
Jebel Irhoud and others. The First human settlements in North Africa

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Résumé

Datations obtained for Jebel Irhoud around 300ky (Richter et al, 2017), are important for the comprehension of the origin and settlements of *Homo sapiens* species in and out of Africa. These hominines are globally contemporaneous to others African human remains as Rabat-Kebibat in Morocco, Kabwe in Zambia, Laetolil LH18, Bodo or Ndutu in East Africa. Phylogenetic position of Jebel Irhoud previously studied in the context of the human settlements of Morocco (Hublin et al 1987, Hublin et Tillier 1988, Hublin 1993), results updated with the discovery of Jebel Irhoud 10 (Hublin et al, 2017). Only some aspects of the endocranial approach studied as, for example, cranial capacity estimation (Holloway, 1981) or morphometrical study on Jebel Irhoud 1 (Bruner & Pearson, 2013). New morphological analysis of both endocasts of Jebel Irhoud 1 and 2, adding to morpho-geometrical and cladistics (Mounier et al, 2016) views, integrating recent results on endocasts from and Kabwe (Balzeau et al, 2017) produced. Waiting results allow introduce some hypothesis to a better understanding of the first North African human settlements.

Mots-Clés: Homo rhodesiensis, Homo sapiens, Africa, endocast, cladistics, human settlements

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