

Muğla Pontieni Memeli Faunası

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Özet : *Muğla İlinin NW da ve Muğla Ağdın şosesinin N de Akgedik ve Bayır köyleri arasında Dr. G. OTKUN tarafından 1942 yılında, zengin ve iyi muhafaza edilmiş bir memeli havan mecmuası keşfedilmiş ve bir kısım bakiyeler Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsüne getirilmişti, •*

İngilizce metninde adı geçen espeslerin incelenmesi sonunda güney Balkanlar ve Susam adası ile, en az Batı İran Ponsien Memelileri arasında senkronik bir irtibatın mevcut olması icap ettiği kanaatine varılmıştır.

* • Preliminary Report

On A Pontlan Mammalian Fauna From Mugia

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A rich collection of fossils consisting of the remains of mammals, was found, by Dr. G. OTKUN in 1942 in verry hard red clay beds between Akgedik and Bayır villages in North-Western part of the Vilayet of Mugla, in Western Anatolia. •

The collection of 1942 represents only a half of the material from this locality. One half, at least, of the fossiliferous deposits of NW Muğla are still untouched and will be excavated in the coming years.

The collection submitted to my examination contains skulls, upper and lower jaws with teeth, some fragment of the larger limb- bones, small bones of the feet and a few horns. The fossil remains are generally well- preserved, although partly broken

1) M. T. A, Enstitüsünde. Bu tebliğ 24 Şubat 1950 toplantımda yapılmış, makale 4/1/51 tarihinde alınmıştır.

2) Vertebrate Paleontologist, M. T. A. Institute. Paper presented before a session of the Geol. Soc. in Feb 24, 1950, manuscript received 14 December 195

either in anterior or posterior pairs. They represent at least the following three orders :

I) Perissodactyla : Represented by families Rhinocerotidae "*Rhinoceros schleiermacheri* KAUF., "PL I, Fig. 1,, "*Rhinoceros cf. pachygnathus*" "PL I, Fig. 2,, "*Rhinoceros (Aceratherium)* sp. and Equidae "*Hipparion gracile* DE CHRISTOF sp. KAUP "PL I, Fig 3,, "*Hipparion* sp.,,

II) Artiodactyla : Represented by three families (1) Suidae "*Sus erymanthius* ROTS et WAGNER,, "PL I, Fig 4,, (2) Oervicornia »Subfamily Giraffidae - "*Helladotherium* GAÜDRY, "PL II Fig. 1,, *Giraffa* sp. (3) Cavicornia "*Palaeoryx pallasii* GAUDRY, "P\ II, Fig. 2,, , *Tragocerm* sp., *Pseudotragus cf. longicornis*, *Gazella gaudryi* SCHLOSSER, *Gazella* sp. "PL II, Fig. 3,,

III) Carnivora: Family Hyaenidae (*Hyaena.eximia*), family Viverridae, ZITTEL "*Palhyaena* - *Ictitherium* - cf. *Mipparionum*,,

The necessity of this study will be readily appreciated by the mere inspection of the following table, giving the list of the fossil mammals I have recognized in the Muğla collection and in other localities studied by other authorities.

Fossils	Localités				
	P.	Sa.	SL	JVL	Mu,"
<i>Rh. schleiermacheri</i>	X	X			X
<i>Rh pachygnathus</i>	X	X	X		X
<i>Aceratherium</i>	X		X	X	X
<i>Hipparion gracile</i>	X			X	X
<i>Sus erymanthius</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Helladotherium</i>	X	X	-X	X	X
<i>Palaeoryx pallasii</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Tragocerus amaltheus</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Hyaena eximia</i>	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Ictitherium hipparionum</i>	X	X	X	X	X

These remains from Pikermi (P.) Samos (Sa.) Salonique (SL), Maragha (M.) and Muğla (Mu.) are of the same species and of the same phylogenetic stage of development, they must be attributed to the same geological horizon. "The Hipparion

The fauna of the Pontian is one of the richest and widest-spread of sil mammalian faunas. It is known from Spain (Conçut), France (Cucuron, Mt. Luberon), Central Germany (Eppelsheim in Mainz Basin), the Vienne basin and Hungary, Macedonia, Turkey (Istanbul), Greece (Pikermi, and Isle of Samos), North Africa, W. Persia (Maragha), the Siwalik Hills of NW India, China and Malay region (DAVIES, 1935),. But according to AHMET MALÎK and DAVIES the Hipparion fauna of the Pontian is known from Upper Sarmatian in Turkey as in North Russia, although usually taken as Pontian¹).

98 I am not in agreement with this conclusion, for, «in the Southern Balkans, Greece, and Phrygia (Asia Minor) with some of the islands of what is now the Aegean sea, the Pontian takes a freshwater fauna (1934)». EGERAN and LAHN (1948) too, believes that there was a palaeogeographical connection between Anatolia and Greece up to the end of the Neogene. Also according to ZITTEL, the *Hipparion* faunas of the Pontian were especially well developed in Greece at Pikermi, Salonique, in the western end of Asia-Minor - the Island of Samos (very near Muğla Region), and western Persia at Maragha.

II With the discoveries of (Pontian) land mammals in southern Balkans, Samos and western Anatolia their possible migration route is discerned»

II The close (phylogenetic) relationship between Muğla and others would suggest a common origin for both possibly in this wide region. The Aegean Islands must have been connected by a land-bridge during the Pontian to Asia Minor and Southern Balkans. If so, the *Hipparion* faunas of the Pontian show a continuous distribution from Spain to China. Turkey is within this region. Indeed, in addition to the Muğla collection, the same *Hipparion* faunas have been found by Profs. Hamit PîZ and A. MALÎK (1933) at Küçükçekmece, near Istanbul;

After the publication of the "Vertébrés Fossiles de Küçükçekmece", new explorations were made in the fossiliferous bed by Profs. H. Nafiz and E. Chaput (1934). According to these authors, besides of *Macra hulgarica* and *M. caspia*, there also were some *Macra subcaspia* and *M. karaburgazica* at the same level of Vertebrates. Whereas the invertebrates (*M. subcaspia*, *Şgarahurgazica*) were attributed to the Meotian in Bulgaria (Andressow).

• Nafiz and Chaput have arrived at the Meotian (Pontian) in Küçükçekmece.

by Prot.KANŞU in Ankara, at İlhançay (1937, 1946), KANSÜ and me at Cebeçi; my friend O. EROL has found the same fauna at Elmadağ, TSCHATOHLÎ at Küçükyozgat (1942); YAL* ÇINLAR (1947 and 1947) has found it in western Anatolia, at Eşme and the Gediz Valley; KÖKTEN has also discovered a new Pontian mammalian bed in SE 'Anatolia, at ^Malatya. It is also known from the tufa area near Kayseri, at Ürgüp; in addition to these other new mammalian fossils of Pontian age have been found in eastern Kayseri by IZBIRAK.

During the Pontian, Anatolia was occupied by fossil animal species of Samos and Greece and Western Persia. Also the distribution of the Hipparion gracile faunas of Pontian age passes through Anatolia.

Thus the Anatolian Pontian species connect the Aegian faunas with those of Asia.

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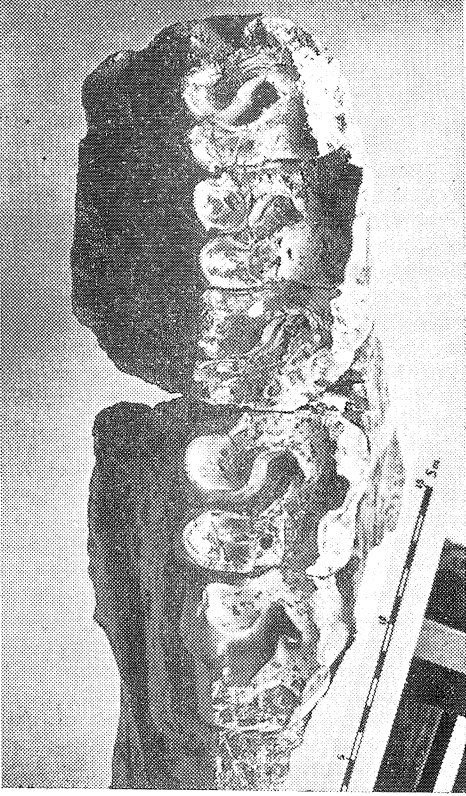
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LEYHA I.— PLAIE I

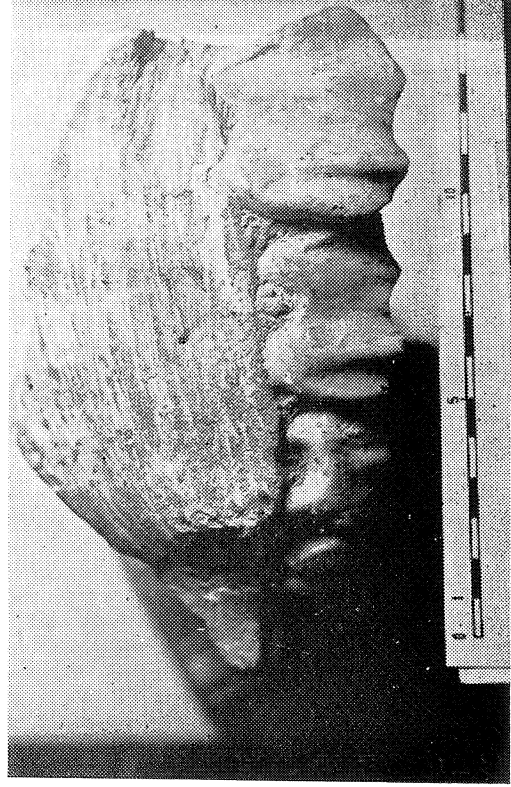
- Şek« L *Rhinoceros schleiermaeheri* KAUP« sol üst çene, taç üstünden görünüş.
 Fig® İ. *Rhinoceros schleiermaeheri* KAUP» Left upper jaw, crown view,
 Şek, 2. *Rhinoceros* cf. *pachygnathus*. Sol üst çene^ yandan görünüş, (genç) •
 Fig. 2« *Rhinoceros d.-pachygnathus* Left upper jaw, labial view,
 .Şek, 8. *HipparionTgracile* DE CHRISTOL, Üst çene.
 Fig. ' 3. *Hipparion gracile* DE CHRISTOL Maxilla in palatal view.
 Şek, 4, *Sus erymanthus* ROTH et WAGNER^ Üst çene,
 Fig. 4, *Sus erymanthus* ROTH et WAGNER« Maxilla,

LEYHA II — PLATE II

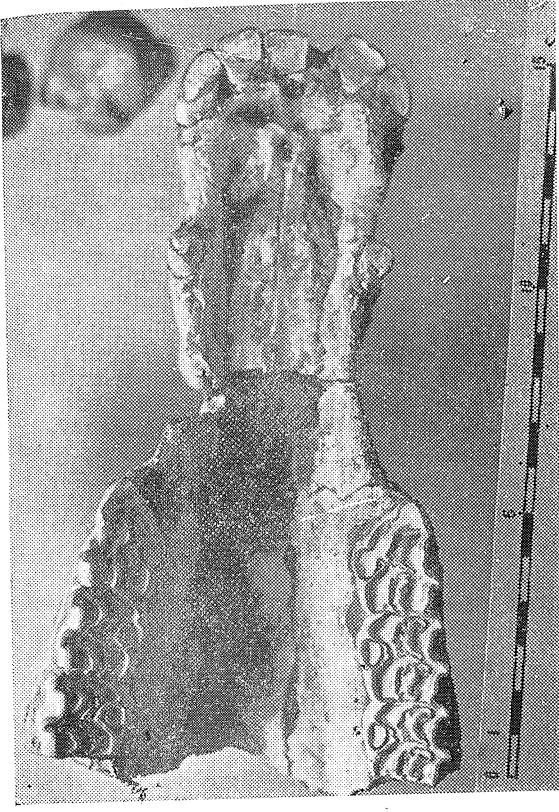
- Şek® 1, *Helladotherium* GAUDRY« Sol alt çene, taç üstünden görünüş.
 Fig, 1. *Helladotherium* GADRAY® Left mandibular, crown view.
 Şek®. 2* *Palaeoryx pallasii* GAUDRY. Üst çene, taç üstü görünüş.
 Fig, 2_ *Palaeoryx pallasii* GAUDRY. Left maxilla, crown view,
 3® *Gazella* sp_a Üst çene, .
 Fig® 3« *Gazella* sp. Maxilla in palatal view



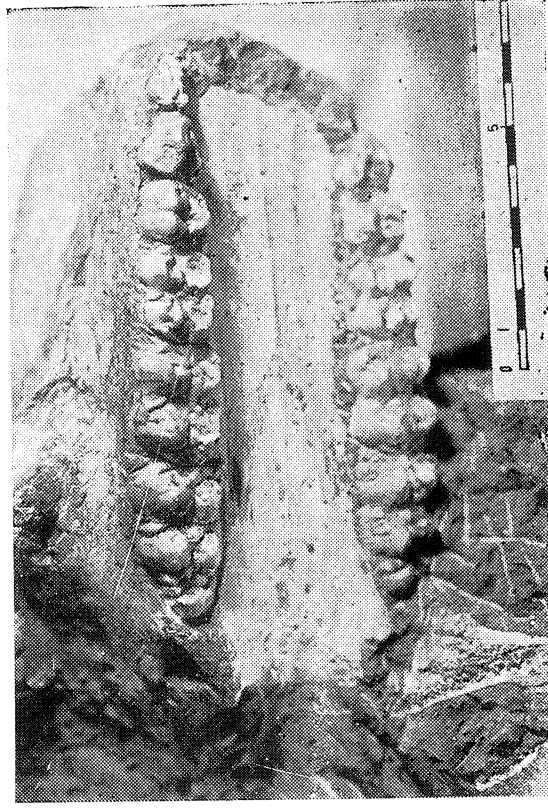
Şek. 1 Fig.



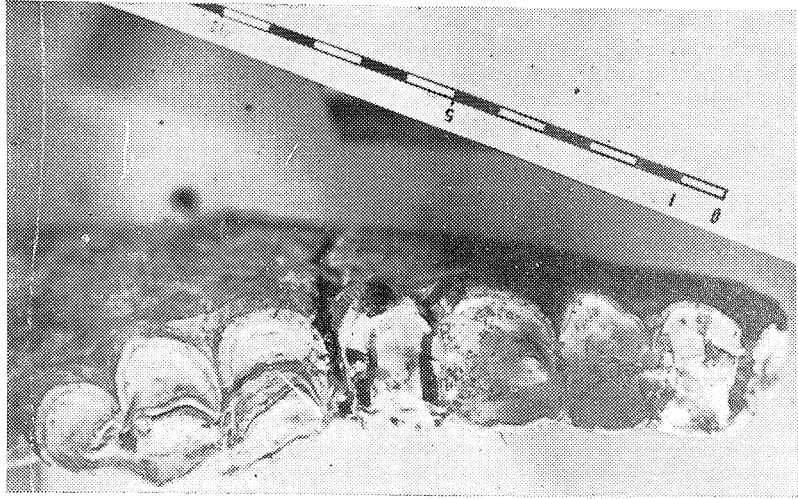
Şek. 2 Fig.



Şek. 3 Fig.



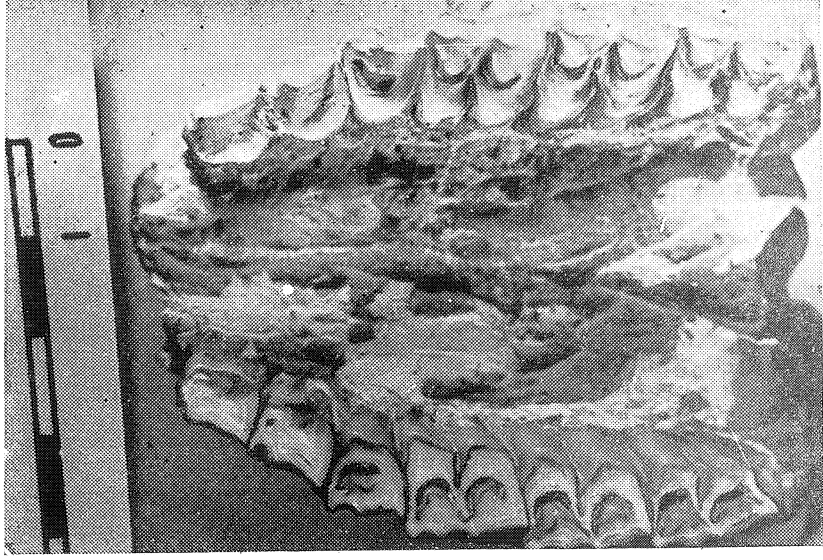
Şek. 4 Fig.



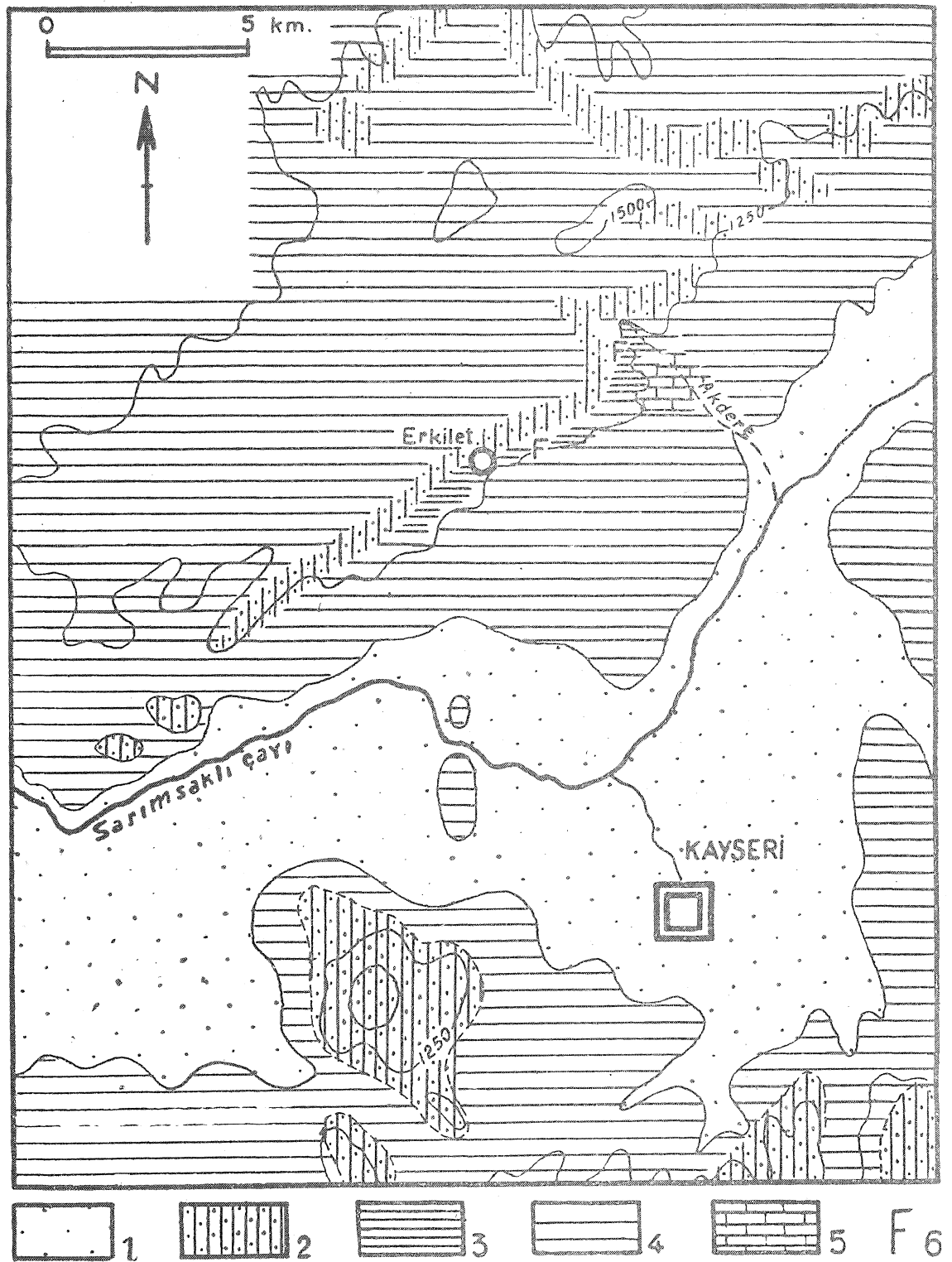
Şek. 1 Fig.



Şek. 2 Fig.



Şek. 3 Fig.



Tetkik edilen bölgesin we fosilli, arazinin harita«
(Cart© de la région étudiée et du terrains fossilifère)

- 1 — Alüvyon (*Alluvions*), 2 — Yukarı Miosen veya Pliosen lavları (*Laves du Miocène Supérieur ou du Pliocène*), 3 — Fosilli yerler (Yukarı Miosen), (*Terrain fossilifère*) (*Miocène Supérieur*), 4 — Tüf, lav, kumtaşı ve tekustr mara (Neojen), (*Tufs, laves, grès et marnes lacustres*) (*Neogène*) 5 — Kil, marn ve lakistr kumtaşı (Miosen), (*Argiles, marnes et grès lacustres*) (*Miocène*), 6 — Fosilli 3/erler (*Points fossilifères*)