

关于乌鲁木齐兽的补充研究

杨 锤 健

(中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所)

1973 年初,法国孟德内兹 (Mendrez, Ch. H.) 来信,并寄来她的一些有关兽头类的单行本。因为我 1952 年发表的李氏乌鲁木齐兽是属于这一类,她对之也感兴趣,建议把这个还相连的头骨和下颌分开来,加以叙述。通过我所张宏同志等的精心修理,这个标本已经很好地分开来了。以下就是关于这个标本的补充叙述。

头骨上颌的前部(图 1, 图版 I, II)

乌鲁木齐兽的头骨,和孟德内兹 1972 年发表的 *Regisaurus jacobii* (新属新种)比较起来,有以下几点很显著的区别:

1. 我们的标本比之大一些(约四分之一到三分之一,见下对比表)。
2. 前上颌骨中间,没有直竖的稜状体。
3. 前上颌骨的孔比较小(孟的 Fo. pmx. v.)。
4. 犬齿(孟的 f. c. i.) 孔比较小。
5. 锄骨的中稜特别显著。
6. 内鼻孔比较大。
7. 下颌的接合处较长,为 29 毫米。
8. 下颌的内沿牙列台状体较显著。
9. 头骨前部与下颌前侧部有明显的粗糙结构。
10. 牙齿: 上犬牙前牙 7, 犬牙后牙约 10, 下犬牙前牙约 6, 犬牙后牙约 13。

照孟氏 1972 年第 992 页所列的关于尺度,我们标本之可与比列者如下:

	<i>Urumchia</i>	<i>Regisaurus</i>
眼孔间极短宽	29.2	17
上前颌骨前到眼孔前距	63	59
上前颌骨前到颞颥孔前	38	8.5
嘴部最宽距	33.2	27
同点的高度	30.2	24
上颌骨牙列长	?40	57
下颌骨牙列长	?46	

从以上所述的事实来看,中国的标本,比非洲的大一些。构造上也有显著的差别。牙齿的数目也不相同,因而与之是一个不同的属,乃是毫无任何疑义的。

但两者都属兽头类 (Therocephalia) 也是很明显的。

关于乌鲁木齐兽的年代问题 如前所述,乌鲁木齐兽所产出的地方,是不大明确的。但是近年来继续着以前所做的工作,无论天山南麓或北麓,均有晚二迭世地层的存在。那末乌鲁木齐兽之应当属于晚二迭世是非常现实的。

非洲的标本,如所记述,是属于早三迭世的,为水龙兽层,显然比中国的标本层序为



李氏乌鲁木齐兽头骨的腹视。×2



李氏乌鲁木齐兽上颌和下颌的前视(左)和下颌上视(右)。均×2

高。可是我们的标本却比非洲的为大，因而照一般的解说，就不大可能有直接的祖先关系。当然，我们在新疆所做的工作，还只是初步的，看起来进一步做细致的发掘工作还是十分必要的。

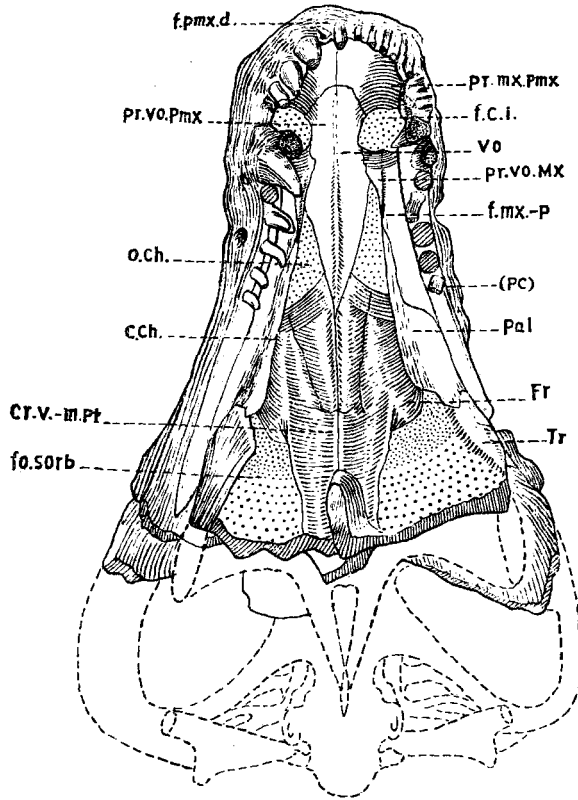


图 1

近年来有各种迹象表明，不但在新疆，甚至在山西、河南等地，后期古生代陆相地层是大有可为的，这也是弥补我们多年来未能做到的一个大空白点，希望今后能够努力以赴。

参 考 文 献

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON *URUMCHIA LII* YOUNG

YOUNG CHUNG-CHIEN

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

(ABSTRACT)

In early 1973 Dr. Mendrez of France has kindly sent to me her recent publication concerning *Regisaurus jacobi* and suggested in her letter that the original of *Urumchia lii* described in 1952 may be further prepared and studied. It is rightly done by our experienced technicians as shown in plates I and II. The following supplementary notes may be given below:

The ventral view of the anterior part of the skull: (See Plate I and Text-figures)

In comparison of the Chinese specimen with *Regisaurus jacobi*, the following differences may be clearly remarked:

1. Our specimen is larger than the South African one in about 1/3 to 1/4.
2. There is no sagittal cresta between the premaxillaries.
3. The foramen between the same bones (fo. pmx. v. of Mendrez) small.
4. The foramen near the canine (f. c. i. of Mendrez) is comparatively larger.
5. The ventral ridge of the vomer is especially remarkable.
6. Internal narial foramen is large.
7. The symphysis between the lower jaws is 29 mm.
8. The shelter at the inner part of the tooth row is rather distinct.
9. The rugosity structure of the surface of the upper and lower jaws is clearly notable.
10. Dentition: Upper: Before the canine, 7; behind the canine about 10; Lower: Before the canine 6; behind the canine about 13.

According to Mendrez in 1972 p. 992, the measurements of *Regisaurus* and the Sinkiang specimen are given as follows:

	<i>Urumchia</i>	<i>Regisaurus</i>
Minimum breadth between the orbits	29.2	17
Distance from the anterior part of the premaxillaries to the anterior border of the orbits	63	59
The same to the anterior border of the temporal opening	38	8.5
Maximum breadth snout	33.2	27
Height at the same point	30.2	24
Length of the upper tooth row	?40	57
Length of the lower tooth row	?46	—

It is obvious from the above given measurements, the Chinese specimen is larger than the South African one. There are also some differences between their structures. The number of the dentitions are also different. There is no any doubt that the both forms belong to different genus.

Nevertheless, the two forms are the members of therocephalia are clear.

The age of Urumchia. As stated in earlier paper, the exact locality of *Urumchia* is not certain. But according to the studies in the recent years, both sides of the Tianshan Range, the Upper Permian faunas are richly developed. It is very clear that the horizon of *Urumchia* belongs also to the Upper Permian.

The South African specimen, according to the description, is Lower Triassic, the *Lystrosaurus*-zone, that is higher than the Chinese one. Whether there is any relationship between the both is difficult to say at present. Further work both in the field and in the laboratory is obviously necessary.

In the recent years, there are many indications of the continental deposits in various parts of China, especially Shansi and Honan. It is very promising to research those interesting problems in the future.

For the references, see the end of the Chinese text.

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