

## 中國首次發現的迷齒類

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最近，楊鍾健博士送給我兩塊在中國第一次發現的迷齒類的零碎骨片，叫我做最後的鑑定。這是根據原標本復制的着色非常好的模型，我很願意在這學報上對它們作一個介紹。標本產自山西東南部中三疊紀地層，與中國肯氏獸 (*Sinokannemeyeria*) 和其他獸形類在一起。

比較大的一塊標本(圖 1 a, b) 產於武鄉樓則峪西北的西什窪。這一塊有雕刻紋的骨板是一塊間鎖骨的前部。橫向看來，中央稍有穹窿形突起，側面顯示出鎖骨骨片的印痕。縱向長度只有骨板的一半。中央突起部份的表面，雕刻紋有放射狀的褶曲和中央小窩；離中央愈遠，小窩多少有點變成長形。中央小窩不是圓的，而是有角的。在放射形褶曲之間為多少有點尖銳而是顯著的、部份分叉的透稜，骨板的內面是光滑的，在馬蹄形的地方可以看到後部的加厚。

小的一塊是頭骨的中央部份，產自武鄉樓則峪附近牛口壑。它有同樣類型的雕刻紋，刻紋較間鎖骨的稍尖銳，但由於它太小，不能鑑定出在頭蓋上的部位。

雕刻紋的類型是屬於下部和中部三疊紀的大頭龍 (*Capitosaurids*) 的，如德國 Bunter (下三疊紀) 的 *Heptasaurus cappelenis* Wefer 或德國中三疊紀的 *Mastodontosaurus*，它也發現於蘇聯的第七化石層(上三疊紀)。但它也和其他的大頭龍類，如 *Parotosaurus*, *Kestrosaurus*, *Hadrakosaurus* 等相似。根據現有的骨板的破碎部份尚不能作出確定的屬的鑑定。

(孫 菱 麟 譯)

## THE FIRST CHINESE LABYRINTHODONTS

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Recently Dr. C. C. Young had the kindness to send me for eventual determination the first two specimens of fragmentary Labyrinthodont plates ever found in China. They are excellent coloured casts of the originals. And I am obliged to say a few words on them in this Journal. They come from the middle Triassic of south-eastern Shansi with *Sinokannemeyeria* and other Theromorphs.

The larger specimen is from Hsishiwa, northwest of Lotzeyue near Wuhsiang. This sculptured plate is the anterior part of an interclavicle. It is little vaulted in the transverse direction. Laterally it shows the imprinted marks of the clavicular plates with

curved medial limits. In the longitudinal direction it is only half of the plate. The sculpture of the vaulted outside consists of radial furrows and central pits; as farther from the centre the pits become more or less elongated. The central pits are not round, but angular. Between the radial furrows are more or less sharp and prominent and partly branched edges. The inner side of the plate is smooth and there—with horse-shoe-like limit—a thickening of the posterior part is visible.

The small fragment of the middle part of a skull comes from Niukouho near Lotzue, Wuhsiang. It has the same type of sculpture, sharper still than the interclavicle, but is too small for location in the skull-roof.

The type of sculpture is that of lower and middle Triassic Capitosaurids, as that of *Hepiasaurus cappelensis* Wepfer in the German Bunter (Lower Triassic) or *Mastodonsaurus* in German middle Triassic, which also occurs in the Russian zone VII (upper Triassic). But it is similar to other Capitosaurids as *Parotosaurus*, *Kestrosaurus*, *Hadrakkosaurus* and others. The preserved fragmentary parts of the plates are not sufficient for an accurate determination of the genus.

### Literature

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图 1a 大頭龍迷齒類的不完整的前部，產自武鄉煤田略西什窪中三疊紀，外側觀。

Fig. 1a Incomplete anterior part of the Interclavicula of a Capitosaurid Labyrinthodont from the middle Triassic of Hsishihwa, Lotzeyue, Wuhsiang. Outside View,  $\times 1$ .

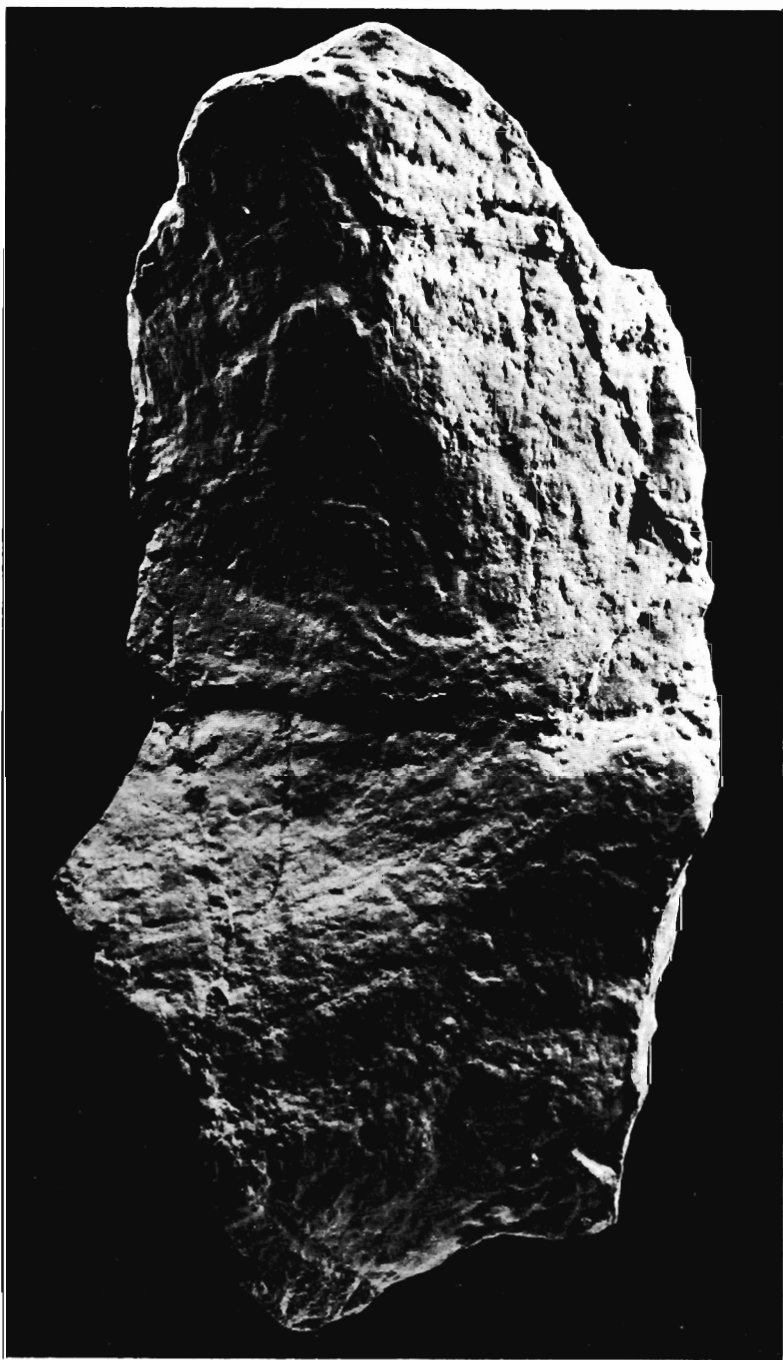


圖 1b 圖 1a 的內側觀。

Fig. 1b Same as Fig. 1a, Inside View,  $\times 1$ .

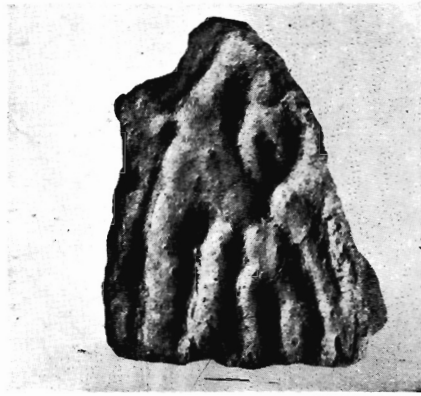


圖 2 大頭龍迷齒類的頭蓋骨碎片，產自武鄉樓則  
豁牛口窠中三疊紀地層，原大。

Fig. 2. Fragment of skull-roof of a Capitosaurid  
Labyrinthodont from the middle Triassic of  
Niukouho, Lotzeyue, Wuhsiang,  $\times 1$ .

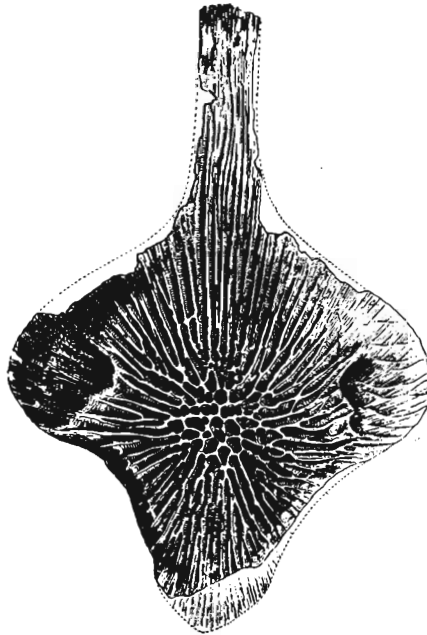


圖 3 用來對比大頭龍迷齒類——*Heptasaurus*  
*cappellensis* Wepfer 的間鎖骨，產自德國南  
部的下三疊紀地層， $\times 1.25$ 。

Fig. 3. For comparison: Interclavicle of the Capi-  
tosaurid Labyrinthodont *Heptasaurus cap-  
pellensis* Wepfer from the lower Triassic of  
the Black Forest in South-Germany,  $\times 1.25$ .