

# GÜNEY IRAK (MEZOPOTAMYA BÖLGESİ) KUVATERNER OSTRAKODLARI

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Güney Irak (Mezopotamya) Kuvaterner Ostrakodları 30 adet yer altı örneği ve Al-hwar bölgesinden 35 yüzey örneğinden çalışılmıştır. 16 adeti Irak'ta ilk defa tespit edilen ve 25 tanesi daha önce Irak ve Irak çevresinden, Hindistan, Pakistan, Kuveyt, Ürdün ve Arap Körfezi, tespit edilmiş toplam 45 Ostracoda türü tanımlanmıştır. Ostrakodların dağılımına ve kısmen tuzlulukla ilgili ekolojik özelliklerine bağlı olarak çalışma bölgesinde üç adet ekofasiyes tanımlanmıştır, bunlar; 1- Oligohalin ekofasiyesi; Tuzluluk ‰ 0.5-5, *Cyprinotus salinus*, *Cypridopsis vidua*, *Candona compressa*, *Candona neglecta*, *Candoniella albicans*, *Candonopsis kingsleyi*, *Ilyocypris gibba*, *Darwinula stevensoni*, *Darwinula cylendrica*, *Limnocythere inopinata* ve ek olarak tatlı su ortamını gösteren kalın nodlu *Cyprideis torosa*'dan oluşan Ostrakoda topluluğu, 2- Mesohalin ekofasiyesi: Tuzluluk ‰ 5-18 acı su. Bu ekofasiyes bol, nodsuz, çok az çukur içeren kapaklı *Cyprideis torosa* ve bununla birlikte *Candoniella simpsoni*, *Candoniella wanlessi*, *Candona neglecta*, *Heterocypris salina*, *Cypridopsis vidua*, *Darwinula stvensoni*'dan oluşan tatlı su Ostrakoda topluluğu içerir. 3- Polihalin ekofasiyes Tuzluluk ‰ 18-30. Bu ekofasiyes çok bol tümüyle nodsuz, çok az yumuşak kapaklı *Cyprideis torosa* ve onunla beraber *Loxoconcha (Loxoconcha) gurneyi*, *Loxoconcha (Loxoconcha) indica*, *Tyrrhenocythre amnicola*, *Neomonoceratina iniqua*, *Hemicytheridea reticulata*, *Hemicytheridea paiki*'den oluşan Ostrakoda topluluğu içerir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kuvaterner, Ostrakod, güney Irak, Mezopotamya.

## QUATERNARY OSTRACODA FROM SOUTHERN IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIAN AREA)

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Quaternary Ostracoda from southern Iraq (Mesopotamian) area have been investigated from thirty subsurface samples and thirty five surface samples of Al-hwar localities. Forty five Ostracoda species have been identified, of which sixteen species have been recorded for the first time from Iraq, twenty nine ostracoda species have been recorded previously from Iraq and other adjacent regions such as; India, Pakistan, Kuwait, Jordan and Arabian Gulf. On the basis of the Ostracoda distribution and their relationships with ecological factors in particular the salinity, three ecofacieses have been identified in the studied area, these are; 1-Oligohaline eco-facies: Salinity 0.5-5‰, fresh water Ostracoda assemblages as *Cyprinotus salinus*, *Cypridopsis vidua*, *Candona compressa*, *Candona neglecta*, *Candoniella albicans*, *Candonopsis kingsleyi*, *Ilyocypris gibba*, *Darwinula stevensoni*, *Darwinula cylendrica*, *Limnocythere inopinata*, in addition to the presence of *Cyprideis torosa* which is characterised by thick noded shell indicating fresh water salinity. 2-Mesohaline eco-facies: Salinity 5-18‰ barckish water. This ecofacies is represented by the high abundance of *Cyprideis torosa* which include high percentage of non-noded slightly pitted valves, associated with some fresh water species such as: *Candoniella simpsoni*, *Candoniella wanlessi*, *Candona neglecta*, *Heterocypris salina*, *Cypridopsis vidua*, *Darwinula stvensoni*. 3-Polyhaline eco-facies. Salinity 18-30‰. This ecofacies is characterised by completely non-noded, highly abundant *Cyprideis torosa* with slightly smooth valves, in addition to the following species; *Loxoconcha (Loxoconcha) gurneyi*, *Loxoconcha (Loxoconcha) indica*, *Tyrrhenocythre amnicola*, *Neomonoceratina iniqua*, *Hemicytheridea reticulata*, *Hemicytheridea paiki*.

**Key Words:** Quaternary, Ostracoda, south Iraq, Mesopotamia.