

**Corrigenda - Figure Captions in:**

Laporte, L. and C. Dupont. 2019. Personal Adornments and Objects of Ornamentation: Two Case Studies from Hunter-Gatherer Burials in France (La Vergne) and Argentina (Arroyo Seco II). *PaleoAnthropology* 2019: 156–176. (Special Issue: Personal Ornaments in Early Prehistory)

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Figure 5. La Vergne, France: Grave 3: A) Distribution of Dentalium at the base of the filling (1 - CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte, 2 – photographs by H. Duday and P. Courtaud, 3 – photographs by L. Laporte); B) Distribution of Tritia higher up in the filling (4 -CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte, 5 – photographs by H. Duday and P. Courtaud). Inset images 2 (nested Dentalium); 3 (traces of usewear on the face of a tusk shell); 4 (anthropogenic perforations on a Tritia); 5 (dismantling stage corresponding to plan B); 6 (small and large Tritia shells).

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Figure 6. La Vergne, France: Grave 3: A detailed record of the position of the elements of adornment in relation to the corporal volumes sometimes provides indicators of the existence of items of clothing (CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte).

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Figure 7. La Vergne, France: Grave 7: Many ornamented objects were deposited in the grave, but relatively few personal adornments (photograph by H. Duday and P. Courtaud, CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte). A) An ornamented box containing the bones of a child; B) Ornamented objects in front of the face of the adult; C) An ornamented mat over the bucranium.

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Figure 8. La Vergne, France: Grave 7: Traces of use-wear are more pronounced for the objects directly associated with the corporal volumes of the deceased, in particular in this case—as regards the use of the columellar edge. The right column presents several examples of such use-wear traces. The bottom left box illustrates the method used for evaluating these different use-wear traces, for the same shellfish species (photographs and CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte).

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Figure 9. La Vergne, France: Grave 10: Structuring of the deposits in the tomb. A) Two clusters of whelks are clearly visible at the feet of each of the two individuals, B) whereas the tusk shells are preferentially associated with individual n°1 and the corresponding deposit. C) The virtual dismantling using altimetric spits enables us to reconstruct the volume of a decorated object containing several child's bones, and, D) the section projections enable us to dissociate the volume of each of the two decorated objects. Shaded rectangles in C represent concentrations of items (CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte).

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Figure 10. La Vergne, France: Grave 10: A) Distribution of the shell adornments directly associated with the corporal volumes of the two individuals; B) Example of the virtual dismantling of the human bones and objects of adornment, for the left limbs of individual n°1: the concentration of objects of adornment begins between the legs and passes between the arm and the left thigh (CAD L. Quesnel and L. Laporte).