



**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL "SAN LUIS GONZAGA"**

**"AÑO DE LA UNIDAD, DE LA PAZ Y EL DESARROLLO"**

## **STATEMENT BY THE UNSLG-ICA ON THE CASE OF THE DRIED TRIDACTYL BODIES OF NASCA**

The National University "San Luis Gonzaga" (UNSLG) Ica, Peru, through its research team, wishes to address the scientific community at the national and international level, as well as the authorities and the general public, to inform about our study work in relation to the dried tridactyl bodies with both human and reptilian characteristics, which have been known in the media as the "Nazca mummies". These mummies were discovered in the provinces of Palpa and Nazca, in the Department of Ica, Peru. As time has passed, this finding has gained notoriety in the media, generating controversy and debate. In this sense, we wish to clarify and communicate the following::

- 1- On August 1, 2019, the National University "San Luis Gonzaga" (UNSLG) in Ica, Peru, received four desiccated bodies with both human and reptilian characteristics. These specimens were delivered by journalist Jorge Israel Mantilla Carvajal, by virtue of his right to confidentiality and in compliance with the principle of confidentiality of the source of information, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 18 of the Political Constitution of Peru. The delivery of these bodies was carried out for the purpose of their custody, conservation and the conduct of investigations aimed at clarifying the authenticity of said dried specimens.
- 2- The largest body, which we call "Maria", has a size similar to that of a human being, but with notable anatomical differences, among which an elongated skull and the presence of three fingers on both hands and feet stand out. The osteological and imaging analysis of the extremities shows structural harmony and congruence, without evidence of phalangeal mutilation, and rather evidence of inflammatory sequelae in the dorsal column and feet, except in the case of the smallest body, which we have called "wawita".
- 3- The smaller bodies, which are approximately 60 cm in length, exhibit a morphological and anatomical structure that differs significantly from that of humans. The skin has morphological and histological characteristics that resemble those of reptiles, and both the hands and feet are tridactyls. In addition, they have voluminous skulls and their bone and joint system in general differs significantly from human anatomy, showing atypical, unique and "sui generis" features and characteristics. It is important to note that no rigid or metallic joining and supporting elements have been found in the joints of the entire body. Due to the uniqueness of these bodies and the marked anatomical and structural



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differences, more exhaustive research is required to better understand their nature.

- 4- Metallurgical analysis, carried out by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), of a metallic pectoral implant revealed an important finding. It was determined that the implant is composed of an alloy of several metals, with osmium being the predominant element. It is relevant to note that osmium is an element that was officially discovered by Smithson Tennant and William Hyde Wollaston in 1803. Due to its electrical properties, osmium is used in the manufacture of some electronic devices and in the production of sensors. Additionally, the microscopic study through optical metallography has revealed the existence of a matrix of microstructures with microporosities and microinclusions in the implant.
- 5- However, despite the advances that point towards the confirmation that these bodies are real biological bodies and the presence of osmium in a metallic implant, it is evident that more exhaustive studies are needed due to the marked morphological and structural differences that have been detected through comparative anatomy. Therefore, it is important to highlight that these preliminary results are not conclusive.
- 6- During the period of custody and conservation of the dried bodies, our research team, mostly composed of medical specialists, has faced multiple obstacles and difficulties in the proper execution and completion of the investigations. These challenges include the pandemic, budget limitations, lack of institutional support, lack of necessary logistics, equipment and technology, as well as legal interference by entities such as the Ministry of Culture and the Public Ministry, among others. Despite these obstacles, we managed to carry out imaging studies based on x-rays and tomography, using resources provided by the researchers themselves, and metallurgical studies with the support of the National University of Engineering (UNI).
- 7- It is important to note that at no time has the research team stated that these bodies belong to extra-terrestrial beings. In the course of our investigations, the most we can affirm from a scientific perspective is that these are biological bodies of unknown origin, (which existed in times past) but not human. Our approach is based on rigorous study and the search for answers within the realm of science, without making speculative statements about the nature of these bodies.




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- 8- It is important to emphasize that, from the beginning, no member of the research team has been motivated by media, political, economic or any other interests.
- 9- Our sole intention has been to carry out scientific research in order to rigorously determine whether the desiccated, humanoid-looking tridactyl bodies are authentic or falsified, whether they are of biological origin or not, and to reveal the mystery surrounding their authenticity. Our commitment has been to the advancement of scientific knowledge and the search for objective answers about these specimens.
- 10- Finally, as a result of our investigations, the research team has come to the conclusion that the desiccated bodies studied are completely authentic from a biological point of view, and show no signs of having been manipulated or weaponized in any way. Our scientific approach has been rigorous, and the results contribute to the authenticity of these bodies.


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Dr. Romeo Zorúa Avilés  
DNI: 21554752  
Antropólogo

  
Dr. Daniel Mendoza Vizarreta  
DNI: 21426302  
**DANIEL MENDOZA VIZARRETA**  
**MÉDICO RADIÓLOGO**  
C.M.P. 6254 - R.N.E. 107

  
Dr. Eric Huerta Talavera  
**HEMATÓLOGO**  
C.M.P. 14376 - R.N.E. 161  
DNI: 21533076  
Médico Hematólogo

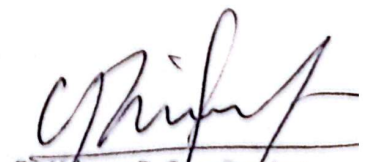
  
Dr. Clarence Campos Buleje  
DNI: 21415400  
HOSPITAL REGIONAL DE ICA  
Médico Nefrólogo  
-----  
Dr. S. Clarence Campos Buleje  
MÉDICO INTERNISTA C.M.P. 1044 - R.N.E. 021051  
MÉDICO NEFRÓLOGO C.M.P. 03411

  
Dr. Edgar M. Hernández Huaripaucar  
DNI: 21401210  
Radiólogo Bucomaxilofacial /  
Anatomista


  
Dr. Jorge E. Moreno Legua  
DNI: 21497759  
Médico Pediatra

  
Irwin Zúñiga Almora  
DNI: 41851715  
Médico Cirujano / Cirujano Dentista

  
Dr. David Ruiz Vela  
C.M.P. 27905  
Especialista en Cirugía Plástica R.N.E. 10547  
Especialista en Medicina Legal R.N.E. 10548  
Dr. David Ruiz Vela  
DNI: 09180332  
Médico Legista / Cirujano Plástico

  
Dr. Urbano R. Cruz Condori  
DNI: 21433296  
Ingeniero Metalúrgico

  
Dr. Pedro Córdova Mendoza  
DNI: 21455202  
Ingeniero Químico

  
Dr. Jorge E. Moreno Galvez  
DNI: 21545391  
Médico Radiólogo