

巨猿 (*Gigantopithecus blacki*) 牙齿 釉质的超微结构¹⁾

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关键词 釉质 釉柱型 步氏巨猿

内 容 提 要

本文用扫描电镜研究了现代人牙齿和产自广西柳城县社冲村楞寨山巨猿洞,更新世早期的巨猿牙齿的超微结构。巨猿牙齿的表层釉质是 I 型釉柱结构,厚度约为 50—60 μm ,表层下牙尖中心区为 I 型釉柱,其余为 IIIa 型及少量 II 型釉柱结构。现代人牙表层釉质亦为 I 型釉柱结构,厚度小于 10 μm ,表层下,牙尖中心区处为 I 型釉柱,其余为 IIIa 和 IIIb 型以及少量 II 型釉柱。可以认为,这种差别具有分类学上的意义。此外,本文从研究方法上提出,研究釉柱横切面构造的最合适部位为牙尖部位的咬合面。

一、前 言

巨猿究竟是属于人的系统还是属于猿的系统?这个问题一直是古人类学家关注的问题(Weidenreich, 1945; Koenigswald, 1952, 1957; 裴文中等, 1956; 吴汝康, 1962; Pilbeam, 1970; Simons and Ettl, 1970)。然而,有关这些方面的探讨基本上都是以形态学和牙齿测量学的研究为基础的。

近年来,以 Gantt 为代表(Gantt 等, 1977; Gantt, 1979, 1981, 1983)提出,人类(Hominidae)和大猿类之间的釉柱形态有很明显的不同,具有分类学上的意义。虽然他在文章中提到了巨猿牙齿釉柱的形态,但是并没有提供任何有关巨猿牙齿釉柱形态特征的描述,或有关的显微照片。

借助扫描电镜技术方法研究牙齿超微结构,目前尚处于探索阶段。从已发表的一些资料来看,在灵长类中,牙齿釉质的超微结构,特别是釉柱的形态有很明显的变异。由于研究材料不全,以及不同的学者使用的分析方法也不完全相同,从釉质超微结构的角度探讨人猿超科(Hominoidea)的分类及其有关的问题还存在着不同程度的争论(Vrba 和 Grine, 1978a, b; Boyde 和 Martine, 1982, 1984; Gantt, 1983)。因此深入地研究人猿超科各成员的牙齿釉质超微结构,肯定具有重要的潜在意义。基于这一目的,本文应用扫描电镜技术研究了现代人和步氏巨猿(*Gigantopithecus blacki*)牙齿的超微结构。

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二、材料和方法

本文研究的材料有:

(1) 现代人(*Homo sapiens*)

上中门齿 (I¹): 一枚

上臼齿 (M¹⁻²): 三枚(包括张振标先生提供的河南浙川王岗新石器时代人臼齿 M² 二枚)。

下犬齿 (C): 一枚

下前臼齿 (P₂): 一枚

下臼齿 (M₁₋₂): 三枚(包括张振标先生提供的山西大同南郊北魏时代人臼齿 M₂ 一枚)。

(2) 步氏巨猿 (*Gigantopithecus blacki*)

中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所收藏的产自广西柳城县社冲村楞寨山巨猿洞的牙齿化石。时代为更新世早期(韩德芬,1987)。

这些被研究的巨猿牙齿都是破碎标本,牙根全部缺失,计有:

上臼齿 (M¹⁻²): 一枚(前尖和后尖大部分缺失)。

下第二前臼齿 (P₂): 一枚(近中面破损)。

下臼齿 (M_{1,2}): 一枚(下中尖缺失)。

目前有关扫描电镜镜检样品的制作还没有规范化。但是从已发表的资料来看,其中一个重要的环节是关于用酸蚀刻标本的问题。用酸处理牙齿釉质镜检标本,目的是为了更清楚的显示釉柱组织和微晶排列。如果处理不当,就会产生不同的蚀刻效应,结果在图像上会出现一些臆象,致使判断错误。Boyde 等 (Boyde et al., 1978; Boyde and martin, 1982) 系统地研究了不同浓度的盐酸,磷酸,乳酸和 EDTA 等对牙齿釉质的蚀刻效应,发现 0.5% 磷酸溶液是一种很理想的蚀刻剂,用它处理牙齿釉质抛光面,其总的蚀刻率大约是每分钟一微米。如果把蚀刻的时间控制在 30—120 秒之间,可以把臆象的产生减少到最低限度。因此本文采用 0.5% 磷酸溶液处理镜检标本的抛光面。制作样品的程序如下:

用加有洗涤剂的温水将牙齿超声清洗干净,以消除其表面的脏物。干燥后用环氧树脂包埋。按不同方位(近中-远中方向,颊-舌侧方向以及与咬合面平行的方向)将牙齿标本切割成小块。切面磨平、抛光,在超声波洗槽内清洗干净。用 0.5% (或 0.1M) 磷酸溶液蚀刻样品抛光面 30—40 秒钟,再清洗干净,放入烘箱内,逐步加温至 80℃,约烘 4 小时。最后将这些样品置于真空镀膜机内喷镀约 300 Å 的金膜,便可在扫描电镜下进行观察。

每一个牙齿共有 4 个观察面:(1)近中-远中方向切面,(2)颊-舌侧方向切面,(3)咬合面上牙尖的磨光面,(4)牙齿颊侧或舌侧中部的磨光面。为了更客观地了解釉柱切面形状和釉柱排列方向,本文研究的这些标本大都作了连续“磨片”或抛光,每次磨掉 10—20 微米左右。使用的扫描电镜为 JSM—T200 型,加速电压为 15kV。

三、观察结果

一般说来,釉柱是构成釉质的基本结构单位。根据 Boyde (1964, 1965, 1978) 对未成熟和成熟釉质超微结构的研究,可以把现生哺乳动物牙齿釉柱分为三个类型及其相关的变异形态,每一个类群的釉质层主要由某种特有形态的釉柱所组成,因而在动物分类学上具有十分重要的意义。从已发表的一些资料来看,在人猿超科中,有关釉质超微结构的分类学意义主要是对 III 型釉柱的变异形态,特别是 IIIa 型和 IIIb 型釉柱的分析。在 III 型釉柱中,至少有三种变异形态 (IIIa, IIIb, IIIc) 可以被区别开来。根据 Boyde (1964) 和 Gantt (1983) 的描述, IIIa 型釉柱,即 Shellis 和 Poole (1979) 所称的“蝌蚪形”釉柱。釉柱头部半圆形,尾部纤细(图 1); IIIb 型釉柱,即 Meckel 等 (1965a, b) 所称的“锁孔形”釉柱。釉柱头部大于半圆形,尾部较宽,像鱼尾形(图 2)。本文将根据这一定义来分析巨猿及人类的 III 型釉柱变异形态。

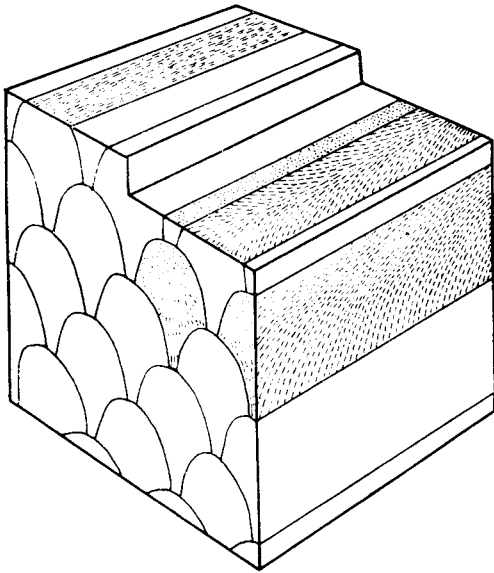


图 1 IIIa 型釉柱结构模式图

Fig. 1 Model of the Pattern IIIa prisms (after D. G. Gantt, 1983, slightly modified).

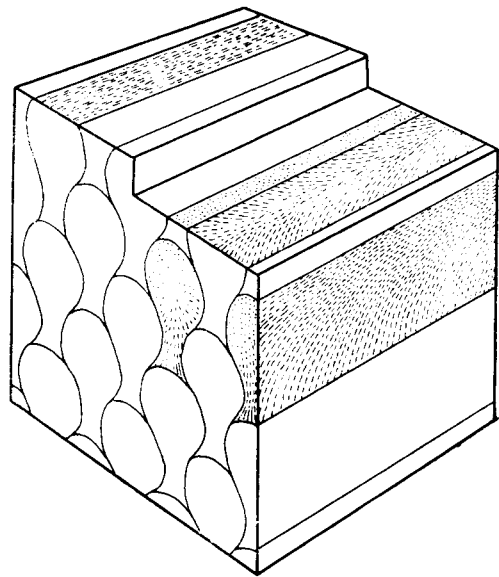


图 2 IIIb 型釉柱结构模式图

Fig. 2 Model of the Pattern IIIb prisms (after Poole and Brooks, 1961, slightly modified). Note the wide tail process described as "fishtail".

(一) 巨猿 (*Gigantopithecus blacki*)

1. 咬合面

咬合面观察是以牙尖部位(如原尖)作为观察面。将牙尖置于与咬合面垂直的方向,磨掉或抛光掉几个微米至 20 微米不等(视牙尖磨耗程度而定),就可呈现出一个面积有

几平方毫米的观察面。在这个平面上,几乎所有的釉柱长轴与这个平面的夹角,大约在 70° — 90° 之间。在扫描电镜下放大至150倍时,可以见到釉柱横切面很有规则地绕牙尖中心区排成一个个同心圆(图版 I, 1)。

在高倍放大下观察,表层釉质釉柱的横切面一般呈圆形,比较规则,直径约6微米。其中有些釉柱呈现出同心轴结构特征。釉柱之间有很发育的柱间质区,其宽度为1—3微米。这些围绕着釉柱的柱间质大体上成六角形环绕。所有这些特征表明,这一部分的釉柱属 I 型(图版 II, 2)。

在上述表层釉质以下至靠近釉牙本质界的连续抛光面,牙尖中心区的釉柱为 I 型,远离牙尖中心则过渡为 IIIa 型釉柱(图版 I, 2, 3 和 4)。每个釉柱的头部朝向牙尖中心,尾部向外。在更远离牙尖区中心的外周,又转变为 I 型釉柱。这就可以看出,咬合面牙尖部位大体上可分为三条同心釉质带,即由 I 型釉柱组成的牙尖区中心釉质带和外周的釉质带以及在这两条釉质带之间由 IIIa 型釉柱组成的中间釉质带。中间釉质带在靠近釉质层中部最宽。此外,在中间釉质带中还可见到少量的 II 型釉柱。

从咬合面牙尖形态来看,牙尖一般较为圆钝,但牙尖顶最高,而牙尖的斜面与基线大约成 3° — 7° 的角。根据几个连续磨光面的观察结果,由 I 型釉柱组成的外周釉质应为表层釉质。这就可以肯定,表层釉质主要由 I 型组成。由于被研究的这三个破碎牙齿釉质层都有不同程度的磨损,不可能精确地测量出由 I 型釉柱组成的表层釉质厚度,估计至少在50—60微米以上。

2. 牙齿颊侧或舌侧中部抛光面

表层釉质主要由 I 型釉柱组成,釉质的最表面有时还呈现一些奇特的釉柱横切面,如弧形,螺旋形及同心轴等(图版 II, 1)。进一步作连续的磨光面观察,每次磨掉10微米左右。在扫描电镜下,大多数磨光面的中央区显示为 IIIa 型釉柱结构排列,每个釉柱“头部”指向咬合面,“尾部”指向颈侧;在磨光面的边缘区,则呈现出 I 型釉质结构排列。

3. 近中-远中切面和颊-舌侧切面

在这两个切面上观察,釉柱排列及其切面特征大体相似。施氏明暗带在颈侧部比较明显,每单位毫米内约有12条带。每条明暗带大约由10—18条釉柱组成(图版 II, 3)。釉柱生长纹也很清晰(图版 II, 4)横纹之间间隔为4.5—5.5微米。

(二) 现代人 (*Homo sapiens*)

1. 咬合面

咬合观察面的制作程序与巨猿的相似。表层釉质由 I 型釉柱组成,比较薄,大约在10微米以下。磨掉表层釉质,在低倍放大观察,可见釉质横切面同样地围绕牙尖中心组成一层层的同心圆。在高倍放大下,可以清楚看到,牙尖区中心的釉柱为 I 型,远离牙尖区中心的则为 IIIa, IIIb 及少量 II 型(图版 III, 1, 2, 3 和 4)。釉柱的形状及其排列一般都很规则。每个釉柱“头部”指向牙尖中心区,尾部向外。然而根据对6个样品的观察,

IIIb 型釉柱横切面的形状有很大的变异,特别是釉柱的“头部”形状,有的略呈圆形,有的略呈四方形(图版 II,1 和 2)。

2. 牙齿颊侧或舌侧中部抛光面

釉柱横切面主要显示为 IIIb 形态和少量 IIIa 形态。排列比较规则,每个釉柱头部朝向咬合面,尾部指向颈侧。由于牙冠侧面釉质层比较薄,在制作磨光面时,很难控制。如果磨掉的釉质多一点,就到达了施氏明暗带区。在这一部位,釉柱的走向变化很大,因而其切面也多种多样,很难做出客观的评价。如果在制样时磨得很浅,则可能未磨掉无釉柱的釉质表层,看不到釉柱的结构。

3. 近中-远中切面和颊-舌侧切面

施氏明暗带在颈侧比较明显,每单位毫米内大约有 14 条明暗带,每条带由 6—12 条釉柱组成。釉柱生长纹间隔约 4 微米。

四、讨 论

1. 在扫描电镜下观察釉质超微结构,往往受到一定的限制,因为每次只能观察一个很小范围。此外,从釉牙质界到釉质外表面,釉柱走向变化很大。在任何一个切面上,釉柱的切面与其长轴成不同的角度,在描述和评价釉柱切面形态时便发生很大困难。因此研究方法的规范就显得特别重要。Boyde 和 Martin(1982)提出了 6 条研究成熟釉质的样品处理方法。在这一基础上,Gantt(1983)建议,在研究人猿超科不同类群釉柱结构时,要获得一致的观察结果,应按下列分析程序:

- (1) 研究部位限于牙冠外侧中部;
- (2) 用 0.74M(0.5%) 磷酸溶液处理釉质抛光面;
- (3) 用立体分析切面形态结构特征;
- (4) 成熟釉柱切面形态特征应与 Boyde (1964) 描述的釉柱形成期的形态特征相一致。

赵资奎和李有恒(1987)曾采用上述这些建议研究大熊猫牙齿釉质超微结构,现在,根据本文研究的结果,进一步证明,上述 2—4 项分析方法切实可行。至于研究的釉质部位,我们认为,牙尖处的釉质最厚,釉柱走向有较长的一段距离与咬合面垂直,制样时容易控制。在这一位置的观察面上,釉柱各种正切面形态都可见到,相反地,在牙冠外侧中部,虽可观察到釉柱正切面,但是正如上面已经提到,由于牙冠侧面釉质层比较薄,釉柱切面形态也不如咬合面那样复杂。由此看来,牙尖部位的咬合面是最适合于研究釉柱切面结构特征的。

2. Gantt 等(1977)报告,现生大猿类(黑猩猩、大猩猩和猩猩)的釉柱切面为“圆形”或“六角形”,与现代人的“锁孔形”釉柱不同,而拉玛古猿 (*Ramapithecus*) 的则很类似于人类的“锁孔形”釉柱。与此同时,Shellis 和 Poole (见 Lavelle 等, 1977, 第五章, P197—279)比较了灵长类的几个现生类群的牙齿组织结构特征,指出人类釉柱切面为 III 型或

“锁孔形”,大猩猩的为 III 型或“蝌蚪形”,而黑猩猩的则为“圆形”或“多角形”。然而, Vrba 和 Grine (1978a,b) 发现,三种大猿类,现代人,南方古猿和傍猿等的釉质主要是 III 型及少量 II 型和 I 型釉柱组成。因此并不具有系统发育或分类学上的意义。Boyde 和 Martin (1982, 1984) 认为,目前还不可能证明有任何独特的釉柱结构可以作为大猿类和人类的区别,然而在人猿超科中,III 型釉柱的变异很大,在分类学上可能具有潜在意义。

Gantt (1982, 1983) 总结了过去的工作,认为以前所描述的釉柱形态特征都是有问题的。在以由 Boyde 后来发展起来的新的技术的基础上提出了研究釉柱形态的分析程序(见上面讨论),并对以前的研究结果进行厘定。认为在人猿超科中,现代人,猿人和南方古猿的釉柱为 IIIb 型,而现生猿类和其它的古猿类(包括巨猿)的为 IIIa 型釉柱。

根据本文研究的结果,巨猿牙齿釉质表层由 I 型釉柱组成,其厚度在 50—60 微米以上;在表层釉质之下至釉牙质界,除牙尖中心区为 I 型釉柱外,其余的都为 IIIa 型及少量的 II 型釉柱。

现代人牙釉质表层也是由 I 型釉柱组成,但比较薄,估计在 10 微米以下,因此在那些具有一定程度磨耗的标本,有 I 型釉柱的表层釉质一般是见不到的,在表层釉质以下至釉牙质界,牙尖中心区以 I 型釉柱为主,与巨猿的相似,但其余的则为 IIIa, IIIb 及少量 II 型釉柱。

上述的初步观察结果表明,巨猿和人类的釉柱类型及其分布的特征有明显的差别,根据 Gantt (1983) 的分析,IIIa 型和 IIIb 型釉柱之间在功能上是有差别的。这种形态和功能的变化可能是对新的食物适应的结果,即改变颌骨的运动方向以及需要增加压碎和磨碎的力量。在人猿超科进化过程中,这种适应导致了现代人釉质超微结构的改变。因此有理由认为,这种差别应具有分类学上的意义。由于目前可供比较研究的基础资料非常稀少,上述这些不同的结构特征对于人猿超科分类及其系统关系的探讨能起多大作用还有待于进一步综合研究,但从现在的结果来看,研究有关人猿超科各类群的牙齿超微结构是具有非常广阔的前景。

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THE ENAMEL ULTRASTRUCTURE IN *GIGANTOPITHECUS BLACKI* FROM GUANGXI, CHINA

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Key words Enamel; Prism pattern; *Gigantopithecus blacki*

Summary

Whether *Gigantopithecus* is a pongid or a hominid has been a problem of much debate to paleoanthropologists. The approach to this group, however, is almost completely based on the morphological and odontometric analyses of the enamel crown.

Recently analysis of the enamel prism pattern in a number of Neogene hominoids documented that distinct differences between the variants of Pattern III prism do exist and seem to be used as a taxonomic indicator (Gantt, 1982, 1983). However,

because of inadequate sampling and poorly understood processes at the ultrastructural level, the value of such studies has to gain universal acceptability for determining relationship in a consistent and systematic manner. There is obviously considerable potential interest in the study of enamel prism patterns and enamel microstructure in fossil hominoids. This paper is to put stress on the enamel ultrastructure of *Gigantopithecus blacki* from Guangxi. And for comparison, the material of *Homo sapiens* is also included.

To understand the differences in prism shapes the specimens were serially sectioned or polished in a stepwise fashion to remove enamel about 10 to 20 μm thick each time, and were etched in 0.1 M solution of H_3PO_4 for 30—40 seconds. Then, the specimens were washed and air-dried, and coated with approximately 300 Å gold by vacuum evaporation. Finally, the specimens were examined with SEM (JSM-T200) operated at 15kV beam voltage.

Boyde has defined at least three basic patterns of enamel prism shape and several variations on each pattern in mammals, and documented that the enamel prism patterns are an important character in assessing taxonomic affinities. According to Gantt, however, of important to our consideration of Neogene hominoid evolution is the analysis of the variants of Pattern III prisms, especially in Pattern IIIa and Pattern IIIb. Following the definitions of Boyde and Gantt, Pattern IIIa prism is a half circle "head" with a tail. The tail portion of each prism is very narrow (Fig. 1). Therefore, these prisms have also been referred to as "tadpole-shape" by Shellis and Poole (1979). Pattern IIIb, or the keyhole-shaped prism proposed by Meckel et al. (1965a, b), is more than half a circle "head" with a wide tail portion, like fish-tail (Fig. 2). These form a basis for our study of the variations of Pattern III prisms in *Gigantopithecus* and *Homo*. The results are described below.

Gigantopithecus blacki

1. Occlusal plane

To ensure that the same relative orientation for each tracing of the polishing planes is maintained, the facets of specific size and depth on cusp, such as protocone, are cut or polished perpendicularly to long axis of the tooth.

In the outer surface layer of the enamel, the cross-section of the enamel prisms is circular or sub-circular and arranged in Pattern I of Boyde's classification (Plate II, 2). The average diameter of the prisms is 6 μm . The thickness of the outer surface layer consisting of Pattern I prisms is estimated 50-60 μm and over.

If the same preparation is re-ground to sample enamel at a greater depth within the tooth, it is found that the prism cross-section is predominantly Pattern IIIa (Plate I, 2, 3 and 4), although there are some areas of Pattern II. At the center area of the cusp the prism cross section as Pattern I organization can also be found.

The cross-sectional appearance of these Pattern IIIa prisms has been compared to the outline of a tadpole-shape by Shellis and Poole (1979), with a half round head and a slender tail (Plate I, 2 and 3). The tails of one row of prisms fit between the heads of the next row. The heads of the enamel prism are orientated towards the center area of the cusp, while the tails direct cervically.

2. Buccal or lingual plane

The outer surface layer of enamel consists of Pattern I prisms (Plate II, 1) which is similar to those obtained in the outer surface layer of occlusal mentioned above. Near the enamel surface a variety of strange prism cross sections can be found, some shaped like arcs or helixes, and some "prisms within prisms". At a greater depth within the tooth, however, it reveals the prism cross section as Pattern IIIa organization. The head of each prism is orientated towards the occlusal, and the narrow tail orients cervically.

3. Longitudinal section in the medio-distal or bucco-lingual direction

Hunter-Schreger bands, about 10-18 prisms wide, are clearly visible (Plate II, 3), especially at the cervical sides, and occupied the inner half to two thirds of the enamel.

Homo sapiens

The preparations of facet of specific size and depth within the tooth is the same as those of *Gigantopithecus* mentioned above. Pattern I organization occurs in the outer surface, generally forming a thin layer in less than 10 μ m thick. Occasionally, it is completely absent, with Pattern III prisms reaching the surface. At a greater depth within the tooth the prism cross-section is predominantly Pattern IIIa and IIIb organizations (Plate III, 1, 2 and 3) although zone of Pattern I may be found at the center area of the cusp. There are some small areas of Pattern II (Plate III, 4).

According to our examination, the Pattern IIIb prisms vary in the prism cross-sectional shape (Plate III, 1 and 2). Longitudinal sections confirm that Hunter-Schreger bands are very clear, especially near the enamel-dentine junction.

The use of the scanning electron microscope to study enamel has some limitation, as only minute areas of enamel can be studied at a time. Another problem met in the study of enamel microstructure is that the course of each prism towards the surface is not direct but sinuous. Such prisms can be sectioned at different angles to their long axis at any plane within the tooth, making an assessment and description of true cross-sectional shape of prisms extremely difficult. Of great importance, therefore, is the normal way in preparing mature teeth for SEM. Boyde and Martine (1982) have proposed six preparative techniques for studying mature enamel histology in order to describe and evaluate their destructiveness and their ability to provide useful information. Based on these results, Gantt (1983) suggested the following procedures:

1. A facet is placed on the mediolateral portion of the crown
2. The facet is etched with a 0.5% H₃PO₄ solution.
3. Stereoanalysis is used to evaluate prism patterns.
4. The prism patterns are related to the developmental patterns described by Boyde.

However, our preliminary study indicated that for the correct evaluation of

prism patterns it is appropriate to limit the polishing facet of analysis to the occlusal plane of the enamel crown, instead of the mediolateral crown proposed by Gantt (1983). It is in this area of the enamel crown that the prisms are also roughly perpendicular to the enamel surface, and that different patterns of the prisms can be found.

Gantt (1982, 1983) has presented a major review of the enamel prism patterns and microstructure of Neogene hominoids. However, he did not provide any photographs of enamel ultrastructure and any descriptions for *Gigantopithecus* although its Pattern IIIa prism has been mentioned.

The data obtained in this study clearly indicated that there are obvious differences in the enamel prism patterns between *Gigantopithecus* and *Homo*. In *Gigantopithecus*, the outer surface enamel appeared as a layer, over 50 to 60 μm thick, made up of Pattern I prisms, and in the body of the enamel the prisms mainly have a Pattern IIIa morphology, although there are some areas of Pattern I and Pattern II. On the contrary, enamel prism patterns in *Homo* reveal predominantly two patterns, IIIa and IIIb, although Pattern I and Pattern II may also be found in some localized areas. According to Boyde and Gantt, a functional difference exists between the variants of Pattern III, e.g. IIIa and IIIb. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that the complexity in the prism patterns of *Homo* could be consequent on a wide variety of stresses by the multidirectional movements of the mandible, and that the microstructure differences in the mature enamel between *Gigantopithecus* and *Homo* are of taxonomic significance in hominoids. At present, however, the available information has not been fully systematized and much more information is required.

图版说明 (Explanations of Plates)

图版 I (Plate I)

1. 步氏巨猿下臼齿咬合面牙尖(下原尖)磨光面, 图中显示釉柱成列的绕牙尖中心区作同心排列。照片编号: ETG 3003。
Polished occlusal plane of a cusp (lower protocone) in a lower molar of *Gigantopithecus blacki*, showing the prisms tend to be maintained in rows arranged circumferentially around the center area of the cusp. Micrograph No. ETG 3003.
2. 步氏巨猿 IIIa 型釉柱横切面(下臼齿)。照片编号: ETG 3118。
Pattern IIIa prisms seen in the lower molar of *Gigantopithecus blacki*. Micrograph No. ETG 3118.
3. 上图 2 高倍放大。照片编号: ETG 3119。
An enlargement of Fig. 2. Micrograph No. ETG 3119.
4. 步氏巨猿上臼齿 IIIa 型釉柱三维图像, 倾角=7°。照片编号: ETG 3123。
The three-dimensional structure of Pattern IIIa prisms seen in the upper molar of *Gigantopithecus blacki*, tilt angle difference = 7°. Micrograph No. ETG 3123.

图版 II (Plate II)

1. 步氏巨猿 I 型釉柱横切面(上臼齿舌侧磨光面)。照片编号: ETG 0209。
Pattern I prisms seen from the polished lingual plane of a upper molar in *Gigantopithecus blacki*. Micrograph No. ETG 0209.
2. 步氏巨猿 I 型釉柱三维结构(下臼齿咬面表层釉质), 倾角=5°。照片编号: ETG 3121。
The three-dimensional structure of Pattern I prisms seen from the enamel surface of occlusal view in a lower molar of *Gigantopithecus blacki*, tilt angle difference = 5°. Micrograph No. ETG 3121.
3. 步氏巨猿下臼齿釉质纵切面。照片编号: ETG 0223。
Part of a longitudinal section through enamel of a lower lomar in *Gigantopithecus blacki*, showing prisms arranged in Hunter-Schreger bands. Micrograph No. ETG 0223.
4. 步氏巨猿釉柱纵切面(下第二前臼齿)。照片编号: ETG 0221。
Part of a longitudinal section of enamel prisms through a lower second premolar of *Gigantopithecus blacki*, showing cross-striations occurred at 4.5 to 5.5 μ m intervals along each prism. Micrograph No. ETG 0221.

图版 III (Plate III)

1. 现代人 IIIb 型釉柱。照片编号: ETH 3108。
Pattern IIIb prisms of *Homo sapiens*. Micrograph No. ETH 3108.
2. 现代人 IIIb 型釉柱。照片编号: ETH 0731。
Pattern IIIb prisms of *Homo sapiens*. Micrograph No. ETH 0731.
3. 现代人 IIIa 型釉柱。照片编号: ETH 3103。
Pattern IIIa prisms of *Homo sapiens*. Micrograph No. ETH 3103.
4. 现代人 II 型釉柱。照片编号: ETH 0381。
Pattern II prisms of *Homo sapiens*. Micrograph No. ETH 0381.

