FOSSILS AND STRATA

An international monograph series of palaeontology and stratigraphy

Number 57 • November 2009

Diversity and dynamics of the mammalian fauna in Denmark throughout the last glacial–interglacial cycle, 115–0 kyr BP

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Coelodonta antiquitatis

Woolly rhinoceros

Remarks. – Remains of rhinoceros are extremely rare in Denmark. Only five specimens, all discovered in glacial sediments, are available and only two of them can be identified to species. A molar found at Soby south of Ikast in Middle Jylland has the characteristic rugose enamel of *C. antiquitatis* and a fragment of a left mandible found in a gravel pit at Seest near Kolding, SE Jylland, can be assigned with certainty to Merck's rhinoceros, *Dicerorhinus kirchbergensis* and is believed to date to the Eemian. The rest are fragments of limb bones which cannot be morphologically identified to species and as Eemian bone remains can be found redeposited in glacial sediments together with Weichselian elements, neither can they be startigraphically/ecologically identified. An identification by means of ancient DNA analyses have been attempted without success (E. Willerslev, personal communication 2009) and radiocarbon datings only gave a non-finite date of >44 000 ^{14}C yr BP (Seest, SE Jylland, LuS-7375) and an apparent age

of 41 500 ± 1800 ^{14}C yr BP (Seest, SE Jylland, LuS-7377).

Adjacent areas. – Widely distributed on the Weichselian mammoth steppe in Europe and represented in especially large numbers during the LGM in Middle Europe (e.g. Kahlke 1999; von Koenigswald 2002).

Inferred time range. – Early and Middle Weichselian interstadials.