**The Pannonian ostracod fauna from the Zalanyi's type section of Obrenovac (Serbia)**

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It is known that an accurate taxonomy of any group of organisms is basilar for their use in biostratigraphical, paleoecological, palaeoenvironmental, or paleoclimatological studies. The studies of the caspibrackish ostracods distributed in the Neogene of the Paratethyan domain started in 1850 by Reuss and was followed by several Hungarian and “Soviet” palaeontologists that in around one century established more than 200 new species. Unfortunately, due to the old age of those papers and to the often missing or incomplete original collections that suffered at least two World Wars, the taxonomy of the majority of them is confused.

The 1929 paper by Zalányi represents a milestone for the studies on Paratethyan ostracods. Consequently, its original collection stored in the Magyar Bányászati és Földtani Szolgálat at Budapest (Mining and Geological Survey of Hungary) was revised by Sokač & Gagić (1968) and Krstić (1971), and more recently by us (Spadi et al., 2019). Unfortunately, the collection was incomplete and to fill the gap we resampled the Zalanyi’s original site of Obrenovac, along the Kolubara River, central Serbia. The studied Obrenovac composite section (44°36’47’’N, 20°12’36’’E; thickness: 10 m) is prevailing made of blue, brown, and grey silts that pass upwards to sands rich in mollusc debris. The ostracod fauna consists of 27 species, including 17 taxa that were listed or described by Zalányi (1929). Among them, *Bakunella dorsoarcuata* and *Zalanyiella venusta* remains represents new topotypic material within which neotypes have been designated.

Re-descriptions and taxonomical revision have been performed on the whole collected ostracod fauna including species of *Euxinocythere*,  *Amnicythere*,  *Loxocauda*,  *Loxoconcha*,  *Hemicytheria*,  *Cyprideis*, *Bakunella*, *Camptocypria*, *Caspiocypris*, *Fabaeformiscandona*, *Hastacandona*, *Lineocypris*, *Pontoniella*, *Typhlocyprella*, *Typhlocypris*, *Zalanyiella*, *Cypria*, and *Amplocypris*.

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