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# New records of fishtail projectile points from Brazil and its implications for its peopling

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## Abstract:

Fishtail or Fell projectile points constitute a specific design associated with early hunter-gatherers at the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary in many parts of South America, especially along the Pacific Coast, Patagonia, and the Argentine-Uruguayan Pampas. In this paper, we present new records of fishtail projectile points, recovered mainly in the southern states of Brazil, including design and metric descriptions, as well as some technological features, which are similar to other South American findings. The pieces are curated in different academic and private collections, some of which have been available a long time for study, but have not been published until now. This record doubles, at least, the known data available for these projectiles within the territory of Brazil. Finally, the importance of this widely distributed record within the context of the peopling of southern Brazil is briefly discussed.

**Keywords:** Fishtail projectile points; Paleoindian technology; early hunter-gatherers; Brazil

## Resumen:

Las puntas de proyectil denominadas Cola de Pescado o Fell constituyen un diseño específico asociado con los cazadores-recolectores tempranos del límite Pleistoceno-Holoceno en diversas regiones de América del Sur, especialmente a lo largo de la costa del Pacífico sudamericano, la Patagonia y en las Pampas uruguayas y argentinas. En este trabajo, presentamos nuevos registros de estos cabezales líticos, recuperados principalmente en los estados del sur de Brasil. Incluimos además un somero análisis de los diseños presentes, sus propiedades métricas y algunas de las características tecnológicas presentes, las cuales son similares a otros registros sudamericanos. Las piezas se encuentran depositadas en diferentes colecciones académicas y privadas, pero hasta el momento no habían sido publicadas con alguna excepción. Este nuevo registro duplica como mínimo el número de ejemplares conocidos para el territorio brasileño. Finalmente, se discute brevemente la importancia del mismo dentro del contexto del poblamiento del sur de Brasil.

**Keywords:** Cola de pescado; tecnología paleosudamericana; cazadores-recolectores tempranos; Brasil



## Resumo:

Neste artigo, apresentamos novas descrições de pontas do tipo “Rabo de Peixe”, recuperadas principalmente nos estados do sul do Brasil. Pontas do tipo “Rabo de Peixe” ou “Fell” apresentam uma forma específica associada a grupos caçadores-coletores da transição Pleistoceno - Holoceno em muitas partes da América do Sul, especialmente ao longo da costa do Pacífico, na Patagônia e nos Pampas da Argentina e Uruguai. No artigo são apresentadas imagens, dados métricos, e a caracterização tecnológica das peças. As pontas encontram-se em diferentes coleções acadêmicas e privadas, algumas delas disponíveis há muito tempo para pesquisa, porém apenas agora estão sendo apresentadas. Essas novas descrições dobram, no mínimo, o número desse tipo de ponta reconhecido em território brasileiro. Finalmente, a importância da ampla distribuição dessas pontas é discutida no contexto do povoamento do sul do Brasil.

**Keywords:** Pontas do tipo “Rabo de Peixe”; tecnologia Paleoíndia; caçadores-coletores; Brasil

## 1. Introduction

Fishtail or Fell projectile points are related to early hunter-gatherer populations of the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary from Central and South America. Their chronology ranges from 11,000 to 10,000 uncalibrated radiocarbon years BP. The classical designs of these projectiles include a convex blade, rounded shoulders, and concave stem sides and bases (Mayer-Oakes 1963; 1986; Dillehay 2000; Miotti & Salemme 2005; Borrero 2006; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2013; Nami 2007; 2011a; 2011b; 2013; 2014a; 2014b; Nami & Heusser 2015). Technical features include a fluted channel on one or both faces of the stem, bifacial thinning with flake-scars over-passing the axis of symmetry and abrasion of stem's sides. In some pieces, in the base of the stem, a beveled platform was done by abrasion in order to isolating a nipple to produce the fluting (Nami 2001; 2003; 2013; 2014a; 2014b). However, it has been recognized that Fell points present a great variability of forms and technological resources (Nami 2010; 2014a; 2014b; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2013). Not all projectiles have all technical and morphological attributes. For instance, the fluting is recognized in small number of cases. There are also examples of straight stems not related with the resharpening process (*e.g.*, Nami 2013: Fig. 4j, 1; Nami 2014a: Fig. 19b-c, 20). Thus, Fell points represent a continuum of morphometric variability, which is not surprising compared to most projectiles and artifacts of other archaeological contexts due to inherent variability in cultural transmission (Bettinger & Eerkens 1997; Eerkens & Lipo 2005; 2007; O'Brien & Lyman 2003a; 2003b; O'Brien *et al.* 2008; Shennan 2002).

The spatial range of fishtail projectile points (FTPPs) covers Central America and Western South America mainly, but recently points from Venezuela and Guyana were reported (Nami 2014a). In the South of the subcontinent, where it becomes narrower, FTPPs are distributed on the Atlantic slope, such as in Patagonia, Pampa, the Uruguayan plains, and southern Brazil (Figueira 1892; Serrano 1932; Bird 1938; 1969; Schobinger 1969; 1971; 1974; Mayer-Oakes 1963; Bell 1960; 2000; Chauchat & Zevallos Quiñones 1979; Bosch *et al.* 1980; Eugenio 1983; Nami 1987; 1992; 2007; 2011a; 2011b; 2013; 2014a; 2014b; Nami & Heusser 2015; Politis 1991; Núñez *et al.* 1994; Mujica 1995; Mazzanti 1999; 2002; 2003; Martínez 2001; Meneghin 2004; 2006; Grosjean *et al.* 2005; Jackson *et al.* 2007; Laguens *et al.* 2007; León Canales 2007; Díaz Rodríguez 2008; Briceño 2010; Miotti *et al.* 2010; Femenías *et al.* 2011; Maggard & Dillehay 2011; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2013; Patané Aráoz & Nami 2014; Loponte *et al.* 2015; Maggard 2015; Suárez 2015).

A recent analysis has gathered the available information about FTPPs in Brazil (Loponte *et al.* 2015). The observed spatial distribution supported the previous idea that the main area of concentration of these artifacts is located in the southern states (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa

Catarina, Paraná, and São Paulo), showing a continuous distribution with the Uruguayan record. The previous Brazilian sample analysis of 18 FTTPs and one preform also shows similar trends in technological behavior and patterns of design to the rest of the neighbouring regions (Loponte *et al.* 2015). Also, this latter contribution indicated the existence of other unpublished FTTPs curated in different academic and private collections, which could increase their known variability. Indeed, in the short time since this study, we are presenting here new specimens of FTTPs. Therefore, the main objective of this article is to present unpublished findings as well as technological and metrical data related to fishtail projectile points, including a short discussion about this growing record in relation to the peopling of southern Brazil.

## 2. The new data

The analyzed sample in this contribution includes 32 projectiles (Table 1, Figures 1, 2 and 3). Two of them (#17 and #19 of Table 1 and Figure 2) were originally presented by Becker (1966) (see also Beltrão 1974) and discussed by Loponte and colleagues (2015), but here we include for the first time good quality photos of these pieces. Another two points were presented by Costa (2009) and Marques (2010), both in unpublished Ph.D. dissertations, and certainly, practically unknown in the literature. Unfortunately, it was not possible to get good quality photos of a few pieces we are presenting here (#28 - #32; Table 1). The piece #1 is tentatively classified as FTTP. It lacks a concave stem and expanded base. Also, we were unable to determine the presence of abrasion at the base of the stem, but the blade morphology and bifacial thinning is typical of these points.

The typological assignment to FTTPs in the case of larger projectiles has no major problems, since most of them show the classical morphologies and technological features recognized within these pieces. However, broken or resharpened points with distorted morphologies have become a major problem in terms of recognizing their original designs. Therefore, misclassification must not be entirely ruled out for some of the recycled and smaller pieces. Below we discuss some of these cases in particular.

### 2.1. Designs and raw materials

The sample includes some large specimens (Figure 1), which present the original shapes, unaffected or barely affected by the resharpening process, most of them with small stems. Indeed, in points over 100 mm in length, the blade is four times longer than their respective stems. The shape of the blades in these large pieces varies between an expanded and lanceolate design (Figure 1, *e.g.*, pieces #1; #3, #4, #5 and #9) to a narrower and triangular one (*e.g.*, pieces #2, #6, #7, #8). This variability in blade shape was also recorded in large pieces recovered throughout South America (Nami 2013; 2014a). In smaller points, both shapes of the blades (lanceolate and triangular) are recognized (Figure 2, pieces #17 and #20, vs. #16, #18 and #19, respectively). In fact, the presence of a triangular shape in small pieces is common in other regions (See Nami 2007: Fig 3-a; 2013: Fig. 3-d, h; 2014a: Fig. 18-a). The shoulders are rounded in some points (Figure 1, #1, #4), and straighter, close to 90° in most of them, even in heavily resharpened pieces (Figure 2, #19).

Table 1. Fishtail projectile points included in this article. Pieces 1 to 9 are presented in Figure 1. Pieces 10 to 19 are presented in Figure 2. Pieces 20 to 27 are presented in Figure 3.

**Abbreviations:** Obs. = observations.

**Collections:** IAP = Instituto Anchieta de Pesquisas; MAE-UFBA = Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia; MAE-USP-CRAMN = Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da Universidade de São Paulo - Centro Regional de Arqueologia Mario Neme; MAE-USP = Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da Universidade de São Paulo; MAE-USP-CPA = Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da Universidade de São Paulo - Coleção Plínio Ayrosa; MAE-USP-CvK = Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da Universidade de São Paulo - Coleção von Koseritz; MAI = Museu de Arqueologia de Iepê; Marsul = Museu Arqueológico do Rio Grande do Sul; Marsul-CW = Museu Arqueológico do Rio Grande do Sul - Coleção Waslawick; MASJ-CGT = Museu Arqueológico de Sambaqui de Joinville - Coleção G. Tiburtius; MEF = Museu Escolar dos Franciscanos; MMJ = Museu Municipal de Jahu; MP = Museu Paranaense; MC- PUC = Memorial do Cerrado - Pontifícia Universidade Católica; CEPA-UFPR = Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Arqueológicas da Universidade Federal do Paraná; MN-UFRJ = Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; MN-UFRJ-CGM = Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - Coleção Gualter Martins; CEPA-UNISC = Centro de Ensino e Pesquisas Arqueológicas - Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul; PC = Private collection.

**States:** MT = Mato Grosso; SC = Santa Catarina; PR = Paraná; SP = São Paulo; AM = Amazônia; RS = Rio Grande do Sul; GO = Goiás; BA= Bahia.

**Raw materials:** Ch = chert; AR = acid rock; SS = silicified sandstone; Q = quartz; B = basalt; SM = silicified mud; (?) = possibly; ? = unknown.

Piece #	Original label	Collection	State	location	Site	Raw material	Fluting	Obs.	References	Figure
1	X424	MAE-USP-CPA	MT	Poxoréu		Chert	No		This work	1
2	030.3/101	MAE-USP				Chert	No		This work	1
3	RGA112 030-4	MAE-USP-CRAMN				Chert	No		This work	1
4	1383	CEPA-UNISC	MT	Norterlândia		Chert	Yes		This work	1
5	113	MAE-USP-CvK				Chert	No		This work	1
6	136	MAE-USP-CvK				Chert	No		This work	1
7	151	MAE-USP-CvK				Chert	No		This work	1
8	030.5/ RGA 127	MAE-USP				Chert	No		This work	1
9	NN	PC	SC	Mondaí		Acid rock	No		This work	1
10	18492	MN-UFRJ				Quartz	No		This work	2
11	309	MASJ-CGT	PR	Reserva		Chert	No		This work	2
12		MAI	SP	Iepê		Chert	No		This work	2
13	160	MAE-USP-CvK				Chert	No		This work	2
14	SN1	MP	PR	Piraquara		Chert	No		This work	2
15	293	MASJ-CGT	PR	Reserva		Chert	No		This work	2
16	840.0010	MMJ	SP	Jau		Chert	No		This work	2

Piece #	Original label	Collection	State	location	Site	Raw material	Fluting	Obs.	References	Figure
17	Ft-1 (60901)	MN-UFRJ-CGM	SP	Rio Claro		Chert	No		Beltrao (1974)	3
18	10	MASJ-CGT	SC	Taió		Chert	No		This work	3
19	Ft-3 (70087)	MN-UFRJ-CGM	SP	Rio Claro		Chert	No		Beltrao (1974)	3
20	971	Marsul	RS	Alegrete	RS-I-47 Lageado Grande 4	Silicified sandstone	No		This work	3
21	2599-01	Marsul-CW	RS	Nova Petrópolis		Basalt	No		This work	3
22	2599(21)	Marsul-CW	RS	Nova Petrópolis		Chert	Yes	reused	This work	3
23	1174	CEPA-UFPR	PR	Foz do Iguaçu	PR FI 124	Chert	No	stem	This work	3
24	3100	CEPA-UFPR	PR	Curitiba	PR CT 59 Rio Pequeno 1	Chert	No	stem	This work	
25	1821	CEPA-UFPR	PR	Curitiba	PR CT 48 Cotovelo do Passaúna 3	Quartz	No	reused	This work	
26	A281	IAP	RS	Ivoti	RS-C-43 Capivara	Silicified sandstone (?)	No	reused	This work	
27	A290	IAP	RS	Ivoti	RS-C-43 Capivara	Basalt (?)	No	reused	This work	
28	NN	PC	AM	Maués		Silicified mudstone	No		Costa (2009)	
29	NN	MAE-UFBA	BA	Bahia State			?		Marques (2010)	
30	NN	PC	SC	Corupá			?		This work	
31	NN	MEF	SC	São Francisco do Sul			?		Chiari (2001)	
32	NN	MC-PUC	GO	Goiás State			Yes		This work	

In large points, with few exceptions (*e.g.*, Figure 1, #1), the stems show the classic expanded base, presenting concave sides. In some resharpened projectiles, the sides of the stems are straight (Figure 2, #15, #20), but this does not happen in the majority of the resharpened pieces (Figures 2 and 3). The basal ears or auricles (in the sense of Cambron & Hulse 2012) are divergent and pointed in several stems, presenting a quite regular concavity depth, between 1.5 to 3 mm. Pieces #4 (Figure 1) and #21 (Figure 3) show a straight base. While this is not common, there are several examples of this design in resharpened FTTPs (Nami 2007: Fig. 3-a, 5-a; 2013: Fig. 3-u; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2013: Fig. 21.6 - 21.11).



Figure 1. Fishtail projectile points discussed in the text (scale bar = 3 cm).

The presence of fluting is highly variable in FTTPs (Nami 2007; 2013; Hermo & Terranova 2012; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2013). Within the pieces analyzed here, only two stems

are fluted (#4, #22). The latter specimen was reused or reclaimed as an end scraper, where the fluting is deflected from the morphological axis. While the sample size is still small, the trend on the Brazilian record shows a discrete incidence of this technique (Loponte *et al.* 2015).



Figure 2. Fishtail projectile points discussed in the text (scale bar = 3 cm).



Figure 3. Fragments and small pieces of FFTP (scale bar = 3 cm).

Pieces presenting a length greater than 80 mm show flake-scars reaching or over-passing the axis of symmetry of the points due to bifacial thinning. In some cases, percussion scars are partially covered by short retouches of 5 mm in width or narrower in order to finalize the pieces. There are some 5-6 mm retouches reaching up to 20 mm (pieces #3 and #6, Figure 1), beginning at the edge and ending in the center of the pieces.

Longitudinal cross-sections in points greater than 80 mm are always biconvex, probably related to the use of thinned bifaces as blanks (Nami 2001; 2003; 2015b). On the other hand, plane-convex cross-sections are observed in smaller pieces. In fact, in point #16, made from a thin flake, the ventral face is substantially flat, with no retouches in part of the blade, similar

to other projectiles recovered in other areas of South America (Flegenheimer *et al.* 2010; Nami 2015b).

The morphological variability observed in the sample, also recognized in many other regions in South America, has been attributed to differences between regions and individuals, to the hunting of different prey sizes (Nami 2014a), and to changes due to resharpening (Nami 1990; 1998; 2000; 2001; 2003; 2007; 2010; 2011a; 2013; 2014a; 2014b; 2015b; Politis 1991; Suárez 2004; Baeza & Femenías 2005; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2010; 2013; Castiñeira *et al.* 2011). Additionally, there could also be a dimensional variability associated with the type of raw material used. In fact, for example, within the 32 points analyzed here, and among the 15 previously published (Loponte *et al.* 2015), only one large piece is made of quartz (Figure 2, #10). Even a preform of this raw material was intended to produce a projectile of no more than 55 mm in length (Loponte *et al.* 2015). Quartz, except hyaline type, is a raw material of lower quality than chert, basalt, and chalcedony. One of the characteristics presented by the different varieties of quartz are fissures (Nami 2015a). This is one of the properties that may have led to its use only in the manufacture of smaller projectiles in many contexts (see Nami 2009). Besides, it is clear that the sizes of the available nodules or blocks must be analyzed in each particular area, which could be an additional restriction to produce large projectiles made of quartz.

In addition to large projectiles, the collection includes pieces with a high degree of reactivation such as pieces #19, #20 (Figure 2) and #21 (Figure 3), where the blades, the stems, and eventually their symmetries were extremely modified. This also includes fragmented and recycled or reclaimed pieces (see Figure 3). Some of them are so resharpened that the FTTP design is barely recognizable. This is the case for the four end scrapers shown in Figure 3 (#22, #25, #26, #27). These recycled or reclaimed artifacts are less than 20 mm in length, except piece #22 (29 mm), which is undoubtedly a FTTP, since its fluted channel, deflected from its morphological axis, is noticeable in the base. The reuse or recycling of fishtail points as “stemmed end-scrapers” has been recently reported in sites from northern Uruguay, near the Brazilian border, quite similar to these pieces (Nami 2015b; 2015c; see also Oliveira 2014). However, due to the extremely modified morphologies of these pieces, it is not unlikely that some of them, as claimed by this author, could be reclaimed points from other archaeological cultures (such as “Umbu Tradition” - Miller 1969; Okumura & Araujo 2013; 2014).

We were able to identify the raw materials in 28 specimens within the collection. Chert (*sensu* Rapp 2002) was used in most of the cases (71%), as observed before in Brazilian FTTPs (Loponte *et al.*, 2015), followed by silicified sandstone, basalt, and quartz. All these raw materials can be found in numerous outcrops in many areas of southern Brazil (Amaral 1971; Stevaux *et al.* 1986; Wildner *et al.* 2006). On the contrary, other rocks often used in Uruguayan FTTPs such as silicified limestone (Nami 2013) were not identified in the sample, although is highly probable to find it in pieces recovered near the Brazilian-Uruguayan border.

## 2.2. Metric data

There is a growing literature discussing the morphotypes and the metrics of FTTPs (Borrero 1983; Nami 1990; 1998; 2000; 2001; 2003; 2007; 2010; 2011a; 2013; 2014a; 2014b; Suárez 2004; Baeza & Femenías 2005; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2010; 2013; Castiñeira *et al.* 2011; Loponte *et al.* 2015). Some of these references include traditional morphometrics, while others focus on geometric morphometric analysis. Here we present the preliminary results including key measurements for each artifact (Figure 4) and metric relationships (Table 2). A geometric morphometric analysis is a work in progress.



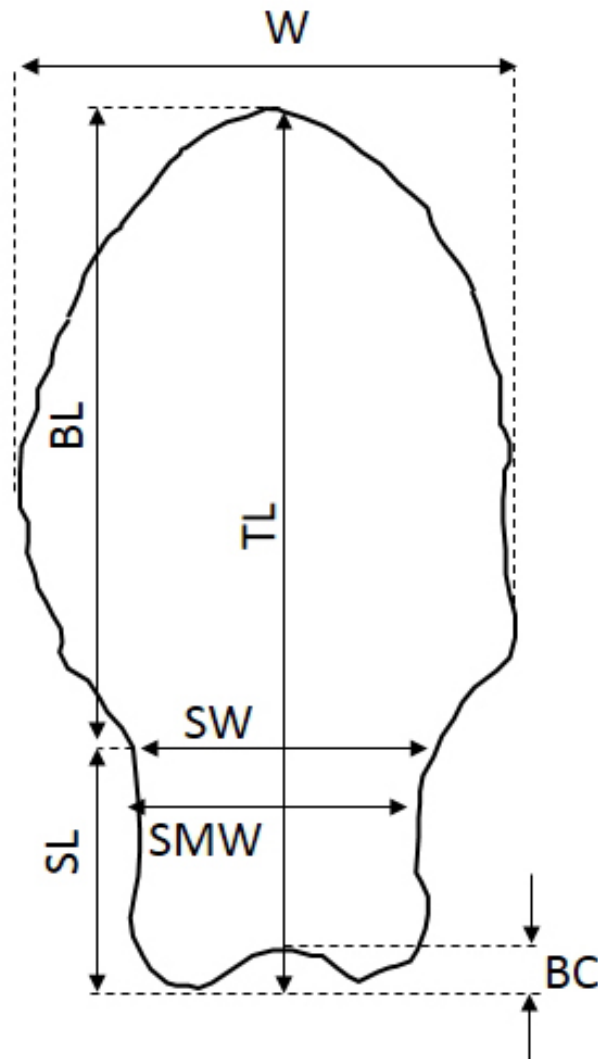


Figure 4. Key measurements described in the text. TL = total length. W = width (maximum). BL = blade length. SL = stem length. SW = stem width (maximum). SMW = stem width (minimum). BC = basal concavity. Th = Maximum thickness.

The standard lengths of FTPPs are usually of medium size (between 50 and 60 mm) (Nami 2007; 2011a; 2011b; 2013; 2014a; 2014b; Castiñeira *et al.* 2011; Flegenheimer *et al.* 2013; Loponte *et al.* 2015). However, the sample analysed here includes some large pieces above 100 mm. This is the reason why the mean length (98.4 mm) is greater than the reported average of these projectiles, and both the length and width are highly scattered (Figure 5). The maintenance process focused mostly on the blade length resulting in an almost perfect positive correlation with the total length, and secondly in the blade width (Table 3). This process of resharpening is responsible for the relative compression of the blade during the life history of these points (Suárez 2004; Castiñeira *et al.* 2011). In fact, blade length and blade width are the linear measurements with the highest variation (CV= 44.6% and 35.5% respectively, Table 2, see also Loponte *et al.* 2015). On the other hand, thickness, stem length, and width were less affected by the maintenance process, as is usually seen in projectile points (Flenniken & Raymond 1986; Nami 1990; 2000; Bettinger & Eerkens 1999) (Table 2 and Figure 5). Stem length and width have a strong, significant, and positive correlation (see Table 3). The ratio between these two dimensions shows a value close to 1 ( $1.0 \pm 0.13$ ); a similar situation is described in other Brazilian and Uruguayan samples of FTPPs (Baeza & Femenías 2005; Loponte *et al.* 2015).

Table 2. Measurements of FTPPs discussed in the text. TL= total length. BW= blade width (maximum). Th = thickness (maximum). BL= blade length. SL= stem length. SW= stem width. BC= basal concavity

#	TL	BW	Th	BL	SL	SW	BC	Weight
1	188.2	72.4	11.0	154.1	34.0	39.4		164.2
2	170.0	59.0	8.0	139.4	30.6	24.8		
3	141.0	47.8	7.6	115.0	26.0	24.6	2.0	76.0
4	133.9	68.8	8.6	108.6	25.3	26.9		84.5
5	121.2	35.8	7.3	94.2	27.0	24.7	2.5	
6	110.6	31.9	6.6	85.6	25.0	19.0	3.0	28.5
7	108.7	44.2	7.0	85.7	23.0	19.2	2.0	27.5
8	104.0	38.0	7.0	83.4	20.6	20.4		
9	101.1	46.2		79.3	21.8	23.1	2.1	
10	92.5	36.6	8.6	73.2	19.3	20.9	3.0	31.6
11	88.7	35.2	9.1	72.8	15.9	17.7		26.1
12	87.5	33.1		65.5	22.0	19.8	2.5	
13	81.2	28.3	6.8	58.1	23.1	19.3	1.0	18.2
14	74.9	35.9	6.6	51.3	23.6	23.4	1.0	19.8
15	76.2	25.9	6.6	62.9	13.3	16.6		15.5
16	68.1	36.1	8.0	47.3	20.8	21.7	1.5	18.4
17	65.0	24.0	8.0	44.5	20.4	19.0		14.9
18	60.7	27.3	6.5	42.3	15.1	15.7		11.5
19	48.0	28.5	4.9	28.7	18.5	21.0	2.0	8.2
20	46.7	25.4		29.5	17.2	18.5		
N	20	20	17	20	20	20	10	14
Min	46.7	24.0	4.9	28.7	13.3	15.7	3.0	8.2
Max	188.2	72.4	11.0	154.1	34.0	39.4	1.5	164.2
Mean	98.4	39.0	7.5	76.1	22.1	21.8	2.1	38.9
Stand. dev	37.9	13.8	1.4	33.9	5.1	5.1	0.7	42.6
Geom. mean	91.9	37.1	7.4	69.0	21.6	21.3	1.9	26.8
Median	90.6	35.9	7.3	73.0	21.9	20.7	2.0	23.0
25 percentile	69.8	28.4	6.6	48.3	18.7	19.0	1.4	15.4
75 percentile	118.6	45.7	8.3	92.1	25.2	24.3	2.6	42.7
Coeff. Var. (%)	38.5	35.5	17.9	44.6	23.0	23.4	35.2	109.6

As pointed out before, part of the observed variability of the total length is due to the modification of the original designs by maintenance processes. Some authors have observed the probable existence of two original weights, one consisting of small pieces of ~6 g and the other large pieces between 26.5 and 36.7 g (Flegenheimer *et al.* 2010). There is not much information available for comparison. However, a preform recovered in Orleans (Santa Catarina State) suggests the manufacture of pieces of 10-16 g (Loponte *et al.* 2015) and other preform weights are probably in between these two suggested thresholds (*e.g.*, Nami 2015b). Our sample presents a geometric mean of ~27 g, with three outliers (>76 g). Pieces below 15.4 g (see the percentiles in Table 2) are rare, and no projectiles weigh less than 8 g, at least none which were not heavily affected by resharpening processes (see also Loponte *et al.* 2015).

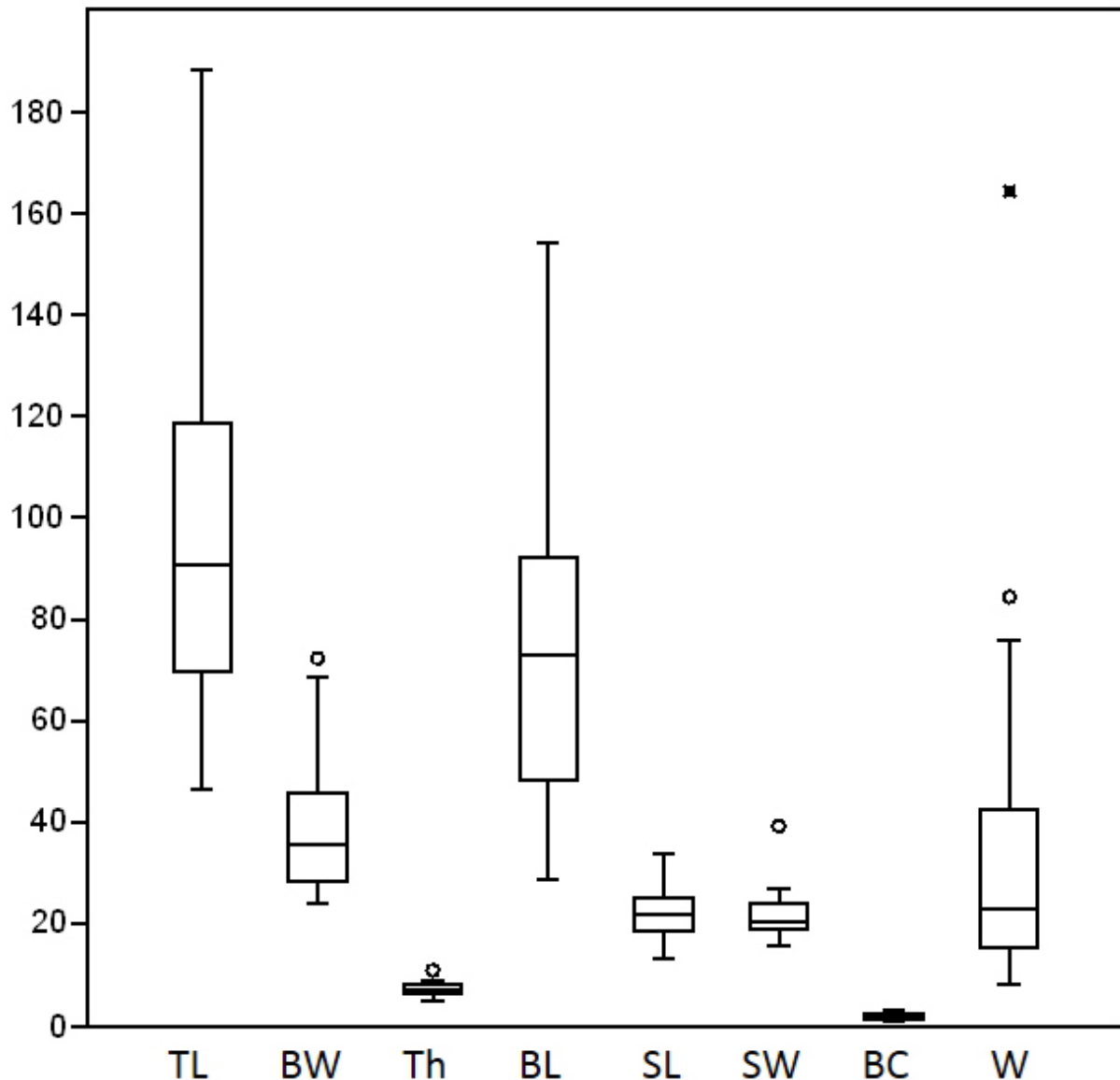


Figure 5. Size and weight distributions of the sample. Abbreviations: TL = total length; BW = blade width; Th = Maximum thickness; BL = blade length; SL = stem length; SW = stem width; BC = basal concavity; W = weight. All measurements are expressed in mm, except W (weight), which is expressed in g.

Table 3. Correlation of the values for the main metric variables considered in the present study

	Total length		Total width		Blade length		Stem length		Stem width	
	rs	p	rs	p	rs	p	rs	p	rs	p
<b>Total width</b>	0.83	0.0002								
<b>Blade length</b>	0.99	0.0001	0.81	0.002						
<b>Stem length</b>	0.82	0.0001	0.69	0.001	0.7	0.001				
<b>Stem width</b>	0.69	0.001	0.79	0.003	0.62	0.004	0.83	0.0001		
<b>Thickness</b>	0.52	0.03	0.56	0.01	0.35	0.16	0.34	0.17	0.44	0.07

### 3. Distribution

Previous analysis of FTTP distribution in Brazil shows a main concentration in the southern states, with an isolated point recovered in Bahia (Northeast Brazil) (Nami 2010; Loponte *et al.* 2015). The present sample shows a similar trend. Almost 90% of the pieces analyzed here were recovered from southern Brazil (São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and

Rio Grande do Sul). However, our sample increases the range of FTTPs, due to the identification of points from northern settings. There are two points from Mato Grosso (#1, #4, Figure 1), the last one presenting fluting. Moreover, there is a specimen curated at Memorial do Cerrado in Goiás, probably recovered from this region (piece #32, Table 1). Unfortunately there are no good quality photographs of that specimen, which is a medium sized point, with the classical morphology of a FTTP (lanceolate blade, slightly rounded shoulders, concave stem, basal concavity, divergent auricles and fluting). In any case, these three pieces expand the distribution of FTTPs in Brazil northwards (Figure 7), making the FTTP recovered in Bahia State more reasonable (Nami 2010), which at that moment was completely isolated from the main area of these projectiles in Brazil. Moreover, piece #28 (curated at MAE-UFBA) was probably also recovered in this state. A possible fourth specimen, which has the formal shape of a FTTP, was located in Amazonia State in a private collection. It was briefly described by Costa (2009: Fig. 15), who mentions its similarity with FTTPs. It is included in this paper as piece #27 (Table 1). The author does not present any metric data, but a photograph taken by H. Lima (without scale) was available and reproduced here (Figure 6). This projectile is made of silicified mudstone, available in the Amazonas River basin (Costa 2009: 34). Finally, it must be mentioned a fluted point published by Meggers (2007: Fig. 4.9) and identified as a FTTP by Nami (personal communications with Nami in 2015), recovered in the Upper Rio Negro river, Amazônia State.



Figure 6. Projectile point recovered at Maués (Amazônia State). Image taken and modified from Costa (2009: 34).



Figure 7. Distribution of FTTPs. **Pieces 1 to 32** according to Table 1: 1 = Poxoréu (AM); 4 = Nortelândia (MT); 9 = Mondaiá (SC); 11 = Reserva (PR); 12 = Iepê (SP); 14 = Piraquara (PR); 15 = Reserva (PR); 16 = Jau (SP); 17 = Rio Claro (SP); 18 = Taió (SC); 19 = Rio Claro (SP); 20 = Alegrete (RS); 21, 22 = Nova Petrópolis (RS); 23 = Foz do Iguaçu (PR); 24, 25 = Curitiba (PR); 26, 27 = Ivoti (RS); 28 = Maués (AM); 29 = Bahia State; 30 = Corupá (SC); 31 = São Francisco do Sul (SC); 32 = Goiás State; 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 = unspecified. **Pieces 33 to 50** according to Loponte *et al.* (2015): 33 = Lagoa Mirim (RS); 34 = RS-I-69 (RS); 35 = Montenegro (RS); 36 = RS-C-43 (RS); 37 = Rio Grande do Sul State; 38, 39 = Orleans (SC); 40 = Jaguaruna (SC); 41 = Irani River (SC); 42 = Itapiranga (SC); 43 = Jusante (PR); 44 = PR-FI-124 Santa Helena (PR); 45 = Apiaí (SP); 46, 47, 48 = Rio Claro (SP); 49 = Abrigo de Santana do Riacho (MG); 50 = Bahia State; 51 = Rio Negro valley (AM) (Meggers 2007). **State codes:** RS = Rio Grande do Sul; SC = Santa Catarina; PR = Paraná; SP = São Paulo; MG = Minas Gerais; BA = Bahia; GO = Goiás; MT = Mato Grosso; AM = Amazônia.

#### 4. The fishtail projectile points in the context of the peopling of southern Brazil

There is significant agreement that FTTPs were produced by Paleo South American populations at the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary, and that these groups were distributed in many regions of the subcontinent, including southern Brazil (Rohr 1966; Beltrão 1974; Schobinger 1974; Chmyz 1978; Collet 1980; 1987; Prous 1992; Politis 1991; Prous & Fogaça 1999; Nami 2010; 2013; Silva Lopes & Nami 2011; Dillehay 2012). However, one of the main problems here is the lack of stratigraphic contexts related to FTTPs. There are only two sites in this area with reliable chronology older than 10,000  $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP (Bueno *et al.* 2013). Both sites are located on the left bank of the Uruguay River (Rio Grande do Sul State). In one of them, named RS-I-69 (Laranjito), a projectile recently identified by Nami (2013) as a FTTP was recovered from a level ranging from 10,900 to 10,200  $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP. It is important to

point out that according to Miller's drawing (1987: 60) the excavation of the oldest levels was reduced to a test-pit. Therefore, the available sample of these levels is quite small. The other site is RS-I-66 (Milton Almeida), which has only one radiocarbon date of  $10,810 \pm 275$   $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP (Miller 1987). The archaeological context was published in a generic way, and certainly needs a reexamination, especially when one projectile point made of quartz, recovered from the deepest level, looks like a FTTP (Miller 1987: 12, Fig. 12d). This specimen is quite similar to those published by Nami (2014a: Fig. 9-e-b & Fig. 11-b), which are close to the stage of "saturated resharpening" (Nami 2013).

There is a third example of a FTTP recovered from an excavation in southern Brazil. This piece came from the base of the undated stratigraphic sequence of the RS-C-43 site, located in the Caí River Valley, excavated by Pedro Ignácio Schmitz, where "one atypical projectile point...represented by the lanceolate shape with a fish tail style stem" was recovered (Dias 2012: 16). This finding was interpreted as an indicator of "possible cultural exchanges with populations of the extreme South America Southern Cone in the Early Holocene" (Dias 2012: 16), but not as a local product. No other information is available such as the raw material used or other issues, which could allow us to discard it as being locally manufactured. Consequently, it is important for the analysis of this record, not only to recognize the existence of FTTPs in stratigraphic positions, but also to get radiocarbon dates. This "atypical" projectile point, which it could be identified as a probable fragment of a FTTP (Loponte *et al.* 2015) was recovered from the same site as pieces #26 and #27 (Table 1 and Figure 3).

It is quite clear that, besides a methodological problem, we have few reliable contexts of proper antiquity that we need in the area to identify these early hunter-gatherers in stratigraphic positions, at least in the territory that we can consider the core area of their distribution in Brazil, which is in the southern states (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná). It is also important to include in this discussion in the future other contexts of the late Pleistocene, which, even though lacking projectile points, may be included within the Fell technological system, as it happens in other regions of South America (Nami 2014a). These assemblages are made of immediate local raw materials (*sensu* Meltzer 1989) and present expedient and versatile tools (*sensu* Nelson 1991). By contrast, curated artifacts as projectiles made of distant local raw materials (*sensu* Meltzer 1989) tended to be maintained and then reused as knives and scrapers (see Nami 2015b), presenting low discard rates, which further complicates the identification of these sites. All these assemblage properties can be considered as representing an initial stage of exploration or the colonization of new environments (Borrero 1994). Such early moments are recognizably problematic to identify archaeologically and this may indeed explain the difficulty of finding a stratigraphic record related to Fell points in southern Brazil as well as in many other regions. In contrast, local archaeologists easily identify sites with a different type of points called "Umbu," chronologically related to the Early to Late Holocene, and which mostly correspond to a period of effective occupation of the territory (*sensu* Borrero 1994). Whatever the interpretation of the Brazilian record, we cannot ignore the existence of FTTP and their continuous distribution from the Pampa plains to the south of Brazil.

## 5. Final comments

We have started to identify the presence of FTTPs in southern Brazil and in some northern states, mostly by surface findings, like in other regions of South America some decades ago. The growing number of projectiles identified, their wide distribution in the landscape, the identification of preforms and the use, at least in some cases, of local raw materials, ensures the existence of these hunter-gatherers in parts of this territory, probably as

one of the earliest human groups in southern Brazil, as it happened in the neighboring Pampa plains of Argentina and Uruguay. What we need to do now is to go forward by identifying the stratigraphic contexts of these early occupations. Such studies will also help clarify hypotheses concerning the local manufacturing and exchange of these points among groups located in the northern settings of Brazil.

The collection of FTTPs analyzed here shows designs and technological features similar to other regions from South America, demonstrating the continuity of human populations which shared information and technological behaviors during the colonization process of the subcontinent. We have observed the existence of a significant number of findings in southern Brazil, to which must be added those from the northern states. There is still an archaeological gap between these findings and those reported recently from Venezuela and Guyana, however, we can begin to draw a more complete record of the occupation of the Atlantic side of the humans who produced fishtail projectile points.

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