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**PRIMATE ARCHAEOLOGY: PALAEOANTHROPOLOGY MEETS PRIMATOLOGY 3**

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The last decade has seen the first findings of tool making and use in nature by populations of orang-utan, capuchin, and macaque monkeys. These new data have increased our breadth of knowledge of the range, diversity and time-depth of non-human material culture, as already known from the chimpanzee. This period has also seen the discovery of even older hominin lithic tools than known before (up to 2.6 million years old), and the advent of new methods of analysis of these artefacts. The recovery of fossils of older hominins, dating from the time of the last common ancestor of living apes and humans adds complexity to the hominin lineage, and the prospect of even older elementary technology. Primate archaeology provides the methods and means to incorporate these new findings at the interface of palaeoanthropology and primatology. It yields a coherent framework for the systematic finding and interpreting the earliest material culture. In this symposium, primatologists present new results from field studies of the two non-human primate genera about which the most is known in this area, *Pan* and *Cebus*. Palaeoanthropologists provide comparative analyses, based on their experience of the earliest known hominin lithics.

Keywords: chimpanzee, capuchin monkey, material culture, tool use