poisonous Tetraodontiformes fish remains (Ostraciidae, Tetraodontidae and Diodontidae). At the light of proportions of crustacean and fish remains *versus* mammal remains, mangrove foraging in Bubog I was interestingly replaced around *c.* 6000kyrs BP by tropical rainforest foraging, and at a time when the development of swamps should have been at its maximum in the Philippines.

*Speaker

†Corresponding author: clara.boulanger@mnhn.fr

Keywords: subsistence, Island Southeast Asia, ichthyofauna, mangrove, coral reef

Borneo and the Sa Huynh-Kalanay-related networks. An insight into the pottery collection from the French-Indonesian archaeological surveys in East Kalimantan

Sébastien Plutniak *[†] ^{1,2}, Aude Favereau * [‡] ^{3,4}

¹ École Française de Rome (EFR) – Italy

² Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Solidarités, Sociétés, Territoires (LISST) – École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Université Toulouse 2, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR5193 – Université Toulouse-Le Mirail Maison de la Recherche 5 Allées Antonio Machado 31058 TOULOUSE CEDEX 9, France

³ Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines-Diliman – Albert Hall Building University of the Philippines Lakandula Street corner E.Jacinto Street Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines

⁴ Préhistoire et Technologie (PréTech) – Université Paris Nanterre : UMR7055, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7055 – Maison René Ginouvès 21, allée de l'Université 92023 Nanterre Cedex, France

From 2003 to 2016, a French-Indonesian archaeological research project (MAFBO) has been developed in the karstic region of East Kalimantan (Mangkalihat Peninsula, Indonesia) to investigate human occupations and developments during prehistory. Numerous surveys have been conducted, in particular in the Lesan and the Marang valleys. These surveys allowed collecting 9840 pottery fragments. Part of the pottery material has already been analysed and published, in particular the red-slipped pottery [Plutniak et al. 2014] and the assemblage from Liang Abu rock shelter [Plutniak et al. 2016]. This presentation focus on the Sa Huynh-Kalanay-related sherds found in East Borneo and provide fresh information and hypothesis on a little known area. Within the pottery fragments collected by the French-Indonesian archaeological project, one hundred sherds with Sa Huynh-Kalanay-related features have been identified. These sherds come from nine sites all located in the Marang valley. After giving a brief introduction on the MAFBO project, sites and pottery collection in order to provide basic information to archaeologists, the Sa Huynh-Kalanay-related samples are described, analysed and classified. A specific attention is paid to pottery decorations (i.e., decorative techniques, tools and motives). Fragments from the nine sites are compared altogether in order to examine the distribution of pottery decorative styles and to question the relation between sites. Decorations are then compared with those from Sa Huynh-Kalanay-related sites surrounding the South China Sea. Although some recurring motifs typical of Sa Huynh-Kalanay are absent in our sampling, comparisons clearly suggest that East Borneo can be included in the Sa Huynh-Kalanay distribution area in Southeast Asia.

*Speaker

[†]Corresponding author: sebastien.plutniak@ehess.fr

[‡]Corresponding author: aufavereau@gmail.com

Keywords: Borneo, pottery, Sa Huynh, Kalanay, surveys

Liang Abu, a Late Pleistocene-Holocene Sequence from East Borneo: first report and chronological model

Sébastien Plutniak ^{*† 1,2}, Jean-Georges Ferrié ³, Jean-Michel Chazine ⁴, Adhi Agus Oktaviana ⁵, Bambang Sugiyanto ⁶, Francois-Xavier Ricaut ^{* ‡}

¹ École Française de Rome (EFR) – Italy

² Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Solidarités, Sociétés, Territoires (LISST) – École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Université Toulouse 2, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR5193 – Université Toulouse-Le Mirail Maison de la Recherche 5 Allées Antonio Machado 31058 TOULOUSE CEDEX 9, France

³ Institut National de Recherches Archeologiques Preventives (INRAP) – Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives – 7, rue de Madrid 75008 Paris, France

⁴ Centre de Recherche et de Documentation sur l’Océanie (CREDO) – CNRS : UMR7308, Aix Marseille Université, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) – Maison Asie Pacifique - 3 place Victor Hugo - 13331 - Marseille cedex 03, France

⁵ Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi Nasional (Arkenas) – Jakarta, Indonesia

⁶ Balai Arkeologi Banjarmasin (Balar) – Banjar Baru, Indonesia

⁷ CNRS UMR 5288, Laboratoire d’Anthropobiologie Moléculaire et Imagerie de Synthèse (AMIS) – Université de Toulouse – France

The South and East regions of Borneo (Kalimantan) are poorly documented in the long-term population history of Island South-East Asia (ISEA) due to studies that have mainly focused on the North part of the island. To provide new and complementary data on the ISEA framework, the Liang Abu rock shelter (East Kalimantan, Mangkalihat Peninsula) was investigated by a French-Indonesian archaeological research project from 2009 to 2016. Excavations revealed a stratigraphic sequence to a depth of 1.7 m. Results documented the geoarchaeology, evolution of lithic and pottery industries, and human exploitation of animals in this region from the late Pleistocene to the present day. These processes are integrated in a chronological framework using 12 radiocarbon dates, with an earlier result at 19761 ± 87 BP. After the publication of three articles on specific aspects (pottery and lithic remains) this paper is the first global synthesis on the Liang Abu rock shelter sequence. It integrates a description of the stratigraphy, studies of the spatial distribution of remains, and a description of the disturbance factors to define a general scenario of the site formation. This study contributes to our knowledge of human settlement in the Mangkalihat Peninsula. Results are discussed with reference to other important Bornean sites in the Upper Birang (Kimanis), Upper Kapuas (Nanga Balang and Diang Kaun), and North Borneo (Niah).

*Speaker

†Corresponding author: sebastien.plutniak@ehess.fr

‡Corresponding author: francois-xavier.ricaut@univ-tlse3.fr

Keywords: Borneo, Liang Abu, Stratigraphy, Pleistocene, Holocene, Southeast Asia, Rock shelter

Current interdisciplinary approach of the evolution of environment and climate in the Sangiran Dome (Java, Indonesia) during the lower Pleistocene

Mirza Ansyori ^{*† 1}, Marie Grace Pamela Faylona ^{1,2}, Andri Purnomo^{‡ 3},
Qingfeng Shao^{§ 4}, Boris Brasseur^{¶ 5}, Anne-Marie Sémah^{|| 6}, François
Sémah^{** 7}

¹ Histoire naturelle de l'Homme préhistorique (HNHP) – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7194 – Institut de Paléontologie Humaine 1, rue René Panhard 75013 Paris, France

² Faculty of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Philippine Normal University – Philippines

³ Satya Wacana Christian University (UKSW) – Salatiga, Indonesia

⁴ School of Geographical Sciences, Nanjing Normal University – 1 Wenyuan Road, Nanjing 210023, China

⁵ Ecologie et Dynamique des Systèmes Anthropisés, Université Picardie Jules Verne, (FRE 3498, EDYSAN) – Université de Picardie Jules Verne – Amiens, France

⁶ Laboratoire LOCEAN (UPMC, CNRS, IRD, MNHN) IRD – LOCEAN UMR 7159 (IRD – 32 avenue Henri Varagnat, 93143 Bondy Cedex, France

⁷ Histoire naturelle de l'Homme préhistorique (HNHP) – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7194 – Institut de Paléontologie Humaine 1, rue René Panhard 75013 Paris, France

The Sangiran Dome early man (*Homo erectus*) site's stratigraphy potentially provides a good picture of the succession of palaeoclimatic and palaeoenvironmental changes that occurred in the axial depression of Java Island during the Lower and Middle Pleistocene. A number of programs, including archaeological excavations, deal with the early Middle Pleistocene Kabuh fluvial series, which offer a good and significant documentation in terms of mammalian fauna. However, mammal fossils concentrations are much more difficult to characterize in the Lower Pleistocene clayey series, which recorded the progressive emergence of this part of Central Java, leading to look for other clues in order to reconstruct the ancient environments. We present here the current progress of a multi-proxy approach undertaken in the so-called Kalibeng and Pucangan series along the course of the Puren stream in the Pablengan kampong, which presents one of the best stratigraphical continuity at the local scale. Stratigraphical field records allow to precise former data and to pinpoint potential layers of study. Systematic sampling and sieving of sediments leads to retrieve a number of fossils including remains of continental (e.g. rodents)

*Speaker

†Corresponding author: mirzaansyori23@gmail.com

‡Corresponding author: andri.purnomo@live.com

§Corresponding author: qingfengshao@njnu.edu.cn

¶Corresponding author: boris.brasseur@u-picardie.fr

||Corresponding author: anne-marie.semah@ird.fr

**Corresponding author: semahf@mnhn.fr

or aquatic fauna (fish and reptilian remains, shells). Undertaken analyses include taxonomy, palaeoecological significance of determined taxa, and also stable isotopic analyses ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$) whose results are further compared to previous chronological (e.g. palaeomagnetism, macrofauna), micromorphological and pollen analytical published records.

Keywords: Palaeoenvironment, Biostratigraphy, Sangiran Dome, Central Java, Lower Pleistocene

Les outils en os de *Stegodon* du Paléolithique ancien d'Indonésie.

Anne-Marie Moigne * ¹, Anne-Marie Sémah ², François Sémah ³

¹ UMR 7194, CNRS, Centre Européen de Recherches Préhistoriques de Tautavel – Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique – France

² Laboratoire LOCEAN (UPMC, CNRS, IRD, MNHN) IRD – LOCEAN UMR 7159 (IRD – 32 avenue Henri Varagnat, 93143 Bondy Cedex, France

³ Histoire naturelle de l'Homme préhistorique (HNHP) – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR7194 – Institut de Paléontologie Humaine 1, rue René Panhard 75013 Paris, France

La présence humaine dans les sites du Pléistocène inférieur et moyen a été reconnue depuis la fin du 19^{ème} siècle, des crânes, des dents et des ossements du squelette sont régulièrement mis au jour lors de fouilles ou lors de découvertes fortuites. Cette densité de fossiles est corrélée aux découvertes d'ossements de grands mammifères. Par contre, les industries lithiques sont également connues mais restent encore assez pauvres. Les éclats de calcédoine, les outils de basalte, quelques outils bifaciaux et les fameuses bolas forment un assemblage caractéristique. Au cours de grandes fouilles sur le dôme de Sangiran (Java central), des équipes internationales ont découvert des éclats en os ou en défenses de *Stegodon*. Ces grands éclats sont mis en correspondance avec ceux des industries découvertes dans la plupart des sites du Paléolithique ancien en Europe ou en Asie.

Le débitage, le façonnage et l'utilisation de ces objets découverts sur le site de Ngebung est décrit et avec l'étude archéozoologique des différents niveaux archéologiques du site, ils complètent notre connaissance du mode de vie des *Homo erectus* indonésiens.

Keywords: archaeozoology, bone large flake, Ngebung, palaeolithic

*Speaker

Makangit Pabintana, a site possibly occupied before the LGM in Northern Palawan, Philippines.

Hermine Xhaufclair * ^{1,2}, Victor Paz ³, Helen Lewis ⁴, Isis Mesfin ², Dante Manipon ⁵

¹ University of Cambridge – United Kingdom

² Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle – - – France

³ University of the Philippines, Diliman – Philippines

⁴ University College of Dublin – Ireland

⁵ University of the Philippines, Diliman – Philippines

Palawan Island is one of the most likely routes that early modern humans followed to colonise the Philippine archipelago, coming from Sunda. The site of Tabon Cave attests to the fact that human groups were already present in the South of the island as early as 50,000 years ago. What is rather puzzling is that people seem to have been staying in this region for millennia before settling in the North of the Island. Indeed the earliest remains of human activities discovered in the North at the sites of Ille and Pasimbahan date of 16,000-14,000 B.P. . This could be due to the vegetation being sparser in the North during the Late Pleistocene than it was in the South (e.g. Bird et al. 2007). Here we would like to present a site that may challenge the view that humans only lived in the South of Palawan until 16,000 years ago: Makangit Pabintana. The archaeological material found on the surface and in two shallow test pits suggest that this site might have been occupied at an earlier period than Ille and Pasimbahan: stone tools, animal bones, including a possible felid fragment and deer antlers in great number. The antiquity of the site is also suggested by the fact that it does not contain materials from periods later than stone age, which could be explained by a rock fall blocking most of the great mouth.

Keywords: Palawan, early occupation, South vs North, environment, new site

*Speaker