The present paper focuses on caves in the states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais in Brazil, where there is indubitable evidence of human occupancy dating to approximately 13,000-14,000 years BP. If migration via the Behring Straits actually took place between 20,000-21,000 years BP this occupation is quite important.

Since the discovery of a non-asiatic skeleton in Minas Gerais (Lapa Vermelha IV), the situation has become even more problematic, and a more detailed investigation is called for. This investigation will be complicated by the fact that the passage from the coast to the uplands no longer exists. At the time, the sea level was much lower than it is today, and the coastline then was located far from the present coast.