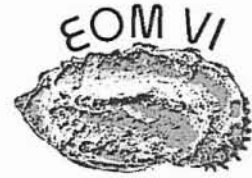


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ABSTRACT VOLUME

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Miocene “*Hungarocypris*” species (Ostracoda, Cypridoidea) of Lake Pannon are not related to the Recent species *Hungarocypris madaraszii* (Örley).

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Abstract

The presentation is in honour of two outstanding Austrian naturalists, the palaeontologist Prof. A. Papp and the zoologist Prof. H. Löffler.

The genus *Hungarocypris* Vavra 1906 is known in Europe by a unique living thermophilic species, *H. madaraszii* (Örley, 1886). Its morphological characteristics and the taxonomical position is briefly reviewed within the framework of the Palaearctic cypridoidean fauna. Several fossil species with the form of the valves resembling *H. madaraszii* were described from the Lake Pannon. The history of the taxonomic assignment and the geographic distribution of the fossil *Hungarocypris* are presented.

A recent study of about 150 specimens of so-called “*Hungarocypris*” from the Miocene deposits in Austria (Sankt Margarethen), Czech Republic (Stavěšice) and Romania (Turislav Valley at Soceni) allow us to complete a comparative morphometric analysis. Additionally, we studied living specimens of *H. madaraszii* from Austria (Dorflacke, Seewinkel in Bugenland), found in the H. Löffler’s ostracod collection. This material was also compared with valves of the living species *Herpetocyprilla mongolica* Daday 1909 from the saline lake Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan.

Valves *Herpetocyprilla* species differ from those of *Hungarocypris* ostracods in the position and the development of the selvage, the shape of the fused zone and of the marginal pore canals. We recognised at least three species of *Herpetocyprilla* Daday in the lake Lake Pannon, previously assigned by N. Krstic to the genus *Hungarocypris*. They are *H. auriculata* (Reuss, 1849), *H. hieroglyphica* (Mehes, 1907) and *H. pannonica* (Zalányi, 1959). The unique living species of *Herpetocyprilla*, *H. mongolica* Daday, is a “living fossil”. The ecological similarities between the ancient lake Issyk-Kul and the Lake Pannon are briefly discussed.

Finally, we propose a protocol for the morphological and taxonomical revision of the fossil species of Lake Pannon, displaying actually an ambiguous state.