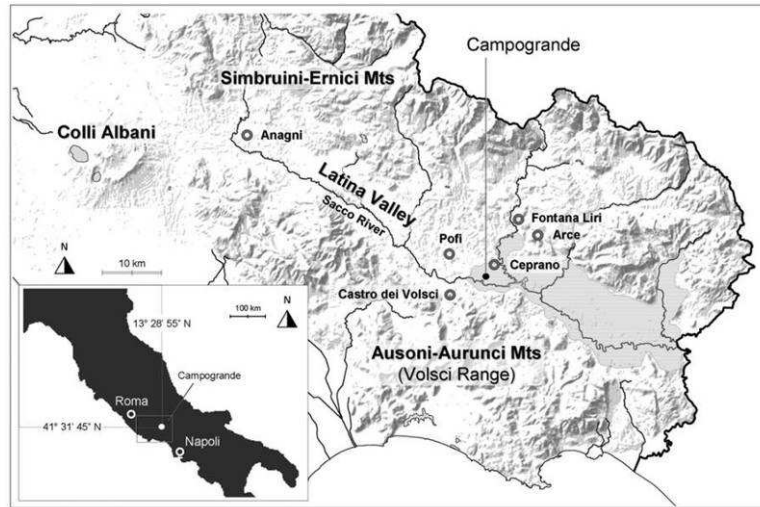
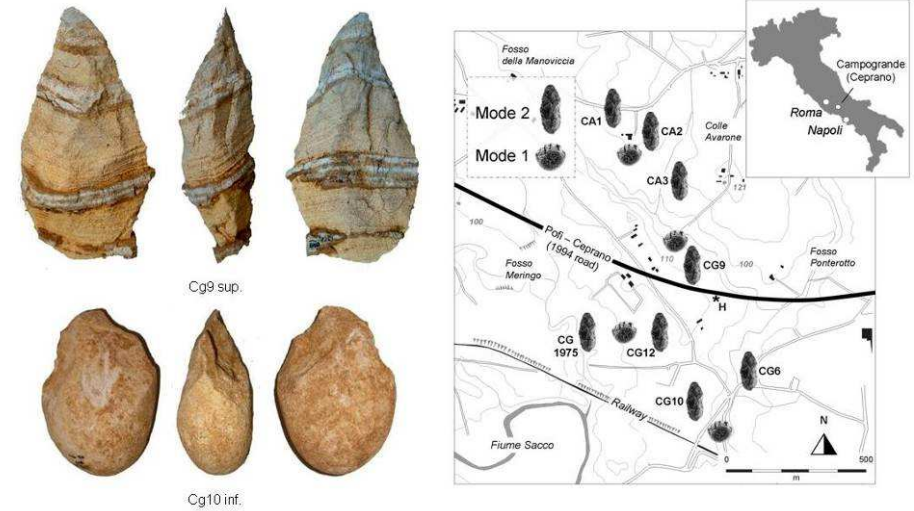


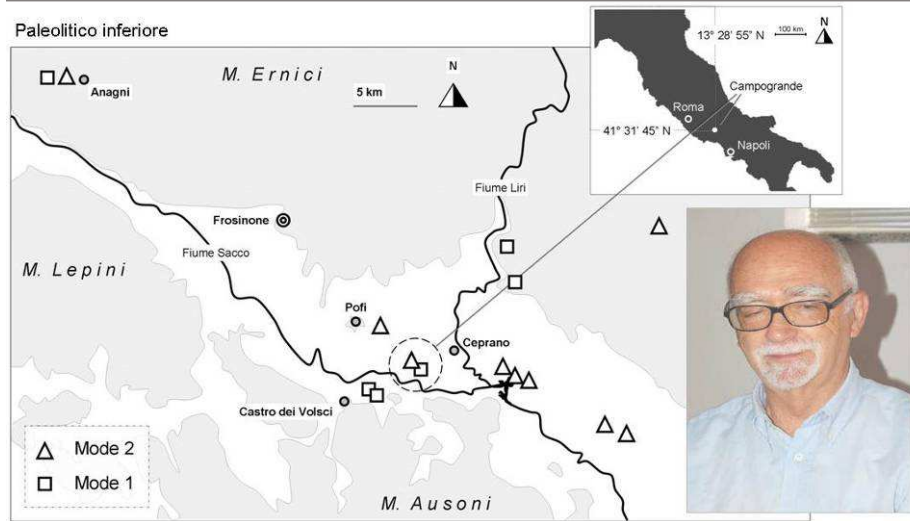
Lazio meridionale



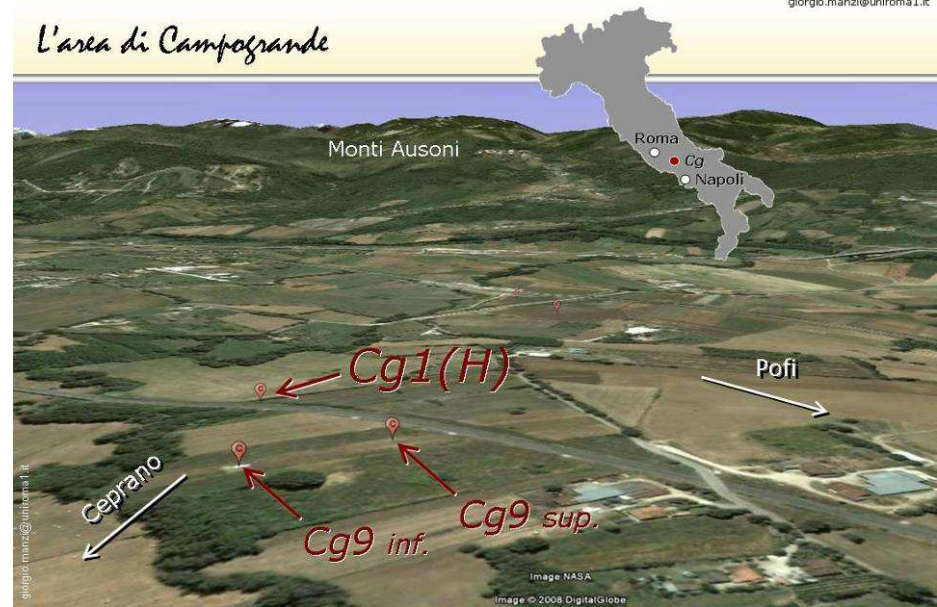
Campogrande



Bacino di Ceprano



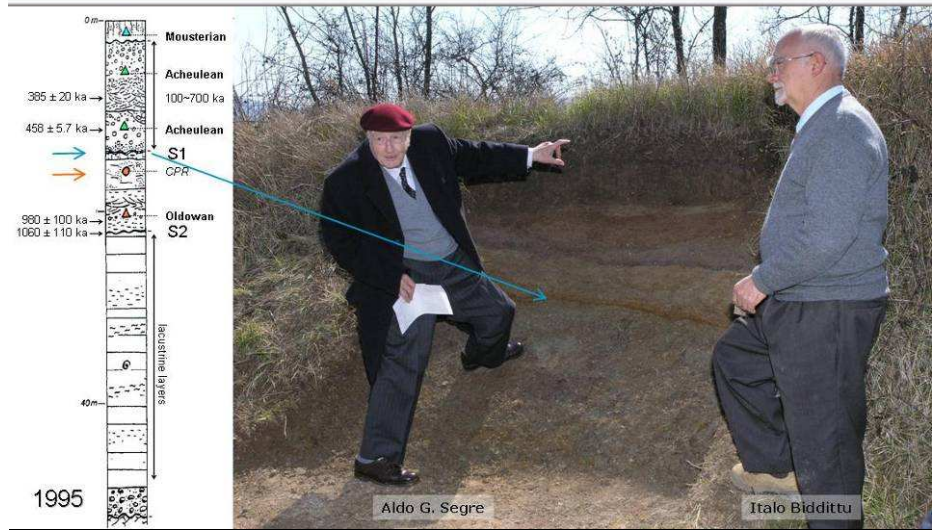
L'area di Campogrande



Un posto qualunque



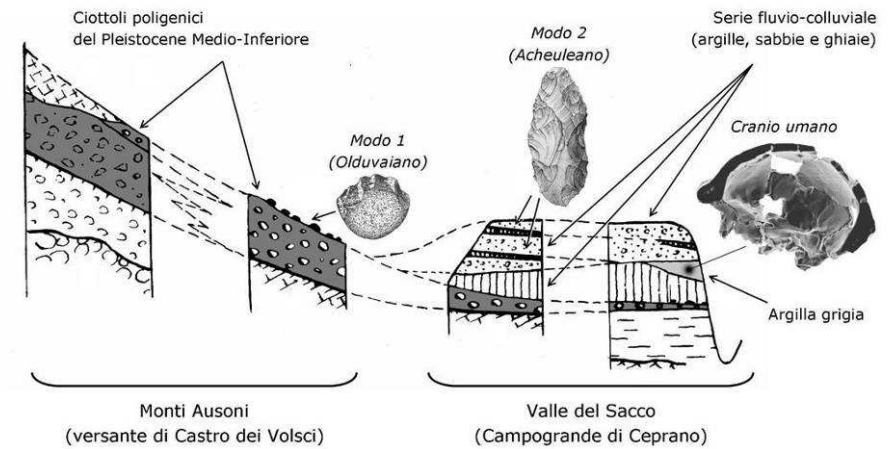
Ipotesi geo-cronologica



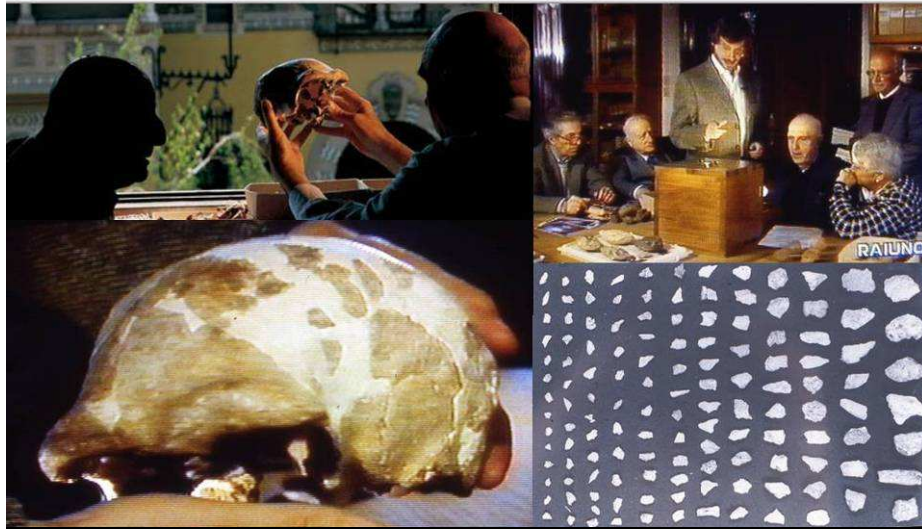
13 marzo 1994



Correlazioni stratigrafiche



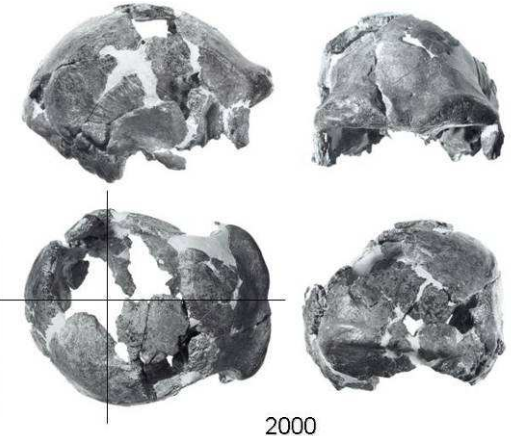
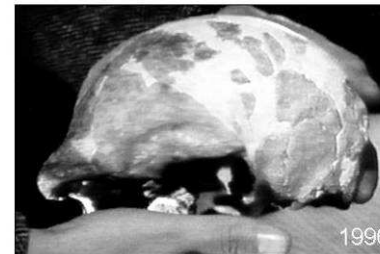
Prima ricostruzione



Seconda ricostruzione

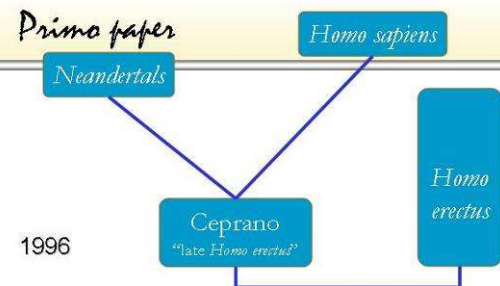
Una difficile ricostruzione
a partire da oltre 50 frammenti:

- A. Ascenzi & coll. (1996)
- R.J. Clarke (1998)
- M.A. de Lumley (1999)
- F. Mallegni (1999)



2000

Primo paper



A. Ascenzi*,
I. Biddittu,
P. F. Cassoliti,
A. G. Segre &
E. Segre-Naldini

*Italian Institute of Human
Paleontology, *Section of Medical
Anatomy, "La Sapienza" University &
*Superintendency Museo
Preistorico-Etnologico "Pigorini",
Rome, Italy*

Received 1 November 1995
Revision received 22 February
1996 and accepted 24 April 1996

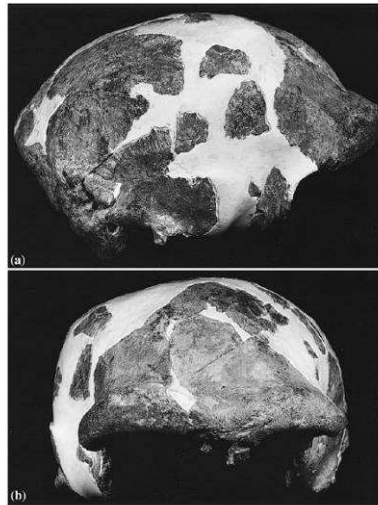
Keywords: calvarium, *Homo erectus*,
Lower Palaeolithic, Italy, Ceprano,
earlier Pleistocene.

A calvarium of late *Homo erectus* from Ceprano, Italy

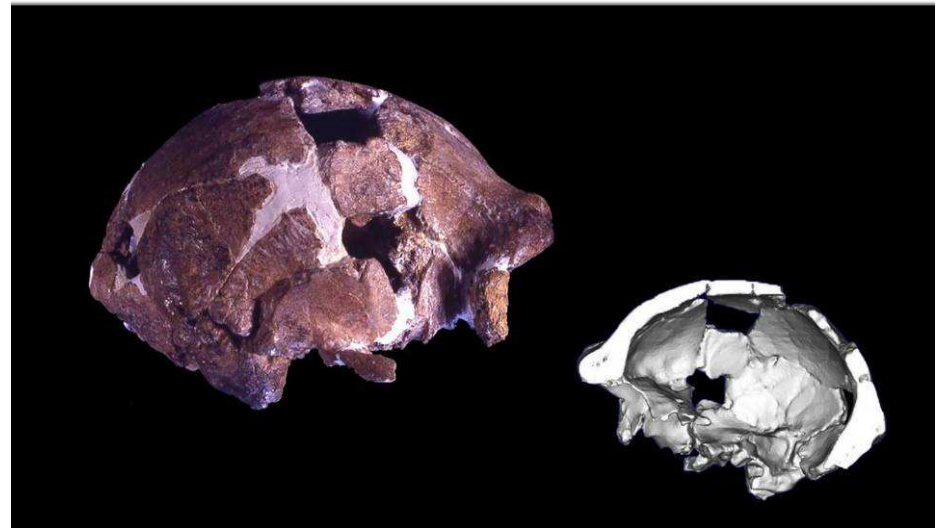
On 13 March 1994, a fragmented, incomplete and highly fossilized, human calvarium was discovered *in situ* by one of the authors (I.B.) during excavations for the construction of a highway near Ceprano, a town in southern Latium, situated about 55 miles S.E. from Rome. The remains come from a clay lying below sandy volcaniclastic gravels whose age is estimated by K-Ar to be 700 ka. The shape and capacity (ca. 1185 ml) of the calvarium show that the hominid from Ceprano possesses several, but not all, of the features of *Homo erectus*.

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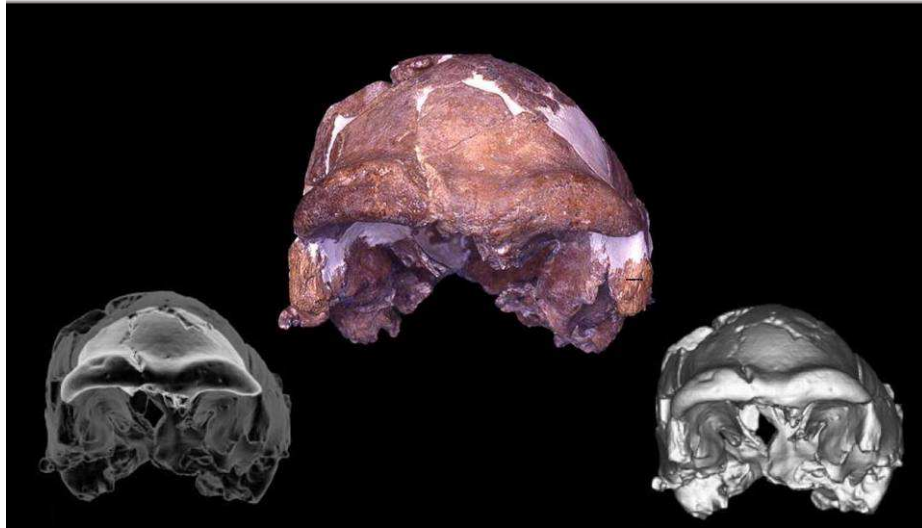
Journal of Human Evolution (1996) 31, 409–423



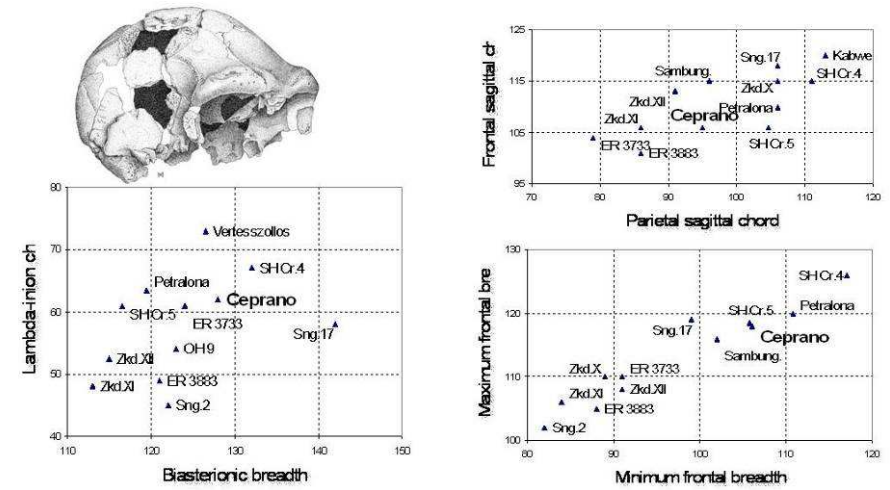
Norma laterale destra



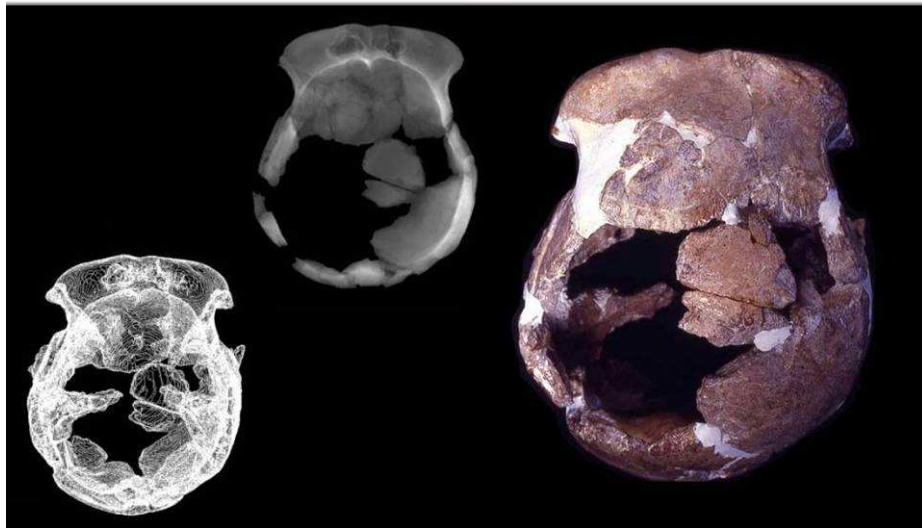
Norma frontale



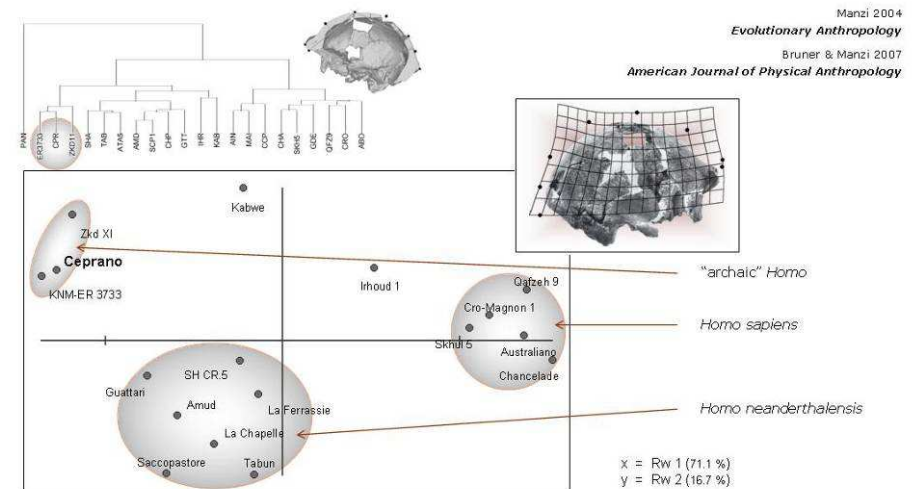
Morfometria bivariata



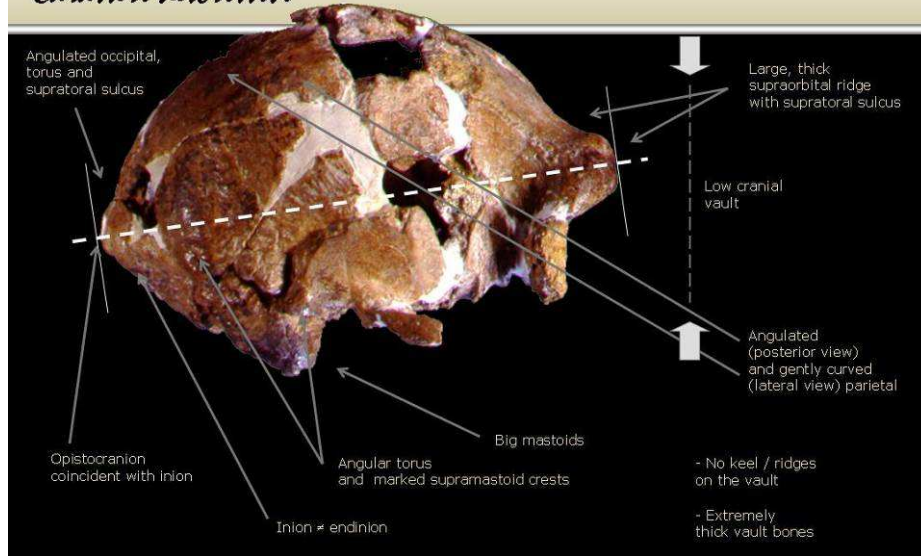
Norma superiore



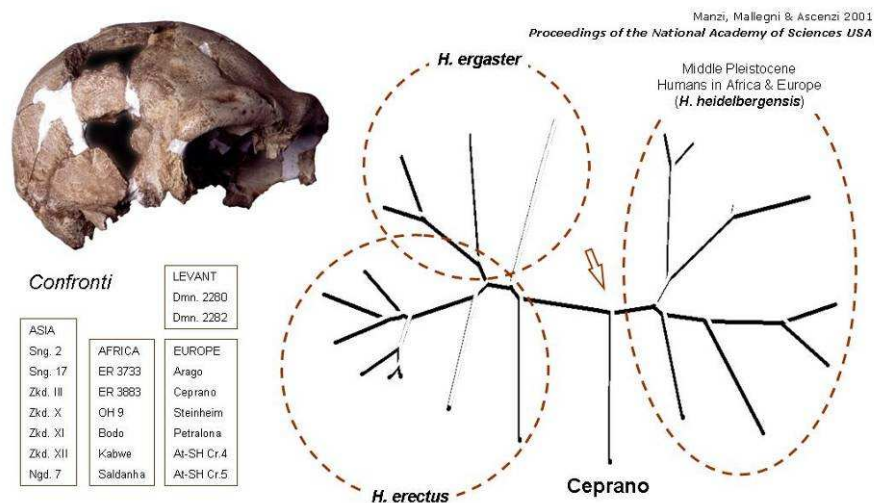
Morfometria geometrica



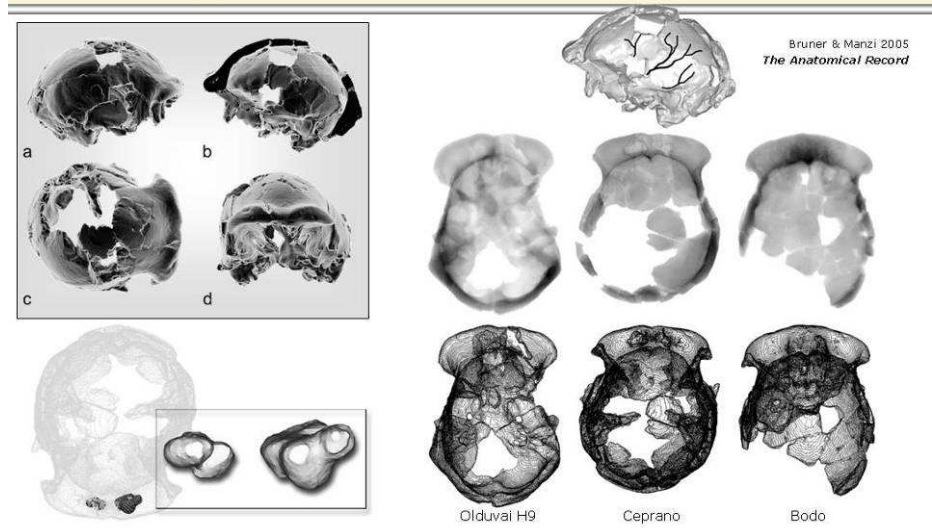
Caratteri descrittivi



... like a "bridge"



Esame tomografico (TC)



Homo cepranensis (!?)

2. Description of *Homo cepranensis* sp. nov.

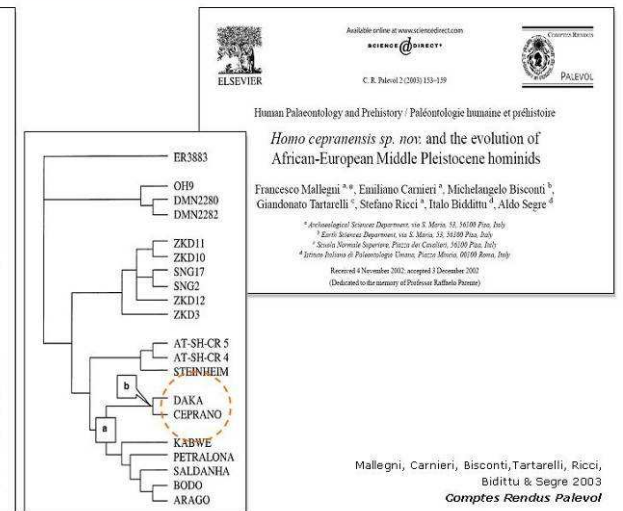
Order: Primates
Suborder: Anthropoidea
Superfamily: Hominoidea
Family: Hominidae
Genus: Homo
Species: *Homo cepranensis* sp. nov.

2.1. Etymology

The name comes from the site of provenance of this specimen, located in the Italian province of Frosinone (Latium), 90 km south of Rome.

2.2. Specific diagnosis

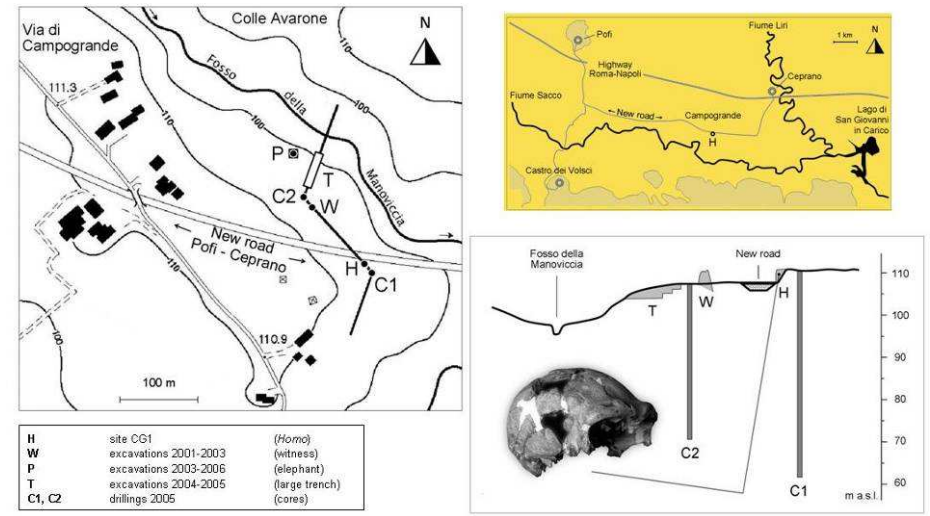
We propose a new hominid species featured by the following morphologies: cranial outline with low and short vault, showing evident bone thickness; opistocranium coinciding with the inion, maximum length comprised between glabella and inion, birsoid contour of the skull in superior norma; low, receding and relatively large frontal bone with a marked, almost continuous torus (browridge) and showing a slight depres-



Scavi 2001-2006



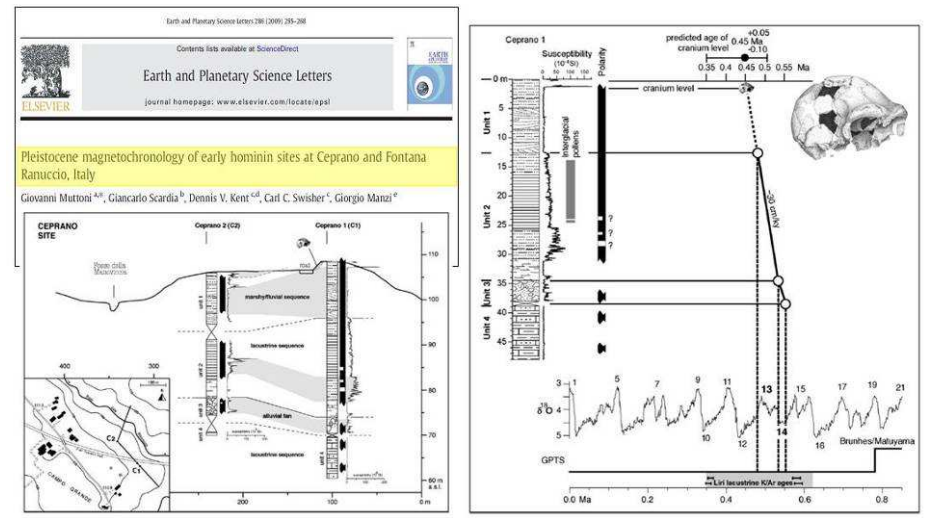
Scavi 2001-2006



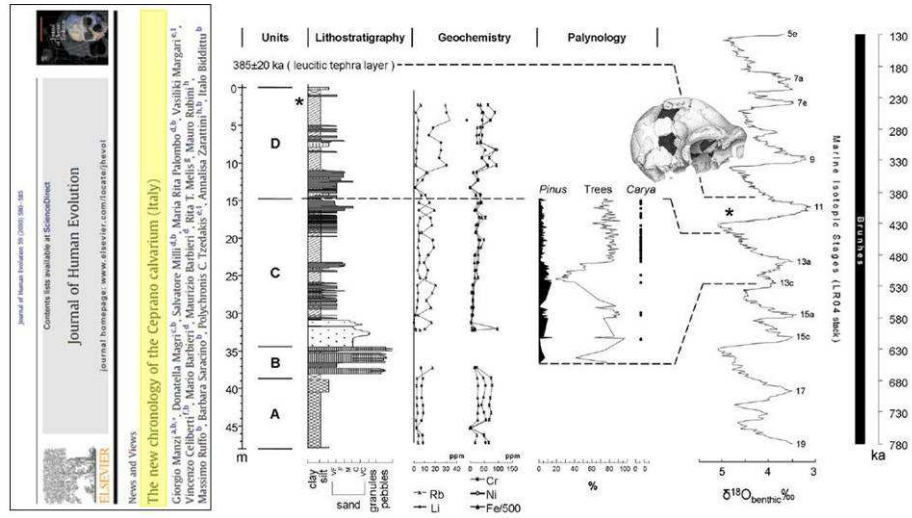
Scavi 2001-2006



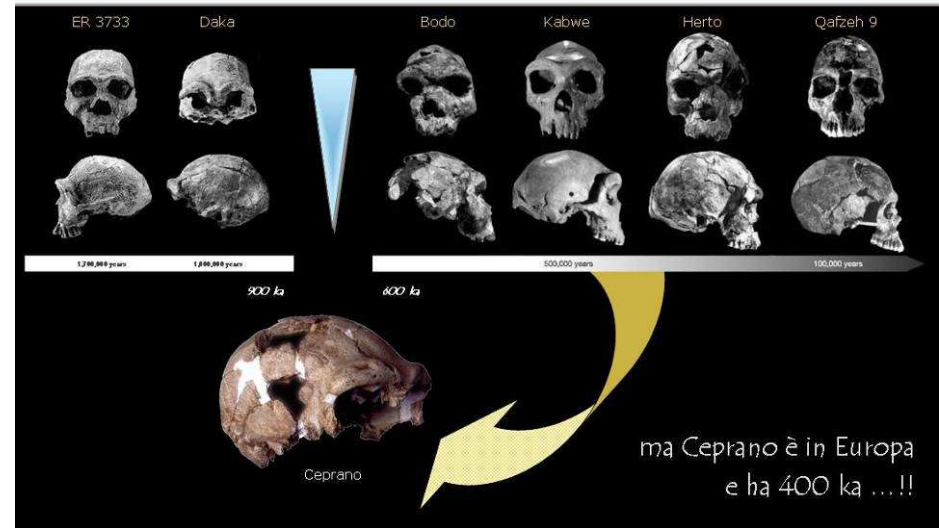
2009 : 450 ka



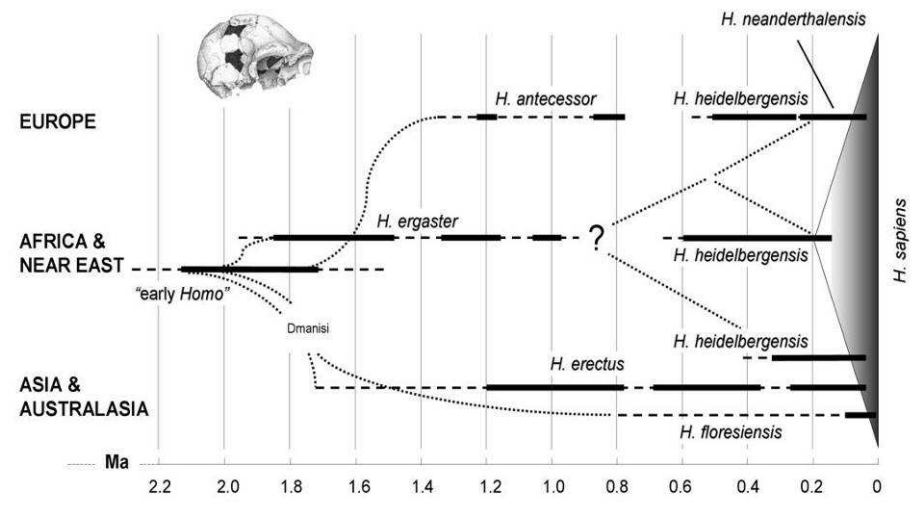
2010 : 430-385 ka



Il "sap" africano



Il genere Homo



Homo heidelbergensis

