

河南卢氏始新世灵长类一新属

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河南卢氏上始新统卢氏组下部含脊椎动物化石层中,曾发现过好几种在第三纪早期哺乳类进化上很有意义的化石,例如:古齿兽科的副等尖齿兽(*Paratriiodon*),古剑齿虎(*Eusmilus*),始犬(*Miacis*),双锥兽(*Dichobune*)等。最近,在同一批材料中,又发现了一种新的附猴类的灵长类化石,虽然只有一个不太完整的标本,但因我国已知的古老灵长类化石的材料很少,所以还是一个较有意义的发现。

产化石地层的层位,从整个动物群比较,可以和内蒙中部二连地区(盐池西南)的伊尔丁曼纳层相对比,其时代可大致确定为晚始新世的早期或稍早。如果和华北邻近区域的哺乳动物群对比,卢氏动物群的时代显然要比垣曲动物群的时代要早一些,后者与内蒙锡拉木伦动物群相当,时代为晚始新世后期。

我国发现的早第三纪灵长类,到目前为止,除卢氏猴(新属、新种)外,只有三个种(分别属于三个不同的属),就是不久前步林(Bohlin)记述的甘肃渐新统中发现的一种树鼯类(*Anagolopsis*),一种系统位置不十分肯定的甘肃猴(*Kansupithecus*)和垣曲盆地上始新统中找到的一种属于附猴类的黄河猴(*Huanghoniuss*)等三种。过去在垣曲与黄河猴同一地点发现的、被认为是灵长类的 *Adapidium huanghoense* Young, 为一种裂齿目(*Tillodontia*)的化石。

卢氏猴(新属) (*Lushius* gen. nov.)

属的特征: 一种个体较大的附猴类(Tarsioid)。上第四前臼齿较第一臼齿小,半臼齿化。上臼齿横长,舌面狭短,小尖较小,附尖不太发育; M^1 及 M^2 有一中附尖; 原尖远离齿冠舌面的边沿; 后尖显著,但相对地较小; 第三上臼齿小于第一臼齿,较第二臼齿更小; 臼齿釉质层有垂直向的细褶纹; 齿带在唇面几乎不发育,但舌面部分则异常发育。

卢氏猴秦岭种(新属、新种) (*Lushius qinlinensis* gen. et sp. nov.)

种的特征与属的特征相同。

标本: 左上颧骨断块,带有第四前臼齿及臼齿。第一、第二臼齿保存完整,第三臼齿齿冠部分已缺失,仅保存有内部印模。标本编号:古脊椎动物与古人类研究所 V.2466。

化石产地及层位: 河南卢氏孟家坡,上始新统卢氏组。化石采自底部绿色泥灰岩中。

标本描述: 标本保存有右侧上颧骨、前眼眶的基部和部分的腭骨。上颊齿 P^1-M^3 的基本构造都可以看得很清楚。

所有保存着的牙齿都呈典型的三尖式的基本结构。齿冠很低,横向伸长。

第四前臼齿尚部分地埋在齿槽内,比第一臼齿小,但已相当臼齿化。牙齿由两个主要的齿尖(原尖和第二尖)组成。后者比较强大,外壁凸出,有一很小的前附尖,并有一条细

的脊稜,沿牙齒前緣向舌面延伸与原尖連接。原尖的位置比較靠近前方。

第一、第二臼齿基本上尚未磨蝕。具长方形的輪廓,橫寬,舌面稍短。臼齿的結構都呈典型的跖猴类的臼齿的构造。有两个較高的外側尖(前尖和后尖),一个較低的錐形的內尖(原尖)和两个小尖。

第一臼齿的前尖、后尖和原尖的大小基本相同。原尖的前外方伸出一个斜脊在接近边缘处形成一个原小尖。外側的两个尖比較高,但前跖尖則异常纤小,位置紧靠前尖。原小尖的位置介于原尖和前尖的中間。原尖的舌处比較靠近牙冠的中心,成錐形。齿带在后緣很发达,舌面部分几乎連續,但在唇面部分則几乎不发育,然而有相当于中附尖的小刺状构造。次尖很小,但显著地发育。

第二臼齿最大,更呈长方形。与前一牙齒的主要区别是后尖較低、較小,更近于新月形和具有較寬大的盆状三角座,次尖也較弱,原尖的位置更靠近牙齒的中央,在外齿带上也有一小的中附尖突起。

第三上臼齿的齿冠已破損,但基本构造仍清楚地保存着,除三个主要的尖以外,两个小尖(原小尖和后小尖)也可以看到,位置較靠近唇面。

	P ⁴	M ¹	M ²	M ¹⁺³
长(L)	3.7	4.5	4.6	Ca 12.5
寬(W)	4.9(大約)	6.9	6.0	—

牙齒的測量如左(单位:毫米)。

比較: 从上述标本特征的描述可以看出,这种灵长类清楚地具有跖猴类的性質。并可与始新世无形猴类的各属作較近的比較。标本的前臼齿(P⁴)的臼齿化的构造和第三臼齿的性質可以使我們相信它不是一种食虫类(例如 Mixodectid 科)。

根据保存部分的比較,卢氏的新的种属和北美下始新統风河組(“Wind River”)的同一类的属(例如 *Shoshonius*)有許多相似之点,例如臼齿橫向狹长,有“小附尖”,齿冠外壁有小褶皺等。卢氏猴的舌面齿緣較发达,后尖也較大。个体較北美的大得多。

卢氏猴与黄河猴的区别很明显,后者的牙齒呈方形,后尖发达。另外,它有一个前內尖(“pericone”),这是卢氏猴所沒有的。

由于材料很少,对卢氏猴的系統位置还不能进一步地确定。

从卢氏猴的发现,更使我們相信在我国肯定还可以有更多的早期灵长类的化石发现。最后,笔者感謝吳汝康教授对原稿提出了修改意見。

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A NEW TARSIOID PRIMATE FROM THE LUSHI EOCENE, HONAN

(Summary)

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Genus *Lushius* gen. nov.

Genotypic species: *L. qinlinensis* gen. et sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Size comparatively large. P⁴ smaller than M¹ and submolariform, upper molars very wide transversely and narrow lingually; conules small, parastyles weak; M¹ and M² with faint traces of "mesostylic" thickening; protocones set quite far away from lingual margin; hypocone distinct but comparatively small; M³ smaller than M¹ and much smaller than M², enamel with vertical wrinkles; cingula nearly absent on labial side, but strongly developed on lingual side.

Lushius qinlinensis gen. et sp. nov.

Diagnosis: As for the genus.

Type: A fragmentary right upper maxilla with P⁴—M³.

Locality and Horizon: Menchiapu, Lushi District, Honan; Upper Eocene Lushi formation.

Description: All the preserved teeth are of typical tritubercular pattern, very brachyodont and much transversely elongated.

The last premolar, not yet fully erupted from the alveolus, is much inferior in size than the first true molar but already molariform in structure. The deuterocone is a larger cusp with steep convex external wall. The parastyle is small and connected by a low sharp ridge running along the anterior border of the tooth with the protocone which is more or less anterior in position.

All the molars have the usual tarsioid construction of tooth with two high outer cusps, a lower subconical inner cusp and two small conules. M¹ has paracone, metacone and protocone of nearly equal size and a connecting ridge extending antero-internally toward the base of the protoconule. The outer cones are comparatively high. The parastyle is of diminutive size and set close to the paracone. The protoconule is small and intermediate in position between the parastyle and the protocone which is more conical in shape. The cingula are best developed on the posterior, nearly continuous on the lingual side, and almost absent on the labial side, where a small cusp-like tubercle recalling that of a mesostyle is present. The hypocone is distinctly developed and relatively small in size. M² is larger and more rectiquadrangular in outline, narrow posteriorly and internally, and differs from the preceding tooth in having a relatively smaller and lower metacone, less conical or more crescent protocone and a broader trigonid basin, the hypocone is less prominent and there is likewise a mesostyle thickening.

As the enamel of the crown broken off but the fundamental structure of the tooth can be well reproduced from its internal mould. The tooth, which is slender and narrow in the antero-



posterior direction bears likewise three primary cusps and two diminutive conules.

Comparison: This new form shows clear tarsioid affinity and can be compared with some anaptomorphid tarsioids from the Eocene of North America. Closer resemblance is seen between it and *Shoshonius* from the Wind River Lower Eocene, characterized by the presence of a mesostyle in all three upper molars, the narrowness of the molars, having heavy enamel wrinkles, etc. The general cheek teeth pattern in the two genera are strikingly resembling. However, the Lushi specimen differs from the said American genus in having stronger cingula and more distinct hypocone, and in that the mesostyle is only faintly indicated. It is also considerably larger in size.

图版 I 说明

秦岭卢氏猴, 新属, 新种 *Lushius qinlinensis* gen. et sp. nov.

右上顎骨 1—1a: 冠視 (1); 外側視 (1a)
2—2a: 冠視 (2); 外側視 (2a)
3: 冠視

Right upper maxilla. 1—1a: Crown view (1); external view (1a).
2—2a: Crown view (2); external view (2a).
3: Crown view.

