

關於長陽龍洞發現的鬣狗化石的討論

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賈蘭坡氏最近 (1957) 描寫了從湖北長陽龍洞發現的一個動物羣, 其中包括有人類的化石。材料中有一種巨大的鬣狗的一個下頷碎塊, 被鑑定為 *Hyaena ultima* Matsumoto.

這個標本(本學報, 1 卷 247—258 頁, 圖版 IV 圖 1a—1c) 帶有 M_1 , 和長出了一部的 P_4 裂齒的短厚的三角座, 相當發育的齒根, 和單一強大的切割式的齒座尖(下內尖), 都可以證明這種動物不是 *Crocota c. ultima*, 而是 *Hyaena brevirostris sinensis*.

正如在柯登 (1956, 1957) 的文章中已指出的, 這兩個種的區別, 具有很大的地層意義。長陽動物羣中有 *Hyaena brevirostris* 的存在, 表示其時代應為 Cromerian 後期, 這個結論與賈氏的完全符合。

(周明鎮 譯)

A NOTE ON THE HYAENID REMAINS FROM THE LUNGTUNG CAVE DESCRIBED BY CHIA

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A fauna including homonid remains was recently described by Chia (1957) from the Lungtung Cave near Changyang in Hupei. The material includes a lower jaw fragment of a large hyaena which was identified as *Hyaena ultima* Matsumoto.

The specimen (Chia, *op. cit.*, Plate IV, figs. 1a—1c) has M_1 and the partially erupted P_4 , both unworn. The short and thick-set trigonid of the carnassial, the relatively well-developed talonid and the single, strongly trenchant talonid cusp (entoconid) all prove that this animal is not *Crocota crocota ultima* (Matsumoto). The characters agree perfectly with those of *Hyaena brevirostris sinensis* (Owen), and the specimen from the Lungtung Cave must be referred to this latter form.

As has been shown by Kurtén (1956, 1957) these two hyaenid species have a great stratigraphic importance. The presence of *Hyaena brevirostris* in this fauna indicates that its minimum age is late Cromerian, a conclusion which is in full agreement with that drawn by Chia.

References

- [1] Chia Lan-po, 1957: Notes on the human and some other mammalian remains from Changyang, Hupei. Vert. Palasiat., I, 247—258.
- [2] Kurtén, B. 1956: The status and affinities of *Hyaena sinensis* Owen and *Hyaena ultima* Matsumoto, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 1764.—1957. Mammal migrations, Cenozoic stratigraphy, and the age of Peking Man and the australopithecines, Jour. of Paleontology, vol. 13, No. 1.