

云南西双版纳傣族自治州的足印化石

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不久前(78、6、10),承云南地质局第一区测队五分队肖荫文寄来产自西双版纳傣族自治州一足印化石,据肖君函告该化石产自景洪县大勐龙一带的火山岩系,主要为火山角砾岩、凝灰岩、安山岩等。

这一足印标本产于火山岩系中并有植物碎片。这个标本(编号为 MH. 1182-3)就其保存的情况看,当为负型,有足印之面,为灰白色(微带浅黄),局部和完全保存者大约有九个足印,并有与之大约平行的一些条纹。

在图版 I 放大了一倍,图版 II 两个保存最好的(附有黑点者),放大了十倍,兹描述如下:

由所有已知的文献看(Kuhn, 1958; Romer, 1956 & 1966),我们的足印特别小,如图版所示,前足总长为 7.5 毫米,后足为 15 毫米,若与 Kuhn 描述的足印相比,均比我们的大的多,没有一个可以与之相比,故仅有的可能性为属于一种很小的蜥蜴类,其中尤与飞蜥科最为相近,因其前足与后足均为三指(趾),在分布上也与之极相近。

虽然如此,我们所据有的只是几个足印和可能为部分尾的遗痕,因之很难作出究竟这些足印属于那一种蜥蜴类的判断。

作为这么小的足印而言,却是十分有兴趣的。这是我国南部第一次发现的小而时代较老的足印,兹定名为西双版纳蜥足印(新属)、傣族种(新种)(*Xishuangbanania daicuensis* gen. et sp. nov.)。其特征与比较已如上述,不再重复。

这一极小的足印化石的发现,在我国还是第一次,在全世界也未见有记录,因此十分重要。

关于西双版纳足印的年代问题,根据我国地质图来看,可能属于白垩纪上部或第三纪初,但也不能排除更老一些的可能性,希望能有更多的发现,帮助解决这一问题。

参 考 文 献

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FOOTPRINTS FROM JINGHONG, YUNNAN

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The here described footprints have been send to me by Mr. Xiao, Y. W. of the Fifth Party belonging to the Geological Bureau of the Yunnan province. It is located at Xishuangbana Taizuzhizhou. The specimen discovered by the named party at Damenlung, Jinghong Xian, According to Mr. Xiao they are some poorly preserved fossil plants. The specimen with footprints was discovered from a series of ignous rocks. Its age was not determined with certainty.

There are about nine more or less well preserved footprints but only a few ones are in good condition. In addition, traces of the plate I enlarged four times and two of them shown in plate II enlarged ten times. Both the anterior and the posterior ones are with three fingers. The anterior one is much shorter than the posterior one. The anterior-posterior length: hand, 7.5 mm and the foot 15 mm. Both with the palm clearly shown.

As there is no other fossils associated with the footprints, it is very difficult to determine to what kind of animal our footprints belonging to. Yet, it is rather probable that the footprints may belong to the family Agamidae nearly related to the living genus *Draco*.

It is of interesting to note that the *Kuehneosaurus* described by Robinson is a flying lizard of Triaasic age. In addition, there is a similar form described by Colbert as *Iccrosaurus* from North America. Both genera are too old in age for being considered here seriously. The age of the Yunnan specimen is most probably late Cretaceous or early Tertiary age.



