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**X ЧТЕНИЯ ПАМЯТИ
А. Н. КРИШТОФОВИЧА
23–24 СЕНТЯБРЯ**



**XIX NECLIME MEETING
25–27 SEPTEMBER**

NECLIME

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2019

ПРОГРАММА И ТЕЗИСЫ

X Чтения памяти А. Н. Криштофовича, Санкт-Петербург, 23–24 сентября, 2019

Чтения памяти А. Н. Криштофовича (1885-1953), выдающегося российского и советского палеоботаника, основателя отдела палеоботаники в Ботаническом институте им. В. Л. Комарова РАН («Криштофовичевские чтения») были основаны решением Президиума Всесоюзного ботанического общества в апреле 1984 года. В столетний юбилей А. Н. Криштофовича 26 ноября 1985 года состоялись первые чтения. Научная программа X чтений состоит из секционных докладов и постерной секции. В докладах будут освещены наиболее важные и интересные открытия в эволюции, экологии, систематике, анатомии и биостратиграфии ископаемых растений. Помимо докладчиков в конференции примут участие коллеги ботаники и геоботаники, студенты и аспиранты профильных кафедр.

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Конференция будет проходить в Ботаническом институте им. В. Л. Комарова РАН по адресу: ул. Проф. Попова 2, Зал Ученого совета в здании Гербария.

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PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

XIXth NECLIME meeting, Saint Petersburg, September 25–27, 2019

Main scientific topics : palaeoclimate and vegetation evolution of Northern Eurasia (key regions Russian Far East and Northern China), Palaeoclimate and vegetation evolution of Central Asia (key region Kazakhstan), Plio-Pleistocene palaeobotanical records of Northern Eurasia, Cenozoic mammal records of Northern and Central Eurasia environmental implications, high-latitude climates and vegetation, General NECLIME topics.

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THE FIRST FIND IS THE LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE BONE REMAINS OF *MYOSPALAX* IN THE JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION (RUSSIAN FAR EAST)

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Main areas of the genus *Myospalax* in Mongolia and northeastern China are located. In the Russian territory, they inhabit the steppe and the forest-steppe regions of western Siberia, Altay, southeastern Transbaikalia, and southwestern Primorye. According to the latest data, zokors of four genetically and morphologically discrete taxa of species rank inhabit southeastern Transbaikalia, southwestern Primorye and the adjacent territories of China and Mongolia (Pavlenko et al., 2014). In the Primorsky Krai there is a peripheral eastern plot of area of *Myospalax psilurus*. Nowadays, it is a rare species listed in the Red Books of IUCN, Russian Federation and Primorsky Krai, inhabiting two isolated sites. However, recent research has shown that the range of this species in Primorye was wider in late Pleistocene-Holocene time (Tiunov, 2011). Zokor bone remain findings in sites currently located in the typical forest zone of southern Primorye provide evidence of a wider distribution of open forest-steppe and steppe landscapes in this territory in late Pleistocene and Holocene times.

Zokor bone remains were first discovered in the Jewish Autonomous Region in 2018 as a result of paleontological excavations in the Koridornaya Cave located in the southeastern slope of the Little Khingan in the southern part of the Pompeevsky Range on the right bank of the Stolbucha River. In the cave deposits, at the depths of 30–40 cm, 50–60 cm and 70–80 cm, three teeth of Late Pleistocene and Holocene preservation were found. Also, remains of other mammals were detected: *Chletrionomys rufocanus*, *Alexandromys* species, *Tamias sibiricus*, *Sciurus vulgaris*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Myopus schisticolor*, *Martes zibellina*, *Mustela* species, *Vulpes vulpes*, *Canis lupus*, *Ursus arctos*, *Sus scrofa*, *Moschus moschiferus*, *Cervus elaphus*, *Alces alces*, *Equus* sp. and others. The species identification of zokor by the detected remains was impossible. Most likely, they belonged to *M. psilurus*, which is widespread in China (Pavlenko et al., 2014). In any case, the presence of zokor bone remains indicates a prevalence of the open forest-steppe and steppe landscapes in late Pleistocene and Holocene times (currently these areas are afforested). At the same time, it is obvious that forest vegetation remained on the mountain slopes, as evidenced by the finds of the bone remains of forest species, such as *M. moschiferus*.

This study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project 18–04–00327).

FOSSIL INVOLUCRES OF *OSTRYA* (BETULACEAE) FROM EARLY OLIGOCENE YUNNAN AND ITS BIOGEOGRAPHICAL IMPLICATIONS

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The genus *Ostrya* Scop. (Betulaceae) comprises of 8 species and is currently distributed in the temperate and subtropical Northern Hemisphere. This genus has only a few fossil records around the world. These megafossil records cover a period starting from Oligocene and have a similar spatial pattern to its modern distribution since then. The determination of fossil *Ostrya* is convincing in the presence of its involucre, which is a reticulate veined bract enclosing a single nutlet, rather than based solely on fossil leaf, because the leaf of *Ostrya* resembles quite closely that of *Carpinus*. Here, we report the occurrence of *Ostrya* based on its involucre from the lower Oligocene of Lühe, Yunnan, SW China. This is the earliest unequivocal fossil records of *Ostrya* in East Asia. The fossil history of *Ostrya*'s involucre was also reviewed.