



记宁夏首次发现的大角鹿

齐 陶

(中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所)

1974年,作者在宁夏工作时,地质局潘行适工程师交给我一哺乳动物化石要求鉴定,这是宁夏首次发现的大角鹿。考虑到宁夏含中更新世哺乳动物的地层剖面鲜有报道,特在此记述之。

化石发现于同心县张家塬郭井沟的南沟璠。地层出露如次:

4) Q₃: 灰黄色粉砂岩(新黄土或马兰黄土) 1.5米

~~~~~不整合~~~~~

3) Q<sub>2</sub>: (上层)灰黄—微红粉砂岩,质硬,不具大孔隙,垂直节理发育。 4.0米

2) Q<sub>2</sub>: (下层)桔红色粘土砂岩,夹砂粘土,含多层砾石。

上部: 深灰—灰红色砾石层。砾石以灰为主,次为石英砂岩,磨圆度好,砾径几毫米至3厘米,平均0.3米一层。单层厚度0.2—0.3米。砾石层之间夹砂粘土与粘砂土。 1.5米

中部: 粘砂土夹砂粘土,中段夹砾石层(灰岩为主)。 2.5米

下部: 三层砾石层,单层厚0.25—0.3米,其间夹具水平层理的粘砂土和砂粘土。

砾石层中含有红色砂岩。粘土及砂粘土中含化石大角鹿 (*Megaceros* sp.) 腹足类 (*gastropoda*)。

----假整合----

1) Q<sub>1</sub>: 红棕色石质黄土午城黄土,含较大的粘土团块,其直径为20—30厘米,排列不规则。 2.0米

(未见底)

大角鹿 (*Megaceros* sp.) 一属,在欧洲,亚洲及北非均有发现;我国发现最多的地区是华北。西北地区除甘肃外,鲜有发现。宁夏发现大角鹿尚属首次。

V8431号标本(见图1),从其牙齿形态以及下颌骨水平枝的肿胀的程度看,无疑应为此属。

V8431号标本的M<sub>3</sub>的长度大于已发现的大角鹿M<sub>3</sub>的长度(表1)。

此外,V8431号标本的M<sub>3</sub>的中叶之上下颌骨的高度也很大,但其下颌骨指数仍在 大角鹿变异范围之内(表2)。

这种情况表明,V8431号标本暂不能归入某一种内。但似接近肿骨大角鹿。

因其发现于新黄土之下,因此其时代可能是中更新世,也许与周口店北京人地点同期。

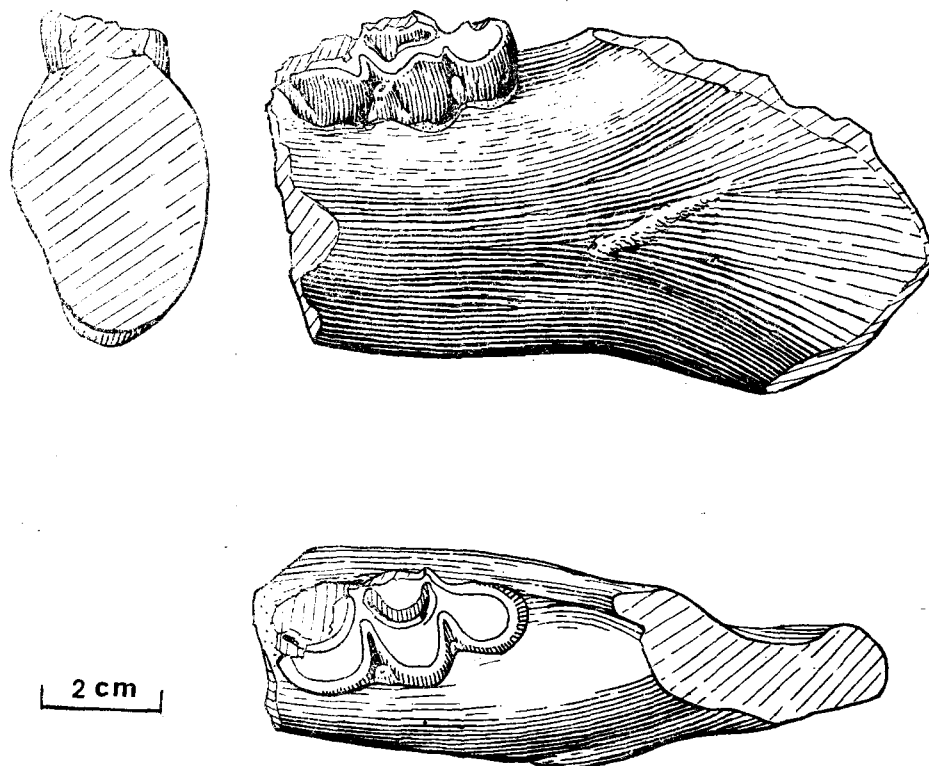


图1 *Megaceros* sp. (V8431) 左下颌骨外侧视,冠视及  $M_3$  处的横断面(侯晋封绘)

表1 测量 单位:毫米

|             | <i>Megaceros</i> sp. | <i>Megaceros pachyosteus</i> |                             | <i>M. cf. ordosianus</i> |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
|             | (V8431, 本文)          | 周口店第一地点<br>(杨钟健, 1932)       | 涇河: 6054 地点<br>(贾兰坡等, 1962) | 丁村<br>(裴文中等, 1958)       |
| $M_3$ (长/宽) | 38.7/17.8            | 27—35/16—17                  | 31/18                       | 32.5/15.0 (V1047)        |

表2 测量 单位:毫米

|                                                                       | <i>Megaceros</i> sp.<br>(V8431, 本文) | <i>M. pachyosteus</i><br>周口店第一地点<br>(杨钟健, 1932) | <i>M. cf. ordosianus</i><br>丁村<br>(裴文中等, 1958) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 下颌骨指数<br>$\frac{(M_3) \text{ 下颌骨宽度}}{(M_3) \text{ 下颌骨深度}} \times 100$ | 66                                  | 64—91 (平均 77.5)<br>(校正数据——笔者)                   | 75 (V1048)                                     |

(1987年3月24日收稿)

### 参 考 文 献

裴文中、吴汝康、贾兰坡、周明镇、刘宪亭、王择义, 1958: “山西襄汾县丁村旧石器时代遗址发掘报告”。中国科学院

- 古脊椎动物与古人类研究所, 甲种专刊, 第 2 号。  
 贾兰坡、王祥义、王 建, 1958: “泾河”同上, 第 5 号。  
 胡长康、齐 陶, 1978: “陕西蓝田公王岭更新世哺乳动物群”。中国古生物志新丙种 21 号。  
 薛祥煦, 1982: “记洛川大角鹿(新种) *Megaloceros luochuanensis*” 古脊椎动物与古人类 20(3), 228—235。  
 Boule B., H. Breuil, E. Licent and P. Teilhard, 1928: Paleolithique De La Chine. Archives de l'Institut de Paleontologie Humaine (Paris) Mem 4.  
 Young C. C., 1932: On the Artiodactyla from the *Sinanthropus* Site at Chouk' outien. *Pal. Sin. Ser. C.*, vol. VIII, Fasc. 2.

## FIRST DISCOVERY OF *MEGACEROS* (MAMMALIA) IN NINGXIA

Qi Tao

(*Institute of Vertebrate palaeontology and Paleoanthropology, Academia Sinica*)

### Summary

When I was working in Ningxia Hui Aotonomous Region in 1974, a geologic engineer of Geologic Bureau of Ningxia gave me a fossil mammalian specimen and asked me to identify it. This is the first discovery of *Megaceros* in Ningxia.

The specimen was collected from the southern branch valley of Guojing valley of Zhangjiayuan mesa, Tongxin county.

Quaternary sequence there is as follows (from upper to lower):

4) Q<sub>3</sub>: grey-yellow siltstone (new loess or Malan loess) .....1.5m.

~~~~~unconformity~~~~~

3) Q₂: (upper layer) grey-yellow or reddish siltstone; hard; no big pore in it; vertical seams developed 4.0m.

————conformity————

2) Q₂: (lower layer)

Upper part: dark grey or red conglomerate rocks(limestone with some quartz sandstone); better psephicity, bad sorting; some sandy clay and clay sandstone between the conglomerate rocks 1.5m.

Middle part: Clay sandstone with sandy clay conglomerate in the middle part 2.5m.

Lower part: three layers of conglomerate rocks bearing clay sandstone and sandy clay with horizontal beddings. *Megaceros* and fossil gastropoda from sandy clay and clay sandstone2.0m.

———disconformity———

1) Q₁: red-brown stony loess (or Wuchen loess) with clay masses (diameter:

20—30cm.) arranging irregularly1.1m.

Total 12.6m. thick

Megaceros is widely distributed in Asia, Europe, and north America. In this country *Megaceros* was mainly found in North China and rarely in north-west region of China except in Gansu Province.

The specimen (IVPP no. V8431) is a broken horizontal ramus of the lower jaw with M_3 .

According to the morpha of M_3 and its swollen ramus of the lower jaw, this specimen should be referred to the genus, *Megaceros*, a cervid. And probably, it approaches to *Megaceros pachyosteus*, not to *Megaceros ordosianus*.

The length of its M_3 is the longest one among all species of this genus (measurement table 1), though it not beyond the bound of variation of this genus (measurement table2).

Because layer 4 is composed of new loess (Late Pleistocene) and layer 1, stony loess (Early Pleistocene), so the age of Layer 3 and 2 should be considered to be of Middle Pleistocene. Maybe the age of them is equivalent to that of Zhoukoudian mammalian fauna of Beijing Man Site.