

辽宁建平人类上臂骨化石

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1957 年夏, 辽宁省文化局曾派辽宁省博物馆孙守道和郭文宝两同志前往建平县调查脊椎动物化石, 在建平镇合作社收购的龙骨中发现了一根人类肱骨(上臂骨)化石, 最近由辽宁省博物馆送交中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所进行研究。本文对此标本作一简单描述。

在发现人类肱骨之前, 辽宁省博物馆于 1957 年 4 月曾在建平县的同一合作社选出了披毛犀 (*Coelodonta antiquitatis* Blumenbach)、转角羚羊 (*Spirocerus* cf. *kiakhtensis* Pavlova)、古野牛 (*Bison priscus* Bojanus)、野马 (*Equus hemionus* Pallas) 和蒙古野马 (*Equus* cf. *przewalskyi* Poliakoff) 等哺乳动物化石, 经周明镇和薛祥煦鉴定, 并由于披毛犀和古野牛的存在, 确定其地质时代为更新世晚期 (1958)。

据辽宁省博物馆的同志估计, 上述的人类化石与这些哺乳动物化石大概来自同一地点。

肱骨标本系右侧的, 从结节间沟和三角肌粗隆的特殊形式, 骨干较大的扭转度, 骨干远端的横切面呈明显的三角形, 以及整个肱骨各部分的比例等, 都可以肯定是人类的肱骨, 除两端的骨骺外, 全部保存。上端断裂处约在外科颈的部分, 下端则在内外髁稍上处断裂。化石呈乳白色, 石化程度相当深。长 255 毫米。由骨干的较为粗大, 缘嵴较锐和肌嵴明显等, 可以确定是属于男性的成年个体。肱骨干较明显地向后弯曲, 弯曲的顶部在骨干下半中央稍上处。骨干有明显的扭转, 是一种较为进步的性质。但由于两端的肱骨头和内外髁缺失, 扭转角的确实度数, 难于计算。骨干外侧面的桡神经沟甚浅。布勒(Boule, M. 1911/13) 曾指出所有尼人类型肱骨的桡神经沟都很浅, 而现代人的桡神经沟则很明显, 因此在这一性质上建平人肱骨却与尼人相似。前面偏外处有明显的三角肌粗隆, 其内侧缘向上与大结节嵴的延续部相接。在结节间沟的下方胸大肌附着处, 形成明显隆起的骨嵴, 长达 40 毫米。其内外侧缘向下则汇合而与骨干的前缘相续。三角肌粗隆表面的骨质粗糙而稍微隆起。

结节间沟浅而宽阔, 沟两侧的大结节嵴和小结节嵴较一般现代人为稍显, 特别是小结节嵴。大结节嵴下延与三角肌粗隆的内侧嵴相续。

骨干中部的前后径 (21.6 毫米) 大于横径 (16.7 毫米), 指数 72.2。中国猿人肱骨的这个指数为 73.5, 与建平人相似。

骨干的下半横切面约呈等边三角形。内侧缘较为圆钝, 外侧缘则形成锐嵴。

在整个人类发展的过程中, 从猿人到新人, 总的来说, 肱骨形态的变化是不大的, 例如中国猿人的肱骨与现代人的, 在表面形态上非常相似, 没有显著的差别。

在我国已发现的各种化石人类中,有肱骨化石材料的有中国猿人和山顶洞人。另外在河套地面上捡得的肱骨化石,其时代可能比河套人为晚,大概是旧石器时代晚期的。这些肱骨以及这次的建平人肱骨都比较细致,形态结构较为近似,可能表示其有一定的系统关系。而与欧洲发现的各种尼安德特类型人类的肱骨则有明显的不同,尼人的肱骨远为粗壮。例如肱骨中段的最大直径和最小直径在中国猿人各为 20.7 毫米和 15.4 毫米,尼人则各为 24.5 毫米和 19.3 毫米。

建平人肱骨的地质时代,根据哺乳动物化石的材料,大概是更新世晚期。这一地质时期的人类可能是古人或新人类型,但从肱骨上难于辨别出来,因而不能确定建平人是古人还是新人类型。

在我国的人类化石材料中,肢骨还是比较少的,因而建平人肱骨的发现增加了研究古人类体质的宝贵材料,而且这是在辽宁省境内第一次发现的人类化石,对于了解更新世晚期我国古人类的分布也具有重要的意义。

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FOSSIL HUMAN HUMERUS FROM CHIENPING, LIAONING PROVINCE

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The fossil human humerus was recently sent to the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology for study through the courtesy of the Provincial Museum of Liaoning. It was found early in 1957 in the Chienping District. Although no data regarding the exact locality are available, few mammalian fossils were reported to be associated with the human remain. They had been studied by Chow Minchen and Hsien Hsianghsi (1958) and were identified as follows:

- Equus* cf. *przewalskyi* Poliakoff
- Equus hemionus* Pallas
- Coelodonta antiquitatis* Blumenbach
- Spirocerus* cf. *kiaokhtensis* Pavlowa
- Ovis ammon* Linné
- Bison priscus* Bojanus
- Bos* sp.

The geological age of these mammals was considered by them to be Late Pleistocene because of the presence of such species as *Coelodonta antiquitatis*, *Bison priscus* etc.

The fossil human specimen consists of merely the shaft without either end. It is milk white in color, fairly heavily fossilized. Proximally it is broken off at the surgical neck and distally a little above

the epicondyles. The total length of the fragment amounts to 255 mm. The robusticity of the bone and the sharpness of all the contours suggest a male individual.

The shaft shows a fairly marked backward curvature the vertex of which lies well below the mid-shaft level. The torsion of the shaft is pronounced. The musculo-spiral groove is only faintly indicated as in all the humeri of the Neanderthal group. The deltoid tuberosity is pronounced with slightly bulging surface. Along its medial border below the bicipital groove, where the *M. pectoralis* is attached, there is a prominent ridge which extends upward to be merged into the crest of the greater tubercle.

The bicipital groove is shallow and wide with pronounced bicipital ridges.

The shaft at the middle has an antero-posterior diameter 21.6 mm and a transverse diameter 16.7 mm, with a shaft index 72.2. It is interesting to note here that the *Sinanthropus* humerus has a similar shaft index, 73.5.

At the level of the distal portion of the shaft, the contour is equilaterally triangular in shape. The medial border is rounded and the lateral one, sharp.

In all the fossil human humeri so far found in China, such as those of *Sinanthropus* of the Early Paleolithic Age and of Ordos Man and Upper Cave Man, both of the Late Paleolithic Age, the shafts are slimmer as compared with the more stout specimens of the Neanderthal group found in Europe. In this respect, the Chienping humerus is definitely closer to those found in China.

As no artifacts were found associated with the human fossil, it is difficult to ascertain whether the Chienping specimen belongs to the Middle or Late Paleolithic Age.

The discovery of the Chienping fossil human humerus is of great interest because it is the first discovery of fossil human remains in the Province Liaoning. So far, only few materials of limb bones of ancient human remains have been uncovered in China. It helps us in the further understanding of the distribution of Late Pleistocene Man in China.



辽宁建平人肱骨 $\times 1/2$

1. 前面观, 2. 后面观, 3. 内侧面观, 4. 外侧面观。