ACTA PALAEONTOLOGICA POLONICA

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

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Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 60 (1), 2015: 49-66 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.2012.0129

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 pallasi, Sporadotragus parvidens, Skoufotragus* cf. *Sk. schlosseri, Urmiatherium 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.

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