CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE TERRESTRIAL NEOGENE OF GREECE. ARTIODACTYLA AND RHINOCEROTIDAE FROM THE KERASSIA AND CHALKOUTSI LOCALITIES

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The first results of recent excavations (1992-1994) at two Neogene vertebrate localities of Greece are discussed here. The scientific knowledge on the composition of the fauna and the magnetostratigraphy and biostratigraphy of these two localities is given mainly by KOUMANTAKIS, 1971, HEYE et al., 1980, MADE et al., 1989. The systematic excavations that we carry out show that we can expect a lot of new findings and biostratigraphic data. The only serious drawback is that the condition of the fossils at Kerassia is very bad marking the preparation of the fossils extremely difficult and time consuming.

The fauna of the first locality, as it is given by the findings that are already prepared from Kerassia, is consisted of Perissodactyla (Equidae and Rhinocerotidae), Artiodactyla (Bovidae, Giraffidae) and Carnivora, while that of the second locality, Chalkoutsi, is characterized by the presence of Perissodactyla (Equidae and Rhinocerotidae), Artiodactyla (Bovidae and Giraffidae) and Carnivora.

This study is based mainly on Bovidae and Rhinocerotidae. Equidae are studied separately while the material of Carnivora is at the moment inadequate for any serious taxonomic and biostratigraphic work.

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References

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