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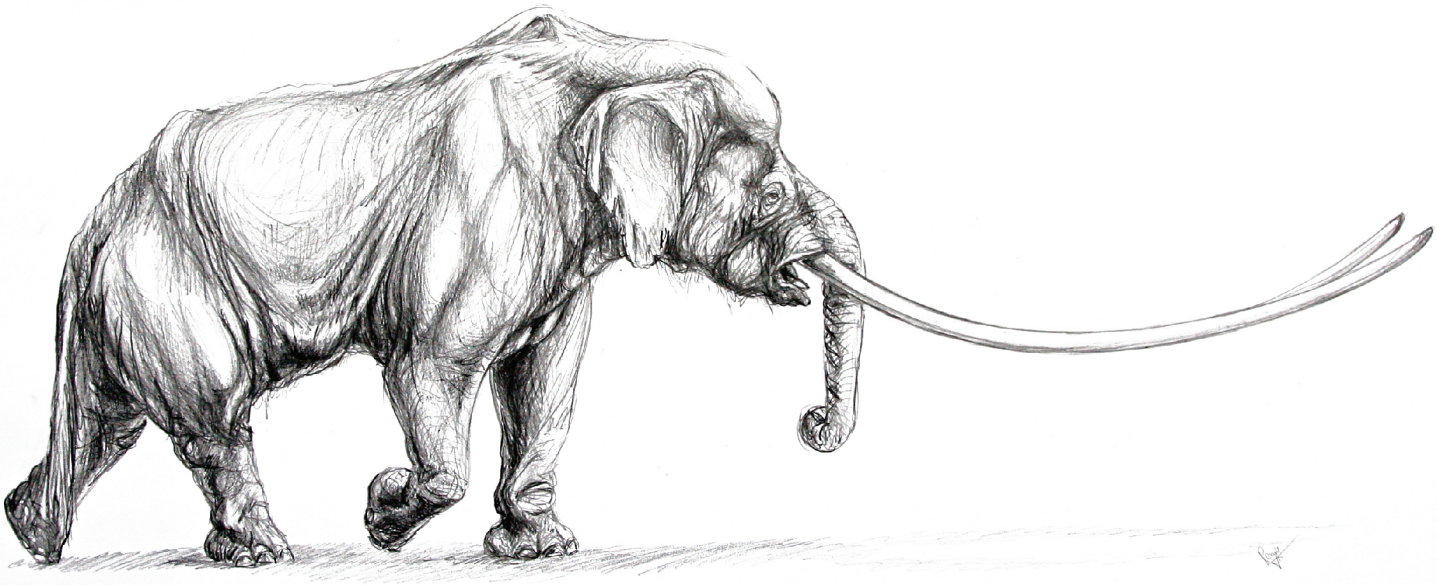

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Studies on Pleistocene and Holocene mammals from Poland: the legacy of Edward Feliks Lubicz-Niezabitowski (1875–1946)

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Edward Feliks Lubicz-Niezabitowski (1875–1946) was a Polish scientist, biologist, zoologist, and physician. In the years 1928–1929, he served as Rector (Chancellor) of the University of Poznań.

His scientific achievements include about 150 works in medical and natural sciences, and in topics as diverse as entomology, botany, zooarcheology, and the study of modern vertebrates and Pleistocene mammals. At the same time, he also dealt with issues of natural protection.

The purpose of this paper is to present the legacy of Edward Feliks Lubicz-Niezabitowski in the form of published results of his studies of Pleistocene-Holocene mammalian remains found at various sites in Poland. A significant number of specimens comes from sites in Wielkopolska in Poland, and some of the fossil remains originate from contemporary Ukraine. The collected results of his analyses show the taxonomic diversity of mammals. Among others, he identified remains of woolly mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*), straight-tusked elephant *(Elephas (Palaeoloxodon) antiquus)*, woolly rhinoceros (*Coelodonta antiquitatis*), giant deer (*Megaloceros giganteus*), Eurasian elk (*Alces alces*), European bison (*Bison bonasus*), steppe wisent (*Bison priscus*), reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*), horse (*Equus* sp.), Eurasian cave lion (*Panthera leo spelaea*), and cave bear (*Ursus spelaeus*) (Lubicz-Niezabitowski, 1912, 1925, 1926, 1929, 1948).

He wrote and published not only in Polish, but also in French and German, which was uncommon at that time. His work provided knowledge of morphological and morphometric issues and zoogeography, along with environmental aspects of animals. As his research belongs to the period of the World Wars, it is difficult to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the surviving state of his specimens. In this context, his published works (most of which have good illustrations of the specimens), constitute an invaluable source of information from the first half of the century. All of his published and accessible analyses of fossil material were used to prepare a faunal list specified for each taxon, reconsidering the names of sites which have in some cases been renamed, due to geographical updates. The collected data can be used for synthetic works concerning diversity and occurrence of Pleistocene mammals in Europe, with reference to Poland.

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