

The reconstructed brain of *Homo cepranensis*: a reasoned description

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Comparative approaches of the brain anatomy and physiology in living primates and in fossils, have long intrigued and discouraged generations of scholars. Main problems in these studies are related to the difficulty in the interpretation of the significance of differences in brain size and macro organization in lobes or in the understanding of the relationship between differential expansions and the increase of specific functions. Brain do not fossilize but modern approaches that use brain reconstructions and models of interpretation can be useful in efficacious discussions.

Here we propose a reconstruction and a discussion on the gross anatomy of the brain of *Homo cepranensis* a very interesting and debated human fossil attributed to Early-Middle Pleistocenic orisons.