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Editorial

All about Ostracoda? Contributions from the 7th European Ostracodologists' Meeting (EOM 7, Graz, 2011)

This special issue of the *Revue de micropaléontologie* includes three publications which arose from EOM 7, organised by the Universalmuseum Joanneum and the Karl-Franzens University Graz (Austria) in July 2011. Eight further papers dealing with recent or Quaternary ostracods are featured in the journal *International Review of Hydrobiology* (2012, volume 97/4).

Since the first “European” meeting of ostracod researchers at Frankfurt/Main in 1989, EOM took place every 3 to 4 years, alternating with the quadrennial “International Symposia on



Fig. 1. Group photograph of EOM 7.

Ostracoda” (Malz, 1989; Lord, 2008). About 90 participants from almost all over the world (24 nations) contributed with 46 oral and 43 poster presentations to EOM 7 (Gross and Danielopol, 2011). This clearly demonstrates that EOM has been grown to a meeting well beyond the European scientific community. The programme of EOM 7 covered all fields of ostracodologic research methods and topics, however, had no general theme. The belated motto of EOM 7 is an allusion to the aphorism of EOM 3 (“What about Ostracoda !”; Bierville/France, 1996; Crasquin-Soleau et al., 1998) and directs to eminent fundamental questions which emerged during that convention (i.e., taxonomic harmonisation; biology/ecology of ostracods).

Within the current volume, Meireles et al. (2012) present the first report of Miocene ostracods from the Azores. Aside palaeoecological data derived from ostracods, the (palaeo-) biogeographic importance of this archipelago is highlighted once again.

In the paper of Munef et al. (2012) the recent, shallow marine ostracod faunas of Socotra Island (Indian Ocean) are taxonomically evaluated. Environmentally controlled distribution patterns as well as biogeographic relations are discussed.

Ligos and Gliozzi (2012) revise the Neogene Italian species of the morphologically highly plastic genus *Cyprideis*. Traditional taxonomical character analyses are combined with geometric morphometric methods and linked with independent palaeoecological data.

We are grateful to the reviewers of this volume for their efforts to improve the quality of the submitted manuscripts. Special thanks go to the editor-in-chief Prof. Taniel Danelian for his editorial support.

Finally, we would like to dedicate this volume to the 70th birthday of Prof. Dan L. Danielopol (Austrian Academy of Sciences) who shapes ostracodologic research since decades and remains an enthusiastic member of our community (Fig. 1).

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