Abstracts

8th European Ostracodologists' Meeting

Tartu, Estonia, 22-30 July 2015

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Department of Geology, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Tartu

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Preface

The ostracod workers are meeting regularly in different places of Europe but this is the first time when the meeting takes place in Estonia. Tartu, the location of the 8th European Ostracodologists' Meeting was decided during the 7th EOM in Graz, Austria, in the summer of 2011. The meeting is hosted by the Department of Geology of the University of Tartu.

The meeting is held in July 22-30, 2015 and the period is divided into three parts. The pre-conference field trip starts from Tallinn on July 22th and takes a small group of people to a number of sites related to the ostracod studies in Estonia. The scientific sessions in Tartu areheld from July 24th to 27th, with the mid-conference excursion to the Endla Nature Reserve and inter-drumlin Lake Saadjärv. The post-conference excursion visits the Ordovician and Silurian sections on the Island of Saaremaa and in mainland Estonia, it departs from Tartu on July 28th and terminates in Tallinn on July 30th.

The present abstract volume was prepared for the meeting. 40 talks and 34 poster presentations of this meeting summarize recent advances in ostracod studies, covering a wide range of topics from biology to geoarchaeology. Several business meetings are held during conference.

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Tõnu Meidla and Oive Tinn

On behalf of the Organizing Committee

Geographical and stratigraphical distribution of the genus *Zonocypris* MÜLLER, 1898 in Turkey and in the World

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The genus *Zonocypris* was initially described from Madagascar by G.W. Müller in 1898. Since then, 18 living (Recent) species (*Z. alveolata, Z. calcarata, Z. cordata, Z. corrugata, Z. costata, Z. dadayi, Z. elegans, Z. glabra, Z. hispida, Z. inconspicua, Z. inornata, Z. laevis, Z. lata, Z. lilljeborgi, Z. peralta, Z. pilosa, Z. tuberosa,* and *Z. uniformis*) reported from Afrotropical, Neotropical and Palearctic regions. Among the species, *Z. hispida* and Z. *inconspicua* have been reported from Brazil and Turkey, respectively. In contrast, 19 species (*Z. costata, Z. digitalis, Z. elongata?, Z. eskihisarensis, Z. expansa, Z. gokceni, Z. gujarantensis, Z. jintanensis, Z. kurtulmustepeensis, Z. labyrinthicos, Z. maghrebinensis, Z. mckenziei, Z. membranae, Z. oliviformis, Z. privis, Z. rippeae, Z. spirula, Z. ulukislaensis, Z. viriensis*) and two subspecies (*Z. membranae elongata, Z. membranae quadricella*) are known from fossil deposits from the late Cretaceous (e.g., India, France, Russia, China, Brazil) to Holocene (e.g., Albania). Six of which (*Z. eskihisarensis, Z. gokceni, Z. kurtulmustepeensis, Z. membranae elongata, Z. membranae quadricella, Z. ulukislaensis*) are also known from Turkey. Among the living forms, *Z. costata* is the only species reported from core samples as sub/recent in Turkey. During the present study, we have encountered living forms of *Zonocypris* cf. *costata* from five non-marine localities in southeast Anatolia (Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin) and Eastern Mediterranean (Hatay). Besides, *Zonocypris* n. sp? found from Mardin shares common characteristics in carapace structure, but shows differences in the soft body parts (e.g., G3 claw in A2). Overall, the living species reported herein seem to inhabit the waters with relatively high ranges of water temperature (15 - 30 °C), pH (6.8 - 8.4), dissolved oxygen (3.05 -18.8 mg/l), and electrical conductivity (103 - 1910 µS/cm) values at the altitudes from 336 to 991 m a.s.l. Accordingly, results suggest that the living species have high tolerance levels for different environmental variables within a limited geographical distribution in Turkey. In contrast, fossil forms are of much wider spatial distribution. Besides the lack of knowledge about the ecological and geographical information for individual species, there seems to be taxonomic difficulties in species identification. This is based on the usage of the carapace structures in taxonomic keys. Hence, we suggest a critical revision of the genus including both carapace and soft body parts that also covers fossil and living forms.