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- 32a/5 CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE UPPER PLEISTOCENE FAUNA OF SMALL MAMMALS FROM AGIOS GEORGIOS CAVE, KILKIS, N GREECE**
C. S. DOUKAS, E. TSOUKALA, and C. THEOCHAROPOULOS
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The Pleistocene cave fauna of small mammals is described in this paper. This is a continuation of the study of larger Mammals deriving from the same locality (TSOUKALA, 1990, in preparation).

The Rodent assemblage contains Muridae, Cricetidae, Spalacidae, Sciuridae and Arvicolidae. Insectivores are represented by Talpidae, also a number of Chiroptera is present.

The characters present suggest a typical Pleistocene fauna.

- 32a/6 LATE MIOCENE INSECTIVORA (MAMMALIA) FROM KARYDIA, KOMOTINI, N GREECE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT**
C. S. DOUKAS and D. FOUSSEKIS
(Department of Historical Geology and Palaeontology, Athens University, Greece)

Abstract not supplied

- 32a/7 THE MAMMALIAN FAUNAS OF THE LATE PLEISTOCENE OF CENTRAL ITALY, BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC PROBLEMS AND PALAEOECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS**
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A detailed biostratigraphy for the mammalofaunas of the Late Pleistocene of Italy it is difficult to obtain. Several problems complicate the possibility to define with precision the succession of the various associations: problems of chronostratigraphy (the definition of the limit between Middle and Late Pleistocene in continental environment; the beginning of the last glaciation and its division) and of interpretation and correlation with various climatic models; a disagreement between some absolute dates. More strictly palaeontological elements add to these factors, such as reduced diversification in the composition of the associations and the possible incidence of geographical and/or microclimatic factors on the composition of the association. The reduced variation of the evolutionary level of the separate taxa to be considered.

In this paper, the various problems are pointed out and a biostratigraphic arrangement of the most important Late Pleistocene mammalian faunas of Central Italy is proposed.

- 32a/8 URANIUM MICRODISTRIBUTION IN HIPPARION TEETH**
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It is well known that fossil bones and teeth collect uranium from their geochemical environment. In this study the concentration and the microdistribution of uranium in *Hipparion* molars is examined, using the fission track method. The studied material comes from Pikermi locality, Attica, Greece and its geological age is Upper Miocene. Big difference is observed among the relatively high uranium concentrations in each one of the three tooth tissues (enamel, dentine and cement), while the concentration in the sedimentary fillings (calcite, clay) of the fossil teeth and bones is very low. The role of enamel as a barrier for uranium accumulation, as well as the role of the orientation of the maxilla inside the sediment, the existence of microcracks and other factors that possibly account in uranium microdistribution are discussed.

- 32a/9 ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE ENDEMIC DEERS OF CRETE**
G. E. THEODOROU and S. J. ROUSSIAKIS
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Endemic deers from Crete have been studied in the past by many authors (DERMITZAKIS et al., 1978, SONDAAR et al., 1982, De VOS, 1984, De VOS et al., 1986). In spite that, a lot of questions are still unanswered, since the known localities with endemics are numerous and dating is an extremely difficult task. A biometrical study of a very rich collection of fossil endemic deers from the wider Rethymnon area enables us to understand and know better the facts concerning the morphology and the size variation of Cretan deers and their distribution in time and space. The available material permits a serious attempt to reconstruct a skeleton and discuss also the variation of the antlers in respect to ontogeny and phylogeny and the taxon names that are currently in use.

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