

Abstract: Holocene malacofauna -and its teachings of the archeologically -exposed- Holocene age sediments of Laposi-kertek (Mezőberény, County Békés; Tiszapolgár culture, Szakálhát group)

The examination of the 7th Holocene exposure of the southeastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain haven't served with surprising results. The aquatic malacological material is quite poor (15 taxa), but the terrestrial is more rich (25 taxa). According to the author, the age of the deposits (between 230 and 55 cms) are Boreal, Atlantic and Subboreal. It is first of all supported by the result of the grave goods. On the basis of the ecological demands of the mollusc species, a forest-steppe environment containing mosaik-like humid biotopes can be reconstructed. Proceeding upwards in the sequence, at first an increase in the rate and the number of the terrestrial species; ~~then~~ a decrease can be observed. Deposits covering the Middle-Neolithic (Tiszapolgár cultures, Szakálhát group) are lacustrine while the character of the lowermost layer is pluvial. The analysis of the exposed fauna shows, and in the knowledge of the Holocene sediments of Fehér-tó (Kardoskút); examined earlier, it can be ascertained that in contrast with the data given in the scientific literature, the disappearances of *Vertigo substriata* from the territory of the Great Hungarian Plain could happen during the Middle-Holocene age.

Keywords: Holocene sediment, Molluscs, *Vertigo substriata*, paleoecology, Middle-Neolithic

Kulcsszavak: Holocén üledék, molluszka, *Vertigo substriata*, őskörnyezet, középső-neolitikum