

云南的另一禄丰龙产地*

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1960 年北京自然博物馆的工作人员从云南武定,采集了一对下颞骨和其他一些保存不好的骨骼。地点是武定火烧房西南距禄丰约 100 公里,按照标签所示,为上三迭统的下禄丰系。陈列号 PZGR 74 及 75。

两下颞只有前部保存,从前端到破裂处长短差不多,属于一个个体。左边者作紫红色,右边者绿灰色,可能由于风化,故在内侧仍可看出一些深紫的岩层。两者所代表的均为齿骨部分,无其他骨暴露。

两下颞都很大,前端缝合线处,显著的加宽而厚。下颞大小和巨型禄丰龙差不多,或更大一些。但以前所知的巨型禄丰龙下颞前端保存不佳,现在标本的这部分,保存特好。下颞的下沿略向上弯曲,也和一般原蜥脚类一样。在欧洲所知的一些原蜥脚类的下颞前端,也有不同程度的弯曲。但在我国则是第一次看到。许氏禄丰龙的下颞前端未保存。到目下为止,这些性质应当作为巨型禄丰龙的特性。

多数的牙均已丢失,但每一个均有几个保存较好的牙如附图所示,后端破裂部分,可能即为牙列最后端,估计牙列的牙齿当为 20 上下。每个牙齿相当之大,作勺状,前后端具有粗的齿状结构。各牙也靠的很紧。在两牙床内侧可以看到几个刚刚生长出来而还未用的牙齿,看来至少有两代牙可以区别。

保存长,左 190;右 195。前端沿缝合线长,左 55,右 58;中部宽,左 55,右 43(均毫米)。

另外的骨骼,均十分破,难作肯定的鉴定。对于其与上述下颞的关系也不十分清楚,因而从略,可能也均归原蜥脚类。无论如何,就两下颞来判断,归于巨型禄丰龙可无问题。

讨论: 在以上描述中把武定标本,归之于巨型禄丰龙。这是在禄丰以外第一次找到有禄丰蜥龙类动物群的地点。虽然相距只有一百公里,但也扩大了它的分布。1956 年本所苏有玲曾在禄丰发掘了两个部分骨架,经最近初步观察,可能属于三迭中国龙,是一种肉食的恐龙(以前列入三迭中国龙的腰带(V. 21)和可能一些其他头后骨,当归作原蜥脚类,V. 21 可能属于巨型禄丰龙),应为相同的动物群。最近据云南地质局工作人员报导,在云南东北的宣威也找到和禄丰可以相比的动物群,这就大大地扩展了禄丰动物群的分布。如将来能在海陆交互层分布于贵州北部及其他邻近地区的三桥组中找到属于禄丰型的动物群,我认为是意料中的事。

禄丰蜥龙动物群的原蜥脚类很丰富,有三个属,五个种,这些种大小不同,性质有别。目下所找到的武定标本,也证实了我们的看法,因之不能同意最近苏联古生物学工作者的

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意见, 以为所有禄丰的蜥脚类都是一属一种。我们当然并不排斥将来通过进一步研究或一些新的材料, 一些已知种有归并可能(当然也有增加新属种的可能)。但是, 偶然随便看看, 而且只看了一部分已有材料, 就下结论是不够慎重的。

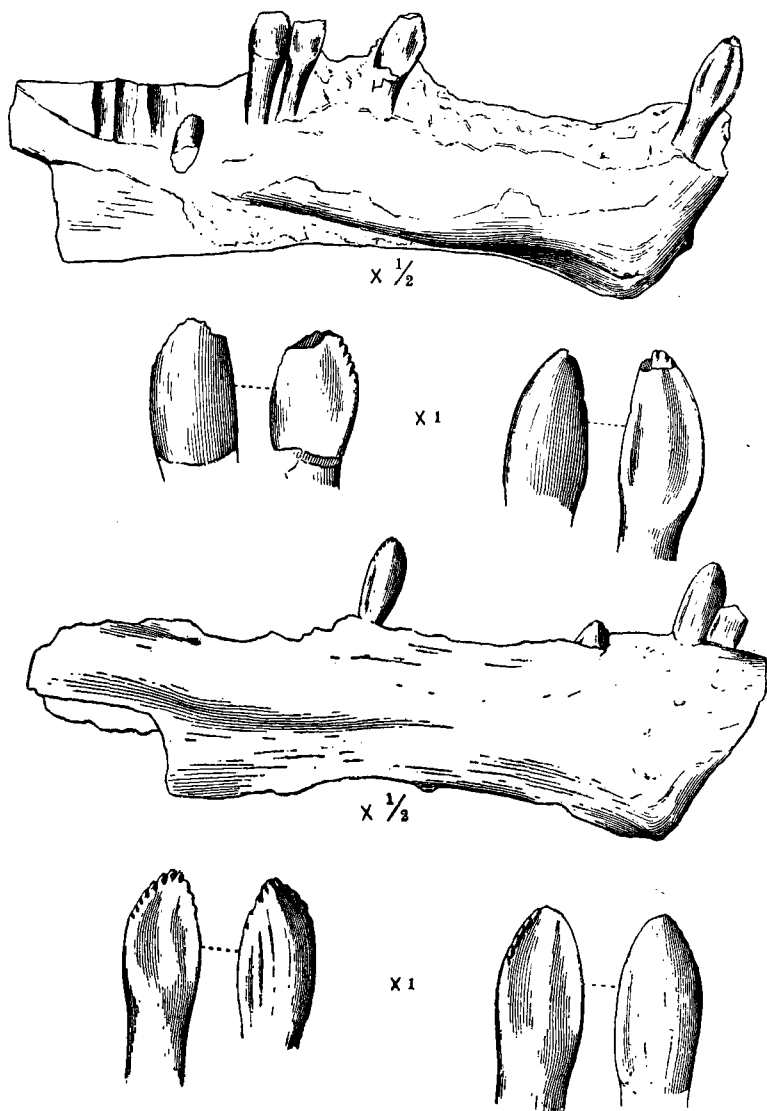


图 巨型禄丰龙, 上, 左下颚内视, 二分之一原大。两牙外视及内视, 均原大。下, 右下颚外视, 二分之一原大。两牙内视及外视, 均原大。

Fig. *Lufengosaurus magnus* Young. Left lower jaw (upper) in inner view in 1/2 nat. size with the better preserved teeth in natural size in outer and inner views; right lower jaw (lower) in outer view in 1/2 nat. size with better preserved teeth in inner and outer views in nat. size.

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ON A NEW LOCALITY OF THE *LUFENGOSAURUS* OF YUNNAN¹⁾

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A pair of lower jaws and some fragmentary pieces of bones were found by members of the Peking Natural Historical Museum in 1960 from Hoshaofang, Wuting, some 100 kilometers N. E. of Lufeng, the classical place of the *Lufengosaurus* fauna. According to the field etiquette the bones were derived from the Lower Lufeng Series, Upper Triassic in age. Museum number, PZGR 74 and 75.

Only the anterior parts of the lower jaws are preserved and both are about the same length from the anterior end to the breakage. Both belong certainly to the same individual. The left one is dark purplish, the right one is greenish pale in color, apparently due to weathering. On the inner side of the right one the matrix is also purplish, same as the other jaw. In both no other bone besides the dental is observed.

Both lower jaws are large and with conspicuous thickened anterior end. The size of the jaws fits exactly to those referred to *Lufengosaurus magnus* (Young, 1947, p. 45) but the anterior ends of the present specimens are better preserved. The lower border of both is slightly concave upwards. The jaw with thickened anterior end is found in European plateosaurids, like *Plateosaurus quenstedti*, *P. erlenbergiensis* and *P. plieningeri* (Huene, 1932, Teil II Pls. 26, 30 and 35) in various degrees of development, but in our country, it is only known in the present form. It is more elaborately developed. In *L. huenei* the anterior part of the lower jaw is unknown. For at present we must consider this as the characteristic feature of the larger species of this genus.

Most of the teeth are broken. The posterior broken edge of the jaw shows that it is probably near the end of the tooth row. The estimated number of the whole dentition is about 20. In each jaw there are a few better preserved teeth as showing in the given figure. They are large, spatulate and with coarse anterior and posterior serrations all typical for *Lufengosaurus*. They are also densely situated. In both lower jaws, on the inner side, some newly erupted but not yet functioned teeth are observed. At least two generations of teeth can be separated.

1) Number 3 of the Contributions of Paleontological Papers of Peking Natural Historical Museum.

Preserved length, left, 190, right, 195. Breadth at the anterior end, left, 55, right, 58. Breadth at the middle, left, 55, right, 43 (in millimeters).

The other bones are too poorly preserved for a closer determination. Their association with the jaws is also not certain. They may belong to the same group of prosauropods. In any way, both lower jaws are referable to *L. magnus*.

Discussion: As noted in the preceding section the lower jaws are referable to *Lufengosaurus magnus*. It is for the first time that a member of the Lufeng Saurischian fauna is found outside of the Lufeng area although it is only about 100 kilometers apart from the classical locality. In 1956 parts of two skeletons of carnosaurian type were excavated by Y. L. Sou from the same district. After a preliminary observation they are likely referable to *Sinosaurus triassicus*¹⁾. More recently the same fauna is reported by the geologists of the Bureau of Geology of Yunnan from Hsuanwei, N. E. of Kunming, suggesting that the Lufeng fauna is much more extensively developed than it was supposed. I would even not be surprising to see some day to find the same fauna from the Upper Triassic formation with intercalations of marine and continental beds developed in N. Kweichou and its adjacent areas, the Sanchiao Series.

The Lufeng fauna is rich in prosauropods with three different genera and five species. All are well defined not only by the size but also by many anatomical features which of course are more diagnostic. The present find of the lower jaw reinforces in some way our view. It is hard to accept the newly published accounts of Rozhdestvensky to group all the Lufeng prosauropods into one single form. For the present I am not intended to discuss this question fully but wish to point out that it is dangerous to draw important conclusion by merely getting a look of only a part of the collection.

1) As shown by the specimen of pelvic girdle of Wuting I like to agree with Dr. Walker (1964) to discard the pelvic numbered V 21 from *sinosaurus triassicus*.