

Predation on *Allactaga major* (Teufelslucke, Lower Austria, Upper Pleistocene): carnivores or birds of prey

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The first documented excavation of the Fuchsenlucke, also known as Teufelslucke (Lower Austria, Austria, northeast of Eggenburg, 314m above sea level), started in 1890. Until today several excavations have been conducted uncovering a variety of fossil bones of different Upper Pleistocene species. Cave bears, cave lions, and hyenas are among the findings of bigger vertebrates as well as their prey. Additionally, other birds and small mammals have been found too. A precise stratigraphic position of this vertebrate assemblage, however, remains unresolved (WETTSTEIN-WESTERSHEIM, 1966) as no dating has been done yet. The mostly fragmented but only findings (postcranial elements) of the rodent *Allactaga major* (Kerr, 1792), syn. *Allactaga jaculus* (Pallas, 1779), are interpreted as prey leftovers produced by the Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*) and the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), respectively (FILEK & NAGEL, in press).

References

- FILEK T. & NAGEL D. (in press): Predation on *Allactaga major* (Teufelslucke, Lower Austria, Upper Pleistocene): carnivores or birds of prey. *Berichte der Geologischen Bundesanstalt*, 132.
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