



PALEOPÓDIUM 70.



MEGHÍVÓ

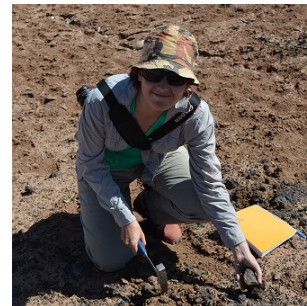
Az MTA–MTM–ELTE Paleontológiai Kutatócsoportja és az MTM Őslénytani és Földtani Tára félig formális, félig kötetlen, házi (de nyilvános) előadás-sorozatának hetvenedik előadására

Paloma LÓPEZ-GUERRERO:

Muroidea from the Miocene and Pliocene of Hungary and their relationships with Asian representatives.

Ideje: 2017. április 25. (kedd), 15:00

Helye: az Őslénytár könyvtára (Ludovika tér 2.)



Rodents have a remarkable modern diversity, accounting for 42% of the extant mammalian diversity. But this is not new; rodents constitute one of the most diversified groups of the past faunas and its remains are incredibly abundant on the fossil record. Due to this abundance, diversity and the fact that they are good environmental indicators, they are used as proxies in many works. But, before that, the systematic and taxonomy of the members of Rodentia has to be clear. At the beginning of the Oligocene, several rodents display features common to different families and there are open questions about the suprageneric status of some taxa. Actually, the morphological differences between the families Spalacidae (mole rats) and Cricetidae (hamsters) are not clear in such early stage of the life-history and that is why the suprageneric classification of some taxa is discussed. *Argyromys cicigei*, recently described on the Oligocene of Mongolia, is one of them. Similarities between spalacids and cricetids could be due to a common ancestor or because they share the same life-mode. The oldest rodents lived underground as well as the spalacids which occur later on the Miocene. My aim is to include the information of the type material of the species of Cricetidae and Spalacidae in an ongoing cladistic analysis dealing with several families of rodents. I have a morphometric database of several cricetids and spalacids from southwestern Europe and Central Asia, but it has to be completed with the data from the spalacids from Western Europe and modern cricetids from the Pliocene and Plesitocene. The Hungarian Museum of Natural History possesses some essential holotypes and type series of this family.



Paloma a madridi egyetemen (Universidad Complutense de Madrid) dolgozik független kutatóként (Departamento de Paleontología Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas), tudományos érdeklődésének tárgya a harmadidőszaki egerek (voles) vizsgálata kladisztikai analízissel, belefoglalva számos családot, morfológiai adatbázissal alátámasztva azt.

Vendégünk a SYNTHESYS projekt keretében érkezett, házigazdája Gasparik Mihály.

Az előadásra minden érdeklődőt szeretettel várunk!