

THE ZOOGEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF QUATERNARY MAMMALIAN FAUNAS IN CHINA

PEI WEN-CHUNG

(*Laboratory of Vertebrate Paleontology, Academia Sinica, Peking*)

I. INTRODUCTION

In China the study of mammalian fossils, including human fossils, has a long and interesting history. About 2,000 years ago in Han dynasty Chinese people had begun to collect mammalian fossils, which generally were called "Dragon Bone" and used as medicament. The eminent physician Tao Hung-ching of Liang Dynasty (452—536 A. D.) had described the geographical condition in which they could be found. The eleventh century scientist Shen Kuo explained how animal bones became fossilized. Li Shih-chen (1518—1593), the great Chinese pharmacologist of Ming dynasty, gave a detailed analysis of their nature and function in his "Pen Tsao Kang Mu" (*Compendium of Materia Medica*). But the Chinese investigators of that feudal time were limited by contemporary conditions and beliefs. They got sidetracked into discussions on the nature of the mythical "dragon", the symbol of imperial authority, which had never existed in life. Therefore, they could not classify these fossils according to the zoological orders.

The true nature of the "Dragon bone" became known only in 1870 when R. Owen published his article of mammalian fossils which were purchased from Chinese drug-store. This was followed by both the French and German scientists, A. Gaudry and E. Koken, who also made a study of animal fossils collected from Chinese medicine, "dragon bone".

The first discovery of hominid fossil among the "dragon bones" was made in 1903 by Marx Schlosser who investigated a collection of mammalian fossils from the Chinese medical shop.

Interested by the discovery of human fossils, palaeontologists of different nationalities such as R. C. Andrews and W. Granger of U. S. A., E. Licent and P. Teilhard de Chardin of France, J. G. Andersson and O. Zdansky of Sweden, and H. Matsumoto and S. Tokunaga of Japan gathered into China, made studies in the field and collected vertebrate fossils in the place during the years 1912—1937.

In 1930, Cenozoic Research Laboratory was organized as a department of the former National Geological Survey of China and Chinese vertebrate paleontologists, except carrying on the excavation work in the rich fossiliferous place at Choukoutien, also began their

own work in cooperation with certain foreign scientists in this country, especially in North China.

Up to the time of Japanese invasion in China in 1937, a sketch of our knowledge on Chinese vertebrate fossils could be given. However it was too little in proportion to the vastness of Chinese territory.

After the liberation of Chinese continent in 1949, our knowledge of the paleontological science made much progress because new material of fossils was rapidly and greatly increased during the construction work of New China. Cenozoic Research Laboratory was re-organized and is now nominated as Laboratory of Vertebrate Paleontology in Academia Sinica.

During the time of construction in the region of the Huai River, rich mammalia fossils came to light particularly in North Kiangsu and Anhuai, where such scientific material was entirely unknown before.

Our work was also extended to the South of Yangtze River where fossiliferous cave deposits were investigated since 1935. By the exploration of South China Caves, it increases profoundly our understanding of the nature of South China mammals of Quaternary period.

As much more findings of Quaternary mammalian fossils had been made in north-eastern part of Inner Mongolia, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces, we now possess sufficient data to establish a separate province of Quaternary mammalian life (*vide infra*).

We are now able to give an account of the Quaternary mammals in most part of China, as for the province Taiwan and districts of Tibet and Sinkiang exploration has not well been made.

So far as the Quaternary mammalian fauna is concerned, it seems that China of to-day can well be subdivided into two main zoological provinces: North and South China. Another province of Huai River can also be added as the transitional zone in between the two. The fourth one, actually being a side branch of North China Province, includes the north-eastern part of Inner Mongolian Autonomous District, Heilungkiang and Kirin Provinces, or the North-East of China of the former time, or Northern Manchuria usually called by some foreigners.

Such a zoogeographical subdivision of China in Quaternary time is but tentative and subject to revision when our knowledge of this part increases.

II. NORTH CHINA PROVINCE

The North China Province of Quaternary mammals of China is the already studied in detail and well known to the vertebrate paleontologists. It occupies the area of Provinces Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Northern part of Honan, and South-western part

of Inner Mongolian Autonomous District, and extends approximately from 95° to 120° longitude east and from 35° to 42° latitude north.

Up to the present, four Quaternary faunas of successive geological ages are known in this province. Their character can be summarized as follows.

1. *Proboscideipparion-Equus* Fauna of Lower Sanmenian

The type locality of this fauna is known in the lacustrine deposit at Nihowan of Sangkanho in Northern part of Hopei and the fossils were well studied by Teilhard and Piveteau. Similar deposits with similar fauna are also known in Sanmen region on the banks of Huangho (the Yellow River) and in the lower part of Fenho valley of Shansi province. Bearing the same fauna, deposits of reddish clay (zone B of Teilhard and Young) are moreover widely distributed in Shansi, N. Shensi and S. Mongolia. Cave deposit with the same fauna is only found at Tongshan and Nanyehli of Hopei.

The *Proboscideipparion-Equus* fauna was fundamentally the offspring of the *Hipparion* fauna of Lower Pliocene age in North China.

(1) But with the disappearance of archaic and southern (or African) elements, such as several genera of Giraffidae created by Bohlin, primitive Cervidae, *Cervocerus*, *Dicrocerus*, primitive Suidae, *Chleuastochoerus* and many Carnivora and Rodentia as *Indarctos*, *Melodon*, *Ichtherium*, *Prosiphneus* etc. The Pliocene survivals are: *Machairodus*, *Chalicotherium*, and *Hipparion* (*Proboscideipparion*), probably also *Elasmotherium*.

(2) Developed from older forms but more or less modified are: *Hyaena*, *Rhinoceros*, *Ochotonoides*, *Stegodon*, etc.

(3) In this fauna, there is a good number of recent genera appeared for the first time, such as *Elephas*, *Equus*, *Canis*, *Ursus*, *Gazella*, *Ovis*, *Bison*.

(4) Characteristic for this fauna are the forms: *Siphneus tingi*, *Cervus* (*Elephurus*) *bifurcatus* T. and P., *Cervus* (*Eucladuceros*) *boulei* T. and P., *Cervus* (*Rusa*) *elegans* T. and P.

Considering as a whole, the *Proboscideipparion-Equus* fauna of lower Sanmenian in N. China, we can safely say, marks the closure of Tertiary and the beginning of Quaternary, since a great part of the Tertiary archaic mammals became extinct and many recent genera came into existence. Having almost no southern elements known in this fauna, it represents actually the true northern forms of Lower Pleistocene period of China.

Compared with the faunas of Europe and other part of Asia, it is evident that the Chinese lower Pleistocene fauna is equivalent to Villafranchian of Europe, Upper Sivaliks of India and Upper Irrawaddian of Burma.

2. *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* Fauna of Upper Sanmenian

The type locality of the *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* fauna of North China is the famous Choukoutien site (Loc. 1) where it is found in cave deposits. In the same Choukoutien region there are also several other localities of fissure or cave deposits with more or less the same fauna.

This fauna is found in fissure deposit at Chingshihling, Chingsingsien, of Hopei Province, and in all the other place, it is found so far as it is known, only in reddish clay (Zone C of Teilhard and Young) on the plain and in the mountainous region of N. China.

Lacustrine sandy and gravel sediments with the same fauna occur in the Sanmen region of middle Huangho valley and in the lowest part of Fenho valley, but they are not well studied yet.

(1) As it is named, this fauna is characterized by the 1st arrival of *Hominid*, *Sinanthropus pekinensis* Zdansky and Black and by the most astonishing thick jaw deer *Sinomegaceros pachyosteus* Young.

(2) Coming to the upper Sanmenian period or Middle Pleistocene time, all archaic mammals of Tertiary time in North China became extinct with the only exception of *Machairodus*. Numerous recent genera and even species began to make their first appearance; they are: *Scaptochirus*, *Neomys*, *Erinaceus*, *Canis lupus* L., *Nyctereutes*, *Felis pardus* L., *Felis microtis*, *Cricetulus*, *Meles leucurus* Hodgson, *Microtus*, *Mus rattus*, *Moschus*, *Macacus*, etc.

(3) There are also a few forms survived from *Proboscideipparion-Equus* fauna of the same zoogeographical province; they consist of *Hyaena sinensis*, *Spirocerus*, *Rhinoceros*, *Paracamelus gigas* Schlosser, *Elephas namadicus*, *Equus sanmenensis* etc.

(4) Special for Pleistocene, but not only for Middle Pleistocene, the distinguish members of this fauna, besides those mentioned above in (3), are: *Trogotherium cuvieri*, *Ursus spelaeus*, *Felis youngi*, *Rhinoceros mercki*, *Rh. tichorhinus*, *Pseudaxis grayi* Zdansky, *Bubalus teilhardi*; Young, etc.

(5) A few points are interesting to note:

(a) In this fauna there are certain southern forms, such as *Bubabulus*, *Hystrix*, *Cynailurus*¹⁾.

(b) This fauna began from another one which are closely connected with that of older age, or lower Sanmenian. Such a relation is well demonstrated by Localities 13 and 18 of Choukoutien. For example, in the deposits of Loc. 13, we have found *Siphneus epitingi* Teilhard and Pei, which is very close to the typical form *S. tingi* Young of Nihowan.

1) And also *Austriolithus* (fossil Austrich) of Aves.

And at the same locality we have met with *Sinomegaceros flabellatus* Teilhard which is the ancestral form of *S. pachyotus* Young, typical for this fauna.

(c) So far as the *Sinomegaceros* is concerned, its successors, less thick in jaw-bones, were descended to a little later deposits as Locs. 3 and 15 of the same Choukoutien region and to those of Late Pleistocene as Sjara-osso-gol and Tingtsun of Shansi.

Compared with the European Pleistocene faunas, the Middle Pleistocene mammalian fauna of China is by no means different, in general character, from that of Forest bed in England, Abbeville (Champs de Mars) in France, Val d'Arno in Italy and Mosbach in Germany.

3. *Elaphus-ultima* Fauna of Loessic Time

In North China the "Loess"¹⁾ of late Pleistocene spreads widely over on all plains and low hilly regions. Unfortunately, only very few badly preserved mammalian fossils were found in this loessic deposits. Except Shuaitungkuo, Yiaofangtuo, etc., we know only the contemporary fauna in the sandy facies along certain rivers. The Sjara-osso-gol fauna has been known since 1923 and the Tingtsun one, only since 1954.

In the loessic deposits, only some fossils of *Elephas* cf. *namadicus*, *Bos primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *Cervus elaphus* are known²⁾. Up to the present the determination of two forms out of the four mentioned above is still uncertain, namely *Elephas* and *Rhinoceros*.

So the type locality of the present fauna is therefore unavoidably falling on the Sjara-osso-gol one, the lacustrine facies equivalent to the North China loess.

(1) The Late Pleistocene fauna of Sjara-osso-gol is highly characterized by the presence of the following forms: *Sinomegaceros ordosianus* Young, *Bubalus wansjocki* Boule and Teilhard, *Bos primigenius*.

(2) A great number of living mammals developed, such as *Homo sapiens*, *Canis (Nycterentes) procyonoides*, *Siphneus fontanieri*, *Equus przewalskyi*, *E. hemionus*, *Cervus elaphus*, *Pseudaxis hortulorum* Swinhoe, *Gazella przewalskyi*, *Camelus knoblochi*.

(3) Survived from Middle Pleistocene with little modification are the forms: *Hyaena ulima* (= *H. spelaea*), *Sinomegaceros*, *Elephas* cf. *namadicus*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *Spirocerus*.

One cave deposit, the Upper Cave of Choukoutien, bears almost the same fauna, generally regarded as being slightly later in age.

In Upper Cave of Choukoutien, the mammals survived from Middle Pleistocene are

1) In the sense of Teilhard and Young, not of Richthofen.
2) Besides these fossils there is also fossil Austrich, very rich in egg shells.

only *Hyaena ultima*, *Ursus spelaeus*, *Elephas* sp.¹⁾ and the other living forms found here in fossil state are almost all common to Sjara-osso-gol, except the decidedly southern species as *Cynailurus* cf. *jubatus*, *Pagutma larvata*.

It is interesting to observe that during Late Pleistocene time, besides what may be regarded as southern forms, but since long time inhabited in North China, some-southern mammals, for instance, *Cynailurus* and *Paguma*, began to live in North China. By the existence of such meridional forms, therefore, it is advisable to divide the North-East Province from the present one.

4. *davidianus* Fauna of Post Pleistocene Age

Elaphurus davidianus is a kind of living deer, known only in an half domesticated condition in the Royal Zoological Garden, Nanyuan near Peking, of Ching dynasty. So far we never found it in wild state.

In the famous archaeological site in Anyang of Honan, or usually called the "Yin Ruin", antler and bones of this animal are found in great quantity and were worked for making all sorts of artifacts.

During the recent years additional Yin sites are successively discovered in Chengchow, Loyang of Honan, and Ansin, Chuyang and Shingtai of Hopei. From most of these new Yin sites, Pere David's deer is common to find.

In the spring of 1956, a considerable number of materials, including several rather complete antlers with trace of cutting work done by stone implements, were unearthed from the peat layer or the layer above the peat, from 2 to 3 meters deep below the land surface at several places of Hopei. It is associated with *Cervus elaphus* and *Capreolus manchuricus* Lydecker. All these specimens are actually sub-fossils and not associated with any known extinct forms. What is the age of the *davidianus* fauna is now under investigation. Very likely it is Post Pleistocene in age.

If so, the interesting fact is that the Pere David's deer is known already in fossil state in the Huaiho region (*vide infra*) in Middle Pleistocene deposits. And in Post Pleistocene time it was widely distributed in wild state in North China, especially in Hopei. It again survived up to Yin dynasty and was bred by the Royal families. During about 2,000 years, it left no trace but reappeared in the Royal Zoological Park up to 17—18 centuries.

III. SOUTH CHINA PROVINCE

From the point of view of Quaternary mammals, the present day provinces south of the Yangtze River naturally fall into a zoogeographical province, clearly separable from the North China Province noted above. The provinces are: Szechuan, Yunnan, Hupei,

1) There is also fossil Austrich of Aves.

Hunan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Chehkiang and Fukien and occupy the area about 100—122° longitude east and 20—32° latitude north.

It seems, a very homogeneous mammalian fauna was once existed in such a large area during Quaternary Period and the name "South China Province" is here adopted.

Mammalian fossils from this Province is known for a long time. It is understood that all the fossils described by Owen, Koken in the 19th century were coming from this province.

So far, all the mammalian fossils of this Province are coming from caves or fissures, and open-air station is known only at Tzeyang of Szechuan¹⁾. This, however, does not mean that all the Quaternary mammals were inhabited in caves. On the contrary, a great number of these animals were brought in by human agency, running waters and certain other animals.

In this Province, we always supposed before that there is only one unique mammalian fauna during the whole Pleistocene period. After studying the Tzeyang mammalian fossils, we come to the opinion that at least in the river deposits at Tzeyang, the mammals are mixed of two ages: one older which is similar to that widely distributed in all the provinces south of the Yangtze River and the other, younger in age.

Besides, in some of the fossiliferous localities, for example, Yenchingkuo in Wanhsien, Koloshan near Chungching, some archaic forms as *Mastodon*, *Chalicotherium* and some doubtful elements (Koloshan) are collected, but these older animals are represented only by isolate teeth. Nevertheless, we are facing to have three faunas of different ages in South China Province. However the explanation that the older mammals were the survived ones from earlier time is not excluded.

1. The *Pongo-Ailuropoda* Fauna of South China Caves.

The type locality of this fauna is Yenchingkuo in Wanhsien of Szechuan, where the fauna proves to be the richest. Members of the American Museum of Natural History in New York and of our Cenozoic Laboratory had well explored the site and the fossils were well studied successively by Matthew and Granger in 1923, by Young in 1935 & 1939 and by Colbert and Hooijer in 1953.

(1) Most characteristic for this fauna are the forms: *Pongo* cf. *satyrus*, *Gigantopithecus*, *Ailuropoda*, *Megatapirus*, *Rhinoceros sinensis*, *Stegodon orientalis* Owen, etc.

(2) This fauna is also characterized by the presence of some southern forms such as *Arctonyx*, *Hystrix*, *Rhizomys*, *Paguma* (Tanyang of Kiangsu), *Rusa*, *Muntiacus* and a few species of small primates.

(3) A few number of mammals common to the Pleistocene horizons of North China are *Hyaena ultima*, *Elephas* cf. *namadicus*, and probably *Pseudaxyls grayi* too.

1) There are also some isolate fossils known in Szechuan as in lacustrine deposits.

(4) There is also a considerable number of living forms common with the North China Province, such as *Felis tigris*, *Cuon* (*Cyon*), *Bubalus*, *Sus*, *Ursus* and many small Rodents.

(5) There is also the possibility of the presence of two Pliocene survivals, such as *Chalicotherium* and Mastodon. As stated above these two forms might represent one older fauna of the South China Province.

(6) If we compare this fauna with the *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* fauna of North China, we can make the following table:

South China	North China equivalent	Europe equivalent
<i>Cervus</i> (<i>Rusa</i>) <i>Muntiacus</i>	<i>Cervus</i> (<i>Pseudaxis</i>) <i>Sinomegaceros</i>	<i>Megaceros</i>
<i>Elephas</i> cf. <i>namadicus</i>	<i>Elephas namadicus</i>	<i>Elephas antiquus</i>
<i>Stegodon orientalis</i>	—————	—————
<i>Cuon</i> cf. <i>javanicus</i>	<i>Cuon</i> cf. <i>alpinus</i>	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>
<i>Arctonyx</i>	<i>Meles</i>	<i>Meles</i>

By the above comparison and by the general character of this fauna, its age is considered to be Middle Pleistocene.

It is interesting to note that there is some hint to subdivide this fauna into southern part and northern part. In the southern part as in Kwangsi caves, there are *Pongo* (abundant) and *Gigantopithecus* (rare), which are absent in Szechuan and Hupei, so far as we know at present.

If we compare the Quaternary mammalian fossils known in the adjacent countries, the *Pongo-Ailuropoda* fauna is practically the same as that of Tam Nang and Lang Son of Indo-China, and Mogok of Burma. In India, Indonesia and Malaya, the similar fauna is known but enriched by *Hippopotamus*.

2. The *sapiens-Mammonteus* Fauna of Tzeyang.

A later fauna with *Homo sapiens* and *Mammonteus primigenius* has been recognized in the Tzeyang deposits. Its age is Late Pleistocene. Our knowledge of this fauna is still quite limited.

Certainly the fauna is the descendant of the *Pongo-Ailuropoda* one but with great modifications: (1) extinction of many archaic forms, such as *Stegodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Megatapirus*; (2) invasion of the mammoth very probably from the North into the northern part of South China; (3) High primates being much involved including *Homo sapiens*.

IV. HUAI RIVER PROVINCE

During the proceeding of foundations for construction work in the Huai River region Quaternary mammalian fossils were successively discovered at several localities, as Changshan in Shuyang of North Kiangsu, Hsiatsaowan in Szechung and Chitsuai in Wuho of North Anhuai and Shintsai of South-east Honan. All these fossils were found in sandy and marly deposits several meters below the land surface and even usually below water level of the adjacent rivers. Without the construction work in this region they would hardly become known to the science.

The characteristic forms of the Huai River Quaternary mammals are: *Trogontherium cuvieri*, *Elaphurus davidianus*, *Elephas namadicus*, *Stegodon* sp. (sp. nov.)¹⁾ *Cervus (Rusa)*, *Sinomegaceros*, and *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*. If we add the fossiliferous locality at Chentien in Yuhsien of Central Honan to the same Huai River Province, we can also add *Cuon* in this fauna.

The *Trogontherium-Elaphurus* fauna of Huai River is composed of some forms common with the *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* fauna of North China such as *Trogontherium*, *Elephas namadicus*, *Sinomegaceros* and with the *Pongo-Ailuropoda* fauna of South China such as *Stegodon* and *Cervus (Rusa)*, probably *Cuon* too.

It seems that the Huai River region serves as a land bridge of South and North China and we may regard it as a distinct faunistic Province of Quaternary time. As judging by the mammalian species the geological age of *Trogontherium-Elaphurus* fauna is Middle Pleistocene, and partly Late Pleistocene.

It is worthy to remark that *Trogontherium cuvieri* is usually known in a more northern latitude, and that the interesting animal as the Pere David's deer had its ancestors flourishingly developed in this Province in Pleistocene period and later migrated to Hopei province and in our days bred by the royal family of Yin and Ching Dynasty.

V. NORTH-EAST PROVINCE

Since long time ago, Quaternary mammalian fossils, such as the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, have been known in the provinces Heilungkiang, Kirin and north-eastern part of Mongolian Autonomous District, or the northern part of the former North East of China, but we always considered this part of China as a side branch of North China in zoogeographical divisions. After a preliminary survey of Quaternary geology and mammals in the summer of 1956, the present author was convinced in considering the North-East part of China as an independent faunistic province, so far as the Quaternary mammals are concerned.

1) This is one species of large *Mastodon*-like *Stegodon* and is now being investigated by Chow Ming-chen of our Laboratory.

The most important localities of the *antiquitatis-primigenius* fauna of North-East China are Djalai-nor of Inner Mongolia, Kushiangtung near Harbin and Chowchiayufang Yushu, of Kirin.

1. It is characterized by a great number of Northern forms such as *Alces*, *Capreolus*, in addition to *Mammonteus primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (*Coelodonta antiquitatis*).

2. Besides a number of the living species in this fauna there are a number of extinct mammals: *Bos primigenius*, *Hyaena ultima*, etc.

3. Two unexpected forms *Camelus*¹⁾ and *Bubalus* are present in this fauna of supposedly cold and damp climate.

Judging by its general characters the age of the *antiquitatis-primigenius* fauna of North-East China is Late Pleistocene.

This fauna is always found in black sands beneath a layer of black soil in the high river terrace but often re-deposited on the lower terrace or on the flood-plain together with many living species as *Equus* sp., *Homo sapiens*, *Canis familiaris* and Neolithic artifacts, etc. And that is the reason why some geologists had been mistaken to suppose that Quaternary fossils were found in association with the Neolithic artifacts.

So far, only one mandible of *Rhinoceros mercki* was found in the clayish sands on the slope of high range of Huangshan, near Harbin. This fossil, though very little indeed, would indicate the possibility of the presence of an older fauna of mild climate in the North-East Provinces of China.

With the faunas of North China, the present one is undoubtedly very close to the Late Pleistocene fauna, especially that known in Sjara-osso-gol. But toward the end of Pleistocene, the North China mammalian fauna, as represented by the Upper Cave of Choukoutien, is apparently separated from the North-East part of China, because the latter area was inhabited by cold elements, while the former by more southern species.

It is evident that the *primigenius-antiquitatis* fauna of North-East China is very much related to the contemporary one of Siberia in USSR.

VI. CONCLUSION

In view of the mammalian fauna, we can figure the whole China as follows:

1. At the beginning of Pleistocene Period, in North China plain and low hilly land, the horse and the lastly survived *Hipparion* (*Proboscidihipparion*) galloped on the grass ground and many kinds of deer and carnivores wandered in the forest and mountainous regions. The climate of that time was not so warm and arid as in Pliocene epoch, since many Pontian animals of southern characters became extinct or migrated to further south,

1) In the Harbin Museum there is one mandible of *Camelus* coming from Kushiangtung.

Very probably the early Pleistocene fauna extended to south China as indicated by the Ma Kai fauna in Yunnan Province. But our knowledge is too little to make affirmation.

2. Coming to Middle Pleistocene, China was zoogeographically divided into two provinces: South China and North China, more or less by the line of Yangtze River.

In South China, at least two forms of high primates, the fossil orang-utan and *Gigantopithecus*, struggled with the great Panda, big Tapir, *Stegodon*, *Rhinoceros*. And some of the remains of these animals left in caves and fissures and became fossilized.

The climate of South China of that time was certainly very similar to that of Burma, Indo-China and Malaya, because we found the South China mammals identical with those in the three adjacent countries.

But on the other hand, the geographical condition of South China was, in that time, quite different, from North China, since the mammalian faunas of these two Provinces differed greatly.

In North China, an ancestral form of human being, *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, was developed and lived in the caves of Choukoutien. By his intelligence and his usage of crude stone implements, he became victorious over the wild beasts, like the last survival of *Machairodus* from Pliocene, *Hyaena*, *Sinomegaceros*, *Rhinoceros*, etc.

The climate of Middle Pleistocene in North China was more arid than that of to-day on account of the presence of fossil Austrich, etc.

3. However, there was one bridging area, the Huai River Province, where some of the North China Middle Pleistocene mammals lived together with a few forms of South China.

Toward the Late Pleistocene, the Huai River Province might have been united with the North China Province, for some North China living animals, particularly the Pere David's deer, had their ancestral forms flourishingly developed here.

4. During the Late Pleistocene time the eolian Loess was deposited in North China and the climate was supposedly cold and dry. However, it was not so cold and dry as some geologists suggested, because the water-buffalo, elephant, *Rhinoceros mercki*, etc. were inhabited in this region.

5. The present day regions as north-eastern part of Inner Mongolian Autonomous District, Provinces Heilungkiang and Kirin were very probably linked in Middle Pleistocene with North China by mammalian fauna, as *Rhinoceros mercki* was commonly found in these two parts of Chinese territory.

But coming to the Late Pleistocene time, by the investigation of mammalian fauna, the North-East province was widely separated from the North China Province. In the former province, cold fauna as *Mammonteus primigenius* and *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (*Coelodonta*

antiquitatis) are known while in the latter one, mild or even some southern mammals are present. At the end of Pleistocene some decidedly southern species such as *Cynaiturus jubatus* and *Paguma* invaded into the Upper Cave of Choukoutien in North China.

6. It seems, the mammals of to-day still maintain the Zoogeographical subdivisions in China which outlined as early as the Pleistocene time.

The giant panda, the tapirs and the orang-utan which were once very popular in South China are now confined themselves to a quite small area in this region. The Pere David's deer, once widely distributed in the Huai River Region in Middle and Late Pleistocene time, migrated then to Hopei in Post-Pleistocene and at last became almost extinct but only preserved in the Royal Zoological garden.

Of course, numerous Chinese living mammals have their ancestral forms beginning as early as the Pleistocene time in the same zoogeographical province.

At last, a few words on our research work of Quaternary mammals are necessary to be mentioned.

Our determination of a few species is quite problematic, especially for *Mammonteus primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (*Coelodonta antiquitatis*) and *Elephas namadicus*.

Judging from the rich collection of the mammoth teeth from Kirin, it seems that they are something different from the typical Siberian one. And those from Tingsun and Tzeyang tentatively referred to the mammoth are also questionable. Therefore, a detailed study of Chinese mammoth is urgent for settling the question, very important for the Quaternary studies in China.

We know that *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* was present as early as lower Sanmenian in the Choukoutien deposits (Loc. 9, 13, 1 and 15) of M. Pleistocene, in the Sjara-osso-gol deposit of Late Pleistocene and in the whole region of North-East Provinces. Are all these forms identical? It is a question. Therefore, an extensive study on all these materials of woolly *Rhinoceros* is quite significant.

Elephas from South China caves, from the marly sediments of Huai River region, and from North China of Early, Middle and Late Pleistocene age, are all identified as *namadicus*. Seemingly they are not possible to be the same. Comprehensive investigation of all the so-called *Elephas namadicus* specimens is necessary, especially for the studies of Quaternary stratigraphy.

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中國第四紀哺乳動物羣的地理分佈

(中文摘要)

裴 文 中

(中國科學院古脊椎動物研究室)

除台灣和西藏、新疆地區以外，我國的第四紀哺乳動物羣的分佈可以劃分為四個區域：除了北方和南方二個主要區域，淮河區可認為是這二個主要區之間的過渡地帶，而東北區是北方區一個側枝。

(一) 北方區

北方區包括河北、山東、陝西、山西、甘肅、河南北部和內蒙古自治區的西南部。本區有四個不同地質時期的動物羣：

(1) 下三門期的 *Proboscidiipparion-Equus* 動物羣

Proboscidiipparion-Equus 動物羣的標準地點是河北北部桑乾河的泥河灣。在黃河三門區和在汾河河谷的下部也有同樣的動物羣。這個動物羣的主要特徵是有一些第三紀末期的種屬的殘餘代表，如 *Proboscidiipparion*, *Elasmotherium* 等；同時有許多近代哺乳動物的屬如 *Equus*, *Elephas*, *Camelus*, *Bison*, *Ovis* 等的初次出現。根據動物羣的性質，這一時期代表由第三紀到第四紀的過渡時期。

(2) 上三門期的 *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* 動物羣

這個動物羣的特徵是人類 *Sinanthropus pekinensis* 的初次出現。它的標準地點是著名的周口店。

(3) 黃土期的 *Elaphurus-ultima* 動物羣

Elaphurus-ultima 動物羣有代表性的動物是 *Sinomegaceros ordosianus*, *Bubalus wonsjocki*, *Bos primigenius*。這個動物羣的標準地點是內蒙薩拉烏蘇。

(4) 更新世以後的 *Davidianus* 動物羣

Elaphurus davidianus 是一種現在還生活着的哺乳動物，現在已經沒有野生種了。在更新世中期在淮河區有這種動物；但到了更新世以後的時期這種動物廣泛地分佈在北方區，

特別是在河北。

(二) 南方區

南方區包括四川、雲南、湖北、湖南、貴州、廣西、江西、廣東、江蘇、浙江、福建。在這區中有二個動物羣。

(1) 南方洞穴中的 *Pongo-Ailuropoda* 動物羣

這個動物羣的標準地點是四川萬縣鹽井溝。動物羣中有代表性的動物是 *Pongo cf. satyrus*, *Gigantopithecus*, *Ailuropoda*, *Megatapirus*, *Rhinoceros sinensis*, *Stegodon orientalis* 等。根據動物羣的一般性質，它的時代可認為是更新世中期。

(2) 資陽的 *sapiens-Mammonteus* 動物羣

sapiens-Mammonteus 動物羣發現於四川資陽，這個動物羣的時代是更新世晚期。我們對這個動物羣的知識還知道得比較少。

(三) 淮河區

在治淮工程中，在淮河地區發現了幾個新地點，如江蘇沐陽的嶂山，安徽泗洪的下草灣，河南新蔡等地。這個區有代表性的第四紀哺乳動物是 *Trogontherium cuvieri*, *Elephas namadicus*, *Stegodon sp.*, *Cervus (Rusa)*, *Sinomegaceros* 等。在這個動物羣中有幾種動物如 *Trogontherium*, *Elephas namadicus*, *Sinomegaceros* 是北方區 *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* 動物羣中很常見的，而有幾種動物如 *Stegodon*, *Cervus (Rusa)* 是南方區 *Pongo-Ailuropoda* 動物羣中很普通的。因此，我們認為淮河區是北方區和南方區之間的過渡地帶。

(四) 東北區

東北區包括內蒙古自治區東北部、黑龍江、吉林。在這個區中有更新世晚期的 *antiquitatisprimigenius* 動物羣。這個動物羣的最重要的地點是內蒙扎賚諾爾、哈爾濱的顧鄉屯，和吉林榆樹的周家油房。

這個動物羣的特徵是有許多典型的北方種類，如 *Alces*, *Capreolus*, *Mammonteus primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*；而且和西伯利亞同時代的動物羣有着密切的關係。

在更新世初期，北方區的氣候漸漸變寒冷和乾燥了，許多蓬蒂期的動物絕滅了或向南遷移了。到了更新世中期，中國大陸以長江為界分成了北方和南方二個區。在這個時候南方區的氣候與緬甸、印度支那、馬來亞很相像；而與北方區顯然不同。

目前，在我國第四紀哺乳動物的研究中，還存在着一些問題。有幾種動物的鑑定還值得重新考慮，如對於 *Mammonteus primigenius*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* 和 *Elephas namadicus* 的鑑定。

根據吉林的豐富的猛獁象白齒的材料，似乎吉林的猛獁象與西伯利亞的原型種有些不同。丁村和資陽的猛獁象是不是猛獁象還存在問題。

Rhinoceros tichorhinus 在更新世中期的周口店堆積中就有，在更新世晚期薩拉烏蘇的堆積中也有，但是不是屬於同種？

南方和北方區的 *Elephas namadicus* 是不是屬於同種，也都值得作更進一步的研究。

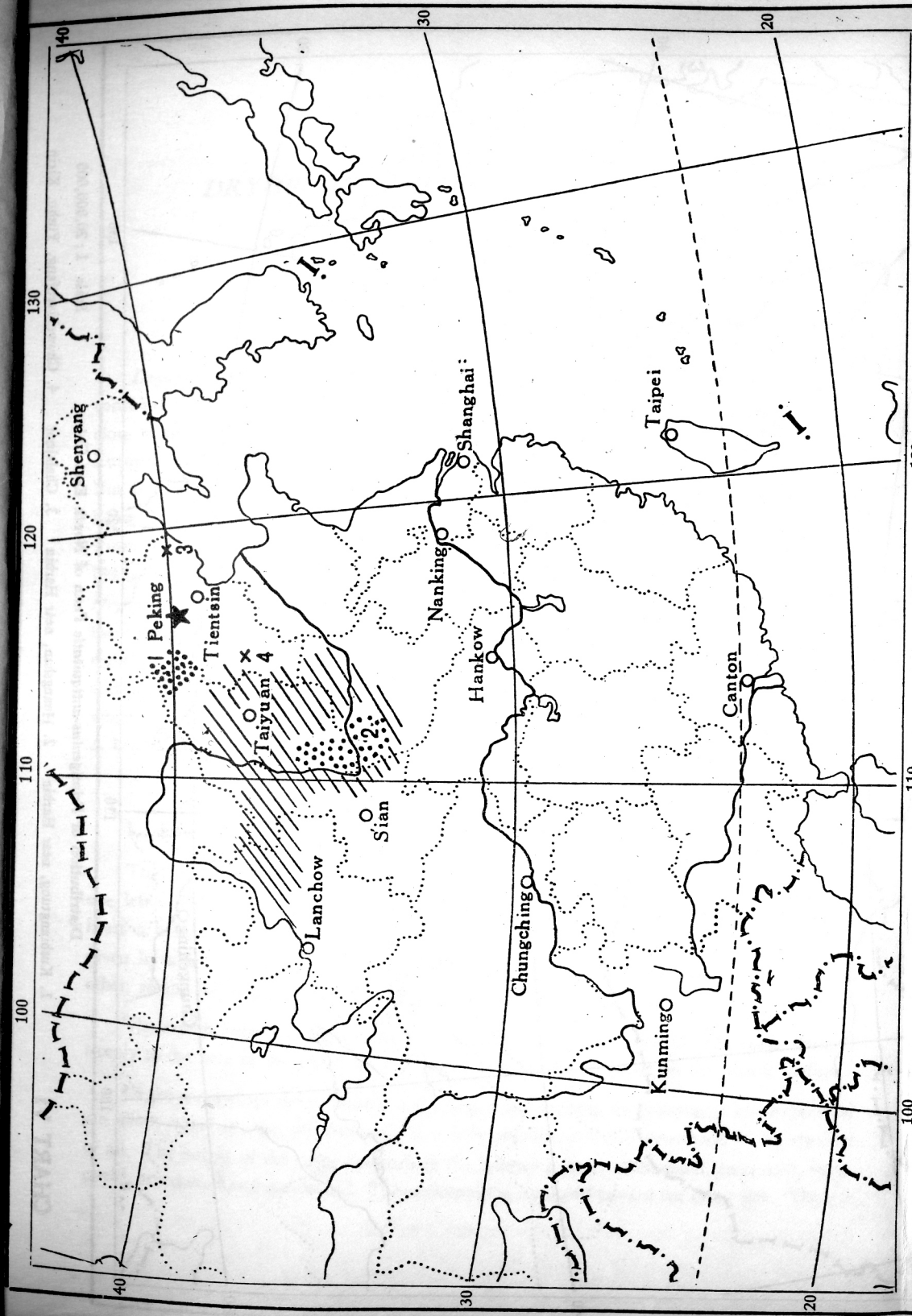





CHART I

Distribution of *Proboscoidipparion-Equus* Fauna of North China Provinces

Scale 1:20,000,000

-  Reddish clay
-  Lacustrine and river deposits
-  Cave deposits

1. Nihowan
2. Region of Sanmen Gorge
3. Tongshan
4. Nanyehli

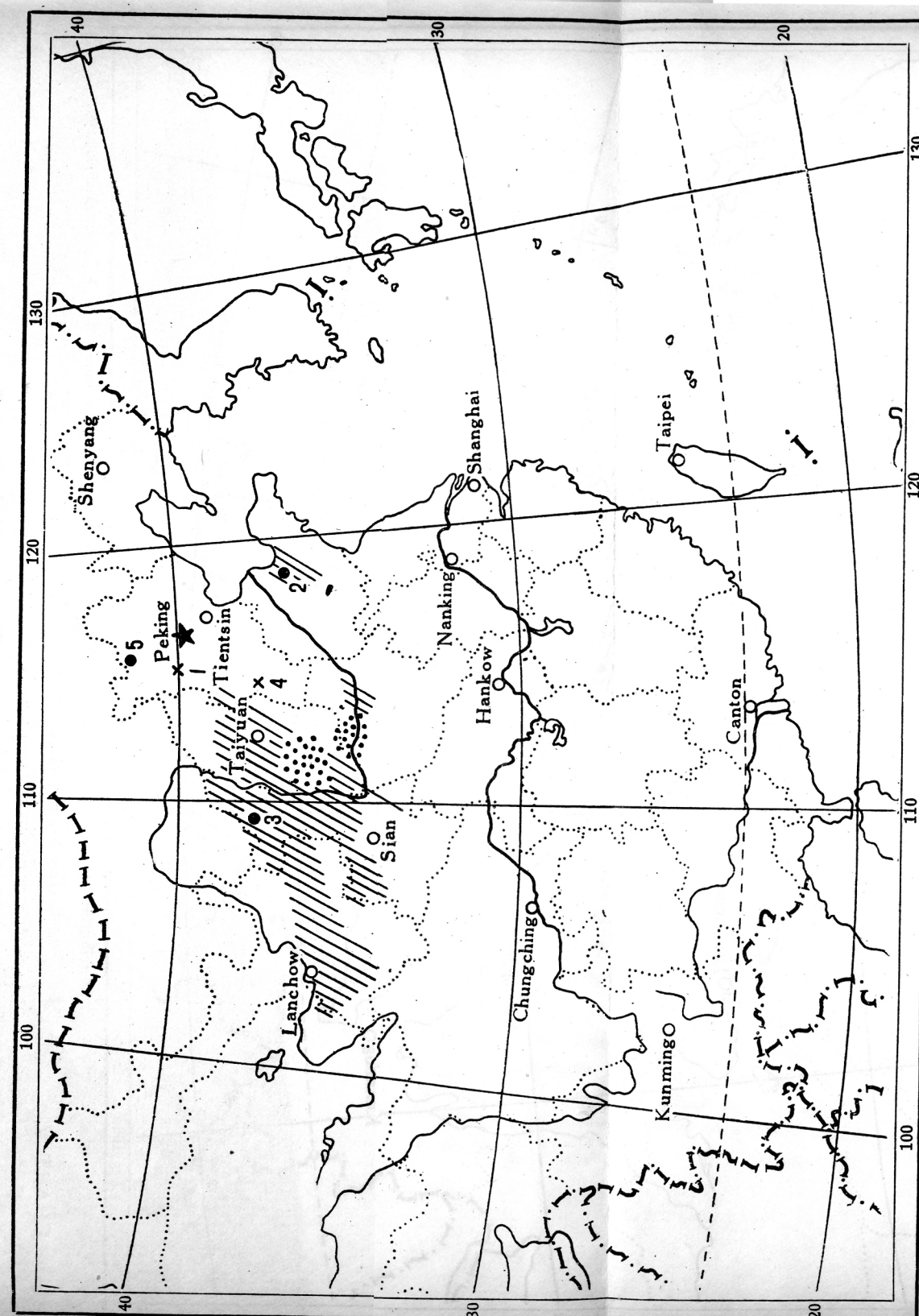





CHART II

Distribution of *Sinanthropus-pachyosteus* Fauna of North China Provinces

Scale 1:20,000,000

-  Reddish clay deposits
-  Lacustrine and river deposits
-  Cave deposits

1. Choukoutien
2. Yütu of Shantung (Zdansky)
3. Yülin (Teilhard and Young)
4. Chingshihing
5. Ch'ihcheng of Hopei (Chia and Chai)

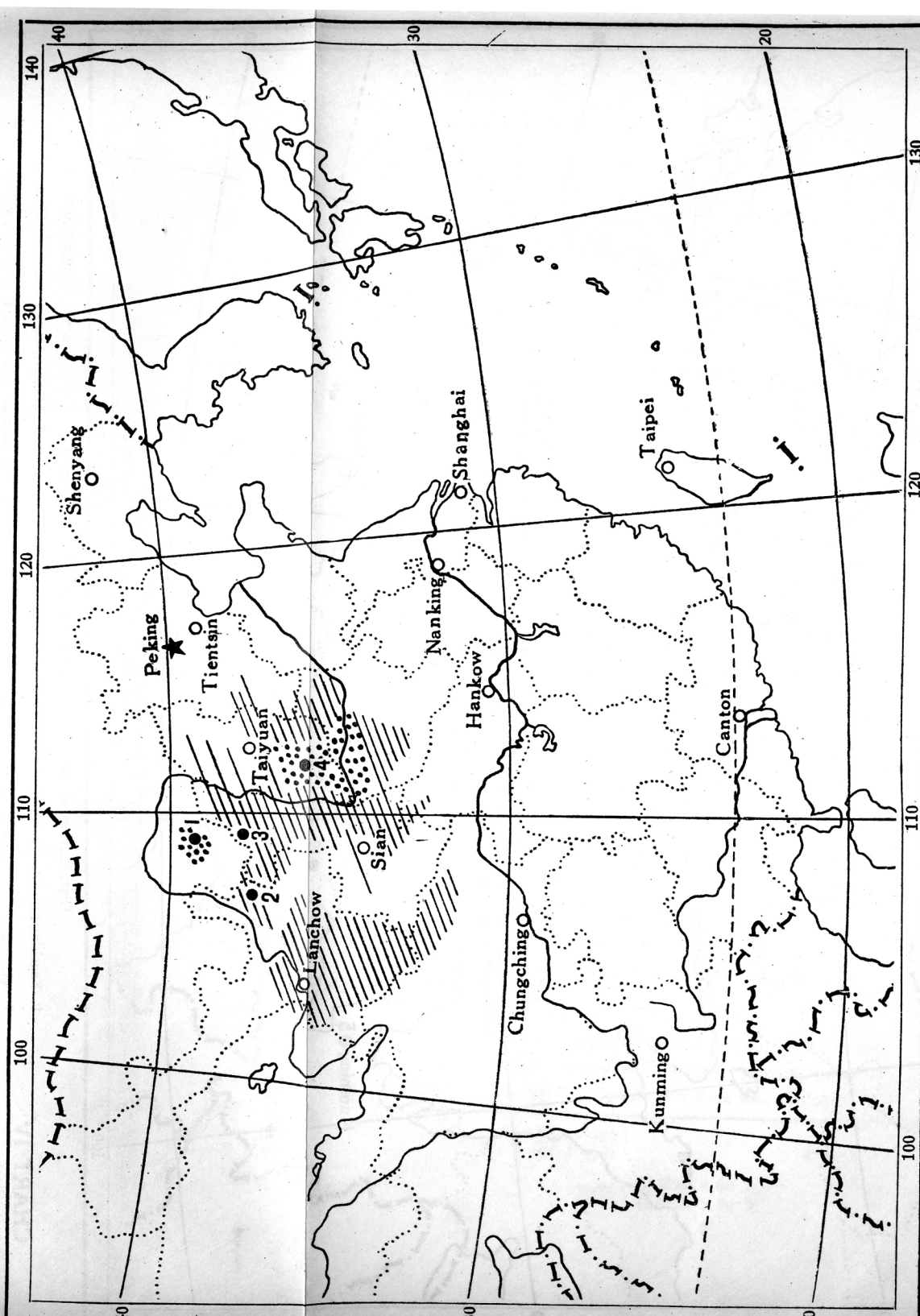




CHART III

Distribution of *Elaphus-ultima* Fauna of North China Provinces

Scale 1:20,000,000

-  Loessic deposits
-  Lacustrine and river deposits

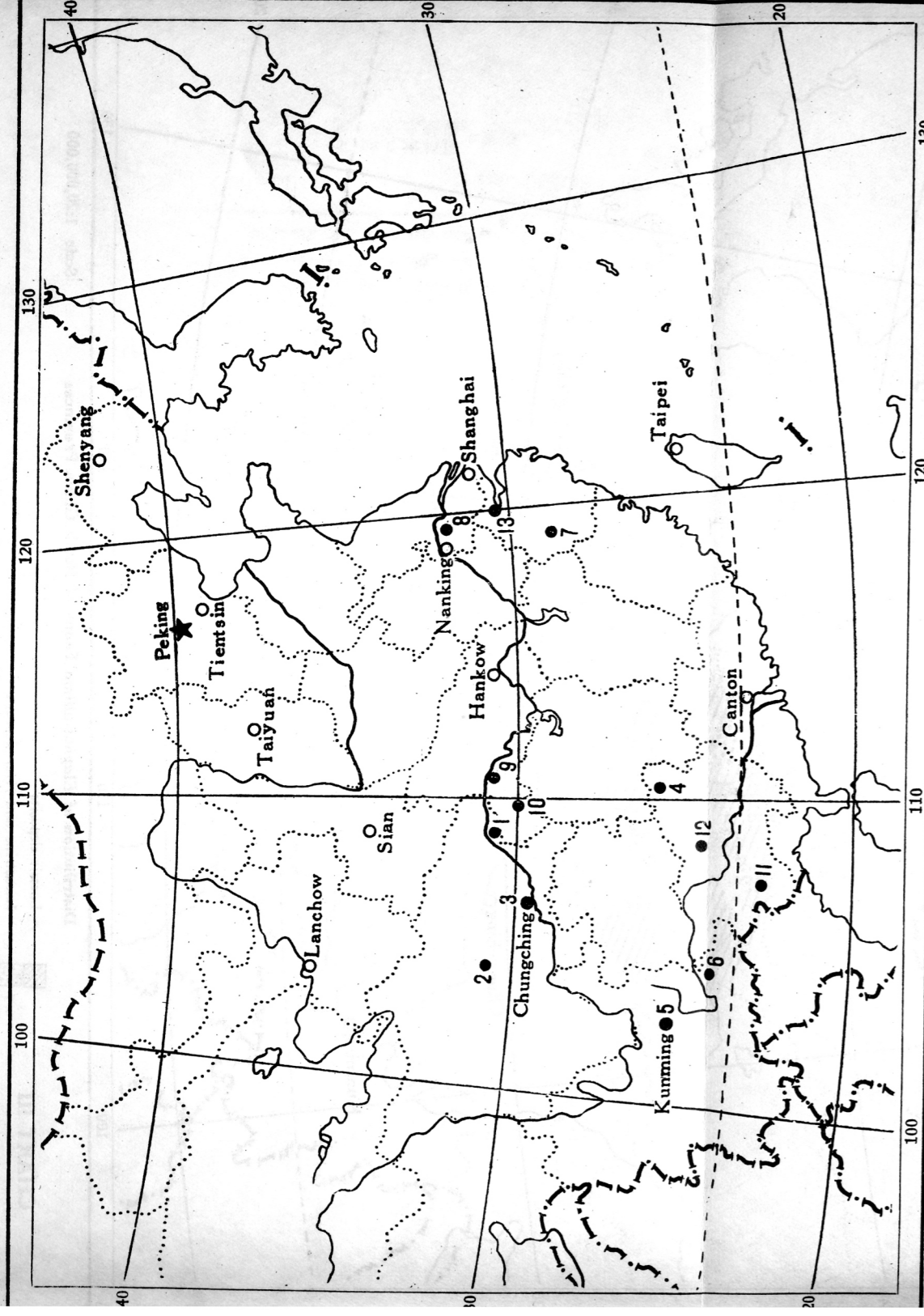


CHART IV

Distribution of Pongo-Ailuropoda Fauna of South China

Scale 1:20,000,000

1. Yenchingkou
2. Tzeyang
3. Koloshan, near Chungching
4. Hsingan
5. Hoshantung, Fumin
6. Chinpei
7. Kiangshan
8. Tanyang
9. Changyang
10. Enshih
11. Tahsin
12. Lapiin
13. Liuhsia, near Hongchow.

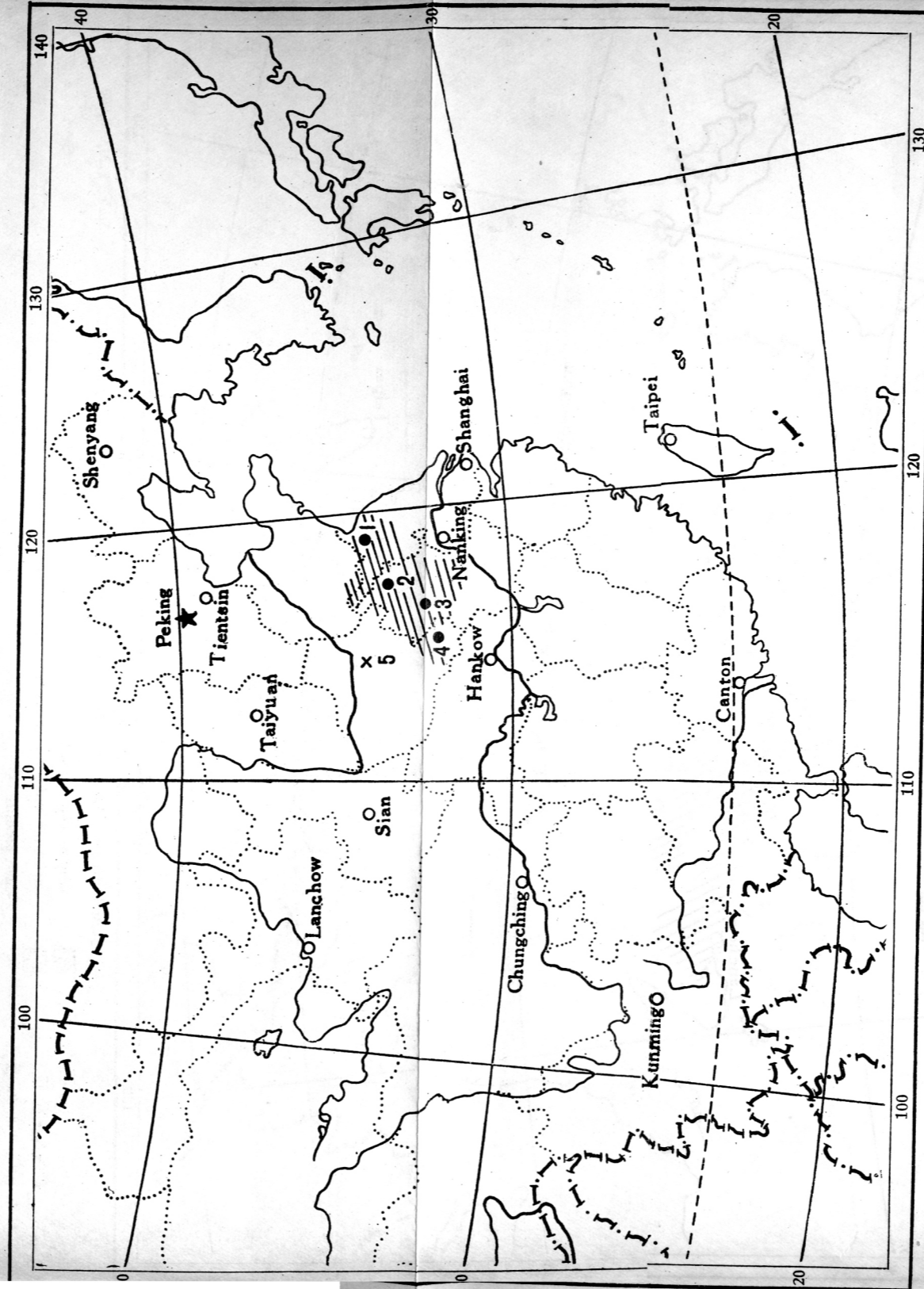


CHART V

Distribution of Tragontherium-Elaphurus Faunas of the Hwai River Province

Scale 1:20,000,000

- ▨ Sandy and marly deposits
- X Cave deposit

1. Changshan, Shuyang
2. Hsiatsaowan, Szechung
3. Chitsuai, Wuho
4. Shintsei, Honan
5. Yuhstien, Honan

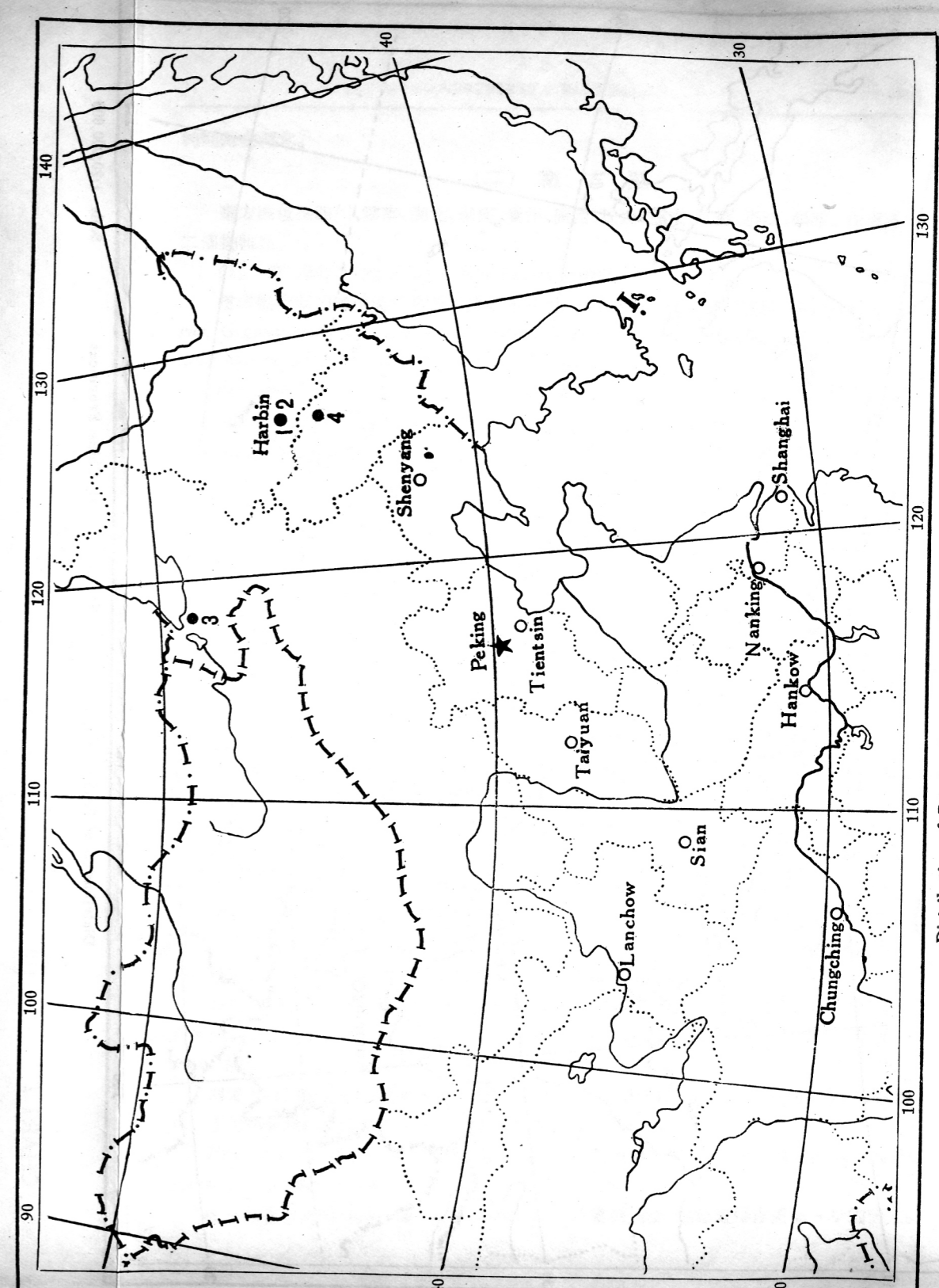


CHART VI

Distribution of Primigenius-antiquitatis Faun of North East China

Scale 1:20,000,000

1. Kushiangtung, near Harbin
2. Huangshan, near Harbin
3. Chalinor
4. Chowchiayufang, Yushu, Kirin