

## [Supplementary material]

### **Filling the void: a new Palaeolithic cave art site at Danbolinzulo in the Basque Country**

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### **Detailed description of the iconographic ensemble**

[The figure mentions in this text refer to the figures in the main article.]

The depictions have been described according to their position in the cave (Figure 1). They are grouped in a single topographic unit containing seven panels with a total of 35 graphic units.

#### **Panel 1**

The rock surface of the roof is formed by a sub-vertical ridge of limestone and it is convex in shape with a rough texture.

*Graphic Unit 1.* Located 7.50m from the entrance and 0.74m above the floor. It is a dot-shaped pigment stain. The technique employed was drawing in red. It is 55mm high and 35mm wide.

#### **Panel 2**

This is a vertical panel sloping slightly towards the interior of the cave. In places, it is quite smooth, whereas in others the surface is irregular. It is 0.87m from the wall on the eastern side. The surface is formed by limestone and layers of calcite and it is sinuous with a rough texture (Figures 3 & 4).

*Graphic Unit 2.* Linear representation, 0.60m above the floor. Composed by five straight lines, in some cases parallel to each other. The technique is drawing in red. Its maximum dimensions are 70mm high and 0.19m wide.

*Graphic Unit 3.* This zoomorphic representation is 1.05m to the right and above the previous depiction, 1.15m above the floor. It represents an ibex or red doe, consisting of the maxilla line, naso-frontal line, ear or start of the horn, cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, belly, fore-legs and chest. The interior is filled with a colour wash, it faces right and its level angle is 90°. It is 0.31m high and 0.45m long. Its outline was drawn in red, and later on, some parts— at least sections of the head, ear or start of the horn, part of the cervical-dorsal line, rump, part of the belly and the fore-legs— were engraved with multiple, mostly parallel, lines. Also, some lines unrelated to the anatomy were engraved in front of the fore-legs, some of these lines might be regarded as other limbs.

*Graphic Unit 4.* Linear depiction, located 0.42m below the previous representation and 0.90m above the floor. Formed by at least six straight lines, three of which (one horizontal and two vertical) define the lower, right and left boundaries. Inside them, other vertical lines and remains of pigment can be identified. Drawn in red, the maximum dimensions are 0.16m in height and 0.16m in width.

*Graphic Unit 5.* Linear depiction, placed 0.41m below the previous representation and 0.80m above the floor. At least 14 straight and slightly curved lines —some parallel to one another— defining a pseudo-circular shape. One of the lines is isolated from the rest on the left-hand side. The technique employed was drawing in red. The maximum dimensions are 0.28m high and 0.40m wide.

*Graphic Unit 6.* Zoomorph, located 0.60m to the right of Graphic Unit 3 and 1.30m above the floor. It represents an ibex or red doe, consisting of the maxilla and naso-frontal line, ear or base of the horn, cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, belly, fore-legs and chest. The whole interior is filled with colour. It faces right and its level angle is 75°. It is 0.26m high and 0.42m long. The technique used was drawing in red, while at a later time some anatomical regions of the outline (rump, hind-leg and part of the belly, as well as a line in front of the head) were engraved with multiple lines.

*Graphic Unit 7.* Zoomorph, 0.30m above the previous representation and 1.42m above the floor. It is an ibex formed by the maxilla and naso-frontal lines, horns, cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, belly, fore-leg and chest. A slightly curved line is associated with the belly. The interior of the head and one of the hind-legs were filled with a wash of colour. It faces right and its level angle is 45°. Drawn in red, its maximum dimensions are 0.17m in height and 0.24m in length.

*Graphic Unit 8.* Linear motif, located 0.37m to the right of Graphic Unit 6 and 1.36m above the floor. It is a straight line, drawn in red. Its maximum dimensions are 0.12m high and 40mm wide.

*Graphic Unit 9.* This linear motif is 0.30m to the right of the previous representation and 1.43m above the floor. A straight line, it is drawn in red. Its maximum dimensions are 80mm high and 25mm wide.

*Graphic Unit 10.* This concentration of red pigment is 1.50m below the previous representation and 0.85m above the floor. Its maximum dimensions are 0.43m in height and 0.38m in width.

### **Panel 3**

Located to the right of the previous panel, on a ridge in the roof that forms a rock surface perpendicular to the floor. The surface is sinuous and flat in parts. It is formed by limestone with some small coverings of calcite. This vertical and sub-vertical surface has a rough, irregular texture with fissures (Figure 5).

*Graphic Unit 11.* This linear motif is 1.20m above and to the right of the previous representation and 1.46m above the floor. It is three straight lines forming an angle, two vertical and one horizontal. The technique employed was drawing in red. It is 95mm high and 0.17m wide.

*Graphic Unit 12.* This indeterminate zoomorph, possibly a cervid or caprid, is 0.46m to the right of the previous representation and 2.25m above the floor. It consists of the cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, groin, belly, fore-legs (one of which is very short) and chest. The hind-quarters are filled with a wash of colour. Two vertical lines in the body may have been interior quartering. The technique employed was drawing in red. It faces right and its level angle is 90°. It is 0.26 m high and 0.55m long.

*Graphic Unit 13.* Immediately below the previous representation and 1.77m above the floor, this zoomorph, a red doe or ibex, consists of the cervical-dorsal line, rump, tail, buttocks, hind-legs, groin, very curved belly, fore-leg and chest. Part of the chest and the neck were filled with a wash of colour. The outline was drawn in red. Facing left, its level angle is 180°. Its maximum dimensions are 0.17m high and 0.54m long.

*Graphic Unit 14.* Immediately below the previous figure and 1.52m above the floor, this concentration of red pigment is 25mm high and 0.12m wide.

*Graphic Unit 15.* Immediately to the left of the previous figure and 1.89m above the floor, this concentration of red pigment is 90mm high and 40mm wide.

*Graphic Unit 16.* An indeterminate zoomorph, 0.30m below Graphic Unit 12, 0.34m to the right of Graphic Unit 13 and 1.94m above the floor. It consists of the maxilla and naso-frontal line, ear or base of the horn, cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, groin, belly, fore-legs and chest. Drawn in red, the neck and head were filled with a wash of colour. A vertical line was drawn in the middle of the body. It faces left and its level angle is 150°. Its maximum dimensions are 0.17m in height and 0.31m in length.

*Graphic Unit 17.* An indeterminate zoomorph, it is 0.36m to the right of the previous representation and 2.00m above the floor. It consists of the cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, belly and at least one fore-leg. It was drawn in red. The interior of the figure was filled with a wash of colour. It faces right and its level angle is 45°. It is 0.16m high and 0.39m long.

*Graphic Unit 18.* 0.34m below the previous representation and 1.85m above the floor, this zoomorph is an ibex formed by the maxilla and naso-frontal line, horns, cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-legs, belly, fore-leg and chest. It was drawn in red, the fore-quarters (head and chest) and the buttocks were filled with a colour wash. The central part of the body contains two vertical dividing lines. In addition, pigment rests are associated with the lower part of the outline. It faces left and the level angle is 140°. It is 0.40m high and 0.61m long.

*Graphic Unit 19.* This is 0.35m to the right and below the previous representation, associated with the ridge in the rock and 0.92m above the floor. It is a very disperse concentration of red pigment, its maximum dimensions are 0.14m in height and 55mm in width.

#### **Panel 4**

This is located to the right of the previous panel in the central part of the north wall of the cave. The limestone surface is generally sinuous, sub-vertical and vertical, and is very rough with abundant fissures (Figure 6).

*Graphic Unit 20.* This is a zoomorph, 1.36m below the previous representation, 1.70m to the right of Graphic Unit 10 and 1.06m above the floor. This ibex consists of part of the chest, maxilla and naso-frontal lines, horns, incomplete cervical-dorsal line, rump and buttocks. The technique used was drawing in red. The distal part of the head and possibly the hind-quarters are filled with a colour wash. It faces right and its level angle is 75°. It is 0.25m high and 0.39m long.

*Graphic Unit 21.* 0.50m to the right and slightly below the previous representation and 0.83m above the floor, there is an indeterminate zoomorph, consisting of the rump, tail and buttocks. Concentrations of pigment that might correspond to the missing parts are associated with

those anatomical regions. It was drawn in red, its level angle is 180° and it faces left. Its maximum dimensions are 0.11m high and 0.37m long.

*Graphic Unit 22.* This is a zoomorph, immediately to the right of the previous figure and 0.80m above the floor. It is an ibex represented by part of the chest, maxilla and naso-frontal line, horns, cervical-dorsal line, rump, buttocks, hind-leg, belly and top of a fore-leg. The technique used was drawing in red. Pigment inside the figure may correspond to a deteriorated wash, while a wide line separates the body from the fore-quarters. It faces right and its level angle is 90°. Its maximum dimensions are 0.35m high and 0.59m long. Some short and thin lines are associated with the head; however, they may be natural or finely engraved, but their preservation hinders further identification.

*Graphic Unit 23.* This linear motif is immediately to the right of the previous representation and 0.83m above the floor. It consists of three straight lines, two of which are shorter and oblique, more or less parallel to each other, with a longer line below them. They were drawn in red. The maximum dimensions of the motif are 0.14m in height and 0.13m in width.

## **Panel 5**

This panel is situated to the right of the previous one in the central part of the north wall. The limestone surface, covered by thin calcite layers and bacterial colonies, is sub-vertical and vertical; it is irregular and rough with fissures (Figure 7).

*Graphic Unit 24.* This is a zoomorph, 1.42m to the right and above the previous motif and 1.27m above the floor. It is an indeterminate animal of which the cervical-dorsal line, tail, belly and a fore-leg can be identified. In addition, some remains of pigment may be associated with the hind-quarters, the region of the head, and the chest, but their exact definition is difficult. The technique used was drawing in red. It faces left and its level angle is 90°. It is 0.37m high and 0.42m long.

## **Panel 6**

This panel is situated 1.55m to the right of the previous one in the central part of the north wall. The limestone surface, covered by thin calcite layers and bacterial colonies, is sub-vertical and vertical; it is irregular and rough with fissures (Figure 7).

*Graphic Unit 25.* This zoomorph is 0.55m to the right of the previous representation and 1.53m above the floor. It is an indeterminate animal consisting of the cervical-dorsal line, rump, tail, buttocks, hind-legs, belly, fore-leg and chest. Drawn in red, it faces right and its level angle is 45°. It is 0.15m high and 0.25m long.

*Graphic Unit 26.* 0.76m to the right and below the previous representation, associated with a ridge in the rock, 1.34m above the floor. It is a concentration of red pigment with maximum dimensions of 0.29m in height and 0.45m in width.

### **Panel 7**

This panel is located immediately below the previous one, in the central part of the north wall of the cave. It is in a concave alcove with a mixed vertical and sub-vertical orientation, the rock surface is smooth (Figure 8).

*Graphic Unit 27.* On the left-hand side of the alcove and 1.00m above the floor, this is an indeterminate zoomorph, only the limbs and a line that probably corresponds to the buttocks are left. The rest of the figure cannot be identified due to the growth of calcite, although a pinkish colouring may correspond to the other parts of the body. In that case, the figure would be more complete anatomically, facing left, with a level angle of 110° and maximum dimensions of 0.39m in height and 1.00m in length. The outline was drawn in red.

*Graphic Unit 28.* This is above and in contact with the previous representation, and immediately below and to the left of Graphic Unit 30, 1.30m above the floor. It is *a priori* a complex representation, perhaps figurative. Two possibilities may be considered: an unidentifiable zoomorph or an anthropomorph. Its vertical orientation, the clear differentiation between the head and the body, and the two limbs in the upper part of the trunk suggest that it is a human representation. It was drawn in red and its maximum dimensions are 0.34m in height and 0.15m in width.

*Graphic Unit 29.* This linear motif is below the previous representation and 1.02m above the floor. A straight line, drawn in red, it is 80mm long and 20mm wide.

*Graphic Unit 30.* Below the previous representation and 0.95m above the floor, this linear motif consists of oblique, parallel lines, also named 'paired marks', in two rows of six and eleven lines, separated by a natural dark fissure. The technique employed was drawing in red. The maximum dimensions of the motifs are 0.11m in height and 0.48m in width.

*Graphic Unit 31.* Immediately above Graphic Unit 28 and 1.22m above the floor, this zoomorph is a horse formed by the chest, maxilla and naso-frontal lines, cervical-dorsal line, croup, start of the tail, buttocks, hind-legs, groin, belly and fore-leg. It was drawn in red, faces left and its level angle is 80°. It is 0.45m high and 0.75m long.

*Graphic Unit 32.* Above and in contact with the previous representation, 1.35m above the floor. This zoomorph is an ibex, possibly a red deer, consisting of the start of its chest, maxilla and naso-frontal line, part of the cervical-dorsal line and the belly, and a fore-limb.

The upper part of the chest and the head are covered by disperse pigment; the concentration is greatest at the end of the mouth and in the chest area associated with the outline. It was drawn in red, the upper part of the body was produced with a series of dots. It faces left and its level angle is 90°. It is 0.75m high and 0.73m long.

*Graphic Unit 33.* Immediately below the limb of Graphic Unit 32 and 0.83m above the floor. This zoomorphic depiction is a horse, consisting of the maxilla and naso-frontal lines, cervical-dorsal line, belly, fore-legs and chest. The technique employed was drawing in red. It faces left and its level angle is 90°. It is 0.35m high and 0.51m long.

*Graphic Unit 34.* This indeterminate representation is between Graphic Units 32 and 33 and 0.96m above the floor. Due to its preservation, this graphic unit is difficult to define. It includes two slightly curved parallel lines and, to their left, concentrations of colour that might correspond to other linear forms. The technique used was drawing in red.

*Graphic Unit 35.* To the right and slightly below Graphic Unit 33. It is an indeterminate linear representation that possibly corresponds to a zoomorph. If this hypothesis is accepted, at least the rump, buttocks, a hind-leg and the belly would be represented by drawing in red.