

新书介绍

新疆古生物考察报告(三)

准噶尔盆地南缘二叠、三叠纪脊椎动物化石及吐鲁番盆地第三纪地层和哺乳类化石。

(中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所甲种专刊第13号1978)

中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所新疆考察队于1963、1964和1966年连续在新疆天山南北麓的陆相盆地地层进行考察,发现了大量脊椎动物化石。有关材料大部分都已研究完毕并陆续刊出。本专刊是新疆古生物考察之三。它共包括两部分。

第一部分包括六篇文章,报道了准噶尔盆地南缘二叠、三叠纪的四个层位的五个动物群:二叠纪的古鳕鱼层的吐鲁番鳕动物群,二齿兽层的二齿兽动物群,三叠纪水龙兽层水龙兽动物群、肯氏兽层的肯氏兽动物群和阜康动物群。化石包括鱼、两栖和爬行类共9科11属11种(其中有1新科7新属8新种)。文章中着重指出肯氏兽、二齿兽和水龙兽三动物群与非洲南部哈鲁系波福层里的几个层位是完全可以对比的。而三叠纪的阜康

动物群却与北美的Dochun群和Chinle组的属种相似,表明东亚与北美在晚三叠世时脊椎动物有关系。

第二部分包括七篇文章。报道了吐鲁番盆地第三纪地层和五个不同时代的哺乳动物群:晚古新世台子村动物群,大步组和十三间房组两个早始新世动物群,连坎组晚始新世动物群和桃树园子群的渐新世动物群。化石共计12目29科41属43种,其中有1新科9新属16新种。作者根据动物群性质讨论了含化石地层的时代划分和对比,并指出白令陆桥在各时期的作用,在晚古新世时亚洲与北美只是部分交流,而在早始新世时则变成自由来往的通途。

本刊是研究新疆地区陆相地层和亚洲二、三叠纪及第三纪脊椎动物化石的重要文献。

New Book:

Reports of Paleontological Expedition to Sinkiang (III)-

Permian and Triassic Vertebrate Fossils of Dzungaria Basin and Tertiary stratigraphy and Mammalian Fossils of Turfan Basin.

Mem. Inst. Vert. Paleon. Paleocan. Academia Sinica, No. 13, 1978.

In 1963, 1964 and 1966 the Expedition of the Institute Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology Academia, Sinica to Sinkiang discovered many vertebrate fossils in some terrestrial basins in Tianshan Mountain range. The first and second volumes of the research result have been published. This is the third volume which include two parts.

Part I consists of 6 articles on Permian and Triassic Vertebrate fossils of Dzungaria Basin. Five faunas in four Formations are researched. It is reported that, *Dicynodon* Fauna, *Lystrosaurus*

Fauna and *Kennemeyeria* Fauna are Comparable with that of S. Africa. The genera and species of Fukan Fauna appear similar to that of Dochun group and Chinle Formation of N. A. 9 families, 11 genera, 11 species of fishes, Amphibia and Reptilia (including 1 new family, 7 new genera and 8 new species) are reported in this part.

Part II consists of 7 articles on Tertiary Stratigraphy and 5 mammalia faunas of Turfan Basin. The ages and characters of these faunas are discussed. It is reported that the mammalia could

partly (in Latest Paleocene) or freely (in Early Eocene) migrate between Asia and America by Bering bridge. The fossils reported in Part II count 12 orders, 29 families, 41 genera and 43 species of mammalia (including 1 new family, 9 new

genera and 16 new species).

This is a very valuable memoirs on the stratigraphy of Sinkiang terrestrial basins and Permian, Triassic and Tertiary vertebrate fossils.