

flooded the Ptoon region, where rudist limestone follow over Late Triassic and Jurassic limestones. The base level of the onlapping deposits is marked by iron-nickel ores. At the same time, red marls with planctonic foraminifera were deposited in South Beotia. Bauxites and redeposited laterites trace back to a period of emersion during the Santonian, which affected almost the whole of Beotia. In the course of the following transgression, extensive rudist biostromes formed for the first time north of the Copais depression. The eohellenian relief of this region obviously submerged as late as during the Late Santonien-Campanien. Apparently, summits of the metamorphic basement SE of Levadia were settled by hippuritids during the same transgressive intervall. Youngest hippuritids have been recovered from Maastrichtian limestones near Akraitinion, 70 m below Paleocene flysch deposits.

The delineated paleogeographic evolution of Beotia from Aptian until Maastrichtian times corresponds remarkably well with global fluctuations of sea level and resulted from a gradual flooding of the eohellenian topography. In this respect, crustal movements have obviously been of minor importance.

Hippuritids are abundantly preserved in Turonian to Maastrichtian deposits of Beotia and proved to be valuable index fossils. Several of the recovered species, such as *Hippurites colliciatius* WOODWARD, *H. cornucopiae* DEFANCE, *H. lapeirousei* GOLDFUSS, *Vaccinites alpinus* (DOUVILLE), *V. chalmasi* (DOUVILLE), *V. praegiganteous* (TOUCAS), *V. rousseti* (DOUVILLE) and *V. cf. boehmi* (DOUVILLE) are mentioned from this region for the first time. The taxonomic group of *Vaccinites cornuvaccinum* (BRONN), *V. gaudryi* (MUNIER-CHALMAS) and *V. alpinus* (DOUVILLE) occurs abundantly in Late Santonien-Campanien deposits North of the Copais depression.

HOLOCENE SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN EUBOEA

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¹⁴C dating of exposed *Lithophaga* fossils, differential, 3.000 years old relative sea-level changes (rslc) along the coasts of north and central Euboea haven been documented: 100-km long, 0.7-1.0m uplift along the Aegean coast, 20-km long, 1.1 uplift in the North Aegean Gulf and up to 2m subsidence in other parts of the island.

Such differential rslc undoubtedly reflect a tectonic control on the Late Holocene coastal geomorphology of the island, and this result can be extrapolated to the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean. As far as uplifts in Euboea are concerned, they are not related to normal faults in a simple way, but they may reflect accommodation of shear strain from the North Anatolian fault, or continuing uplift of metamorphic core complexes.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A NEW LOCALITY WITH NEOGENE MOLLUSK FAUNA FROM STRYMONIKOS GULF (MACEDONIA, GREECE)

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A new site name "Kerdylia - 1" (KER) with fossil mollusks was discovered near the village of Nea Kerdylia, on the west side of Strymon River.

The fossiliferous sediments consists of yellowish sands with sandstone intercalations and contain a badly preserved mollusk fauna. The determination of the first collected material gave the species: *Pitarie (Callista) italica* (DEFrance), *Circomphaius foliaceolamellosum* (DE STEFANI), *Cardium (Ringicardium) hians* BROCCHI, as well as several genera which are still studied for specific determination.

The fauna includes characteristic forms of shallow marine to littoral environment. The faunistic composition reveals similarities with the known Pliocene faunas of the area and suggests a possible Pliocene age for the new site.

TRENDS OF ECOGEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Ecogeology (syn. Environmental geology) is a new interdisciplinary sphere of knowledge, originating at the boundary of geology and ecology. The following trends of ecogeology could be formulated: study on the condition of geological environment with prospects about the anthropogenic effect on it and development of effective