Foraminifera tests in the Recent, Holocene and the Plio-Quaternary sediments from the Serik (Belek-Kadiye-Kumköy) and Karaöz-Lara, East Antalya areas and its surroundings include remarkable microbioerosional traces. The purposes of this study are to identify microboring traces and to compare microbioerosional structures in two investigation areas in time and place.

A total of 52 genera and 105 species of foraminifera were identified in the study realised in the Serik area and totally 123 genera and 241 species of foraminifera were described in the second area, Karaöz. The nine different microtrace types (Dipatulichnus rotundus, Fossichnus solus, Oichnus asperus, O.excavatus, O.gradatus, O.paraboloides, O.simplex, Oichnus aff. O.asperus, Stellatichnus radiatus) were determined in the Serik area, while only five microbioerosional structure types (Dipatulichnus rotundus, Fossichnus solus, Oichnus asperus, O.simplex, Oichnus aff. O.asperus) were defined in the Karaöz area. The microtraces on the shells were observed in both Pleistocene and Holocene sediments (from surface up to 25 meters) in Serik. Although microboring structures are not seen in foraminiferal tests of the Holocene sediments in the second investigation area, the microtraces were identified on the shells in the clastic sediments of Plio-Quaternary aged Yenimahalle and Kurşunlu formations. The microbioerosional structures from the Plio-Quaternary foraminifera shells were identified from the siliciclastic sediments of 50 km. landward of Mediterranean coastline. It was also discussed that these microboring traces are different from the species-specific pores and other fractures. It is also discussed that microbioerosional structures within the foraminiferal tests were formed by other creatures in conjunction with different ways of life (symbiont, parasitic and hermit type etc.) during their life periods.

Keywords: Antalya, Serik, Karaöz, Pliocene-Quaternary, microbioerosional structures, Oichnus