

记准噶尔巨犀 (*Dzungariotherium*) 一新种

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关键词 准噶尔巨犀 早渐新世 内蒙古

内 容 提 要

本文记述了准噶尔巨犀 (*Dzungariotherium*) 的一个新种。标本为中苏古生物考察队1960年在内蒙古沙拉木伦地区额尔登敖包的早渐新世乌兰戈楚组内所采。由于这一新种的时代为早渐新世,因而有可能是发现于新疆的晚渐新世霍尔果斯准噶尔巨犀 (*Dzungariotherium orgosensis*) 的祖先类型。

化 石 记 述

奇蹄目 *Perissodactyla* Owen, 1785

蹄齿科 *Hyracodontidae* Cope, 1879

巨犀亚科 *Indricotherinae* Borissiak, 1923

准噶尔巨犀 *Dzungariotherium* Chiu, 1973

额尔登准噶尔巨犀 *Dzungariotherium erdenensis* sp.nov.

(图版1)

正型标本 一残破上颌骨,具右 P^2-M^3 及左 P^3-M^3 。牙齿磨蚀重,表明为一年老个体 (V8803) (见图1)。

主要特征 具四颗前臼齿 (P^{1-4}); M^2 和 M^3 具明显的反前刺。

地质时代 早渐新世乌兰戈楚期 (Ulangochian)。

描述 眼眶大,其前缘位于 M^2 和 M^3 之间。

P^2 : 牙齿齿冠的前沿有一明显的压痕,表明 P^1 的存在。其前脊和后脊明显分离;外侧齿带较弱,内侧齿带明显。

P^3 : 宽度较 P^2 大。无外侧齿带,但内侧齿带十分粗壮。

P^4 : 宽度更大,内侧齿带更为明显。

M^1 : 宽度大,长度小;几无内、外侧齿带,但是在牙齿后缘,在舌面一侧具一小段突出的齿带。

M^2 : 宽度及长度均为上颊齿中最大的。后尖处外脊平直;外侧齿带粗壮,无内侧齿带;在舌侧面,前侧齿带和后侧齿带均十分明显;在左 M^2 上仍可见到明显的反前刺。

M^3 : 前附尖突出;外脊和后脊顺滑相连,呈弧形;外侧齿带和后齿带也顺滑相连,十分明

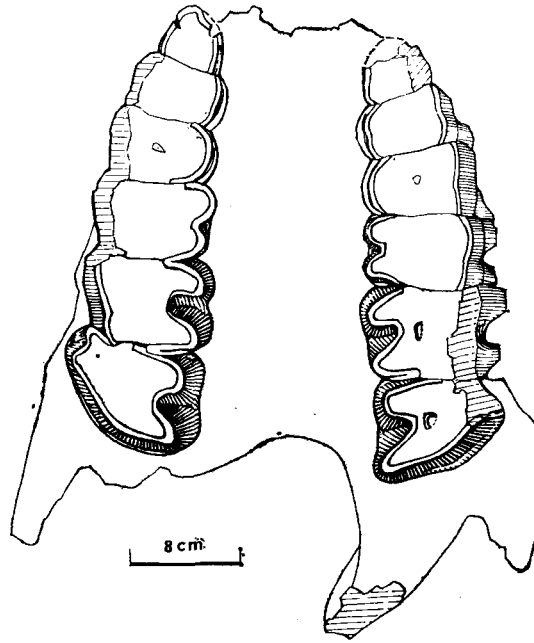


图1 *Dzungariotherium erdenensis* sp. nov. 右 P²-M³ 及左 P³-M³, 冠视

表1 测量

(毫米 mm)

	<i>Dzungariotherium erdenensis</i> 本文 (V8803)		<i>Dzungariotherium orgoensis</i> (邱占祥, 1973)
	左	右	
P ² (长/宽) (L/W.)	37.3/46.9	—	57/67
P ³	44.8/68.4	45.4/66.9	58/89
P ⁴	52.9/77.6	50.8/77.5	65/107
M ¹	56.6/87.8	51.3/92.4	86/109
M ²	73.1/101.8	—/105.1	90/117
M ³	74.0/88.3	—/88.3	126/116
P ²⁻³	127	—	177
M ¹⁻³	191	186	313
P ² -M ³	318	—	430

显。前齿带仅出现于舌面一侧, 无内侧齿带; 无后窦 (post sinus) 之痕迹; 虽经磨蚀, 但反前刺无疑是存在的。

讨论 目前被划入巨犀亚科的有 8 个属, 它们是: *Forstercooperia*, *Juxia*, *Urtinotherium*, *Paraceratherium*, *Indricotherium*, *Aralotherium*, *Benaratherium*, *Dzungariotherium*。其中, *Forstercooperia* 和 *Juxia* 过去均发现于中、晚始新世, 最近报道的

Juxia 的一个新种 (齐陶、周明镇, 1989) 发现于内蒙古早渐新世的乌兰戈楚层中。与 V8803 相比, *Forstercooperia* 的个体过小, 而且它的上臼齿绝无前刺和反前刺; 同时, 它的 M^3 具有明显的后窝。 *Juxia* 的上颊齿虽然比 *Forstercooperia* 的稍大, 但仍比 V8803 号标本的小, 而且它的上臼齿有较明显的后肋, M^3 上也有清楚的后窝。因此, V8803 号标本不可能归以上两属。

Paraceratherium 和 *Aralotherium* 的上臼齿的大小与 V8803 号标本相近, 但两者的 M^3 上均有后窝的存在, 这一特征与 V8803 号标本很不相同, 尽管在 *Paraceratherium* 有的 M^3 上有明显的前刺。再有, 上述的两个种齿冠都很高, 但不能与 V8803 号标本直接对比, 因为 V8803 号标本代表的是一年老个体。

V8803 号标本与 *Indricotherium* 的上臼齿的差异主要有以下三点: 1) V8803 号标本 M^3 的外齿带和后齿带十分突出, 两者连在一起呈一顺滑的弧线。而 *Indricotherium* (以 *I. grangeri* 为例) 的 M^3 虽然后齿带十分发育, 但它没有外齿带; 2) *Indricotherium* 的 M^2 和 M^3 均无反前刺。这里特别要说明的是, *Indricotherium* 的 M^2 和 M^3 的原脊后缘的基部都有一个突起物, 这一突起物很低, 经磨蚀后有可能给人以“反前刺”的假象, 但是它不能与 V8803 号标本的 M^2 和 M^3 的反前刺相比, 因为 V8803 号标本虽然磨蚀得很重, 但其反前刺的高度比 *Indricotherium* 的 M^2 和 M^3 上的突起物高得多。因此, 不能认为 *Indricotherium* 的 M^2 和 M^3 有反前刺。此外, *Indricotherium* 的 M^3 有后窝的残迹, 而 V8803 号标本的 M^3 则无此后窝残迹。

在目前发现的巨犀类中, 上臼齿具反前刺的只有在新疆发现的中一晚渐新世的准噶尔巨犀的两个种: 霍尔果斯准噶尔巨犀和吐鲁番准噶尔巨犀 (*Dzungariotherium orgosensis* 和 *Dzungariotherium turfanensis*)。而且, 这两个种的 M^3 都没有后窝的遗迹。这些特征均与 V8803 号标本相同。因此, 将 V8803 号标本归入准噶尔巨犀一属之中是合适的。

但 V8803 号标本与这两种准噶尔巨犀也有差别。它与霍尔果斯准噶尔巨犀的差别是: 1) 霍尔果斯准噶尔巨犀的个体显然要大得多。2) 霍尔果斯准噶尔巨犀的 M^2 和 M^3 的前附尖更向唇面一侧突出。3) V8803 号标本无疑具有 P^1 , 而霍尔果斯准噶尔巨犀则无 P^1 。因而, 两者齿式不同。

同样, V8803 号标本与吐鲁番准噶尔巨犀也有以下几点差别: 1) V8803 号标本个体较小。2) 吐鲁番准噶尔巨犀的 M^3 无反前刺 (M^2 的反前刺十分明显)。3) 吐鲁番准噶尔巨犀也无 P^1 , 两者齿式也不同。

这里应该提及的是乌尔丁巨犀 (*Urtinotherium* Chow et Chiu, 1963) 的问题。虽然它与 *Beneratherium* 都没有上颊齿的发现, 因而不能与 V8803 号标本直接对比。乌尔丁巨犀下颊齿 (除 P_1 外) 的长度, 以及前臼齿列 (P_2-P_4) 与臼齿列的比值, 与 V8803 号标本是接近的。乌尔丁巨犀下齿列的长度是 $125(P_2-P_4) + 204(M_1-M_3) = 334$ 毫米, 而 $125(P_2-P_4):204(M_1-M_3) = 0.61$; V8803 号标本的相应数字是: $127(P_2-P_4) + 191(M_1-M_3) = 318$ 毫米, 而 $125(P_2-P_4):191(M_1-M_3) = 0.66$ 。这种情况至少可以说明乌尔丁巨犀和 V8803 号标本是同一种动物的可能性。另外, 乌尔丁巨犀也发现在同一层位中, 更增加了这种可能性。可惜的是, V8803 号标本没有发现 P^1 , 而且, 两者发现在不同地

点,因此两者是否是同一动物,目前仅可推测,而不可断言。

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A NEW SPECIES OF *DZUNGARIOTHERIUM* (PERISSODACTYLA, MAMMALIA)

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Key words Inner Mongolia; Early Oligocene; *Dzungariotherium*.

Summary

A new species of *Dzungariotherium* (Indricotherinae, Hyracodontidae) is described here. The specimen was collected by Sino-Soviet Paleontological Expedition from Early Oligocene Ulangochu Formation in Shara Murun region, Inner Mongolia in 1960.

In so far as the age of the animal (Early Oligocene) it naturally may be an ancestral type in genus *Dzungariotherium*.

Systematic Description

Perissodactyla Owen, 1785

Hyracodontidae Cope, 1879

Indricotherinae Borriasiak, 1923

Dzungariotherium Chiu, 1973

***Dzungariotherium ordenensts* sp. nov.**

Type a broken maxilla with right P²-M³ and left P³-M₃. Because of heavily grading of the cheek teeth, the specimen represents an old one.

Diagnosis four premolars preserved (P¹⁻⁴); clear anticrochet on M² and M³ respectively (V8803).

Age Early Oligocene Ulangochian.

Description Orbit foramen quite big, the anterior edge of it between M² and M³.

P²: a facet between P¹ and P² very clear on the anterior wall of the tooth crown, and it accounts for the presence of P¹; paraloph and metaloph separate clearly; outer cingulum weak, but inner one clear.

P^3 width longer than that of P^2 ; no outer cingulum, but inner cingulum robust.

P^4 : width much longer; inner cingulum much robust.

M^1 : width longer than length; almost no inner and outer cingulum at lingual side on the posterior edge.

M^2 : biggest in width and length among the cheek teeth; no inner cingulum; anterior and posterior cingulum very clear at lingual side; anticrochet can be seen.

M^3 : parastyle prominent; ectoloph and metaloph connected smoothly and formed a prominent arc line; anterior cingulum only presents at lingual side; no inner cingulum; no trace of post sinus; anticrochet very clear.

Discussion Of 8 genera of Indricotherinae, *Forstercooperia* and *Juxia* were collected from Middle and Late Eocene before (in addition to a new species *Juxia shoui* which was found in Early Oligocene Ulangochu Formation).

Forstercooperia is quite different from V8803 because it is smaller in size. Meanwhile, its M^2 and M^3 no crochet and anticrochet, and M^3 with a clear post sinus. Similarly *Juxia* is smaller in size and its molars have clear ribs respectively and its M^3 has a clear post sinus. Therefore it is impossible to refer V8803 to those two genera.

In so far as the presence of the post sinus on M^3 of *Paraceratherium* and *Aralotherium*, V8803 can not be assigned to those two genera, either.

There are two main differences between V8803 and *Indricotherium*: 1) On M^3 of V8803, its ectoloph and posterior cingulum connected with each other and formed an arc line, while the M^3 of *Indricotherium* no ectoloph; 2) *Indricotherium* no anticrochets on M^2 and M^3 .

At present, it is only the genus *Dzungariotherium* which has anticrochet on M^2 and M^3 . On the otherhand, M^3 of the former two species—*Dzungariotherium orgosensis* and *Dzungariotherium turfanensis* don't have any trace of post sinus. These characters bear resemblances to V8803. Therefore, it is proper to refer V8803 to *Dzungariotherium*.

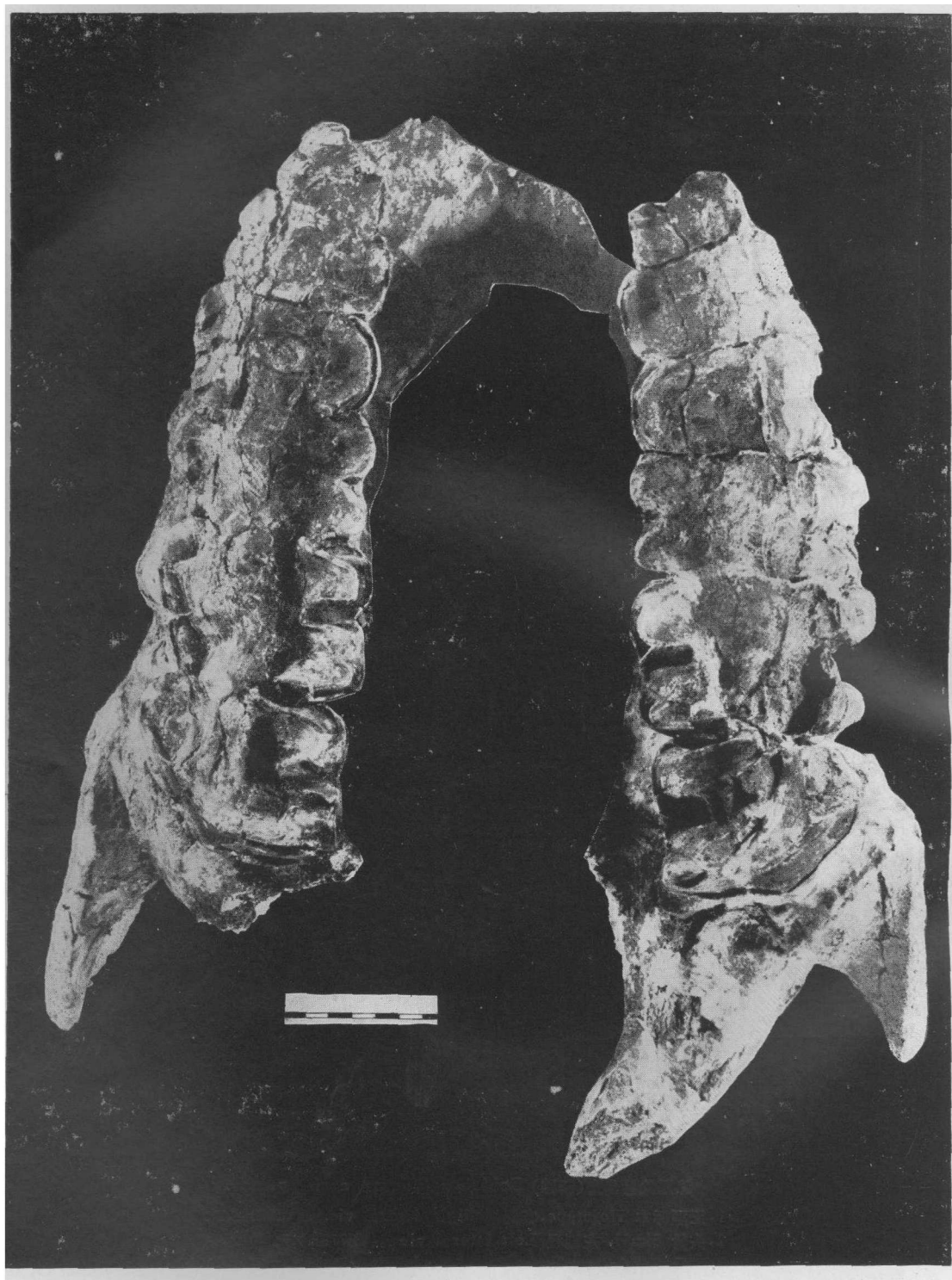
But there are several differences between those three species. *D. orgosensis* differs from V8803: 1) *D. orgosensis* is much larger in size; 2) parastyles of M^2 and M^3 more prominent; and 3) *D. orgosensis* no P^1 .

Similarly, *D. turfanensis* differs from V8803: 1) *D. turfanensis* is much larger in size; 2) M^2 of *D. turfanensis* has an anticrochet, but no anticrochet on M^3 ; and 3) *D. turfanensis* no P^1 .

By the way, a problem about *Urtinotherium* (Chiu, 1963) should be mentioned here. Because it and another genus—*Beneratherium*—don't have upper cheek teeth being found, it is impossible to make any direct comparisons between *Urtinotherium*, *Beneratherium* and V8803. But the dimensions of the lower cheek teeth series (except P^1) of *Urtinotherium* are about equal to those of the upper cheek teeth of V8803. Meanwhile, the ratios of $P^{2-4}:M^{1-3}$ are also about equal in the two genera. The length of the lower cheek teeth of *Urtinotherium* is $125(P_{2-4}) + 204(M_{1-3}) = 334\text{mm}$, $125(P_{2-4}):204(M_{1-3}) = 0.61$; [the corresponding figures of V8803 are $127 + 191 = 318\text{mm}$, and 0.66 respectively.

According to this condition, we may at least suggest that V8803 and *Urtinotherium* may be the same animal (Both specimens were collected from the same beds).

Unfortunately, the P^1 of V8803 was not found. Meanwhile, the two specimens were found in different sites in spite of being found in the same beds. Therefore, in respect of materials in hand, we can only make such a suggestion.



Dzungariotherium ordensis sp. nov. 右 P²-M³ 及左 P³-M³, 冠视, ×1/2