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**Sambungmachan 3, a new *Homo erectus* from Java via New York City**

Eric Delson<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Samuel Márquez<sup>1,2,4,5</sup>, Kenneth Mowbray<sup>6,7</sup>, G. J. Sawyer<sup>6</sup>,  
Katerina Harvati<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, David Reddy<sup>4,8</sup>, Leslie F. Marcus<sup>3,4,9</sup>, Teuku Jacob<sup>10</sup> and  
Ian Tattersall<sup>2,4,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Anthropology, Lehman College/CUNY, Bronx, NY 10468*

<sup>2</sup>*Ph.D. Program in Anthropology, CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY 10016*

<sup>3</sup>*Division of Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), New York, NY 10024*

<sup>4</sup>*NYCEP (New York Consortium in Evolutionary Primatology)*

<sup>5</sup>*Department of Cell Biology & Anatomy, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY 10029*

<sup>6</sup>*Division of Anthropology, AMNH*

<sup>7</sup>*Department of Anthropology, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08901*

<sup>8</sup>*Interdepartmental Laboratories, AMNH*

<sup>9</sup>*Department of Biology, Queens College/CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367*

<sup>10</sup>*Laboratory of Paleoanthropology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

In the spring of 1999, a fossil hominin calvaria lacking most of its basicranium and face turned up at a natural history curio shop in New York City, where it was recognized as a probable specimen of *Homo erectus* by the owner, Henry Galiano. After discussion with several of the authors, it became clear that this was the same fossil which had been discovered in late 1997 by sand miners in the Solo riverbank and briefly described by Boedihartono. Galiano then donated the calvaria to the Indonesian government as represented by T. Jacob, who now curates it. Prior to its return to Indonesia, we obtained CT and photographic images and made detailed comparisons with casts of other Asian and African hominins.

The calvaria was obtained near Poloyo, Sambungmachan district, Sragen county, in central Java, some 50 km N of the Sangiran Dome. Although it was previously termed Poloyo (PL)-1, it has now been officially catalogued as Sm-3.

Ectocranial features of Sm-3 including frontal breadth, postorbital constriction, and conformation of the mastoid, supramastoid crests, and occipital torus suggest affinities to the geologically younger Ngandong specimens, but its estimated cranial capacity of 920 ml is reminiscent of the older Sangiran hominins. Other features, such as high vertical forehead that rises quickly from the midline, non-barlike supraorbital torus that is midsagittally deficient and somewhat greater cranial breadth relative to length, are atypical among Asian *Homo erectus*.

Preliminary analyses of the arcs and chords of the frontal and occipital compared to other adult *H. erectus* and modern humans place Sm-3 within the variation range of *H. erectus*. Three dimensional morphometric analysis of the glabella to opisthion arc helps to clarify the evolutionary position of Sm-3 quantitatively.

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