

Late Miocene bovids from Şerefköy-2 (SW Turkey) and their position within the sub-Paratethyan biogeographic province

Dimitris S. Kostopoulos and Seval Karakütük

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We describe new fossil bovid craniodental remains from the Upper Miocene fossil site of Şerefköy-2, Yatağan Basin, SW Turkey. The new material belongs to six species: *Gazella* cf. *G. capricornis*, *Palaeoryx pallasii*, *Sporadotragus parvidens*, *Skoufotragus* cf. *Sk. schlosseri*, *Urmitherium rugosifrons*, and ?*Sinotragus* sp., which together indicate a latest middle–early Late Turolian (Late Miocene) age. Medium-to-large bovid taxa prevail over small ones, and protoryxoid bovids clearly dominate the assemblage. An analysis of the taxonomic structure, size and diet spectra of several Turolian bovid assemblages from Greece and Turkey reveals Şerefköy-2 to be a member of a mammalian palaeocommunity particular to southwestern Anatolia, which in turn forms part of the sub-Paratethyan biogeographic province.

Key words: Mammalia, Bovidae, Antilopinae, biogeography, Miocene, Turolian, Turkey, Anatolia.

Dimitris S. Kostopoulos [dkostop@geo.auth.gr], Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Geology, 54124 Thessaloniki, Greece;

Seval Karakütük [sevaloruc.ege.univ@hotmail.com], Natural History Museum, Ege University, 35100 Izmir, Turkey.

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