

大荔颅骨的测量研究

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摘要: 本文报道大荔颅骨的一系列测量数据, 并且将其与中国, 欧洲和非洲的中更新世人类的相应数据进行比较, 发现大荔颅骨的测量数据大多没有超出中国和欧洲/非洲中更新世人的变异范围, 有的与中国中更新世人接近, 有的与欧洲和/或非洲标本更加接近。本文将这些结果与大荔颅骨的与中国古人类共同具有的其他测量和观察特征进行综合考虑, 建议大荔人群属于中国古人类连续进化链中的一员, 并且表现出中国古人类与欧洲和非洲古人类之间基因交流的形态证据。

关键词: 大荔; 颅骨; 测量研究

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大荔颅骨发现于陕西省大荔县, 其发现经过和初步研究已有另文发表^[5,16]。本文拟就这件化石的更多信息探讨其在人类进化上的意义。

这具颅骨的最大长 (Maximum cranial length, g-op, 马丁人类学教科书测量项目编号 1, 简称 M1 (下仿此)) 为 206.5mm, 鼻枕长 (Nasio-occipital length, n-op, M1d) 为 196.5mm, g-i 长 (Glabello-inion length, M2) 为 190mm。

表 1 整体颅骨测量的比较
Tab.1 Measurements of the cranium (mm)

| | 大荔 Dali | 金牛山 Jinniushan | 中国直立人 HEC | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 颅长 (M1, g-op) | 206.5 | 206 ^[11] | 180.5—213 | 184—208 | 206 ^[22] |
| 鼻枕长 (M1d, n-op) | 196.5 | — | 176.5—194 | 181—199 | 202 ^[33] |
| g-i 长 (M2) | 190 | — | 180.5—213 | 179—190 | 205 ^[22] |
| 颅底长 (M5, n-ba) | 105.5 | — | — | 101—110 | 108 ^[28] |
| n-o 长 (M5(1)) | 143 | — | 131? —147 | 141 | 149 ^[33] |
| 颅宽 (M8) | 150 | 148 ^[11] | — | 132—164 | (154) ^[22] |
| 颅指数 (M8/M1) | 73.3 | 71.8 ^[11] | — | 71.4—82.1 | 74.8 ^[22] |

注: 颅长: 本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33,4], 和县^[12], 南京^[14] 的标本; 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[19], Ehrinsdorf^[22], Petralona^[22], Steinheim^[22] 的标本; 鼻枕长: 本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14] 的标本; 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ehrinsdorf^[33] 的标本和 Petralona 的模型; g-i 长: 本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33,4], 南京^[14] 的标本; 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Petralona^[22], Steinheim^[22] 的标本; 颅底长: 本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Petralona^[28]; n-o 长: 本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 和县^[12] 的标本; 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Ehrinsdorf^[33] 的标本; 颅宽: 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[24], Ehrinsdorf^[22], Petralona^[22], Steinheim^[22]。

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数据显示,大荔颅骨的最大长与金牛山人类的相近,不超出中国的直立人(北京,南京,和县)的变异范围,也在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,与 Kabwe 的相近。大荔的鼻枕长比中国的直立人的稍长,比 Kabwe 和 Petralona(模型)稍短,与 Ehrinsdorf 一样也在 Atapuerca SH 的变异范围(181—199mm^[17])内,接近其上限。大荔的颅底长在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围的中部,与非洲的 Kabwe(108mm^[28]), Bodo(107mm^[28]), Ndutu(105mm^[28])很接近,在山顶洞和柳江的人类化石的变异范围(103.5—116mm^[9,15])的下部。大荔的 n-o 长为 143mm,与北京直立人(144?—147mm^[33]), Kabwe(149mm^[33]), Ehrinsdorf(141mm^[33])相差都不大。

总之,就整体颅骨的各种长度而言,中国和欧洲、非洲的中更新世人,乃至现代人可能都没有显著的差异,而大荔比较接近这些人群的上限。

g-op 与 g-i 长度之差在更新世初期的人群中为零或很小^[29],在晚更新世人中有颇大的变异,在中更新世,Weidenreich^[33]将北京直立人此二径视为同物,从而认为两者的长度相等,非洲 Kabwe 颅骨此二测径分别是 206mm 和 205mm^[22],差距很小,欧洲 Petralona 的二径分别为 208mm 和 190mm^[22],差距为 18mm,Steinheim 的二径差距为 6mm^[22],而大荔颅骨两径差距为 16mm,在这层关系上与欧洲标本比较接近,与中国的直立人、非洲中更新世人可能相差较大。

实测大荔颅骨最宽处在乳突上脊水平,此处的颅宽为 150.5mm,其乳突上脊特别突出,在一定程度上加大了这项测量的数值,歪曲了脑颅的实际宽度,按照马丁人类学教科书^[25] M8 定义的规定,颅最大宽不宜采用这个数据。笔者将脑颅右后部进行复原,避开乳突上脊,测得脑颅部的最大宽,为 150mm,测量点位于颞骨鳞部的后上部接近鳞缘处。按马丁人类学教科书 M8 定义的精神,笔者采用 150mm 为大荔颅骨的最大宽。一般认为颅骨最大宽度位于乳突上脊水平的情况是近祖的原始特征。现代人的最宽处在顶骨或颞骨,被认为是智人的衍生特征。而大荔的最宽处在乳突上脊,可以说,就头骨最宽处位置而言,大荔颅骨具有原始的近祖特征。但是在乳突上脊以外测得的颅骨最大宽度却与在乳突上脊处测得的颅骨最大宽度相差很小,显示它在这项特征方面已经十分接近现代人。这种情况提示,智人的这项“衍生特征”不是与相对应的“原始特征”没有联系的,而是从后者逐渐变化而成的。大荔在这项特征上处于直立人与现代人之间的过渡状态。

已经发表的北京、南京与和县的直立人化石的颅宽或按综合性指标计算所得,或为在乳突上脊处测得的数据,与其他标本的颅宽定义不同,所以不列于上表。非洲中更新世的 Ndutu 的颅宽和颅指数分别为 144mm 和 78.7^[27]。结合表 1 的数据似乎可以认为,大荔的颅宽和颅指数与金牛山接近,在欧洲和非洲中更新世人的变异范围内,颅指数比较接近欧洲中更新世人的下限,比非洲中更新世人的稍小。

一些学者将颅指数低当作直立人独有的自近裔特征之一。实际上狭长的颅骨在人类化石中多有表现,并不是直立人所独有的。大荔和金牛山以及山顶洞等时代相当晚的智人颅骨的颅指数也低,而和县直立人颅骨却比它们短宽^[12]。在从直立人到智人的过渡过程中颅骨顶面观轮廓显然也是表现直立人与智人形态镶嵌的特征之一。

大荔颅骨的最小额宽比金牛山人类^[3]的短,比中国的直立人(北京^[33,41],南京^[14],和县^[12])的长得多,在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,其中 Atapuerca SH 5 号的最小额宽特别大(117mm),如果排除这个标本则欧洲中更新世人的平均值与大荔接近。大荔的最小额宽比非洲 Kabwe(99mm^[22])和 Bodo(103mm^[24])稍长。

表 2 颅骨宽度的比较(长度单位: mm)
Tab.2 Measurements of the breadths(in mm)

| | 大荔 Dali | 金牛山 Jinniushan | 中国直立人 HEC | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 最小额宽(M9, ft-ft) | 104 | 114 ^[3] | 81.5—93 | 100—117 | 99 ^[22] |
| 最大额宽(M10, co-co) | 119 | — | 98—112 | 105—126 | 115 ^[22] |
| 耳点间宽(M11, au-au) | 141 | — | 139.8—151 | 122—155.5 | 142 ^[33] |
| 耳门上缘点间宽(po-po) | 133 | — | 120—130? | 106.5—145? | 124 ^[24] |
| 星点间宽(M12, ast-ast) | 115 | — | 103—141.8 | 112—141? | 131 ^[33] |
| 横额顶指数(M9/M8) | 70 | 77 | — | 67.0—77.9 | 64.3 |

注:最小额宽:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]、和县^[12]和南京^[14]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括: Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[19], Ehrinsdorf^[22], Petralona^[22], Steinheim^[22]的标本;最大额宽:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]和南京^[14]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[19], Petralona^[22], Steinheim^[22]的标本;耳点间宽:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]、和县^[12]和南京^[14]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]和 Petralona^[32]的标本;耳门上缘点间宽:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]和南京^[14]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[24], Petralona^[24]的标本;星点间宽:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]、和县^[12]和南京^[14]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]和 Petralona^[24]的标本。

计算最小额宽与颅最大宽的比例构成横额顶指数(Transverse fronto-parietal index),在一定程度上反映大脑额叶与顶叶在横的方向上的相对发育程度。在人类进化过程中,这个指数在较早和较晚的人类中虽然都有比较大的变异,但是从 Dmanisi^[29]开始,此指数总体上似有由小变大的趋势。大荔颅骨的横额顶指数为 69.3,比金牛山人类的(77.0^[3, 11])小,而大荔和金牛山都在欧洲中更新世人(Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[19], Steinheim^[22], Petralona^[22], Ehrinsdorf^[22])的变异范围(67.0—77.9)内,大荔接近其低端,金牛山接近其高端。值得一提的是,大荔的这个指数竟与 Cro Magnon(68.2^[22])接近。

大荔颅骨的最大额宽大于北京和南京的直立人(98—112mm),却在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,而且比较接近其上限。在这个指标上,大荔与非洲中更新世人(Kabwe, 115mm^[22]; Bodo, 115mm^[24]; Ndutu, 112mm^[27])也比与中国直立人更接近。

大荔颅骨的底部宽度,耳点间宽(Biauricular breadth, au-au, M11)为 141mm,接近中国直立人(包括北京^[33]、和县^[12]和南京^[14]的标本)的变异范围的下限,接近爪哇早更新世和中更新世人(123—143mm^[33])的上限,而在欧洲中更新世人(包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]和 Petralona^[32])变异范围和非洲中更新世人(包括 Bodo, 150mm^[24]; Kabwe, 132mm^[24]或 142mm^[33])的变异范围内,接近现代人变异范围(104—145mm)^[24]的上限。

大荔颅骨的耳门上缘点间宽(po-po)为 133mm,比北京(120—128mm^[33])和南京直立人的(130mm^[14])稍大,在非洲(Bodo, 140mm^[24]; Kabwe, 124mm^[24])和欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内。(笔者注,欧洲中更新世人变异范围的低端值 106.5mm 是 Atapuerca SH 6 号的 Martin 11 (1) Interporial 的数据,笔者查 Martin-Knussmann 的人类学教科书(1988 年版 171 页)M11(1)的德文是 Meatus acusticus externus-Breite^[25],没有用 po-po 来表示,其测量标志点是骨性外耳道的最外侧点,没有提耳门上缘点,所以测量得到的颅底宽度可能与耳门上缘点间宽(po-po)有差距,但差距很小)。

大荔颅骨的枕骨宽或两星点间宽(Biasterionic breadth, ast-ast, M12)为 115mm。中国直立人与欧洲中更新世人的星点间宽变异范围基本上重叠,大荔在两者的变异范围偏下端的位

置,而非洲的 Kabwe 却在两者变异范围的偏上端处。

大荔的枕骨高(1-sphba)为 119mm,其与枕骨宽构成的比例为 103.4。这项指数在 Dmanisi 为 85.7—96.1^[24],欧洲中更新世人(包括 Ceprano, Atapuerca SH5, Petralona)为 82.0—99.2^[24], Kabwe 为 92.6^[24]。大荔已经进入现代人变异范围(101.6—124.5)^[24]的下限,在这个特征上可能比欧洲和非洲的中更新世人更进步。

表 3 颅长高指数的比较
Tab.3 Length-height indices

| | 大荔 Dali | 金牛山 Jinniushan | 中国直立人 HEC | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 长高指数 I(ba-b/g-op) | 56.7 | 59.7 | 59.9? | 55.9—69.9 | 61.5 ^[32] |
| 长高指数 II(po-b/g-op) | 49.6 | — | 49.0—53.3 | 51.02—65.1 | 51.0 ^[32] |

注:长高指数 I:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 为北京标本 XI 的复原颅骨;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[24], Ehringsdorf^[22], Petralona^[32] 和 Steinheim^[32] 的标本;长高指数 II:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[24], Petralona^[32] 和 Steinheim^[32] 的标本。

大荔颅骨的颅高(Basi-bregmatic height, ba-b, M17)是 117mm,它与颅长构成长高指数 I,为 56.7。此数比北京直立人(复原颅骨)和金牛山的为低,却稍高于郧县 EV9002(53.48^[24])。大荔比 Atapuerca SH(65.2—69.9^[17])低得多,却稍高于 Ehringsdorf(55.9^[22]),比 Kabwe(61.5)^[32]稍低。

大荔的耳上前凶点高(Auriculo-bregmatic height, po-b, M20)是 102.5mm,构成长高指数 II,为 49.6。此数接近和县和北京的直立人的下限,比郧县 EV9002(51.62^[24])和 Kabwe(51.0^[32])都低,比欧洲中更新世人低得多。虽然中国直立人与欧洲中更新世人的变异范围有重叠,但是总体上欧洲这个指数比中国的高,而大荔接近中国的直立人。

有的人类颅骨化石不能保存得足够完整以测定 ba-b 颅高,人类学家在以上两种表示颅骨高度的指数之外,设计了另一种表现颅骨穹隆高度的指数。吴汝康在研究资阳晚期智人颅骨的专刊^[8]中在颅骨正中矢状图上测量颅长(g-op)和前凶点距离这条线的高度,以之计算颅盖高指数(Calvarial height index)。他还在颅骨正中矢状图上画出从前凶点到表现颅长的直线上的垂直线,测量垂足(Y)到眉间点的距离(GY)计算前凶位指数(Bregma position index)。按照这些方法测量大荔颅骨,获得的数据是:颅盖高指数为 45.5,前凶位指数为 39.1。将吴汝康(1957)提供的数据^[8]进行比较可见,颅骨盖高指数在直立人最小,在人类进化中,时代越晚指数越大。大荔的颅盖高指数比中国猿人(5例:35—41),爪哇猿人(2例:33—37)和尼人(9例:33—43)的都大,接近旧石器时代晚期人(8例:46—55)的下限,表现出比较进步的位置。前凶位指数的进化趋势则相反,由大变,即前凶点从比较后的位置向前方移动,大荔的指数在中国猿人(5例:37—42),爪哇猿人(2例:36—43)的变异范围内,接近尼人变异范围(9例:33—40)的上限,比旧石器时代晚期人(8例:28—37)为大,前凶点的位置表现得相当地原始。(本段的比较数据均引自吴汝康^[8])

大荔颅骨的颅周长(Horizontal circumference, g-op-g, M23)为 565mm,颅横弧(Auriculo-bregmatic arc, transversal arc, po-b-po, M24)为 299mm,都没有超出北京直立人的变异范围,而且与其平均值接近^[33]。大荔的颅周长与颅横弧都在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,接近其颅横弧变异范围的下限。与 Suzuki 提供的数据^[32]比较,大荔的颅周长和颅横弧在更新世晚期

人的变异范围内,不过大荔的颅横弧比绝大多数更新世晚期人短。与 Weidenreich 提供的资料相比,大荔颅骨在现代人的变异范围(周长:440—599mm,横弧:286—344mm^[33])内。大荔比现代人颅周长平均值(507mm)长得多,比现代人颅横弧的平均值(311mm)短。不过这两项测径在欧亚大陆东西部中更新世人的变异范围之间,以及与现代人的变异范围都有相当大的重叠。

表 4 整体颅骨弧长和指数的比较(长度单位:mm)

Tab.4 Horizontal circumference and Tranversecranial curvature(in mm) and related ratios

| | 大荔 Dali | 金牛山 Jinniushan | 中国直立人 HEC | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 颅周长(M23, g-op-g) | 565 | 603 | 557? —582? | 546—597 | — |
| 颅横弧(M24, po-b-po) | 299 | 308 | 263? —310 | 300—308 | 294 ^[33] |
| 颅横曲度指数(M11/M24) | 47.2 | — | 47.4—54.8 | 44.8 | 48.3 ^[33] |
| 颅全矢状弧(M25, n-o) | 376 | 362 | 321—340? | 340—380 | 372.5 ^[33] |
| M1d/M25 的比例 | 52.3 | — | 52.9—57.3 | 49.5—54.4 | 54.2 ^[33] |

注:颅周长:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Petralona^[32]和 Steinheim^[32]的标本;颅横弧:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33],南京^[14]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Petralona^[32]和 Steinheim^[32]的标本;颅横曲度指数:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33],南京^[14]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 是 Petralona^[32]的标本;颅全矢状弧(M25, n-o):本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括为 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ehrinsdorf^[33]和 Petralona^[31]的标本;M1d/M25:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17], Ehrinsdorf^[33]和 Petralona^[31]的标本。

颅横弧与耳点间距的比例构成颅横曲度指数(Transverse cranial curvature),在从直立人到现代人的进化过程中颅横曲度指数由大到小,即颅穹隆横向弯曲的程度有着变大的趋势。大荔的这个指数(47.2),比中国的直立人稍小,可以算是基本相差不多,与 Petralona(44.8^[32]),Kabwe(48.3^[33])相差也不大。大荔颅骨的指数比现代人(平均,38.6;范围 36.2—41.2^[33])大得多。

大荔的颅全矢状弧(Total sagittal arc, n-o, M25)为 376mm,在中更新世人中是比较大的,在欧洲中更新世人(Atapuerca SH^[17], Ehrinsdorf^[33]和 Petralona^[31])的变异范围内,接近其上限,与 Kabwe(372.5mm^[33])接近,比中国的直立人(321—340mm?^[33,12])长得多,比现代人的平均值(372.2mm^[33])稍长。

颅全矢状弧与鼻枕长两者形成的指数在大荔是 52.3,比北京直立人(55.7—57.3^[33])小,与和县直立人(52.9^[12])接近,比中国的晚期智人化石(47.2—51.0^[8,9,15])稍高。大荔的这个指数在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围(49.5—54.4)内,与 Kabwe(54.2^[33])也相差不多,因此可能比较更接近欧洲和非洲的同时代人,但是不应该忽略大荔的这个指数与和县十分接近的事实。

颅全矢状弧与 n-o 长形成的指数是颅矢状曲度(Sagittal cranial curvature above n-o),在从直立人到现代人的进化过程中颅矢状曲度指数由大变小,即颅穹隆纵向弯曲的程度有着变大的趋势。大荔的这个指数是 38.0,比北京直立人(43.2—44.9^[33])低的多,而落在中国晚期智人的变异范围(36.4—40.3^[8,9,15])内,接近其平均值(38.3)。大荔的这项指数与中更新世欧洲的 Ehrinsdorf(37.1^[33])和非洲的 Kabwe(40.1^[33])接近,居于二者之间。

大荔颅骨的顶骨与枕骨之间有一块小骨夹在其间,使得难以确定人字点的位置。笔者

延长左侧人字缝的总体走向,以其与正中矢状缝延长线的交点作为人字点进行有关的测量。

大荔颅骨的额骨矢状弧 (Frontal arc, M26) 为 135mm, 顶骨矢状弧 (Parietal arc, M27) 115mm, 枕骨的矢状弧 (Occipital arc, M28) 为 122mm; 额骨矢状弦 (Frontal chord, M29) 为 114mm, 顶骨矢状弦 (Parietal chord) 为 107mm, 枕骨矢状弦 (Occipital chord) 为 88mm。

表 5 额骨,顶骨,枕骨测量的比较(长度单位:mm)

Tab.5 Measurements of frontal, parietal and occipital bones (in mm)

| | 大荔 Dali | 中国直立人 HEC | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 额骨矢状弧 (M26, n-b arc) | 135 | 101—129 | 109—135 | 137.5 ^[33] |
| 顶骨矢状弧 (M27, b-l arc) | 115 | 92—113 | 98? —128 | 117 ^[33] |
| 枕骨矢状弧 (M28, l-o arc) | 122 | 100? —118 | 109—129 | 118 ^[33] |
| 额骨矢状弦 (M29, n-b chord) | 114 | 92—115 | 98—115 | 121 ^[33] |
| 顶骨矢状弦 (M30, b-l chord) | 107 | 86—106 | 95—119 | 112 ^[33] |
| 枕骨矢状弦 (M31, l-o chord) | 88 | 75.8? —86 | 87—94.3 | 89 ^[33] |
| 枕骨曲度指数 (M31/28) | 72.1 | 71.6—75.8 | 70.5—83.9 | 75.4 |

注:额骨矢状弧:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[20], Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona^[31]和 Steinheim^[22]的标本;顶骨矢状弧:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[20], Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona^[31]和 Steinheim^[22]的标本;枕骨矢状弧:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[20], Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona^[31]和 Steinheim^[22]的标本;额骨矢状弦:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[20], Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona^[31]和 Steinheim^[22]的标本;顶骨矢状弦:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[20], Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona^[31]和 Steinheim^[22]的标本;枕骨矢状弦:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14]与和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括, Atapuerca SH^[17], Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona^[31]和 Steinheim^[22]的标本。

大荔的额骨矢状弧长度与 Ehringsdorf^[33]的相平,除此之外比中国直立人和欧洲中更新世其他标本都长得多。但是大荔与 Kabwe 的(137.5mm^[33])接近。大荔的额骨矢状弦没有超出中国的直立人的变异范围和欧洲中更新世人的变异范围,与两者的上限都接近,与马坝(115.6mm^[13])也接近。

大荔的顶骨矢状弧比中国的直立人稍长,不超出欧洲中更新世人类的变异范围;顶骨矢状弦稍高于北京与和县的直立人的变异范围,比郎县 EV9002 的短得多,落在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,比 Kabwe 短。

大荔的枕骨矢状弧比中国的直立人的长,在欧洲中更新世人变异范围内,接近其上限,比 Kabwe 的长。大荔的枕骨矢状弦比中国的直立人的稍长,在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,与 Kabwe(89mm^[33])相近。大荔的枕骨曲度指数接近中国的直立人的变异范围和欧洲中更新世人变异范围的下限。

大荔颅骨顶骨的曲度指数大于额骨的曲度指数,而以枕骨的曲度指数为最小,与绝大多数化石一致。

大荔颅骨左侧的前凶点星点弦 (b-ast, M30c) 为 131mm, 与星点间宽(115mm)形成的指数为 113.9, 在欧洲中更新世 Atapuerca SH 化石的变异范围(97.8—117.5^[17])内的上部。

表 6 顶骨前缘,后缘和枕骨下鳞测量的比较(长度单位:mm)

Tab.6 More measurements and curvatures of parietal and occipital bones (in mm)

| | 大荔 Dali | 北京直立人 H. erectus from ZKD | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 前凶点星点弦(M30c,b-ast) | 131 | — | 128—141.5 |
| 顶骨前缘弧(M27(2),arc b-sphn)左 lt | 104 | 99—102.5 | 100—110 |
| 右 rt | 103 | | |
| 顶骨前缘弦(M30(2),b-sphn)左 lt | 91.2 | 89.0—89.5 | 85.5—92 |
| 右 rt | 88.6 | | |
| 顶骨前缘曲度(M30(2)/M27(2))左 lt | 87.7 | 87.3—89.9 | 83.6—85.5 |
| 右 rt | 86.0 | | |
| 顶骨后缘弧(M27(3),l-ast arc)左 lt | 105 | 88.5—93.0 | 103—117 |
| 顶骨后缘弦(M30(3),l-ast chord)左 lt | 92 | 82.8—83.9 | 74.5—102 |
| 顶骨后缘曲度(M30(3)/M27(3))左 lt | 87.6 | 89.2—94.8 | 87.2—89.5 |
| 枕骨上鳞弧(M28(1),l-i arc) | 84 | 49—55 | — |
| 枕骨上鳞弦(M31(1),l-i chord) | 71 | 47—52.5 | — |
| 枕骨上鳞曲度(M31(1)/M28(1)) | 84.5 | 95.4—96.0 | — |
| 枕骨下鳞弧长(M28(2),i-o arc) | 41 | 60—67 | — |
| 枕骨下鳞弦长(M31(2),i-o chord) | 40 | 57—63 | 35—49.5 |
| 枕骨下鳞曲度(M31(2)/M28(2)) | 97.6 | 94.0—96.6 | — |

注:本表中北京直立人和欧洲中更新世人的数据不分左右侧。北京直立人顶骨数据依 de Lumley *et al*^[24];枕骨数据依 Weidenreich^[33]。前凶点星点弦:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]的标本;顶骨前缘弧和弦:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24]和 Petralona^[24]的标本;顶骨后缘弧:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Ceprano^[20]和 Petralona^[31]的标本;顶骨后缘弦:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Atapuerca SH^[17], Ceprano^[20]和 Petralona^[31]的标本;顶骨后缘曲度:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24], Ceprano^[20]和 Petralona^[31]的标本。枕骨下鳞弦长:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]的标本。

大荔颅骨的顶骨前缘弧(b-sphn M27(2))左右侧分别为 104mm 和 103mm,顶骨前缘弦(b-sphn, M30(2))左右侧分别为 91.2mm 和 88.6mm,顶骨前缘曲度指数(Index)在大荔颅骨左右侧分别为 87.7 和 86.0,北京直立人,郟县 II(86.5^[24]),马坝(88.1^[13])和 Petralona (85.5^[24])都与大荔相距不远,南京直立人(82.6^[14]),Narmada(84.0^[24])和 Arago(83.6^[24])比大荔低得多。

大荔颅骨按照左侧人字缝的总体走向确定的顶骨后缘弧或人字点星点弧(Lambda-asterion arc, M27(3))为 105mm,顶骨后缘长度或人字点与星点间的距离(Lambda-asterion chord, M30(3))为 92mm,两者构成的指数为 87.6。这项指数在北京直立人的变异范围内,与 Ceprano(左 87.5,右 89.3^[19]),Petralona(89.5^[24]),Arago 47(87.2^[24])接近。

大荔的枕骨上鳞弧(l-i arc, M28(1))为 84mm,枕骨上鳞弦(l-i chord, M31(1))为 71mm,上鳞曲度指数(Upper scale curvature)为 84.5。此指数比北京直立人的小,比 Oberkassel^[32](男,96,女,93)和现代人(89.8—95.8)小。北京直立人与旧石器时代晚期的 Oberkassel 接近,因此可能没有进化上的意义。

上表显示,大荔的枕骨下鳞弧长或枕外隆凸点至枕大孔后缘点弧长(i-o arc, M28(2))为 41mm,比北京直立人^[33],成年尼人(3例:49.0 ± 6.7mm^[18])和成年早期现代人(4例:49.5 ± 5.7mm^[18])短。大荔颅骨的枕骨下鳞弦长或枕外隆凸点至枕大孔后缘点弦长(i-o chord, M31(2))为 40mm,比北京直立人^[33]短得多,在 Atapuerca SH 的变异范围^[17]内,比成年尼人(8例:45.4 ± 5.0mm^[18])和成年早期现代人(7例:46.6 ± 7.2mm^[18])都短。大荔颅骨以此段弦弧比

例构成的指数,即下鳞曲度(Lower scale curvature)为 97.6。这个指数比北京直立人:94.0—96.6^[33]稍大。

大荔颅骨的枕骨大孔长(M7)和宽(M16)分别为 38mm. 和 28mm 比例为 73.7,在山顶洞的变异范围(73.4—89.3^[15])和 Atapuerca SH 的变异范围(68.18—73.68^[17])内,除 Saccopastore 1 有比较极端的数据(83.8^[17])外,其余尼人变异于 57.1 与 79 之间^[17]。

大荔颅骨的枕外隆凸点与枕内隆凸点之间的距离为 18mm,比北京直立人成年人(27.5—38.0mm^[33, 4])短,比南京的(37.6mm^[14])短,与和县的(22mm^[12])及 Ceprano(22mm^[19])接近,与欧洲的 Ehringsdorf, Swanscombe(均 18mm^[33])相平,在尼人的变异范围(10—24mm^[33])内。

表 7 颞骨测量的比较(长度单位:mm)

Tab.7 Measurements temporal bone (in mm) and index of temporal squama

| | 大荔 Dali | 北京直立人 H. erectus from ZKD | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 颞骨总长度 Total length, 左 lt | 89 | 89—90 ^[24] | 95 | 90 ^[22] |
| 颞骨的乳突部长 Mastoid portion length, 左 lt | 24 | 15—25 ^[24] | — | — |
| 颞鳞长高指数 H/L index of squama, 左 lt | 64.6 | 45.2—57.3 ^[33] | 69.3—79.7 | — |

注:颞骨总长度:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Arago^[24]和 Petralona^[22]的标本;颞鳞长高指数:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]的标本。

大荔颞骨总长度左侧为 89mm,与北京直立人^[33]的和非洲的 Kabwe^[22]都接近,比 Narmada(87mm^[24])稍长,比欧洲中更新世的 Arago(95mm^[24])和 Petralona(95mm^[22])短。

大荔颞骨的左侧乳突部长为 24mm,没有超出北京直立人的变异范围,比 Narmada(14mm^[24])长得多。

大荔左侧的颞鳞长和颞鳞高分别为 72mm 和 47mm,指数为 64.6,与许家窑(64.5^[6]),现代日本人的平均值(男 68.1,女 66.7^[32])比较接近,比北京直立人(45.2—57.3^[33])、郧县 II(63.3^[2])、和县的直立人(60^[12])都高,达到尼人变异范围(56.2—69.6^[32])的上部,比 Atapuerca SH^[26]低。现代日本人的颞鳞长高指数有相当大的变异范围(男 57.5—87.7,女 56.4—77.0^[32]),大荔达到其下部。

大荔颅骨下颌关节窝的长度两侧均为 25mm,宽度左右侧分别为 35mm 和 32 mm,深度左右侧均为 11.5mm。长度与现代人(24.5(23—27)mm)一致,比北京直立人(16—21mm)大;宽度比北京直立人(23?—27mm)和现代人(24.5(21.5—26)mm)都大;而深度接近北京直立人(11.5—15mm)和现代人(12.5—16.5mm)的下限。深/长比例和深/宽比例都比北京直立人小得多(本节所引北京直立人和现代人数据均据 Weidenreich^[33])。

颅骨额侧面角 Frontal profile, M32a,按照 Martin-Knussmann 人类学教科书 175 页的定义是:额骨最凸点与眉间点之间的连线与 g-i 构成的角度^[25], Weidenreich(1943, 109 页)标示为 m-g∠g(op)i^[33]。大荔的此角为 72°,比北京、和县与南京的中国直立人的^[33, 12, 14]和 Kabwe^[33]都大,比西欧尼人的(57°—71°^[32])稍大,比 Ehrinsdorf(73.5°^[33])稍小,比现代人的(91.4°—100.3°^[32])小得多。

大荔颅骨的额骨倾斜角(Frontal inclination, nasion-bregma angle, b-n-i, M32(1))是 54°,比北京直立人的^[33]大。

表 8 角度的测量(单位:度)

Tab.8 Angular measurements (in degree)

| | 大荔 Dali | 中国直立人 H.EC | 欧洲中更新世人 MPHE | Kabwe |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 额侧面角(M32a) | 72 | 54—63 | 73.5 | 60 ^[33] |
| 额骨倾斜角(M32(1), b-n-i) | 54 | 42—46.5 | — | — |
| 前凶角(M32(2), b-g-i) | 50 | 38—45 | 49—54 | 45 ^[32] |
| 额骨角(M32(5), FRA) | 128 | — | 139.8—145.8 | — |
| 顶骨角(M33e, PAA) | 151 | — | 143—150.5 | — |
| 枕骨角(M33d, OCA) | 93 | — | 106.5—126.1 | — |
| 枕骨弯曲角(M33(4), l-i-o) | 99 | 98—106.5 | 110.5—129.1 | — |

注:额侧面角:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14], 和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Ehringsdorf^[33]的标本;额骨倾斜角:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33]的标本;前凶角:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14], 和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Ehringsdorf^[33], Petralona(54°^[32])的标本;额骨角:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]的标本;顶骨角:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]的标本;枕骨角:本表资料所指的欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]的标本;枕骨弯曲角:本表资料所指的中国直立人 HEC 包括北京^[33], 南京^[14], 和县^[12]的标本;欧洲中更新世人 MPHE 包括 Atapuerca SH^[17]和 Ceprano^[20]的标本。

大荔颅骨前凶角或 g-b 角(Bregma angle, b-g-i, M32(2))为 50°, 比包括北京, 和县和南京的中国直立人的(38°—45°^[33, 12, 14])和郟县 II 的(43°^[24])大, 比 Kabwe 的(45°^[32])大, 与 Ehrinsdorf(49°^[32])接近, 相当于西欧尼人变异范围(44°—50.5°^[32])的上限, 比 Petralona(54°^[32])和现代人的(56.5°—61°^[32])小。此外, 据 de Lumley *et al*^[24]报道, Petralona 为 47°, 则较大荔稍小。

大荔颅骨的额骨角(Frontal angle, M32(5), FRA)为 128°, 比欧洲中更新世的 Atapuerca SH(139.8°—145.8°^[17])小。额骨角在欧洲非洲西亚中更新世人 10 例为 138.9° ± 5.1°^[30], 尼人 10 例为 141.7° ± 4.0°^[30], 欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人 21 例为 128.1° ± 4.1°^[30]。因此, 在这个特征上大荔与欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人比后者与其本地先辈人类更加接近, 另外, 额骨角反映额骨膨隆的程度, 在进化中有由大变小的趋势, 大荔此角比欧洲中更新世人接近现代人。

大荔顶骨角(Parietal angle, M33e, PAA)为 151°, 比 Atapuerca SH(143°—150.5°^[17])略大;大荔的枕骨角(Occipital angle, M33d, OCA)为 93°, 不但比 Atapuerca SH(106.5°—126.1°^[17])小得多, 比非洲早更新世的(101°—114°^[29])也小得多。

枕骨弯曲的角度除了以上述的枕骨角(M33d, OCA)衡量外, 还可以用测量枕骨弯曲角(l-i-o 角(M33(4)))来衡量。大荔的 l-i-o 角为 99°, 接近北京直立人变异范围(98°—106°^[33, 41])的下部, 与和县(101°^[12])很接近, 比南京直立人(106.5°), Ceprano(115°), Atapuerca SH(110.5°—129.1°^[17]), 成年尼人(119° ± 480°^[18])和成年早期现代人(122.5° ± 57°^[18])都较小。可能中国的直立人群体的此角比欧洲中更新世人为小, 大荔接近中国的直立人。

Weidenreich(1943)将 opisthocranium 与 inion 定在同一位置, 因此按照他的定义, 北京直立人 l-op-o 角的变异范围应该是(98°—106°^[33]), de Lumley *et al* 在模型上测量得到的变异范围是 103°—108°^[24], 两者相差很大。大荔的 l-op-o 角为 95°, 无论与上述哪组数据相比, 大荔的此角都是比较小的。此角在 Petralona 为 106°^[24], 比大荔的大得多。

大荔颅骨的上颌下部与上颌大部断裂, 被向外侧上方推挤, 有稍许移位, 但是可以进行

复原,所成颅骨的面颅深度(ba-pr, M40)为 105mm?,比欧洲中更新世人(Atapuerca SH 5: 121.2mm^[17]; Petralona: 119mm^[24] 或 116mm^[28])和非洲的中更新世人的(Kabwe, 116mm^[28]; Bodo, 121mm^[28])短,而与中国的现代型化石智人(100—113.6mm^[9,15])接近。欧洲和非洲中更新世人的面颅深度或向前突出的程度可能比较一致,而大荔和中国的化石智人则比那些标本较欠突出。

眶后缩狭指数(Post-orbital constriction index)也是一项重要的测量性指标,研究人员采用不同的测径计算眶后缩狭指数。笔者(1981)在计算眶后缩狭指数时以额骨真正的最小宽度为分子,以额骨上两侧眉脊向外侧最突出点之间的距离为分母。大荔额骨的真正最狭窄处的宽度为 106.4mm,比其 ft-ft 稍长;额骨上两侧眉脊向外侧最突出点之间的距离为 125.0mm,按照这个方法计算大荔的指数为 85.1,比北京直立人(80.7—82.9^[16])高。

Rightmire(1990)以额最小宽(ft-ft)作为分子,两眶间弦或两额宽(Biorbital chord, Bifrontal breadth, fm: a-fm: a, M43a, FMB)为分母来计算眶后缩狭指数。(附带说一下,这项测量在 Martin-Knussmann 人类学教科书(179 页)中作 43a, Vordere Obergesichtsbreite, fm: a-fm: a, bifrontal breadth = FMB 而 Rightmire *et al*(2008, 117)则作 Biorbital chord (upper facial width, FMB),同径异名)。大荔的最小额宽(ft-ft)为 104mm,两眶间弦为 114mm,按照 Rightmire 这个方法,大荔的眶后缩狭指数为 91.2,比非洲早更新世人(65.1—76.1^[29]), Dmanisi(68.7—74.4^[29])·Sangiran 17(82.6^[29])都高得多,比 Kabwe(78.4^[27])和 Petralona(87.3^[27])也高。

de Lumley *et al*^[24]以额骨真正的最小宽度为分子,以上面宽或两眶外宽(Outer biorbital breadth, fnt-fnt, M43)为分母计算眶后缩狭指数。大荔的两眶外宽为 121mm,按照 de Lumley *et al* 的这个方法,大荔眶后缩狭指数为 87.9,比欧洲中更新世人(Ceprano, Arago, Atapuerca SH 5, Petralona)的变异范围(83.07—84.61)^[24]高,比非洲中更新世人(Kabwe, 71.22^[24]; Bodo, 79.41^[24])的高得多,即更接近现代人。大荔的上面宽为 121.0mm,与欧洲中更新世人(4 例, 123.0 ± 10.4mm^[30])和尼人(8 例, 119.7 ± 3.8mm^[30])相近,比欧洲晚旧石器时代期人(10 例, 109.7 ± 4.6mm^[30])长。

大荔的两额宽为 114mm,与欧洲,西亚和非洲中更新世人(6 例: 114.7 ± 8.5mm),尼人(6 例: 113.8 ± 4.3mm^[30])接近,比欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人(10 例: 102.5 ± 5.3mm^[30])长。此径在欧洲似乎有变短的趋势。大荔颅骨的鼻额矢高(Nasio-frontal subtense, M43b, NAS)为 18.8mm,欧洲,西亚和非洲中更新世人 6 例为 22.0 ± 3.6mm,尼人 5 例为 25.1 ± 2.9mm,欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人 8 例为 17.9 ± 3.9mm^[30],大荔与欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人接近。上述两径构成的指数也是反映上面部扁平度的一个指标。大荔的这项指数是 16.4,比 Atapuerca SH 三具颅骨的指数(19.1—19.6^[17])稍小。笔者没有条件根据欧洲、西亚和非洲中更新世人,尼人和晚旧石器时代早期人每个标本的原始测量数据计算出各类人的平均指数,但是笔者计算三类人此二测量项目平均值之间的比例,分别得出 19.2, 22.1 和 17.5。虽然这些数据与根据每个标本的测量值计算出的小组平均数不同,但是一般说来会相当接近。大荔的这项指数可能反映,欧洲、西亚和非洲中更新世人的上面部比大荔颅骨更向前突出,而欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人的扁平度与大荔更接近。

大荔颅骨虽然颧弓有缺损,但是可以进行与实际很相近的复原,据此测得的面宽(Bizygomatic breadth, zy-zy, M45)为 141mm,复原颅骨的上面高(Upper facial height, n-pr, M48)为 75mm。两者构成的上面高指数为 53.1,在柳江和山顶洞的变异范围(48.5—53.8^[9,15])内,比

中国另外两具中更新世颅骨(南京 1 号为 49.9^[14];金牛山为 50.1^[11]),为大。就此指数而言,欧洲中更新世颅骨 Steinheim(56.0—56.8^[32]), Petralona(52.3^[32]), Atapuerca SH 5(59.0^[17]), 非洲 Bodo(55.7^[21]), Kabwe(69.6^[21])大都比大荔的大,即大荔面部相对地低矮的程度可能介于中国和欧洲和非洲中更新世颅骨之间。

大荔颅骨右侧的颅侧长(Facial length, au-fmo)为 80mm,没有超出山顶洞和柳江人类化石的变异范围(75—87mm^[9,15]),比欧洲中更新世的 Petralona(78.4mm^[34])和 Steinheim(69.6mm^[34])都长,可能约近该组人群变异范围的上限。

大荔颅骨右侧的颧弓长(Zygomatic arch length, au-ju)为 60mm?,也没有超出山顶洞和柳江人类化石的变异范围(58—68mm),与 Petralona(58.9mm^[34])和 Steinheim(60.5mm^[34])相差不多。

大荔颅骨右侧的颧上颌缝长(Length of zygomatico-maxillary suture)为 31mm,比 Petralona(44.4mm^[34])和 Kabwe(模型)短得多,而与 Steinheim(33.7mm^[34])比较接近。

大荔颅骨的两颧后宽(Bijugal breadth, ju-ju, M45(1))为 126.5mm?,没有超出 Atapuerca SH(5 号和 6 号分别为 131.5mm 和 108mm^[17])的变异范围。

大荔颅骨左侧颧骨下部缺损,但是上部基本上是在原来的位置,因此可以估计两颧宽(Bimalar breadth, zm-zm, M46)为 103mm,柳江是 97.1mm^[9],山顶洞此径的变异范围是 101—106.4mm^[15], Arago 21 号为 112mm^[24], Petralona 为 119mm^[24],现代人(60 例)为 94.5 ± 5.4mm^[24]。大荔颅骨复原的两上颌宽(Bimaxillary breadth, zm:a-zm:a M46b ZMB)为 103mm,在 Atapuerca SH 的变异范围(93—118.4mm^[17])内。

大荔颅骨右侧颧骨保存良好,其最小颊高(Check height, M48d, WMH)为 23.0mm,与南京(24.3mm)接近,在柳江和山顶洞的变异范围(21.7—27.2mm)内,比欧洲中更新世人(26.6—37.1mm^[17]), Kabwe(29mm^[17])和 Bodo(34mm^[17])都小。这些资料似乎显示,东亚的古人的最小颊高总体上比旧大陆西部的古人为低。

大荔颅骨的眶间前宽(Anterior introrbital breadth, mf-mf, M50, IOW)为 21.0mm,比欧洲中更新世人(5 例:29.5 ± 2.2mm^[30])短,与尼人(5 例:24.2 ± 7.5mm^[30]),欧洲旧石器时代晚期人(7 例:23.4 ± 2.9mm^[30])比较接近。比南京直立人(17.9mm^[14]),马坝(20.8mm^[13])和山顶洞,柳江的变异范围(19.1—21.2mm^[9,15])稍长。从现有的资料看,似乎前眶间宽在欧洲有逐渐变狭的趋势,中国化石人的前眶间宽总体上比欧洲的狭。

大荔颅骨的鼻梁至眶间宽的矢高(mf-mf subtense)为 6.7mm,比柳江(6.2mm^[9]),和马坝(5.8mm^[13])稍大,比山顶洞(7.5—9.2mm^[15])小。

大荔颅骨的鼻梁至眶间宽的矢高与眶间前宽构成的指数在大荔为 31.9,比山顶洞(101,102 和 103 号分别为 48.2,36.7 和 36.6)^[15]为低,比马坝(27.9^[13])和柳江(29.2^[9])为高。

大荔的鼻颧角(Naso-malar angle, fmo-n-fmo, M77)143°,柳江此角为 143.5°^[9],山顶洞 101,102 和 103 号颅骨此角分别为 135°, 130°, 148°^[15]。大荔与柳江和山顶洞 103 号接近。大荔的鼻额角(Nasio-frontal angle, fm:a-n-fm:a, M77a, NFA)为 143°。欧洲西亚非洲中更新世人 6 例为 138.2° ± 4.5°^[30],尼人 5 例为 132.4° ± 4.4°^[30],欧洲晚旧石器时代早期人 8 例为 141.6° ± 6.6°^[30],似乎欧洲和东亚的晚期智人在上面部横向扁平度方面与东亚中更新世人比与欧洲、西亚和非洲的中更新世人更接近。山顶洞的异常数据可能反映东西方的基因交流。

表 9 大荔颅骨的厚度(单位:mm)

Tab.9 Thickness of the cranium (in mm)

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| 额骨 Frontal | | |
| 鳞部中央 Center of squama | | 8.8 |
| 颞面 Temporal facies | | 右 rt 6.0 |
| 顶骨 Parietal | | |
| 前凶区 Bregma | | 10.0 |
| 顶骨结节 Tuberosity | | 左 lt 11.2 |
| 乳突角 Mastoid angle | | 左 lt 12.3 |
| 枕骨 Occipital | | |
| 鳞部中央 Center of squama | | 13.0? |
| 圆枕中央 Center of torus | | 20.0 |
| 小脑窝 Cerebellar fossa | | 左 lt 3.7, 右 rt 3.2 |
| 颞骨 Temporal | | |
| 鳞部中央 Center of squama | | 左 lt 7.0, 右 rt 6.9 |
| 顶骨切迹后的顶乳缝 Parieto-mastoid suture behind parietal notch | | 左 lt 10.5, 右 rt 8.5 |
| 乳突内侧的枕乳缝 Occipito-mastoid suture medial to mastoid process | | 右 rt 8.8 |

大荔颅骨的整体厚度比大约同时的金牛山颅骨^[3,11]厚得多,比马坝也厚。与直立人相比,额骨鳞部中央厚度没有超出北京直立人的范围,颞面则接近北京直立人上限,顶骨前凶区比北京直立人稍厚,比蓝田直立人薄得多^[10],比 Bodo(13mm^[21])薄;顶骨结节可能相当于北京直立人的平均值,比绝大多数尼人厚;乳突角比北京直立人稍薄,大荔枕鳞中央比北京直立人厚,比尼人厚得多,圆枕中央接近北京直立人的上限,小脑窝和颞鳞中央都在北京直立人变异范围内;顶骨切迹后的顶乳缝比北京直立人薄得多;乳突内侧的枕乳缝与北京直立人相近。与许家窑相比,大荔顶骨前凶区较厚,顶骨结节处和乳突角都接近许家窑的上限^[1]。(除特别注明者外本段其余比较数据均据 Weidenreich^[33])。AtapuercaSH 成年颅骨前凶区厚 5.7—11mm,1 号和 2 号的顶骨结节至少 10—11mm,8 号厚 13mm^[17]。成年颅骨星点区厚 8—12mm。

本文将大荔颅骨的一系列测量数据与中国的直立人和其他中更新世人化石以及欧洲、西亚和非洲的中更新世人化石进行比较,结果可见:

1)这个颅骨有一系列特征介于直立人与现代人之间,并且体现两者形态的镶嵌,例如脑颅的高度,颅骨最宽处的位置等;

2)它有一些特征比其他许多中更新世人更加与现代人接近,甚至已经进入现代人的变异范围;例如颅骨的整体尺寸,颅矢状曲度,枕骨高与枕骨宽构成的比例,额骨角,眶后缩狭程度等;

3)它的一些特征既在中国中更新世人的变异范围内,也在欧洲中更新世人的变异范围内,例如整体颅骨的各种长度,颅底的宽度,星点间宽,颅周长与颅横弧等;

4)它有一系列特征与中国中更新世人类相近与欧洲中更新世人类差异较大,例如耳上前凶点高构成的长高指数 II,枕骨角,枕骨弯曲角,面颅深度,眶间前宽,最小颊高,上面部横向扁平度等;

5)还有一些特征似乎与欧洲中更新世人类比较接近而与中国的直立人差异较大,例如最大额宽,颅全矢状弧及其曲度,额骨,顶骨和枕骨的矢状弧,顶骨后缘长,枕骨下鳞长,额侧

面角和前凶角,横额顶指数,g-op 与 g-i 长度有相当大的差异,眶后缩狭程度等。形成这种情况的原因可能很复杂,可能由于大荔的祖先比中国其他中更新世人群接受和保留较多来自西方的基因,也可能因为大荔颅骨在这些性状上表现得比较接近现代人,比如大荔颅骨较大,中国直立人尺寸较小等;

6)大荔还有一些特征表现得似乎介于中国和欧洲/非洲的中更新世之间的中间状态,例如颞鳞长高指数,上面高指数等。

过去我们已经认识到大荔颅骨有一系列特征与中国大多数人类化石相同,例如其额骨正中矢状轮廓最突出点位置在下半,额骨有正中矢状脊,额骨与上颌骨,鼻骨之间的骨缝构成水平的弧线,鼻骨侧面角接近垂直而不是鼻梁高耸,颞骨额蝶突前外侧面比较朝向前方,眼眶下外侧缘圆钝,上颌骨颞突下缘弯曲等,因此笔者认为它很可能是中国古人类进化链上的一员。本文增加一些新的信息加强了这方面的证据。另一方面,本文还发现大荔颅骨有不少与欧洲中更新世人类比较接近而与中国的直立人差异较大的特征,这些特征与这个颅骨具有的鼻旁隆起和与 Bodo, Kabwe, Petralona 相同形状的眉脊一起,为中国古人类与欧洲古人类之间的基因交流增添了新的证据。需要指出的是,目前本文能够利用的各组对比标本很有限,而标本总量的增加,男女标本相对数量和不同时间段标本相对数量的变动都可能对各组颅骨尺寸的变异范围产生或大或小的影响,因此随着新化石的发现和资料的增多,从本文各项测量分析所推导出的信息可能需要进行适当的调整,但是笔者相信,局部信息的修正不大会动摇总体的结论,即大荔颅骨既具有旧大陆东部更新世人群中出现率特别高的特征,也具有旧大陆西部人群中出现率特别高的特征,体现了两者的结合,这个颅骨还帮助我们对中国中更新世人类群体在形态上的异质性的认识提升到新的高度。

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A Metrical Study of the Dali Cranium

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Abstract: The maximum cranial length (g-op, M1) and glabello-inion length (M2) of the Dali cranium are 206.5mm and 190mm respectively. The maximum cranial breadth measured at the supramastoid crest is 150.5mm, and the maximum breadth of the reconstructed skull is 150mm at the level of temporal squama. The difference between the maximum cranial length and glabello-inion length in the Dali cranium and that in the cranium of *Petralona* are all longer than that in *H. erectus* from China. So the Dali cranium is closer to *Petralona* than to *H. erectus* from China. (Notes: This author did not write the term “*H. erectus*” in italics because he considers this group of humans as a morphological type instead of a species in the taxonomic sense).

The nasio-occipital length (n-op, M1d) of the Dali cranium is 196.5mm which is close to the upper limit of variation range of that of Middle Pleistocene humans (MPH) in both China and Euro-Africa.

The length of skull base (n-ba, M5) of the Dali cranium is 105.5mm which is within the range of MPH of Europe and the range covering Upper Cave and Liujiang. This measurement is near to that found at Kabwe, Bodo and Ndutu.

The nasion-opisthion length (M5(1)) of the Dali cranium is 143mm which is not that distance from Kabwe, Ehrinsdorf or *H. erectus* from Zhoukoudian (ZKD).

The minimum frontal breadth (ft-ft, M9) of the Dali cranium is 104mm which is longer than that of *H. erectus* of China and shorter than that of Jinniushan, another MPH of China. Both of them are within the variation range of MPH of Europe and longer than that of Kabwe.

The transverse fronto-parietal index (M9/M8) of the Dali cranium is 69.3 which is much lower than that of Jinniushan (77.0). It is significant to note that these two values are within the range of MPH of Europe.

The maximum frontal breadth (co-co, M10) of the Dali cranium is 119.0mm and its ratio to maximum cranial breadth is within the ranges of both MPH in Europe and Neanderthals.

The biauricular breadth (au-au, M11) of the Dali cranium is 141mm which is in the ranges of both *H. erectus* of China and MPH of Europe.

The bi-porion distance (po-po) of the Dali cranium is 133 mm which is within the range of MPH in Euro-Africa and slightly higher than that in *H. erectus* from ZKD and Nanjing.

The bi-asterionic breadth (ast-ast, M12) of the Dali cranium is 115mm, the occipital height (l-sphba) is 119mm, both of which are within the range of MPH of Europe including Ceprano, Atapuerca and *Petralona*. These numeric figures of the Dali cranium are much shorter than that of Kabwe. The

ratio of occipital breadth to its height is 103.5 in Dali. This value is higher than that of Kabwe and MPH of Europe, and is close to the lower limit of variation range of that of modern humans.

The basi-bregmatic height (ba-b, M17) of the Dali cranium is 117mm. The length-height index (56.7) is lower than that of Jinniushan, *H. erectus* from ZKD, Kabwe, Steinheim and Petralona, and is much lower than that of Atapuerca SH but slightly higher than that of Ehrinsdorf and Yunxian II.

The auriculo-bregmatic height (po-b, M20) of the Dali cranium is 102.5mm. The index formed by it and the maximum cranial length is 49.6. which is close to that of Yunxian II, *H. erectus* from ZKD and Hexian, and is lower than that of Ceprano, Atapuerca SH, Steinheim, Petralona and Kabwe.

The calvarial height index of the Dali cranium is 45.5 which is higher than that of *H. erectus* of China, *Pithecanthropus* of Java and Neanderthals. This index is close to the lower limit of European Upper Paleolithic humans with a variation range of 46-55. The bregma position index of the Dali cranium is 39.1 which is within the range of that of *H. erectus* of China and higher than that of Upper Paleolithic humans of Europe (range: 28-37).

The horizontal circumference (g-op-g, M23) of the Dali cranium is 565mm, the transverse arc (po-b-po, M24) is 299mm. These values are all within the range of both MPH and modern humans.

The transverse cranial curvature (M11/M24) of the Dali cranium is 47.2. which is not that distinct from *H. erectus* found at ZKD, Petralona and Kabwe, but is much higher than that of modern humans.

The total sagittal arc (n-o, M25) is 376mm in the Dali cranium. This value is much longer than that of Chinese *H. erectus* and close to the upper limit of range of MPH of Europe (Atapuerca SH, Petralona and Ehrinsdorf) as well as Kabwe. It should be noted that this arc measured in the Dali cranium is even longer than the average of modern humans.

The ratio of nasio-occipital length to total sagittal arc (M1d/M25) of the Dali cranium is 52.3 which is slightly higher than that of Upper Paleolithic humans of China and lower than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD, and is within the range of European MPH (Atapuerca SH, Petralona and Ehrinsdorf). This value is close to that of Kabwe.

The ratio of nasio-opisthion length to total sagittal arc (M5(1)/M25) of the Dali cranium is 38.0 which is much lower than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD and falls within the range of Upper Paleolithic humans of China. It is also not far from that of Ehrinsdorf and Kabwe.

The frontal chord (M29) is of the Dali cranium 114mm which is close to the upper limit of the ranges of both Chinese *H. erectus* and MPH of Europe. The frontal arc (M26) is 135mm in the Dali cranium, this arc is much longer than that in *H. erectus* of China and MPH of Europe except that of Ehrinsdorf, but is slightly shorter than that of Kabwe.

There is a wormian bone between the parietal and occipital of the Dali cranium, This author locates the lambda as the point of intersection of the sagittal suture and the elongation of left lambdoidal suture. The parietal chord (M30) of the Dali cranium is 107mm which is much shorter than that of Yunxian II and slightly longer than the longest one of other *H. erectus* specimens of China. This chord in the Dali cranium is within the range of MPH of Europe (Ceprano, Petralona, Arago, Atapuerca SH, Steinheim and Ehrinsdorf), but is shorter than that of Kabwe. The parietal arc (M27) of the Dali

cranium is 115mm which is much shorter than that of Yunxian II and slightly longer than that in Maba and other *H. erectus* specimens from China. This arc in Dali is close to that of Kabwe and within the range of the European MPH listed above.

The occipital chord(M31) of the Dali cranium is 88mm which is longer than that of *H. erectus* of China and shorter than most of the MPH of Europe. The occipital arc(M28) of the Dali cranium is 122mm which is longer than that of *H. erectus* of China, Kabwe and within the range of MPH of Europe.

In the Dali cranium, the curvature index of parietal bone is higher than that of frontal which is higher than that of the occipital bone.

The left bregma-asterion chord (M30c) of the Dali cranium is 131mm. The ratio of it to the occipital breadth is 113.9 which is close to the upper limit of variation range of *Atapuerca SH*(97.8-117.5).

The chords of anterior margin of parietal (b-sphn, M30(2)) of the Dali cranium are 91.2mm and 88.6mm for left and right sides respectively. These values are slightly longer than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD. The arcs of the anterior margin (b-sphn, M27(2)) of the Dali cranium are 104mm and 103mm respectively for both sides. These values are slightly longer than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD. The chord and arc of the Dali cranium are within the range of European MPH.

The chord and arc of posterior margin of left parietal (M30(3) and M27(3)) of the Dali cranium are 92.0mm and 105mm respectively, and the ratio of these measurements is within the range of European MPH including *Ceprano*, *Petalona* and *Arago 47*, and slightly lower than that in *H. erectus* from ZKD.

The upper scale chord and arc of the occipital bone(l-i chord and arc, M31(1) and M28(1)) of the Dali cranium are 71mm and 84mm respectively, and the upper scale curvature index is 84.5 which is lower than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD and modern humans.

The lower scale chord and arc(i-o, chord and arc, M31(2) and M28(2)) of the Dali cranium are 40mm and 41mm respectively. The chord is much shorter than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD and is within the range of *Atapuerca SH*, and close to that of Neanderthals, but the lower scale curvature of the Dali cranium is slightly higher than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD.

The foramen magnum of the Dali cranium is measured as 38mm in length and 28mm in breadth, and the length-breadth index is close to the upper limit of that of *Atapuerca SH* specimens.

The distance between inion and endinion in the Dali cranium is 18mm which is shorter than all of adults of *H. erectus* from ZKD and Nanjing, but is close to that of *Hexian*, *Ehringsdorf*, *Swanscombe*, *Ceprano*, and the upper limit of Neanderthals.

The total length of left temporal bone of the Dali cranium is 89mm. which is close to that of *H. erectus* from ZKD, Kabwe and Narmada, but shorter than that of *Petalona*. The length of mastoid portion of the Dali cranium is 24mm which is close to the upper limit of the range of *H. erectus* from ZKD and much longer than that in Narmada. The length and height of temporal squama of the Dali cranium are 72mm and 47mm respectively giving an index of 64.6 which is much higher than that of Yunxian II, *H. erectus* from ZKD and *Hexian*, but is close to that of *Xujiayao*, and much lower than

that of *Atapuerca SH* specimens.

The mandibular fossa of the Dali cranium is 25mm in length on both sides which is close to the average of modern humans and longer than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD. The width of this feature in the Dali cranium for both sides are 35mm and 32mm which show that they are wider than those in both *H. erectus* from ZKD and modern humans; the depth of this feature in the Dali cranium is 11.5mm for both sides which is close to the lower limit of *H. erectus* from ZKD and modern humans. It should be noted that both depth/length ratio and depth/width ratio of the Dali cranium are lower than that in *H. erectus* from ZKD.

The frontal profile (M 32a) of the Dali cranium is 72° which is much larger than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD, Hexian, Nanjing and Kabwe, and only slightly larger than that of Neanderthals from western Europe. This value is slightly smaller than that of Ehrinsdorf and is much smaller than that of modern humans.

The frontal inclination, nasion-bregma angle, b-n-i, M32(1) of the Dali cranium is 54° which is much larger than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD.

The bregma angle (b-g-i, M32(2)) of the Dali cranium is 50° which is larger than that of Yunxian II and *H. erectus* from ZKD, Hexian and Nanjing and Kabwe. This angle of the Dali cranium is close to that of Ehrinsdorf and the upper limit of that in Neanderthals from western Europe and is lower than that of modern humans.

The frontal angle (M32(5), FRA) of the Dali cranium is 128°, which is smaller than that of *Atapuerca SH* specimens (139.8°-145.8°). The parietal angle (M33e, PAA) of the Dali cranium is 151° which is slightly larger than that in *Atapuerca SH*. The occipital angle (M33d, OCA) of the Dali cranium is 93° which is not only much smaller than that of *Atapuerca SH* but also smaller than that in early Pleistocene humans of Africa. The l-i-o angle (M33(4)) of the Dali cranium is 99° which is much smaller than that in *Atapuerca SH* and Ceprano. This value is close to the lower part of the range of *H. erectus* from ZKD, and smaller than that from Nanjing.

Naso-malar angle (fmo-n-fmo, M77) of the Dali cranium is 143° which is close to that of Liujiang and No.103 of Upper Cave. This value is larger than that in other two Upper Cave crania.

Nasio-frontal angle (fm:a-n-fm;a, M77a, NFA) of the Dali cranium is 143° which is larger than that of European MPH and Neanderthals, and is slightly larger than the average of Upper Paleolithic humans of Europe.

Although the maxilla of the Dali cranium was broken and its lower part has been shifted upward and sideways but it can be reconstructed. The depth of facial bones (ba-pr, M40) of the reconstructed cranium is 105mm which is shorter than that of MPH in Europe (*Atapuerca SH 5* and *Petalona*) and in Africa (Kabwe and Bodo) and more concordant with that of fossil humans in China.

In the Dali cranium the true least frontal breadth is 106.4mm with the largest distance of the frontal bone at the level of brow ridge being 125.0mm. The post-orbital constriction index obtained by calculating the ratio of these two measurements, is 85.1, it is higher than that of *H. erectus* from ZKD. In an article by de Lumley *et al* (2008) the post-orbital constriction index is calculated based on the true least frontal breadth and upper facial breadth represented as fmo-fmo. The upper facial breadth of

the Dali cranium is 121mm. According to the definition used in de Lumley *et al* (2008), therefore the index of the Dali cranium is 87.9, and is higher than that of Ceprano, Arago, Atapuerca SH and Petralona, and much higher than that of Kabwe and Bodo.

The bifrontal breadth(fm:a-fm:a, M43a, FMB) of the Dali cranium is 114mm which is close to the averages for both MPH of Euro-Africa and Neanderthals, but is longer than that of European Upper Paleolithic humans. The nasio-frontal subtense(M43b, NAS) of the Dali cranium is 18.8mm which is shorter than that of MPH in Euro-Africa and close to that of Upper Paleolithic humans of Europe. Rightmire(1990) used ft-ft and fm:a-fm:a to calculate the postorbital constriction index, according to his definition the index of Dali should be 91.2 which is much higher than that of Petralona and Kabwe.

Using a reconstructed cranium of the Dali specimen, the bizygomatic breadth(zy-zy, M45) is 141mm, the upper facial height(n-pr, M48) is 75mm, the upper facial index of this specimen is 53.1 which is higher than that of Nanjing and Jinniushan. But this index is close to the lower limit of the range of that of MPH in Europe(Atapuerca SH5, Steinheim, and Petralona) and lower than that of Kabwe and Bodo. Thus based on these measurements and indices the Dali cranium is probably intermediate between the MPH of China and Euro-Africa.

The facial length(au-fmo) of the Dali cranium is 80mm which is slightly longer than that of Petralona and longer than that of Steinheim. It is within the range of Upper Cave and Liujiang.

The zygomatic arch length(au-ju) of the Dali cranium is 60?mm which is close to that of Petralona and Steinheim, and is within the range of Upper Cave and Liujiang.

The length of zygomatico-maxillary suture of the Dali cranium is 31mm which is shorter than that of Petralona, Steinheim and Kabwe.

The bijugal breadth(ju-ju, M45(1)) of the Dali cranium is 126.5mm which is within the range of Atapuerca SH(No.5. and No.6).

The lower part of left zygomatic bone of the Dali cranium was broken, the bimalar breadth(zm-zm, M46) is estimated at 103mm in this specimen, this value is much shorter than that of Petralona and Arago, and is close to that of anatomically modern human fossils of Upper Cave and is longer than that in Liujiang.

The bimaxillary breadth(zm:a-zm:a, M46b, ZMB) of the reconstructed cranium of the Dali fossil is 103mm which is within the range of Atapuerca SH.

The right zygomatic bone is well preserved in the Dali cranium, the cheek height(M48d, WMH) is 23.0mm which is very close to that of Nanjing and within the range covering Liujiang and Upper Cave. However, this measurement is shorter than that of MPH of Europe and Africa.

The anterior interorbital breadth(mf-mf, M50, IOW) of the Dali cranium is 21.0mm which is much shorter than that of MPH of Europe, Africa and western Asia and is close to that of Neanderthals and Upper Paleolithic humans of Europe. The Dali cranium is close to Nanjing, Maba, Liujiang, Upper Cave in this measurement.

The mf-mf subtense of the Dali cranium is 6.7mm which is slightly longer than that of Liujiang and Maba, but shorter than that of three Upper Cave crania.

The index formed with the mf-mf subtense divided by mf-mf in the Dali cranium is 31.9 which is

lower than that of Upper Cave and higher than that of Liujiang.

The thickness(in mm) of the Dali cranium at various locations are as follows:

Frontal bone: center of squama: 8.8; temporal facies:6.0(rt);

Parietal bone: bregma: 10.0, tuberosity: 11.2 (lt); mastoid angle: 12.3(lt);

Occipital bone: center of squama: 13.0?; center of torus: 20.0; cerebellar fossa 3.7(lt), 3.2 (rt);

Temporal bone: center of squama: 7.0(lt), 6.9(rt);

Parieto-mastoid suture behind parietal notch: 10.5(lt), 8.5(rt);

Occipito-mastoid suture medial to mastoid process: 8.8(rt).

In general, the cranial wall of the Dali cranium is as thick as that of *H. erectus* from ZKD and *H. sapiens* fossils from Xujiayao, but is thicker than other Middle Pleistocene fossils of China such as those found at Jinniushan and Maba.

Based on these comparisons, the morphological features of the Dali cranium could be classified into several kinds as follows:

1, The Dali cranium has many features intermediate between *H. erectus* and modern humans, it shows the morphological mosaic between these categories; 2, Some features of the Dali cranium are closer to modern humans than to many other Middle Pleistocene humans, these features even fall in the range of modern humans; 3, Some features of this specimen are within the variation range of MPH both in China and Euro-Africa; 4, Many features of this fossil are more closely associated with that of other Pleistocene humans in China than to MPH in Euro-Africa; 5, Some morphological features in the Dali cranium are closer to that of MPH in Euro-Africa than to other *H. erectus* from China; 6, Some features of the Dali cranium seem to be in the status intermediate between MPH of the eastern and western parts of Eurasia.

In conclusion, the features mentioned above together with some non-metric features (such as the special shape of median sagittal ridge and the suture between nasal, maxilla and frontal bones, the most protruding point of median sagittal profile of frontal bone locating at its lower half, nearly vertical nasal profile, orientation of the fronto-sphenoidal process of zygomatic bone, rounded infero-lateral orbital margin, curved lower margin of zygomatic process of maxilla etc) indicate that the Dali specimen represents one of the members of the continuous human lineage in China, meanwhile it shows morphological evidences indicating probable gene flow from the western part of the Old World to China.

Key words: Dali; Cranium; Metrical study