Among the big questions of similarities and differences between Neanderthals and Anatomically Modern Humans (AMH) in Western Eurasia is that of the significance of cultural innovations. This question plays a key role in interpreting the large set of differences expressed from the Final Mousterian, the transitional (Chatelperronian, Neronian, Lincombian-Ranisian-Jerzmanovician, Szeletian, Bohunician, Uluzzian and others), and the Aurignacian technocomplexes. It is a matter of debate whether the relation between these differences and their makers is consistent; in recent years, some intriguing aspects have been unveiled from one of these cultural complexes, the Uluzzian, spread across the Italian peninsula and in the south of the Balkans. The Uluzzian represents a distinctive industry, identified on the basis of small, crescent-shaped microliths, a combination of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic stone tool types, and variable incidence of splintered pieces associated with bone industries, perforated marine shells and mineral pigments. At Italian and Greek sites, the Uluzzian is best known from cave sedimentary sequences where it systematically overlies the Mousterian. At present, the Uluzzian is the only known transitional techno-complex related exclusively to AMH in Europe, although doubts over the position of the dental remains found at Grotta del Cavallo have created intense debate, claiming for more cultural and taphonomic data from the transitional sequence in question.