会议指南

SYMPOSIUM GUIDE

纪念北京猿人第1头盖骨发现95周年

国际古人类学学术研讨会

International Symposium on Paleoanthropology in Commemoration of the 95th Anniversary of the Discovery of the First Skull of Peking Man

2024年12月2-4日 北京

December 2-4, 2024, Beijing

主办单位：

中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所

协办单位：

周口店遗址博物馆

安徽省东至县人民政府

安徽省东至县文化和旅游局

湖北省文物考古研究院

湖北省十堰市郧阳区人民政府

大会组委会主席：高星

大会组委会副主席：邢松 张晓凌

Organizer:

Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology,

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Co-Organizers:

Zhoukoudian Site Museum

People's Government of Dongzhi County, Anhui Province

Culture and Tourism Administration of Dongzhi County, Anhui Province

Hubei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

People's Government of Yunyang District, Shiyan City, Hubei Province

Chairman of the Symposium: Xing GAO

Vice Chairman of the Symposium: Song XING and Xiaoling ZHANG

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会议日程

12月1日 全天 10:00-22:00

北京西苑饭店主楼大堂 会议注册

12月2日 上午 9:00-11:30

地点：西苑饭店一楼宴会厅

09:00-10:00	大会开幕式
10:00-10:30	会间休息
10:30-11:30	大会报告

12月2日 下午 13:30-18:30

地点：西苑饭店一楼宴会厅

13:30-15:50	大会报告
15:50-16:05	茶歇
16:05-18:30	大会报告

12月3日 全天 8:00-17:00

考察周口店遗址

8:00	西苑饭店大厅
9:30-10:00	《北京人：人类最后的秘密》发布会
10:00-11:30 & 13:00-14:30	参观周口店遗址博物馆和观看《北京人：人类最后的秘密》
14:30-17:00	参观周口店遗址 (周口店北京人遗址)

12月4日 上午 8:45-12:00

专题报告1 古人类化石新发现和新成果

地点：西苑饭店四层鸿运厅左厅

专题报告2 旧石器时代文化多样性及古人类行为模式

地点：西苑饭店四层鸿运厅右厅

专题报告3 古人类遗址多学科综合研究

地点：西苑饭店三层鸿运6厅

研究生报告专场 地点：西苑饭店四层鸿运5厅

温馨提示：前往三层鸿运6厅，请乘坐电梯至四层后，沿楼梯步行至三层。

12月4日 午餐 12:00-14:30

12月4日 下午 14:30-18:00

专题报告1 古人类化石新发现和新成果

地点：西苑饭店四层鸿运厅左厅

专题报告2 旧石器时代文化多样性及古人类行为模式

地点：西苑饭店四层鸿运厅右厅

研究生报告专场 地点：西苑饭店四层鸿运5厅

12月5-8日 会后考察（安徽东至华龙洞遗址或湖北十堰郧县人遗址）

主楼南侧乘车送机，华龙洞遗址5:00出发，郧县人遗址6:30出发

SCHEDULE FOR SYMPOSIUM

Dec.1 (Sun.) 10:00-22:00 Registration

Location: Lobby of the Xiyuan hotel

Dec.2 (Mon.) 9:00-11:30

Meeting room: Banquet Hall (1st floor)

09:00-10:00	Opening Ceremony & 95th anniversary celebration
10:00-10:30	Coffee/Tea Break
10:30-11:30	Plenary Session

Dec.2 (Mon.) 13:30-18:30

Meeting room: Banquet Hall (1st floor)

13:30-15:50	Key-note Session
15:50-16:05	Coffee/Tea Break
16:05-18:30	Key-note Session

Dec. 3 (Tue.) 8:00-17:00

Mid-Excursion (Zhoukoudian Site)

8:00	Departure (Lobby of the Xiyuan hotel)
9:30-10:00	Conference “L’Homme de Pékin: Les derniers secrets de l’Humanité”
10:00-11:30 & 13:00-14:30	Visit Zhoukoudian Site Museum and watch “L’Homme de Pékin: Les derniers secrets de l’ Humanité”
14:30-17:00	Zhoukoudian Site (Peking Man Site)

Dec.4 (Wed.) 08:45-12:00

Session 1 New Discoveries and Advances in Fossil Hominins

Meeting Room: Hong Yun Room Left (4th floor)

Session 2 Diversity of the Paleolithic Culture and Behavioral Patterns

Meeting Room: Hong Yun Room Right (4th floor)

Session 3 Multidisciplinary Integrated Research on Fossil Hominins Sites

Meeting room: Hong Yun Room No. 6 (3rd floor)

Graduate Student Session Meeting room: Hong Yun Room No. 5 (4th floor)

Tips: If you want to go to Hong Yun Room No. 6, please take the elevator to the 4th floor, and walk downstairs to 3rd floor.

Dec.4 (Wed.) 12:00-14:30 Lunch

Dec.4 (Wed.) 14:30-18:00

Session 1 New Discoveries and Advances in Fossil Hominins

Meeting room：Hong Yun Room Left (4th floor)

Session 2 Diversity of the Paleolithic Culture and Behavioral Patterns

Meeting room：Hong Yun Room Right (4th floor)

Graduate Student Session Meeting room: Hong Yun Room No. 5 (4th floor)

Dec.5-8 (Thu-Mon) Post-Excursions & Departure (Hualong Cave site, Anhui Province or Xuetangliangzi Site, Hubei Province)

Taking bus to airport at South of the main building,

Hualongdong Site 5:00 a.m. Yunxian Man Site 6:30 a.m.

会议须知

一、住宿

请在前台办理入住和离店手续。

住房延期、更改等事宜可直接与前台联系，前台电话：010-68313388。

二、用餐

12月1日	晚餐	地点：蓬莱春餐厅（18:00-20:30）
12月2日	早餐	地点：26层旋转餐厅
	午、晚餐	地点：蓬莱春餐厅
12月3日	早餐	地点：26层旋转餐厅
	午餐	会间考察用餐
	晚餐	地点：蓬莱春餐厅
12月4日	早餐	地点：26层旋转餐厅
	午餐	地点：蓬莱春餐厅
	晚餐	地点：主楼宴会厅（晚宴）

温馨提示：会议餐票已放入资料袋，请各位与会代表凭券用餐。

地点：蓬莱春餐厅位于西苑饭店主楼二楼

时间：早餐6:30-9:00、午餐12:00-13:30、晚餐18:00-20:00

三、会议报告收集

展板报告收集时间：12月1日 10:00-22:00

PPT拷贝：请务必在报告前一天将PPT文件提交会务组

报到当天可在注册处提交，之后请至西苑饭店4层鸿运厅会务组拷贝。

四、会间考察

时间：12月3日全天

具体安排：

08:00 在西苑饭店大厅集合，主楼南侧乘车，前往周口店；

10:00-17:00 参观周口店遗址和遗址博物馆；

（午餐于北京市房山区龙源饭庄就餐）

17:00 停车场乘车，乘车返回西苑饭店。

请大家准时乘车，确保每次乘坐同一辆车、同一位置，以免人员遗漏。

五、会后考察

路线一：华龙洞遗址

12月5日 上午 报到

12月5日 下午 考察古文化遗址

12月6日 上午 开幕式、大会报告

12月6日 下午 参观考察华龙洞遗址、标本室、华龙洞遗址陈列馆

12月6日 晚上 欢迎晚宴

12月7日 华龙洞遗址学术研讨会

12月8日 离会 返程

路线二：学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址

12月5日 中午 报到

12月5日 下午 参观学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址

12月6日 上午 学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址国际学术交流会

12月6日 下午 参观青龙山恐龙蛋化石群国家地质公园

12月6日　下午　参观郧阳区博物馆

12月7日　　离会 返程

温馨提示：由于出行恰逢早间高峰，交通不畅，请各位代表务必准时乘车。

六、其他

会务组设在西苑饭店4层鸿运厅，如果需要帮助，请联系会务组。

会务联系人：

张　昭 手机：13581959679

林　琳 手机：15210206747

徐　欣 手机：18801197622

SYMPOSIUM INFORMATION

I. Hotel

Please check in at the main building reception and show your passport. If you want to change a room, extent duration or check out, you may contact the reception directly. The Phone number is 68313388.

II. Meals

Buffet will be provided for whole day meals from Dec.2-4 and dinner of Dec.1, except for dinner of Dec. 4, which will be arranged Chinese table meals. The meal tickets are already in your symposium materials's bag. Please don't forget to take it with you for every meal. Thanks.

Time&Place:

Dec. 1st	Buffet	Place: Penglai Chun Restaurant (18:00-20:30)
Dec. 2nd	Breakfast	Place: Panorama Restaurant
Dec. 3rd	Lunch&Dinner	Place: Penglai Chun Restaurant
Dec. 3rd	Breakfast	Place: Panorama Restaurant
Dec. 3rd	Lunch	Mid-Symposium Excursion
Dec. 4th	Dinner	Place: Penglai Chun Restaurant
Dec. 4th	Breakfast	Place: Panorama Restaurant
Dec. 4th	Lunch	Place: Penglai Chun Restaurant
	Dinner (Table)	Place: Banquet Hall(main building)

Breakfast: 6:30-9:00, Lunch&Dinner: 12:00-13:30, 18:00-20:00

Penglai Chun Restaurant locates at the 2nd floor, Panorama Restaurant locates at the 26th floor

III. Copy PPT File and Poster

Please submit your PPT and poster during 10:00-22:00, Dec. 1st.

Please find volunteers at the meeting room if you didn't submit your PPT during registration.

IV. Mid-Symposium Excursion

Time: Dec. 3, 2024

Schedule:

08:00	Gather at the lobby for the bus
10:00-17:00	Visit Peking Man Site and Zhoukoudian Site Museum
12:00	Lunch: Longyuan Restaurant
17:00	Return to Xiyuan Restaurant

Please get on time to avoid any omissions.

Please board the bus on time and ensure that you take the same bus and seat each time to avoid any missing persons.

V. Post-Excursions

Route 1: Hualong Cave site, Anhui Province

Morning, December 5th	Registration (Minfa Hotel, lobby on the first floor)
Afternoon, December 5th	Visit Cultural Relics
Morning, December 6th	Opening Ceremony
Afternoon, December 6th	Visit the Hualongdong site
December 7th	Academic presentations
December 8th	Departure

Route 2: Xuetangliangzi Site, Hubei Province

Morning, December 5th	Check in and registration
Afternoon, December 5th	Visit the Xuetangliangzi Site
Morning, December 6th	International Symposium of the Xuetangliangzi Site
Afternoon, December 6th	Visit the Qinglongshan Dinosaur Egg Fossils National Geopark, Visit Yunyang Museum
December, 7th	Departure all day

VI. Contact

Mr.Song XING Mobile: (0086)13810577394

Mrs. Xiaoling ZHANG Mobile: (0086)15801383476

学术报告安排

Program of the Symposium

大会特邀报告 Plenary Session(10:30-11:30, Dec. 2, 2024)

一层宴会厅(Banquet Hall 1st Floor)

主持人（Chairperson)：高星（Xing GAO)

10:30-11:00 付巧妹(Qiaomei FU)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

The genetic history of the Paleolithic populations in East Asia based on molecular evidence

分子证据揭示东亚旧石器时代人群的遗传历史

11:00-11:30 María MARTINÓN-TORRES, National Research Center on Human Evolution (CENIEH), Spain

Human evolution in Eurasia: A comparative overview of the Pleistocene *Homo* fossil record from Europe and China

欧亚大陆人类演化：更新世欧洲和中国人属化石记录的比较综述

大会主题报告 Key-note Session (13:30-18:30, Dec. 2, 2024)

一层宴会厅(Banquet Hall 1st Floor)

主题：人类演化与环境适应（Human Evolution and Environmental Adaptation)

主持人(Chairpersons)：付巧妹（Qiaomei FU), Andrey KRIVOSHAPKIN,

13:30-15:50

13:30-13:50 Clément ZANOLLI, University of Bordeaux, France

The *Homo erectus* legacy of Zhoukoudian, China

中国周口店遗址的直立人遗存

13:50-14:10 张东菊(Dongju ZHANG), 兰州大学(Lanzhou University)

Denisovans from Baishiya Karst Cave on the Tibetan Plateau

青藏高原白石崖溶洞遗址的丹尼索瓦人

14:10-14:30 Fred SPOOR, Centre for Human Evolution Research, Natural History Museum, United Kingdom

Early *Homo erectus* in eastern Africa

东非早期直立人

14:30-14:50 Antoine BALZEAU, Musée de l'Homme, France

Hominin brain variation: the case of *Homo erectus*

古人类大脑变化：以直立人为例

14:50-15:10 周新郢(Xinying ZHOU), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Origins of agriculture in Central Asia - 9000-year-old barley remains in Toda Cave

中亚农业起源——Toda 洞穴 9000 年的大麦遗存

15:10-15:30 葛俊逸(Junyi GE), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

OSL dating reveals interactive migrations of Western and indigenous populations in north China during the last glacial

光释光测年揭示了末次冰期中国北方本土与西方人群的迁徙互动

15:30-15:50 Alexandra BUZHILOVA, Moscow State University, Russia

Upper Paleolithic burials from the territory of Russia: reconstruction of burial traditions according to anthropological data

俄罗斯境内旧石器时代晚期墓葬：根据人类学数据重建墓葬传统

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 15:50-16:05

主题: 旧石器时代文化与行为模式 (Paleolithic Culture and Behavioral Patterns)

主持人(Chairpersons)：María MARTINÓN-TORRES, Qian WANG, 16:05-18:30

16:05-16:25 Andrey KRIVOSHAPKIN, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

The Obirakhmatien bladey Middle Paleolithic in Central Asia: in search of ancestry

中亚旧石器时代中期的 Obirakhmatien 石叶：寻找祖源

16:25-16:45 高星(Xing GAO)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Hominin evolution path and behavior model in Pleistocene China

更新世中国地区人类演化路径与行为模式

16:45-17:05 Christopher J. BAE, University of Hawaii, USA

Revisiting models in Paleolithic archaeology

重论旧石器时代考古模型

17:05-17:25 Vladimir B. DORONICHEV, Laboratory of Prehistory, Russia

Archaeological evidence suggests two hominin populations shared Middle Pleistocene Europe, and likely beyond

考古证据表明两个古人类种群在更新世中期或更早的欧洲共同生活

17:25-17:45 Ran BARKAI, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

After the Acheulean: The lithic-fauna nexus in the Levant and beyond

阿舍利时代后：黎凡特及更远地区的石器-动物群联系

17:45-18:05 Shinji KATO (加藤 真二)，奈良国立文化財研究所 (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)

Preliminary analysis on the lithic assemblage from the Ishinomoto Site Loc.8 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

日本熊本县石之本遗址 8 区石制品的初步分析

18:05-18:30 提问与讨论(Questions and Discussions)

分组报告 1：古人类化石新发现和新成果 (2024.12.4, 8:45-18:00)

Session 1 New Discoveries and Advances in Fossil Hominins

四层鸿运厅左厅 Hong Yun Room Left (4th floor)

主题：古人类演化路径 (Evolutionary Route of Hominins)

主持人 (Chairperson): Clément ZANOLLI, 8:45-9:45

8:45-9:00 Amélie VIALET, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), France

Face to face: a mathematical algorithm applied to reconstruct the fossil hominin's appearance

面对面：从化石中重建古人类外貌的数学算法

9:00-9:15 Armand Salvador MIJARES and Alisa ZUBOVA, University of the Philippines and Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera) RAS, Russia

Reconstructing *Homo luzonensis* environment: diversity and extinction

重建吕宋人的生存环境：多样性与灭绝

9:15-9:30 Alisa ZUBOVA, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera) RAS, Russia, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography SB RAS, Russia

First case of Neanderthal dentistry: the evidence from Chagyrskaya cave

第一例尼安德特人的牙科学：来自 Chagyrskaya 洞穴的证据

9:30-9:45 Alessandro URCIUOLI, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

The semicircular canal shape of Indonesian *Homo erectus*

印度尼西亚直立人的半规管形态研究

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 9:45-10:00

主持人 (Chairperson): Amélie VIALET, 10:00-12:00

10:00-10:15 Mark SIMON and Qian WANG(王谦), Texas A&M University, USA

Paleo-syndemics and human resilience: The changing demography and epidemiology of North China's Neolithic to Iron Ages

古综合征与人类复原力：中国北方新石器至铁器时代人口与流行病学的变迁

10:15-10:30 饶慧芸(Huiyun RAO), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Middle Pleistocene enamel proteome from Zhoukoudian site resolves Pachycrocuta phylogeny

来自周口店遗址的中更新世牙釉质蛋白质组揭示了硕鬣狗的系统发育

10:30-12:00 提问与讨论(Questions and Discussions)

午饭 (Lunch), 12:00-14:30

主题：现代人起源和演化模式(Pattern of Modern Human Origin and Evolution)

主持人 (Chairperson): Antoine BALZEAU, 14:30-15:45

14:30-14:45 黄石(Shi HUANG), 中南大学(Central South University)

Testing the molecular models of human origins

现代人起源分子模型的验证

14:45-15:00 Hirofumi MATSUMURA (松村 博文), Sapporo Medical University, Japan

Cranial affinities of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene hominins in East Asia based on 3D morphometric homologous analysis, implication of origin of the first layer in the concept of 'Two Layer' model of AMH dispersal

基于三维形态同源分析的东亚晚更新世和早全新世古人类颅骨相似性：对解剖意义上现代人扩散"两层模式"中第一层人群起源的启示

15:00-15:15 Reiko T. KONO, Keio University, Japan

Late Pleistocene evidence of "fuso" from the Shiraho-Saonetabaru Cave site

Shiraho-Saonetabaru 洞穴遗址发现的晚更新世扶桑证据

15:15-15:30 魏偏偏(Pianpian WEI), 复旦大学(Fudan University)

Structural properties of the Late Pleistocene Liujiang femoral diaphyses from southern China

华南晚更新世柳江人股骨干的结构特征

15:30-15:45 提问与讨论(Questions and Discussions)

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 15:45-16:00

主持人（Chairperson): Fred SPOOR, 16:00-18:00

16:00-16:15 贺乐天(Letian HE)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

The terminal Pleistocene human skull from Yahuai cave: morphological variation and complex population history in southern China

广西娅怀洞出土的更新世末期人类颅骨：华南人群的形态变异与复杂历史

16:15-16:30 Laura MARTÍN-FRANCÉS, National Research Center on Human Evolution(CENIEH), Spain

A biomechanical approach to understand the evolution of the dentition in European Pleistocene hominins

通过生物力学方法研究欧洲更新世古人类的牙齿演化

16:30-16:45 陈冠翰(Guanhan CHEN)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Evolution of oasis agriculture and civilization exchange since the 4000 yr BP Amu Darya region, Central Asia

中亚阿姆河流域 4000 年以来绿洲农业的演化与早期文明交流

16:45-17:00 Jennifer M. MILLER，南方科技大学(Southern University of Science and Technology)

Unlocking the hidden past: Palaeoproteomics and the new frontier of modern archaeological research

揭开隐藏的过去：古蛋白质组学和现代考古研究的新前沿

17:00-18:00 提问与讨论（Questions and Discussions）

分组报告 2：旧石器时代文化多样性及古人类行为模式(2024.12.4, 8:45-18:00)

Session 2 Diversity of the Paleolithic Culture and Behavioral Patterns

四层鸿运厅右厅 Hong Yun Room Right (4th floor)

主题：欧亚大陆旧石器早、中期文化
(Eurasian Early and Middle Paleolithic Cultures)

主持人 (Chairperson): Ran BARKAI, 8:45-9:45

8:45-9:00 Ella ASSAF, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

First evidence of the use of red minerals in the Lower Palaeolithic Levant: the case of Qesem Cave, Israel

红色矿物在旧石器时代早期黎凡特地区使用的首个证据：以以色列凯瑟姆洞穴为例

9:00-9:15 Akmal MUKHAMMADIEV, National Center of Archaeology, Academy of Sciences, Republic of Uzbekistan

Changing Perspectives on Middle Paleolithic Cultural Variability in Uzbekistan: Chronology, Cultural Patterns, and Recent Findings

以变化的视角看乌兹别克斯坦旧石器时代中期的文化差异：年代学、文化模式和最新发现

9:15-9:30 Andreu OLLE, Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social, Spain

The Lower Paleolithic archaeological sequence at Sierra de Atapuerca, Spain

西班牙阿塔普埃尔卡山脉的旧石器时代早期考古序列

9:30-9:45 Ekaterina V. DORONICHEVA, Laboratory of Prehistory, Russia

Evidence of intercultural contacts among Neanderthals in the Caucasus

高加索地区尼安德特人之间文化交流的证据

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 9:45-10:00

主持人（Chairperson）：Christopher J. BAE, 10:00-12:00

10:00-10:15 雷蕾(Lei LEI)，贵州大学(Guizhou University)

A comparative study on three-dimensional geometric morphology of Acheulean large cutting tools in China: A case study of Baise Basin and Danjiangkou Reservoir Region

中国阿舍利大型工具三维几何形态研究：以百色盆地和丹江口库区为例

10:15-10:30 Atsushi UEMINE(上峯 篤史), Nanzan University, Japan

Structure of type and technique of Salawusu (Sjara-osso-gol) Assemblage

萨拉乌苏石器组合的类型和技术结构

10:30-10:45 冯小波(Xiaobo FENG)，山西大学(Shanxi University)

New progress of Yunxian man site research in Hubei province

湖北省郧县人遗址研究新进展

10:45-11:00 杨石霞(Shixia YANG)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

The evolutionary response to Mid-Pleistocene Transition: based on paleoanthropological record of China

古人类演化对中更新世气候转型的响应：基于中国古人类活动的记录

11:00-11:15 Juan Luis FERNÁNDEZ-MARCHENA, Universitat de València, Spain

Use-wear in quartzose materials: Methods and experimental programs for obtaining qualitative data in rock crystal, quartz and quartzite tools

石英质材料的微痕研究：从水晶、石英和石英岩工具中获得定性数据的方法和实验方案

11:15-12:00 提问与讨论(Questions and Discussions)

午饭（Lunch), 12:00-14:30

主题：欧亚大陆旧石器时代晚期文化(Eurasian Late Paleolithic Cultures)

主持人（Chairperson)：Vladimir B. Doronichev, 14:30-15:45

14:30-14:45 Evgenii P. RYBIN, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

The Upper Paleolithic at Tolbor-4, Northern Mongolia: new data on the chronology of human occupation and on the archaeological sequence

旧石器时代晚期蒙古北部托尔博尔-4 遗址：年代学和考古序列的新数据

14:45-15:00 Masami IZUHO, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan

Geoarchaeological Investigations at Tarvagatain Am (T-Am), an Early Upper Paleolithic site in northern Mongolia

旧石器时代晚期早段蒙古北部 Tarvagatain Am 遗址的地质考古学研究

15:00-15:15 Aleksei KUZNETSOV, Irkutsk state university, Russia

New evidence of Initial Upper Paleolithic art in North Asia

北亚旧石器时代晚期初段艺术的新证据

15:15-15:30 Alena KHAREVICH, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

New evidence for the Early Upper Paleolithic of Central Siberia from the Sabanikha 3 site

西伯利亚中部 Sabanikha 3 遗址旧石器时代早期早段新证据

15:30-15:45 Alexander Yu. FEDORCHENKO, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography SB RAS, Russia

Early Upper Palaeolithic tubular beads from Denisova cave and their closest analogies across Northern Eurasia

丹尼索瓦洞穴旧石器时代早期的管状珠及其在欧亚大陆北部的同类遗存

茶歇(Coffee Break), 15:45-16:00

主持人（Chairperson)：Shinji KATO（加藤 真二)16:00-18:00

16:00-16:15 郑喆轩(Zhexuan ZHENG)，四川省文物考古研究院 (Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics and Archeaology Research Institute)

Comprehensive evidence of the complexification of human behavior in the Early to Middle Late Pleistocene: The discovery and research of Mengxihe Site in Ziyang, Sichuan

晚更新世早中期人类行为复杂化的综合实证——四川资阳濛溪河遗址的发现与研究

16:15-16:30 Natalia BELOUSOVA, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography SB RAS, Russia

Raw material strategies, palaeotechnologies and mobility: New evidence for cultural dynamics in the Upper Palaeolithic of Altai

原料策略、技术和流动性：阿尔泰旧石器时代晚期文化动态的新证据

16:30-16:45 Kaoru OTANI (大谷 薫), Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan

Comprehensive analysis of obsidian artifacts and behavioral insights from the microblade assemblages at the Samgeori Site, Central Korean Peninsula

朝鲜半岛中部 Samgeori 遗址黑曜岩制品的综合分析和细石叶组合的行为洞察

16:45-17:00 Przemysław BOBROWSKI and Maciej JÓRDECZKA, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

The earliest post-LGM eivdenced human presence from Gobi desert Mongolia

蒙古戈壁沙漠末次冰盛期后人类存在的最早证据

17:00-17:15 Mirosław MASOJĆ, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Pleistocene and early Holocene societies in the borderland between the

Gobi-Altai Mountains and the Gobi Desert, Mongolia

蒙古戈壁-阿尔泰山与戈壁沙漠交界地带的更新世和早全新世人类群体

17:15-17:30 岳健平(Jianping YUE)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Lithic technology and ecological adaptation in Northeast China during the terminal Pleistocene

中国东北地区更新世末期的石器技术演化与生态适应

17:30-18:00 提问与讨论 (Questions and Discussions)

分组报告 3：古人类遗址多学科综合研究 (2024.12.4, 8:45-12:00)

Session 3 Multidisciplinary Integrated Research on Fossil Hominins Sites

三层鸿运厅 Hong Yun Room No. 6 (3rd floor)

主题：古人类适应策略(Adaptation Strategies of Hominins)

主持人 (Chairperson): 葛俊逸 (Junyi GE), 8:45-10:00

8:45-9:00 Liubov V. GOLOVANOVA, Laboratory of Prehistory, Russia

Climatic stresses in the Paleolithic of the Caucasus

高加索地区旧石器时代的气候压力

9:00-9:15 John DODSON, University of New South Wales, Australia

Human and landscape transformation: a case study from Human China

人文与景观变迁：来自“人文中国”的个案研究

9:15-9:30 孙雪峰(Xuefeng SUN)，南京大学(Nanjing University)

A design to date surface stone artifacts in the Tengger Desert northern China

中国北部腾格里沙漠石制品表皮的年代测定

9:30-9:45 Marta OSYPIŃSKA1, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Adaptive strategies and hunting models in the Late Pleistocene: Faunal remains from Khutul Usny Cave, Gobi Altai, Mongolia

晚更新世时期的适应策略和狩猎模式：来自蒙古戈壁阿尔泰山区胡图勒乌斯尼洞穴的动物遗骸研究

9:45-10:00 Arina KHATSENOVICH, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Late Pleistocene human hunting strategies and competition with hyaenas in mountainous regions of southern Siberia and Mongolia

晚更新世时期西伯利亚南部和蒙古山区的人类狩猎策略及其与鬣狗的竞争

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 10:00-10:15

主持人（Chairperson）：Liubov V. GOLOVANOVA, 10:15-12:00

10:15-10:30 Natalia BEREZINA, Moscow State University, Russia

The easternmost Neanderthals of Eurasia: origin and hunting strategies

欧亚大陆最东端的尼安德特人：起源与狩猎策略

10:30-10:45 Alexey KLMENTIEV, Institute of the Earth's Crust SB RAS, Laboratory of Cenozoic, Russia

The significance of Pleistocene antelopes from Mongolia for Paleolithic man

蒙古更新世羚羊对旧石器时代人类的意义

10:45-11:00 江左其杲(Qigao JIANGZUO)，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

周口店第一地点的食肉类系统研究和其古环境指示意义

11:00-11:15 陈曦(Xi CHEN)，南京师范大学(Nanjing Normal University)

Rhinoceros remains from Caune de l'Arago: early evidence of human exploitation of megafauna

Arago 遗址犀牛遗存：人类主动开发巨型动物的早期证据

11:15-11:30 Charles MUSIBA & David MRISHO, Duke University, USA

The use of photogrammetry in assessing surface erosion on fossil hominin footprints at Laetoli World Heritage Site in Northern Tanzania

摄影测量在评估坦桑尼亚北部Laetoli世界遗产遗址人类足迹化石表面侵蚀中的应用

11:30-12:00 提问与讨论（Questions and Discussions）

研究生专场 Graduate Student Session (2024.12.4, 8:45-18:00)

西苑饭店四层鸿运 5 厅 Hong Yun Room No. 5 (4th floor)

主题：旧石器时代文化 (Paleolithic Culture)

主持人 (Chairperson): 张晓凌 (Xiaoling ZHANG), 张东菊 (Dongju ZHANG), 张双权 (Shuangquan ZHANG), 崔宁 (Ning CUI), 8:45-10:05

8:45-9:05 叶芷(Zhi YE), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Technological behaviors in Northern China during the early part of Middle Pleistocene: A case study of Jijiazhuang Site, Nihewan Basin

中更新世早期中国北方古人类技术行为研究：以吉家庄遗址为例

9:05-9:25 李源新(Yuanxin LI), 兰州大学(Lanzhou University)

The spread of microlithic hunter-gatherers to the Tibetan Plateau and the possible environment impactors: insights from Jiangjunfu02 site

JJF02 遗址揭示的青藏高原东北部细石器人群活动及其与环境变化之间的关系

9:25-9:45 杨紫衣(Ziyi YANG), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Terminal Pleistocene human activity from the Qomolangma region, South Xizang : New evidence from the Su-re site

西藏南部珠穆朗玛峰地区更新世末期人类活动：来自苏热遗址的新证据

9:45-10:05 Yuma OGATA（尾形 優真）Nanzan University, Japan

Variation in cranial vault thickness across populations and genders

Production techniques for Early Upper Paleolithic chopper/chopping tool in the Japanese Archipelago

日本列岛旧石器时代晚期早段砍砸器/砍伐工具的制作技术

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 10:05-10:20

主持人 (Chairperson): 张晓凌 (Xiaoling ZHANG), 张东菊 (Dongju ZHANG), 张双权 (Shuangquan ZHANG), 崔宁 (Ning CUI), 10:20-12:00

10:20-10:40 Vlad LITOV, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

Early Paleolithic technological continuity and innovations in relation to faunal turnovers

与动物种群更迭相关的旧石器时代早期技术连续性与创新

10:40-11:00 芦永秀(Yongxiu LU), 兰州大学(Lanzhou University)

Diversification of faunal exploitation strategy and human-climate interaction in Southern China and Southeast Asia during the Last Deglaciation

末次冰消期中国南方和东南亚地区动物资源利用策略多样化及其影响

11:00-11:20 杜雨薇(Yuwei DU), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

The systematic exploitation of large ungulates at Caijiagou-C: a Middle Pleistocene site in the Nihewan Basin, North China

中更新世古人类对大型有蹄类动物的系统性开发：以泥河湾盆地的蔡家沟遗址 C 地点为例

11:20-12:00 提问与讨论（Questions and Discussions）

午饭 (Lunch), 12:00-14:30

主题：人类骨骼形态与动物资源利用(Human Skeletal Morphology and the Utilization of Animal Resources)

主持人 (Chairperson): 邢松 (Song XING), 周新郢 (Xinying ZHOU), 孙雪峰 (Xuefeng SUN), 崔宁 (Ning CUI),14:30-15:50

14:30-14:50 郭林(Lin GUO), Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

The odontoglyphical characteristics in fossil record from China

来自中国化石记录的齿形特征

14:50-15:10 严毅(Yi YAN), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

The variation of cranial temporal line in fossil human populations and its evolutionary significance

化石人类颅骨颞线的变异及其演化意义

15:10-15:30 林孙桂(Sungui LIN), 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所(IVPP)

Cranial morphology of a 21, 000-year-old modern human from southwest China

中国西南地区距今 2.1 万年的早期现代人头骨形态

15:30-15:50 林婧璇(Jingxuan LIN), 山东大学(Shandong University)

Variation in cranial vault thickness across populations and genders

不同人群和性别的颅顶厚度差异

茶歇 (Coffee Break), 15:50-16:05

主持人（Chairperson）：邢松（Song XING），周新郢（Xinying ZHOU），孙雪峰（Xuefeng SUN），崔宁（Ning CUI），16:05-18:00

16:05-16:25 阴琦玉(Qiyu YIN), Nanzan University, Japan

The application of geometric morphological analysis in the study of artificial skull deformation -- A case study of Songhua River records

几何形态学分析在人工颅骨变形研究中的应用-以松花江记录为例

16:25-16:45 王煜(Yu WANG)，郑州大学、河南省文物考古研究院(Zhengzhou University, Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology)

Bioarchaeological study of human bones excavated from the Jiahu site

贾湖遗址出土人骨的生物考古学研究

16:45-17:05 张雯裕(Wenyu ZHANG)，南京师范大学(Nanjing Normal University)

Archaeozoological study on fish remains from Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene shell midden sites in Zuojiang Basin, Guangxi, China

广西左江流域晚更新世末期至全新世早期贝丘遗址鱼类遗存研究

17:05-18:00 提问与讨论（Questions and Discussions）

Poster session

1 周士航(Shihang ZHOU), 吉林大学(Jilin University)

Flaking system of lithic artifacts from Donggou site in Yu County Basin in 2017

蔚县盆地东沟遗址 2017 年出土石制品的剥片技术

2 安睿(Rui AN), 吉林大学(Jilin University)

Technology of Stone Arrowheads from the Late Neolithic at the Huayang site in Yichun

伊春桦阳遗址新石器时代晚期石镞制作技术研究

3 Olga ALYOKHINA, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAS, Center of Physical Anthropology, Laboratory of Anthropological Reconstruction

Facial reconstruction of hominins from the Late Middle Pleistocene of China (Hualongdong, Jinniushan, Dali, Harbin)

中国中更新世晚期古人类（华龙洞、金牛山、大荔、哈尔滨）的面部重建

4 Satsuki MURA(村井 咲月), Nanzan University, Japan

Adaptation to a new resource environment in the acceptance of microblade culture in the Central Japanese Archipelago

日本列岛中部在接受细石叶文化过程中对新资源环境的适应

International Symposium on Paleoanthropology in Commemoration of the
95th Anniversary of the Discovery of the First Skull of Peking Man
Beijing, December 2-4, 2024

Guidebook for Field Excursion to the Zhoukoudian Site

(Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

1. Introduction

The Zhoukoudian (formerly Chou-k'ou-tien) site complex was originally a series of limestone caves and fissures in the Western Hills (Xishan), some 50 km southwest of central Beijing. Following initial discovery in 1921 by the Swedish geologist J. G. Andersson, a number of excavations were carried out at different localities, numbered 1-27, in the massive limestone outcrops near the village of Zhoukoudian and surrounding areas.

The occupation of these sites by ancestral humans is estimated to have lasted around 700,000 years (ca. 770-30 ka). A large number of skeletal remains of *Homo erectus* together with well-associated stone artifacts and rich faunal assemblages were discovered at the so-called Peking Man Site (Locality 1). Early modern human fossils have been excavated from the Upper Cave and Tianyuan Cave at Zhoukoudian, the only two sites yielding early modern human fossils in North China. In addition, a few human fossils recovered from Locality 4 and numerous stone artifacts from Locality 15 and elsewhere at Zhoukoudian enrich our understanding of human evolution in this area. In 1961, the Zhoukoudian Site was entered on the list of places to be protected for their historical and cultural values by the State Council of China. It was also inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List in 1987. Zhoukoudian is a world-famous site-complex of hominin ancestors, including rich discoveries comprising comprehensive and typical assemblages from one geological epoch. Zhoukoudian is of great significance for the study of human evolution in East Asia and beyond.

Administratively, Zhoukoudian is a township in Fangshan County which is, in turn, a southwestern suburb of Beijing Municipality; its geographical coordinates are 39º41′17.53574″N, 115º55′29.44083″E. Eight find-spots (Localities 1-5, 12, 15 and 26) comprise the core area of the Zhoukoudian Site (Fig. 1), where fossils are preserved in mainly Ordovician limestone fissures and cave deposits. Excluding Locality 14, where Early Pliocene fossil fish were discovered, the geological ages of the Zhoukoudian deposits range throughout the Pleistocene, from Early to Late.

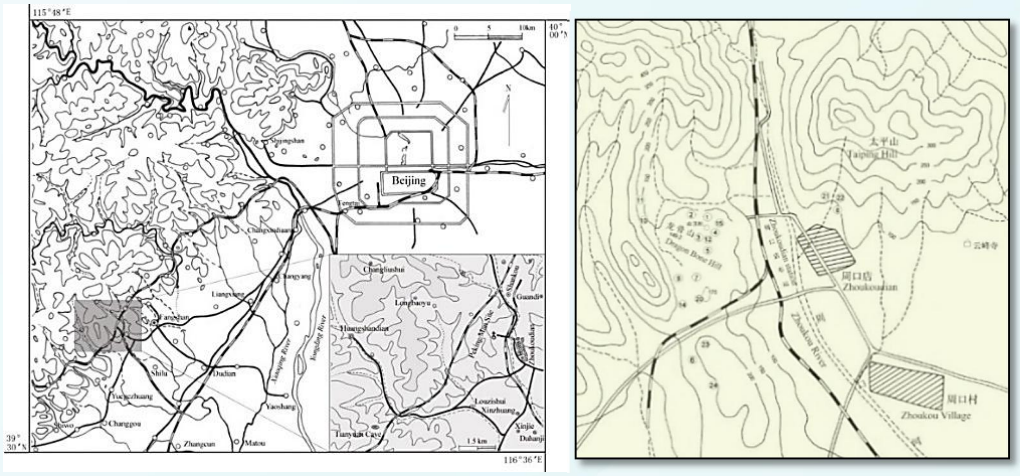

Figure 1. Location of the Zhoukoudian Site and major localities (Tong et al., 2004 and Black et al., 1933).

2. History of discovery and excavations

In the summer of 1921, the Swedish geologist Johan Gunnar Andersson and his Chinese collaborators discovered this rich fossil heritage, following the guidance of local miners. He was surprised to find quartz flakes in the collapsed cave debris, because, geologically, quartz should not occur in limestone layers. Andersson exclaimed to his collaborators, “Primitive humans should be here. Now all we have to

do is find them!" Under Andersson's oversight, Otto Zdansky, an Austrian paleontologist, conducted test excavations at Locality 1 in 1921 and 1923, which resulted in the discovery of many mammalian fossils, including two human teeth, subsequently brought to light in the laboratory. The discovery of these two teeth, identified as those of *Homo erectus*, was announced to the public in 1926.

More systematic diggings employing archaeological excavation techniques were conducted at Zhoukoudian from 1927-1937, during which many human and animal fossils as well as stone tools were found. The earliest record of human use of fire was also proposed. The New York-based Rockefeller Foundation provided financial support for the initial Zhoukoudian excavations (Figs. 2 and 3).

Figure 2. Some of the pioneer researchers at Zhoukoudian, ca. 1929 (after Jia, 1999).
Left to right: Pei W C, Wang H S, Wang K M, Young C C, B. Bohlin, D. Black, P. Teilhard de Chardin and G. B. Barbour

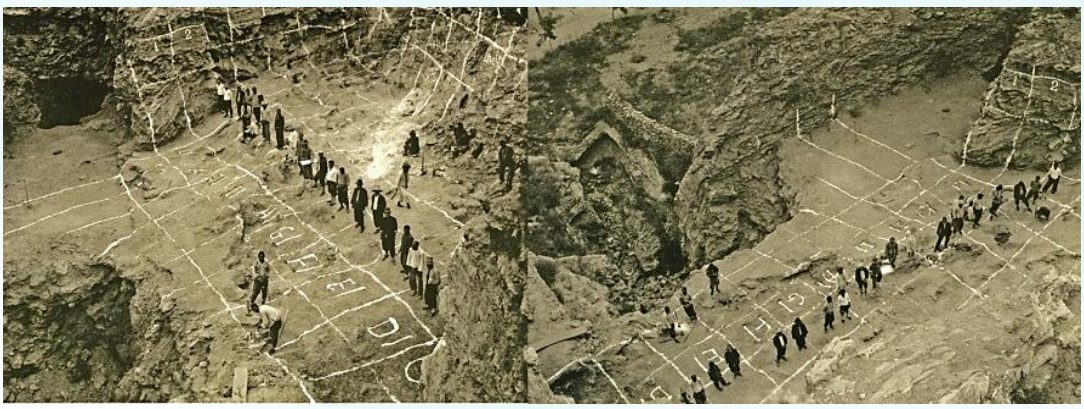

Figure 3. Systematic excavations underway at the Peking Man Site in the 1930s (after Jia, 1999).

After the interruption of World War II, work was resumed at Zhoukoudian in 1949,

and several excavation campaigns have been conducted since then (1949, 1950, 1958-60, 1966, 1978-80), during which human and many animal fossils as well as artifacts were found. From 1977-81, a pioneering multidisciplinary study including paleoanthropology, paleontology, stratigraphy, karst geology, palynology, petrology, chronology, and paleoenvironment, was conducted at the site (Wu et al. 1985).

Since 2009, rescue excavations at the top of the Locality 1 West Profile have been conducted by Prof. Xing Gao and his team, aimed at stabilizing the profile by removing the fragile deposits of Layers 3 and 4. A ca. 20 m^2 area has been exposed (Fig. 4), yielding evidence of the human use of fire, abundant lithic artifacts and mammalian fossils.

3. Major localities at Zhoukoudian

3.1 Locality 1 (Peking Man Site)

This most famous Zhoukoudian locality, a cave deposit over 40 meters thick, was discovered in 1921 and intensive excavations began in 1927 (Fig. 5). The first skull of *Homo erectus pekinensis* was recovered in December, 1929 by a Chinese scholar, Dr. Wenzhong Pei. Locality 1 has yielded remains of at least 40 fossil humans, more than 10,000 associated artifacts, and rich faunal assemblages. The excavated pit measures some 80 m long, 30 m wide and 40 m deep. The surviving eastern part of the original cave is known as the Gezitang, or "Chamber of the Pigeons." Human occupation of Locality 1 is estimated to have spanned about 500,000 years from ca. 770-250 ka.

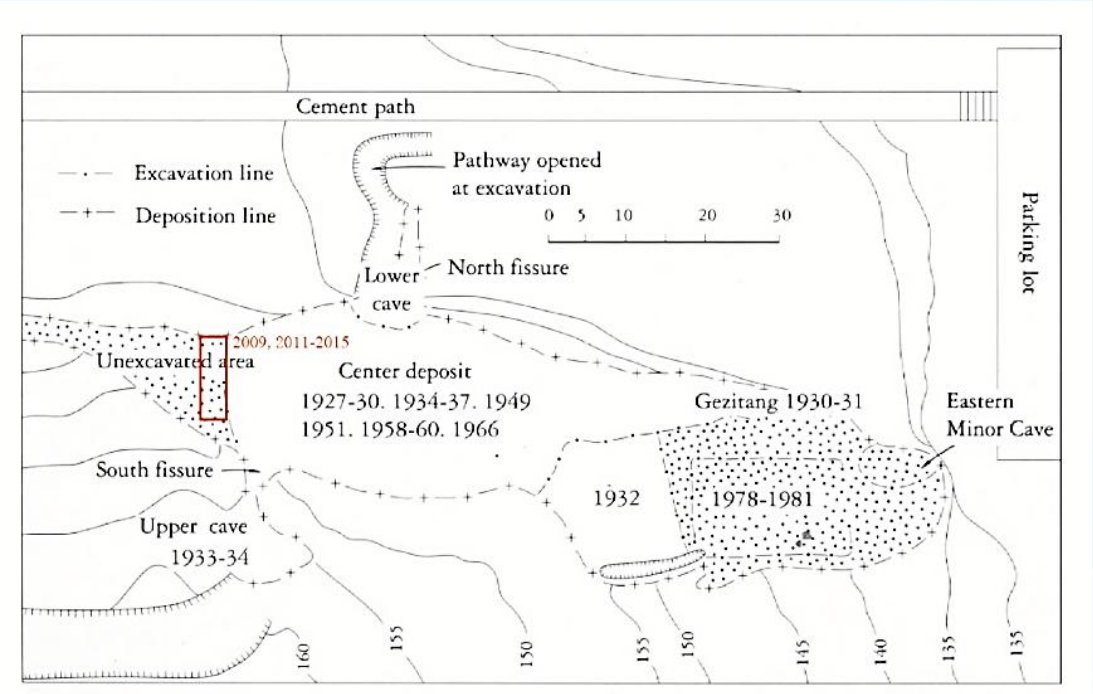

Figure 5. Excavation history at the Peking Man Site (after Jia et al., 1984, modified)

A thick sedimentary deposit was formed as the cave gradually filled with sands

transported from outside and blocks falling from the cave roof, which also contain human remains and artifacts. Zhoukoudian Locality 1 is regarded as typical of Middle Pleistocene cave deposits in North China, playing an important role in the sciences of paleoanthropology and Quaternary geology.

Excavations were conducted mainly in the middle portion of the cave. The finds include nearly 200 *Homo erectus* fossils, representing about 40 individuals; over 10,000 stone tools; and several ash layers providing evidence of the use of fire as well as the remains of more than 100 species of fossil vertebrates, ranking Zhoukoudian as one of the most important and richest paleoanthropological sites of a single geological age anywhere in the world.

During excavations conducted since 2009, additional evidence of the human use of fire, including well-defined hearths, ash concentrations, and burned bones and stone artifacts was discovered.

3.2 Locality 15

Discovered in 1932, Locality 15 was excavated in 1934-1935. The excavated area measures 16 m long, 13 m wide, and 10 m thick; other portions of the deposits have not yet been uncovered. The Locality 15 deposits can be divided into three strata. The upper layer contains yellowish sandy clay with occasional limestone debris; the middle layer contains ash, massive limestone blocks, seeds of hackberry (*Celtis*) trees, and burned animal bones as well as lithic tools; the lower layer contains breccia with limestone blocks, animal bone fragments, lithic tools, and red clay. This locality yielded fossils of birds and 33 mammalian species, including *Myospalax* sp., *Coelodonta antiquitatis, Megaloceros pachyosteus, Cervus grayi* and *Gazella* sp. Locality 15 is younger than Locality 1, ranging from 200-100 ka. Many stone artifact made of vein quartz, igneous material, chert, quartzite, and so forth were excavated from this locality. Two core reduction strategies by direct hammer percussion can be inferred: one is multi-directional flaking, and the other is alternate flaking method. In contrast to Locality 1, bipolar flaking was rarely used at Locality 15. Retouched stone tools in this assemblage include scrapers, chopper-chopping tools, points, awls, burins, notches, cleavers, spheroids, and irregularly modified pieces.

3.3 Locality 26 (Upper Cave)

The Upper Cave (Shandingdong), named for its topographic position at the top of the hill, was discovered in 1930 and excavated during 1933-1934 by Prof. Pei. Three fossil human skulls and other skeletal elements (vertebrae, limb bones, pelvic bones, patella and isolated teeth) representing at least eight individuals, together with ornaments and tools made of bone, shell and stone as well as animal bones, have been unearthed from this cave. The faunal assemblage includes **mollusks**, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. The Upper Cave fossils can be referred to *Homo sapiens sapiens,* whose physical morphology is nearly identical to modern humans. Based on new AMS ^{14}C dates and reevaluations of previous chronometric analyses,

archaeological materials, published excavation reports and the site's stratigraphy, the Upper Cave's archaeological layers *minimally* date to 35.1-33.5 ka BP (Li et al., 2018).

3.4 Locality 27 (Tianyuan Cave)

Locality 27 is located 6 km southwest of the Zhoukoudian Site core area. It was discovered in 2001 and excavated during 2003-2004. Here, fossils of *Homo sapiens* dating to approximately 40 ka BP were recovered in a cave about 2 m high and 5 m deep with a north-facing entrance developed in Precambrian limestone 150 m higher than the present river bed. Cave deposits are composed of poorly-cemented greyish silt clay with limestone blocks, and a discontinuous gravel layer on the floor. *Homo sapiens* fossils, including a mandible, clavicle, radii, vertebra, fibula, calcaneum and phalanx, among others, have been discovered here as well as mammalian fossils including porcupine, macaque, masked palm civet, wolf, badger, black bear, Siberian musk deer, sika deer, serow, and ox among others. Unfortunately, no archaeological material has yet been found at this site. One study concludes that the Tianyuan Cave hominin's pedal phalanges reveal a pattern of middle toe gracility probably associated with habitual practice of footwearing predating the Middle Upper Paleolithic (Trinkaus and Shang et al., 2008). Recently reconstructed nuclear DNA sequences reveal that the Tianyuan individual derived from a population that was ancestral to many present-day Asians and Native Americans but *post-dated* the divergence of Asians from Europeans (Fu et al. 2013). A more recent genome-wide dataset (Yang et al. 2017) confirms that the Tianyuan individual is more closely related to present-day and ancient Asians than to Europeans.

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Guidebook for Field Excursion to the Hualongdong Site

The Hualongdong site is a collapsed cave, located in Dongzhi County, Anhui Province (Latitude 30°06'N, Longitude 116°57'E, 40 m above sea level). The site was discovered in 1988. Following several excavation campaigns between 2006 and 2024, approximately 30 human fossil fragments representing at least 16 individual hominin fossils, hundreds of artificial stone tools, numerous bone fragments with signs of manual cutting and chopping, and over 60 species of animal fossils have been uncovered. These findings date back to between 331,000 and 275,000 years ago.

The Hualongdong 6 skull is the only complete late Middle Pleistocene human fossil found in China that includes both a face and mandible. The Hualongdong human fossils exhibit a mix of physical characteristics transitional between *Homo erectus* and modern humans: while the cranium displays more primitive traits, the facial structure resembles that of modern humans, and the mandible shows early signs of modern human chin. The Hualongdong hominin fossils provide crucial evidence of the diversity of late Middle Pleistocene human evolution in East Asia, indicating that modern forms related to *Homo sapiens* emerged in this region around 300,000 years ago.

The Hualongdong site is an important paleoanthropological site in China, second only to the Zhoukoudian Peking Man site, containing rich human fossils, stone tools, and faunal remains. In 2019, the Hualongdong site was inscribed on the list of the nationally protected sites of cultural relics.

Distant view of the Hualongdong Site

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Guidebook for Field Excursion to the Xuetangliangzi Site (Yunxian Man site)

The Xuetangliangzi site, also known as the Yunxian Man site, is famous for the discovery of three ancient human cranium fossils about 1 million years old. The site is located in Mituo Temple Village, Qingqu Town, Yunyang District (formerly Yunxian County), Shiyan City, Hubei Province, on the left bank of the Han River in the upper reaches between the Qinling and Dashaba mountains, to the west of Quyuan River mouth. It is a world-renowned Paleolithic site that integrates ancient humans, ancient animals, and stone products, covering an area of about 1.9 million square meters, with five levels of river terraces, preserving fossils and cultural relics from different periods over a million years. In June 2001, the Xuetangliangzi site was officially listed by the State Council as a national key cultural relics protection unit in the fifth batch.

Distant view of the Xuetangliangzi Site

On May 18, 1989, Wang Zhenghua discovered the first cranium of Yunxian hominin. On June 15, 1990, Li Tianyuan excavated the second one, which was better

preserved. On May 18, 2022, Lu Chengqiu excavated the third cranium, which was even better preserved. The three crania generally exhibit a series of primitive characteristics of *Homo erectus* and are named as *Homo erectus yunxianensis*, also known as "Yunxian Man". Archaeological excavations reveal that the three crania, not far apart, are located in the same set of strata, and the dating results of electron spin resonance, uranium series, and paleomagnetism point to about 1 million years ago. The discovery of the three crania is of great value and significance for discussing the evolution of *Homo erectus*.

The Xuetangliangzi site also unearthed a large number of associated animal fossils. The animal species include snub-nosed monkeys, giant pandas, black bears, dholes, hog-nosed badgers, sabertooths, tigers, clouded leopards, golden cats, giant hyenas, porcupines, Stegodon, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, Leptobos, deer, pigs, and more than twenty other animals, which together form a forest-dominant fauna of the late Early Pleistocene. In terms of stone tool production, the Xuetangliangzi site also shows a rich cultural connotation and technological changes, with free hand percussion as the main production technique, supplemented by bipolar and passive hammer percussion. According to the existing findings, it can be inferred that the stone tool technology in this area has gone through at least three stages of development: the first stage is mainly simple stone cores, flakes, and choppers; the second stage saw the emergence of more complex tools such as handaxes, picks, and backed knives; the third stage shifted from the tradition of large cobble choppers to the tradition of small flake tools. This series of technological changes not only enriches the connotation of the Paleolithic culture in southern China but also provides valuable materials for us to construct a complete Paleolithic cultural sequence.

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