

expulsion of Almopias Zone ophiolitic units both westward on to the Pelagonian Zone, and eastwards on to the Paikon Zone.

A further implication is that the Paikon carbonate platform is restored as a continental fragment within the Mesozoic-Tertiary Neotethyan Vardar ocean basin, rather than part of a regionally much more extensive Pelagonian Zone continuing beneath the Almopias Zone as has recently been suggested.

GEOLOGY OF THE NON-METAMORPHIC FORMATIONS AROUND MILET (WESTERN TURKEY)

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The Neogene sequence of the Milet basin (about 400 m in thickness) was deposited in a synsedimentary subsiding basin on the crystalline basement of the Mendere Massif. It commences with fresh-water limestones (still unknown in its precise age), followed by some 300 m of marly, sandy, conglomeratic sediments with volcanoclastic intercalations (after regional similarities equivalent to Yatagan formation - upper part of Messinian age). The overlying fresh-water limestones (Milet formation; about 100 m in thickness) are believed to have been deposited in early Pliocene times.

Later on the basin fill emerged as testified by relics of red soils on top of the Milet formation. Subsequently the sequence became tilted to the S during the Plio-/Pleistocene. As a consequence the Milet formation at present dips below the sea in the S and is uplifted to more than 300 m in the N deeply dissected by erosion.

Pleistocene "proto-valleys" triggered the occurrence and the position as well of huge mass movements (max. size 2 X 1,5 km; sliding distance up to 2 km) by gravity transport prior to the late Quaternary sea level rise.

The late Pleistocene/Holocene sea invaded into the "Latmos Bay" and may have reached the position of ancient Magnesia.

The position of ancient Milet and Didyma is intimately connected with the Pleistocene evolution of landscape and ground water resources.