The Upper Paleolithic site **Khotylevo 2** is situated 400 km SSW of Moscow and 25 km NW of Bryansk city. The site was discovered in 1968 by F.M. Zavernyaev who continued the excavations from 1969 to 1981, with a few interruptions. In 1993 the field excavations were reopened by the Khotylevo Archeological Expedition of the Institute of Archeology, Russian Academy of Sciences. Prior to the 2000s, the studies of Khotylevo 2 were mostly based on the results of excavations performed in the part of the site adjoining the valley slope. The new area of the cultural layer was discovered in 2003 and designated as **point B** (in Cyrillic alphabet). It is at some distance from the Desna valley slope and 50 m south of the 1981 excavation by F.M. Zavernyaev (fig. 1). The excavation of the new area is still going on.

The cultural layer of **point B** was studied in three sectors - A Б and B (in Cyrillic alphabet) over an area of 65 m² altogether. The excavations in sector B is not finished yet. The structure of archeological remains suggests that two different assemblages of remains were partially recovered on the studied area. The southern assemblage, mostly confined to sector A, is remarkable primarily for the presence of large concentrations of animal remains, mostly those of woolly mammoth (99% of the collected bones). The concentrations are characterized by a well-pronounced intentional arrangement of skulls and large bones of the postcranial skeleton: long bones of legs, shoulder blades, and pelvic bones. Some analogy of such bone arrangements are found in dwelling constructions of the so-called Anosovo-Mezin type, quite common at the sites dated to the Late Paleolithic on the Russian Plain. The northern assemblage is fixed in sectors Б и В. It is characterized by pits, which are located in connection with vertical mammoth bones around the accumulation of bone charcoal. The series of seven radiocarbon dates around 23/24 KYR was obtained in Oxford Lab by Tom Higham and Katerina Douka.

The lithic assemblages (fig. 2) from both excavated sectors display practically identical technological and morphological characteristics. The total number of lithics collected from the 2003-2016 excavations amounts to 4500 items. These include core blanks, core reshaping flakes, primary flakes, and partings of the raw material. The entire cycle of primary knapping of flint and its usage had been performed within this area. The most representative series of implements include burins, end-scrapers, various points on blades, and microtools, such as microblades and backed bladelets. There are occasional finds of Kostenki-type knives, including one of a classic variant of the type, which is not typical for the Khotylevo 2 assemblage. One of the recovered implements may be considered as a fragment of leaf-shaped point of the Kostenki type. Some bone and ivory tools were found in these sectors in addition to flint implement. There are ivory point and spatula made from mammoth rib among these artifacts.

The most outstanding things were found in the northern assemblage: double female statuette and a schematic anthropomorphic figurine carved of chalk (fig. 3), and nice figurine of pregnant woman made of ivory (fig. 4).
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