

The Neogene mammal localities of Greece: Faunas, chronology and biostratigraphy*

G.D. Koufos¹

¹ Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Department of Geology, Laboratory of Geology and Palaeontology, 54124 Thessaloniki, Greece.
e-mail:koufos@geo.auth.gr

ABSTRACT: The Neogene mammal localities of Greece are numerous and include a great number of taxa. In the present article the faunal list for each locality is given. The lists are as complete as possible with the new data. Based on fauna, magnetostratigraphy and absolute ages, the localities are dated and put in a stratigraphic order. The early Miocene mammal localities of Greece are almost unknown, the middle Miocene are few and mainly cover late Orleanian-early Astaracian. The late Miocene localities are quite enough, especially the Turolian ones, while the Ruscianian faunas are rare and mainly known by micromammals. This rareness is also continued in early Villafranchian, but the middle-late Villafranchian are quite well known. The stratigraphic distribution of the Neogene genera, found in Greece, is also given in a series of tables. The better distribution is that of artiodactyls, perissodactyls and proboscideans.

Key-words: *Neogene, Mammal faunas, Greece, chronology, Biostatigraphy.*

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ: Οι νεογενείς απολιθωματοφόρες θέσεις θηλαστικών της Ελλάδος είναι πολυάριθμες και περιλαμβάνουν έναν μεγάλο αριθμό γενών και ειδών. Στην παρούσα εργασία δίδεται η σύνθεση της πανίδας της κάθε θέσης. Οι πανιδικοί κατάλογοι είναι όσο το δυνατόν πιο συμπληρωμένοι με νέα δεδομένα. Με βάση τις πανίδες, μαγνητοστρωματογραφικά δεδομένα και απόλυτες ηλικίες οι θέσεις χρονολογούνται και τοποθετούνται σε στρωματογραφική σειρά. Οι πατωμιοκαινικές θέσεις της Ελλάδας είναι σχεδόν άγνωστες, οι μεσομιοκαινικές θέσεις είναι λίγες και κυρίως καλύπτουν το διάστημα από το Άνω Ορλεάνιο έως το Κατώτερο Ασταράσιο. Οι ανωμιοκαινικές θέσεις είναι αρκετές, ειδικά αυτές του Τουρολίου, ενώ οι πανίδες του Ρουσινίου είναι σπάνιες και κυρίως γνωστές από τα μικροθηλαστικά. Αυτή η σπανιότητα συνεχίζεται και στο Κατώτερο Βιλλαφράγκιο, αλλά το Μέσω-Άνω Βιλλαφράγκιο είναι αρκετά καλά γνωστό. Η στρωματογραφική εξάπλωση των νεογενών γενών, που απαντούν στην Ελλάδα, παρουσιάζεται με μια σειρά πινάκων. Οι καλύτερες κατανομές είναι αυτές των αρτιοδακτύλων, περισοδακτύλων και προβοσκιδωτών.

Λέξεις-κλειδιά: *Νεογενές, πανίδες θηλαστικών, Ελλάδα, χρονολόγηση, Βιοστρωματογραφία.*

INTRODUCTION

The Neogene mammal localities of Greece are numerous and their number was remarkably increased during the last thirty years when several new localities have been discovered. At the same time several new excavations carried out in the previous known localities enriching their faunal data. The revision of the old collections provided also new data about the taxonomy and the faunal composition. New age interpretations have been also carried out in several sites, especially magnetostratigraphy, providing more precise ages for the faunas and allowing a better biostratigraphy.

In 1992, during the Schloss Reissensburg (Germany) Workshop, *The Evolution of Western Eurasian Neogene Mammal Faunas*, I prepared the first faunal lists (mainly with macromammals) for some Greek Miocene localities, which were included in the NOW database prepared by M. FORTELIUS (BERNOR *et al.*, 1996). The years after, I continued to collect data from Greece, as a member of the NOW

Advisory Committee responsible for the Eastern Mediterranean, adding mainly new Greek and revised old faunal lists. In 1996 during the Saint Feliu de Guixols (Barcelona, Spain) workshop of European Science Foundation entitled: *Network on hominoid evolution and environmental change in the Neogene of Europe*, the Miocene large mammal faunal lists of Greek localities were presented (BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). The fauna and biochronology of the Villafranchian large mammal localities of Greece were presented in the congress entitled: *Biochronologie Mammalienne du Cenozoïque* held in Montpellier on 1997 (KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997). The Villafranchian mammalian faunas of Greece, their chronology and biostratigraphy were presented in the volume to the honour of Prof. Azzaroli (KOUFOS, 2001). During the International Conference, *Distribution and Migration of the Tertiary mammals in Europe*, held in Utrecht on 2001, some

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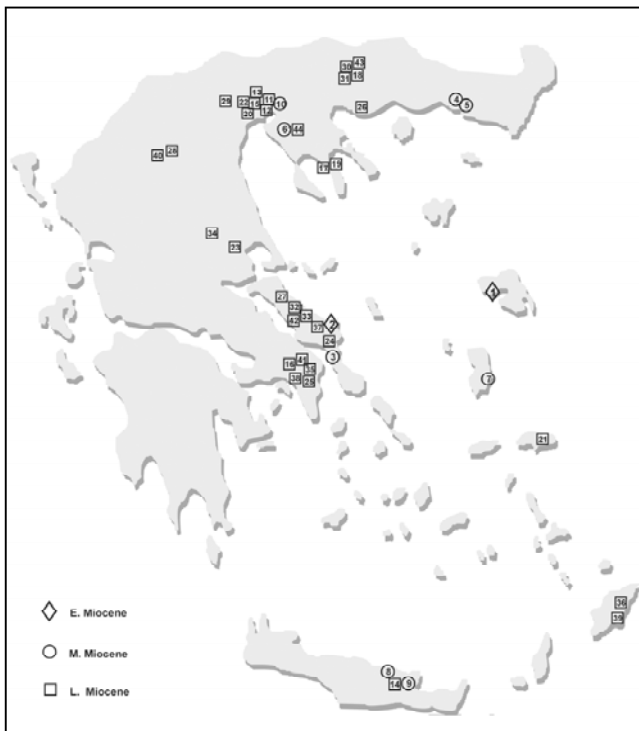


Fig. 1. Geographic map indicating the position of the Miocene mammal localities of Greece. 1. Gavathas (GVT), 2. Kalimeriani (KLM), 3. Aliveri (ALI), 4. Karydia I+II, 5. Komotini (KOM), 6. Antonios (ANT), 7. Thymiana-A,B,C (THA, THB, THC), 8. Melambes (MLB), 9. Plakia (PLK), 10. Chrysavgi (CHR), 11. Pentalophos-1 (P-NT), 12. Diavata (DVT), 13. Xirochori-1 (XIR), 14. Kastelios (KAS), 15. Ravin de la Pluie+Ravin des Zouaves-1 (RPI+RZ₁), 16. Biodrak (BDK), 17. Nikiti-1 (NKT), 18. Lefkon (LFK), 19. Nikiti-2 (NIK), 20. Ravin des Zouaves-5 (RZO), 21. Samos-Mytilinii localities, 22. Vathylakkos localities (VLO, VTK, VAT), Prochoma-1 (PXM), Ravin-X (R-X), Ravin-Ar (R-Ar), 23. Perivolaki (PER), 24. Halmypotamos (HAL), 25. Chomateres (CHO)-Pikermi (PIK), 26. Rema Marmara (REM), 27. Kerassia (KRS), 28. Lava-2 (LAV), 29. Dytiko localities (DTK, DIT, DKO), 30. Ano Metochi (MTH), 31. Monasteri (MNS), 32. Achladion (ACH), Achet Aga (AHG), 34. Alifakas (ALF), 35. Chalkoutsis (CHL), 36. Kalithies (KLT), 37. Katheni (KTH), 38. Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV), 39. Rhodes (RHO), 40. Servia (SRV), 41. Tanagra (TNG), 42. Triada (TRD), 43. Maramena (MAR), 44. Silata (SLT).

biostratigraphic data about the late Miocene localities of Greece were also given (KOUFOS, 2003). At the mean time several new data about the faunas, chronology and biostratigraphy appeared and enlarged our knowledge. In the present article all the available data about the Neogene micro- and macro-mammal localities of Greece will be presented including their faunal, chronological and biostratigraphical data. Some localities including one species represented by a sole specimen, which is not so important or known better from other localities, will not be included in the faunal lists. In the presented faunal lists (Appendix 1), the localities are given in a stratigraphic order from the older to the younger ones. Localities marked by one star are fissure fillings, while

those having magnetostratigraphic interpretation of their age are marked by two stars. The geographic position of all localities is indicated in the maps of Figs 1, 4.

EARLY MIOCENE

The early Miocene mammal record of Greece is very poor and the known mammalian localities are rare. Generally, in Eastern Mediterranean Early Miocene is poorly known and this is probably due to the limited field research. Recently, there are some references about its presence in Turkey (SEN *et al.*, 1998; ÜNAY *et al.*, 2003; MAYDA, 2004). Concerning Greece Agenian faunas are unknown since now. Orleanian is better represented and there are few evidences about its presence coming from the islands of Lesbos and Evia (Fig. 1). The stratigraphic distribution of all early-middle Miocene localities of Greece are given in Fig. 2.

In the locality of Gavathas, Lesbos island, the two lower tooth rows of a deinotheres have been found (KOUFOS *et al.*, 2003). The morphology of the teeth suggests that it belongs to the primitive forms of *Prodeinotherium bavaricum*, arrived from Africa during the end of early Orleanian (MN 3) at about 18.0-19.0 Ma. During that time Africa connected with Eurasia by the “*Gomphotherium* landbridge” and the first Miocene mammal migration started (RÖGL, 1999). The stratigraphic position of the locality and its correlation to the available radiometric data for the overlaid volcanic sediments suggests for Gavathas locality an age older than 18.5 Ma (KOUFOS *et al.*, 2003).

A mandible of the anthracothere *Brachyodus onoideus* is referred from the locality of Kalimeriani, Evia island (MELENTIS, 1966). It is the sole known specimen from this locality and cannot allow certain dating of the site. However, the species is known from early-middle Orleanian (MN 3-4) of Europe (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1992) and a similar age could be possible for Kalimeriani.

MIDDLE MIOCENE

A well known middle Miocene locality is Aliveri (Evia island), which includes a quite rich micromammalian fauna and few large mammals (DOUKAS, 1986; SCHMIDT-KITTLER, 1983; DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1987; HOFMEIJER & DE BRUIJN, 1988). All the faunal data of Aliveri suggest a middle Orleanian (early MN 4) age (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1992). The island of Evia with the localities of Kalimeriani and Aliveri includes some of the oldest mammals of Greece, indicating an early connection with Asia Minor from where these faunas arrived to Greece.

Two Orleanian localities are known from Komotini area, Thrace and both include only micromammals. The locality of Komotini includes a poor fauna dated to middle Orleanian, MN 4 (DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979). Later on, the fauna of Komotini is referred to late Orleanian, MN 5 (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1992). I think that the poor

fossil record of Komotini cannot allow a certain dating for this locality. The localities Karydia I+II (Thrace, Greece) are situated near the city of Komotini and yielded a large number of micromammals. The cricetids have been studied by THEOCHAROPOULOS (1999) and suggest a middle Orleanian age (MN 4), while the evolutionary stages of *Cricetodon* and *Anomalomys* indicates an age younger than Aliveri.

A relatively new locality from Macedonia (Greece), named Antonios, has yielded a quite rich micro- and macro-mammalian fauna dated to middle-late Orleanian, MN 4/5 (KOUFOS & SYRIDES, 1997). The new collection of micromammals and their determination indicate an age younger than Karydia I+II and thus it is referred to the uppermost MN 4 or the lowermost MN 5 (VASSILIADOU & KOUFOS, 2004, 2005). The presence of *Cricetodon meini* in both Antonios and Komotini localities possibly is an indication for similar age. The collection from Antonios is still continued enriching the fauna which is on study and may be the final data will slightly change the age of the locality.

The island of Chios is known for its middle Miocene faunas from the beginning of 1940's when the first large mammals have been described from a clay pit near Thymiana village (PARASKEVAIDIS, 1940, 1977). During the 1960's new excavations in the area provided some more material (MELENTIS & TOBIEN, 1967; TOBIEN, 1968, 1977, 1980). Later on, during the beginning of 1990's new material from Thymiana locality has been collected and described (KOUFOS *et al.*, 1995; BONIS *et al.*, 1997a, 1997b, 1998, LOPÉZ-ANTOÑANZAS *et al.*, 2004). Three different fossiliferous horizons are known from the locality of Thymiana, Chios island. The intermediate one includes macromammals, while the lower and upper ones micromammals. The fauna of Thymiana can be referred to late Orleanian (MN 5). The magnetostratigraphic interpretation of Thymiana section suggests a correlation to the intervals of Chrons C5Bn-1n to C5Cr corresponding to the time interval from 15.2-16.0, Ma while the horizon with the mammals must have an age of ~15.5 Ma (KONDOPOULOU *et al.*, 1993; BONIS *et al.*, 1997b).

The locality of Melambes in Crete includes a poor fauna, whose age is debatable. It is reported as Vallesian, similar to Kastellios fauna (BONNEAU & GINSBURG, 1974). Later on, Melambes is referred to late Astaracian, MN 7 (BENDA & MEULENKAMP, 1990). Recently the study and phylogeny of the hyracoid from Melambes indicate that it could be referred to early Astaracian, MN 6 (VAN DER MADE, 1996). The poor fauna of Melambes is responsible for this puzzling and in my opinion it is necessary to get more material from this locality for a certain age determination; for this reason it is referred with a question mark in Fig. 2.

The late Astaracian is poorly known in Greece. The best known locality of this age is Chrysavgi, situated in the Mygdonia basin, Northern Greece, including a fauna of

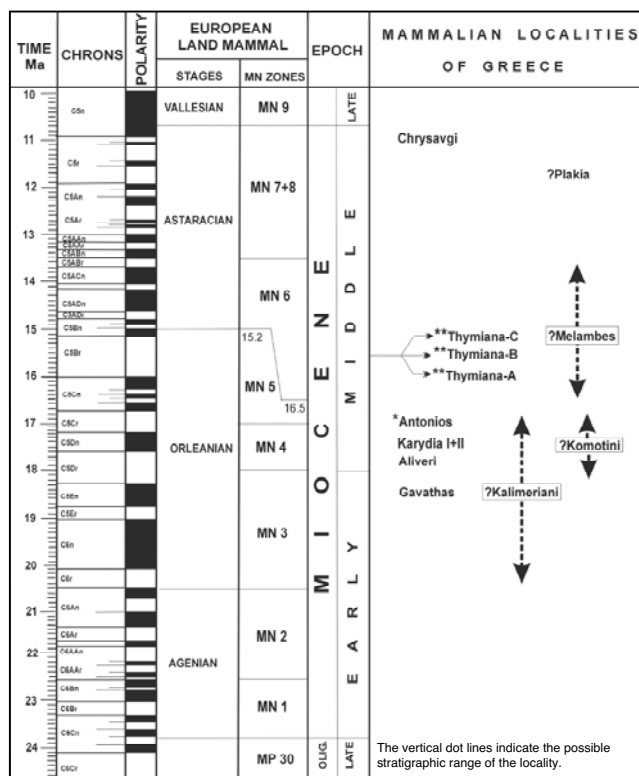


Fig. 2. Biostratigraphy of the early-middle Miocene mammal localities of Greece.

small mammals. Some dental remains of a rhinocerotid are also known from the same horizon, since the 1950's. These remains were determined to *Diceros pachygnathus* and dated to Pontian (PSARIANOS, 1958). Later on, the material re-studied and it was referred to *Dicerorhinus orientalis*, dated to late Miocene (DIMOPOULOS, 1972). The rhinocerotid remains are possibly belong to *Brachypotherium* and this is the first evidence for the presence of the genus in Greece. Our efforts to find more large mammals were unsuccessful except of some isolated pieces of bones found here and there. Nevertheless, we found a fossiliferous site from where a small fauna of micromammals have been collected. As the late Astaracian faunas of Greece are almost absent the comparison of the Chrysavgi fauna was based to the closer Turkish faunas. *Byzantinia bayraktepensis* from Chrysavgi is very similar to that from the type locality Bayraktepe-1, Turkey indicating a similar age. *Megacricetodon* is absent in Bayraktepe-1, while in the older locality of Kalamis, Turkey there is an intermediate form between *Cricetodon* and *Byzantinia* (ÜNAY & DE BRUIJN, 1984). The presence of *Desmanodon minor* in Chrysavgi indicates an age older than Yeni Eskihisar. Taking into account all these data Chrysavgi locality, like Bayraktepe-1, must be between Kalamis and Yeni Eskihisar faunas which are dated to late Astaracian, MN 7+8 (KOLIADIMOU, 1996; KOLIADIMOU & KOUFOS, 1998).

The locality of Plakia, Crete includes a poor fauna of small mammals (DE BRUIJN & MEULENKAMP, 1972). The

absence of *Progonomys* and the evolutionary stage of *Democricetodon* indicate that Plakia could be between La Grive (middle late Astaracian) and Can Llobateres (early Vallesian). This means a late Astaracian age (upper part of MN 7+8) age. According to the pollen record, Plakia belongs to the base of the Yeni Eskihsar pollen-zone correlated to the uppermost late Astaracian (STEININGER *et al.*, 1990). A fragment of a suid's milk tooth from Plakia is referred either to *Hyotherium soemmeringi* or to *Propotamochoerus palaeochoerus* suggesting also late Astaracian age (VAN DER MADE, 1996). Nevertheless the evidences for Plakia age are very few and questionable. The absence of *Progonomys* may be due to the limited sampling as the collected material is very few. The determination of a fragmentary milk tooth of a suid is also quite doubtful and in any case cannot provide clear age data. New field work for more material is necessary for a certain age of Plakia. For these reasons it is referred to the upper part of late Astaracian with a question mark (Fig. 2) meaning that its age could be different.

LATE MIOCENE

The late Miocene mammal localities of Greece are numerous and includes a very rich fauna (mainly macromammals). In fact the limited data about the micromammals is the result of the absence of extensive field work and collection of material. The late Miocene faunas were recognized in Greece from the beginning of the 19th century, when Pikermi was found. It is a very rich locality from where a great amount of fossils have been collected by various scientists and dispersed in different European Museums and collections. A great number of late Miocene taxa have been described for first time from Pikermi giving to its fauna an international character and for a long time similar faunas were referred as Pikermian. During the second half of the 19th century, the late Miocene localities of Samos have been discovered and provided a great amount of fossils. The majority of the material was carried out of Greece and it is stored in various European and American Museums. During that time Southern Greece just gets its freedom from Otoman Empire and it was trying to develop a state. The rest of Greece was under the occupation of the Otoman Empire till the 1920's. The various foreign scientists or collectors exploited these conditions or bribing the various *aga* and *pasa* of the otoman government and got great amount of fossils out of Greece, enriching the collections of their museums. The same happened during this period with numerous archaeological monuments and findings. The localities of Pikermi and Samos were the first two, which made Greece known from palaeontological point of view. The localities of the Axios valley have been discovered at the beginning of the 20th century (ARAMBOURG & PIVETEAU, 1929). During the last thirty years an extensive field work has been carried out in the area, which is still

continued. More than 20 mammal localities have been found and a great amount of fossils have been unearthed. The results have been published in about 100 articles making the Axios valley faunas the better late Miocene ones studied in Eastern Mediterranean and using them as standard for comparison. During the last twenty years several new localities have been found in the whole country enriching our knowledge about this time-interval. The late Miocene is divided in two "mammal stages" Vallesian and Turolian and the Greek faunas will be referred in this order.

Vallesian

Since the 1970's the Vallesian localities were almost unknown in Greece but the last thirty years their number increased remarkably (Fig. 1). As the Vallesian and Turolian faunas are not strongly different, the confusion was easy and all faunas with hipparions were referred as Pikermian or "Pontian". The Vallesian is sub-divided in two biozones: early Vallesian (MN 9) and late Vallesian (MN 10). The early Vallesian (MN 9) localities are unknown in Greece. There is the exception of Pentalophos-1 in the lower Axios valley (Macedonia, Greece), which could be referred to early Vallesian. This locality is situated in N. Messimvria Formation which is Vallesian and older (KOUFOS, 1990). The fauna of Pentalophos-1 is quite peculiar and different than that of the other Vallesian localities of Axios valley. The faunal data suggests that Pentalophos fauna is probably slightly older than that of Ravin de la Pluie, which is dated to the lower part of late Vallesian (MN 10) and may be Pentalophos belongs to the uppermost early Vallesian (BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). Although this approach, the age of Pentalophos-1 is still under discussion.

Some few fossils are known from Diavata locality, close to Pentalophos village in Axios valley (ANDREWS, 1918). The remains include a maxillary fragment of a large hyaenid referred to *Dinocrocuta salonicae* and a maxilla with some bones of hipparion, which could belong to the large Vallesian/ Turolian forms of Axios valley (KOUFOS, 1985, 1995a). The available data are poor for a precise dating, although a Vallesian age is possible for Diavata locality (BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999).

The late Vallesian (MN 10) localities of Greece are better known mainly from Macedonia, Greece. Nevertheless, the first evidence about their presence comes from the Kastellios locality, Crete (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1971; DE BRUIJN & ZACHARIASSE, 1979). The Kastellios fauna belongs to several levels. The presence of *Hipparion primigenium* and *Progonomys cathalai* are good indicators for a Vallesian age. The Kastellios section is correlated to Chron C4A corresponding to the time span from 9.230-9.642 Ma (SEN *et al.*, 1986). Three localities of Axios valley, Xirochori-1, Ravin de la Pluie and Ravin des Zouaves-1 are also referred to late Vallesian. The latter two

localities are almost the same as they belong to the same horizon appeared in two parallel ravines. All of them are situated in the N. Messimvria Formation and more exactly in the upper part of the formation. The fauna of Ravin de la Pluie is quite rich, including the hominoid primate *Ouranopithecus macedoniensis* and suggests a late Vallesian age. The Xirochori-1 fauna is not so rich, but the presence of the same hominoid, as well as of some bovids similar to those of Ravin de la Pluie suggest also late Vallesian age (KOUFOS, 1990; BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). The magnetostratigraphic record of these sections indicates that: a) the normal polarity zone at the base of the Xirochori section can be correlated to Chron C4Ar.2n, corresponding to 9.64-9.58 Ma and provided an age of \sim 9.6 Ma for the mammal fauna, and b) the normal polarity zones in the Ravin de la Pluie and Ravin des Zouaves-1 sections can be correlated to Chron C4Ar.1n corresponding to 9.31-9.23 Ma and suggesting for the mammal faunas an age of \sim 9.3 Ma (SEN *et al.*, 2000). The Xirochori-1 and the lower part of Kastellios section corresponds to the early/late Vallesian boundary in Eastern Mediterranean (KOUFOS, 2003).

A locality with micromammals, named Biodrak, is known from Beotia (DE BRUIJN, 1976; DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979). The presence of *Progonomys cathalai* in its fauna suggests a late Vallesian age. Two other late Vallesian localities are known from Macedonia, Greece. The first is known from Chalkidiki peninsula and it is named Nikiti-1. Its fauna is quite rich including the hominoid primate *Ouranopithecus macedoniensis*, indicating late Vallesian age. The fauna includes late Vallesian elements, but also some very early Turolian forms indicated an age younger than Ravin de la Pluie (KOUFOS *et al.*, 1991). The hipparions of Nikiti-1 are similar to those of Ravin de la Pluie, including *Hipparion primigenium* and *Hipparion macedonicum* (KOUFOS, 2000). The bovids have also some Vallesian features (KOSTOPOULOS & KOUFOS, 1996). Twenty meters above this horizon another fossiliferous level has been found, whose age is certainly early Turolian (KOSTOPOULOS & KOUFOS, 1999; KOUFOS, 2000; VLACHOU & KOUFOS, 2002). The Nikiti-1 fauna, as being younger than Ravin de la Pluie and older than Nikiti-2, must belong to the uppermost Vallesian, between 9.3-8.7 Ma (KOUFOS, 2000). The second locality, Lefkon, with micromammals is known from Serres basin (DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979). The fauna includes some late Vallesian elements (*Progonomys cathalai*), as well as some early Turolian (*Parapodemus lugdunensis*) and it is dated to the uppermost Vallesian (DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979; DE BRUIJN *et al.* 1992). Nikiti-1 and Lefkon may have similar age, but as they include large and small mammals respectively, the comparison of their faunas is impossible in order to get certain age similarities.

Turolian

The Turolian localities of Greece are numerous and they

dispersed in the whole country (Fig. 1). The early Turolian is well known in Macedonia, Greece where its beginning is traced in the locality Nikiti-2. As it is mentioned above Nikiti-2 is situated 20 m above the latest Vallesian locality of Nikiti-1. The presence of *Nisidorcas planicornis* is a strong evidence for an early Turolian age as this genus is known from this mammal stage in the area (KOUFOS, 2003). The absence of *Ouranopithecus macedoniensis* is another evidence for Turolian age as this hominoid is unknown in the Turolian of Axios valley. The co-existence of *Hipparion dietrichi* and *H. macedonicum* confirms the early Turolian age (KOUFOS, 1990; VLACHOU & KOUFOS, 2002). The available faunal and stratigraphic data indicates that Nikiti-2 is dated to the lowermost part of early Turolian.

The locality of Ravin des Zouaves-5 in the Axios valley includes a rich fauna allowed its dating to early Turolian (KOUFOS, 1990; BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). The co-existence of *H. macedonicum* and *H. dietrichi*, the large-sized *Mesopithecus delsoni*, the presence of *Palaeoreas zouavei* (only in this locality of Axios valley) and the presence of *Nisidorcas planicornis* are good indicators for an early Turolian age (BOUVRAIN, 1979; KOUFOS, 1987, 1990; BONIS *et al.*, 1990; BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). The normal polarity zone of Ravin des Zouaves-5 section can be correlated to Chron C4Ar.1r and an age of \sim 8.2 Ma is possible for it (SEN *et al.*, 2000).

The middle Turolian is very well known in Greece and it is represented by a number of localities, dispersed in the whole country. There is a set of five localities of about the same age (Fig. 3); four of them are situated in Axios valley and one in Samos island. The localities of Vathylakkos-1, 2, 3 and Prochoma-1 yielded a quite rich fauna of macro-mammals, which allow their dating to the middle Turolian. These localities were referred to the upper part of early Turolian (BONIS *et al.*, 1988; KOUFOS, 1990). Recently, the presence of *Parapodemus schaubi* in Vathylakkos-3 indicates a younger age and for this reason they referred to the beginning of middle Turolian (BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). The fauna of the Vathylakkos localities seems to have a transitional character between early/middle Turolian. The fauna of Prochoma-1 is very similar to that of Vathylakkos localities and combined with the stratigraphic data suggests a similar age (KOUFOS, 1990; BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). Recently the magnetostratigraphic study of the Vathylakkos-2 and Prochoma-1 sections indicates that the normal polarity zone including the fossiliferous horizons can be correlated to the Chron C4n.1n, providing an age of \sim 7.5 Ma for these two localities (SEN *et al.*, 2000). These localities can possibly correspond to the early/middle Turolian transition in Eastern Mediterranean (KOUFOS, 2003).

There is another locality in Axios valley, which is referred as Ravin-X (ARAMBOURG & PIVETEAU, 1929). Based on the fauna given by these authors and the material stored in the Museum National d' Histoire Naturelle of

Paris its fauna was revised (BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999) and it is given in Appendix 1. The presence of *Nisidorcas planicornis* is characteristic for early Turolian. The rest fauna is very close to those of Vathylakkos and Prochoma-1 and for this reason it is considered as having similar age to these localities. Nevertheless, as the material is old and mixed and there is not new collection from this site (our efforts to relocate this locality were unsuccessful) it is referred with a question mark (Fig. 3).

The locality Mytilinii-4 of Samos island has similar age to Vathylakkos and Prochoma-1 localities. The fossiliferous sites of Samos are known from the middle of the 19th century and provided a great amount of fossils since now. Although the abundant fossils, the faunas from each site are not clearly known as the material in most cases was mixed. Several known collections are without locality indications and they cannot provide clear age data. The opinions were different and the material is considered as belonging either to two different faunas or to one (SONDAAR, 1971; GENTRY, 1971; S OLOUNIAS, 1981). A group of palaeontologists from the Laboratory of Geology and Palaeontology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, led by the author, started a new series of field campaigns in the fossiliferous localities of Mytilinii in 1994 in order to check all these problems. New material has been collected,

new sites have been found and some old ones relocated. Among the first works was the detailed study of the stratigraphy, the relocation and putting in a stratigraphic order of all fossiliferous sites and then the effort to date them. An extensive magnetostratigraphic work has been carried out in the fossiliferous area and several sections have been sampled covering a thickness of ~250 m of the sediments (the whole Mytilinii Formation, the upper part of the Hora Formation and the lower part of Kokkarion Formation). The magnetostratigraphic record, correlated to the faunal data allowed a quite good dating of the fossiliferous sites (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2003). The research in the area is continued with the collection of fossils from the available localities and their study. The preliminary results of the study indicate that there are some small differences between the various faunas (KOUFOS *et al.*, 2004).

The locality Mytilinii-4 provided a relatively poor fauna which seems to be slightly older than the fauna of Mytilinii-1 (well known Adrianos ravine) and not very different than Vathylakkos fauna. The magnetostratigraphy suggests an age ~7.5 Ma (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2003). Slightly younger than the above mentioned fossiliferous site of Samos is Mytilinii-3 which includes a fauna quite similar to Mytilinii-4. The magnetostratigraphic record suggests an age of ~7.3 Ma for Mytilinii-3 (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2003). The well-known Adrianos ravine in Samos is referred by several authors as a site with abundant fossils. It is known as Q₁ or Q_A or Adrianos or Stefanides ravine. Four different fossiliferous sites have been recognized in the ravine, which belong to two or three horizons (KOUFOS *et al.*, 1997, 2004). Their fauna is similar and suggests a middle Turolian age, while the magnetostratigraphic record suggests an age 7.1-7.0 Ma for them (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2003; KOUFOS *et al.*, 1997, 2004).

Besides these new localities, from where we collected fossils, there are some old localities from Samos, referred as quarries. The oldest Q_x and probably Q₆ are situated in the lower part of the Mytilinii Formation and the magnetostratigraphic record indicates an age between 7.8-8.0 Ma, corresponding to the upper part of early Turolian. There are not new collections from these localities at the moment. The localities referred as Q₄, Q₃ and Q₁ can be correlated to Mytilinii-4, Mytilinii-3 and Mytilinii-1 respectively, having a similar age; the old locality Q₂ has probably similar age to Mytilinii-3 (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2003). The locality Q₅ probably represents the youngest fossiliferous horizon of the Mytilinii Formation. The position of the locality was found, but we could not trace the fossiliferous horizon. The magnetostratigraphy suggests an estimated age between 6.7-7.0 Ma corresponding to the uppermost part of middle Turolian (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2003). The faunas from Q₂, Q₅, Q₆ and Q_x come from SOLOUNIAS (1981) and they are given with the reserve that their stratigraphic position is not certain and their faunas could be the result of mixing. The continued field work in Samos will soon provide more

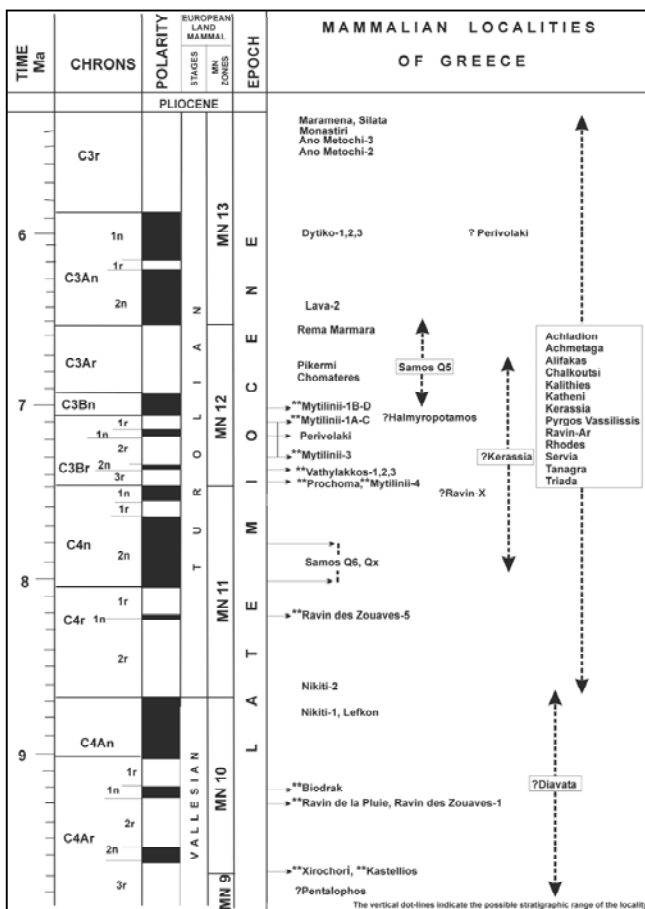


Fig. 3. Biostratigraphy of the late Miocene mammal localities of Greece.

faunal data and will allow a better comparison of the faunas.

Halmyropotamos is an old locality of Evia island, which includes a fauna studied by MELENTIS (1967). The fauna is quite similar to the Pikermi one, but it also has some small differences, which suggest a slightly older age. Its age must be middle Turolian, somewhat older than Pikermi and may be similar to that of Mytilinii-1.

A locality with large mammals was recently found in the area of Velesinon (Thessaly), named Perivolaki (KOUFOS *et al.*, 1999). The material of Perivolaki is under study and the first data suggest that its fauna is older than Pikermi and closer to the Vathylakkos fauna. The faunal and magnetostratigraphic data suggest a middle Turolian age for Perivolaki and more precisely between 7.3-7.1 Ma (KOUFOS *et al.*, in press).

The well-known locality of Pikermi is situated near Athens and it is one of the first mammal localities of Greece found in 1835. Since that time several people excavated in Pikermi and there are various collections, mixed and without locality indications. The fauna of Pikermi is rich including birds, reptiles and mammals. The given faunal list of Pikermi (Appendix 1) is based to the material stored in the Museum National d' Histoire Naturelle of Paris; this collection, made by Gaudry, possibly comes from one site and may be it is more homogeneous; the micromammals were taken from the bibliography (DE BRUIJN, 1976). The Pikermi fauna is different than that of Vathylakkos. Instead of *Hipparion mediterraneum* and *Hipparion brachypus* of Pikermi there are *Hipparion dietrichi* and *Hipparion macedonicum* in Vathylakkos. *Mesopithecus* from Pikermi is slightly smaller than that of Vathylakkos, indicating younger age (BONIS *et al.*, 1990, 1997; KOUFOS *et al.*, 2003, 2004). The Pikermi fauna differs from Vathylakkos by the different species of *Tragoportax* (*T. amalthea* and *T. gaudryi* in place of *T. rugosifrons*), *Gazella* (*G. capricornis* in place of *G. pilgrimi*) and *Parapodemus* (*P. gaudryi* in place of *P. schaubi*). The absence of *Nisidorcas* from Pikermi is another evidence for younger age, the species is known from early Turolian (KOUFOS, 2003). The *Microstonyx* of Pikermi is slightly larger than that of Vathylakkos (BONIS & BOUVRAIN, 1996a). A comparison of the Pikermi fauna with the old and new faunas of Adrianos ravin in Samos (Mytilinii-1A, B, C, Q₁, Q_A) indicates that there are differences similar to the above mentioned between Vathylakkos and Pikermi faunas, especially in the bovid's taxa. All these indicates that Pikermi is younger than Vathylakkos and Mytilinii-1 localities. Thus, an age to the upper part of middle Turolian is possible for Pikermi. A new collection from certain fossiliferous sites and a magnetostratigraphic study or together with radiometric data is necessary for a certain datation of Pikermi. In the beginning of the 1970's the University of Athens and the University of Vienna excavated in a new site, named Chomateres (or Kisdari), about 1 Km far from the classical site of Pikermi and they found a similar fauna (MARINOS &

SYMEONIDES, 1974; SYMEONIDES, 1973; ZAPFE, 1991). The published data are few, but the Chomateres fauna seems to have similar age to Pikermi, may be slightly older.

The locality of Rema Marmara in Serres basin yielded a poor fauna of small mammals (DE BRUIJN, 1989). The dating based on this fauna is quite difficult as the association of several taxa (*Parapodemus gaudryi*, *Occitanomys brailloni*, *Occitanomys adroveri* and a primitive *Micromys*) is not known from elsewhere. *Parapodemus gaudryi* is known only from middle Turolian of the area and for this reason it is allocated to the end of Middle Turolian (DE BRUIJN, 1989). The presence of *Micromys* marks the first local appearance of the genus in Eastern Mediterranean and it is considered as marking the boundary of middle/late Turolian in the area (KOUFOS, 2003).

The locality of Kerassia is known from the island of Evia and includes a fauna, which is partially known. Based on a single skull of *Microstonyx major*, VAN DER MADE & MOYY-SOLY (1989) suggested that Kerassia can be correlated to the upper part of middle Turolian. The evolutionary stage of *Microstonyx* from Kerassia is similar to Vathylakkos and Prochoma-1 proposing a late-middle Turolian age (KOSTOPOULOS *et al.*, 2001). The collection of new material from Kerassia by the University of Athens and the study of the carnivores confirmed the last age (ROUSSIAKIS & THEODOROU, 2003, THEODOROU *et al.*, 2004). The continued study of the Kerassia material will provide more data about its age, but the available ones cannot allow a more precise dating, at the moment. For this reason Kerassia is referred in Fig. 3 with a question mark and with an uncertain age.

The locality of Lava-2 (Western Macedonia, Greece) includes a fauna of small mammals. The absence of middle Turolian taxa, the presence of some Turolian/Ruscian taxa and the absence of taxa shared with Pikermi or Samos correlate it to the lower part of late Turolian (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1999).

The known fossiliferous sites of late Turolian are relatively few. The best known are the three localities of Dytiko in Axios valley with a quite rich fauna. The fauna from these localities is clearly younger than those of Vathylakkos and Pikermi. *Mesopithecus* from Dytiko is different than that from Pikermi, while a small form similar to *M. mospessulanus* has been found in Dytiko-2, indicating a younger age (BONIS *et al.*, 1990). The hipparions from Dytiko, especially the small-sized *Hipparion periafricanum* indicates a late Turolian age (KOUFOS, 1990). The suid *Microstonyx* is larger than Pikermi form, suggesting a younger age (BONIS & BOUVRAIN, 1996a). The absence of *Prostrepsicerus* and *Nisidorcas*, the presence of a more derived *Protragelaphus* than that of Pikermi indicate a late Turolian age (KOUFOS, 1990, 2003; BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999).

The localities of Ano Metochi-1, 2 are situated in Serres basin, Macedonia (Greece). The presence of *Pliopetaurista dehnelli*, *Apodemus gudrunae* and *Apodemus dominans*, as well as the absence of primitive arviculids indicates a latest Turolian age for Ano Metochi localities (DE BRUIJN, 1989).

Another known locality from Serres basin is Monastiri, situated few kilometers east of Ano Metochi. The lithostratigraphic correlation is impossible, as there are many faults and lateral facies changes. However, the poor Monastiri fauna resembles to that of Ano Metochi and for this reason it is referred to late Turolian (DE BRUIJN, 1989).

The locality Maramena is situated in Serres basin, Northern Greece and yielded a fauna with small and large mammals (SCHMIDT-KITTLER *et al.*, 1995). The large mammals cannot allow a precise age determination as their composition is peculiar including Vallesian to Ruscinian elements. On the other hand the small mammals are more abundant and their study suggests an age to the Turolian/Ruscinian boundary (SCHMIDT-KITTLER *et al.*, 1995). However the macromammals from Maramena indicates more Turolian than Ruscinian age. The absence of *Promimomys* is also another indication for Turolian age. Thus an age at the end of Turolian is quite possible for Maramena. In Chalkidiki peninsula there is a locality with small mammals named Silata; the locality yielded few large mammals. A small collection from this locality is referred to early Ruscinian (SYRIDES, 1990), while later a larger collection allowed the determination of a more complete fauna and better comparisons. The fauna of Silata is very similar to that of Maramena including similar taxa. All these similarities indicate a Turolian/Ruscinian age (VASSILIADOU, 2001; VASSILIADOU *et al.*, 2003). These two localities of Northern Greece probably correspond to the Miocene/Pliocene transition, but the lack of absolute age cannot provide more details about it, at the moment.

Besides these late Miocene localities with certain age there is a number of localities, whose faunal data are limited and cannot allow certain age determination. All these localities are referred in alphabetical order, trying to give as much as possible faunal evidences about their age. Their faunas are given at the end of Miocene ones (Appendix 1). The locality of Achladion is known from Evia island and includes a relatively poor fauna (MITZOPOULOS, 1947). The presence of *Hipparion mediterraneum* and *H. cf. brachypus* indicates similarities to Pikermi. On the other hand *Propotamochoerus* is referred from early Turolian Greek localities (Ravin des Zouaves-5). The available data from Achladion suggest a Turolian age for it. Another known locality from Evia island is Achmetaga (WOODWARD, 1901) with a very poor fauna and limited determinations (Table 1), which possibly indicates Turolian age. The locality Alifakas is referred from Thessaly (MELENTIS & SCHNEIDER, 1966) and its fauna with *Hipparion mediterraneum*, *Hystrix primigenia* and *Tragoportax amalthaea* indicates a Turolian age. The locality of Chalkoutsis is known from Attica, situated relatively close to Pikermi (KOUKANTAKIS, 1971; DE BRUIJN, 1989). The later author suggests a late Turolian age. Although these the Chalkoutsis fauna is very poor for certain age determinations and for these reasons the locality is referred as Turolian. A locality, named Kalithies, is known from Rhodes island (DE BRUIJN,

1976). The poor fauna of small mammals indicates a similarity with Pikermi and a Turolian age is possible for it. A very small collection with only two determined taxa from Katheni of Evia island is referred to the upper part of Vallesian or to the early Turolian (DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979), but I think that the poor fauna can only suggest late Miocene age. Pyrgos Vassilissis is an old locality found in Attica (FREYBERG, 1951) which includes a hominoid primate named *Graecopithecus freybergi* (KOENIGSWALD, 1972). The age of this locality is quite difficult to be determined from the available known fauna. The presence of the hominoid may suggest a Vallesian age. On the other hand the rest fauna cannot support such an age (KOUFOS, 1995b; BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999; KOUFOS & BONIS, 2004, 2005). The determined material from this locality is very fragmentary providing limited determinations (e.g. *Tragoportax* is determined by one mandibular fragment with the molars; even the hominoid was referred as *Mesopithecus* by FREYBERG, 1951). Nevertheless, if we accept the taxonomic determinations then, the stratigraphic distribution of the referred taxa covers Vallesian and Turolian. Thus, the available data for Pyrgos Vassilissis cannot provide a more precise than late Miocene age.

An old locality of Axios valley is Ravin-Ar (ARAMBOURG & PIVETEAU, 1929) which includes a poor fauna. The revised fauna given in Appendix 1 and its stratigraphic position in Vathyalkkos Formation suggests an early/middle Turolian age. But, as the collection is old it is better to consider this as Turolian. An old collection of some mammal fossils is known from the island of Rhodes (BONIS, 1943). The very poor fauna and the unknown position of the locality cannot allow a certain age and thus it is referred to late Miocene. The locality of Servia is known by a small collection (PARASKEVAIDIS, 1977), which cannot provide an age more certain than late Miocene. A small mammal collection is known from Tanagra, northern of Athens which was found during the construction of a tunnel (MITZOPOULOS, 1961). The available data suggest a general late Miocene age (BONIS & KOUFOS, 1999). Similar age can also provide the limited faunal data of Triada (Evia island), found by MITZOPOULOS (1947).

It is important to refer here that most of the last referred localities with uncertain age constitute collections of fossils with almost unknown geographic and stratigraphic position. e.g. Rhodes is a large island and from where the fossils come. Moreover, the determination of the material is also quite doubtful as it is based on fragmentary remains and of course in old systematics (e.g. the majority of the hipparions found before the 1980's they referred to *H. mediterraneum* or *H. gracile*). For all these reasons I think that these faunas are questionable either taxonomically or biochronologically and they must be referred to late Miocene, while their faunal data does not used in any analysis.

PLIOCENE

The Pliocene mammal localities of Greece are few in comparison to the Miocene ones (Fig. 4). The Ruscinian and early Villafranchian localities with large mammals are rare; the sole known locality with large mammals is Megalo Emvolon, near Thessaloniki, Macedonia, Greece (Fig. 5). Very few large mammal remains are also found in some micromammalian localities, but the material in most cases is fragmentary and the determinations doubtful. The late Pliocene localities with large mammals are better known with more localities mainly from Northern Greece. These middle-late Villafranchian faunas of Greece are the better known and studied in Eastern Mediterranean and they are used as standard for comparisons in this area.

Ruscinian

A fauna of small mammals is known from a site near the



Fig. 4. Geographic map indicating the position of the Pliocene mammal localities of Greece. 1. Spilia-0-4 (SPO, SPL, SPI), 2. Maristes (MRT), 3. Kessani-1,2 (KES), 4. Limni-3 (LIM), 5. Kardia (KRD), 6. Ptolemais-1, 3 (PTO, PTL), 7. Megalo Emvolon (MEV), 8. Apolakkia (APK), 9. Kastoria-1 (KST), 10. Limni-6 (LMN), 11. Tourkovounia-1-5 (TRK, TKV), 12. Damatria (DAM), 13. Kardamena (KRM), 14. Kos, 15. Dafnero (DFN), 16. Volax (VOL), 17. Sesklon (SES), 18. Kastoria-2 (KSR), 19. Megalopolis TH1 (MGP), 20. Lagada (LGD), 21. Pyrgos (PRG), 22. Gerakarou (GER), 23. Vassiloudi (VSL), 24. Vatera (VTR)

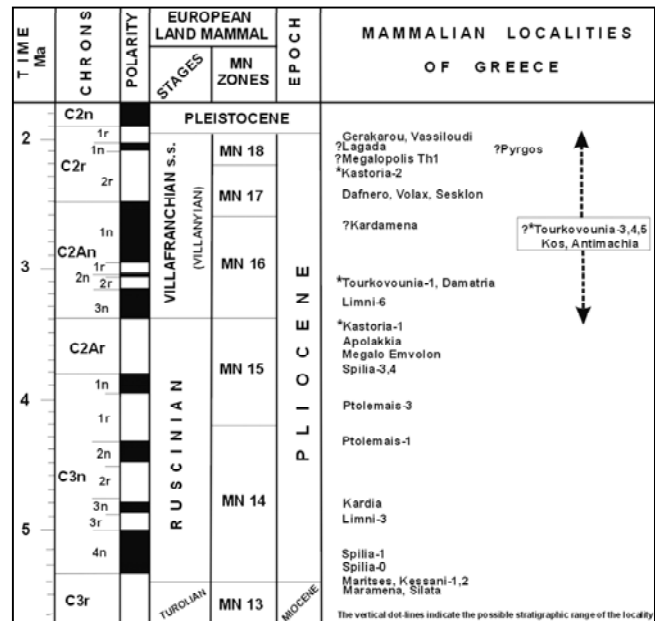


Fig. 5. Biostratigraphy of the Pliocene mammal localities of Greece.

village Maritses, Rhodes island. The Maritses (or Maritsa) fauna was originally dated to late Pliocene (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1970). The similarities of Maritses fauna to that of ²alta, Turkey, dated to early Ruscinian (SEN, 1977), suggests a similar age (early Ruscinian) for it. Later, it was referred to early Ruscinian, MN 14 (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986; DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1992).

The locality of Kessani-1, 2, Thrace, Greece situated in Xanthi-Komotini basin includes a quite rich micromammalian fauna, as well as some fragments of large mammals (Tab. 1). The species *Pseudomeriones rhodius* and *Castillomys magnus*, are very similar to those from Maritses (Rhodes island) indicating an early Ruscinian (MN 14) age. This age is also confirmed by the presence of *Apodemus dominans* and *Rhagapodemus hautimagnensis*, as well as by the stratigraphic position of the locality above a latest Miocene (“Pontian”) molluscan fauna of “Paratethyan” type (SYRIDES *et al.*, 1997).

A series of localities Spilia-0, 1, 3, 4 with small mammals are known from Serres basin, Northern Greece (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986; DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1989). Spilia- 0 includes a fauna with *Promimomys insuliferus* which suggests an early Ruscinian (MN 14) age (DE BRUIJN *et al.*, 1989). The Spilia-1 fauna is poor, but the presence of *Rhagapodemus hautimagnensis* could indicate an early Ruscinian (MN 14) age (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). The localities Spilia-3, 4 includes a micromammalian fauna which suggests an age younger than that of Spilia-0, 1 in the late Ruscinian, MN 15 (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). A faunule of small mammals is known from the locality Limni-3 in Evia island, dated to early Ruscinian (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). The fauna is quite poor with limited taxonomy and may be the dating is not clear.

Some localities with small mammals are known from Ptolemais ligniferous deposits, western Macedonia, Greece. It is worth mentioned here that these localities cannot be found any more as the lignitic mine is active and the layers are carried out and destroyed. The localities of Kardia and Ptolemais-1 includes a fauna, which suggests an early Ruscinian age (MN 14). Ptolemais-3 includes *Mimomys* contrary to Kardia and Ptolemais-1 included *Promimomys*, as well as a new form of *Mimomys* (*M. davakosi*), which is more evolved than *Mimomys steffensi* and *Mimomys bendai*, present in Kardia and Ptolemais-1. Thus, Ptolemais-3 is considered younger and it is dated to the beginning of late Ruscinian, MN 15 (VAN WERD, 1979). The presence of *Hipparion crassum*, found in a correlated to Ptolemais-3 stratigraphic horizon, confirms its late Ruscinian age (KOUFOS, 1982). It is worth mentioned here that Dr. H. de Bruijn and Dr. C. Doukas made a large collection of small mammals from Ptolemais lignitic mines, which is under study.

The locality of Megalo Emvolon with large mammals was found in 1915-1916 (ARAMBOURG & PIVETEAU, 1929). During the 1990's the author made an effort to relocate the fossiliferous horizon and to collect more material. Unfortunately, there is not a clear fossiliferous horizon or horizons, but several small fossil concentrations, which are dispersed in the whole deposits. Three fossiliferous concentrations have been discovered, which belong to three different stratigraphic levels (KOUFOS *et al.*, 1991). The collected Megalo Emvolon fauna, given in Tab. 1, comes from several publications (ARAMBOURG & PIVETEAU, 1929; STEFFENS *et al.*, 1979; BACHMAYER *et al.*, 1980; DE BRUIJN, 1984; KOUFOS *et al.*, 1991; KOUFOS & KOLIADIMOU, 1992; KOSTOPOULOS, 1996; BONIS & BOUVRAIN, 1996b; KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997; BOEV & KOUFOS, 2000). The presence of *Sus minor* and *Gazella borbonica*, as well as the similarity of *Dolichopithecus ruscinensis* to that of Perpignan suggests a late Ruscinian age. Moreover, the hipparion of Megalo Emvolon is very similar to the large form from ²alta, Turkey indicating late Ruscinian age. The presence of *Trischizolagus dumitrescae* is another indication for late Ruscinian age. In Rhodes island there is a locality, named Apolakkia which includes a micromammalian fauna with few large mammals. The small mammals suggest late Ruscinian age. The primitive *Pachyrocata pyrenaica* and the possible presence of *Hipparion crassum* suggests also late Ruscinian (MN 15) age (KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997). These two localities (Megalo Emvolon and Apolakkia) are the better known Ruscinian ones from Greece with large mammals. The locality of Kastoria-1 is a fissure filling near the city of Kastoria, Western Macedonia (Greece), including a small fauna of micromammals. The locality of Kastoria-1 is dated to the uppermost part of Ruscinian (DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979). The presence of *Promimomys* and *Occitanomys* indicate Ruscinian age, while *Mimomys occitanus* indicates an age at the end of Ruscinian.

The time period covering the upper part of Pliocene and the lower Pleistocene is referred as Villafranchian s.l. There is a long time debate about the definition of the name Villafranchian and the division of this interval of the geological time. Based on micromammals late Pliocene is referred as Villanyian and early Pleistocene as Biharian. It is also proposed the name Villafranchian to be used for the late Pliocene only and the name Protogalerian for the early Pleistocene (for more details about the problem see KOSTOPOULOS & KOUFOS, 1998). In the present article the late Pliocene is referred as Villafranchian s.s. or Villanyian.

Early Villafranchian s.s. or early Villanyian is poorly known in Greece, especially by large mammals. In Rhodes island there is the locality of Damatria with small mammals and few remains of large mammals. The dating was based on its stratigraphic position above the Ruscinian locality of Apolakkia, as well as to some small mammals (BENDA *et al.*, 1977). The presence of *Equus* and *Leptobos* is also an indication for a Villafranchian age. Damatria includes the oldest evidence for the presence of *Equus* in Greece. The locality of Limni-6, Evia island includes a micromammalian fauna, dated to early Villanyian (DE BRUIJN & VAN DER MEULEN, 1979). The possible presence of *Mimomys minor* and *Mimomys hajnackensis* are indications for an early Villanyian age. For the same reason the locality of Tourkovounia, a fissure filling, near Athens is also dated to early Villanyian (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986).

A faunule of micromammals is known from Kardamena, island of Kos, dated to late Villanyian (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). However, the Kardamena fauna is very poor with limited determinations and cannot provide certain age. From the island of Kos there are some old collections which referred either to Ruscinian or to Villafranchian (KOTSAKIS *et al.*, 1980; VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). A collection under the name Kos is dated to middle Villafranchian (MN 17). In this fauna there is a contradiction of the different faunal elements. *Gazella borbonica* known mainly from the Ruscinian co-exists with the Villafranchian *Leptobos*, *Eucladoceros* and *Croizetoceros*. *Hipparion* co-exists with *Equus stenonis* and the quite younger *E. abeli*. All these indicates a mixing of the material from various stratigraphic horizons. Another collection from Antimachia, Kos is referred by AIRAGHI (1928). The fauna indicates an early-middle Villanyian age, but the presence of *Sus strozzi* and *Cervus dicranios* indicates younger age. This is possibly due to the mixing of the material or to the limited determinations. FORSYTH MAYOR (1887) refers from Antimachia a fauna with *Equus stenonis*, *Mammuthus meridionalis* and *Anancus arvernensis*, which could be considered as early Villafranchian, but the presence of *Hippopotamus major* is controversial to the rest fauna. It is clear that the fauna from Kos is problematic and it is necessary to have new collections for certain age determinations. All these faunas are referred to the end of Appendix 1 without

age reference, while we cannot give a more precise age than Villafranchian s.l.

There is a set of Villafranchian localities, known from Macedonia and Thessaly which includes large mammals. The locality of Dafnero is situated in Grevena basin and includes a fauna which can be correlated to middle Villafranchian s.s. (KOUFOS *et al.*, 1991; KOUFOS, 1993, KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1993, 1997; KOUFOS, 2001). The locality of Sesklon is situated near Volos and its fauna indicates that it is similar to that of Dafnero suggesting a middle Villafranchian s.s. (MN 17) age (ATHANASSIOU, 1996; KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997). The third locality of Volax or Wolaks is known from Drama basin, northern Greece (SICKENBERG, 1968). Recent field work in the area suggested two different fossiliferous horizons at least (KOSTOPOULOS, 1996). The fauna of Volaks suggests a middle Villafranchian s.s. (MN 17) age and it is correlative to those of Dafnero and Sesklon (KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997). In Lesbos island there are some fossiliferous sites, near the village of Vatera, which are referred to late Pliocene (DE VOS *et al.*, 2001). Two sites F and Ds have a large mammal fauna, which can be correlated to those of Volax, Dafnero and Sesklon and must be referred to middle Villafranchian s.s (MN 17). The poor fauna of the rest sites can only suggest a late Pliocene age (MN 17-MN 18).

Kastoria-2 is a fissure filling and includes a micromammalian fauna dated to the upper part of late Villanyian (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). Slightly younger than Kastoria-2 is the locality of Megalopolis TH1, and younger than the later the locality of Lagada in Kos island (VAN DER MEULEN & VAN KOLFSCHOTEN, 1986). Nevertheless, the fauna of these localities is very poor and their age is questionable. In Macedonia there are two localities with large mammals Gerakarou-1 and Vassiloudi, situated in the Mygdonia basin (KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997; KOUFOS, 2001). The Gerakarou fauna, with *Canis*, the co-existence of *Pliohyaena perrieri* and *Pliohyaena brevirostris*, as well as with a small-sized stenooid horse indicates a younger age, which can be correlated to the end of Pliocene. The locality of Vassiloudi is very close to Gerakarou with similar faunal data and similar age (KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997; KOUFOS, 2001). The fauna of Pyrgos locality is very poor, but the available data suggest a possible latest Pliocene age similar to Gerakarou and Vassiloudi (KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997). The locality of Gerakarou with its rich fauna can be considered as transitional from Pliocene to Pleistocene. Besides these certainly dated late Pliocene localities there are some more with poorly known faunas, which however could belong to MNQ-18 or MNQ 19 or younger (see KOUFOS, 2001 and KOUFOS & KOSTOPOULOS, 1997).

The stratigraphic distribution of the Neogene mammalian genera, found in Greece, are given in the Tabs 2-3.

CONCLUSIONS

The Neogene mammal localities of Greece are quite a lot, but they did not cover sufficiently all this time period.

- The early Miocene mammal localities are almost unknown
- The middle Miocene mammal localities are few and they mainly covers the zones MN4 and MN 5.
- The late Miocene mammal localities are more abundant, but again those of MN 11 and MN 13 are relatively few in comparison to those of MN 12.
- The Ruscianian mammal localities are again few, especially those with large mammals.
- The Villanyian (Villafranchian s.s.) mammal localities are relatively more, including both micro- and macro-mammals.

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APPENDIX 1

LOCALITIES	BMAX	BMIN	ABSOLUTE AGE	ORDER	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	SUB-SPECIES
Gavathas (GVT)	MN 3	MN 3	> 18.5 Ma*	Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Prodeinotherium</i>	<i>bavaricum</i>	
Kalimeriani (KLM)	MN 3	MN 4		Artiodactyla	Anthracotheriidae	<i>Brachyodus</i>	<i>onoideus</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Galerix</i>	<i>symeonidisi</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Insectivora	Dimylidae	<i>Plesiodimylus</i>	<i>chantrei</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Heterosorex</i>	<i>ruemkae</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Myxomys</i>	<i>engesseri</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Desmanodon</i>	<i>meuleni</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Albertona</i>	<i>balcanica</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Pseudotheridomys</i>	<i>parvulus</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Aliveria</i>	<i>brinkerinki</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Aliveria</i>	<i>luteyni</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Miopetaurista</i>	<i>dehmi</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Blackia</i>	<i>miocaeonica</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Tamias</i>	<i>eviensis</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Palaeosciurus</i>	<i>aff. fissurae</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetodon</i>	<i>aliveriensis</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>franconicus</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Megacricetodon</i>	<i>primitivus</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Eumyarion</i>	<i>weifurteri</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Mirabella</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Anomalomyidae	<i>Anomalomys</i>	<i>aliveriensis</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Heramys</i>	<i>eviensis</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirulus (Glirulus)</i>	<i>diremptus</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirulus (Paraglrirulus)</i>	<i>agelakisi</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glis</i>	<i>galitopouli</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirudinus</i>	<i>euryodon</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Bransatoglis</i>	<i>cf. fugax</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Microdyromys</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Carnivora	Viverridae	<i>Euboictis</i>	<i>aliverensis</i>	
Aliveri (ALI)	MN 4	MN 4		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Palaeogale</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Ligerimys</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Palaeosciurus</i>	<i>aff. fissurae</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Aliveria</i>	<i>luteijni</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Blackia</i>	<i>miocaeonica</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetodon</i>	<i>aliveriensis</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>franconicus</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>cf. gaillardi</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Karydomys</i>	<i>symeonidisi</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Karydomys</i>	<i>boskosi</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Eumyarion</i>	<i>aff. latior</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>cf. Deperetomys</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Mirabella</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Debruijnia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Anomalomys</i>	<i>aliveriensis</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirulus (Glirulus)</i>	<i>diremptus</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirulus (Paraglrirulus)</i>	<i>agelakisi</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glis</i>	<i>galitopouli</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirudinus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Miodyromys</i>	<i>cf. praecox</i>	
Karydia I+II (KAR)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Seorsumuscardinus</i>	<i>alpinus</i>	
Komotini (KOM)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetodon</i>	<i>meini</i>	
Komotini (KOM)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Tamias</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
Komotini (KOM)	MN 4	MN 4		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>indet.</i>		
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Chiroptera	<i>indet.</i>			
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Schizogalerix</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Desmanodon</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>indet.</i>		
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Alloptox</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	<i>sp.</i>	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Palaeosciurus</i>	<i>sutteri</i>	

*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	<i>besanus</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Ctenodactylidae	indet.	
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Megacricetodon</i>	<i>primitivus</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetodon</i>	<i>meini</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>franconicus</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Pseudailurus</i>	<i>quadridentatus</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Pseudailurus</i>	cf. <i>lorteti</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Gomphotherium</i>	sp.
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Bunolistriodon</i>	<i>lockharti</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Sanitheriidae	<i>Sanitherium</i>	<i>slangintweiti</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Paleomerycidae	<i>Paleomeryx</i>	cf. <i>kaupi</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	cf. <i>penneckei</i>
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	sp.
*Antonios (ANT)	MN 4	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Eotragus</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5	C5Bn1n-C5Cr	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Schizogalerix</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5	16.0-15.2 Ma	Insectivora	Soricidae	indet.	
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5	Age=,~15.5 Ma	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Alloptox</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetodon</i>	<i>meini</i>
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Turkomys</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Megacricetodon</i>	<i>primitivus</i>
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>gracilis</i>
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	n. sp. I
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	n. sp. II
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Heramys</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Microdyromys</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Peridyromys</i>	sp.
Thymiana A (THA)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Ctenodactylidae	<i>Sayimys</i>	<i>intermedius</i>
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5	C5Bn1n-C5Cr	Carnivora	Viverridae	<i>Lophocyon</i>	<i>paraskevoidisi</i>
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5	16.0-15.2 Ma	Carnivora	indet.		
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5	Age=,~15.5 Ma	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>chioticus</i>
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Deinotherium</i>	sp.
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Sanitheriidae	<i>Sanitherium</i>	<i>schlagintweiti</i>
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Listriodon</i>	sp.
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	sp.
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Georgiomeryx</i>	<i>georgalasi</i>
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Hypsodontus</i>	cf. <i>gaopense</i>
Thymiana B (THB)	MN 5	MN 5		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tethytragus</i>	cf. <i>kohlerae</i>
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5	C5Bn1n-C5Cr	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Schizogalerix</i>	sp.
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5	16.0-15.2 Ma	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Alloptox</i>	sp.
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5	Age=,~15.5 Ma	Rodentia	Sciuridae	indet.	
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetodon</i>	<i>meini</i>
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Megacricetodon</i>	<i>primitivus</i>
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	n. sp.
Thymiana C (THC)	MN 5	MN 5		Rodentia	Ctenodactylidae	<i>Sayimys</i>	<i>intermedius</i>
Melambes (MLB)	MN 6	MN 6		Hyracoidea	Procaviidae	cf. <i>Prohyrax</i>	<i>hendeyi</i>
Melambes (MLB)	MN 6	MN 6		Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	<i>nau</i>
Melambes (MLB)	MN 6	MN 6		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	cf. <i>bredai</i>
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Rodentia	Sciuridae	? <i>Blackia</i>	sp.
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Rodentia	Sciuridae	? <i>Forsythia</i>	sp.
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Democricetodon</i>	<i>affinis</i> <i>cretensis</i>
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cotimys</i>	sp.
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glirundinus</i>	sp.
Plakia (PLK)	MN 7	MN7		Artiodactyla	Suidae	cf. <i>Propotamochoerus</i>	<i>palaeochoerus</i>
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Insectivora	Erinaceidae	cf. <i>Schizogalerix</i>	sp.
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Desmanodon</i>	<i>minor</i>
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Alloptox</i>	aff. <i>anatoliensis</i>
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	n. sp.
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	<i>bayraktepensis</i>
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Megacricetodon</i>	<i>minor</i>
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	sp.
Chrysavgi (CHR)	MN 7-8	MN 7-8		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	? <i>Brachypotherium</i>	sp.
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Dinocrocuta</i>	<i>gigantea</i>
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Protictitherium</i>	cf. <i>crassum</i>
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Tubulidentata	Orycteropopidae	<i>Orycteropus</i>	<i>pottieri</i>
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>

Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Tetralophodon</i>	sp.	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>depereti</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Ancylotherium</i>	sp.	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Chilotherium</i>	<i>kliasi</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Acerorhinus</i>	cf. <i>zernovi</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	? <i>Palaeotragus</i>	<i>coelophrys</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeogiraffa</i>	<i>macedoniae</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Ouzocerus</i>	<i>pentalophosi</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Helladorcas</i>	<i>geraadi</i>	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Gazella</i>	sp.	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protoryx</i>	sp.	
Pentalophos 1 (PNT)	MN 9	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Boselaphini</i>	indet.	
Diavata (DVT)	MN 9	MN 10		Carnivora	Percrotutidae	<i>Dinocrocuta</i>	<i>salonicae</i>	
Diavata (DVT)	MN 9	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10	C4Ar.2n	Primates	Hominidae	<i>Ouranopithecus</i>	<i>macedoniensis</i>	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10	9.64-9.58 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Protictitherium</i>	<i>crassum</i>	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10	Age= ~9.6 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Ouzocerus</i>	sp.	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Samotragus</i>	<i>praecursor</i>	
Xirochori 1 (XIR)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Palaeoryx</i>	sp.	
Kastellios K1 (KAS-1)	MN 10	MN 10	C4A	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	<i>bredai</i>	
Kastellios K1 (KAS-1)	MN 10	MN 10	9.230-9.642 Ma	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetulodon</i>	cf. <i>sabadellensis</i>	
Kastellios K1 (KAS-1)	MN 10	MN 10	Age=9.2-9.6 Ma	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>cathalai</i>	
Kastellios K1 (KAS-1)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>woelferi</i>	
Kastellios K1 (KAS-1)	MN 10	MN 10		Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Schizogalerix</i>	<i>sinapensis</i>	
Kastellios K2 (KAS-2)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.		
Kastellios K2 (KAS-2)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	cf. <i>primigenium</i>	
Kastellios K2 (KAS-2)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Tauncanamo?</i> / <i>Yunnanchoerus?</i>		
Kastellios K3 (KAS-3)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.		
Kastellios K3 (KAS-3)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>cathalai</i>	
Kastellios K3 (KAS-3)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>woelferi</i>	
Kastellios K5 (KAS-5)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	cf. <i>primigenium</i>	
Kastellios K east (KAS-e)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Suidae	cf. <i>Dorcabune</i>	<i>anthracotherioides</i>	
Kastellios K east (KAS-e)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.		
Kastellios K east (KAS-e)	MN 10	MN 10		Carnivora	Mustelidae	indet.		
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10	C4Ar.1r	Primates	Hominidae	<i>Ouranopithecus</i>	<i>macedoniensis</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10	9.31-9.23 Ma	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Palerinaceus</i>	sp.	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10	Age= ~9.3 Ma	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	sp.	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>cathalai</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>	<i>leptorhyncha</i>
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Protictitherium</i>	aff. <i>gaillardi</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Protictitherium</i>	aff. <i>intermedium</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Tetralophodon</i>	sp.	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>primigenium</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>depereti</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.		
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeogiraffa</i>	<i>macedoniae</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	cf. <i>coelophrys</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	cf. <i>rouenii</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	cf. <i>attica</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Mesembriacerus</i>	<i>melentisi</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Samotragus</i>	<i>praecursor</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>vallesiensis</i>	
Ravin de la Pluie (RPI)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	sp.	
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10	C4Ar.1r	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10	9.31-9.23 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>	
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10	Age= ~9.3 Ma	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>	
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>depereti</i>	

Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Mesembriacerus</i>	<i>melentisi</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Ouzocerus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 1 (RZ1)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Samotragus</i>	<i>praecursor</i>
Biodrak (BDK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Leptodontomys</i>	sp.
Biodrak (BDK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	<i>nikosi</i>
Biodrak (BDK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>cathalai</i>
Biodrak (BDK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>multicristatus</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Primates	Hominidae	<i>Ouranopithecus</i>	<i>macedoniensis</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10	9.3-8.7 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	indet.	
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10	After correlation to	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>primigenium</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10	Axios valley	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10	localities	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>attica</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>nikitiae</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	cf. <i>rouenii</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	cf. <i>gaudryi</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>houtumshindleri</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Oioceros</i>	aff. <i>atropatenes</i>
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Nikiti 1 (NKT)	MN 10	MN 10		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	sp.
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	sp.
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	<i>bressana</i>
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Castoridae	indet.	
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	<i>intermedia</i>
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	sp.
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Progonomys</i>	<i>cathalai</i>
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Parapodemus</i>	cf. <i>lugdunensis</i>
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Vasseuromys</i>	<i>panonicus</i>
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Eliomys</i>	cf. <i>truci</i>
Lefkon (LFK)	MN 10	MN 10		Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>marisensis</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	indet.	sp.
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	aff. <i>rugosifrons</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	cf. <i>Ouzoceros</i>	sp.
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	aff. <i>capricornis</i>
Nikiti 2 (NIK)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	aff. <i>gracile</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11	C4Ar.1r	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>delsoni</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11	8.07-8.23 Ma	Rodentia	Gliridae	? <i>Valerimys</i>	sp.
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11	Age= ~8.2 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioviverrups</i>	<i>orbigny</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Ictitherium</i>	<i>viverrinum</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Chasmaporthetes</i>	<i>bonisi</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Machairodus</i>	sp.
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Proboscidea	Mammutidae	<i>Zygodolophodon</i>	<i>turicensis</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>proboscideum</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	indet.	
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Propotamochoerus</i>	cf. <i>hysudricus</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	<i>rouenii</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>rugosifrons</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>zouavei</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>zitteli</i>
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>rotundicornis</i>

Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>axiosi</i>	
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>pilgrimi</i>	
Ravin des Zouaves 5 (RZO)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.	
Samos-Qx (Qx)	MN 11	MN 11	C4n.2n	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>proboscideum</i>	
Samos-Qx (Qx)	MN 11	MN 11	7.6-8.0 Ma	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	<i>coelophrys</i>	
Samos-Qx (Qx)	MN 11	MN 11	Age=7.6-8.0 Ma	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>capricornis</i>	
Samos-Qx (Qx)	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Sporadotragus</i>	<i>parvidens</i>	
Samos-Q6 (Q6)	MN 11	MN 11		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promephitis</i>	<i>larteti</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus</i>	sp.	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	<i>boissieri</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>amalthaea</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>capricornis</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Criotherium</i>	<i>argalioides</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>	
Samos-Q6	MN 11	MN 11		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Pseudotragus</i>	<i>capricornis</i>	
Vathylakkos 1 (VLO)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>	
Vathylakkos 1 (VLO)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>	
Vathylakkos 1 (VLO)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	aff. <i>pentelicus</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioviverrops</i>	<i>orbignyi</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12	C4n.1n	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12	7.43-7.56 Ma	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12	Age=~7.5 Ma	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.		
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>	<i>erymanthius</i>
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>attica</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>rugosifrons</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>pilgrimi</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>	
Vathylakkos 2 (VTK)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>zitteli</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	sp.	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Parapodemus</i>	<i>schaubi</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Plesiogulo</i>	<i>crassa</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioviverrops</i>	cf. <i>guerini</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Felis</i>	sp.	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Macrotherium</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>	<i>erymanthius</i>
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	<i>puyhauberti</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	<i>boissieri</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>attica</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>pilgrimi</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>zitteli</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>rugosifrons</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>	
Vathylakkos 3 (VAT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protoryx</i>	sp.	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12	C4n.1n	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioviverrops</i>	<i>orbignyi</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12	7.43-7.56 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Ictitherium</i>	<i>viverrinum</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12	Age=~7.5 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Chalicotherium</i>	<i>goldfussi</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>	<i>erymanthius</i>
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>rugosifrons</i>	
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>	

Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>zitteli</i>
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>pilgrimi</i>
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protoryx</i>	sp.
Prochoma (PXM)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	sp.
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	sp.
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Machairodus</i>	<i>giganteus</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayeri</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>?Heladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	aff. <i>amalthaea</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Oioceros</i>	<i>rothi</i>
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	sp.
Ravin X (R-X)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12	C4n.1n/1r	Reptiles	Testudinidae	<i>Testudo</i>	sp.
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12	7.45-7.65 Ma	Carnivora	indet.		
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12	Age= ~7.5 Ma	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>dietrichi</i>
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>mediterraneum</i>
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	sp.
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	cf. <i>boissieri</i>
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	sp.
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>?Protoryx</i>	sp.
Mytilinii - 4 (MLN)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Boselaphini</i>	indet.
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12	C3Br.2r	Reptiles	Varanidae	<i>Varanus</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12	7.17-7.35 Ma	Carnivora	Ictitheriidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12	Age= ~7.3 Ma	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>brachypus</i>
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. 1
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. 2
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	cf. <i>boissieri</i>
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protoryx</i>	cf. <i>laticeps</i>
Mytilinii-3 (MYT)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	cf. <i>Pseudotragus</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12	C3Br.1n	Rodentia	Gerbillidae	<i>Pseudomeriones</i>	cf. <i>pythagorasi</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12	7.13-7.17 Ma	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promeles</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12	Age= ~7.1 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	<i>major</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Tubulidentata	Orycteropodidae	<i>Orycteropus</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>proboscideum</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>mediterraneum</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	<i>pikermiensis</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	<i>major</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Miotragocerus</i>	<i>vallenciensesi</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>major</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Pseudotragus</i>	<i>parvidens</i>
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp. 1
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp. 2
Mytilinii-1A (MTLA)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	" <i>Protoryx</i> "	sp.
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12	C3Br.1n	Rodentia	Gerbillidae	<i>Pseudomeriones</i>	cf. <i>pythagorasi</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12	7.13-7.17 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12	Age= ~7.1 Ma	Tubulidentata	Orycteropodidae	<i>Orycteropus</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Bunolophodon</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>brachypus</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>mediterraneum</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.

Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	cf. <i>pikermiensis</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	<i>major</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	cf. <i>rouenii</i>
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	" <i>Protoryx</i> "	sp.
Mytilinii-1B (MTLB)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12	C3Br.1n	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12	7.13-7.17 Ma	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12	Age= ~7.1 Ma	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	sp.
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	<i>major</i>
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	" <i>Protoryx</i> "	sp.
Mytilinii-1C (MTLC)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Samos-Q5 (Q5)	MN 12	MN 12	C3Ar-C3Bn	Rodentia	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>primigenia</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12	~6.5-7.1 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12	Age=6.7-7.0 Ma	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	<i>parvulus</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>matthewei</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	<i>pikermiensis</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayeri</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	<i>boissieri</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Miotragocerus</i>	<i>vallenciennesi</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>curvicornis</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>rugosifrons</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>capricornis</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>mytilinii</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>dorcadoides</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>houtunshindleri</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Sporadotragus</i>	<i>parvidens</i>
Samos-Q5	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protoryx</i>	<i>crassicornis</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	sp.
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Ursidae	<i>Ursavus</i>	<i>depereti</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promephitis</i>	<i>larteti</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promeles</i>	<i>palaeattica</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Plesiogulo</i>	<i>crassa</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioviverrops</i>	<i>orbigny</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Deinotherium</i>	sp.
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	aff. <i>mediterraneum</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	sp.
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	<i>rouenii</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Nisidorcas</i>	<i>planicornis</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	aff. <i>rotundicornis</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>rugosifrons</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Pheraios</i>	<i>chryssomallos</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Miotragocerus</i>	cf. <i>vallenciennesi</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>pilgrimi</i>
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Protoryx</i>	sp.
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Palaeoryx</i>	sp.
Perivolaki (PER)	MN 12	MN 12		Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Palaeoreas</i>	sp.
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Rodentia	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>primigenia</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	incert. sed.	<i>Simocyon</i>	<i>primigenius</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	<i>major</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	<i>parvulus</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Machairodus</i>	<i>giganteus</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Deinotherium</i>	<i>giganteum</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Hyracoidea	Procaviidae	<i>Pliohyrax</i>	<i>graecus</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. (large)
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12		Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	<i>pikermiensis</i>

Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Ancylotherium</i>	<i>pentelicum</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Pliocervus</i>	sp.
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protragelaphus</i>	<i>skouzesi</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>rotundicornis</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	sp.
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptorax</i>	<i>amalthea</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Halmyropotamos (HAL)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>pentelicus</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	<i>pikermiensis</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	aff. <i>lavocati</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Parapodemus</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Hansdebruijnina</i>	<i>neutrum</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	" <i>Karminata</i> "	cf. <i>provocator</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	aff. <i>dehmi</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Muscardinus</i>	sp.
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>primigenia</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Chalicotherium</i>	<i>goldfussi</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Aceratherium</i>	sp.
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Pliocervus</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Paleotragus</i>	<i>rouenii</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptorax</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>rotundicornis</i>
Chomateres (CHO)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Schizogalerix</i>	<i>atticus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Desmanella</i>	<i>dubia</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>pentelicus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	cf. <i>crusafonti</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	<i>michauxi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Alilepus</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	<i>pikermiensis</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	aff. <i>lavocati</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Parapodemus</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Hansdebruijnina</i>	<i>neutrum</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	" <i>Karminata</i> "	cf. <i>provocator</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailoni</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>bendai</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	cf. <i>dehmi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Muscardinus</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>primigenia</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Ursidae	<i>Indarctos</i>	<i>atticus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	inc. sed.	<i>Simocyon</i>	<i>primigenius</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Sintictis</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Martes</i>	<i>woodwardi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Mustelidae	? <i>Plesiogulo</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promeles</i>	<i>palaeattica</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promephitis</i>	<i>larteti</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Mustelidae	? <i>Enhydriodon</i>	<i>laticeps</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioverrops</i>	<i>orbigny</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Ictitherium</i>	<i>viverrinum</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Thalassictis</i>	<i>hyaenoides</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenotherium</i>	<i>wongii</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Lycyaena</i>	<i>chaeretis</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Hyaenictis</i>	<i>graeca</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Felis</i>	<i>attica</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Felis</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	<i>parvulus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	<i>major</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Machairodus</i>	<i>giganteus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Paramachairodus</i>	<i>orientalis</i>

Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Tetraolophodon</i>	<i>atticus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Proboscidea	Mammutidae	<i>Zygodolophodon</i>	<i>turicensis</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Deinotherium</i>	<i>giganteum</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Hyracoidea	Procaviidae	<i>Pliohyrax</i>	<i>graecus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>brachypus</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Aceratherium</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Ancylotherium</i>	<i>pentelicum</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	<i>pikermiensis</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	sp.
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Pliocervus</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	<i>rouenii</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>attica</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>rotundicornis</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Oioceros</i>	<i>rothi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protoryx</i>	<i>carolinae</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protragelaphus</i>	<i>skouzezi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>amalthaea</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>capricornis</i>
Pikermi (PIK)	MN 12	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Sporadotragus</i>	<i>parvidens</i>
Rema Marmara (REM)	MN 12	MN 12	Lagomorpha	Ochtonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	<i>michauxi</i>
Rema Marmara (REM)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Parapodemus</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Rema Marmara (REM)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>bendai</i>
Rema Marmara (REM)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	cf. <i>neutrum</i>
Rema Marmara (REM)	MN 12	MN 12	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailioni</i>
Kerassia (KRS)	MN 11	MN 12	Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Deinotherium</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Kerassia (KRS)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Metailurus</i>	cf. <i>parvulus</i>
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	? <i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	? <i>Choerolophodon</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Ancylotherium</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	major
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	cf. <i>duvernoyi</i>
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	cf. <i>amalthaea</i>
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-1)	MN 11	MN 12	Tubulidentata	Orycteropodidae	<i>Orycteropus</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-2)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-3)	MN 11	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plioviverrops</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-3)	MN 11	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	cf. <i>Ictitherium</i>	<i>pannonicum</i>
Kerassia (KRS-3)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-3)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayeri</i>
Kerassia (KRS-3)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Adcrocuta</i>	<i>eximia</i>
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Machairodus</i>	<i>giganteus</i>
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Tetraolophodon</i>	cf. <i>longirostris</i>
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	cf. <i>duvernoyi</i>
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	cf. <i>pikermiensis</i>
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	n. sp.	
Kerassia (KRS-4)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Ancylotherium</i>	sp.
Kerassia (KRS-5)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.

Kerassia (KRS-5)	MN 11	MN 12	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Dihoplus</i>	<i>cf. pikermiensis</i>
Kerassia (KRS-6)	MN 11	MN 12	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	sp.
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Pliopentalagus</i>	sp.
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Leptodontomys</i>	<i>cf. catalaunicus</i>
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	sp.
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Blackia</i>	<i>woelfersheimensis</i>
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	sp.
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Hylopetes</i>	<i>cf. hungaricus</i>
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	<i>browni</i>
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Prospalax</i>	<i>aff. petteri</i>
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	sp.
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glis</i>	<i>cf. minor</i>
Lava 2 (LAV)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Muscardinus</i>	<i>cf. vireti</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>aff. pentelicus</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Chasmaporthetes</i>	<i>bonisi</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Tubulidentata	Orycteropodidae	<i>Orycteropus</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>matthewi</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>periafricanum</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Pliocervus</i>	<i>pentelicus</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>attica</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>deperdita</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protragelaphus</i>	<i>theodori</i>
Dytiko 1 (DTK)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>aff. pentelicus</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>cf. monspessulanus</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>matthewi</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Bohlinia</i>	<i>attica</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Palaeotragus</i>	<i>rouenii</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	<i>puyhauberti</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>deperdita</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoreas</i>	<i>lindermayeri</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Dytiko 2 (DIT)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>aff. pentelicus</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>primigenia</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Protictitherium</i>	<i>crassum</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>matthewi</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Chalicotheriidae	<i>Macrotherium</i>	<i>macedonicum</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Tragulidae	<i>Dorcatherium</i>	<i>puyhauberti</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Protragelaphus</i>	<i>theodori</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoptax</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Hispanodorcus</i>	<i>orientalis</i>
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Dytiko 3 (DKO)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	<i>michauxi</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Tamias</i>	sp.
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	<i>dehneli</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Cricetidae	" <i>Cricetus</i> "	sp.
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	sp.
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Gerbillidae	<i>Pseudomeriones</i>	<i>rhodius</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	<i>macovei</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>bendai</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>adroveri</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>gudrunae</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>

Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>maritsensis</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	cf. <i>duvernoyi</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	<i>woodwardi</i>
Ano Metochi-2,3 (MTH)	MN 13	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Ochtonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	sp.
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Keramidomys</i>	cf. <i>carpathicus</i>
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Hylopetes</i>	sp.
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Cricetidae	" <i>Cricetus</i> "	sp.
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Gerbillidae	<i>Pseudomeriones</i>	<i>rhodius</i>
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>bendai</i>
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>adroveri</i>
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>gudrunae</i>
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>
Monasteri (MNS)	MN 13	MN 13	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>maritsensis</i>
Achladion (ACH)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Achladion (ACH)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	cf. <i>brachypus</i>
Achladion (ACH)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Propotamochoerus</i> ?	sp.
Achladion (ACH)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>amalthea</i>
Achladion (ACH)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	cf. <i>pallasi</i>
Achmet Aga (AHG)	MN 11	MN 13	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Ictitherium</i>	sp.
Achmet Aga (AHG)	MN 11	MN 13	Tubulidentata	Orycteropodidae	<i>Orycteropus</i>	sp.
Achmet Aga (AHG)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Achmet Aga (AHG)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Achmet Aga (AHG)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	? <i>Helladotherium</i>	sp.
Achmet Aga (AHG)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Alifakas (ALF)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>primigenia</i>
Alifakas (ALF)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Alifakas (ALF)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Alifakas (ALF)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>amalthea</i>
Alifakas (ALF)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Palaeoryx</i>	sp.
Chalkoutsi (CHL)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. I
Chalkoutsi (CHL)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. II
Chalkoutsi (CHL)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	? <i>Paraethomys</i>	sp.
Kalithies (KLT)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Eomyidae	indet.	
Kalithies (KLT)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	sp.
Kalithies (KLT)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	sp.
Kalithies (KLT)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Gerbillidae	<i>Gerbillus</i>	sp.
Kalithies (KLT)	MN 11	MN 13	Rodentia	Muridae	? <i>Occitanomys</i>	cf. <i>neutrum</i>
Katheni (KTH)	MN 9	MN 13	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Byzantinia</i>	aff. <i>nikosi</i>
Katheni (KTH)	MN 9	MN 13	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>dehmi</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Primates	?	<i>Graecopithecus</i>	<i>freybergi</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	? <i>Ceratotherium</i>	<i>neumayri</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>amalthea</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	? <i>deperdita</i>
Pyrgos Vassilissis (PYV)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	cf. <i>gaudryi</i>
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	aff. <i>amalthea</i>
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Oioceros</i>	<i>rothi</i>
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	sp.
Ravin Ar. (R-Ar)	MN 11	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Pachytragus</i>	sp.
Rhodes (RHO)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>dietrichi</i>
Rhodes (RHO)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Rhodes (RHO)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Palaeoryx</i>	aff. <i>stutzeli</i>
Rhodes (RHO)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Helladotherium</i>	<i>duvernoyi</i>
Servia (SRV)	MN 9	MN 13	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Servia (SRV)	MN 9	MN 13	Proboscidea	Deinotheriidae	<i>Deinotherium</i>	sp.
Servia (SRV)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.

Servia (SRV)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Servia (SRV)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	sp.
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>deperdita</i>
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoreas</i>	<i>oryxoides</i>
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Prostrepsiceros</i>	aff. <i>houtumshindleri</i>
Tanagra (TNG)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Triada (TRD)	MN 9	MN 13	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>mediterraneum</i>
Triada (TRD)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Suidae	? <i>Propotamochoerus</i>	sp.
Triada (TRD)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>amalthea</i>
Triada (TRD)	MN 9	MN 13	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Palaeoryx</i>	<i>pallasi</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus</i>	<i>samsonowiczii</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Schizogalerix</i>	<i>macedonica</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Ruemkelia</i>	<i>dekkersi</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Desmanella</i>	<i>dubia</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Urotrichus</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Talpidae	<i>Talpa</i>	<i>fossilis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Amblycoptus</i>	<i>jessiae</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Asoriculus</i>	<i>gibberodon</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Sorex</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Petenya</i>	<i>hungarica</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Deinsdorfia</i>	<i>kerkhoffi</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Chiroptera		indet.	
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Mesopithecus</i>	<i>pentelicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	cf. <i>sobrini</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Alilepus</i>	<i>turolensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Leptodontomys</i>	<i>catalaunicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Keramidomys</i>	cf. <i>carpathicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Tamias</i>	<i>atsali</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	<i>turolensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Castoridae	indet.	
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	<i>dehneli</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Miopetaurista</i>	<i>thaleri</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	<i>browni</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Allocricetus</i>	cf. <i>ehiki</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Hypsocricetus</i>	<i>strimonis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>gorafensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>primaevus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>cingulatus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>neutrum</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>dehmi</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>maritsensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glis</i>	cf. <i>minor</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Muscardinus</i>	cf. <i>pliocenicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Leptodontomys</i>	<i>catalaunicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Keramidomys</i>	cf. <i>carpathicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Tamias</i>	<i>atsali</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	<i>turolensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Castoridae	indet.	
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	<i>dehneli</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Miopetaurista</i>	<i>thaleri</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	<i>browni</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Kowalskia</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Allocricetus</i>	cf. <i>ehiki</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Hypsocricetus</i>	<i>strimonis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>gorafensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>primaevus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>cingulatus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>neutrum</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>dehmi</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>maritsensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glis</i>	cf. <i>minor</i>

Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Muscardinus</i>	cf. <i>plioaenicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Martes</i>	<i>lefkonensis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promeles</i>	<i>macedonicus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Lutra</i>	<i>affinis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Promephitis</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Carnivora	Viverridae	indet.	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Chasmaporthetes</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Choerolophodon</i>	<i>pentelici</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. (large)
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp. (small)
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Korynochoerus</i>	<i>palaeochoerus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Pliocervus</i>	<i>graecus</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Samotherium</i>	cf. <i>boissieri</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	<i>gaudryi</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Tragoportax</i>	cf. <i>amalthaea</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Ouzocerus</i>	aff. <i>gracilis</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Norbertia</i>	<i>hellenica</i>
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
Maramena (MAR)	MN 13	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Boselaphini</i>	indet.
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	sp.1	
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	sp.2	
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Insectivora	Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus</i>	sp.
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Amblycoptus</i>	cf. <i>jessiae</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Asoriculus</i>	<i>gibberodon</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Insectivora	Soricidae	<i>Deinsdorfia</i>	<i>kerkhoffi</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailloni</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>gorafensis</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	cf. <i>paricioi</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Mesocricetus</i>	<i>primitivus</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	<i>dehneli</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spermophilinus</i>	cf. <i>turoleensis</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>maritsensis</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	cf. <i>macovei</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	indet.	
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	<i>michauxi</i>
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Paramachairodus</i>	sp.
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Silata (SLT)	MN13	MN14	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Microstonyx</i>	<i>major</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	aff. <i>michauxi</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	indet.	
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Petauristidae	<i>Pliopetaurista</i>	<i>dehneli</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Hypsocricetus</i>	<i>strimonis</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Gerbilidae	<i>Pseudomeriones</i>	<i>rhodius</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	sp.
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Castillomys</i>	<i>magnus</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	sp.
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Proboscidea	indet.		
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Sus</i>	<i>minor</i>
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	indet.	
Kessani-1,2 (KES)	MN 14	MN 14	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Keramidomys</i>	<i>carpathicus</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Atlantoxerus</i>	<i>rhodius</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Spemophilinus</i>	<i>giganteus</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Cricetus</i>	<i>lophidens</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Mesocricetus</i>	<i>primitivus</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Calomyscus</i>	<i>minor</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	<i>rhodius</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Gerbilidae	<i>Pseudomeriones</i>	<i>rhodius</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>vanderweardi</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Paraethomys</i>	<i>anomalus</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Castillomys</i>	sp.

Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Pelomys</i>	<i>europeus</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Eliomys</i>	cf. <i>intermedius</i>
Maritses (MRT)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>maritsensis</i>
Spilia 0 (SP0)	MN 14	MN 14	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Alilepus</i>	<i>turolemensis</i>
Spilia 0 (SP0)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>bendai</i>
Spilia 0 (SP0)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailioni</i>
Spilia 0 (SP0)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>adroveri</i>
Spilia 0 (SP0)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Spilia 0 (SP0)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Promimomys</i>	<i>insuliferus</i>
Spilia-1 (SPL)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>
Spilia-1 (SPL)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	aff. <i>dominans</i>
Limni-3 (LIM)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	cf. <i>brailioni</i>
Limni-3 (LIM)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Limni-3 (LIM)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Promimomys</i>	cf. <i>insuliferus</i>
Kardia(KRD)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Castoridae	<i>Castor</i>	<i>fiber</i>
Kardia(KRD)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailioni</i>
Kardia(KRD)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Kardia(KRD)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>
Kardia(KRD)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>steffensi</i>
Kardia(KRD)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Promimomys</i>	<i>insuliferus</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Lagomorpha	Ochotonidae	<i>Prolagus</i>	<i>michauxi</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Hylopetes</i>	sp.
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Castoridae	<i>Castor</i>	<i>fiber</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailioni</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>bendai</i>
Ptolemis-1 (PTO)	MN 14	MN 14	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Promimomys</i>	<i>insuliferus</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Castoridae	<i>Castor</i>	<i>fiber</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailioni</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>hautimagnensis</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	<i>kozaniensis</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>davakosi</i>
Ptolemis-3 (PTL)	MN 15	MN 15	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>crassum</i>
Spilia 3-4 (SPI)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Spilia 3-4 (SPI)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>jeanteti</i>
Spilia 3-4 (SPI)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Occitanomys</i>	<i>brailioni</i>
Spilia 3-4 (SPI)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	indet.	
Spilia 3-4 (SPI)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	cf. <i>maritsensis</i>
Spilia 3-4 (SPI)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>occitanus</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Reptiles	Testudinidae	<i>Testudo</i>	cf. <i>graeca</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Reptiles	Testudinidae	<i>Testudo</i>	sp.
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Pavo</i>	<i>bravardi</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Dolichopithecus</i>	<i>ruscinensis</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Trischizolagus</i>	<i>dumitrescuae</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Trischizolagus</i>	cf. <i>maritsae</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus</i>	cf. <i>laynensis</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Microspalax</i>	<i>odessanus</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes</i>	<i>tingi</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	<i>longipes</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Sus</i>	<i>minor</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Parabos</i>	<i>macedoniae</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>borbonica</i>
M. Emvolon-1,2,3 (MEV)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Koufotragus</i>	<i>bailloudi</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Castoridae	<i>Castor</i>	<i>fiber</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>occitanus</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Dolomys</i>	sp.
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Carnivora	Canidae	indet.	
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Pachycrocuta</i>	<i>pyrenaica</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Proboscidea	indet.		
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	cf. <i>crassum</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Perissodactyla	Rhinocertidae	indet.	
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	indet.	

Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Cervus</i>	cf. <i>philisi</i>
Apolakkia (APK)	MN 15	MN 15	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Eomyidae	<i>Keramidomys</i>	sp.
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	sp.
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>frequens</i>
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>occitanus</i>
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Dryomimus</i>	cf. <i>eliomyoides</i>
*Kastoria-1 (KST)	MN 15	MN 15	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Pliomys</i>	<i>hungaricus</i>
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	? <i>Thallomys</i>	sp.
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	sp.
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	sp.
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	cf. <i>hajackensis</i>
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	sp.
Damatria (DAM)	MN 16	MN 16	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Leptobos</i>	sp.
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Orientalomys</i>	<i>similis</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>athensis</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Micromys</i>	cf. <i>praeminutus</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	cf. <i>roachi</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Eliomys</i>	sp.
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Dryomys</i>	sp.
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Pliomys</i>	<i>graecus</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	cf. <i>gracilis</i>
Limni-6 (LMN)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	cf. <i>hajackensis</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus</i>	cf. <i>anomalus</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Spalacidae	<i>Pliospalax</i>	<i>tourkouvouniense</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Orientalomys</i>	<i>similis</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rhagapodemus</i>	<i>athensis</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Dryomimus</i>	cf. <i>eliomyoides</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Dryomys</i>	sp.
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Glis</i>	<i>sackdilligensis</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Pliomys</i>	<i>graecus</i>
*Tourkovounia-1 (TRK)	MN 16	MN 16	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	cf. <i>hajackensis</i>
*Tourkovounia 3-5 (TKV)	MN 16	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Homotherium</i>	cf. <i>crenatidens</i>
*Tourkovounia 3-5 (TKV)	MN 16	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Lynx</i>	<i>issiodorensis</i>
*Tourkovounia 3-5 (TKV)	MN 16	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	sp.
*Tourkovounia 3-5 (TKV)	MN 16	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Stephanorhinus</i>	cf. <i>etruscus</i>
*Tourkovounia 3-5 (TKV)	MN 16	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	" <i>Cervus</i> "	ex aff. <i>philisi</i>
Kardamena (KRM)	MN 17	MN 17	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	sp.
Kardamena (KRM)	MN 17	MN 17	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>dominans</i>
Kardamena (KRM)	MN 17	MN 17	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	cf. <i>reidi</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes</i>	<i>megamastoides</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Vulpes</i>	<i>alopeoides</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Ursidae	<i>Ursus</i>	<i>etruscus</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Baranogale</i>	cf. <i>helbingi</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Chasmaporthetes</i>	<i>lunensis</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>stenonis</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Mitilanotherium</i>	cf. <i>vireti</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Eucladoceros</i>	<i>ctenoides</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Metacervoceros</i>	<i>rhenanus</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazellospira</i>	<i>torticornis</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gallogoral</i>	cf. <i>meneghini</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>bouvrainae</i>
Dafnero (DFN)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Antilopinae</i>	indet.
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes</i>	<i>megamastoides</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Vulpes</i>	cf. <i>alopeoides</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Ursidae	<i>Ursus</i>	cf. <i>etruscus</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Plihyaena</i>	<i>perrieri</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Homotherium</i>	<i>crenatidens</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	cf. <i>Homotherium</i>	<i>crenatidens</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Anancus</i>	<i>arvernensis</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Mammuthus</i>	<i>meridionalis</i>
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>stenonis</i>

Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Stephanorhinus</i>	sp.	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Croizetoceros</i>	<i>ramosus</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Eucladoceros</i>	<i>ctenoides</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Metacervoceros</i>	aff. <i>rhenanus</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Mitilanotherium</i>	<i>martinii</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>borbonica</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>bouvrainae</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp. 2	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazellospira</i>	<i>torticornis</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Antilopinae	indet.	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Caprini</i>	indet.	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Euthyceros</i>	<i>thessalicus</i>	
Sesklon (SES)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	indet.			
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes</i>	<i>megamastoides</i>	<i>megamastoides</i>
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Vulpes</i>	<i>praecorsac</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Ursidae	<i>Bosdagius</i>	<i>felinus</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Megantereon</i>	<i>megantereon</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	? <i>Lynx</i>	<i>issidorensis</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>stenonis</i>	cf. <i>vireti</i>
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	indet.		
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Eucladoceros</i>	<i>ctenoides</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Metacervoceros</i>	<i>rhenanus</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Croizetoceros</i>	<i>ramosus</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Mitilanotherium</i>	<i>martinii</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	cf. <i>Leptobos</i>		
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazellospira</i>	cf. <i>torticornis</i>	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gallogoral</i>	<i>meneghini</i>	<i>sickenbergi</i>
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	sp.	
Volax (VOL)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Procamptoceras</i>	sp.	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Reptilia	Chelonia	sp.		
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Aves	indet.			
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Primates	Cercopithecidae	<i>Paradolichopithecus</i>	<i>arvernensis</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes</i>	<i>megamastoides</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Meles</i>	<i>thorali</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Mustelidae	indet.		
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Anancus</i>	cf. <i>arvernensis</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	cf. <i>stenonis</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Metacervoceros</i>	cf. <i>rhenana</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Giraffidae	<i>Mitilanotherium</i>	cf. <i>inexpectatum</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	aff. <i>borbonica</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	cf. <i>bouvrainae</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazellospira</i>	cf. <i>torticornis</i>	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	cf. <i>Leptobos</i>	sp.	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Antilopinae	indet. A	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Antilopinae	indet. D	
Vatera-F (VTR-F)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.		
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Aves	indet.			
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Carnivora	Felidae	indet.		
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Mammuthus</i>	cf. <i>meridionalis</i>	
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	sp.	
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Perissodactyla	Rhinocerotidae	<i>Stephanorhinus</i>	cf. <i>etruscus</i>	
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	indet.		
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	aff. <i>borbonica</i>	
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Antilopinae	indet. D	
Vatera-DS (VTR-DS)	MN 17	MN 17	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	cf. <i>Leptobos</i>	sp.	
Vatera-E (VTR-E)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes</i>	cf. <i>megamastoides</i>	
Vatera-E (VTR-E)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Machairodontinae</i>	indet.	
Vatera-E (VTR-E)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	sp.	
Vatera-E (VTR-E)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.		
Vatera-H (VTR-H)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Anancus</i>	<i>arvernensis</i>	
Vatera-T (VTR-T)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Reptilia	Testudinidae	<i>Testudo</i>	sp.	
Vatera-U (VTR-U)	MN 17	MNQ 18	Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Mammuthus</i>	cf. <i>meridionalis</i>	
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>dominans</i>	
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>roachi</i>	
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>plioaenicus</i>	
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>reidi</i>	

*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>pitomyoides</i>
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>newtoni</i>
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Pliomys</i>	<i>episcopalis</i>
*Kastoria-2 (KSR)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Clethrionomys</i>	sp.
Megalopolis-THI (MGP)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	<i>rex</i>
Lagada (LGD)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Gliridae	<i>Myomimus</i>	<i>roachi</i>
Lagada (LGD)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>mystacinus</i>
Lagada (LGD)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	<i>sylvaticus/flavicolis</i>
Lagada (LGD)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Mimomys</i>	cf. <i>ostramosensis</i>
Lagada (LGD)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Jordanomys</i>	sp.
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Cricetidae	cf. <i>Borsodia</i>	
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Apodemus</i>	cf. <i>mystacinus</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Rodentia	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>major</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Canis</i>	<i>etruscus</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Canidae	<i>Canis</i>	<i>arnensis</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Mustelidae	<i>Meles</i>	<i>dimitrius</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Pliohyaena</i>	<i>perrieri</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Hyaenidae	<i>Pliohyaena</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Panthera</i>	<i>gombaszoegensis</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Mammuthus</i>	<i>meridionalis</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>stenonis</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Sus</i>	<i>strozzii</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Eucladoceros</i>	<i>ctenoides</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Metacervoceros</i>	aff. <i>rhenanus</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Croizetoceros</i>	<i>ramosus</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Leptobos</i>	cf. <i>etruscus</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	? <i>Gazellospira</i>	sp.
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>bouvrainae</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	" <i>Antelope</i> "	<i>koufosi</i>
Gerakarou 1 (GER)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Vassiloudi (VSL)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Carnivora	Ursidae	<i>Ursus</i>	<i>etruscus</i>
Vassiloudi (VSL)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>stenonis</i>
Vassiloudi (VSL)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Suidae	<i>Sus</i>	<i>strozzii</i>
Vassiloudi (VSL)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Leptobos</i>	<i>etruscus</i>
Vassiloudi (VSL)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	cf. <i>bouvrainae</i>
Vassiloudi (VSL)	MNQ 18	MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Procamptoceras</i>	sp.
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Rodentia	Arvicolidae	<i>Jordanomys</i>	sp.
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Lynx</i>	<i>issiodorensis</i>
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	cf. <i>stenonis</i>
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	cf. <i>stehlini</i>
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	" <i>Cervus</i> "	cf. <i>pardinensis</i>
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	" <i>Cervus</i> "	sp.
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Cervidae	indet.	
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Leptobos</i>	sp.
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazellospira</i>	<i>torticornis</i>
Pyrgos (PRG)	?MNQ 18	?MNQ 18	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	indet.	
Kos island			Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Mammuthus</i>	<i>meridionalis</i>
Kos island			Proboscidea	Gomphotheriidae	<i>Anancus</i>	sp.
Kos island			Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Hipparion</i>	sp.
Kos island			Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>stenonis</i>
Kos island			Perissodactyla	Equidae	<i>Equus</i>	<i>abeli</i>
Kos island			Artiodactyla	Cervidae	" <i>Cervus</i> "	cf. <i>phili</i>
Kos island			Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Croizetoceros</i>	<i>ramosus</i>
Kos island			Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Eucladoceros</i>	<i>senezensis</i>
Kos island			Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Leptobos</i>	<i>etruscus</i>
Kos island			Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Gazella</i>	<i>borbonica</i>