



Archaic human remains from Hualongdong, China, and Middle Pleistocene human continuity and variation

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Middle to Late Pleistocene human evolution in East Asia has remained controversial regarding the extent of morphological continuity through archaic humans and to modern humans. Newly found ~300,000-y-old human remains from Hualongdong (HLD), China, including a largely complete skull (HLD 6), share East Asian Middle Pleistocene (MPI) human traits of a low vault with a frontal keel (but no parietal sagittal keel or angular torus), a low and wide nasal aperture, a pronounced supraorbital torus (especially medially), a nonlevel nasal floor, and small or absent third molars. It lacks a malar incisure but has a large superior medial pterygoid tubercle. HLD 6 also exhibits a relatively flat superior face, a more vertical mandibular symphysis, a pronounced mental trigone, and simple occlusal morphology, foreshadowing modern human morphology. The HLD human fossils thus variably resemble other later MPI East Asian remains, but add to the overall variation in the sample. Their configurations, with those of other Middle and early Late Pleistocene East Asian remains, support archaic human regional continuity and provide a background to the subsequent archaic-to-modern human transition in the region.

human paleontology | cranium | mandible | teeth | East Asia

The human remains from Zhoukoudian have dominated perceptions of Middle Pleistocene (MPI) human morphology and variation in East Asia (1–3). Subsequent discoveries of Middle and early Late Pleistocene human fossils from the region have substantially augmented later archaic human variability and trends (e.g., refs. 4–12; see ref. 13), with insights into the background and patterns of modern human emergence in the region (6, 8, 9). It has been proposed that human evolution in East Asia followed a regionally continuous, but not isolated, pattern from the Early Pleistocene through subsequent archaic humans and into the earlier Late Pleistocene, with variable degrees of continuity into early modern humans (e.g., refs. 14–19). However, given the fragmentary nature and variably reliable dating for some of the human fossils, the inference of regional continuity has remained controversial (e.g., refs. 20–22; see also discussions in refs. 14 and 23), and the degrees of cranial and dental variation have suggested substantial diversity within the region (e.g., refs. 21 and 24–26).

Additional human fossils with better preservation and more reliable dating therefore have the potential to shed further light on these concerns. In this study, we describe a recently discovered human skull and associated remains from the MPI site of Hualongdong (HLD, i.e., Hualong Cave), Anhui Province, China, in the context of MPI human remains in East Asia and more broadly.

Results

The Site of HLD. The HLD site contains two major depositional units, one of carbonate cemented cave breccia and the other of

unconsolidated clay mixed with gravel (Fig. 1 and *SI Appendix*, Figs. S1–S4). Excavations in 2006 and 2014–17 yielded 16 human fossils from the brecciated deposits in association with abundant mammalian remains and a small mode 1 core and flake lithic assemblage (*SI Appendix*, sections 1 and 3). Forty-seven speleothem fragments from the cavern breccia provide a maximum depositional age of 330.5 ± 14.5 kyBP for the breccia and its fossil remains. A U-Th age of 274.8 ± 9.2 kyBP for a calcitic crust that formed around a void inside the cavern breccia provides a minimum age for the brecciated accumulation. An additional U-Th age of 272.8 ± 7.0 kyBP from a dripstone, likely grown on the cavern breccia, provides a similar minimum age constraint, and both are consistent with the best fit age using the iDAD model for the U-series measurements of fossil teeth (*SI Appendix*, section 2). These radiometric dates are supported by the faunal assemblage, in which the principal elements of the *Ailuropoda*–*Stegodon* fauna are dominant; it lacks archaic Early Pleistocene species and the later-appearing Asian elephant (27) (*SI Appendix*, Table S1). Therefore, HLD human fossils can be confidently dated between 275 and 331 kyBP (Fig. 1C), spanning marine isotope stages 9e to 8c.

Significance

Human evolution through the Middle to the Late Pleistocene in East Asia has been seen as reflecting diverse groups and discontinuities vs. a continuity of form reflecting an evolving population. New Middle Pleistocene (~300,000 y old) human remains from Hualongdong (HLD), China, provide further evidence for regional variation and the continuity of human biology through East Asian archaic humans. The HLD 6 skull is notable for its low and wide neurocranial vault and pronounced brow ridge, but less projecting face and modest chin. Along with the isolated teeth, the skull provides morphologically simple teeth with reduced or absent third molars. The remains foreshadow changes evident with modern human emergence, but primarily reinforce Old World continuity through Middle to Late Pleistocene humans.

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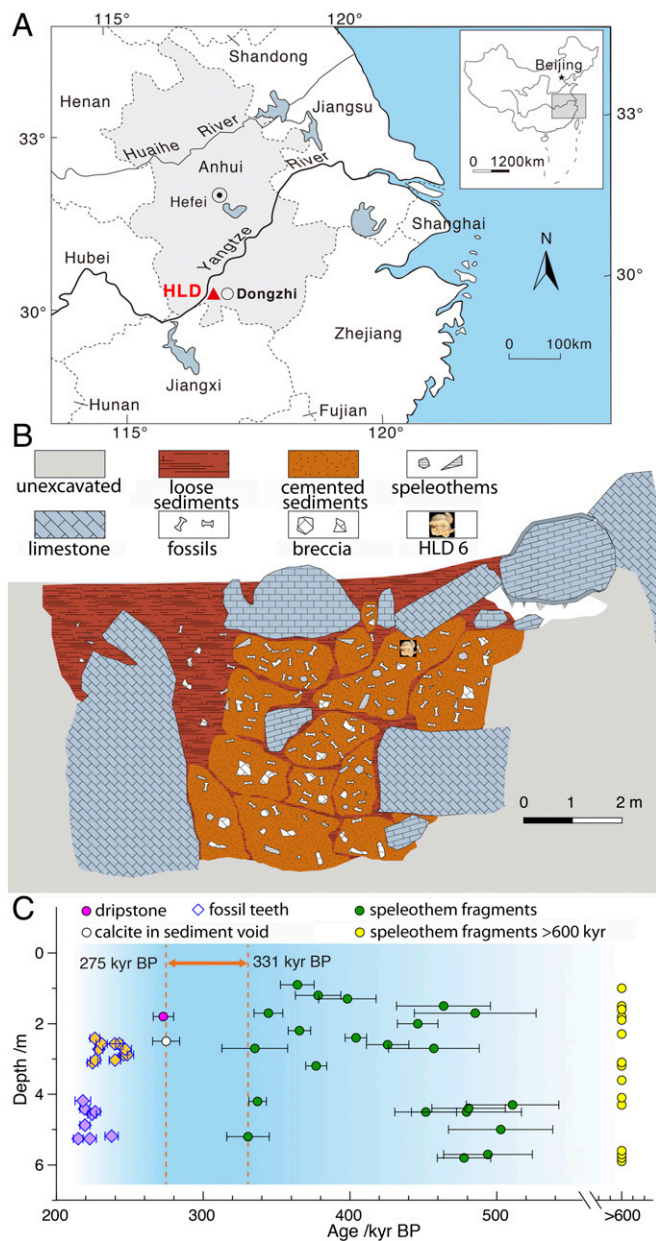


Fig. 1. The HLD site. (A) Location of the HLD site in Dongzhi county, Anhui province, China. (B) Longitudinal section of the deposits with in situ location of human skull. (C) Overview of U-series dating results; all ages are given with 2σ error bars. The dashed lines indicate the maximum (~331 kyr) and minimum (~275 kyr) age estimations of the Hualongdong breccia, respectively (*SI Appendix, section 2, Figs. S9 and S10*).

The HLD Human Remains. The HLD brecciated deposits have yielded 16 human fossils, including 8 cranial elements (HLD 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, and 14), seven isolated teeth (HLD 1, 3–5, 9, 10 and 13), three femoral diaphyseal pieces (HLD 11, 15, and 16), and major portions of an adolescent skull (HLD 6; *SI Appendix, Table S7*). The HLD 2 frontal bone indicates a low and thick cranial vault (28), but the other cranial pieces are undiagnostic. The femoral diaphyses exhibit thick cortical bone and cross-sectional proportions within MPI ranges of variation (29–31). The HLD dental remains and especially the HLD 6 skull are presented here.

The HLD 6 cranium (Figs. 2 and 3 and *SI Appendix, Figs. S2–S15*) preserves 11 pieces, including most of the frontal bone, the left parietal bone, the maxillae and left zygomatic bone, a posterior

temporal portion, the palatine bones, and the lateral left sphenoid. The associated mandible retains the right corpus and the posterior left corpus and ramus to the condylar neck (*SI Appendix, Table S7*). The elements are undistorted, and the midline is preserved for the frontal and parietal bones, maxillae, and mandibular symphysis, permitting mirror-imaging of absent portions. Midline landmarks include gnathion, infradentale, prosthion, nasion, and lambda, plus a minimally estimated bregma.

The HLD 6 dentition retains the eight M1s and M2s in occlusion, a P₄, a P₃ root, the developing left M3 crowns, and all alveoli on at least one side. The apically open distal M2 roots and the M3 crown stages (C_c and C_{3/4}) provide an age at death of 13–15 y based on extant human samples (32–34) (*SI Appendix, section 3*).

The HLD 6 Cranium and Mandible. The estimated endocranial capacity (~1,150 cm³; *SI Appendix, section 5*) is unexceptional for its age and context [global MPI, 1,179 ± 146 cm³, *n* = 49; east Asia MPI (eAMPI), 1,109 ± 131 cm³, *n* = 18; *SI Appendix, Fig. S18*]. It occurs in a low neurocranial vault with an even curve from the supratoral sulcus to lambda. HLD 6 has a modest and

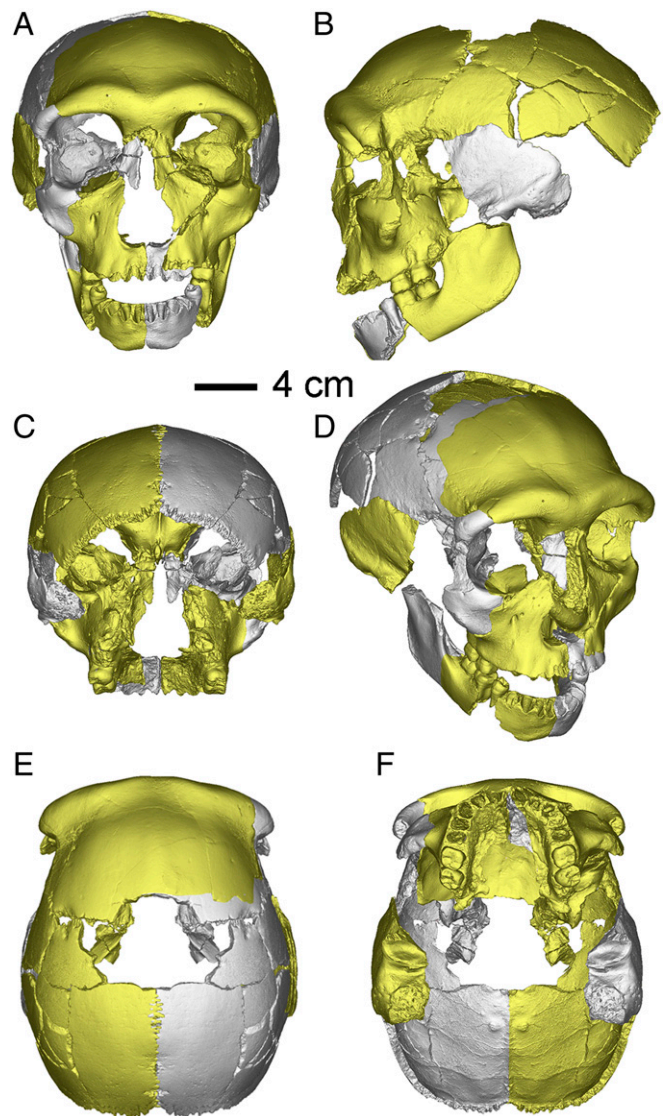


Fig. 2. The virtually reconstructed HLD 6 skull: (A) anterior view, (B) left lateral view, (C) posterior view, (D) isometric (right lateral) view, (E) superior view, and (F) inferior view. Filled-in mirror-imaged portions are shown in gray.

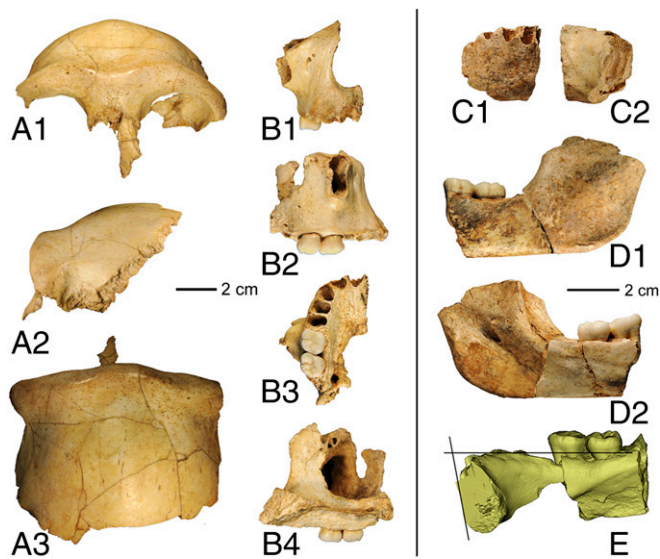


Fig. 3. The HLD 6 frontal bone, maxilla, and mandible. (A) Frontal bone in anterior (A1), left lateral (A2), and superior (A3) views. (B) Right maxilla in anterior (B1), lateral (B2), inferior (B3), and medial (B4) views. (C–E) Mandible. (C1 and C2) Anterior and medial views of right symphyseal region from I₁ to P₃; (D1 and D2) external and internal views of left corpus and ramus; and (E) mandibular cross-section at the symphysis and medial view of right corpus showing the mental angle between infradentale-pogonion and the alveolar plane.

rounded frontal keel from the supratoral sulcus to anterior of bregma, as in 88.9% eAMPI crania (SI Appendix, Table S10). The parietal bone lacks a sagittal keel, as do later but not earlier eAMPI. Its supramastoid crest ends at entomion, and hence there is no angular torus, unlike 75.0% of eAMPI. The biparietal arc is even with no angulation at the eminences and little at the sagittal suture.

The supraorbital torus is continuous across midline with an inferiorly placed glabella and even arches over the orbits, as with most eAMPI (88.9%). The torus is thickest medially, similar to Dali 1 but with a more pronounced lateral constriction. Nasion is recessed, as with 66.7% of eAMPI, and it projects minimally relative to frontomale orbitale. The frontal keel and the lateral supraorbital torus might have become thicker with maturity, but their forms are unlikely to have changed. Multiple variable analysis (i.e., principal component analysis) with seven cranial vault metrics (SI Appendix, section 5) shows HLD 6 far from earlier Chinese remains but in a position overlapping Indonesian late archaic humans, Neandertals, and western MPI humans.

HLD 6 presents a low and wide nasal aperture (30.0 mm) similar in breadth to other eAMPI (western MPI, 33.0 ± 4.4 mm, *n* = 13). The lateral nasal crest is simple [category 1 (35)], and the anterior nasal spine is minimally developed [category 0/1 (35)]. The nasal floor is sloping rather than bilevel as in most other eAMPI (36) (Fig. 3). The infraorbital foramina are double, with open cranial nerve V2 orbital floor paths. The infraorbital surfaces are largely flat, lack canine fossae, and continue to a rounded zygomatic profile with the midzygomatic root above M¹ (the last aspect likely to have changed with facial growth). The inferior zygomaxillary profile lacks a malar incisure [*incisura malaris* (1)], similar to Jinniushan 1 and unlike other eAMPI. The subnasal height is low, reflecting modest incisor root lengths (SI Appendix, sections 6 and 7).

The mandibular symphysis presents a modest anterior retreat (79°), a planum alveolare, and a clearly delimited mental trigone [category 3 (37); Fig. 3]. The last feature is between categories 1 and 2 of earlier eAMPI (and other MPI symphyses globally) and categories 4 and 5 for Zhiren 3 and Tianyuan 1 (SI Appendix, section 8), and similar to 25.8% (*n* = 31) of Late Pleistocene archaic humans (29). The lateral corpus size scaled to mandibular

length is similar to other eAMPI (SI Appendix, Fig. S23), but possibly affected by immaturity.

The ramus breadth (39.4 mm) is modest but unexceptional when scaled to mandible length (SI Appendix, Fig. S23). The medial ramus has an open mandibular foramen, and the gonial angle is mildly everted. However, it presents a large superior medial pterygoid tubercle [a common Neandertal feature (38)], similar to Xujiayao 14 and unlike the Zhoukoudian mandibles (2, 39).

The HLD Dental Remains. The HLD dental remains (Fig. 4 and SI Appendix, Fig. S24) present simple occlusal morphologies, especially vis-à-vis those from Zhoukoudian, Hexian, and Xujiayao (3, 11, 40). HLD 6 has four-cusp maxillary molars and five-cusp mandibular ones; its M²s present two additional small distal cusps, and its P₄ has a large distal fossa. The HLD 1 M₂ has a cusp 6, and the shovel-shaped HLD 13 I² lacks a lingual tubercle.

The HLD M₁, M₂, P₄, and C₁ crown dimensions are unexceptional in an eAMPI context, although the HLD 6 M₂s are narrow for their mesiodistal lengths (SI Appendix, Table S13). The HLD 7 and 9 P₃s are relatively small, and the HLD 3 M₃ is quite small (“area,” 93.1 mm²), slightly smaller than Zhoukoudian A2 (100.0 mm²) and H1 (102.0 mm²). HLD 6 exhibits right M³ agenesis, as does the M₃ of Chenjiawo 1, and its left M³ crown is very small; its “area” of 69.2 mm² is 2.44 SDs from an eAMPI mean (SI Appendix, Table S13). It is approached only by the Jinniushan 1 and Atapuerca 274 M³s (81.5 and 80.8 mm², respectively) among MPI humans. The HLD teeth are therefore notable for their simple occlusal morphology and the reduction/agenesis of the M₃s.

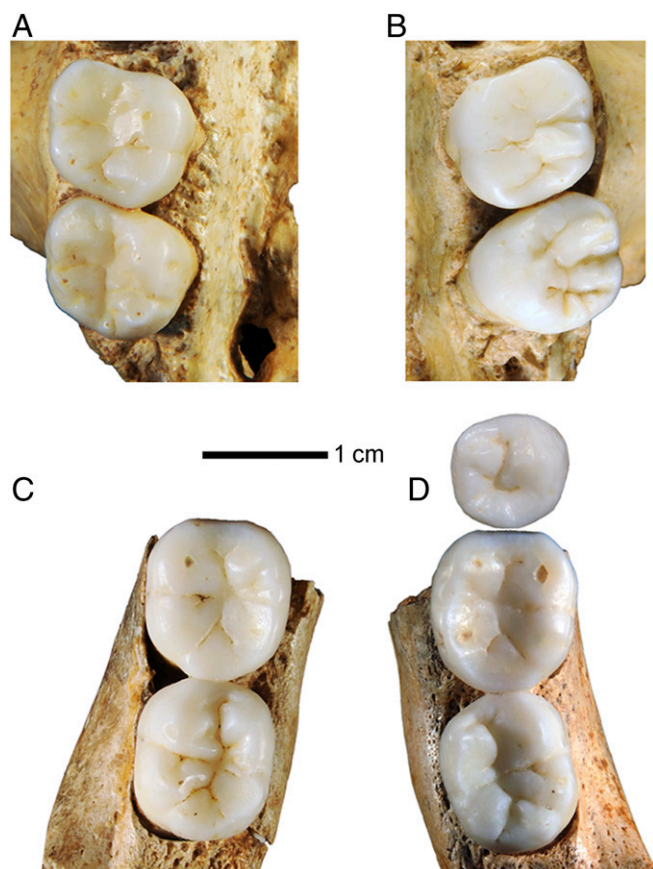


Fig. 4. Occlusal views of HLD 6 teeth: (A) right M¹ and M², (B) left M¹ and M², (C) left M₁ and M₂, and (D) right P₄, M₁, and M₂.

Discussion

The HLD human sample, primarily the HLD 6 skull but including the isolated cranial, dental, and femoral remains, provides a suite of morphological features that place it comfortably within the previously known Middle to early Late Pleistocene East Asian human variation and trends. These Middle-to-Late Pleistocene archaic human remains from East Asia can be grouped into four chronological groups, from the earlier Lantian–Chenjiawo, Yunxian, and Zhoukoudian; to Hexian and Nanjing; then Chaoxian, Dali, HLD, Jinniushan, and Panxian Dadong; and ending with Changyang, Xuchang, and Xujiayao. They are followed in the early Late Pleistocene by Huanglong, Luna, Fuyan, and Zhiren, which together combine archaic and modern features.

Along with these remains, the HLD human fossils exhibit consistent patterns of neurocranial form (wide, low, and rounded in posterior view), frontal keeling, nasal aperture form (low and wide), rounded supraorbital tori with an inferior glabella and a recessed nasion, sloping to bilevel nasal floors, and consistent mandibular hypertrophy. The HLD 3 and 6 M3 reduction is shared with Chenjiawo 1, Yunxian 2, Zhoukoudian A2 and H1, and Jinniushan 1. There are also trends in endocranial capacity (from the smaller Zhoukoudian sample and Nanjing 1 to the very large Xuchang 1), neurocranial superstructures (reductions in sagittal keels and supraorbital tori, especially into the Late Pleistocene), mandibular symphyses (becoming more vertical with more pronounced mental trigones), malar incisions (in the Zhoukoudian sample, Nanjing 1, and Dali 1, but not in HLD 6 and Jinniushan 1), and mandibular rami (large medial pterygoid tubercles in HLD 6 and Xujiayao 14). Other aspects are variable, as in dental occlusal complexity (low at HLD but generally complex in other eAMPL remains), medial supraorbital thickening with lateral thinning (strong in Dali 1 and HLD 6), and nasal floor pattern (sloping in HLD 6, bilevel in Chaoxian 1 and Xujiayao 1, and sloping/bilevel in Changyang 1). In addition, the reduced midfacial projection, mandibular symphyseal morphology, and dental crown simplicity foreshadow the patterns of early modern humans, supporting some degree of regional consistency from archaic to modern morphology (see also refs. 6, 17, and 18).

There is nonetheless substantial variation across the available East Asian sample within and across these chronological groups and especially in terms of individual traits and their combinations within specimens (*SI Appendix, Figs. S16 and S17 and Tables S10, S12, and S13*). However, similar variation within regions and within site samples is evident elsewhere during the MPI (as reflected in the persistent absence of taxonomic consensus regarding MPI humans; see refs. 19, 23, 41, and 42), and it need not imply more than normal variation among these fluctuating forager populations.

The growing human fossil sample from mainland East Asia, enhanced by the HLD remains, therefore provides evidence of continuity through later archaic humans, albeit with some degree of variation within chronological groups. As such, the sample follows the same pattern as the accumulating fossil evidence for MPI (variably into the Late Pleistocene) morphological continuity within regional archaic human groups in Europe (e.g., ref. 43), Northwest Africa (e.g., ref. 44), and insular Southeast Asia

(e.g., refs. 21 and 24), as well as into early modern humans in East Africa (e.g., ref. 45). Several divergent peripheral samples [Denisova, Dinaledi, and Liang Bua (46–48)] do not follow this pattern, but they are best seen as interesting human evolutionary experiments (49) and not representative of Middle to Late Pleistocene human evolution. It is the core continental regions that provide the overall pattern of human evolution during this time period and form the background for the emergence of modern humans.

Although there is considerable interregional diversity across these Old World subcontinental samples, primarily in details of craniofacial morphology, these fossil samples exhibit similar trends in primary biological aspects (e.g., encephalization, craniofacial gracilization). Moreover, all of these regional groups of Middle to Late Pleistocene human remains reinforce that the dominant pattern through archaic humans [and variably into early modern humans through continuity or admixture (16, 50, 51)] was one of regional population consistency combined with global chronological trends.

Conclusion

The HLD later MPI human fossil sample, with an associated archaic human cranium and mandible in East Asia, provides considerable morphological evidence for a period of human emergence when remains tend to be scattered, fragmentary, and/or poorly dated. It substantially reinforces the pattern of MPI morphological variation and change in East Asia, especially showing continuity (with other later MPI remains) through the MPI and into the early Late Pleistocene. The skull and dental remains also exhibit features foreshadowing the subsequent transition to modern humans. More importantly, it is consistent with the pan-Old World pattern of regional change through this time period.

Materials and Methods

The human paleontological analysis is based on the morphological and morphometric analysis of the original HLD human fossils (*SI Appendix, Table S7*), using standard osteometric variables (52, 53) (*SI Appendix, Tables S9 and S11*). The original observations not outlined here are included in *SI Appendix, sections 6–8 and Tables S9–S13*. The analyses of the site structure and the lithic assemblage are included in *SI Appendix, section 1*. All remains referred to in this study are available in the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing. The comparative HLD faunal representation is included in *SI Appendix, Table S1*. The U-series dating methods are included in *SI Appendix, section 2* and the detailed results included in *SI Appendix, sections 5 and 6*.

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