田版II説明

鄭氏中華弓標魚（Sinamia zhowskyi Stensiö）
1. 一近全標本的個體，示頭骨骨及尾鰭形狀，×1，標本登錄號 V. 1106.4.
   A nearly complete fish, indicate the skull bones and caudal fin, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1106.4.
2. 一近全標本的右側面，×1，標本登錄號 V. 1106.6.
   A nearly complete fish in lateral view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1106.6.
图版 III 説明

*Triplophysa zhongshanensis* (Sinamia zdanskyi Stensiö)

1. 头部，腹面观，显示鳃板及鳃条骨的形状，×2，标本登记号 V. 1106.3.
   Head in ventral view, indicate the gular plate and branchiostegal rays. ×1, Cat. No. V. 1106.3.

2. 头部，背面观，显示骨、鳃骨及板状骨形状，×2，标本登记号 V. 1106.10.
   Somewhat dorsiventrally compressed head in dorsal view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1106.10.
图版 IV 説明

两氏中華弓鱒魚 (Sinamia zdanskyi Stensiø)

1. 腹干和尾柄, 其質膜, 翼脊膜, 腹膜及腹膜位置, ×1, 标本登录号 V. 1107.1.
   The trunk and anterior part of the caudal region, left side view, showing the position of the
   fins, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1107.1.

2. 头部, 左侧观, ×1, 标本登录号 V. 1107.2.
   Imperfect head seen from the left side. ×1, Cat. No. V. 1107.2.
图版 V 説明

震氏中尾弓鰾鰾（Sinania assumbyi Steushin）

1. —不完全头部，背面观，×1，标本登记号 V. 1108.1.
   Compressed imperfect head in dorsal view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1108.1.

2. 头部及躯干前部，腹面观，示下颌，鳃盖骨及部分背柱，×1，V. 1108.3.
   Head and anterior part of abdominal region in ventral view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1108.3.

3. 头骨的一部分，舌骨，显示滑行骨排列关系，×1，标本登记号 V. 1108.4.
   Part of head in lateral view, showing the opercular series. ×1, Cat. No. V. 1108.4.

4. 左舌骨的一部分，上唇生软鳍形肉，×2，标本登记号 V. 1108.5.
   Left dentary, with sharp conical teeth. ×2, Cat. No. V. 1108.5.
图版 VI 説明

師氏中華弓議魚（Sinamia gadensis Stensiö）

1. 部分腹干及尾部，右側觀，×1，標本號記號 V. 1108.2。
   Part of abdominal region and caudal region, right lateral view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1108.2.
图版 VII 說明

階痕甲華鱒魚（Sinamia zdanskyi Stensio）

1. 头部，背侧面，×1，標本登錄號 V. 1112.2.
   Head in dorsal view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1112.2.

2. 腹干部，左側面，示鱗列及部分泥鱗，×1，標本登錄號 V. 1112.1.
   Posterior part of the abdominal region and the caudal region, left side view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1112.1.

3. 腹下的顎部及尾部，左側面，示鱗列及足鱗細條，×1，標本登錄號 V. 1111.2.
   Posterior part of the abdominal region and the caudal region, left side view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1111.2.
图版 VIII 説明

師氏中华弓鳍鱼（Sinamia zdankyi Stevens）

1. 一近于完整的个体，右侧观，×1，标本登记号 V. 1109.3.
A nearly complete fish, right side view, ×1, Cat. No. V. 1109.3.

2. 一不完整的个体的背面观及另一个体的头部及躯干下部，左侧观，学者鳍鳍骨及鳃骨，×1，标本登记号 V. 1109.1, V. 1109.2.
An imperfect fish in dorsal view (V.1109.3) and a fish lacking greater part of caudal region (V. 1109.2), showing the opercular series and ceratohium, ×1.
rather than Cretaceous.

Liu (1962) after a detail study on the Lycoperid fishes of Northern China in his monography (in press) which he has revised the classification of these fishes and found out probably three different Lycoperid zones can be established and all of them confined to Upper Jurassic in age (see table 2).

In the Mengyn Group some ill preserved Lycoperid has been found together with Sinamia zdanskyi both by Stensiö and the present authors. The specimen at their disposal is a form with much backward situated dorsal fin, and it can be identified as Lycoperid woodwardi. It is a form usually found in zone III of Liu’s designation.

At Hataruhu on the western border of the Ordos plateau, Sinamia zdanskyi was also found at a stratigraphical position below the L. woodwardi zone and above the L. kansuensis zone.

From Horoouchuan and Paiyushan, in the Paagen group, Sinamia zdanskyi was found both from Tsinchuan formation and the Hwachih-Huanho formation, which is stratigraphically correlated with the Liupanshan group.

From Showch'ang, Chekiang in the Chienrech group relics of Sinamia also found by Chang together with Mesoclipia showch'angensis, a form considered to be related to Thrisops, which is of Upper Jurassic also.

An interesting form discovered from Hang-chin-chi, Ikechoameng in the northern Ordos and described by Liu (1961) as Ikechoameng orientalis, which bearing characteristics closely resembling Sinamia zdanskyi in its head structure, but with a shortened dorsal fin and different in squamation.

Until now both Sinamia and Lycoperid have not been found from unquestionable Lower Cretaceous beds, such as the Tsinshan formation (Psittacosaurus bed). Therefore judging from the close association of Sinamia zdanskyi with Lycoperid and Mesoclipia there is no evidence to show that the geological age of Sinamia zdanskyi should be lower Cretaceous rather than Upper Jurassic.

A table of the main Lycoperid and Sinamia formations in China is tentatively proposed (table II). This is not an attempt to make any precise correlation, but it is quite interesting to discover that for the first time the widely distributed mesoic continental beds can be correlated from its fish fauna, and laid down its geological age as Upper Jurassic.

Recent discovery of Sinamia from the Ordos plateau, and from Chekiang on the southeastern maritime provinces showing that this fish has a wide geographical distribution during the Upper Jurassic time. These evidences hint that there might existed a water system which facilitated the communication between North China and South China, and also between Shantung at the east and the Ordos plateau on the west.

The constant discovery of Sinamia in sandy Rocks from the Mengyn group and Paagen group shows this fish, which with a flat skull roof, flat bottom of the body, slender body build and strong fins, is quite adapted to the swift flow stream water than the fragile Lycoperid, which usually found in shaly rocks of lacustrine origin.