



ABSTRACT BOOK



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ABOUT THE LOGO

The XVI EAVP Annual Meeting logo is a composite of the skull and part of the anterior neck of the stegosaur *Miragaia longicollum*, superimposed on the outline of the mouth of the Tagus River, the vibrant city of Lisbon, and the Setúbal Peninsula. In this area, several vertebrate fossils have been found from the Late Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Miocene, including bones and footprints.

Miragaia longicollum is a species of stegosaur erected in 2009 after the partial anterior skeleton was excavated from Upper Jurassic Lourinhã Formation rocks near the village of Miragaia. The specimen is now on display in the Museum of Lourinhã. Another more complete specimen of *Miragaia* recently studied, which was found in the Upper Jurassic of Peniche, confirms the validity of *M. longicollum* as distinct from all other species of stegosaurs. This second specimen of *Miragaia* is, to date, not only the most complete dinosaur found in Portugal, but also the most complete stegosaur ever found in Europe. Stored at LNEG (Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia), this new specimen of *Miragaia* has been the main focus of a Master's thesis in Paleontology from FCT-UNL.

The illustration of the XVI EAVP Annual Meeting logo is part of a full body reconstruction of *Miragaia longicollum*, based on the holotype and the above-mentioned new specimen, and is credited to Oliver Demuth (<https://odemuth.wordpress.com>).

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CLETHRIONOMYINI FROM THE QUATERNARY DEPOSITS OF TETYUKHINSKAYA CAVE (FAR EAST, RUSSIA)

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Possibilities of using the remains of Clethrionomyini for paleoecological and taphonomic analyses of the Quaternary micromammal assemblages are considered and illustrated by the examination of the Late Pleistocene-Holocene deposits in Tetyukhinskaya Cave (Middle Sikhote-Alin, 44° 35'N, 135° 36'E). The occurrence of micromammal remains in the deposits owes to small mustelids (sable, Siberian weasel) and badgers that regularly accessed the cave, and also to eagle-owl pellets. Among micromammals, *Craseomys rufocanus* and *Clethrionomys rutilus* are the most numerous. These species are the only representatives of Clethrionomyini in modern fauna of the Sikhote-Alin, where the former prefers mixed broadleaved and Korean pine - broadleaved forests and the latter prefers fir and spruce forests. Throughout the entire depth of the cave filling, the remains of small mammals have different colors from very light to practically black. Bone color depends primarily on host sediments and on the length of time that bones have been deposited. The presence of different color groups among micromammal remains may serve as a marker of assemblage heterogeneity. Vole teeth are graded by their colors and the ratio of different color groups is analyzed as a function of depth (according to conditional horizons of 10 cm). In all groups, *C. rufocanus* predominates over *C. rutilus* that may be indicative of both stable proportions of their preferred habitats in the nearby landscape during the Pleistocene-Holocene, and the factors of the accumulation of the remains of these species in the sediments.

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