

广东茂名龟科化石一新属

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广东茂名早第三纪地层中盛产龟鳖类化石,但大多为无盾龟 (*Anosteira*) 类。1958 年,本文后一作者曾前往该地作过一次采集,获得了一批龟鳖类及其他脊椎动物化石。龟鳖类中除绝大多数仍为无盾龟类外,还有新的鳖类和龟类各一种¹⁾。后一种化石因为保存不好,未能详为鉴定。

1962 年初,中国科学院杜润生秘书长在广东旅行期间,得到了一件龟类化石标本,承转交笔者鉴定。从标本的保存方式和标本上所附的岩性观察,我们认为该化石无疑也产自茂名地区,并可能与茂名无盾龟 (*A. maomingensis*) 等产自同一层位。

虽然,这件标本保存很不好,背腹甲的盾片和骨板都已毁坏,而仅由内模为代表,但在内模上还清晰地印有各骨板缝线的痕迹,仍可据此进行属种鉴定。

有意思的是这件新发现标本的外形与上述 1958 年采得的那件龟类标本完全一样,显然同属一种,故一并记述于此。

笔者对杜秘书长珍视科学研究标本,并把它交与我们研究,表示感谢。

标本记述

龟科 Emydidae

属 *Isometremys*, 新属

属的特征: 见属型种 *Isometremys lacuna* 的特征。

种 *Isometremys lacuna*, 新种。

材料 正型标本: 龟壳内模一个,前后端及左侧缘板部分破损,右侧骨桥部分稍受挤压。各骨板间缝合线印痕清晰可辨,但无盾沟印痕。古脊椎动物与古人类研究所标本登记号 V. 1049。副型标本: 龟壳内模一个,保存几近完整,但除腹甲中缝及内腹甲的缝合线印痕尚可辨认外,其他构造皆已缺失或模糊不清。古脊椎动物与古人类研究所标本登记号 V. 1003。

产地 正型标本: 广东茂名(详细产地不明,可能与副型标本相同或相距不远)。副型标本: 广东茂名金塘大塘区。

层位及时代 油柑窝层。始新世晚期(或渐新世早期)。

特征 甲壳宽扁,长宽相等。背甲稍凸起,前缘钝圆。椎板除第一块外,都为短侧边朝前的六角形,宽大于长,且其第二、三、四、五块的前缘皆向后微凹。腹甲宽大,与背甲连续。骨桥前后宽,其宽度甚大于腹甲前、后叶的长度。

1) 鳖类标本已经本文后一作者鉴定为 *Aspideretes impressus*, 新种; 龟类标本则被鉴定为 *Emydidae* indet. (未刊稿)。

标本描述 从副型标本上,可看出甲壳甚为宽扁,长宽相等或宽稍大于长(长宽均约为 205 毫米)。正型标本因为左骨桥外缘破损,右骨桥外缘受压缩,显得稍长一些,但估计

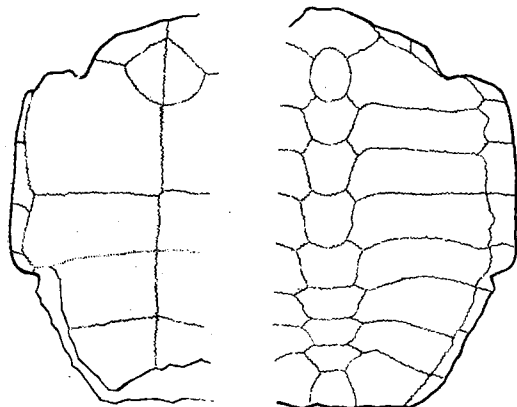


图 1 *Isometremys lacuna*, gen. et sp. nov. V. 1049.
正型标本背甲内模素描(右)及腹甲内模素描(左)
(Sketch drawing of the holotype, right,
carapaciac view, left, plastronic view). ca. $\times 1/3$

其原来的长宽度约各为 210 毫米左右。颈板大,横宽,最大宽 51 毫米,长约 31 毫米。椎板 8 块,除第一块外,皆宽大于长,其宽度由前往后递次增加;第六块最宽,大于其长度的 2 倍以上。第七块虽已开始变狭,但按比例仍大于其长度的 2 倍。椎板外形甚为一致,除第一块成卵圆形外,余皆成短侧边朝前的六角形;其中第二、三、四、五块的前缘都略向后凹陷,以容纳前一椎板后端的外凸部分。这凹陷在第二、三块椎板上最为明显,往后逐渐变弱,至第七块趋近平直。第一上臀板大部保存,较宽大,其后端部分不向左右扩张;保存的最大宽度为 23 毫米。第二上臀板没有保存,但根据后侧

部肋缘缝(costo-peripheral suture)印痕的部位推测,正型标本背甲后端所缺的长度不致很大,因而可能第二上臀板很短,或者缺如。从保存的右侧肋缘缝的印痕观察,肋缘缝的位置甚高,因而缘板的宽度很大;右侧第五、六块竟至 25 毫米以上。肋缘沟(costo-marginal sulcus)可能在肋缘缝之下。肋板的构造与一般龟类(emydids)无异,但因为肋缘缝的位置过高,故相对似乎较狭。

椎板测量(单位:毫米)

(Measurements of neurals, in mm.)

椎板	(N. P.)	最大长度 (Max. L.)	最大宽度 (Max. W.)
1		29	23
2		23	27
3		26	28
4		25	28
5		24	33
6		18	37
7		14	31
8		16	26

腹甲宽大,与背甲以骨桥相连。骨桥前后很宽,且甚向两侧突出,以副型标本所见的更为明显,宽 115 毫米,为其腹甲前叶或后叶长度的两倍。正型标本上所示的骨桥较狭,这可能由于破损或受压所致,而非原来情况。腹甲前、后叶皆甚短,特以副型标本者为著。正型标本上保留的腹甲中缝及内腹甲印痕的位置似均已侧向移动,因而不在腹甲中部而略偏左(就腹甲腹视言)。内腹甲亚菱形,前角锐而后角钝。上腹甲短(约 30 毫米),前缘钝圆,显然不向前方成唇状突出。舌腹甲长 62 毫米。舌下缝(hyo-hypoplastral suture)平

直地从腹甲中部越过,大致把腹甲平分为前后两半。下剑缝(hypo-xiphiplastral suture)的印痕部分可见,下腹甲中部长 60 毫米。剑腹甲因保存不全,后端构造不详;但从其保存部分推测,似乎仅微向内凹。

比較及討論

茂名标本从其六角形的椎板、内外端长度不作交替变化的肋板、以及腹甲各骨板的一般排列等特征观察,显然应归龟科(Emydidae)。但它的特别宽扁的甲壳,既宽而又向两侧显著突出的骨桥,以及甚大的缘板等性质,与本科已知各属的性质都不尽同。比较近似的属是计尔摩(C. W. Gilmore)记述的锡拉龟(*Sharemys*)。该属发现于内蒙锡拉穆林下渐新统中,仅有一个种(*S. hemispherica*)为代表,其半球形的宽扁的甲壳,既宽而又显著向两侧突出的骨桥,以及保存的后部椎板的外形等,都与茂名标本有些近似。但它的过小的甲壳(背甲长 148 毫米,宽 137 毫米),上腹甲向前突出,以及特殊的胸盾构造等,仍不能与新属标本完全对比。我们认为茂名的标本应该代表龟科动物中另一新类型。

过去广东茂名已知的早第三纪的龟鳖类化石虽然数量很多,但全限于鳖亚目(Trionychoidea)的无盾龟类和真鳖类。因此这次发现的等长龟(*Isometremys*)化石,还是茂名地区第一次发现的真龟类(emydids)。

等长龟的具有甚为一致的六角形椎板的构造,表示它代表一类比较原始的龟类。但是,另一方面,从其椎板的短侧边朝前这一特征来看,则又表示已非很原始的龟类了。这些性质是与化石产出的地层时代相一致的。

龟科的最早代表为北美晚白垩世的 *Gyremys*, 但其归科问题尚有疑问,据 Hay 的意见(1908),它有可能属于泥龟科(Dermatemydidae)。因此,目前龟科的最早记录只能追溯到有确切记录的古新世,但发现的材料还不多。该科动物的真正繁盛,可能开始于始新世。这时,欧、亚和北美洲都已有了代表。我国过去虽已有过始新世的龟科记录,但材料都较破碎,都未能作确切的鉴定。这次茂名的等长龟标本,代表我国本科动物的最早属种记录。

我国第三纪的龟科材料,过去几乎只限于华北,华南仅少许碎片为代表。因而这次等长龟在广东茂名的发现,对本类动物在我国的地理分布上,也提供了很有意义的资料。

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A NEW EMYDID FROM THE EOCENE OF MAOMING, KWANGTUNG

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(Summary)

A new emydid turtle, *Isometremys lacuna* gen. et sp. nov. collected from the Upper Eocene of Maoming, Kwangtung, is described in the present note. From the same beds reptilian fossils including of *Anosteira maomingensis*, *Aspideretes impressus**, *Tomistoma petrolica* had been described (Chow, 1955; Yeh, 1958). The new form from Maoming is the first record of this chelonian group known in South China.

Family Emydidae

Genus *Isometremys* gen. nov.

Isometremys lacuna sp. nov.

Material So far only two specimens are available for studying. One which is selected as type is an internal mould (V. 1049) missing the left and posterior marginals, but the sutures between all the preserved carapacic and plastral plates are for the most part distinctly shown on the specimen. The other one, the paratype, also an internal mould (V. 1003), is nearly complete and enable us to have a fairly accurate evaluation of the general shape of the shell, but most of the sutures between the various bony components are obsolete and hardly decipherable.

Locality and Horizon Specimen IVPP No. V. 1003 from Kingtang, Maoming, Kwangtung; V. 1049 is probably from the same district. Upper Eocene.

Diagnosis Shell broad and flat, length equal to width. Carapace slightly convex, with broadly rounded anterior margin. Neurals hexagonal, with short-lateral side anterior, wider than long except the first one; anterior borders of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th neural curve slightly backwards. Plastron large and broad, and suturally connected with the carapace. Bridge wide antero-posteriorly; its width much greater than the length of the anterior or posterior lobe.

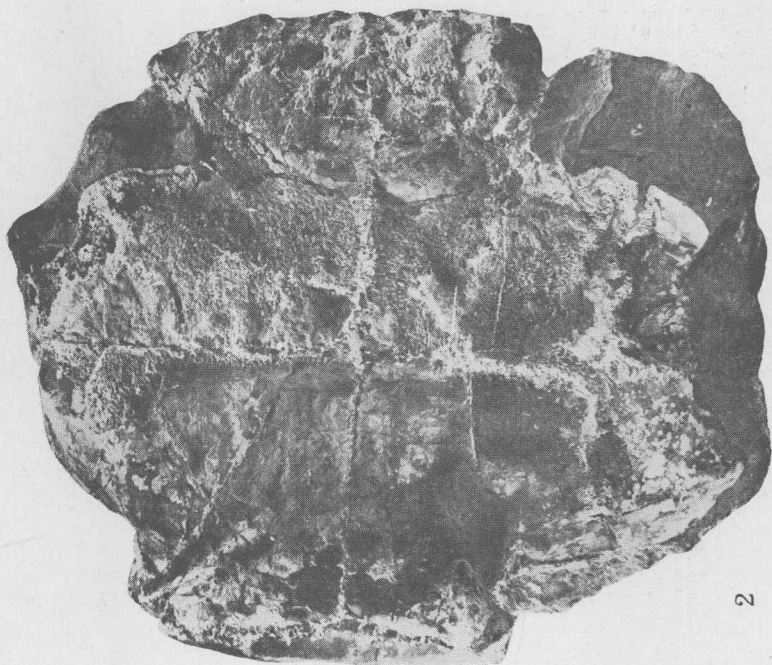
From the paratype (V. 1003) it is seen that the shell is nearly equal in length and width (about 205 mm.) or only very slightly wider than long. For measurement of the various neurals of type reference is made to the table in the China text.

The plastron is characterized by its large size and unusual great breadth of the bridge, which measures 115 mm. on the paratype, and is about twice the length of its anterior or posterior lobe. The lobes are comparatively short. The entoplastron is sub-rhomboid in shape, with acute anterior angle and broad posterior angle. The hyo-

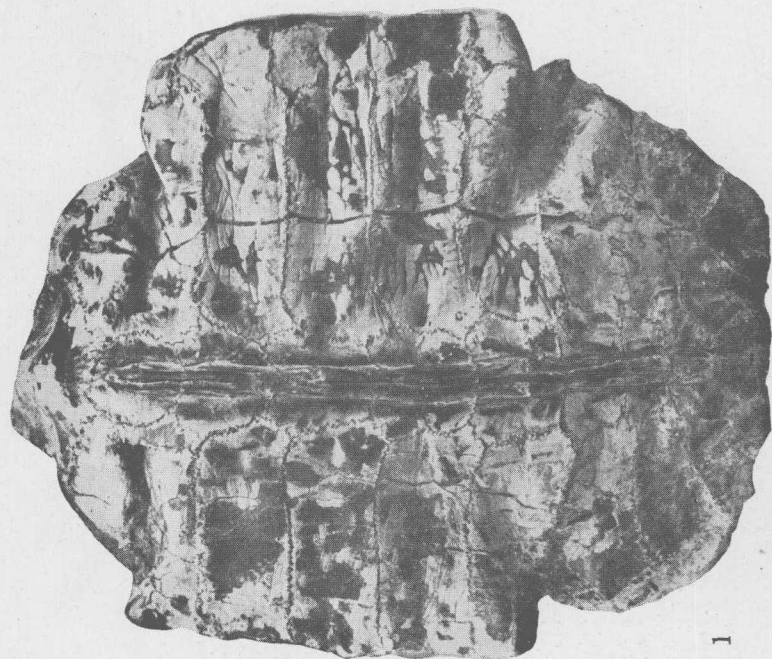
* Yeh Hsiang-k'uei: Fossil Turtles of China (in press).

hypoplastral suture intersect the plastron transversely and divide the latter into two parts roughly equal in size.

Remarks The specimens described above differ markedly from the other known forms of the family. A nearer comparison is seen between the present form and *Sharemys* described by Gilmore (1931) from Lower Oligocene of Shara Murun district in Inner Mongolia. Both have flatly broad shell and same outline of the posterior neurals. But the Inner Mongolian form has smaller and relatively longer carapace, and differs from our specimen in having protruding epiplastral plates and peculiarly constructed pectoral scutes.



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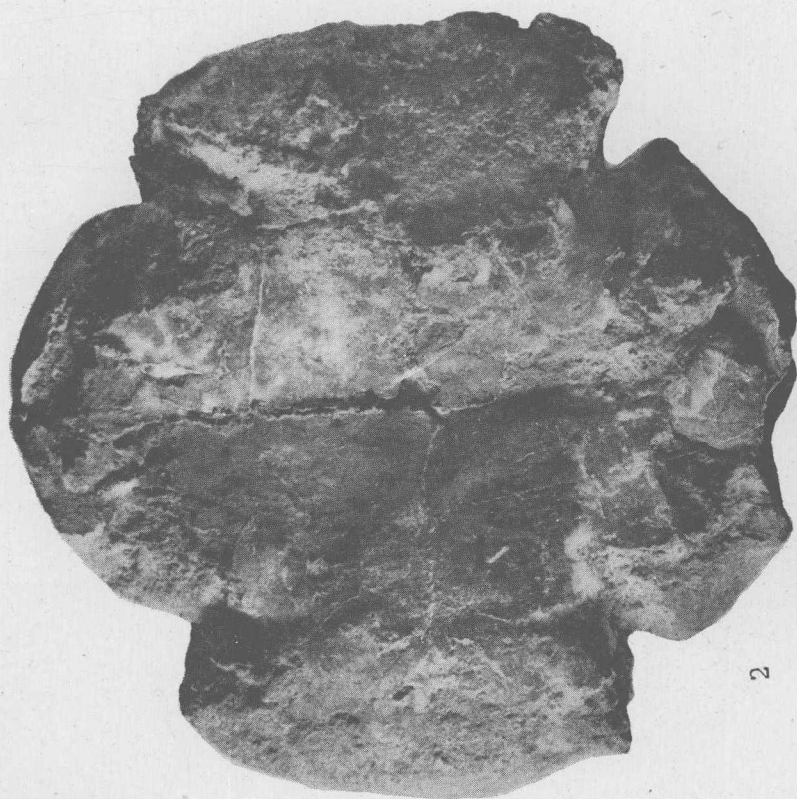


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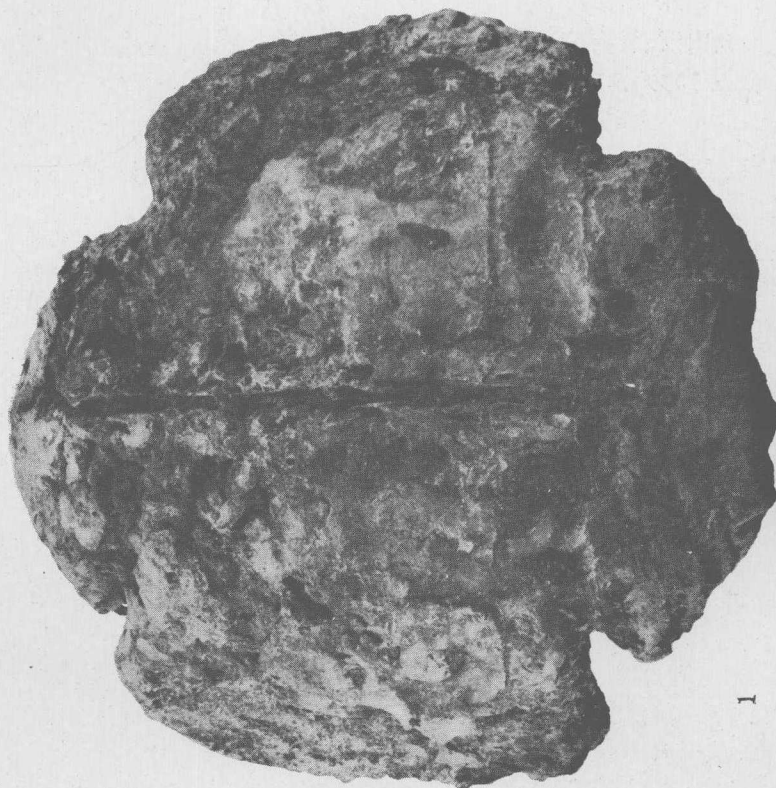
Isometremys lacuna, gen. et sp. nov. V. 1049. ca. $\times 1/2$.

1. 正型标本背視 (Carapacic view of holotype).

2. 正型标本腹視 (Plastronic view of holotype).



2



1

Isomeremys lacuna, gen. et sp. nov. V. 1003. ca. \times 1/2.
1. 副型标本背視 (Carapacic view of paratype).
2. 副型标本腹視 (Plastronic view of paratype).