

## ABSTRACTS OF THE PAPERS PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE TURKISH EDITION OF THIS BULLETIN

### BIVALVIA FAUNA OF ANTALYA MIOCENE BASIN

Yeşim İSLAMOĞLU\* and Güler TANER\*

ABSTRACT.- In this study, coverage of Bivalvia fauna and its systematic specialties in Antalya Miocene basin have been explained. In the basin, 30 species of Bivalvia class obtained from Oymapınar limestone, Altinkaya formation and Aksu formation have been determined. As well as systematically classification of species, stratigraphic levels and paleogeographic distributions of them have been put forward too. According to this, species of *Glossus (Cytherocardia) cf. deshayesi perlongata* (Kutassy 1928) and *Pelecycora (Cordiopsis) polytropa nysti* (d'Orbigny 1852) are peculiar to Middle Miocene and species of *Cardiocardita cf. monilifera* (Dujardin 1837) is peculiar to Lower Miocene. In the study area, as well as species, characteristic for Tethys such as species such as *Chlamys (Aequipecten) scabrella bollenensis* (Mayer 1876), *Pecten fuchsi* Fontannes 1878, species such as *Crassostrea gryphoides* (Schlotheim 1813), *Loripes (Loripes) dujardini* (Deshayes 1850), *Carditamera (Lazariella)* (Sacco 1899), *Megaxinus bellardianus* (Mayer 1864), *Acanthocardia (Acanthocardia) turonica* (Mayer 1861), *Sanguinolaria (Soletellina) labordei* (Basterot 1825) and *Pitar (Pitar) rudis* (Poli 1795) widespreading both into Tethys and into marine stages of Central Paratethys have been found. It is striking to be met by chance firstly in the study area with species such as *Glossus (Cytherocardia) cf. deshayesi perlongata* (Kutassy 1928), *Pelecycora (Cordiopsis) polytropa nysti* (d'Orbigny 1852 and *Irus (Paphirus) gregarius gregarius* Partsch, 1823 known beforehand to be only Central Paratethys. In the study area whereas determined species belonging to Lower and Middle Miocene are able to be correlated with Tethys on the other hand Central Paratethys fauna belonging to Upper Miocene are only able to correlated with Tethys fauna.

### GASTROPODA FAUNA OF ANTALYA MIOCENE BASIN

Yeşim İSLAMOĞLU\* and Güler TANER\*

ABSTRACT.- With this study, totally 51 gastropod species taken from Oymapınar limestone, Altinkaya formation and Aksu formation, into the Antalya Miocene basin, have been determined. After the description, in addition to the species have been classified as systematically, their stratigraphic levels have been revealed. In the examined fauna, besides the species peculiar to Tethys such as (*Cingula (Peringiella) ventricosella* (Cerulli-Irelli, 1914), *Terebralia subcorrugata* d'Orbigny 1852, *Cerithium (Thericium) vulgatum miocenicum* Vignal, 1910, *Cerithium (Tiaracerithium) pseudotiarella* d'Orbigny 1852, *Triphora adversa miocenica* Cossmann ve Peyrot 1924), some species peculiar to only Central Paratethys such as (*Hydrobia frauenfeldi frauenfeldi* (Hoernes 1856), *Pirenella gamlitzensis gamlitzensis* (Hilber, 1879) have been found. The investigated species, during Lower - Middle Miocene, are able to correlated both Tethys and Central Paratethys, while during Upper Miocene these species are only able to correlated Tethys.

### BENEFICATION OF FELDSPAR FROM YOZGAT REGION GRANITES

Saruhan SAKLAR\*\*\* and Ceynur OKTAY\*\*\*

ABSTRACT.- In this study, a feldspar beneficiation work was performed of the granite deposits of Sanhacih and Kayabağı samples found in Yozgat region. Main impurities in these granitic rocks are mica and iron-oxide minerals which cause iron contents to increase (2.37 and 1.76 % Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). For decreasing the iron content of granites, magnetic separation and flotation methods were applied. After magnetic separation, the iron contents of granites were reduced down to 0.22 and 0.20 % Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> respectively. Flotation tests were carried out in two stages that were mica and oxide flotation. In mica flotation, amine type cationic collector and in oxide flotation anionic collectors i.e. Na-oleate and sulphonate were tried. Iron contents of the samples were reduced down to 0.08 % and 0.12 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> respectively by flotation method. Firing button tests were also performed on the concentrates at 1250 °C and the products had satisfactorily bright and white color tones for both methods.

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