

江苏泗洪下草湾中中新世脊椎动物群 ——4. 睡鼠科¹⁾ (哺乳纲, 啮齿目)

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关键词 江苏泗洪 中中新世 睡鼠科

内 容 提 要

江苏泗洪下草湾中中新世脊椎动物群的分子——东方小林睡鼠(新种) *Microdyromys orientalis* sp. nov. 是迄今睡鼠科化石在我国的第二次发现,也是该属在亚洲的首次报道。

一、前 言

现生睡鼠科仅有八属十三种。一属分布在非洲撒哈拉以南,其它七属分布在古北区(欧洲、北非、西亚、苏联、中国和日本)。我国现生睡鼠有两属两种:林睡鼠(*Dryomys nitedula*)和四川毛尾睡鼠(*Chaetocauda sichuanensis* Wang, 1985)。前者分布于新疆;后者是最近在我国四川省北部平武王朗自然保护区发现的一个新属新种(王首之, 1985),新属与其它各属在外形形态、头骨和牙齿形态构造上都有明显差别。

地史上最早出现的睡鼠是始睡鼠(*Eogiravus wildi*),发现在法国 Mas de Gimel (Hérault) 地点的早始新世晚期地层内。Hartenberger (1971) 根据牙齿形态研究认为它可能起源于小副鼠亚科 *Microparamyinae*, 但它还不是后期睡鼠的直接祖先,对渐新世以后的睡鼠的起源问题尚不清楚。目前所发现的全部睡鼠科化石有始新世 2 属,渐新世 5 属,中新世 20 属以上,上新世 8 属以上,更新世 10 属以上,总共 100 多种。

有关睡鼠化石的报道绝大部分来自欧洲,它是欧洲渐新世和中新世啮齿类中的常见成分。北非和亚洲仅有少量发现。欧洲学者对睡鼠化石的研究始于 19 世纪 20 年代,至 20 世纪 60 年代之前,多数为零星材料的报道。随着采集方法的革新,化石材料日益增多。以 Hans de Bruijn 1965 年发表的“西班牙卡拉塔尤德 (Calatayud, Spain) 中新世啮齿目”论文为起点,欧洲学者开始了系统的研究工作。我国对化石睡鼠的研究工作是在引进了采集小哺乳动物化石的筛洗法之后才开始的。1980 年中国与西德古生物工作者在内蒙二连图和哈尔鄂博首次应用筛洗法采集了大量小哺乳动物化石材料 (Fahlbusch et al., 1982), 在我国发现的第一个化石睡鼠种 (*Myomimus sinensis*) 即来源于此 (Wu Wenyu,

1) 邱占祥、顾玉珉, 1986: 江苏泗洪下草湾中中新世脊椎动物群——3. 两种肉食类。古脊椎动物学报, 24(1)。

1985)。

这里描述的材料是邱铸鼎、周正、曹强和作者等人于 1982 年及 1983 年两次在江苏省泗洪县双沟镇淮河引河北岸下草湾组地层中用筛洗法采得的。材料虽少, 仅七枚单个颊齿, 却代表了在我国发现的第二个化石睡鼠种。

标本的测量是在 Wild M7A 显微镜下进行的; 采用 Daams (1981) 的方法, 取最大长度和宽度。照片是用 JSOM-T200 扫描电镜摄制的。标本保存在中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所, 编号 V8000. 1—7。

郭艳萍、刘健代为挑选化石, 欧阳莲同志摄制照片, 好些同志阅读了中英文初稿并提出修改意见, 作者在此对他们以及上述共同参加野外工作的同志表示深切的谢意。

二、睡鼠科颊齿构造名称及测量方法

除三个化石属 (*Eogliiravus*, *Gliravus*, *Peridyromys*) 有两枚上前臼齿外, 睡鼠科动物的齿式均为 $\frac{1,0,1,3}{1,0,1,3}$ 。睡鼠的颊齿低冠, 具有相互平行的横贯齿冠的珐琅质脊。

上颊齿一般由三齿尖和至少四主脊组成, 它们是: 原尖 (protocone), 前尖 (paracone), 后尖 (metacone); 前边脊 (anteroloph), 原脊 (protoloph), 后脊 (metaloph) 和后边脊

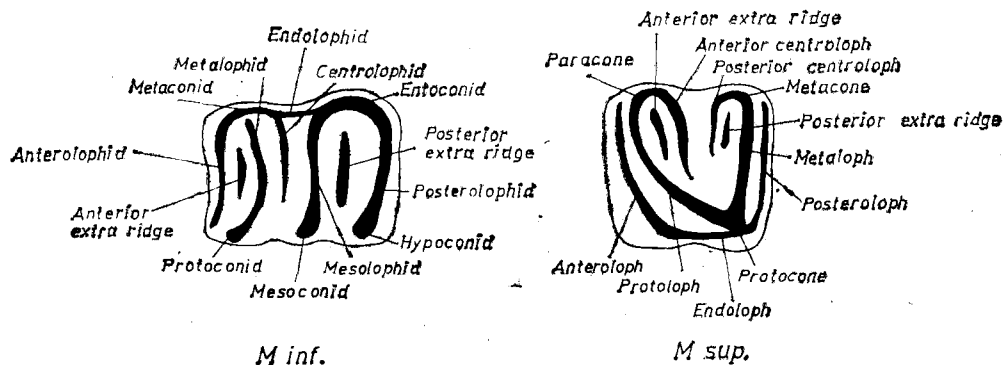


图 1 睡鼠科颊齿模式构造名称及译名(依 H. de Bruijn, 1966, 稍作变动)

fig. 1 Nomenclature of parts of the Gliroid cheek teeth (After H. de Bruijn, 1966 slightly modified)

protoconid	下原尖	paracone	前尖
metaconid	下后尖	metacone	后尖
mesoconid	下中尖	protocone	原尖
entoconid	下内尖	anteroloph	前边脊
hypoconid	下次尖	protoloph	原脊
anterolophid	下前边脊	anterior centroloph	前中央脊
metalophid	下后脊	posterior centroloph	后中央脊
centrolophid	下中央脊	metaloph	后脊
mesolophid	下中脊	posteroloph	后边脊
posterolophid	下后边脊	endoloph	内脊
endolophid	下内脊	anterior extra ridge	前附脊
		posterior extra ridge	后附脊

(posteroloph)。多数种类的颊齿还具有另外两主脊：前中央脊 (anterior centroloph) 和后中央脊 (posterior centroloph) 及一至数条附脊 (extra ridge), 附脊又可分为前附脊 (anterior extra ridge) 和后附脊 (posterior extra ridge)。

下颊齿一般都具有五齿尖和五主脊：下原尖 (protoconid)、下后尖 (metaconid)、下中尖 (mesoconid)、下内尖 (entoconid) 和下次尖 (hypoconid); 下前边脊 (anterolophid)、下后脊 (metalophid)、下中央脊 (centrolophid)、下中脊 (mesolophid) 和下后边脊 (posterolophid)。多数情况下也有一至数条附脊 (extra ridge), 包括前附脊和后附脊。

在上、下颊齿舌侧有时形成内脊 (endoloph) 和下内脊 (endolophid)。(图 1)

颊齿的测量一般都取其最大长度和宽度。图 2 示测量方法。

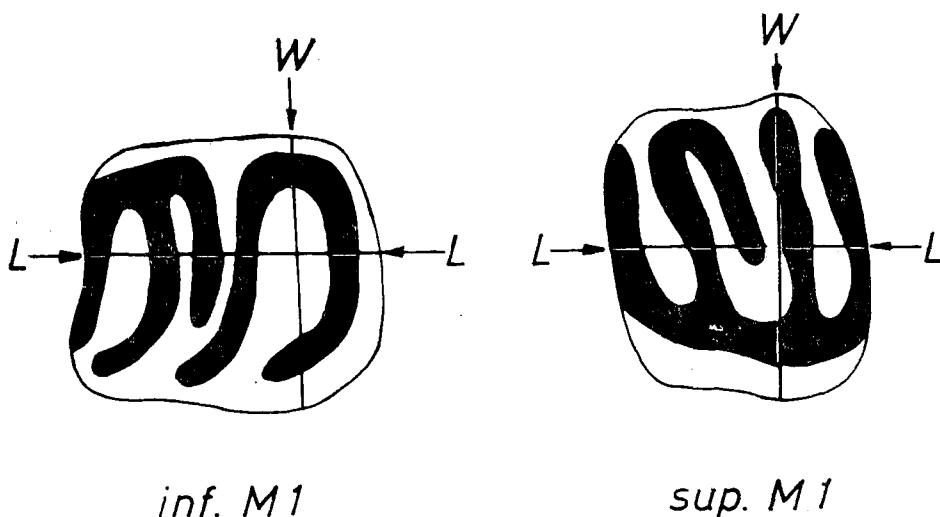


图 2 睡鼠科颊齿测量方法(依 Daams, 1981, 稍作变动)

fig. 2 Method of measuring of Gliridae cheek teeth (After Daams, 1981, slightly modified)

L 长度 (Length) W 宽度 (Width)

三、化石记述

啮齿目 Rodentia Bodwich, 1821

睡鼠科 Gliridae Thomas, 1897

林睡鼠亚科 Dryomyinae De Bruijn, 1967

小林睡鼠属 *Microdyromys* De Bruijn, 1966

东方小林睡鼠(新种) *Microdyromys orientalis* sp. nov.

(图 3a-c; 图版 I, 1-7)

1983 Dryomyinae gen. et sp. indet., Li et al., p. 317, 321.

种名由来 *orientalis* (拉), 属于东方的, 相对于欧洲和北非的各种, 本种是在东方首次发现的该属新种。

种的特征 P⁴ 很大。上颊齿的原脊和后脊分别明显地向前、后方凸出,舌侧壁上有纹饰。下颊齿具 2 或 3 齿根,齿脊较挺直,下中央脊长。M₂ 宽度大于长度。

正型标本 左 M¹ (V8000.2)

副型标本 左 P⁴ (V8000.1), 右 M² (V8000.3), 左 M₁ (V8000.4), 右 M₁ (V8000.5—6) 右 M₂ (V8000.7)

产地 江苏省泗洪县双沟镇东南约一公里的淮河引河北岸

时代与层位 早中中新世,下草湾组。

测量数据(单位:毫米)长×宽

P ⁴ 0.88 × 1.07	M ₁ 0.94 × 0.89
M ¹ 0.90 × 1.09	1.00 × 1.00
M ² 0.97 × 1.14	0.94 × 0.94
	M ₂ 0.94 × 1.00

描述 第四上前臼齿 (V8000.1) (图版 I, 图 1) 大,仅略小于 M¹, 齿咀嚼面下凹。前尖和后尖发育。有六主脊,无附脊。前边脊较长,伸至舌侧,但不与内脊相连,在唇侧与前尖不相连。前中央脊低且短于后中央脊,并都较细弱和低于其它主脊。原脊和后脊分别向前、后方向凸出。原脊、后脊及后边脊都与内脊相连,但后脊在近舌侧处中断,然后继续延伸至内脊。齿舌侧壁高,纹饰明显。三齿根,齿根较粗壮,横剖面呈圆形 (图 3a)。

第一上臼齿 (V8000.2) (图版 I, 图 2)。齿宽大于齿长,齿面凹。前尖和后尖发育。

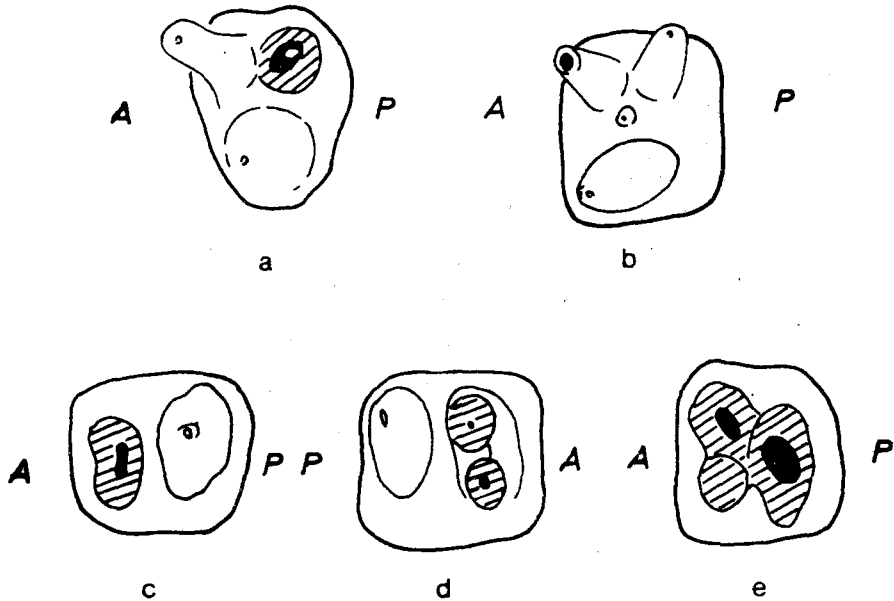


图 3 *Microdyromys orientalis* 齿根示意图

A 齿前端, P 齿后端

fig. 3 Roots of *Microdyromys orientalis* cheek teeth

a. V8000.1 P⁴; b. V8000.2 M¹; c. V8000.4 M₁; d. V8000.5 M₁; e. V8000.7 M₂

A anterior end, P posterior end

有六主脊和一前附脊。前边脊在唇侧不与前尖相连;在舌侧,与内脊之间有一浅槽相隔,但基部与内脊相连。原脊中部向前凸。前中央脊长而扭曲,向舌侧延伸超过齿冠宽度的一半,在唇侧与原脊相交于前尖,但两者间连接不好。后中央脊细而短,不达唇侧,也不与后尖相连。后脊向后方凸出,与后边脊在后尖处稍相连。原脊与前中央脊之间有一细长的前附脊。后脊与后边脊之间在近唇侧处有一珥琅质小结节。原脊、后脊和后边脊都在舌侧与内脊相交。舌侧齿壁纹饰显著。三齿根:一舌侧根及两唇侧根(图 3b)。

第二上臼齿(V8000.3)(图版 I, 3)。齿宽大于齿长,齿面凹。前尖与后尖发育。有六主脊和一位于原脊和前中央脊之间的前附脊。前边脊和后边脊都伸至唇侧,但分别与原脊和后脊唇端之间有一浅沟相隔。前中央脊与后中央脊相交成 Y 形,但仍能分辨出前中央脊长于后中央脊,两脊在相交处细弱。前附脊长而扭曲。原脊和后脊分别向前、后方凸出。内脊发育,前边脊、原脊、后脊和后边脊都在舌侧与内脊相交。舌侧齿壁纹饰显著。

第一下臼齿(V8000.4—6)(图版 I, 4—6)。齿面凹,具五主脊。齿脊挺直。下中央脊在 V8000.4 上很长,终止于近唇侧处,并在舌侧向前与下后尖相会;在 V8000.5 上,下中央脊在舌侧与下后尖之间有一浅沟相隔,向后与下内脊相交,其唇侧端分叉,后支与下中脊相交;在 V8000.6 上稍短。V8000.4 及 V8000.6 无下内脊, V8000.5 具不完整下内脊。下中脊在 V8000.4 上在舌侧与下后边脊不连,而在 V8000.5 及 V8000.6 上两脊相连于下内尖。三标本在前谷(下前边脊与下后脊之间)及后谷(下中脊与下后边脊之间)中都分别有一前附脊和后附脊,但在 V8000.5 的下中央脊前后侧还各有一附脊。主脊在唇侧都不相连,附脊较细弱扭曲。齿宽小于(V8000.4)或等于(V8000.5 及 V8000.6)齿长。三齿根(V8000.5)或二齿根(V8000.4)(图 3c, d)。

第二下臼齿(V8000.6)(图版 I, 7)。齿面凹。具五主脊,齿脊挺直。下中央脊长;下后脊在舌侧不达下后尖。下中脊与下后边脊在舌侧连接处薄弱。仅有一位于后谷的附脊。无下内脊。齿脊显得较其它颊齿的稍粗。齿宽大于齿长。三齿根(图 3c)。

比较与讨论 双沟睡鼠的 P^1 在下列形态特征上与本属内常见的 P^1 有些不同: 1) 它的绝对大小以及相对于 M^1 的大小,较该属各已知种的都大(参见表 1); 2) 前中央脊较后中央脊短而纤细,而在 *Microdyromys* 属已知各种内, P^1 的前中央脊都长于后中央脊或仅具一中央脊; 3) 主脊都较粗,与 M^1 和 M^2 的相比似乎有些不相称。但是,根据它有内脊、舌侧壁较高并带有纹饰、较发育的前尖和后尖以及原脊和后脊分别向前、后方明显凸出等特征,可以认为它是与 M^1 和 M^2 相配的。三枚 M_1 在有无下内脊、附脊数、齿根数以及牙齿在宽度与长度的关系方面不全相同(见前),但它们在大小和齿面结构上(齿脊的长短、粗细、走向和布局)都相似,上述差别可以是个体之间的差异。 M_2 的齿脊较其它下臼齿的粗些,且仅有一条位于后谷内的附脊,但这些差异都不足以将此 M_2 作为不同的种处理,况且其大小可与上、下臼齿相配。因此作者认为将全部颊齿归入同一个种是合适的。

泗洪双沟的睡鼠在颊齿形态特征上与小林睡鼠属 *Microdyromys* 是一致的: 颊齿咀嚼面下凹;上颊齿舌侧壁有纹饰; M^1 和 M^2 的四主脊由一内脊相连,它们的前中央脊长于后中央脊; P^1 与 M^1 的大小比值较其它属的大;附脊低于主脊。因此将它们归入 *Microdyromys* 属是没有问题的。

Microdyromys 属是 Hans de Bruijn 1966 年建立的。其属型种是产自西班牙卡拉塔尤德 Valdamos III B 地点中中新世地层中的 *M. koenigswaldi*。到目前为止欧洲已发现有 5 个种:

M. koenigswaldi De Bruijn, 1966 (西班牙、法、德和瑞士, 中中新世 Aragonian 期; 模式产地: 西班牙 Valdamos III B)。

M. praemurinus (Freudenberg, 1941) (德, 晚渐新世; 模式产地: Gaimersheim)。

M. miocaenicus (Baudelot, 1965)

= *M. complicatus* De Bruijn, 1966 (西班牙、法、德、瑞士, 中中新世 Aragonian 期; 模式产地: Sansan)。

M. monspeliensis Aguilar, 1977 (西班牙、法, 早-中中新世 Agenian-Aragonian 期; 模式产地: La Nouvelle Faculté de Médecine)。

M. legidensis Daams, 1981 (西班牙、法, 晚渐新-中中新世 Coderet, St. Victor, Villafeliche II A, 模式产地: Villafeliche II A.)

北非两种:

M. ambiguus (Lavocat, 1961) (摩洛哥, 中中新世 Beni-Mellal)。

M. chaabi Jaeger, 1977 (摩洛哥, 晚中新世早期 Oued Zra)。

此外, 还有若干相似种、近似种和未定种。分布在瑞士、法国、联邦德国、意大利、希腊和摩洛哥的中渐新世 (*Microdyromys* aff. *praemurinus*, Middle Oligocene, Heimersheim) 至晚中新世 (*Microdyromys* sp., Late Miocene, Dorn-Dürkheim) 的地层内。

双沟的睡鼠以其很大的 P^1 区别于属内所有已知种。表 1 列出了属内各种的 P^1 和 $M^{1,2}$ 的测量数据。可以看出双沟睡鼠的 P^1 的绝对值是最大的, 较最大种 *M. ambiguus* 和 *M. chaabi* 的 P^1 还大; 而 $M^{1,2}$ 则与中等大小的 *M. koenigswaldi* 和 *M. miocaenicus* 相当, 而比 *M. ambiguus* 和 *M. chaabi* 的小得多。此外, 与各种间还有一些其它的重要差别。它明显地大于 *Microdyromys monspeliensis* 和 *M. praemurinus*, 与 *M. legidensis* 的最大值接近, 但齿面结构较 *M. monspeliensis* 复杂, 又以宽度大于长度的 M_2 与 *M. legidensis* 和 *M. praemurinus* 相区别。与 *M. koenigswaldi* 和 *M. miocaenicus* 比较, 虽其大小处于此两种的大小变异范围之内, 但其齿面结构明显地较 *M. miocaenicus* 简单; 与 *M. koenigswaldi* 的齿面结构虽相似, 却又以 M_2 的宽度大于长度、 M^2 的前中央脊与后中央脊相交呈 Y 形以及分别向前、后方向明显凸出的原脊和后脊与后者区别。与北非摩洛哥的 *M. ambiguus* 和 *M. chaabi* 比较, 虽然在齿面结构和 M_2 变宽方面相似, 但显然较这两种小得多; 此外, 北非种的上颊齿舌侧壁上的纹饰不发育。它与希腊 Aliveri 早中中新世的 *Microdyromys* sp. (Van der Meulen et De Bruijn, 1982) 和意大利撒丁岛 Oschiri 早中中新世的 *M. aff. koenigswaldi* (De Bruijn et Rümke, 1974) 在齿面结构上相似, 但明显地大于前者而小于后者; 此外, *M. aff. koenigswaldi* 的所有 M_1 (共三枚) 上的下次尖和下中尖在唇侧边缘都有一脊相连。由于双沟、Aliveri 和 Oschiri 的材料都很少, 不允许作详细的比较。

显然, 双沟的睡鼠在牙齿形态上明显地区别于属内各已知种, 应建立一新种, 命名为东方小林睡鼠 *Microdyromys orientalis*。

表 1 *Microdyromys* 各种的 P⁴ 和 M^{1,2} 测量数据对比 (测量单位: 毫米)Table 1 Measurements of P⁴ and M^{1,2} of *Microdyromys* (in mm)

	颊 齿	长度 (Length)			标本数 N	宽度 (Width)		
		最小值 min.	平均值 mean	最大值 max.		最小值 min.	平均值 mean	最大值 max.
<i>M. praemurinus</i> (据 Daams, 1981) Gaimersheim	P ⁴		0.58		1		0.75	
	M ^{1,2}	0.74	0.79	0.86	11/10	0.82	0.87	0.98
<i>M. monspeliensis</i> (据 Aguilar, 1977) La Nouvelle Facluté de Médecine (Hérault)	P ⁴	0.51	0.52	0.53	2	0.65	0.65	0.65
	M ¹	0.67	0.72	0.76	6	0.86	0.88	0.93
	M ²	0.70	0.73	0.76	6	0.87	0.92	0.98
<i>M. legidensis</i> (据 Daams, 1981) Villafeliche 2A	P ⁴	0.65	0.70	0.78	3	0.81	0.86	0.90
	M ^{1,2}	0.77	0.86	0.97	20	0.89	1.00	1.14
<i>M. koenigswaldi</i> (据 De Bruijn, 1965) Valdamoros 3B	P ⁴	0.60	0.68	0.77	10	0.75	0.86	1.05
	M ^{1,2}	0.91	1.02	1.12	28	1.02	1.17	1.30
<i>M. miocaenicus</i> (据 Daams, 1981) Sansan	P ⁴	0.58	0.63	0.71	6	0.78	0.82	0.88
	M ^{1,2}	0.80	0.96	1.07	206/203	0.94	1.11	1.24
<i>M. chaabi</i> (据 Jaeger, 1977b) Oued Zra	P ⁴		0.77		1		0.97	
	M ^{1,2}	1.08	1.14	1.21	5	1.27	1.33	1.38
<i>M. ambiguus</i> (据 Jaeger, 1977a) Beni-Mellal	P ⁴	0.72	0.76	0.77	3/2	0.79	0.93	1.06
	M ^{1,2}	0.98	1.07	1.18	10/10	1.14	1.23	1.28
<i>M. orientalis</i> sp. nov. Shuanggou	P ⁴		0.88		1		1.07	
	M ¹		0.90		1		1.09	
	M ²		0.97		1		1.14	

由于 *Microdyromys* 在我国以至亚洲是首次发现,而且标本数量很少,加之手头缺乏对比材料,目前难以对 *M. orientalis* 与欧洲和北非各种之间的关系进行深入探讨。但根据现有的资料来看, *M. orientalis* 的很大的 P⁴ 不同于所有的欧洲种和北非种,后者的 P⁴ 较小。因此可以认为 *M. orientalis* 与欧洲和北非种属于不同的进化支系。至于它们的祖先和分化的时间,我们尚无法推测。

根据与 *M. orientalis* 共生的哺乳动物群分析(李传夔等, 1983),动物群的时代为早

中中新世, 大致相当于欧洲陆相哺乳动物分期的 Orleanian 晚期或 Aragonian 中期。就 *M. orientalis* 的现有材料, 不可能对动物群的时代提出更为精确的证据。

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THE ARAGONIAN VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF XIACAOWAN, JIANGSU—4. GLIRIDAE (RODENTIA, MAMMALIA)

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Key words Sihong (Jiangsu); Middle Miocene; Gliridae

Summary

Out of the screen-washed material from Shuanggou (Sihong, Jiangsu), one of the localities of the Aragonian vertebrate fauna of Xiacaowan (Li et al., 1983), seven isolated cheek teeth of dormice have been sorted. They are considered to represent a new species *Microdyromys orientalis*. It is the second species of fossil dormice so far discovered in China. It is also for the first time that this genus is found in Asia. Catalogue number V 8000. 1—7 in IVPP, Academia Sinica.

Rodentia Bodwich, 1821

Gliridae Thomas, 1897

Dryomyinae De Bruijn, 1967

Microdyromys De Bruijn, 1966

***Microdyromys orientalis* sp. nov.**

(text-fig. 3a—e, Pl. I, fig. 1—7)

1933 Dryomyinae gen. et sp. indet., Li et al., p. 317,321

Derivation nominis *orientalis* (Latin), the species is discovered in a locality which is far east to Europe and Africa where the genus is predominantly known.

Type locality North bank of diverting canal of Huai River, one km southeast of Shuanggou Town, Sihong County.

Diagnosis P⁴ is very large. On the upper cheek teeth the protoloph and the metaloph are convex forwards and backwards respectively, the lingual wall is ornamented. The lower cheek teeth are two- or three-rooted with relatively straight ridges and long centrolophid. M₂ is wider than long.

Holotype M¹ sin. (V 8000.2)

Paratypes P⁴ sin. (V8000.1), M² dex. (V 8000.3)

M₁ sin. (V8000.4), M₁ dex. (V8000.5)

Li, C. K., Lin Yipu, Gu Yumin, Hou Lianhai, Wu Wenyu and Qiu Zhuding, 1983: The Aragonian vertebrate fauna of Xiacaowan, Jiangsu. -1. A brief introduction to the fossil localities and preliminary report on the new material. Vert. PalAs., 21(4), 313—327.

Qiu, Z. X. and Gu Yumin, 1986: The Aragonian vertebrate fauna of Xiacaowan, Jiangsu. —3. Two carnivore species: *Semigenetta huaiheensis* sp. n. and *Pseudaelurus* (*Schizailurus*) cf. *lorteti*. Vert. PalAs., 24(1),

M_1 dex. (V 8000.6), M_2 dex. (V8000.7)

Age and horizon Middle Miocene, Xiaoaowan Formation

Measurements cf. Chinese text.

Description P^4 is large, only slightly smaller than M^1 . The occlusal surface concave. The paracone and metacone prominent. There are six main ridges and no extra ridge. The anteroloph is long, extending to lingual side of the tooth but not connected to the endoloph, on the labial side it is separated from the paracone by a small notch. The anterior centroloph lower and shorter than the posterior centroloph, both centrolophs are slender and lower than the other main ridges. The protoloph and metaloph are convex forward and backward respectively. The metaloph is interrupted near its lingual side, then continues extending to the endoloph. The protoloph and posteroloph join the endoloph. The lingual wall is high, with developed ornament. Three-rooted, the roots are thick and with round section (text-fig. 3a).

M^1 wider than long. The occlusal surface concave. The paracone and metacone prominent. With six main ridges and one extra ridge as well. The anteroloph is labially not connected to the paracone and lingually joins the endoloph, but with a notch between the anteroloph and endoloph. The protoloph is convex forward. The anterior centroloph is long, longer than half width of the molar, and labially ill-connected to the protoloph at the paracone. The posterior centroloph is ill-developed, thin and short, not reaching labial border, not connected to the metacone either. The metaloph convex backward and ill-connected to the posteroloph at the metacone. The anterior extra ridge between the protoloph and the anterior centroloph is thin and long. Between the metaloph and the posteroloph there is a small tubercle of enamel near labial border. The protoloph, metaloph and posteroloph also join the endoloph. The lingual wall is well-ornamented. Three-rooted: one lingually and two labially (text-fig. 3b).

M^2 wider than long. The occlusal surface concave. The paracone and metacone prominent. With six main ridges and one anterior extra ridge. Both the anteroloph and posteroloph extend to labial border but separated respectively from the paracone and metacone by a very shallow furrow. The anterior centroloph and posterior centroloph join at the center of the tooth, forming a "Y" shape; the ridge at the junction is rather weak. The anterior extra ridge between the protoloph and anterior centroloph is slender and longer than half width of the tooth. The protoloph and metaloph is convex forward and backward respectively. All the anteroloph, protoloph, metaloph and posteroloph join the endoloph. The ornament on the lingual wall is evident. Three-rooted.

M_1 The occlusal surface concave. With five main lophids. The lophids are straight. The centrolophid on V 8000.4 is long, extending near the labial border. It joins the metaconid lingually; on V 8000.5 there is a shallow furrow between the centrolophid and the metaconid on the lingual border. The centrolophid joins posteriorly the endolophid on the lingual border and its labial end branches, the posterior branch meets the mesolophid. On V 8000.6 it is slightly shorter. The endolophid lacks on V 8000.4 and V 8000.6; it is incomplete on V 8000.5 The mesolophid on V 8000.4 is lingually disconnected to the posterolophid but connected to it on V8000.5 and V 8000.6 at the entocoid. All the three teeth have an anterior extra ridge and a posterior extra ridge respectively in the anterior and posterior valley, in addition there exists an extra ridge at each side of the centrolophid on V 8000.5. The main ridges are labially not connected to

each other. All extra ridges are slender and sinuous. The tooth crown is longer than wide (V 8000.4), or as long as wide (V 8000.5 and V 8000.6). Three-rooted (V 8000.5) or two-rooted (V 8000.4) (text-fig. 3c—d).

M₂ wider than long. The occlusal surface concave. With five main ridges and one extra ridge in the posterior valley. The metalophid does not reach the metaconid. The mesolophid is lingually connected to the posterolophid weakly. Without endolophid. All main ridges and extra ridge are a bit thicker than those in M₁. Three-rooted.

Comparisons and discussion Based on the presence of an endoloph, a high lingual wall with ornament, the welldeveloped paracone and metacone as well as the protoloph and metaloph convex respectively forward and backward, the P⁴ is referred to the species in common with the other molars in spite of the fact that its anterior centroloph is shorter than the posterior one, what is different from the P⁴ usually observed in other species in which anterior centroloph is always longer than the posterior one.

One of the generic characters of *Microdyromys* is the relatively large P⁴, compared to other genera (De Bruijn, 1966). The Shuanggou form is however characterized by the even larger P⁴. Besides the character of P⁴ there are further differences from the other known species:

(1) The molars of Shuanggou form are obviously bigger than those of *Microdyromys monspeliensis* and *M. praemurinus*, close to the biggest specimen of *M. legidensis* in size. The dental pattern is more complicated than in *M. monspeliensis*; the M₂ is wider than long, while in *M. legidensis* and *M. praemurinus* they are longer than wide.

(2) In size it falls within the variation range of *M. koenigswaldi* and *M. miocaenicus*. Its dental pattern is however simpler than that of *M. miocaenicus*; It differs from *M. koenigswaldi* by the following points: its M₂ is wider than long; sometimes its posterior centroloph joins the anterior centroloph at the center of the tooth, forming "Y" shape, what has never been observed in *M. koenigswaldi*; finally the protoloph and metaloph apparently convex respectively forwards and backwards.

(3) With the African species *M. ambiguus* (Beni-Mellal, Pataniak 6) and *M. chaabi* (Oued Zra) it is comparable in dental pattern and in being wider than long of M₂. But it is obviously smaller than them and the ornament on the lingual wall of upper cheek teeth of these African species is ill-developed.

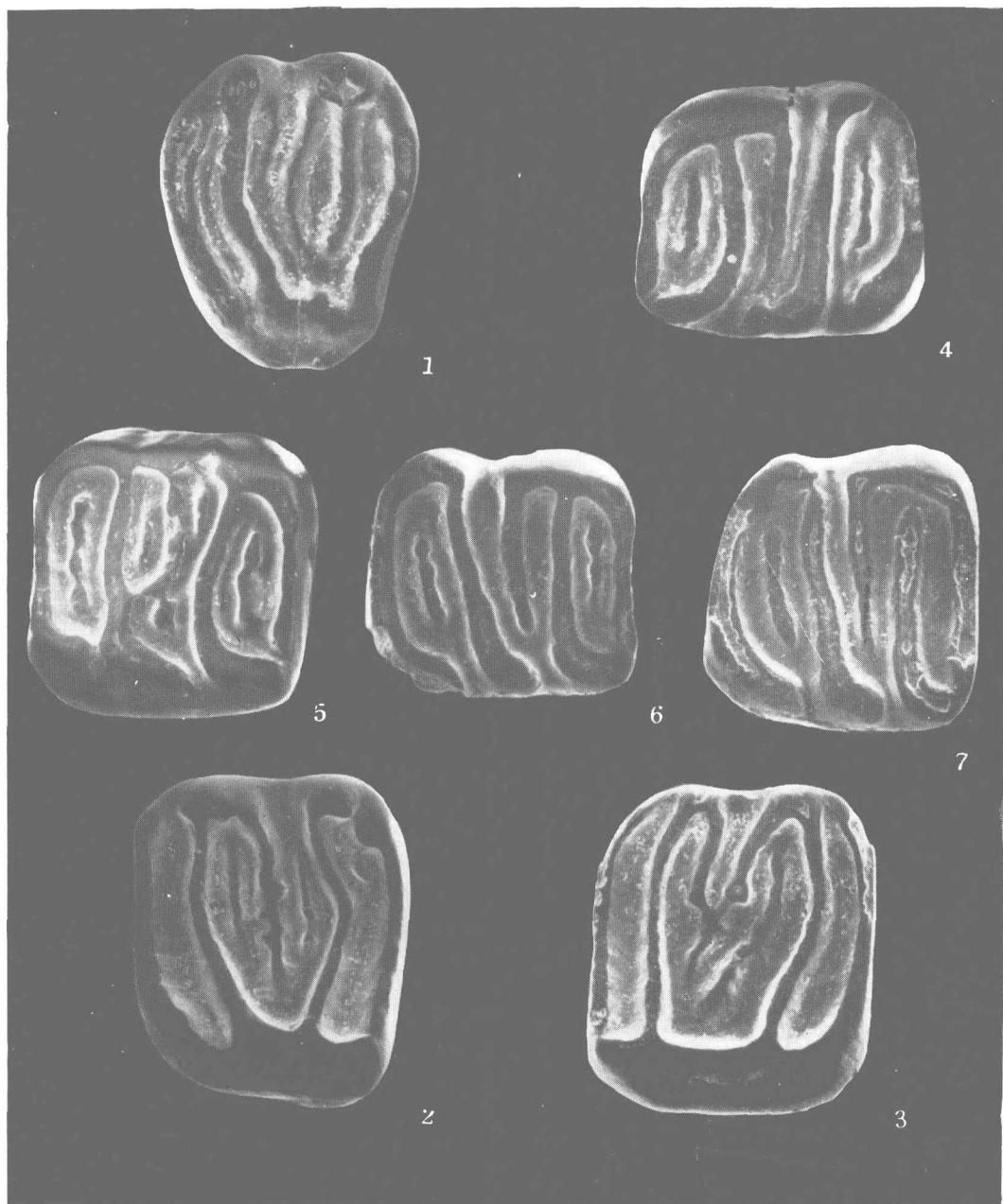
Besides it is similar in dental pattern to *Microdyromys* sp. from Early Middle Miocene of Aliveri (Van der Meulen et De Bruijn, 1982) and *M. aff. koenigswaldi* from Early Middle Miocene of Oschiri (De Bruijn et Rümke, 1974) but obviously bigger than *M. sp.* and smaller than *M. aff. koenigswaldi*. In addition in all three M₁ of *M. aff. koenigswaldi* the hypoconid and the mesoconid are connected by a ridge along the labial border. The further comparison can not be carried out due to the poverty of these two European forms and Shuanggou sample as well.

It is therefore undoubted that the Shuanggou form is a new species.

Because of the shortage of reference materials as well as the poverty of Shuanggou sample the relationship between *M. orientalis* and the European and African species can not be approached for the present.

The vertebrate fauna of Xiacaowan is of Early Middle Miocene age (Li et al., 1983) equivalent to Middle Aragonian of the European land mammal ages. But *M. orientalis* itself affords no further information with regard to the age of the fauna.

----4. 睡鼠科(哺乳纲,啮齿目)



东方小林睡鼠(新种) *Microdyromys orientalis* sp.nov.

1. 左第四上前臼齿 (P^4 sin.) V8000.1, paratype;
2. 左第一上臼齿 (M^1 sin.) V8000.2, holotype;
3. 右第二上臼齿 (M^2 dex.) V8000.3, paratype;
4. 左第一下臼齿 (M_1 sin.) V8000.4, paratype;
5. 右第一下臼齿 (M_1 dex.) V8000.5, paratype;
6. 右第一下臼齿 (M_1 dex.) V8000.6, paratype;
7. 右第二下臼齿 (M_2 dex.) V8000.7, paratype

放大约 40 倍 All figures approximately 40 enlarged