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«ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ТӘУЕЛСІЗДІГІНІҢ 20
ЖЫЛДЫҒЫ АРАЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ ЗООЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР»
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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ТӘУЕЛСІЗДІГІНІҢ 20 ЖЫЛДЫҒЫ АРАЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ ЗООЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР: Халықаралық ғылыми конференцияның материалдары. Қазақстан Республикасының тәуелсіздігінің 20 жылдығына арналған. 22-23 қыркүйек 2011 ж.– Алматы - 327 б.

Жинақта Қазақстан Республикасының тәуелсіздігінің 20 жылдығына арналған халықаралық ғылыми конференцияның материалдары берілген. Баяндамалар мен тезистерде соғы 20 жыл ішінде ғалым зоологтардың жануарлар дүниесінің биоәртүрлілігін зерттеудегі алынған ғылыми нәтижелері келтірілген.

ЗООЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЗА 20 ЛЕТ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН: Материалы Международной научной конференции посвященной 20-летию независимости Республики Казахстан. 22-23 сентября 2011 г. – Алматы – 327 с.

В сборнике представлены материалы Международной научной конференции, посвященной 20-летию независимости Республики Казахстан. В докладах и тезисах изложены результаты исследований ученых зоологов по изучению биоразнообразия животного мира за последние 20 лет.

ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCHES OF THE 20 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: Materials of the International scientific conference devoted to the 20 years of independence of Republic of Kazakhstan. On September, 22-23, 2011 – Almaty – 327 p.

The materials of the International scientific conference devoted to the 20 years of independence of Republic Kazakhstan are presented in the book. The results of researches of zoologists on a biodiversity of fauna for the last 20 years are provided.

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**THE FAUNA OF THE TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATES FROM THE EARLY
PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS IN CISMICHIOI VILLAGE (REPUBLIC OF
MOLDOVA)**

Institute of Zoology of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Moldova

The presented material provides a comprehensive generalization of the previous publications refreshed with new data on fauna and taxonomy of terrestrial vertebrates from fossil settlement Cișmichioi (Republic of Moldova) referred to the late stadium of the Tamanian faunistic complex (Early Pleistocene) from Eastern Europe. The fossil settlement Cișmichioi is situated in the eastern part of the Cișmichioi village from Găgăuzia territorial entity, in the gully placed on the right side of the road to Etulia village. The gravel and debris sediments representing the deposits of the VIIIth terase of Prut river have revealed the interesting from the scientific point of view skeletal remains of vertebrate animals - reptiles, birds and mammals. The geology and fauna from these deposits have captured the attention of the specialists already many years ago (Konstantinova, 1967; Godina, David, 1972; Alexeeva, 1977; Șuşpanov, 1983; Redcozubov, 1989). The collection and research of the osteologic materials as well as the taxonomic study continued later on till the present days.

The materials from the Paleozoological Museum of Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, National Museum of the Ethnography and Natural History of Moldova as well as the publications have served as the basis of this research. The traditional paleozoological (field and laboratory) methods have been applied for study of the above mentioned materials (Topacevsky, 1973).

The geological (stratigraphical) section of the alluvial deposits from the VIIIth terrace of the Cișmichioi gully reflects two horizons: superior and inferior, each composed by the debris and wash on its upper side and from gravel mixed with silt. The horizons are separated by the stratum of flood arcilla. The systematic composition of skeletal remains from both alluvial horizons is the same differing only in number of bones belonging to some species, especially of micro-mammals, and composing one faunistic complex (Șușpanov, 1983). The debris has revealed also the numerous skeletal remains of some birds and small reptiles, and the remains of the macro mammals concentrated especially in the gravel sediments and inconsiderable in number. Altogether 11 thousand of skeletal remains, dominantly belonging to micro-mammals and few to the macro-mammals (birds and reptiles) have been collected in the alluvial deposits of the VIIIth terrace from Cișmichioi village.

The up-to-day systematic ensemble composition of the terrestrial vertebrates from the Cișmichioi settlement is presented as follows:

Reptiles (as of Redcozubov): Testudines – *Emys antique* Khosatzky, 1956; Sauria – *Lacerta cf. agilis* Linnaeus, *L. cf. viridis* (Laur., *Lacerta sp.*, *Pseudopus cf. pannonicus*, *Serpentans* – *Coluber gemonensis* Laur, *Coluber sp.*, *Elaphe longissima*, *Coronella austriaca* Laur, *Natrix cf. sansaniensis*, *N. longivertebra*, *Natrix natrix* Linnaeus, *Vipera cf. ammodytes*.

Aves (as of Burceak-Abramovici): *Strutio sp.*, *Palaeoperdix sp.*, *Ardea sp.*, *Corvus sp.*, *Gallus moldaviensis* Burceak, *Ganea*, Șușpanov, 1993, *Anas ganii* Burceak, Șușpanov, David, 1996.

Mammalia (micro-mammals as of K. Șușpanov, K. Kowalski, V. Pascaru):

Insectivora – *Desmana thermalis* Kormos, *Erinaceus sp.*,

Lagomorpha – *Pliolagus cf. beremendensis* Kormos, *lepus sp.*,

Rodentia – *Spermophilus nogaici* (Topacevski, 1957) = *Citellus (Urocitellus) nogaici* Topacevski, *Trogontherium cf. cuvieri* Ficher Von Waldeim, 1809, *Castoridae gen. et sp.*, *Sicista sp.*, *Paralactaga sp.*, *Allactaga cf. ucrainica* I.Gromov et Schevtschenko, 1961, *Allactaga nogaiskiensis* Topacevski, 1965, *Spalax minor* Topacevski, 1959, *Cricetus cricetus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Cricetulus sp.*, *Pliomys cf. hungaricus* (Kormos, 1934), *P.ex.gr. episcopalis* Mehely, 1914, *Clethrionomys sp.*, *Borsodia fejervaryi* (Kormos, 1934) = *Villanyia fejervaryi* Kormos, *Prolagurus ternopolitanus* (Topacevskij, 1973) = *Lagurodon praepannonicus* Topacevskij, *Prolagurus (Lagurodon) arankae* (Kretzoi, 1954), *Promimomys moldavicus* Kormos, *Mimomys (Mimomys) aff. Pliocaenicus* F. Major, 1902, *Mimomys (Mimomys) reidi* Hinton, 1910, *Mimomys savini* Hinton, 1910 = *Mimomys (Microtomys) intermedius kislanskiensis* Kretzoi, *Borsodia newtoni* (F. Major, 1902) = *Mimomys (Microtomys) newtoni* Major, *Allophaiomys pliocaenicus* Kormos, 1933.

Macro-mammals (as of David, Rusu):

Carnivora – *Canis cf. tamanensis* N.Verés., *vulpes sp.*, etc.

Proboscidea - *Archidiskodon tamanensis* (Dubrovo, 1964), etc.

Perissodactyla – *Equus (Allohippus) aff. sussenbornensis* Wust, *Equus (Allohippus) sp.*, *Stephanorhinus etruscus* (Falconer, 1868),

Artiodactyla – *Paracamelus sp.*, *Capreolus cf. sussenbornensis* Kahlke, *Praemegaceros sp.*, *Cervalces (Libralces) galicus* Azzaroli, 1952, *Bison (Eobison) cf. tamanensis* N.Verés.

The majority of the representatives of these faunistic associations (*Spermophilus nogaici*, *Spalax minor*, *Prolagurus ternopolitanus*, *Prolagurus (Lagurodon) arankae*, *Allophaiomys pliocaenicus*, *Archidiskodon tamanensis*, *Equus (Allohippus) aff.*

Sussenbornensis, *Canis cf. tamanensis*, *Bison (Eobison) cf. tamanensis* etc.) are characteristic for the Tamanian faunistic complex. The skeletal remains predominantly belong to *Prolagurus* (more than 80% of the remains of *Microtinae*) and *Allophaiomys* (about 15%) and have allowed the researchers V. Topancevsky, A. Scoric and L. Recoveț (1987) to distinguish the Cișmichioi fauna of the micro-mammals from other similar Tamanian fauna, attributing them to lagurodon-allophaiomic association characteristic for the inferior stadium of the Late Tamanian population.

The analysis of the results of the longstanding research of terrestrial vertebrates' skeleton remains from the VIIIth terrace of Prut river (Early Pleistocene) from Cișmichioi village conducted by different professionals in the field (including the authors of this paper) allows to determine more or less integrally the up-to-day fauna compound. This fauna is composed by 11 species of reptiles, quite many genus including 2 new for scientific world species of birds, 19 species and 6 taxons determined up to genus of micro-mammals, 7 species and 4 taxons (genus) of macro-mammals that undoubtedly have a great importance for the science. This fauna association called "fauna from Cișmichioi" is referred as a whole to the late stadium of the Tamanian faunistic complex from the Eastern Europe.