

The Quantitative Dermatoglyphic Traits in Three Population Groups of Albanians from Kosovo

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ABSTRACT The quantitative dermatoglyphic traits from three population groups of Albanians from Kosovo have been analyzed. The first group consists of the population from the Dukagjini valley (106 males and 106 females), the second group encompasses the people living in the Kosovo plain (103 males and 110 females), and the third group lives in the valley of the South Morava River (108 males and 108 females). From the results of the present study, we can conclude that the examined Albanian population from Kosovo is very homogeneous, and there are only few differences found on fingers. More differences are found on the palmar dermatoglyphs, and they are more pronounced in males than in females. From these results, we can conclude that there has been some gene flow through migration routes in the males from the Kosovo plain as a result of employment, but also in the females from the South Morava valley as a result of marital migration. High pollution of the Sitnica River and the surroundings could also have environmental influence on the dermatoglyphic patterns of the Kosovo plain.