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ANTHROPOLOGICAL SUMMARY
CILHI 0008-93

PRESERVATION:
Remains are very fragmented with the largest fragment measuring 3.00 x 1.50 cm and the smallest fragment measuring less than 0.25 cm in diameter. The assemblage consists of 15 bone fragments, probably all postcranial, and three teeth (see Dental analysis). At least two fragments appear to be long bone, and two fragments appear to be vertebral facets.

MNI: Only one individual is indicated by the dentition.

SEX: No determination of sex could be made from the bone fragments. A discriminant-function analysis of the incisor and canine indicates male (Ditch and Rose, AJPA 1972), though the formula used was developed from an American Indian population and cannot be applied without a caveat.

RACE: No determination of racial affinity can be made from the elements recovered. The maxillary central incisor displays no abnormal amount of shovelling which is consistent with the remains being those of a Caucasoid or Negroid, though it cannot be used to positively rule out the possibility of the individual having been Mongoloid.

AGE: Overall size of the two identified long-bone fragments suggest that the individual was an adult. The teeth likewise indicate an adult.

STATURE: No stature estimate was possible given the remains recovered.

PATHOLOGIES, ABNORMALITIES, AND OBSERVATIONS: Faint Linear enamel hypoplasia lines are visible on the three teeth. No other pathologies or abnormalities were noted.

CONCLUSIONS: The remains designated CILHI 0008-93 probably represent those of an adult male. No other biological traits can be determined with any degree of scientific certainty.

hypoplasia (hī"po-plā'ze-ah) [*hypo-* + Gr. *plasis* formation + *-ia*] incomplete development or underdevelopment of an organ or tissue; it is less severe in degree than aplasia. **cartilage-hair h.**, an autosomal recessive disorder originally described in an Amish population but which has been seen in other groups, characterized by bone dysplasia, resulting in short-limbed dwarfism, fine, sparse, light-colored hair, and neutropenia with defective cell-mediated immunity. **enamel h.**, a form of amelogenesis imperfecta characterized by incomplete formation of the dental enamel. It may be transmitted as an X-linked or autosomal dominant trait, or be associated with vitamin A, C, or D deficiency, measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever, congenital syphilis (Hutchinson's teeth), prematurity, birth injuries, Rh incompatibility, trauma, local infection, or Morquio's disease. Small grooves, pits, and fissures on the enamel surface may be seen in mild cases, deep horizontal rows of pits in severe cases; or absence of enamel in extreme cases, associated with yellow, reddish, or brown discoloration of the teeth. Called also *hypoplastic e.* **focal dermal h.**, a hereditary disorder found exclusively in females, transmitted as an X-linked

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