

Initial considerations on the Würmian Tardiglacial malacological records at Dalmeri rockshelter (Grigno-Trento)

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ABSTRACT - The structure of the mollusc fauna of the Würmian Tardiglacial Alleröd coming from the Early Epigravettian stratigraphy, shows different occurrence of specimens per m², both during the periods of light or strong anthropization or inside the excavated area. These differences might be connected with human disturbance in the rockshelter. The land snails have been studied according their biogeography and some biological and ecological aspects. We can observe several colonizations during successive and short phases. The Mollusc assemblages suggest a woodland environment with a constant presence of broadleaf trees and conifers, which sometimes alternatively prevail. A period of aridity is present in Lev.14-14a.

Key words: Riparo Dalmeri; Würmian Tardiglacial; Mollusc assemblages; Colonisations; Palaeoenvironment

Parole chiave: Riparo Dalmeri; Tardiglaciale würmiano; Malacofauna; Colonizzazioni; Paleoambiente

SUMMARY - The malacological records concern the Early Epigravettian stratigraphy (Würmian Tardiglacial, Alleröd) of Dalmeri rockshelter, situated on the Asiago Plateau (Trento). We observe a quick colonization by *Discus ruderatus*, shade-loving species of easy adventitions and element of Alpine environments, first appearing in the oldest layers. A second stage of recolonization includes *Clausilia dubia* and *Clausilia cruciata*, together with *Charpentieria itala*, *Charpentieria stenzii*, *Cochlodina laminata*, *Macrogastrea lineolata* and *Helicodonta obvoluta*. This contingent of deciduous-broadleaf woodland assemblage was followed by a third quick arrival of other species: *Oxychilus* cf. *draparnaudi*, *Macrogastrea asphaltina*, *Neostyriaca corynodes*, *Clausilia parvula*, *Helicigona cingulata*, *Causa holosericum*. In Lev. 14-14a the presence of *Cochlostoma henricae* and *Abida secale* indicates a partial aridity. At 11260±100 BP the biotope seems well evolved, rich in microniches and a variety of microenvironments allowing the presence of many land snails. It is a woodland environment, including broadleaf and conifer trees and showing some transitory changes: the broadleaf trees prevail from Lev.15 to Lev.10 and in Lev.3. The presence of conifers is more important from Lev.9 to Lev.5. The anthropization of the rockshelter might be a cause of disturbance for the Mollusca, both in time and in different points of the excavated area. Those nearer the rockwall supplied more abundant records.

RIASSUNTO - Si studia la struttura della malacofauna del Tardiglaciale würmiano di Alleröd proveniente dalla stratigrafia epigravettiana. Sono state evidenziate diverse densità di individui al m² sia nella stratigrafia che tra differenti punti dell'area di scavo; differenze temporali e spaziali in parte attribuibili al disturbo antropico. I Molluschi terrestri vengono esaminati sotto gli aspetti della geonemia e delle categorie corologiche, valenza ecologica, calcio dipendenza, forma biologica. Si notano fasi successive di colonizzazione del Riparo Dalmeri e con l'analisi delle associazioni faunistiche si individua un ambiente ove è sempre presente un bosco misto con piante a foglie decidue e con conifere; si hanno fasi alterne in cui prevale un tipo o l'altro di vegetazione. Vi è evidenza di un periodo di relativa aridità nei Liv.14-14a.