Erratum

The Evolution of Hominin Diets: Integrating Approaches to the Study of Palaeolithic Subsistence
Jean-Jacques Hublin and Michael P. Richards

The publisher regrets the following error occured in the book *The Evolution of Hominin Diets: Integrating Approaches to the Study of Palaeolithic Subsistence* by Jean-Jacques Hublin and Michael P. Richards
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Four Tables are missing in chapter 9. The tables are now inserted in this erratum

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TABLE. 9.1. Summary of multi-variate zooarchaeological analysis of Ortvale Klde.

	Layer 4	Layer 5	Layer 6	Layer 7
Assemblage Data				
1) Total number of fragments (> 10 mm)	2821	1594	6999	3702
2) Number of taxa	5	2	5	5
3) NISP	360	206	1472	1137
4) MNI	8	5	18	16
5) Bones per m^3	143	165	589	455
6) % Caucasian tur based on NISP	90.0	92.7	95.6	96.6
7) % Other ungulate taxa based on NISP	6.4	7.3	4.3	3.3
8) % Carnivores based on NISP	3.6	0	0.1	0.1
9) % Caucasian tur young (<20% life span)	-	-	23.6	20.0
10) % Caucasian tur prime age (20–70% life span)	-	-	76.5	76.0
Mode Of Preservation				
11) Caucasian tur bone survivorship (%MNI) *vs*. density	-	-	*y=1.03x+0.03*	*y=1.05x+0.02*
12) Spearman's r bone survivorship *vs*. density	-	-	r_s*=0.61; P<0.001*	r_s *=0.57; P<0.01*
13) % Caucasian tur complete astragalus	-	-	87.5	85.3
14) % Caucasian tur complete central and fourth tarsal	-	-	80.0	83.3
15) % Caucasian tur tooth/cranial based on MNI	-	75.0	70.0	63.6
16) Caucasian tur total NISP/MNE	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.9
Specific Attritional Processes				
17) % Weathered stage 2 or higher (out of 6)	12.8	11.0	6.8	24.2
18) % Carnivore gnawed	5.5	4.9	3.3	2.7
19) % Rodent gnawed	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.6
Human Subsistence Behaviour				
20) % Burned bone fragments	11.2	8.5	8.6	10.1
21) Number of butchery marks	4	2	32	13
22) % Cut marks of total NISP	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.1
23) % Dismemberment butchery marks	40.0	50.0	54.5	84.6
24) % Percussion marks adjacent to fracture edges	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8
25) % Fresh fracture angle	88.0	80.0	74.0	74.0
26) % Fresh fracture outline	86.0	74.0	64.0	70.0
27) % Fresh fracture edge	92.0	87.0	72.0	70.0
28) Caucasian tur bone survivorship (%MAU) *vs*. FUI	-	-	*y=-0.004X+0.51*	*y=-0.001X+0.52*
29) Spearman's r bone survivorship *vs*. food value	-	-	r_s *=0.12; P=0.66*	r_s *=0.24; P=0.37*

Data specific to Caucasian tur are indicated. MAU is Minimum Animal Units and FUI is Food Utility Index. Burned bone data are based on frequencies of identified and unidentified bone fragments of *Capra caucasica* and *Bison priscus*. Complete datasets are provided in Bar-Oz and Adler (2005). After Adler et al. (2006a).

TABLE 9.2. Summary of key life history characteristics of Caucasian tur based on studies of extant and recent populations. After Adler et al. (2006a).

Characteristic	Female	Male
Size/Dimorphism		
Adult Body Length (centimeters, cm)	120–140	150–165
Adult Shoulder Height (cm)	78–90	95–109
Adult Weight (kg)	50–60	65–100
Horns	Yes	Yes
Reproduction		
Sexual Maturity	After 2 years	After 4–5 years
Breeding (Annually)	Late November–Early January	
Births (Gestation)	1–2 Offspring in May and June (150–160 days)	
Male Competition for Females	Intense	
Seasonal Migration		
Summer (May–October: High Elevations)	Maternal herds of ~12	Solitary
Winter (October–May: Low Elevations)	Herds aggregate for mating	
Seasonal Density (%)		
Summer (Alpine Meadow)	50	50
*Winter (Forest)	60	+24 16
Diet		
Summer (May–October: High Elevations)	Predominately Grazing (plants and grasses)	
Winter (October–May: Low Elevations)	Predominately Browsing (leaves and shrubs)	
Population		
Per 1000 Hectares	50–160	
% Young of Population	15	
Life Expectancy	12 years	

*During winter females comprise 60–84% of the herd. Data after Zharkov (1940) and Nasimovich (1949) as cited in Vereshchagin (1967), Brown and Burton (1974), Heptner, et al. (1989).

TABLE 9.3. Measurements of sexually dimorphic elements of Caucasian tur from the LMP and EUP of Ortvale Klde and modern Caucasian tur from the Caucasus.

Measurement	Sample	Range of Variability	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
Humerus BT	LMP	43.1–48.6	45.0	2.5	4
	EUP	-	-	-	-
	Modern Male	41.1–46.3	43.1	1.8	11
	Modern Female	34.0–37.9	36.4	1.7	5
Humerus HDH	LMP	19.3–21.6	20.5	1.1	4
	EUP	-	-	-	-
	Modern Male	17.3–20.9	18.9	1.1	11
	Modern Female	15.2–17.9	16.9	1.0	5
Astragalus Bd	LMP	24.9–31.1	27.4	2.3	13
	EUP	24.9–33.0	29.3	4.1	3
	Modern Male	24.6–27.6	25.9	1.1	11
	Modern Female	20.8–23.3	22.3	1.0	4
Astragalus GL1	LMP	37.0–46.3	41.4	2.5	13
	EUP	39.8–47.5	43.9	3.9	3
	Modern Male	36.4–40.3	38.5	1.2	11
	Modern Female	34.1–36.3	35.3	1.1	4

Measurements based on the breadth of the distal condyle of the humerus (BT) and its height (HDH), breadth of the astragalus (Bd) and its length (GL1). Measurements are in millimeters and taken according to von den Driesch (1976). After Bar-Oz and Adler (2005).

TABLE 9.4. Number of identified specimens (NISP) / minimum number of individuals (MNI) for the main taxa from three Middle and two Upper Palaeolithic sites in the western Georgian Republic.

		Ortvale Klde[1]				Dzudzuana Cave[4]	
	Taxon	LMP	EUP	Djruchula Cave[2]	Bronze Cave[3]	Lower	Upper
Non-carnivores	*Bos primigenius*	-	-	-	-	60/2	1/1
	Bison priscus	102/3	26/3	>Layer 1	961	33/4	12/3
	Bos/Bison	-	-	-	-	608/10	337/8
	Capra caucasica	2697/30	376/5	-	126	616/18	422/16
	Equus caballus	-	-	-	1	18/3	15/2
	Cervus elaphus	3/2	2/1	>Layer 1	23	44/4	12/3
	Capreolus capreolus	11/2	-	-	-	-	-
	Sus scrofa	-	-	-	20	11/2	3/2
	Lepus europus	-	-	-	-	-	1/1
	Rhinoceros sp.	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Aves	-	-	-	-	-	7/2
Carnivores	*Ursus sp.*	2/2	13/3	>Layer 2	54	2/2	1/1
	Canis lupus	-	-	-	10	1/1	1/1
	Vulpes vulpes	-	2/2	-	7	1/1	3/2
	Meles meles	-	-	-	5	-	-
	Martes martes	-	-	-	-	1/1	3/2
	Felis lynx	-	-	-	4	-	-
	Panthera pardus	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Total: NISP/MNI	2815/39	419/14	-	1214	1395/48	818/44
	Non-carnivores: NISP/MNI (%)	2813/37 (99.9)	404/9 (96.4)	>Layer 1	1131 (93.2)	1390/43 (99.6)	810/38 (99.0)
	Carnivores: NISP/MNI (%)	2/2 (0.1)	15/5 (3.6)	>Layer 2	81 (6.8)	5/5 (0.4)	8/6 (1.0)
	Seasonality	late fall–early spring		-	-	late fall–early spring / summer–early fall	

[1]Data after Bar-Oz and Adler (2005); Adler et al. (2006a); LMP: Layers 7–5, EUP: Layers 4d–4a, 3, and 2. [2]Data after Adler and Tushabramishvili (2004); raw counts unavailable. [3]Raw data after Tushabramishvili (1978); personal communication, Vekua (2001); Adler and Tushabramishvili (2004). [4]Data after Bar-Oz et al. (submitted); Lower= EUP layers (B, C, and D) at front of cave, Upper= EUP layers (B1, B2, and C) within the cave.