

Fig. 5

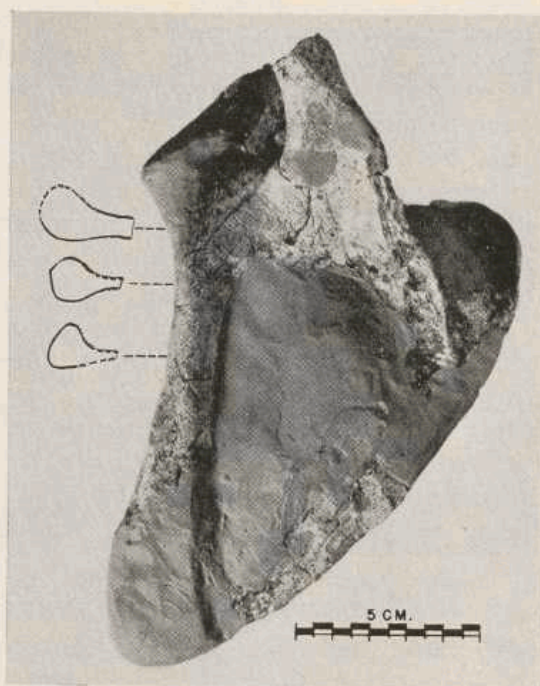


Fig. 6

Fig. 5. Dorsal view of left scapula from the Tabūn I skeleton with cross-section of axillary border added at appropriate level (dorsal side uppermost). *bf* = "BOULE's fossa". (McCOWN and KEITH, 1939, pl. 28D and fig. 93E combined.)

Fig. 6. New dorsal view of left scapula from the Skhūl V skeleton, oriented in the infrascapular or horizontal plane (see text). The added cross-sections of the axillary border (dorsal side uppermost) were made with a stereograph at 15, 30 and 50 mm below the inferior limit of the glenoid fossa.

Only the marginal portion of the axillary border is present in the Skhūl IV left scapula. Little can be learned from the original illustrations, but McCOWN and KEITH were able to say (p. 136) that "there is sufficient to indicate... a mere incipient stage [of the marginal sulcus]." The axillary border of the left scapula of Skhūl IX is represented by a single fragment (not illustrated), which elicited the comment from McCOWN and KEITH (p. 136) that "the marginal groove was developed to about the same extent as in Skhūl V". Since the axillary border of the Skhūl V scapula can only be considered as an example of *facies axillaris bisulcata*, we are led to conclude that the three Skhūl specimens do not represent the clear Neanderthal condition, but rather some of the stages intermediate between Neanderthal and modern man. On the other hand, the condition in the Tabūn I scapula is typically Neanderthal.

#### b) New material

**Shanidar I.** Of the two scapulae of this skeleton the left is the better preserved and is shown in fig. 7, along with a cross-section of its axillary bor-