

BIVALVIA FAUNA OF ANTALYA MIOCENE BASIN

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ABSTRACT.- In this study, coverage of Bivalvia fauna and its systematic specialties in Antalya Miocene basin have been explained. In the basin, 30 species of Bivalvia class obtained from Oymapınar limestone, Altinkaya formation and Aksu formation have been determined. As well as systematically classification of species, stratigraphic levels and paleogeographic distributions of them have been put forward too. According to this, species of *Glossus (Cytherocardia) cf. deshayesi perlongata* (Kutassy 1928) and *Pelecypora (Cordiopsis) polytropa nysti* (d'Orbigny 1852) are peculiar to Middle Miocene and species of *Cardiocardita cf. monilifera* (Dujardin 1837) is peculiar to Lower Miocene. In the study area, as well as species, characteristic for Tethys such as species such as *Chlamys (Aequipeecten) scabrella bollenensis* (Mayer 1876), *Pecten fuchsi* Fontannes 1878, species such as *Crassostrea gryphoides* (Schlotheim 1813), *Loripes (Loripes) dujardini* (Deshayes 1850), *Carditamera (Lazariella)* (Sacco 1899), *Megaxinus bellardianus* (Mayer 1864), *Acanthocardia (Acanthocardia) turonica* (Mayer 1861), *Sanguinolaria (Soletellina) labordei* (Basterot 1825) and *Pitar (Pitar) rudis* (Poli 1795) widespreading both into Tethys and into marine stages of Central Paratethys have been found. It is striking to be met by chance firstly in the study area with species such as *Glossus (Cytherocardia) cf. deshayesi perlongata* (Kutassy 1928), *Pelecypora (Cordiopsis) polytropa nysti* (d'Orbigny 1852 and *Irus (Paphirus) gregarius gregarius* Partsch, 1823 known beforehand to be only Central Paratethys. In the study area whereas determined species belonging to Lower and Middle Miocene are able to be correlated with Tethys on the other hand Central Paratethys fauna belonging to Upper Miocene are only able to correlated with Tethys fauna.