



**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Sırtlan, Karasal çökeller, Memeli lokaliteleri*

## ABSTRACT

The mammals that survive about 200 million years showed dispersion in the world especially in Tertiary time. They dispersed every geographical conditions of the world and they have become varied. Survival of the mammals is depended on diet and mobility, so their skeletons are evolved. Because of the climatic changes biota changed and this affected their teeth. Especially molars have had different feature characteristics. The molars are used in evolution and classification of the mammals. The general shape and occlusal face of the teeth help us to assess their diet and life style. They also explain how to eat and to chew their food. For example, carnivorous have been had teeth for sticking and cutting. P4 and m1 are carnasial teeth and they get wider, but crushing molar becomes small or disappeared.

There have been many mammalian fossil localities in terrestrial Neogene deposits of Turkey. The localities include Hyaenids specimen among very rich paleomammal faunas. Hyenas, the most prominent carnivorous, differ from canids (dogs) by presence of anterior and posterior extremities with four (4) digits and a back maned. Their anterior members are taller and stronger than posterior ones. Occlusal muscles and cervix muscles are very strong. They are fed by eating carcass or by resting from other hunters. Its ecology is almost same with other terrestrial vertebrates. They have 3/1/3-4/1-3/1/1-3/1-2=32-36 number of teeth.

Hyaenids, fossil or modern ones, are an important group of mammals in clarifying biostratigraphy – biochronology of terrestrial deposits. They have first been found in Europe, and then migrated to Asia and Africa in short time. They can move easily and freely and they can also adapt different environments. Therefore, they help for determination continental and intercontinental zoogeographic relationship and migration road, disclosure paleoclimatology, paleobiology, paleofauna, paleoecology of their time and explanation for paleogeography.

This study introduces Hyaenidae localities, content and their distribution in geological history in Turkey. Many mammalian localities were found in Afyon, Ankara, Bursa, Çanakkale, Denizli, İstanbul, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Kırşehir, Konya, Kütahya, Sivas, Muğla, Nevşehir and Uşak areas. Fossil specimen from MTA National History Museum has been reevaluated in this study. Based on findings, fossil hyenas were represented by many genus and species in different localities. They are *Ictitherium*, *Adcrocuta*, *Chasmaporthetes*, *Protoictitherium*, *Percrocuta*, *Sansanosmilus*, *Hyaenotherium*, *Myohyaena*, *Lycyaena* genus and their species. The stratigraphic time interval of the fossils varies from Early Miocene until Pleistocene, and some genus and species have reached to present. Hyaenids have 24 genus in 4 subfamilies. 2 genus and 3 species of them live in Africa, Anatolia; unique species lives in NE Asia; 3 genus, 4 species live in grassy plain and the open forest of Africa at present.

**Keywords:** *Hyena, Terrestrial deposits, Mammalian locality*