

*gerina calida calida*, *Sphaeroidinella dehiscentes excavata*, *Globorotalia truncalinoides truncalinoides*, BLOW 1969 (N22, N23) and *Globorotalia truncalinoides* BOLLI 1966 respectively.

The relative frequencies statistical analysis of microfauna let us assume a gradual oxygen decrease and a stagnancy of bottom waters during the transmission from the margin to the central part of Alkyonides Basin.

Nevertheless, in almost the total of the samples is observed an up to a certain grade mixing of shallow and brackish waters fauna with that of deep waters, cohesive in high salinity.

In conclusion the micropaleontological analysis comes to agreement with the result of turbidity currents and landslides caused by the active tectonism characterizing the whole area, which affect the paleoecological conditions during the Upper Pleistocene.

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATIGRAPHY OF MIOCENE SEDIMENTS OF KASSOS ISLAND (SOUTH SPORADES)

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The stratigraphy of the Miocene deposits of Kassos island (South Sporades) is described by this announcement. Special attention is paid to the study of the bio- and chronostratigraphic assignment of Calcareous Nannoplankton and Planktonic Foraminifera associations with correlation to Mollusc assemblages. This was achieved through the recognition and the correspondance of the contained micro- and macrofauna in the most representative Neogene Section on Kassos island, Kokkino Rema.

According to Mollusc assemblages the studied material may correspond biostratigraphically to the lower part of *Neopycnodonta navicularis* Zone of DERMITZAKIS & GEORGIADES-DIKEOULIA (1987). On the other hand the Planktonic Foraminifera allow a correlation with *Globorotalia conomiozea* Zone of ZACHARIASSE (1975), as also a second correlation with Zone N17 (BLOW). Finally the Calcareous Nannoplankton assemblages can assign the sediments of the studied section to *Calcidiscus leptoporus* Zone (Subzone A), (THEODORISIS 1984), which corresponds to NN11 Zone (MARTINI & WORSLEY 1970) and to CN9b Zone (OKADA & BUKRY 1980).

In our opinion, our samples, coming from the most representative Neogene section on the island, correspond chronostratigraphically to the lower part of the Upper Messinian. These sediments indicate that during the chronostratigraphical interval which lasts till the lower part of the Upper Messinian, Kassos was probably above sea level due to uplifts caused by fault activity. There is also the possibility that some sediments corresponding to this interval were deposited and then eroded. However the outcropping of the Kokkino Rema sediments allow us to conclude that during the Upper Messinian time span, Kassos was, (at

least), partly under sea level. The younger marine sediments must have been eroded, due to a possible emersion (partially at least) of the island, which lasted till the late Quaternary, time when the Tyrrhenian marine sediments were deposited.

Finally, the occurrence of these unconformably overlying Tyrrhenian (Upper Pleistocene) sediments, as also the references on mammal fossils on Kassos island (DERMITZAKIS & SONDAAR 1978), can lead us to the assumption that Kassos and Karpathos were connected during the Lower-Middle Pleistocene time span.

## THE PRESENCE OF PLEISTOCENE MAMMALS IN LESVOS ISLAND (E. AEGEAN)

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In this preliminary study the first mammal findings of Pleistocene age on Lesvos island are presented.

The sedimentological characteristics of the deposits that are laying on Vatera area (South Lesvos) and the mammal findings (which belong to *Equus stenonis*, *Cervus* sp., *Vulpes* sp. etc.) are studied.

Our next target is to collect more bone findings from the outcrop of Vatera section.

The paleogeographic interpretation of the Lesvos Pleistocene deposits which follows, shows us the presence of a connection between Lesvos and the mainland of Asia Minor at that geochronological interval.

This reconstruction is mainly based on the faunal composition which is in good accordance with geomorphological, lithostratigraphical and tectonic observations.

The fieldwork was performed in the context of a stratigraphical and paleogeographical study of the Upper Cenozoic of Lesvos by the Department of Historical Geology and Paleontology of Athens University.