

記中国东南一新的恐龙化石地点

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自周明鎮和我記述了广东北部的龟类化石和恐龙化石并且作为附录报导了浙江浦江的恐龙化石初迹以后(楊、周, 1962)。最近又有新的恐龙化石地点发现, 而且因保存的是牙齿, 因而准确性更大。这个地点位于江西省泰和县鉄枯岭水庫, 詳細地点并未註明。化石是由江西区测三分队李洪林采集的, 地点编号 16611, 本所化石编号为 V.2691 及 V.2692。这个地点位于南岭以北(南雄北約 180 公里), 浙江以西, 因而大大的扩大了恐龙化石在东南的分布, 并且为解决这些地区的紅层問題提供了很好的前景, 所以值得一記(图 1)。

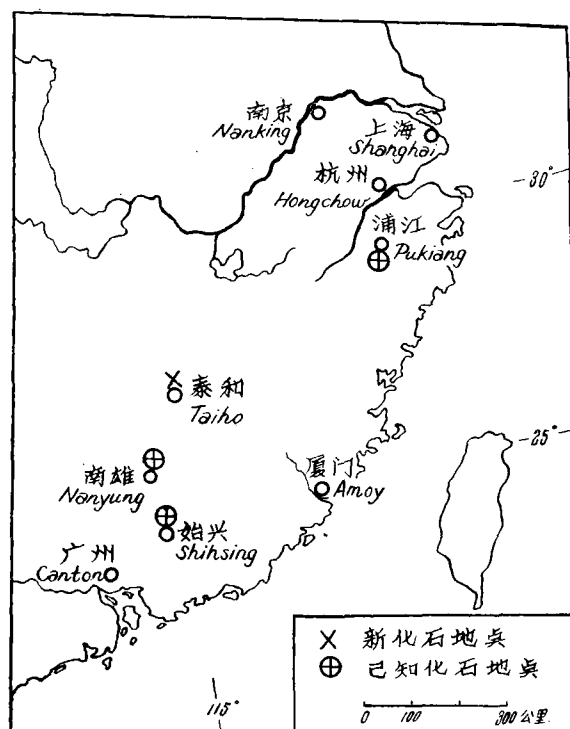


图 1 化石地点位置簡图

(Fig. 1. Sketch map after Young and Chow 1962 with new locality marked as X.)

16611 地点的化石除了恐龙化石以外, 还有許多破碎的龟类化石碎片。經本所叶祥奎鉴定, 认为可以归泥龟科 (Dermatemydidae), 时代为晚侏罗世或早白垩世。本文只着重記述两个恐龙牙齿。

化石描述

(一) 肉食类恐龙 属种未定 (图 2、A)

为殘破的牙齿,尖端、根端和前后边都有缺失。一边还为岩石所盖(因极破碎未加修理),但一肉食类恐龙牙齿的概括形状,还是可認識清楚。特別有兴趣的是牙的后緣还有一部分鋸齿状的结构,长约 16 毫米。在上尖部保存較好的 7 毫米中具有 20—21 鋸齿,近根部的鋸齿較小以至逐渐消失。在保存好的一面,尖部具有珮瑯質的牙和无珮瑯質而較白的根部能够很清楚地区别。近尖部厚約 10 毫米,近根部牙寬为 18 毫米,估計长度为 60 毫米±。

就标本保存所指示的特点言,显为 *Megalosauridae* 一科肉食类恐龙。它的牙齿的形状和鋸齿构造与四川广元所产的四川龙不无相似之处(楊, 1942)。我不愿就这一破碎的牙齿定其属和种,但可与四川龙属相比,似乎是可以肯定的。在山东萊阳,也有一种肉食类恐龙定为 cf. *Szechuanosaurus campi*。看来这样的肉食类恐龙,除四川、甘肅等地外,分布很广,其年代可能为晚侏罗世以至晚白堊世。

(二) 蜥脚类 属种未定 (图 2、B)

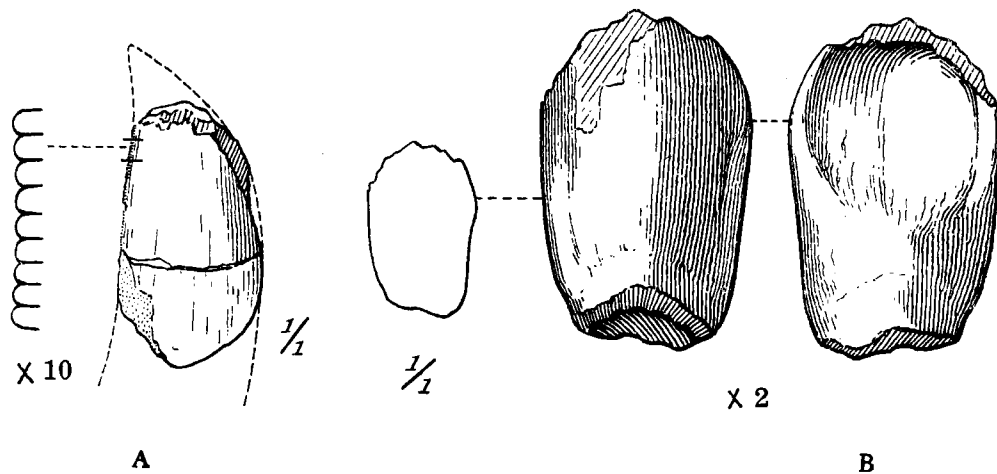


图 2 A. 肉食类恐龙牙齿,属种未定; B. 蜥脚类恐龙牙齿,属种未定。
(Fig. 2. A. Carnosaurian gen. and sp. indet.; B. Sauropoda gen. and sp. indet.)

另外一种恐龙由一蜥脚类的牙齿为之代表。它的尖端和根部均缺失。但牙部的勺状构造非常清楚。牙的珮瑯質表面具有不規則的条紋状,一如在四川广元和甘肅发现被定作 cf. *Omeisaurus* 的零星牙齿(楊, 1942)。这个单一牙齿也不能决定其种属,但表示在江西泰和确实有蜥脚类的存在。也有可能和中国已知的一些蜥脚类,如峨嵋龙、馬門溪龙、盘足龙和天山龙等相比較。牙的保存部分,高 23 毫米,极寬 14 毫米。

結 論

江西泰和的这两个牙齿,分別代表两种不同的恐龙,一为肉食类,与四川龙可相比,一为蜥脚类,与峨嵋龙等可相比。这两种恐龙由于保存的是牙齿,所以比之广东南雄和浙江

浦江的恐龙遗迹,更能证明恐龙化石在东南的存在。

中国恐龙化石就已往所知只限于内蒙、华北和西南各省,长江以南四川、贵州以东从未发现中生代后期的恐龙化石。所以这一发现,表示对这些地区的恐龙化石的进一步研究,是十分必要的。

就地层言,这些化石地点正是所谓南岭两边红层的分布地区。进一步通过脊椎动物化石来了解红层的划分,也是十分重要的。就目前的脊椎动物化石材料来判断,红层是一个复杂的岩系,主要为白垩纪和第三纪初期,然而一部分为晚侏罗世的可能性,似乎在目前还不能排除。

江西泰和的化石,许多龟片和恐龙牙齿均较残破,龟片互不连接,且个别有磨蚀现象,如不是从地面检获,采掘完整化石的可能性似乎不大。

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NOTE ON A NEW LOCALITY OF DINOSAURIAN REMAINS FROM TAIHO, CHIANGSI, SE. CHINA

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Since the publication on some reptilian remains from N. Kwangtung and Chekiang by Chow and the present writer (Young and Chow, 1962), a new locality with undoubted remains of dinosaurs has been recorded from Tiekuling, Taiho district, Chiangsi. (Fig. 1.) They were collected by Mr. H. L. Li of the Geological Field Party of Chiangsi (field number 16611). Besides the dinosaurs, many fragments of turtle remains have been found which, according to the determination of H. K. Yeh, are referable to the family Dermatemydidae. Its geological age is regarded as late Jurassic or early Cretaceous. In view of the interesting geographical distribution of the dinosaurian remains in China and in association with the age determination of the Red Beds so widely distributed in the area in question, we like to make the following notes on the teeth of the dinosaurs.

I. Carnosaurian gen. et sp. indet. (Fig. 2. A. Cat. No. V.2691).

It is represented by a single tooth with the tip of the crown and the root and also both edges partly broken, but the outline of it is clearly recognizable as shown in the given picture. The posterior side is distinctly serrated with 20—21 fine serrations in about 7 mm. long near the tip while the serrations near the root are much finer. The separation of the crown and the root can be clearly seen. Thickness near the tip, 10 mm.

Breadth near the base of the crown, 18 mm. Total length of the tooth is estimated to be 60 mm.

As far as can be said from the preserved tooth it is no doubt that we have to deal with a *Megalosaurus*—like carnivorous dinosaurs. It is very striking to note that the tooth looks very similar to those of *Szechuanosaurus* found in Kuangyuan, N. Szechuan. (Young, 1942). A few teeth from Laiyang, Shantung referred as cf. *Szechuanosaurus* may also be comparable with the present tooth. Its geological age may thus ranging from Upper Jurassic to even Upper Cretaceous.

II. Sauropoda gen. et sp. indet. (Fig. 2. B., Cat. No. V.2692).

The other dinosaur is represented by a single tooth, apparently belonging to sauropoda. Although both ends of the tooth are broken but the spoon-shaped structure of the tooth is clearly recognizable. The crown is decorated by fine longitudinal and rather irregular striations and grooves as commonly observed in the teeth found from Kuangyuan and S. Kansu (Young, 1942) known as cf. *Omeisaurus*. We refrain to determine the genus and the species based on the single tooth. Preserved length, 23 mm. and maximum breadth, 14 mm.

Conclusions

There are two dinosaurs found in Taiho, each one represented by a single tooth. Although it is not wise to give a name of both but the significance of the discovery can not be under-estimated. It indicates more convincingly the wide distribution of dinosaurian remains in S. E. China.

Further study of the sites known in Chiangsi, Kwangtung and Chekiang is urgent, both from the point of views of Vertebrate Paleontology and stratigraphical geology.