

江西晚古新世南方有蹄目一新属及其 有关问题讨论

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关键词 江西 晚古新世 北柱兽科

内 容 提 要

本文主要记述了南方有蹄目北柱兽科一新属新种——南方沟柱兽 (*Bothriostylops notios* gen. et sp. nov.)。化石发现于江西池江盆地晚古新世池江组。新属牙齿形态与其他已记述的北柱兽科种类均有一定的差别,但与稀少亚洲柱兽 (*Asiostylops spanios*) 和原“中华柱兽”进步种 (“*Sinostylops*” *progressus*) 在系统关系上比较密切。本文初步讨论了“中华柱兽”属中有关种的分类和归属问题。

南方有蹄目是一类引人注目的、已绝灭了哺乳动物,它在古动物地理研究中占有重要的位置。廿世纪初该目北柱兽科化石在北美和亚洲的发现,曾引起各国学者的很大兴趣。但是,由于北美、亚洲目前发现的材料较少,且不够完整,所以有关北柱兽科的真正确性质、起源关系仍缺少全面的了解,以至存在各种假设和争议。尽管如此,目前亚洲,尤其是中国,每一种化石的发现对于了解该类群的亲缘关系、进化过程都是很有意义的。本文记述的新材料发现在江西南部池江盆地晚古新世池江组。虽然材料较少,也很破碎,但根据所保存的牙齿特征,它有助于对北柱兽科某些种属如亚洲柱兽、中华柱兽之间关系的进一步了解。因此本文除对这些新标本的特点进行记述和讨论外,并对“中华柱兽”属的有关问题提出一些初步看法。我们还认为江西新标本的发现也许对华南晚古新世一早始新世北柱兽科进化过程的研究会有所启示。

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一、标本记述

南方有蹄目 *Notoungulata* Roth, 1903

北柱兽科 *Arctostylopidae* Schlosser, 1923

沟柱兽属(新属) *Bothriostylops* gen. nov.

属型种 南方沟柱兽 (*Bothriostylops notios* sp. nov.)

包括种 属型种、进步沟柱兽 (*B. progressus* = 进步中华柱兽——*Sinostylops pro-*

gressus) 及沟柱兽未定种 (*Bothriostylops* sp.).

特征 一种个体比亚洲柱兽 (*Asiostylops*) 小, 但形态较相似的小型北柱兽类。下颌骨体侧扁, 水平支底缘略成弧形。颊齿低冠, 前外齿带发育, 牙齿外壁隆突, 外中沟深。P₄ 轻微臼齿化, 跟座近月形。下臼齿三角座前后较短, 下后尖发育; 跟座延长, 下内尖横脊明显, 斜向延伸于外月形翼。

南方沟柱兽(新种) *Bothriostylops notios* sp. nov.

(图版 I, 1-3; 图 1)

正型标本 一左下颌骨具 P₄—M₃ (V7642)。

地点和层位 江西大余县池江竹林山北, 晚古新世池江组王屋段(野外编号: 73054. a)。

种的特征 同属。

词义 属名以示牙齿外壁外中沟深为特点的一种小型北柱兽类, 种名表示该动物化石发现于我国南方。

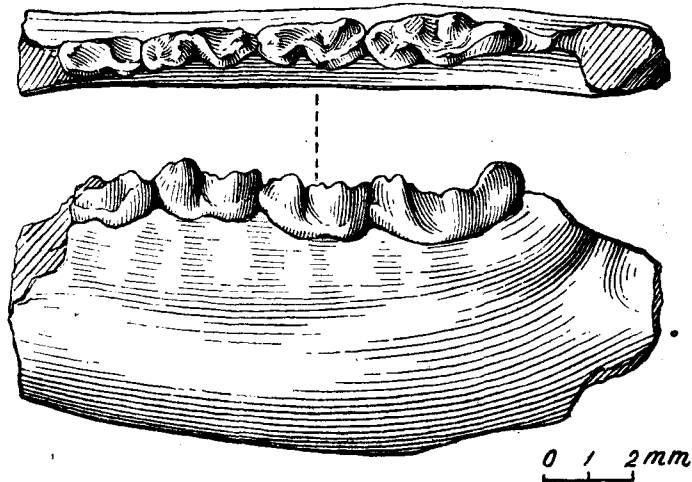


图 1 南方沟柱兽(新属新种)的左下颌骨附颊齿 P₄—M₃ (V7642) 上, 嚼面观; 下, 外侧面观。

Fig. 1 *Bothriostylops notios* gen. et sp. nov. Left lower jaw with P₄—M₃ (V7642). Above, crown view; below, external view

描述 下颌骨骨体侧扁, 垂直支破损, 喙脊发育。水平支底缘略成弧形, 其唇侧在 P₄、M₂ 和 M₃ 之下深度分别是 4.7、5.5 和 4.6 毫米。牙齿低冠, 紧密排列。颊齿前外齿带发育, 齿冠外壁隆凸, 外中沟深。除 P₄ 外, 其他前臼齿未保存。P₄ 轻微臼齿化, 前后延长, 前端残缺。三角座中只下原尖保存完好, 比较粗大。跟座稍成月形, 长度不到三角座的二分之一, 其内侧末端有萌芽状小尖(下内尖)。前面两个臼齿的跟座长度均大于三角座。M₁ 的下前尖较低, 位于下原尖内侧稍前。下原尖较高, 与下前尖以一弧形脊相连, 外侧有一稜延向前外齿带, 在前端形成一前架。下后尖低粗, 其顶端略有破损。跟座稍低于三角

座,前翼(斜脊)延向三角座后壁中间偏内。下内尖成低锥形,位于跟座内侧后端,横脊已残破。 M_2 和 M_1 大小接近,三角座形态相似,跟座下内尖比 M_1 的更为突出,位于跟座内侧稍后,横脊斜向外侧,并延至外月形翼。 M_3 是下臼齿中最大者,三角座收缩,跟座加长,其长度是三角座的两倍半。牙齿形态似前面的臼齿,但下次小尖特别高大,并形成粗壮的脊形第三叶。

表 1 标本测量和比较 (单位: mm)

	P_4		M_1		M_2		M_3		$M_1:M_2\%$	$M_2:M_3\%$
	长 (L.)	宽 (W.)	长 (L.)	宽 (W.)	长 (L.)	宽 (W.)	长 (L.)	宽 (W.)		
<i>Bothriostylops nozios</i> sp. nov.	1.9 ¹⁾	0.8 ²⁾	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.2	3.4	1.3	96.1	76.5
<i>Asiostylops spcnios</i>	2.6	1.1	2.8	1.4	3.0	1.6	4.0	1.6	93.3	75.0
<i>Palaeostylops iturus</i>	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.2	3.8	1.8	3.5	1.1	71.1	108.6
³⁾ <i>Bothriostylops progressus</i> (V4264.3; V4264.5)	4.0	1.9	—	—	4.2	2.2	4.4	2.0	—	95.5

1)、2)估计数 3) 为原 *Sinostylops progressus* 标本

比较 沟柱兽是一种形态上接近于亚洲柱兽和原“中华柱兽”进步种的小型北柱兽类,它们之间在下颌骨和下臼齿上有许多相似的特点。沟柱兽下颌骨侧扁, M_1 和 M_2 大小相近,下臼齿齿冠外壁较隆凸,前外齿带发育,前架明显,外中沟较深等特点相似于亚洲柱兽。但它的 P_4 比 M_1 小得多,跟座形态初具月形;下臼齿三角座前后较收缩,跟座延长,下内尖的横脊较明显,又不同于亚洲柱兽。这些不同点表明沟柱兽具有比亚洲柱兽进步的性质。与原“中华柱兽”相比(关于该属的性质见后讨论),南方沟柱兽的主要特征与原“中华柱兽”进步种很相似,如下臼齿齿冠外侧隆凸,外中沟深,前外齿带发育,下后尖高而突出。但进步种却具有比南方种更多的进步特点,如齿冠较高, P_4 臼齿化程度高,下臼齿下内尖横脊更为发育,最后两个臼齿的大小接近。

上述比较说明, V7642 号标本不仅代表了北柱兽科中一新属种,而且从特征上看,它与亚洲柱兽、原“中华柱兽”进步种之间有不少共同之处。新属的发现,有助于了解和比较这些种类之间的相互关系和性质,揭示了它们在系统进化上有一定的联系。

沟柱兽未定种 *Bothriostylops* sp.

(图版 I, 4—5)

材料 一左下颌骨附 M_3 ,其余颊齿齿冠均破损 (V7646)。

地点和层位 同上。

描述和比较 除 M_3 外,下颌骨上其余颊齿的齿冠均破损。 M_3 的三角座较收缩,下后尖发育,跟座下次小尖高而突出,形成脊形第三叶,齿冠外侧隆突,外中沟深。从这些特点看, V7646 号标本应归入沟柱兽属。但与该属的南方种相比,它的下颌骨细长,前端狭窄,垂直支硕壮,个体较大。因材料少而破碎,故本文暂不定种。

二、问题讨论

1. 关于中华柱兽属 (*Sinostylops*)

中华柱兽属原系汤英俊等(1976)命名,包括原始种(*Sinostylops promissus*)和进步种(*S. progressus*)。前者发现在安徽潜山盆地晚古新世组,后者产于安徽宣城盆地早始新世双塔寺组¹⁾。原订名者认为中华柱兽下臼齿三角座相当发育,唇面有一深的纵沟,下内尖成脊状,是一种与古柱兽(*Palaeostylops*)较为近似的南方有蹄类。我们通过以上不同层位的两个种的标本观察和比较,感到难于将这两种化石归入同一属。其原因是,中华柱兽的属型种——原始中华柱兽唯一的下颌骨,所带的大部分牙齿的舌侧部分都已破损,齿冠冠面已磨平。仅从其外壁保存的特征看,牙齿唇侧比较平而陡直,前外齿带弱,水平支底缘较平直,显然它与进步种有较大的差别。因此,依现有材料比较,这两种归于同一属似乎不够合理。由于目前原始种尚未发现新的材料,又考虑到原始种已被原研究者确定为属型种等情况,我们认为中华柱兽属的含义应予以必要的修正,它只包括一个种即原始种,在分类上暂时归于北柱兽科;而进步种从前面比较可知,与本文所建沟柱兽有不少共同的特征,因此应归入沟柱兽属,而不再是中华柱兽属的成员。

2. “中华柱兽”进步种与沟柱兽南方种的关系

“中华柱兽”进步种有人认为可能是由该属原始种直接发展而特化的一类。关于这个问题,我们前面已说过这两者似无多大继承性和联系。相反,进步种的下臼齿三角座较收缩,下后尖高而突出,外中沟深,齿冠外壁隆凸,这些特征显然与沟柱兽南方种很相近,它不仅与中华柱兽原始种而且与北方的古柱兽类均有相当程度的差别。因此,从形态上看,我们认为“中华柱兽”进步种与沟柱兽南方种有一定的继承关系。再者,“中华柱兽”进步种除了齿冠高度、前臼齿臼齿化程度、臼齿脊形和下前尖相对退化的程度以及跟座下内尖脊形发育等形态特征比沟柱兽南方种具有更进步的性质外,两者都在下颌骨形态、下臼齿特点上接近于亚洲柱兽。可以认为,原“中华柱兽”进步种和沟柱兽南方种在系统上与亚洲柱兽有更为直接的联系,而与中华柱兽原始种似无多大关系。

3. 关于池江组王屋段的地质时代

关于江西池江盆地的早第三纪地层对比及哺乳动物群性质,许多地质古生物工作者已进行过详细的讨论(如童永生等,1979等),本文不再赘述。这里仅就含沟柱兽化石的王屋段的地质时代作一补充讨论。据童永生同志惠告笔者,沟柱兽发现在池江组王屋段下部[其地层层序高于含亚洲柱兽(73039)层位]。前已述及的描述和讨论基本证实了沟柱兽南方种的地质时代要晚于亚洲柱兽稀少种(*Asiostylops spanios*),而早于沟柱兽进步种。按照已有的文献记载,王屋段还发现有江西中兽桥头种(*Jiangxia chaotoensis*

1) 双塔寺组的地质时代目前仍有争议。依动物群性质的分析,笔者认为它应属于早始新世早期。

Zhang et al.)、围尖异柱兽 (*Allostylops periconotus* Zheng) 和古脊齿兽 (*Archaeolambda* sp.)。这些种类中,古脊齿兽是晚古新世、早始新世地层中常见的成员;而异柱兽则与晚古新世—早始新世格沙特组、脑木根组中的古柱兽甚为接近,只是后者比前者更特化;至于江西中兽,标本保存很差,但从 M_3 不很退化,下臼齿具有下前尖等特点看要比始新世的种类原始。因此,从共生动物群的性质和上下层序看,王屋段的地质时代归于晚古新世晚期是适宜的。

此外,根据江西地质局九一五大队对含上述哺乳动物化石相当层位的孢粉分析和研究,王屋段孢粉主要特征是被子植物花粉占 57.9%;裸子植物花粉占 30.2%,其中麻黄科的花粉占有较大优势,最高可达 39.6%;蕨类植物孢子占 11.5%。组合中常见成员有榆粉、脊榆粉、栎粉、漆树粉、凤尾蕨孢、希指蕨孢和具唇孢属等。这一组合性质基本反映了当时是一种气候较为干燥的热带或亚热带的生态条件,它与我国南方其他晚古新世—早始新世层位如江西清江组,以及渤海沿岸地区孔店组、沙河街组四段所反映的特点甚为相近,而与上覆层坪湖组或其他始新世层位如江汉平原含有冠齿兽化石 (*Coryphodon*) 的方家河组有较大区别。后者主要以被子植物花粉为主。另外,王屋段孢粉组合中含有一定数量的古老的鹰粉 (*Aquilapollenites*) 和球体粉 (*Orbiculapollis*)。鉴于这些特点,王屋段的地质时代不可能是始新世或是晚古新世—早始新世,而应该是晚古新世晚期。这个层位中的孢粉分析为哺乳动物研究的结果提供了佐证,它与本文记述的南方沟柱兽要比安徽宣城盆地沟柱兽进步种具有更多原始性质的看法是吻合的——含南方沟柱兽的江西池江盆地王屋段的地质时代应该是晚古新世,而产沟柱兽进步种的安徽宣城盆地双塔寺组的地质时代应该是早始新世。

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NEW ARCTOSTYLOPIDS (NOTOUNGULATA, MAMMALIA) FROM THE LATE PALEOCENE OF JIANGXI

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Key words Jiangxi; Late Paleocene; Arctostylopidae

Summary

The present paper deals with a new genus and species, *Bothriostylops notios* of Arctostylopidae secured from the Late Paleocene Wangwu Member, Chijiang Formation in Jiangxi Province. "*Sinostylops progressus*" discovered from the Shuangtasi Group of the Early Eocene, Xuancheng Basin in Anhui Province is here assigned to *Bothriostylops progressus* based on its cheek tooth structure. A close relationship between *Asiostylops* found from the Late Paleocene Langnikeng Member of Chijiang Formation and the new form is also proposed.

Notoungulata Roth, 1903

Arctostylopidae Schlosser, 1923

Bothriostylops gen. nov.

Type species *Bothriostylops notios* sp. nov.

Referred species Type species, *B. progressus* (= *Sinostylops progressus* Tang and Yan, 1976) and *Bothriostylops* sp..

Age and distribution Late Paleocene to Early Eocene of South China.

Diagnosis Lower jaw laterally compressed and slightly convex ventrally. Cheek tooth brachyodont with deep median external groove, convex external wall and developed cingula on anteroexternal margins. P_4 incipiently molariform with nearly crescentic talonid. Talonids longer than trigonids on molars with elongate crescentic lophids and simple but distinct entoconid crests.

Bothriostylops notios sp. nov.

Type A left lower jaw with P_4 — M_3 (V 7642).

Horizon and locality Late Paleocene Wangwu Member, Chijiang Formation. North of Zhulin Hill, Dayu County, Jiangxi.

Diagnosis As for the genus.

Description Mandible laterally compressed and slightly convex along ventral border, being 4.7, 5.5 and 4.6 mm. high below P_1 , M_2 and M_3 , respectively. Cheek tooth low crowned and arranging closely. Tooth crown convex externally with a deep median external groove. All premolars have not been preserved except P_4 which damaged an-

teriorly. P_4 somewhat molariform, elongate anteroposteriorly, with robust metaconid and nearly crescentic talonid which is less than half of the trigonid in length. The talonids of the first two lower molars longer than the trigonids. The paraconid of M_1 lower positionally, anterointeriorly to the high protoconid, and connected with the latter by a slightly bended crest; metaconid robust but damaged on the top; talonid lower than trigonid, its anterior wing of external crescent meeting the trigonid near the midline rather than internal; entoconid lower, transverse crest broken. M_2 similar to M_1 in size and in trigonid morphology, entoconid higher than that on M_1 , transverse crest slant rather than transverse. M_3 the biggest of the three lower molars, talonid two and half times as long as trigonid, hypoconulid extremely high and robust, forming a crest-shaped third lobe.

Comparison *Bothriostylops notios* resembles *Asiostylops* and "*Sinostylops progressus*" in mandible and cheek tooth structure. It similar to *Asiostylops* in narrow lower jaw, nearly equal size of M_1 and M_2 ; convex external wall, deep median external groove and having rather developed anteroexternal cingulum, but different from the latter in relatively small P_4 with incipient crescentic talonid; short trigonid and long talonid as well as strong transverse crest on the lower molars. Above features indicate that *Asiostylops* is more primitive than *Bothriostylops*. The characters, such as convex external wall, deep median external groove, rather developed anteroexternal cingulum and high metaconid on the lower molars, also occurred in "*Sinostylops progressus*". However, the latter has higher crown, more molariform P_4 and stronger transverse entoconid crest on the molars than *B. notios* does, demonstrating that "*Sinostylops progressus*" is more progressive.

Bothriostylops sp.

Material A left lower jaw with all the teeth broken except M_3 (V 7646).

Horizon and locality As for *Bothriostylops notios*.

Remarks M_3 on specimen No. V 7646 possesses large metaconid, compressed trigonid, high and robust hypoconulid and crested third lobe, demonstrating that it resembles that of *B. notios* and should be pertained to the same genus. But it differs from *B. notios* in having relatively longer mandible.

Discussion

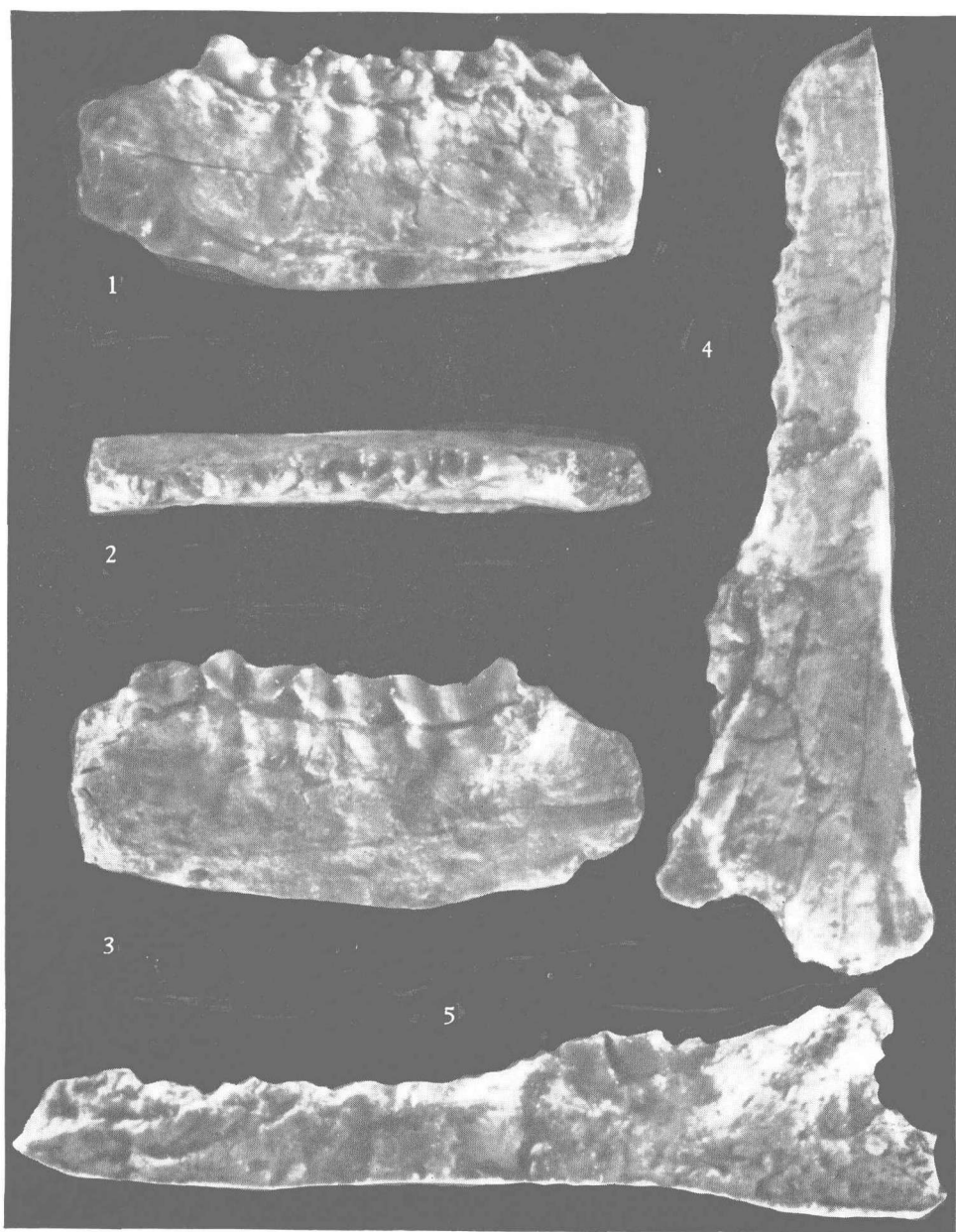
1. On the systematic position of the species "*Sinostylops progressus*"

Sinostylops was created by Tang and Yan in 1976. It originally contained two species-*S. promissus* and "*S.*" *progressus*. The former was found from the Late Paleocene, Upper Member of Doumu Formation, Qianshan Basin, Anhui and the latter from the Early Eocene Shuangtasi Group. With a careful observation on the materials of the above two species, we feel strongly that it is hard to place them to one genus. The type species (*S. promissus*) has only one lower jaw with cheek teeth broken lingually and much worn crown surface. All can be seen are the flat and steep external walls, weak anteroexternal cingulum and straight ventral border of the horizontal ramus. Nevertheless, they reveal that *S. promissus* is very different from "*Sinostylops progressus*" which is here removed to *Bothriostylops progressus*. As *B. progressus* has lower molars

with high metaconid, deep median external groove and convex external wall, which resemble those of *B. notios*, it is pertained to the genus *Bothriostylops* reasonably. These common features together with the differences between the two species mentioned above indicate they have not only close relationship but also different evolutionary level. *B. progressus* seems to be the descendant of *B. notios*. Both species share many similar characters with *Asiostylops* and are related to the latter rather than *Sinostylops* or other Arctostylopids as previously thought.

2. The age of the Wangwu Member

In Wangwu Member of Chijiang Formation were found mammalian fossils, including three species previously described. *Archaeolambda* sp. is the common member of Late Paleocene to Early Eocene age in Asia. *Allostylops periconotus* Zheng seems to be closely similar in morphology to those of Arctostylopids known from the Late Paleocene or the Early Eocene Gashato Formation and Naomugen Formation in spite of that the latter forms are more specialized. *Jiangxia chaotoensis* Zhang et al. appears to be more primitive than those of the Eocene species. As mentioned above, *B. notios* is a transitional form between *Asiostylops* (Late Paleocene age, found below *B. notios* in the same section) and *B. progressus* (early Early Eocene) in the evolution. So it is natural that the discovery of *B. notios* further strengthens the opinion that Wangwu Member is of late Late Paleocene in age.



1—3, 南方沟柱兽 (*Bothriostylops notios*, gen. et sp. nov.) 左下颌骨附颊齿 P₄—M₃ (V7642)。
1. 内侧面观; 2. 嚼面观; 3. 外侧面观, 均×5;
4—5. 沟柱兽未定种 (*Bothriostylops* sp.) 左下颌骨附 M₃ 及齿冠破碎的其他颊齿 (V7646)。
4. 内侧面观; 5. 外侧面观, 均×6