

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.