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OLIGOCENE OSTRACODA FROM THE SIVAS BASIN (CENTRAL ANATOLIA, TURKEY)

The Sivas Tertiary Basin is located east of Central Anatolia and is represented by many Paleogene-Quaternary sedimentary units. In this study, Oligocene ostracoda have been investigated, and their biostratigraphic position and environmental interpretation has been stated. Twenty-four samples from five measured stratigraphic sections have been analyzed. Amoung them, the ostracoda from the Pınarca and Eğribucak sections have been evaluated by a stratigraphic, biostratigraphic and chronostratigraphic point of view. Totally, a number of twenty-four ostracod taxa which related to twelve genera (*Cytherella, Krithe, Haplocytheridea, Monoceratina, Loxoconcha, Xestoleberis, ?Cyprideis, Aurila, Eucythere, Hemicyprideis, Neomonoceratina, Paracypris*) have been identified. Of these, eleven species were identified *(Cytherella beyrichi* (Reuss), *Krithe rutoti* Keij, *Krithe bartonensis* (Jones), *Krithe strangulata* Deltel, *Haplocytheridea helvetica* Lieenklaus, *Loxoconcha delemontensis* Oertli, *Loxoconcha favata, Xestoleberis obtusa* Lienenklaus, *Neomonoceratina helvetica, Hemicyprideis oubenasensis* Apostelescu and *Pokornyella limbata* (Bosquet). Thirteen species were left open nomenclature (*Monoceratina* sp., *Cytherella* sp.1, *Cytherella* sp.2, *Cytherella* sp.3, *Paracypris* sp., *Krithe* sp., *Haplocytheridea* sp., *Loxoconcha* sp., *Hiltermannicythere* sp., *Hemicyprideis* sp., *Eucythere* sp*., Aurila* sp. and *?Cyprideis* sp.). Three taxa were regarded as *incertae saedis* (*incerta saedis* 1, *incertae saedis* 2, *incertae saedis* 3). When considering the identified taxa for paleoenvironmental reconstruction, it is known that some of them (*Krithe*, *Cytherella*, *Paracypris*) live in bathyal and infraneritic conditions, whereas others *(?Cyprideis, Xestoleberis, Pokornyella,*

Aurila, Loxoconcha) live in epineritic, littoral and brackish conditions. The chronostratigraphic age determination of the identified ostracoda species indicates to a large extent Oligocene. A compatible age determination has been inferred through the analysis of benthic foraminifera, gastropoda, pelecypoda, spore and pollen which have been recovered in the study area. It can be said that, in the light of stable isotope values ($d^{18/16}O$, $d^{13/12}C$) of some levels, the environment reflects marine, tidal lagoon and tide over the planes of evaporites (sabkha).

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