der[6]. A well-developed sulcus dorso-axillaris is evident. The right bone is not only less complete, it is also atrophied or underdeveloped. Brachial plexus damage (perhaps suffered at birth) or amputation of the humerus just above the elbow (probably occurring after maturation) seems to account for this state, one which is shared by the clavicle and humerus (the forearm was lost ante mortem). Nevertheless, although most of the axillary border is missing, a photograph of the original (my only record at present) gives clear indications that just below the glenoid margin there is the beginning of a sulcus dorso-axillaris comparable to the one on the left side. I can say nothing more about the right scapula.

Shanidar III. The remains of this individual are believed to have been ground to pieces by a rock-fall in ancient times. In 1957, when the discovery was made, the true nature of the bone fragments was not recognized until after they had been sent to Washington and more carefully examined. In 1960 further search in the same area of the cave deposits revealed more bone fragments, including most of the axillary border of the right scapula. In view of the fact that part of this skeleton was in Washington, the Director General of

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

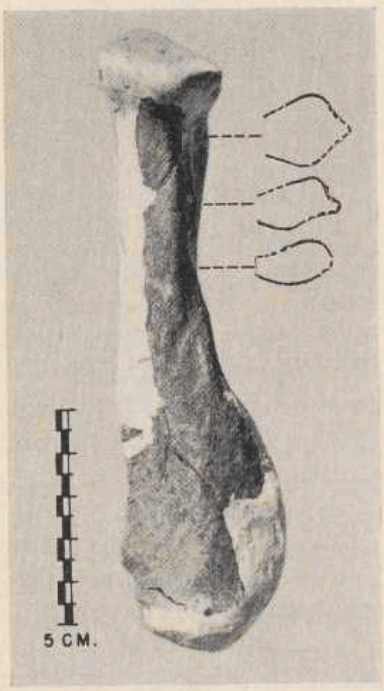

Fig. 7. Dorsal view of cast of left scapula from the Shanidar I skeleton, made in same way as fig. 6, except that lowest cross-section is 45 mm below the inferior limit of the glenoid fossa.

Fig. 8. Dorsal view of axillary-border fragment of right scapula from the Shanidar III skeleton, made in the same way as fig. 7.

[6] All of the observations on this bone to be reported here are of necessity based on a cast made in 1957 by ALI AL NAKSHABANDI of the Iraq Museum, Baghdad. For accounts of the work in Shanidar cave see SOLECKI, 1957, 1960, 1961.