COELODONTA ANTIQUITATIS PRAECURSOR (MAMMALIA, RHINOCEROTIDAE, ZONE 24) FROM THE LOWER AXIOS VALLEY DEPOSITS (GEPHYRA, MACEDONIA, N. GREECE)

E. Tsoukala

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Department of Geology 54006 Thessaloniki, Greece

The subspecies *Coelodonta antiquitatis praecursor* GUERIN of the rissian (saalian) age (zone 24) has been described for the first time in Greece. A complete articulated series of one left anterior limb (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, carpus, metacarpus and one Ph I) was found «in situ» by the villager Dimitrios Magopoulos in a cohesive conglomerate, 500 m east of the Axios river and close to the village of Gephyra (25 Km west of Thessaloniki). The morphological characteristics of this rhinoceros in comparison with these of other species from the Pleistocene – *Dicerorhinus mercki* and *Dicerorhinus hemitoechus* – as well as with older species, allow us to classify it as this subspecies. In addition to the descriptions and discussion, a table of measurements, seven comparative diagrams and photographs are presented in this paper.

BIOGEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF THE AEGEAN REGION AND THEIR GEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

F.W. Wiedenbein

Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg. Chair of Applied Geology, Schlossgarten 5, D-8520 Erlangen, F.R., Germany

The postorogenetic development of the Aegean region is fundamentally known. There were no possibilities for enimals to reach the outer islands on feet via landbridges. Therefore the swimming dispersal was postulated. But the dispersal of the rodents is a problem, because there exist narrow physiological limits set by exposure and food shortage.

After introducing the endemism of the Melian herpeto – fauna in context with other endemics of the Melos island – group biogeographic patterns of distribution are related to the volcanic eruptions of Thera. The dispersal by tsunamis is discussed as the reason for distinctive patterns.

As a second centre of tsunami-origin Nisyros island was found. Its activity was important for the farreaching-dispersal in the Upper Pleistocene. Also the dispersal of deer and elephants is explained by tsunamis.

One can observe a tendency of the phases of volcanic activity to be generally connected to the glecials. The possible cause for this synchronism could be the fluctuations in the