**INTRODUCTION**

The population affinity of Ancient Egyptians has been studied for over a century and is heavily debated.

Historically, debates have focused on ancestry and the effects of migration from:
- Nubian Corridor
- Red Sea Littoral
- Eastern Mediterranean

Few studies have examined the possibility that morphometric data might imply wider gene flow into these areas.

**MATERIALS & METHODS**

Computed tomography (CT) scans of Egyptian mummies from Akhmim
- Collected by the Akhmim Mummy Studies Consortium
- Most date to the Ptolemaic Period
- n=25 used in this research
- CT scans volume rendered (3DCT) in MIMICS

Cranio metric data
- 22 measurements were generated from 15 landmarks collected for each individual (Table 1) (Figure 2)

Statistics
- Classified using linear discriminant function analysis (LDFA) and cluster analysis
- Compared to the Howells' worldwide cranio metric database (AJPA 1996) (Figure 3)

**RESULTS**

Classification into Howells' Database using LDFA (Table 2)
- Egyptian (n=7)
  - Date to Late and Ptolemaic periods
  - Most atypical
- Other African group (n=3)
- Japanese groups (n=9)
- Other groups (n=6)

Cluster analysis (Figure 3)
- Most grouped with Howells' Egyptians
- Except: AMSC 29 (c. 2100 BC); AMSC 12 (Ptolemaic)

**DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

High degree of heterogeneity in sample
- 25 individuals classified into 11 different populations
- Akhmim likely very cosmopolitan through time

Howells' sample is Late period (660-340 BC) from Gizeh
- Temporal and regional variation may explain why many of the Akhmim individuals did not classify into the Howells' Egyptians
- Low typicalities when classified (i.e. atypical of that group)

Complex population history with influences from many regions
- High classification into Asian pops. (36%) speaks to influences from the East, which have largely been ignored in the literature