1143-53-265 **Joeri Van der Veken*** (joeri.vanderveken@kuleuven.be), KU Leuven - Department of Mathematics, Celestijnenlaan 200B - Box 2400, 3001 Leuven, Belgium. *Lagrangian submanifolds of the complex quadric.*

The complex quadric Q^n is the complex hypersurface of complex $(n+1)$-dimensional projective space given in homogeneous coordinates by the equation $z_0^2+z_1^2+\ldots+z_{n+1}^2=0$. This manifold inherits a Kähler structure from the complex projective space, carries a family of non-integrable almost product structures and its curvature can be relatively easily described in terms of these two. Moreover, Q^n is the natural target space when considering the Gauss map of a hypersurface of a round sphere. In fact, such Gauss maps are related to minimal Lagrangian submanifolds of Q^n. We will discuss this relation – in particular for isoparametric hypersurfaces of spheres – and then study minimal Lagrangian submanifolds of Q^n, obtaining examples and some classifications, such as that of minimal Lagrangian submanifolds of Q^n with constant sectional curvature. (Received August 16, 2018)