

convincingly demonstrated by excellent scanning electron microscopic photographs. Structure, shape, size, and number of the human teeth influenced by genetics are outlined by W.R. Harzer. The development of human teeth in the fetus age is summed up by R.J. Radlanski. The last article of this part, written by H.S. Duterloo, deals with the development of human teeth after birth and describes their eruption and the secondary dentition.

The fifth part, which contains information on the phylogenesis and ontogenesis of the mandibular joint, consists of only two articles. J.C. Türp, K.W. Alt, and G.-H. Schumacher report on the phylogenetic development of the mandibular joint, whereas J.C. Türp, A. Obrez, and R.J. Radlanski discuss the anatomy and the odontogenesis of the human mandibular joint.

Three articles, all written by K.W. Alt, make up the sixth part of this volume, whose subject is population studies and dental anthropology. The first of these articles, which only cut into the subject, deals with categories and concepts of dental anthropological studies. The second article gives a general and relatively brief view on odontological analyses in populations. The third article is rather theoretical. It represents an attempt to combine theory with practical use and emphasis on the differentiation between human populations through the use of dental characteristics.

The last part of this book, entitled Archaeozoology, could be regarded as an addendum. It consists of only one article, which was written by S. Pichler. This contribution is a very brief, but worthwhile, introduction into dental remains excavated at archaeological sites.

This comprehensive book is helpful for students and scholars of anthropology and anatomy. All articles are accompanied by comprehensive literature. The printing of the book is more or less fine, but the quality of the binding is poor. In summary, this is a very useful book. It combines all features dealing with dental anthropology and contains much interesting information and specific details. The editors carried out a careful selection among the various topics of dental anthropology.

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SOUTH ASIA: INDIA AND SRI LANKA. HOMINID REMAINS, AN UP-DATE N°8. Edited by Kenneth A.R. Kennedy and Alison A. Elgart. General editors Rosine Orban and Patrick Semal. Bruxelles, Belgium: Royal Belgium Institute of Natural Sciences and Direction de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique de la Communauté Française de Belgique, 1998. 96 pp. ISBN 2-87047-021-5 (paper).

This volume is the latest addition to the updating of *CATALOGUE OF FOSSIL HOMINIDS* (Oakley and Campbell 1967; Oakley et al., 1971, 1975). For the most part the book has new information that builds on that originally reported by Kennedy et al. (1975a,b) in Part III of the original series (Oakley et al., 1975).

This book contains data for eight sites in India and four sites in Sri Lanka versus information for 13 sites in India and five in Sri Lanka in Kennedy et al. (1995). The reason given for the differential is that the purpose of the book is an update. Sites which lack new data and whose remains are no longer thought to be hominid have been omitted. In contrast sites with recently discovered Middle Pleistocene (Hathnora in the Narmada Valley) and early Holocene materials (Damdama and Mahadaha in Uttar Pradesh) have been added. Especially interesting to dental anthropologists is the number of teeth and their provenance, institutes of curation, and bibliographic references that are given for six sites in India and four sites in Sri Lanka.

The textual format of the book is similar to that set out for the original series (Oakley and Campbell, 1967). Under each site catalogued is a listing of information, such as location, hominid remains, and bibliographic references. *SOUTH ASIA: INDIA AND SRI LANKA* and the preceding seven books in the updated series have a major improvement over the three volumes of the original series: a textual heading for each item in the outline of data for each site. The headings for the data in the books of the original series were numerically coded, with the codes explained in the introduction. In the updated series the reader no longer has to remember the meanings of 18 codes in order to decipher the information.

Although *SOUTH ASIA: INDIA AND SRI LANKA* is a small book (14.5 cm by 20.5 cm, 96 pages) and is bound in paper, I heartily recommend it to Dental Anthropology Association members for their own libraries. I also suggest that members encourage their university and institute libraries to purchase this book. Interested individuals may contact Rosine Orban at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Belgian Academy of Natural Sciences, 29 rue Vautier, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

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DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY AT ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Dental anthropology at Arizona State University (ASU) has a long history. In addition to the Arizona State University Dental Anthropology System (ASUDAS) having been largely developed here, the editor of *Dental Anthropology* and secretary-treasurer of the Dental Anthropology Association work at Arizona State. Students and faculty also have the advantage of being able to use the Dahlberg Pima casts which are curated in the department. Many prominent dental anthropologists have or have had some affiliation with ASU in that past. Numerous ASU faculty and students still have interest in the field.

Christy G. Turner II has worked for three decades studying dental morphology, variation, and genetic relationships around the world. He is currently a Regents' Professor at ASU and a member of the editorial board of *Dental Anthropology*. His main research interests lie in the peopling of the world and population migrations. He is presently working on many projects including analysis of the ancient Indians of Nevada from Wizard Beach and Shaman Cave and new finds of human remains in Siberia.

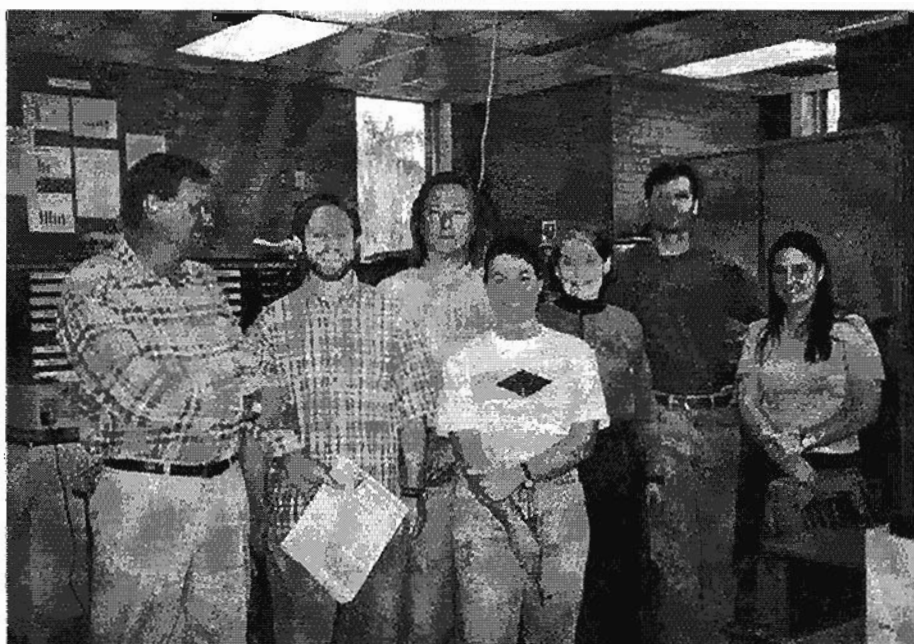


Fig. 1. From left to right Christy G. Turner II, Joshua Lipschultz, Stephen Reichardt, Anna Konstantatos, A.M. Haeussler, Scott Burnett, and Alma Adler gather in front of the A.A. Dahlberg Collection of Pima Indian Dental Casts.