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RADIOCARBON DATING OF THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC SITE AT MOGYORÓSBÁNYA

The analysis was made on charcoal collected from the culture bearing layer of the Upper Palaeolithic settlement during the excavations in 1984, in the laboratory of the Nuclear Research Institute in Debrecen. For the detailed description of the method see: Radiocarbon dating of a wood sample from an excavation near Esztergom-Gyurgyalag. Acta ArchHung 43 (1991) 271.

The results of the analysis:

lab code	site	$\delta^{13}\text{C}[\text{‰}]_{\text{DB}}$	conventional radiocarbon age years BP
Deb-1169	Mogyorósbánya Újfalusi dombok	-24.62	19 930 ± 300

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ANALYSIS OF THE AMBER FROM MOGYORÓSBÁNYA

The Infrared spectre of the amber found in the culture bearing layer of settlement spot 3. during excavations in 1986, reveals the following (Fig.6): The spectre behaves in the critical range described for the

criteria for Baltic amber and so is different from the succinit from Pálrét (FÖLDVÁRI 1985, 40). From samples analysed to date, the Mogyorósbánya piece seems most to resemble the pattern of modern orna-

ments made from Baltic amber, although it is not wholly identical with any of the resin, amber and fossil resin spectres. The most significant difference appears in the lack of OH valence vibration of the carboxile group at 3430 cm^{-1} . A similar phenomenon can be observed with the 'ajkait'. Regrettably, the

infrared graphs published in archaeological technical literature do not contain this spectre-range.

Since, together with the succinit from Pilismarót, only two resin remains used in the Palaeolithic could be examined, the original, geological source of the material cannot as yet be identified.

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MOLLUSC FAUNA FROM THE PALAEOOLITHIC SITE AT MOGYORÓSBÁNYA

István Homola collected and levigated a large amount of loessy deposit from the culture bearing layer of the palaeolithic site of Mogyorósbánya-Újfalusi dombok to collect malacologic material. It was also he who sorted the items from the levigated material and handed it over for analysis for which I would like to express my thanks.

Eighteen species could be identified in this collection as listed here:

<i>Succinea oblonga</i> Drap	168 pp	36,5%
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	23	3,6
<i>Columella columella</i> (G. Mart.)	4	0,6
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.)	116	18,3
<i>Pupilla triplicata</i> (stud.)	40	6,3
<i>Pupilla sterri</i> (Voith)	145	22,9
<i>Orcula dolium</i> (Drap.)	19	3,0
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	23	3,6
<i>Vallonia tenuilabris</i> (A. Br.)	7	1,1
<i>Chondrula tridens</i> (Müll.)	11	1,7
<i>Clausilia dubia</i> Drap.	34	5,4
<i>Discus ruderatus</i> (Fér.)	1	0,2
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müll.)	11	1,7
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i> (Ström)	2	0,3
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i> (Müll.)	3	0,5

<i>Helicopsis striata</i> (Müll.)	8	1,3
<i>Trichia hispida</i> (L.)	14	2,2
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (L.)	3	0,5
	632 pp	99,7%

The molluscan fauna contains exclusively terrestrial species. Both the species constitution and the quantitative distribution fit the Upper Pleistocene loess faunas from several points in the country and mainly from Transdanubia. The majority is composed of species with great ecological tolerance. Cold indicator species (*Columella columella*, *Pupilla sterri*, *Vallonia tenuilabris*) make up only a quarter of the total. At the same time, some species which demand higher temperature also occur (*Pupilla triplicata*, *Chondrula tridens*, *Helicopsis striata*) although with a low number of specimens making up less than 10% of the whole fauna. On the other hand, the cold tolerant and moisture demanding *Succinea oblonga* is represented by a high dominance value.

Based on the above, the climate must have been cooler than present and more extreme.

The snail fauna indicates an open, grassy vegetation in the area of the site.

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