

Paramyid 和 Sciuravids 在中国的新发现*

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以副鼠 (Paramys) 为代表的副鼠科化石是现知的最早的啮齿类动物,也是啮齿类中最为原始的类型或祖先类型。最早的副鼠 (*P. atavus*) 发现于北美上古新统中,以后的在北美、欧洲的始新统中相当普遍。无论从副鼠类的牙齿结构或颧弓-咬肌构造等这些在啮齿类中的重要分类标准来看,副鼠类化石都具有明显的原始性质,它一向引起古生物学家的兴趣和注意。

Sciuravidae 科与副鼠科同归入原始的翼鼠超科 (Ischyromyoidea)。前者的化石分布仅限于北美始新世地层中。它代表着一类承先启后、特别与后期的某些重要科属(如仓鼠科)有密切关系的重要化石类型。

上述这两科重要的啮齿类化石在我国和亚洲从没有任何可靠的记载或研究报导。近年来,古脊椎动物与古人类研究所在野外工作中和地质队寄来託为鉴定的材料中先后收集到一些老第三纪啮齿类化石。其中也包括了属于 Paramyidae 和 Sciuravidae 科的材料,本文拟先将它们予以研究。这些化石来自华北的三个地点,即河南卢氏、浙川和内蒙古伊尔丁曼纳附近。材料虽不多,但它不仅为我国啮齿类化石增添了重要门类,提供了今后进一步发现和研究的线索;而且也为在啮齿类进化系统中占有重要意义的这两科化石补充了新的材料,扩大了它们的地理分布区域的知識。

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标本记述

目: Rodentia Bowdich, 1821

亚目: Protrogomorpha Zittel 1893

超科: Ischyromyoidea Wood, 1937

科: Sciuravidae Miller and Gidley, 1918

属: *Tsinlingomys* 新属

属型种: *Tsinlingomys youngi* 新种

特征: 一种中等大小的 Sciuravid, 下齿列齿式: $\overline{1,0,1,3}$ 。门齿狭长,前缘呈圆形。前臼齿退化,颊齿低冠,丘-脊形齿;颊齿齿尖小,位于齿的边缘;臼齿的三角座小,高出于跟座,前齿缘和后脊 II 发育完整;跟座大而低浅,下后尖与下内尖相距较远,两尖间的跟座内缘开口成宽“U”型;外脊低,成线形,无下中尖;在第一、二臼齿上由下内尖向齿的后缘

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伸出一脊，該脊在齿的早期阶段与下次尖显著分开，二者間夹成一独有的跟座外后側缺口；第三臼齿具完整的次脊，后齿緣发育。

种 *Tsinlingomys youngi* 新种

特征：与属特征相同。

正型标本：一不很完整的右下颌体，具 M_1-M_3 （古脊椎动物与古人类研究所编号：V. 2729）。

材料：除正型标本外，另有一經受相当磨蚀的右下颌水平枝，具 P_4-M_3 （V. 2730）（副型标本）。

地点及层位：河南卢氏孟家坡，卢氏組；晚始新世早期。

标本描述：（見插图 1）下颌骨細长，水平枝体不高，前方“对称”的接合部分未保存。咬肌窝大，其前端結于第三臼齿三角座下或第二臼齿跟座处（如副型标本）。咬肌窝的上部有一水平的深部咬肌附着脊出現。下颌体的前外側有两颌孔，前一个位于前臼齿前，后一个座于前臼齿之下。齿虛位呈一尖利的脊状。角突起于門齿下方，成“松鼠式”的下颌結構（Sciurognath）。

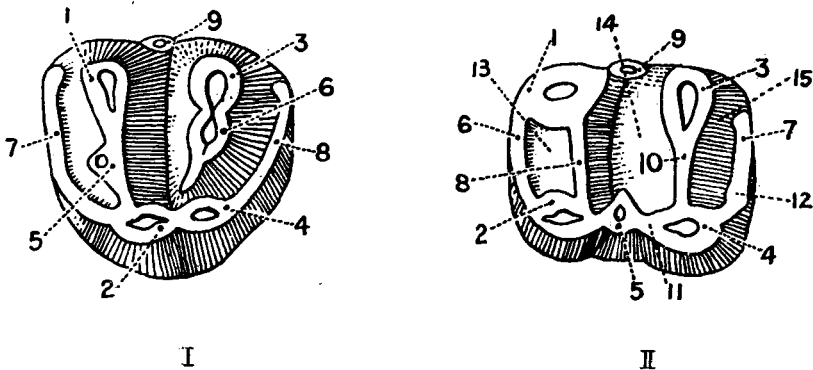


插图 1

〔本文描述中所采用的頰齿齿尖名称(依 Wilson, 有增添)〕

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I) 上臼齿 | |
| 1) 副尖 (paracone) | 6) 后小尖 (metaconule) |
| 2) 原尖 (protocone) | 7) 前齿緣 (anterior cingulum) |
| 3) 后尖 (metacone) | 8) 后齿緣 (posterior cingulum) |
| 4) 次尖 (hypocone) | 9) 中附尖 (mesostyle) |
| 5) 原小尖 (protoconule) | |
| II) 下臼齿 | |
| 1) 下后尖 (metaconid) | 9) 下中附尖 (mesostylid) |
| 2) 下原尖 (protoconid) | 10) 次脊 (hypolophid) |
| 3) 下内尖 (entoconid) | 11) 外脊 (ectolophid) |
| 4) 下次尖 (hypoconid) | 12) 下次小尖 (hypoconulid) |
| 5) 下中尖 (mesoconid) | 13) 三角座 (trigonid basin) |
| 6) 前齿緣 (anterior cingulum) | 14) 跟座 (talonid basin) |
| 7) 后齿緣 (posterior cingulum) | 15) 后谷 (posterior valley) |
| 8) 后脊 II (metalophulid II) | |

門齿切面狭而长，前緣成圓形，釉质层光滑，复盖于門齿前緣和側面的一部分。髓腔呈細綫状，很小。

前臼齿仅保存在副型标本上,下后尖部分已失落。就保存下来的部分看,牙齿的跟座大为退化,与 *Sciuravus? ravus* Wilson 相似,牙齿仅有两个显著的前面的尖和后齿缘(或为退化的下次尖-下内尖)所组成。后齿缘在齿的中部偏内侧有分成两尖的迹象,其内侧的一个尖比较明显。跟座内部有一不甚发育的下中附尖。前臼齿的其他特征由于牙齿磨蚀较重不易记述。另外,值得注意的是,从正型标本所保留的前臼齿齿槽来看,该前臼齿可能比副型标本的同个牙齿略大,但限于材料太少,无法了解。

臼齿低冠,大小自第一至第三下臼齿逐渐增长。第一下臼齿三角座小,后脊 II 陡直与前齿缘分别自后、前方连接下后尖和下原尖,二者围成的三角座高出跟座之上,在经过磨蚀的牙齿上成封闭环形。牙齿齿尖小,不突出,生于齿的边缘。下后尖不是特别高大,它与下内尖相隔较远,二尖间夹成的跟座内缘出口成宽“U”型,这与其他属中的“V”型开口显然不同。跟座大而低浅。外脊低,呈线状,位置向齿的内侧生长。无明显的下中尖,下中附尖也不显著。在初磨牙齿上,象 *Tillomys* Marsh 属一样,自下内尖向后伸出一脊至后齿缘的中部,但该脊与下次尖显然分开,两者间有一本属特有的跟座外后缺口。后齿缘较弱,与伸自下内尖的脊相合。牙齿的后沟很小,位置偏于齿的内侧部分。

第二下臼齿与第一下臼齿相似,唯较宽大,下中附尖也较显著,下后尖的位置略为向前。

第三下臼齿最大,但齿的后部缩小。与前两臼齿不同处在由一完整的次脊代替了第一、二臼齿自下内尖伸出的脊。第三下臼齿的后齿缘相当发达,它与下次尖直接相连,致使跟座后外侧的缺口也随之消失。后齿缘分出两个较明显的下次小尖。后谷较长较横,下中附尖比第二臼齿又为显著。

标本测量:(单位:毫米,mm)

	正型标本 (Holotype) (V. 2729)	副型标本 (Paratype) (V. 2730)
下颌体高(在 M_1 内侧) (height of the mandible under M_1 , inner side)	5.7	6.0
齿位 (diastema)	2.3	
门齿切面长 (length of the cross section of the Incisor)	2.7	
门齿切面宽 (width of the cross section of the Incisor)	1.1	
P_4-M_3 长 (P_4-M_3 length)	9.2 (自齿槽) (fr. alveolus)	8.3
P_4 长 (P_4 length)		1.8
P_4 宽 (P_4 width)		1.8
M_1 长 (M_1 length)	1.9	1.9
M_1 宽 (M_1 width)	1.6	1.6
M_2 长 (M_2 length)	2.2	2.1
M_2 宽 (M_2 width)	2.0	2.0
M_3 长 (M_3 length)	2.7	2.4
M_3 宽 (M_3 width)	2.1	2.0

比较与讨论: 就目前所知, Sciuravidae 科内包含有五属即: *Sciuravus* Marsh, *Tillomys* Marsh, *Taxymys* Marsh, *Mysops* Leidy, *Pauromys* Troxell 这五属化石全部发现于北美中、上始新统中。中国的 *Tsinlingomys* 是该科在北美以外迄今发现的唯一代表。从它的大小,颊齿分三角座、跟座两部分,具丘形-脊形齿,次脊发育完好,无中脊等特点来

看,它应归入 *Sciuravidae* 科中。但它与上述五属不同。与 *Tillomys* 属比较, *Tsinlingomys*: 1) P_4 有退化现象; 2) 外脊成线形,位置靠内,而不是呈“尖状的外脊”; 3) 下内尖较小; 4) 跟座内侧开口成宽“U”型,而不是“V”型;跟座外后侧有一缺口。

Tsinlingomys 比 *Mysops*: 1) 个体大; 2) 第一、二臼齿自下内尖伸出的次脊向后生长,不象 *Mysops* 的次脊那样横直。

对比 *Sciuravus*, *Tsinlingomys* 与它的区别在后者: 1) 三角座高,具有高而完整的前齿缘和后脊 II, 2) 自下内尖伸出的次脊向齿的后方,跟座外后侧有一缺口, 3) 下内尖小, 4) 外脊线形,无下中尖等。

Pauromys 与 *Tsinlingomys* 的不同在: 1) 它的个体显著的小 (P_4-M_3 : 3.75—4.6 毫米), 2) P_4 仅有一单一的前面的尖, 3) 臼齿上无纵向的脊, 4) 下中尖向横向生长。

从上面的比较来看, *Tsinlingomys* 显然与 *Sciuravidae* 科中的其他各属有所区别。这一新属具有它独有的特点,如退化的前臼齿,第一、二臼齿跟座外后侧有一缺口,臼齿颊尖小,跟座内侧开口成宽“U”型和小的后谷等。在时代上,由于 *Tsinlingomys* 与 *Mesonyx*, *Eudinoceros*(?), *Desmatotherium*, *Lophialetes*, *Rhinotitan*, *Amynodon*, *Gobiohyus*, *Paratriiodon*, *Dichobune* 等相共生,它的时代可能较上述五属略为晚些。退化的前臼齿、不很发育的后谷以及上述的一些独有特点或许表明 *Tsinlingomys* 是 *Sciuravidae* 科在晚始新世早期(或稍早)时在亚洲遗留下来的一属。但目前在该科未做全面整理总结、在缺乏比较标本的情况下难以进一步讨论。

Sciuravus sp.

1960 年夏,笔者与童永生等同志在河南浙川下寺核桃园子做老第三纪地层调查时采得一批标本。其中在 *Teleolophus* 的下颌骨上粘附了一 *sciuravid* 的左下第三臼齿 (V.2731)。从牙齿的形式、结构观察,它无疑地具有 *Sciuravus* 属的特征。牙齿的大小与 *S. bridgeri* 者相近似,长 1.75 毫米,宽 1.50 毫米。三角座微微高出于跟座。下后尖高大,呈三棱形,无下中附尖。前齿缘低弱。自下原尖伸向下后尖的后脊 II 较短,在伸至三角座中部即消失,使三角座向后有一缺口通向跟座。下内尖大,近齿的边缘生长,与后齿缘被一小沟所分开。自下内尖有一发育不完整的次脊伸向下次尖。下后尖与下内尖间夹成的跟座内缺口成“V”型。外脊线形,其中部扩大成一较明显的下中尖。后齿缘发达,远伸向臼齿的内沿,近下次尖处有一明显的下次小尖。

由于材料的稀少,难以和属内其他各种做详细对比。总的看来,它与某些中始新世的种(如 *S. bridgeri*) 有些相似,而与晚始新世的种(如 *S. powayensis*) 有所差别。尽管如此,也很难根据这单个牙齿为化石层的时代提出可靠的证据,它可能是晚始新世早期或稍早。

Paramyidae Miller and Gidley, 1918

Paramyinae gen. and sp. indet.

最近,在古脊椎动物与古人类研究所收到一批由内蒙古地质队寄来托为鉴定的标本中,发现有一枚副鼠类的左下第一或第二臼齿 (V. 2732)。材料尽管极少,但它却代表着

比較典型的原始的副鼠类化石在我国和亚洲的首次发现。有必要給以介紹。化石采自内蒙古自治区錫林郭勒盟呼图格音沟,地点靠近伊尔丁曼納,产化石的地层可能与伊尔丁曼納层同层,时代是始新世晚期。

牙齿的磨蝕程度很輕,略呈方形,长 4.4 毫米,跟座处寬 4.5 毫米。有一小的三角座和大的跟座。前齿緣低;自下原尖伸出的后脊 II 較低,伸达下后尖根部。外脊已发育,中部略膨大成尖形。下內尖与后齿緣相連,有一微弱的稜自下內尖內側伸出。跟座中的釉質层极輕微的皺起成小斑点状。

从仅有的材料观察,內蒙古的牙齿标本与 Paramyinae 亚科中的 *Paramys* Leidy 和 *Leptotomus* Matthew 属最为接近。Paramyidae 科化石最近 A. E. Wood 已做过系統深入的总结。*Paramys* 属的地史分布是自古新世晚期至中始新世。該属化石最为原始,一些附属的齿脊如外脊、次脊都缺如或仅具雛形。在中始新世末期的一些类型如 *P. delicatus* 的釉質层又強烈皺起成斑疹状滿布于跟座中和下次尖外側。因此無論在时代上或上述的特点上,內蒙古的标本与該属还有一定的区别。

Leptotomus 属在始新世晚期仍有重要代表如 *L. leptodus*, 內蒙古标本与它同时代的种类相比,除个体稍小外 (*L. leptodus* M_1 长 4.86 毫米, M_2 长 4.91 毫米), 在牙齿形态上是比較相近,都具有肥高的齿尖、較为完整的外脊和雛形的次脊、跟座中的釉質层褶皺都极为微弱等。

Paramys 与 *Leptotomus* 二属間有直接的进化关系,即后者可能从前者的早期类型进化而来。二属的区别在 *Leptotomus* 的个体大、門齿形状和釉質的側方分布很特殊,頰齿釉質层褶皺不显著等。这些区别或特点在內蒙古单个的臼齿上难以全面表現出来,因此只能将它归入 Paramyinae 科中。

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PARAMYID AND SCIURAVIDS FROM NORTH CHINA

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(Summary)

In the present paper, some new materials of Early Tertiary rodents from North China, including an isolated tooth of paramyid, a M_3 of *Sciuravus* and two lower jaws belonging a new genus of Sciuravidae are described. These represent the first definite record of occurrence of these more primitive forms in the Eocene of Asia.

Superfam. Ischyromyoidea Wood, 1937

Fam. Sciuravidae Miller and Gidley, 1918

Genus *Tsinlinomys*, gen. nov.

Genotypic species: *Tsinlinomys youngi*, sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized sciuravid, lower dentition 1,0,1,3, brachyodont, bunolophodont; P_4 reduced; trigonids of molars smaller, more elevated with complete anterior cingulum and metalophulid II; cusps small, marginal; metaconid widely separated from entoconid, the internal exit of median basins broadly U-shape; ectolophids linear, more internal in position, without mesoconid; on M_1 and M_2 entoconid extending a crest postero-externally to posterior cingulum, a notch between the terminal of the crest and hypoconid appeared at the early stage of wear; posterior valley small; M_3 with a complete transversely hypolophid to anterior of hypoconid, posterolophid strong.

Tsinlinomys youngi, sp. nov.

Diagnosis: As for the genus given above.

Type: A right lower jaw with M_1 — M_3 , (IVPP No. V.2729).

Referred material: A right lower ramus with all the teeth preserved, paratype (V.2730).

Horizon and Locality: Lower part of Upper Eocene; Lushih formation; Menchiapu, Lushih, Honan.

Description: The mandible is more slender, low and curved without symphysis preserved. A very large mandible fossa ends beneath the trigonid of M_3 . There are two mental foramina, one below P_4 and the other in front of it. The diastema is a sharp crest. The shape of the cross section of the incisor is narrow, long and nearly uniform transverse width. The anterior surface of the incisor is rounded with smooth enamel

spreading onto median and lateral faces.

The premolar is only badly preserved on the paratype, the metaconid damaged. This tooth is reduced both in size and elements of talonid as in the *Sciuravus? ravus* Wilson. It is composed of two prominent anterior cusps and a posterior cingulum.

The lower molars increase regularly in size from M_1 — M_3 . On M_1 there is a high and small trigonid basin. The union of protoconid and metaconid by a complete anterior cingulum and metalophulid II construct the trigonid into a closed loop at the early stage of wear. Cusps of the tooth are relatively small, marginal and not so distinct as in other genera of Sciuravid. Metaconid separated widely from entoconid, so that to make a broad internal exit of the median basin of the tooth. The ectolophid is linear, low and internal in position, without mesoconid. A crest extends postero-externally from the entoconid to the posterior cingulum. Between the terminal of this crest and the hypoconid, there is another exit of the median basin, opening postero-externally in the little worn tooth. This has disappeared through the wear on the paratype. The cingulum is weak and mixed with the crest of entoconid. The posterior valley is small and opening internal.

The M_2 is similar to the M_1 , except that it is larger in size, having a slightly distinct mesostylid on the inner side of the talonid basin and the metaconid forward in place.

The M_3 is the largest one, but reduced to its posterior part. There is a complete hypolophid uniting entoconid and hypoconid transversely, instead of the postero-external crest of entoconid as indicated in the two formers. The posterior cingulum is stronger and elevated, with two hypoconulids on its inner side. The metastylid is somehow conspicuous than the M_2 .

Measurements: See Chinese text.

Comparison: Before the discovery of *Tsinlinomys*, the Sciuravidae which contain five genus, namely *Sciuravus*, *Tillomys*, *Taxymys*, *Mysops* and *Pauramys* is limited to Eocene of North American. The new genus differs from *Sciuravus* in having more elevated trigonid basin, entoconid small with an oblique entoconid-crest and ectolophid being linear without mesoconid.

Tsinlinomys also differs from *Tillomys* in having P_4 reduced, ectolophid linear and internal exit of talonid broadly U-shape.

The difference between *Tsinlinomys* and *Pauramys* is more distinct, in the later form the size is small, there is a single anterior cusp on P_4 and no longitudinal ridge on molars.

The following comparisons may be serve to distinguish *Mysops* from the new genus by 1) size small; 2) more developed tranverse hypolophid and 3) posterior valley relatively broad and deep.

Judging from the association of *Tsinlinomys* with an Early Late Eocene fauna, as shown by Chow (1959), the geological age of this genus is slightly later than other genera of the family, representing probably a later survival of Sciuravidae, in Asia.

***Sciuravus* sp.**

This species is represented by a left M_3 (V.2731) collected from Haitaoyuantze, Sichuan, Honan. It is of the size of *S. bridgeri* Wilson (leng. 1.75 mm; w. 1.5 mm). The trigonid with a high and angulate metaconid on its inner side is not specially elevated.

图 版 I 說 明
(Explanation of Plate)

Tsinlinomys youngi, gen. and sp. nov. 新属, 新种

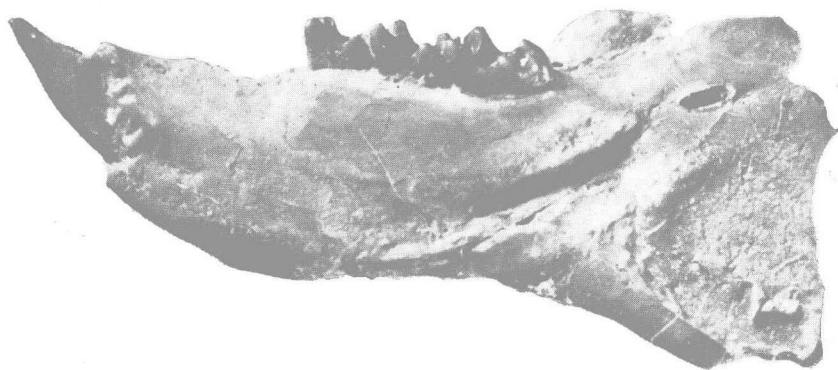
- 1a. 右下颌骨; (正型标本, V. 2729), 冠面視, 約×5。
right mandible (holotype, V. 2729), occlusal view.
- 1b. 同上; 綫条图表示頰齿齿型, 冠面視。
same; sketch, occlusal view.
- 1c. 同上; 舌面視。
same; internal view.
- 1d. 同上; 唇面視。
same; external view.
- 1e. 右下颌骨; (副型标本, V. 2730), 冠面視。
right mandible (paratype, V. 2730), occlusal view.
- 1f. 同上; 冠面視。
same; sketch, occlusal view.

Sciuravus sp. (V. 2731)

2. 左下第三臼齿, 冠面視, ×10。
left M₃; occlusal view.

Paramyinae gen. and sp. indet. (V. 2732)

3. 左下第一或第二臼齿, 冠面視, ×4。
left M₁ or M₂; occlusal view.



There is a lean and low anterior cingulum uniting the protoconid and metaconid. The metalophid II is relatively short, so that the trigonid basin drain to talonid basin freely. Entoconid is marginal and large, isolated from posterlophid and tending a crest into the talonid basin running toward the hypoconid. The internal exit of talonid basin is V-shape. The ectolophid is linear with a slightly cusp in its midst. The posterolophid is long and heavy. The hypoconulid is large.

The material is so scanty that it is difficult to compare with other known species. The age of the beds yielding the tooth also still not definite, probably it is early late Eocene as the above described species.

Family Paramyidae Miller and Gidley 1918

Paramyinae gen. and sp. indet.

A slightly worn left lower middle tooth (M_2 or M_1) (V.2732) is referable to the subfamily. This tooth was obtained by a geological party from Hutogcin Valley, near Irdin Manha, Inner Mongolia, probably of the same Irdin Manha horizon.

This tooth may be one referable to *Paramys* or *Leptotomus*. It has small trigonid basin and a large talonid basin, and the size is closer to *Paramys delicatus* (l. 4.4 mm; w. 4.5 mm). But it differs from this middle Eocene species in that the crenulation of tooth are weak and the ectolophid is complete. Comparing with the contemporaneous species of *Leptotomus*, as *L. leptodus*, except that the Chinese specimen being slightly smaller in size, there are some resemblances in general tooth pattern, a incipient crest extending from entoconid, a small mesoconid and very weak minor crenulation of the tooth.