

## The Miocene *Hipparion* (Equidae, Perissodactyla) from Shihuiba Locality, Lufeng, Yunnan

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**Key words** Shihuiba locality, Lufeng, Yunnan; Late Miocene; *Hipparion*; cheek tooth; paleoenvironment; migration

### Summary

The Shihuiba locality (*Lufengpithecus* site) at Lufeng, Yunnan is one of the most important Miocene mammal fauna sites in China. The *Hipparion* fossils collected from this locality from 1975 to 1983 were identified as *Hipparion* sp. 1 and *Hipparion* sp. 2. Recently, a further study of these fossils indicated that they represent two species.

**Perissodactyla Owen, 1848**

**Equidae Gary, 1821**

***Hipparion* de Christol, 1832**

***Hipparion theobaldi* (Lydekker, 1877)**

*Sivalhippus theobaldi* Lydekker, 1877, p. 30-43

*Hipparion nagriensis* Hussain, 1971, p. 47-53; pls. 1-5

*Cormohipparion theobaldi* MacFadden and Bakr, 1979, p. 441-443; fig. 1

*Hipparion* cf. *H. nagriensis* Qi, 1979, p. 19 (part)

*Cormohipparion* cf. *C. nagriensis* MacFadden and Woodburne, 1982, p. 209

“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) *theobaldi* Bernor and Hussain, 1985, p. 50-53; fig. 12-13

*Hipparion* sp. Qi, 1985, p. 64 (The specimen numbers of the two species from Shihuiba locality have been forgotten by Qi)

“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) cf. *C. chiai* Gao and Ma, 1997, p. 98-106; pl. 34

*Hipparion antelopinum* Takai et al., 2006, p. 153, 155-156; fig. 9

*Sivalhippus* cf. *S. theobaldi* Khan et al., 2011, p. 84; fig. 2

**Holotype** GSI C153, juvenile right maxilla with DP2-DP4.

**Horizon of holotype** Keypar, Punjab; Middle Siwaliks.

**Referred specimens** IVPP V 18497.1, a broken right mandible with p2-m1; V 18497.2-3, 2 P2; V 18497.4, DP2; V 18497.5-6, V 18497.9-12, 6 P3; V 18497.7-8, 2 DP3; V 18497.13-18, 6 M1; V 18497.19-22, 4 M2; V 18497.23-24, 2 M3; V 18497.25-26, 2 p2; V 18497.27-30, V 18497.34, 5 p3/4; V 18497.31-33, 3 dp4; V 18497.35-37, 3 m1/2; V 18497.38-42, 5 m3; V 18497.43-44, 2 broken upper cheek teeth. Most of them were collected from Level 3 of Section D at Shihuiba in Lufeng, Yunnan.

**Measurements** See Tables 1–3.

**Remarks** *H. theobaldi* is a common hipparionine species in South Asia. It is a very large-sized hipparionine horse. Its cheek teeth have very complex fossette plications with thick enamel and bifid to trifid pli caballins. Its hypoglyphs are deeply incised, and hypocones have neck-constricted (Bernor and Hussain, 1985). All of above are similar to the large hipparionine species at Shihuiba Locality, but protocones of the Siwaliks specimens are elongated with a flattened lingual side, while those of the Shihuiba specimens are small and rounded. But this difference in protocones can be regarded as a variation within a species. The specimens of *H. theobaldi* in Yuanmou, Yunnan and the Irrawaddy Group of Myanmar are similar to the Lufeng specimens in protocones. The ages of the Yuanmou and Lufeng mammals are later than those of Siwaliks (Takai et al., 2006; Qi et al., 2006; Deng and Qi, 2009). So *H. theobaldi* in Yunnan might come from the Siwaliks. *H. theobaldi* in Yunnan and Myanmar might become a population within a species which is different from *H. theobaldi* in the Siwaliks. The height of cheek tooth crown of *H. theobaldi* in the Siwaliks was increasing from the Lower to Upper Dhok Pathan Formation (Hussain, 1971). The crown height of the *H. theobaldi* in Middle Dhok Pathan is similar to the ones in Yuanmou and Lufeng (Gao and Ma, 1997). The age of Middle Dhok Pathan Formation was about 8–6 Ma (Takai et al., 2006). The age of the Yuanmou locality is 8.2–7.2 Ma. The age of the Lufeng locality is 6.8–6.2 Ma (Qi et al., 2006). The environment of the Siwaliks changed and grassland was dominant at 7.37–6.76 Ma (Barry et al., 2002), while forests were dominant at Lufeng at that age (Biasatti et al., 2012). It is probable that *H. theobaldi* in the Siwaliks evolved to hypsodont to adapt to coarse food and meanwhile tried to seek a comfortable habitat where grass was soft. So *H. theobaldi* in the Siwaliks immigrated to Yunnan when climate and environment changed.

***Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov.**

*Hipparion* cf. *H. nagriensis* Qi, 1979, p.19 (part)

*Hipparion* sp. Qi, 1985, p. 64 (part)

*Hipparion* sp. MacFadden and Woodburne, 1982, p. 209-211; fig. 17

“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) sp. Bernor and Hussain, 1985, p. 53-55; fig. 14

**Holotype** IVPP V 18531, a broken skull with complete cheek teeth.

**Horizon of holotype** Level 3 of Section D of the Shihuiba locality (IVPP Loc. 75033) at Lufeng, Yunnan; Late Miocene.

**Referred specimen** V 18498.1, 1 M1; V 18498.2-3, 2 M2; V 18498.4, 1 M3; V 18498.5,

1 p2; V 18498.6-9, 4 p3/4; V 18498.10-12, 3 m1/2; V 18498.13, a broken upper cheek teeth. Most of them were collected from Level 3 of Section D at Shihuiba in Lufeng, Yunnan.

**Measurements** See Tables 4–6.

**Etymology** Lufeng is the county where the fossil locality of this new species is situated.

**Diagnosis** *H. (H.) lufengense* sp. nov. is a small-sized hipparionine horse. The length from P2 to M3 is 127.9 mm. Muzzle is long and wide. DP1 exists. Upper cheek teeth have complex fossette plications with thick enamel. Pli caballin is often bifid, rarely trifid (on M1 of holotype). Protocone is nearly rounded on premolars, and oval on molars. Hypoconal groove is moderate and hypoconal constriction is weak or disappeared. Metaconid is rounded and metastylid is pointed. Protostylid exists sometimes. Protoconid is flattened labially. Ectoflexid is shallow and narrow, and does not deepened into isthmus in deep wear.

**Comparison** The Lufeng specimens represent a new hipparionine species. Its characters are quite different from those of the Old World *Hipparion*. Most of the Old World *Hipparion* are medium-sized to large-sized, and the small-sized species have no similarity with the Lufeng specimens in cheek teeth (Bernor and Hussain, 1985; Bernor et al., 1990, 1996). The same result can be gained in the comparison between the Lufeng specimens and the species of Africa (Bernor and Scott, 2003; Nakaya et al., 1984). MacFadden (1984) indicated that the North American hipparionine horses have four genera, and each of them has very special characters, which are completely different from the Lufeng specimens. So this Lufeng species should belong to the polyphyletic subgenus *Hipparion*. Species in this subgenus are small to medium in size, but plications on their cheek teeth are simple to moderate (Qiu et al., 1987; Qiu and Xie, 1998). None of above hipparionine species is similar to the Lufeng specimens. So the Lufeng specimens should represent a new species of *Hipparion*, named here as *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov. According to comparison with other *Hipparion* fossils, the Siwaliks specimen AMNH 19492 is the most similar one to the Lufeng specimens. Both of them are small-sized and have very complex plications on cheek teeth (Bernor and Hussain, 1985). So Siwaliks specimen AMNH 19492 should be identified as *H. (H.) lufengense*. AMNH 19492 was identified as “*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) sp. by Bernor and Hussain (1985). But AMNH 19492 is too small to be identified as a member of “*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) Complex which consists of large-sized hipparionine horses.

**Discussion** The plications of *H. (H.) lufengense* are relatively straight, and have very thick enamel. These characters might adapt to coarse food. But in the habitat of *H. (H.) lufengense*, the forests were dominant. This situation seemed to be a paradox. The environment of Siwaliks changed greatly (Barry et al., 2002). *H. (H.) lufengense* evolved to complication in cheek teeth to adapt to coarse food and meanwhile tried to seek a more comfortable habitat where grass was soft. So *H. (H.) lufengense* in the Siwaliks immigrated to Yunnan when climate and environment changed. This interpretation conforms to the conclusion of *H. theobaldi* described above.

## 云南禄丰石灰坝地点的三趾马(*Hipparion*)化石

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**摘要:** 描述了产自禄丰石灰坝古猿化石地点的三趾马化石, 分别归入两个种。其中一个种个体大、上颊齿窝内褶皱复杂且珐琅质厚、马刺呈不对称的多分叉状、次尖呈颈状收缩。根据上述特征组合将其归为西氏三趾马(*Hipparion theobaldi* (Lydekker, 1877)), 该种在南亚的西瓦里克地区也有分布。另一个种个体小、上颊齿褶皱复杂且珐琅质厚、下颊齿外谷窄而且浅。禄丰这一种与欧亚大陆、非洲和北美的三趾马均有明显差异, 故将其定为禄丰三趾马(新种)(*Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov.), 该种在西瓦里克地区亦有分布。根据这两种三趾马的齿冠高度及褶皱情况判断, 两个种均向适应粗硬食物的方向发展。在这两个种生活的时期里, 禄丰以森林环境为主, 而西瓦里克地区则向草原化方向发展。因此推断这两个种在积极适应当地环境变化的同时也在为寻求更加适宜的环境进行长距离的迁徙。

**关键词:** 云南禄丰石灰坝, 晚中新世, 三趾马, 颊齿, 古环境, 迁徙

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自1975年第一件完整的禄丰古猿下颌化石在石灰坝D剖面出土, 禄丰古猿化石地点受到了有组织的保护并进行了系统发掘。中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所和云南省博物馆组成的联合考察队对石灰坝地点进行了5次调查和发掘(1975, 1976, 1980, 1981和1983), 并绘制了详细的石灰坝地点剖面图(祁国琴, 1985b)。这5次发掘共采集脊椎动物109种, 其中哺乳动物83属100种(徐庆华、陆庆五, 2008), 包括三趾马化石。祁国琴(1979)将D剖面发现的三趾马化石定名为*Hipparion* cf. *H. nagriensis*, 后(1985b)又将其分为两种, 定名为*Hipparion* sp. 1和*Hipparion* sp. 2。这两个种此后再无正式的描述和研究。禄丰这批三趾马化石的研究对了解旧大陆三趾马早期演化, 以及中国和南亚三趾马之间的迁徙和交流都有着非常重要的意义。本文基于对破损下颌、上颌残部以及单个牙齿所进行的研究, 将这批材料鉴定为两个种: 西氏三趾马(*Hipparion theobaldi* Lydekker, 1877)和禄丰三趾马(新种)(*Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov.)。

描述三趾马头骨的术语主要参照Sisson (1953), 头骨测量方法根据Eisenmann et al. (1988); 描述颊齿的术语以及颊齿测量方法参照邱占祥等(1987)。文中缩写: IVPP Loc., 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所化石地点编号; IVPP V, 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所脊椎动物化石编号; AMNH, 美国自然历史博物馆古脊椎动物部化石编号; BMNH, 英国自然历史博物馆古生物部化石编号; GSI C, 印度地质调查所化石编号; L, Length长; W, Width宽; pr., protocone原尖; HI, hypsodonty index冠高指数; d.k., length of double knot双叶长度。

奇蹄目 *Perissodactyla* Owen, 1848马科 *Equidae* Gary, 1821三趾马属 *Hipparion* de Christol, 1832西氏三趾马 *Hipparion theobaldi* (Lydekker, 1877)

*Sivalhippus theobaldi* Lydekker, 1877, p. 30-43

*Hipparion nagriensis* Hussain, 1971, p. 47-53; pls. 1-5

*Cormohipparion theobaldi* MacFadden and Bakr, 1979, p. 441-443; fig. 1

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“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) *theobaldi* Bernor and Hussain, 1985, p. 50-53; figs. 12-13

*Hipparion* sp. Qi, 1985, p. 64(原文作者已将两个未定种的具体对应编号遗忘, 故不标注编号, 另一个种同)

“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) cf. *C. chiai* Gao and Ma, 1997, p. 98-106; pl. 34

*Hipparion antelopinum* Takai et al., 2006, p. 153, 155-156; fig. 9

*Sivalhippus* cf. *S. theobaldi* Khan et al., 2011, p. 84; fig. 2

**正型标本** GSI C153, 幼年个体的右上颌残部, 带有DP2-DP4, 产自巴基斯坦旁遮普省Keypar地区, 西瓦里克群中部。现保存于印度加尔各达市的印度地质调查所。

**归入标本** 1件带有p2-m1的残破右下颌水平支(IVPP V 18497.1), 1枚右P2(V 18497.2), 1枚左P2(V 18497.3), 1枚右DP2(V 18497.4), 3枚左P3(V 18497.5, V 18497.10, V 18497.12), 3枚右P3(V 18497.6, V 18497.9, V 18497.11), 1枚左DP3(V 18497.7), 1枚右DP3(V 18497.8), 3枚左M1(V 18497.13, V 18497.15-16), 3枚右M1(V 18497.14, V 18497.17-18), 2枚左M2(V 18497.19-20), 2枚右M2(V 18497.21-22), 2枚右M3(V 18497.23-24), 1枚左p2(V 18497.25), 1枚右p2(V 18497.26), 4枚左p3/4(V 18497.27-29, V 18497.34), 1枚右p3/4(V 18497.30), 1枚左dp4(V 18497.31), 2枚右dp4(V 18497.32-33), 1枚左m1/2(V 18497.35), 2枚右m1/2(V 18497.36-37), 2枚左m3(V 18497.38, V 18497.40), 3枚右m3(V 18497.39, V 18497.41-42), 2枚上颊齿碎片(V 18497.43-44)。

**标本产出层位** 云南省禄丰县石灰坝禄丰古猿化石地点(IVPP Loc. 75033) D剖面, 大部分产于第3层, 少数产于第1层(V 18497.43-44)、第5层(V 18497.17)和第6层(V 18497.24)。

**测量** 见表1-3。

**特征** 个体大; 颊齿褶皱复杂, 珐琅质厚; 马刺双分至三分; 原尖唇侧圆隆而舌侧平; 次尖沟深; P2端附尖长(Bernor and Hussain, 1985)。

**补充特征** 上颊齿原尖卵圆形至扁长; 下颊齿下后尖较圆, 下后附尖后角较尖; 上乳齿中等磨蚀情况下褶皱复杂, 马刺简单, 原尖圆小。下乳齿下原附尖和下外附尖发达。

**描述** 个体大, 前臼齿齿列长84 mm, 下颌(V 18497.1, 图1)高度在p2前缘处为47.3 mm, 在p4和m1之间为80 mm; p2前缘处粗壮; 下颌骨底缘在p4之后向背外侧平滑凹入形成血管切迹。

表1 禄丰石灰坝西氏三趾马下颊齿(IVPP V 18497.1)测量

Table 1 Measurements of lower cheek teeth of *Hipparion theobaldi* (IVPP V 18497.1) from Shihuiba at Lufeng, Yunnan (mm)

Tooth		Measurement
p2	L × W	31.6 × 15.9
	d.k.	12.6
p3	L × W	26.9 × 16.2
	d.k.	15.0
p4	L × W	27.0 × 16.3
	d.k.	14.1
m1	L × W	— × 13.1
	d.k.	10.5

表2 禄丰石灰坝西氏三趾马上颊齿测量

Table 2 Measurements of isolated upper cheek teeth of *Hipparion theobaldi* from Shihuiba at Lufeng, Yunnan (mm)

Specimen No.	Tooth	Measurement	Specimen No.	Tooth	Measurement
V 18497.2	P2	L × W	V 18497.14	M1	L × W
		pr.			pr.
V 18497.3	P2	L × W	V 18497.15	M1	L × W
		pr.			pr.
V 18497.4	DP2	L × W	V 18497.16	M1	L × W
					pr.
V 18497.5	P3	L × W	V 18497.17	M1	L × W
		pr.			pr.
V 18497.6	P3	L × W	V 18497.18	M1	L × W
		pr.			HI
V 18497.7	DP3	L × W	V 18497.19	M2	L × W
		HI			pr.
V 18497.8	DP3	L × W	V 18497.20	M2	L × W
		pr.			pr.
V 18497.9	P3	L × W	V 18497.21	M2	L × W
		HI			pr.
V 18497.10	P3	L × W	V 18497.22	M2	L × W
		HI			pr.
V 18497.11	P3	L × W	V 18497.23	M3	L × W
		HI			
V 18497.12	P3	L × W	V 18497.24	M3	L × W
		HI			
V 18497.13	M1	L × W			
		pr.			

注：根据邱占祥等(1987)，表中上颊齿测量其原尖尺寸(pr.)，下颊齿测量双叶长度(d.k.)，未磨蚀牙齿测量冠高指数(HI)，其余表同 According to Qiu et al. (1987), in all the tables in this article, protocones (pr.) are measured on upper cheek teeth, length of double knots (d.k.) are measured on lower cheek teeth, hypsodonty index (HI) are measured on unworn cheek teeth.

表3 禄丰石灰坝西氏三趾马下颊齿测量

Table 3 Measurements of isolated lower cheek teeth of *Hipparion theobaldi* from Shihuiba at Lufeng, Yunnan (mm)

Specimen No.	Tooth	Measurement	Specimen No.	Tooth	Measurement
V 18497.25	p2	L×W d.k.	V 18497.34	p3/4	L×W HI
		28.3×15.2 10.6			26.1×15.4 241
V 18497.26	p2	L×W d.k.	V 18497.35	m1/2	L×W d.k.
		31.8×14.8 10.8			29.0×10.5 11.8
V 18497.27	p3/4	L×W d.k.	V 18497.36	m1/2	L×W d.k.
		— × — 12.0			26.8×10.4 12.7
V 18497.28	p3/4	L×W d.k.	V 18497.37	m1/2	L×W d.k.
		27.7×15.9 15.1			28.5×9.4 12.3
V 18497.29	p3/4	L×W d.k.	V 18497.38	m3	L×W d.k.
		27.0×16.1 12.5			29.0×11.3 12.2
V 18497.30	p3/4	L×W HI	V 18497.39	m3	L×W d.k.
		26.7×14.2 232			29.5×12.4 11.7
V 18497.31	dp4	L×W d.k.	V 18497.40	m3	L×W d.k.
		28.1×14.1 15.4			29.4×11.8 11.8
V 18497.32	dp4	L×W d.k.	V 18497.41	m3	L×W d.k.
		28.5×8.0 11.4			29.4×10.7 11.3
V 18497.33	dp4	L×W d.k.	V 18497.42	m3	L×W d.k.
		29.4×11.0 11.5			27.2×12.9 12.8

上颊齿(图2): P2: 端附尖长, 近似正三角形; 前附尖较圆隆; 原脊褶为3个较大褶, 原小尖褶为一末端两分支的长褶; 前窝褶8个, 中间褶较长, 向两侧逐渐变短; 后窝褶舌侧为一分为四支的长褶, 向唇侧为3个小褶; 次附尖褶舌侧两个褶较发达, 其余则非常短。后窝前角完全覆盖于前窝后角之上; 次尖沟深, 次尖后端不达齿冠后缘, 有明显的次尖收缩, 使得整个次尖呈现一个颈状的收缩; 原尖卵圆形, 舌侧较为平滑, 唇侧有轻微褶皱; 马刺分为三个长支。

P3: 前附尖宽, 由两棱组成, 后棱发达程度远大于前棱, 并向唇侧伸出; 中附尖宽; 后窝前角明显高于前窝后角; 原脊褶舌侧为一较长的两分支的褶, 向唇侧为6~7个小褶; 前窝褶和原小尖褶一共11~13个; 后窝褶舌侧为一个三分支的长褶, 唇侧为6个小褶; 次附尖褶4~5个; 原尖与次尖形态与P2大致相同; 马刺3个, 前两个较短, 第3个较长。

M1: 冠面结构与前臼齿大体相同。前附尖前后两棱距离较近。后窝前角略微高于前窝后角; 马刺3个, 中间一个较粗大。

M2: 牙齿的咀嚼面与齿冠中轴线斜交程度较大; 前附尖窄, 分为两棱, 其中前棱微弱; 中附尖窄; 前窝后角和后窝前角基本平齐; 皱褶数量少。原脊褶3~7个; 原小尖褶仅为1~2个长褶; 前窝褶平均为5个; 后窝褶4~5个; 次附尖褶为舌侧一个长褶和3个小褶。次尖收缩程度低于前臼齿。马刺3个, 其中后两个较大。

M3: 尚未磨蚀, 整个齿冠的弯曲度很大, 咀嚼面和水平面高度斜交; 咀嚼面长度在齿冠上端短, 随着向齿根靠近而变长; 原尖扁长, 且两端尖锐。

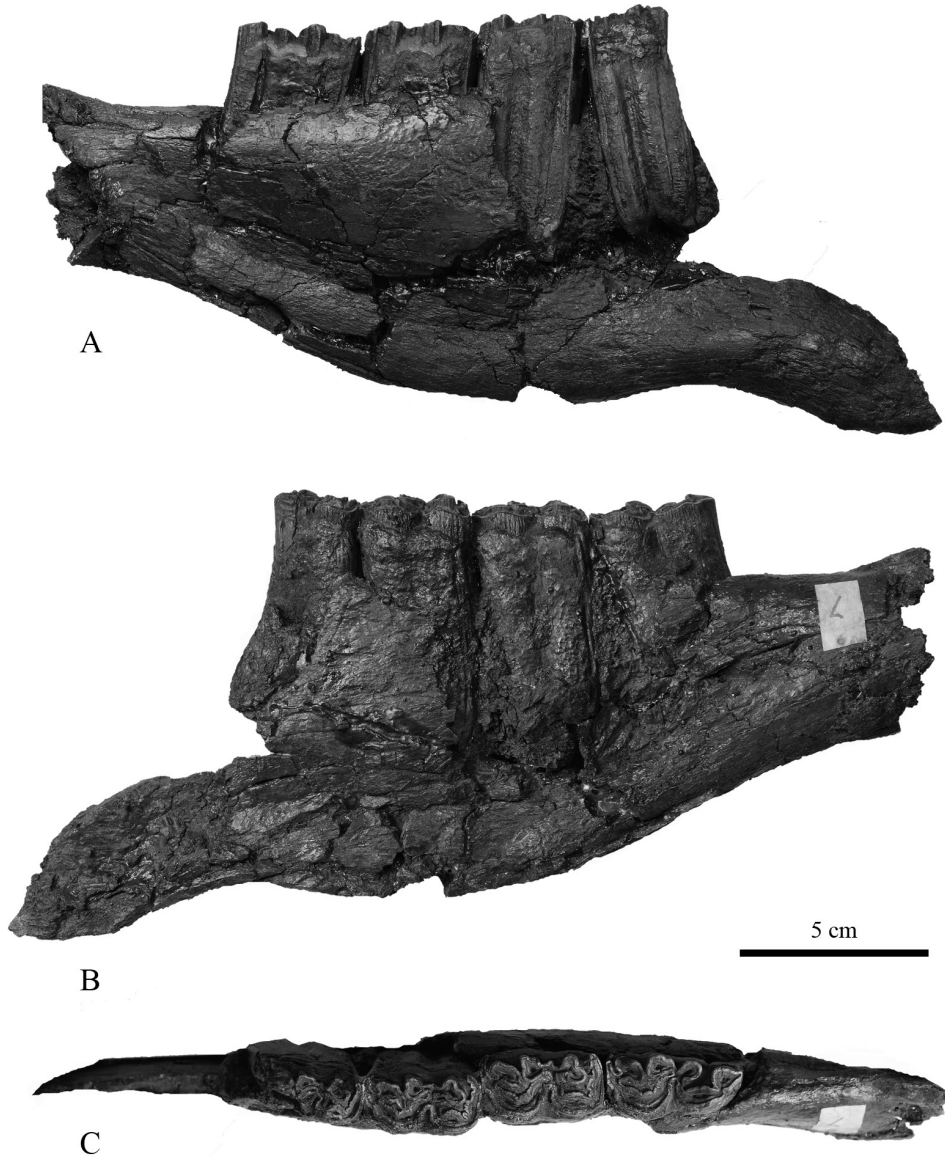


图1 西氏三趾马残破右下颌(IVPP V 18497.1)

Fig. 1 Broken right mandible of *Hipparion theobaldi* (IVPP V 18497.1)

A. 舌侧视lingual view; B. 唇侧视labial view; C. 冠面视occlusal view

DP3: 齿冠很低, 珐琅质比较薄; 前附尖宽, 由两棱组成, 后棱伸向唇侧; 中附尖窄; 皱褶相比恒齿要少且结构简单, 原脊褶为1个粗长褶和3个小褶组成, 原小尖褶为1个分支长褶和2个小褶, 前窝褶为1个两分支长褶、1个三支褶和1个小褶, 后窝褶为一个长褶、一个三支褶和一个小褶, 次附尖褶为5个长褶; 次尖完全孤立。原尖卵圆形; 有1个马刺。

下颊齿(图3): p2: 下前尖呈桃形, 伸向舌侧; 下后尖圆, 下后附尖后角较尖; 原尖



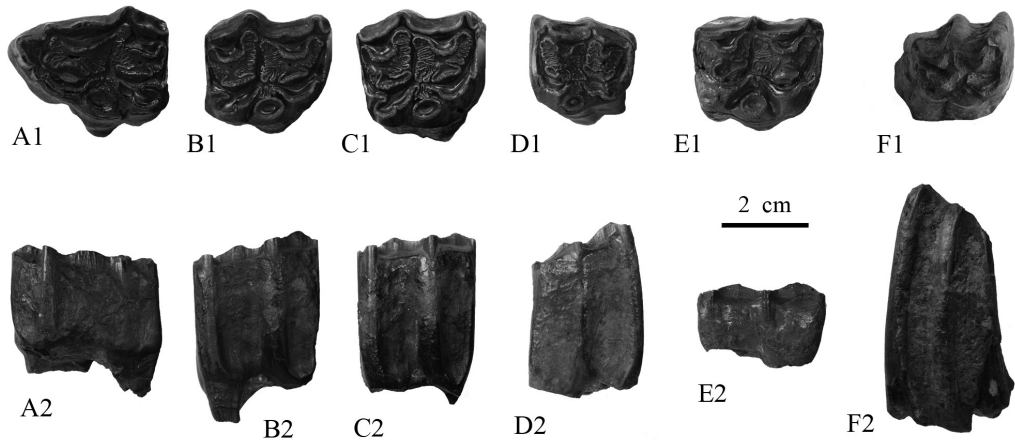


图2 西氏三趾马上颊齿

Fig. 2 Upper cheek teeth of *Hipparion theobaldi*

A. left P2 (IVPP V 18497.3); B. right P3 (V 18497.6); C. right M1 (V 18497.14); D. left M2 (18497.20); E. right DP3 (V 18497.8); F. right M3 (V 18497.23); 1. 冠面视occlusal view; 2. 舌侧视lingual view

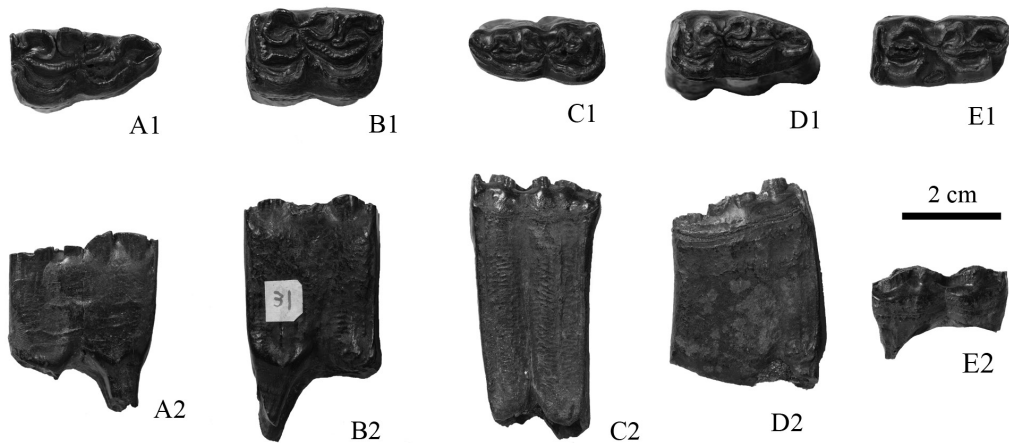


图3 西氏三趾马下颊齿

Fig. 3 Lower cheek teeth of *Hipparion theobaldi*

A. right p2 (IVPP V 18497.26); B. left p3/4 (V 18497.28); C. right m1/2 (V 18497.36); D. left m3 (V 18497.38); E. left dp4 (V 18497.31); 1. 冠面视occlusal view; 2. 舌侧视lingual view

和次尖唇侧圆隆；下内尖膨大；下外中谷浅，宽U形；马刺短而粗；轻度磨蚀时双叶近似贺风型，双叶柄向前倾斜；下外中谷深入双叶颈。

p3/4: 下前附尖后壁多褶，舌侧几乎与下后尖平齐；偶尔有下马刺或不发达的下原附尖；下内尖稍前有一指状突起。其他性状与p2大体相同。

m1/2: 双叶谷宽V形；下内尖变小变圆，柄变长；下次小尖向内后方倾斜，使整个牙齿变得尖细；下外中谷到达前谷后壁的小褶水平，未进入双叶颈内。其他性状与前臼齿大体相同。

m3: 双叶很小, 下后尖大于下后附尖, 二者都为长圆形, 双叶谷为平缓的宽U形; 下内尖月牙状。下次小尖中央凹陷, 呈蝴蝶结状, 伸向外后方; 下外中谷达到双叶颈部后方, 有微弱的下反马刺。其余性状与m1/2大体相同。

dp4: 齿冠很低, 且磨蚀较深, 下前附尖尖细, 下原附尖伸向唇侧。双叶细长, 下后尖三角形, 内角很尖, 伸向舌侧; 下后附尖形状不规则, 内角也很尖, 伸向后内方; 双叶谷宽U形; 下内尖膨大; 下外中谷很宽深; 无下马刺和下反马刺; 下外附尖发达。

比较 禄丰的这批材料个体大, 褶皱和马刺复杂, 根据上述特征应归入Bernor and Hussain (1985)所提出的“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)组合当中。

Lydekker (1877)首次定立了*Sivalhippus theobaldi*, 其中*Sivalhippus*是当时定立的新属。Skinner and MacFadden (1977)定立了*Cormohipparion*属, 并指出西瓦里克的三趾马都应归入这一属中。Bernor and Hussain (1985)将旧大陆的*Cormohipparion*更名为“*Cormohipparion*”, 并将*Sivalhippus*定为“*Cormohipparion*”属之下的一个亚属, 即将*Sivalhippus theobaldi*更名为“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) *theobaldi*。邱占祥等(1987)在比较旧大陆三趾马的形态以及推断其分异速率之后指出, 旧大陆的三趾马应当划归一个属, 即*Hipparion*属。根据这一观点, Bernor et al. (1985, 1990, 1996, 2003)和渡部真人(2011)等针对旧大陆三趾马定立的众多Group和Complex都应视为亚属级别的分类单元。故“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)也不宜作为一个属名来使用, 而应作为一个亚属级别的组合名称。Bernor and Hussain (1985)通过对头骨和牙齿形态的比较指出, “*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)和欧洲、地中海沿岸以及亚洲西部的三趾马有明显的差异, 而其较大的体型、较低的齿冠和复杂的颊齿咀嚼面形态与邱占祥等(1987)总结的中国的三趾马也有明显差别。故“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)应独立成为旧大陆三趾马中种以上分类单元。

在“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)的成员中, 禄丰材料的特征和*Hipparion theobaldi*种最相似。西瓦里克的*H. theobaldi*个体很大, 上颊齿窝内褶皱非常强, 马刺很复杂; 下颊齿的下后尖在磨蚀中前期常呈一个中间有凹陷的锤形, 这些特点都和禄丰的材料相同。该组合的其他种, *Hipparion perimense*的上颊齿马刺简单, 次尖沟中等至深, 次尖颈状收缩不明显(Bernor and Hussain, 1985); 西瓦里克的*Hipparion* sp.上颊齿褶皱短圆, 次尖分离现象不明显, 马刺简单(Bernor and Hussain, 1985)。这两个种均与禄丰材料差距较大。

祁国琴(1979)将禄丰的这批材料定为*Hipparion* cf. *H. nagriensis*, 后来(1985b)又将这批材料作为未定种处理。*Hipparion nagriensis*是Hussain (1971)所定的种, 他指出*H. nagriensis*个体比*H. theobaldi*稍小, 单个颊齿的长度差为1~2 mm; 而牙齿的咀嚼面形态几乎没有差别; 二者最大的区别是*H. nagriensis*的冠高指数低于*H. theobaldi*。而根据Hussain (1971), *H. nagriensis*的冠高指数平均值为197, 道克派珊组下部的*H. theobaldi*冠高指数为206.25。上述尺寸和冠高指数的差异是比较小的, 在二者颊齿咀嚼面形态相同的情况下不足以作为区分两个种的依据。刘东生等(1978)也提出在三趾马牙齿的鉴定中, 颊齿的咀嚼面形态特征是最有意义的。故*H. nagriensis*应视作*H. theobaldi*的同物异名。同样, MacFadden and Woodburne (1982)所定的*Cormohipparion* cf. *C. nagriensis*也应该鉴定为*H. theobaldi*。

禄丰材料和典型的*H. theobaldi*有一点不同, 西瓦里克出土的大部分*H. theobaldi*材料的上颊齿原尖都呈扁圆形, 且舌侧往往是平的。而禄丰标本的原尖小而圆, 根据三趾马其他种的例子来看, 可能是不同地区造成的种内差异。在陕西蓝田地区和甘肃临夏盆地双拱北地点出土的*Hipparion weihoense*化石的对比中, 两地化石的头骨特征以及上颊齿其他性状基本一致, 而在它们的原尖形态上蓝田材料是扁长且两端呈尖状的(刘东生等, 1978), 双拱北材料以及柴达木盆地的*H. weihoense*上颊齿原尖则相对较圆(邓涛、王晓鸣, 2004)。

Khan et al. (2011)鉴定为*Sivalhippus* cf. *S. theobaldi*的上颊齿材料褶皱复杂, 较扁的原尖也符合典型的西瓦里克*H. theobaldi*的特征, 所以应定为*H. theobaldi*。而且这篇文章仍将*Sivalhippus*作为属名来使用是不恰当的。

高峰、马波(1997)将元谋出土的三趾马化石鉴定为“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) cf. *C. chiai*。元谋的三趾马化石个体大, 上颊齿褶皱复杂, 马刺呈不对称多分叉, 次尖颈状收缩明显, 应归入“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)组合。而*Hipparion chiai*的上颊齿褶皱中等发育, 数目较少, 马刺为单个或双分(刘东生等, 1978; 邱占祥等, 1987), 和元谋材料差距比较大。元谋材料的性状和*H. theobaldi*最为相近, 而且元谋和禄丰两地的材料原尖都是小而圆的。

缅甸伊洛瓦底组下部出土的三趾马上白齿化石曾被定名为*Hipparion antelopinum*, 定名所依据的是一枚M1, 褶皱复杂, 马刺呈不对称多分枝, 原尖圆(Takai et al., 2006)。而西瓦里克的*H. antelopinum*上颊齿褶皱短小而数量少, 马刺也很简单(MacFadden and Woodburne, 1982; Hussain, 1971; Bernor and Hussain, 1985), 和缅甸材料差异很大。缅甸这枚白齿的性状和*H. theobaldi*非常相似, 而且根据Takai et al. (2006)的图版测量得出, 缅甸材料的尺寸和*H. theobaldi*接近, 大于西瓦里克的*H. antelopinum*。所以缅甸材料也应该归入*H. theobaldi*当中。

根据现有的比较和鉴定, *H. theobaldi*分布在西瓦里克、云南以及缅甸地区。相比西瓦里克的材料, 云南和缅甸的材料都有原尖小而圆的特点, 且这一性状稳定。

### 禄丰三趾马(新种) *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov.

*Hipparion* cf. *H. nagriensis* Qi, 1979, p.19 (part)

*Hipparion* sp. Qi, 1985, p. 64 (part)

*Hipparion* sp. MacFadden and Woodburne, 1982, p. 209-211; fig. 17

“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) sp. Bernor and Hussain, 1985, p. 53-55; fig. 14

**正型标本** 1件带有完整上颊齿齿列的头骨残部(IVPP V 18531)。

**正型标本产出层位** 云南省禄丰县石灰坝禄丰古猿化石地点(IVPP Loc. 75033) D剖面第3层, 晚中新世。

**归入标本** 1枚左M1 (V 18498.1), 2枚左M2 (V 18498.2-3), 1枚左M3 (V 18498.4), 1枚左p2 (V 18498.5), 3枚右p3/4 (V 18498.6-7, V 18498.9), 1枚左p3/4 (V 18498.8), 2枚左m1/2 (V 18498.10, V 18498.12), 1枚右m1/2 (V 18498.11), 1枚上颊齿残片(V 18498.13)。以上化石主要产自D剖面第3层, 少数产于第1层(V 18498.13)和第5层(V 18498.8)。

**测量** 见表4-6。

表4 禄丰三趾马(新种)正型(IVPP V 18531)上颊齿测量

Table 4 Measurements of upper cheek teeth of holotype (IVPP V 18531) of *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense sp. nov.* (mm)

Tooth		Measurement (left)	Measurement (right)
P2	L × W	27.9 × 22.6	27.8 × 21.8
	pr.	5.7 × 4.7	5.7 × 4.5
P3	L × W	21.9 × 22.4	21.4 × 21.6
	pr.	5.9 × 4.0	6.0 × 3.8
P4	L × W	21.2 × 19.5	21.0 × 19.9
	pr.	5.3 × 3.5	5.5 × 3.2
M1	L × W	19.9 × 20.4	19.9 × 20.5
	pr.	5.9 × 3.7	5.9 × 3.1
M2	L × W	20.8 × 17.5	19.5 × 18.4
	pr.	5.3 × 3.9	5.1 × 3.1
M3	L × W	18.7 × 11.9	17.8 × 12.3
	pr.	3.0 × 1.5	3.7 × 1.8

表5 禄丰三趾马(新种)单个上颊齿测量

Table 5 Measurements of isolated upper cheek teeth of *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense sp. nov.* (mm)

Specimen No.	Tooth	Measurement	
V 18498.1	M1	L × W	16.8 × 20.4
		pr.	7.0 × 4.9
V 18498.2	M2	L × W	21.3 × 22.4
		pr.	4.7 × 3.6
V 18498.3	M2	L × W	16.7 × 19.5
		pr.	7.3 × 5.4
V 18498.4	M3	L × W	19.6 × 14.0
		pr.	7.0 × 2.5

表6 禄丰三趾马(新种)单个下颊齿测量

Table 6 Measurements of isolated lower cheek teeth of *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense sp. nov.* (mm)

Specimen No.	Tooth	Measurement	
V 18498.5	p2	L × W	26.8 × 13.6
		d.k.	10.0
V 18498.6	p3/4	L × W	24.0 × 14.0
		d.k.	12.5
V 18498.7	p3/4	L × W	23.2 × 14.9
		d.k.	13.5
V 18498.8	p3/4	L × W	— × 13.4
V 18498.9	p3/4	d.k.	12.4
		L × W	23.4 × 12.3
V 18498.10	m1/2	d.k.	12.0
		L × W	22.5 × 13.5
V 18498.11	m1/2	d.k.	12.8
		L × W	23.6 × 12.9
V 18498.12	m1/2	HI	200
		L × W	22.0 × 9.0
		d.k.	9.4

**种名来源** 禄丰代表了该种的化石产地。

**特征** 个体很小。吻部长。成年具有DP1。上颊齿窝内褶皱非常复杂,原尖椭圆至扁圆,马刺数量多为2个,次尖无明显分离现象。下后尖圆,下后附尖后角较尖,下外中谷较窄且较浅。

**描述** 头骨残部(图4, 5): 雄性个体,青年, M3磨蚀程度低。标本在埋藏过程中受挤压,破损严重,仅保存上颌骨、前颌骨的腭面部分连同左侧犬齿、上颊齿齿列、部分蝶骨、翼骨和犁骨。个体小。吻部长,最前端至P2前缘距离为104.9 mm, P2前缘至鼻后口前缘的距离为91.0 mm。前颌骨腭突薄板状,向鼻面略有凹陷。上颌骨腭突为光滑的平板状。腭骨翼突粗壮。齿列长127.9 mm,两上颊齿齿列为凸向唇侧的弧形, M1与前臼齿尺寸相当, M2和M3尺寸明显小于M1。

牙齿(图6, 7): C: 为扁圆柱状,从侧面看,齿冠上端为半圆形。

DP1: 很小,磨蚀面近似椭圆形。

P2: 端附尖为伸向前方的指状;中附尖宽;褶皱复杂;原脊褶3个,原小尖褶微弱,前窝褶有2个小褶,后窝褶5个,次附尖褶2个;次尖沟浅,次尖不达齿冠后缘,无次尖收缩;原尖卵圆形;有2个马刺,前一个微弱,后一个较长。

P3: 前附尖宽,由两棱组成,后棱明显宽于前棱,并向唇侧伸出;中附尖宽;褶皱与P2相比增多且更加发达,原脊褶有3个长褶和多个小褶,原小尖褶2个,前窝褶6个,后窝褶有3个较大褶,次附尖褶有1个长褶和2个小褶;有微弱的次尖收缩。原尖椭圆形,有2个较长马刺。

P4: 与P3性状大体相同,皱褶多而较为强烈,无次尖收缩。

M1: 大小与P4基本相同,而皱褶更多也更加强烈;原脊褶5~6个;原小尖褶也出现分支长褶;前窝褶5~6个;后窝褶8个,其中舌侧的长褶也出现分支;次附尖褶2个;有微弱次尖收缩;原尖为更加扁的椭圆;有3个马刺,前侧一个较粗。

M2: 尺寸明显变小。前附尖和中附尖很窄,但褶皱仍然多且强烈;次尖基本已经达到齿冠后缘,有微弱次尖收缩;原尖扁且两端较尖;有2个马刺,一个较长,一个较短。

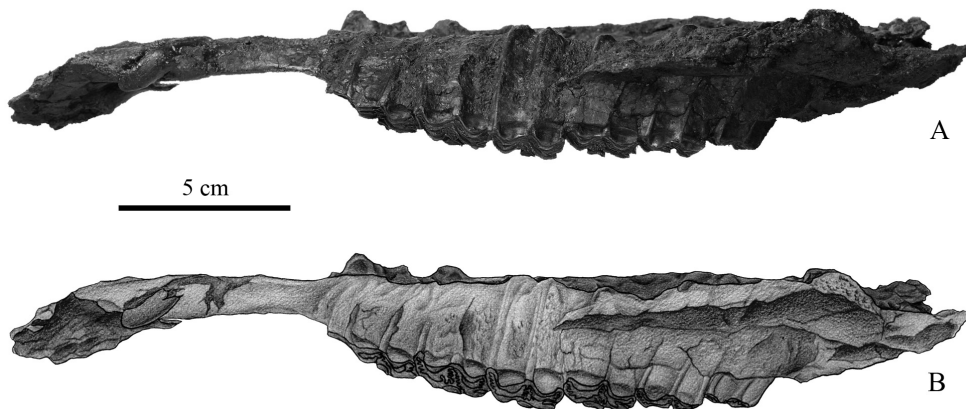


图4 禄丰三趾马(新种)正型(IVPP V 18531)侧面照片(A)和素描(B)

Fig. 4 Photo (A) and sketch (B) of *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov., holotype, IVPP V 18531, in left side view

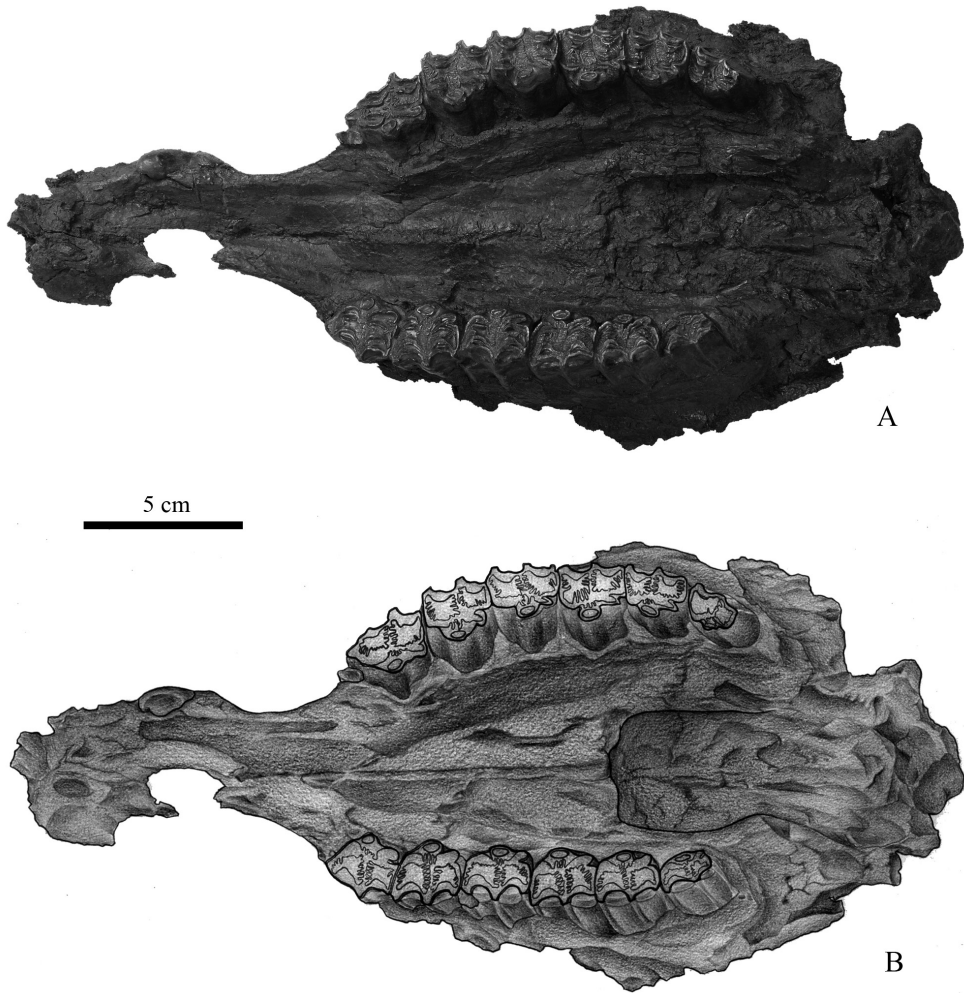


图5 禄丰三趾马(新种)正型(IVPP V 18531)腹面照片(A)和素描(B)  
 Fig. 5 Photo (A) and sketch (B) of *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov., holotype, IVPP V 18531, in ventral view

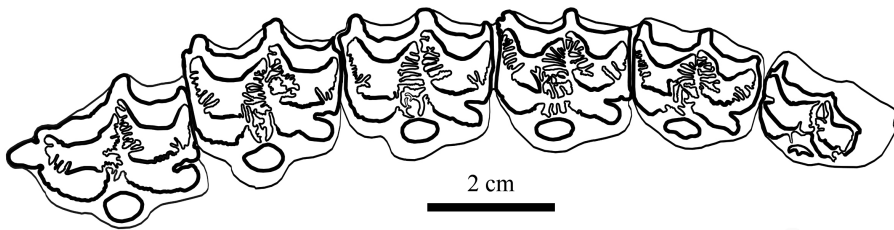


图6 禄丰三趾马(新种)正型上颊齿列冠面视  
 Fig. 6 *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov., holotype, IVPP V 18531, left upper cheek teeth, in occlusal view

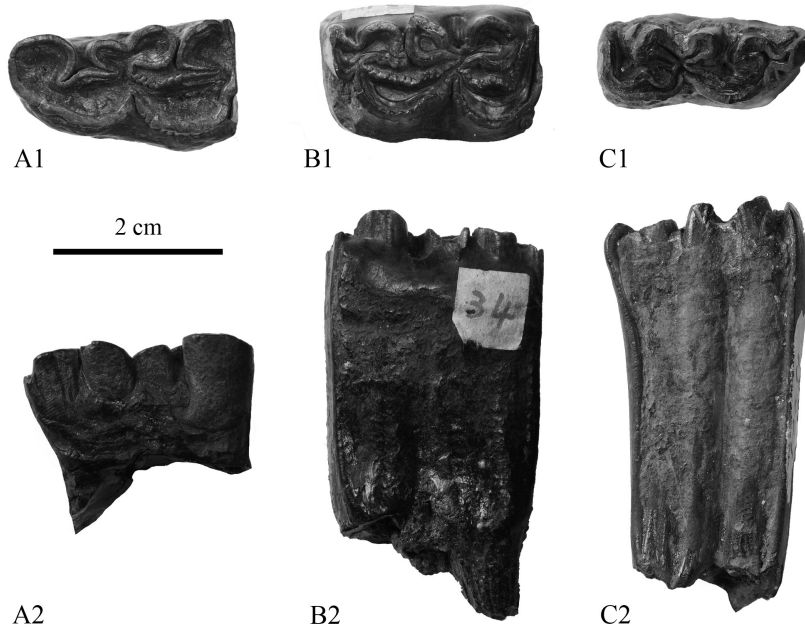


图7 禄丰三趾马(新种)下颊齿

Fig. 7 Lower cheek teeth of *Hipparion* (*Hipparion*) *lufengense* sp. nov.

A. left p2 (IVPP V 18498.5); B. right p3/4 (V 18498.6); C. left m1/2 (V 18498.12); 1. 冠面视occlusal view; 2. 舌侧视lingual view

M3: 前附尖窄, 中附尖短; 磨蚀较轻时皱褶少, 仅有1个原小尖褶和3个后窝褶; 次尖沟不明显, 次尖已达齿冠后缘, 有微弱次尖收缩; 原尖小, 形状不规则; 有1个马刺。

p2: 下前尖为膨大圆形, 在唇侧与原尖无明显界限; 原尖唇侧及舌侧均平滑无皱褶; 双叶很小, 下后尖明显小于下后附尖, 二者都为圆形, 几乎无柄, 双叶谷V形; 下内尖膨大, 半圆形; 下次小尖微弱; 下外中谷浅, 无下马刺和下反马刺。

p3/4: 下前附尖较粗大, 后壁多褶, 与下原尖无明显界限; 下原附尖小而圆; 下后尖圆形, 下后附尖近似三角形, 后角很尖, 伸向后内方; 双叶谷宽U形; 下次尖外壁圆隆, 内壁多褶; 下内尖形状不规则, 前外方有一尖角; 下外中谷较浅, 呈V形, 无下马刺和下反马刺。

m1/2: 齿冠低, 冠高指数200左右; 下前附尖尖细; 双叶很小, 下后尖为有柄锤形, 下后附尖为长圆形, 双叶谷宽U形; 原尖内缘于双叶颈前有一小刺; 下内尖小, 形状不规则; 下次小尖外缘稍向内移, 使整个牙齿变得尖细; 无下马刺和下反马刺。

比较 学术界对三趾马的种以上分类单元划分问题一直争议不断, 众多分类单元名称被相继提出, 但其中有多个名称代表同一个组合的情况。Bernor and Hussain (1985)和Bernor et al. (1990)都提到了Group 1, 与其含义相当的类群有*Hippotherium* Complex (Bernor et al., 1996), *Hippotherium* (Zouhri and Bensalmia, 2005)和*Hipparion primigenium* Group (渡部真人, 2011)。这一类群的个体中等至大型, 上颊齿原尖很扁长, 次尖分离明显。Bernor and Hussain (1985)提出的Group 2个体中等至大型, 上颊齿褶皱中等

至强。Group 2以*Hipparion mediterraneum*为代表,渡部真人(2011)定义的*Hipparion mediterraneum-moldavicum* Group也以*Hipparion mediterraneum*为代表,但由于包含了不同于Group 2其他成员的个体,而整个类群的特征也大有不同,其特征为个体中等至小型,上颊齿褶皱简单,马刺单个。Bernor and Hussain (1985)提出Group 3,与其含义相当的类群有*Hipparion* s.s. (Bernor et al., 1990, 1996), *Hipparion* (Zouhri and Bensalmia, 2005)和*Hipparion prostylum* Group (渡部真人, 2011)。这一类群的特征为上颊齿褶皱中等,马刺单个,原尖圆。Bernor and Hussain (1985)提出的Group 4特征为个体小,褶皱简单,马刺中等。渡部真人(2011)定义的*Hipparion urmiense-hippidiodus* Group在成员的组成上与邱占祥等(1987)所定的*Hipparion*亚属有较大重合。*Hipparion urmiense-hippidiodus* Group的特点为个体大,上颊齿褶皱简单,马刺单个。Bernor and Hussain (1985)提出的“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)个体很大。上述这些旧大陆三趾马类群与禄丰材料都有着明显的差异。至于Bernor et al. (1990, 1996)和Zouhri and Bensalmia (2005)提出的*Cremohipparion*, Bernor et al. (1996)提出的*Plesiohipparion*, Zouhri and Bensalmia (2005)提出的*Proboscoidipparion*,按邱占祥等(1987)的观点应划为旧大陆三趾马*Hipparion*属之下的亚属,将在下面进行讨论。

根据邱占祥等(1987)和Deng (2012),旧大陆三趾马中*Proboscoidipparion*, *Plesiohipparion*和*Baryhipparion*三个亚属体型均为大型至特大型,颊齿特征非常独特。*Hippotherium*亚属与上文所提到的Group 1形态是一致的,体型中等至大型,上颊齿褶皱数量中等,原尖非常扁长,且两端常带尖,次尖收缩非常明显。*Neohipparion*亚属个体中等,上颊齿褶皱中等,齿冠在垂向上相当弯曲。*Cremohipparion*亚属个体小型至大型,上颊齿窝内褶皱以及马刺都非常弱。以上各个亚属与禄丰材料的差异明显,故禄丰材料不能归入上述任何一个亚属之内。

Bernor et al. (1990)将非洲的*Eurygnathohippus*归入到“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)组合中。Zouhri and Bensalmia (2005)认为*Eurygnathohippus*是一个亚属,归属于*Proboscoidipparion*属。虽有争议,但*Eurygnathohippus*是非洲三趾马一个种以上的分类组合是一个比较为学界所接受的观点。该组合特点为个体很大,颊齿齿冠极高,下颊齿双叶贺风型(Bernor and Kaiser, 2006)。Bernor and Scott (2003)总结了北非的三趾马,归纳出了*Sivalhippus* Complex和“*Cremohipparion*”两个类群,这些类群在上文已有所讨论。

根据MacFadden (1984),北美的三趾马被分为了*Cormohipparion*, *Hipparion* s.s., *Neohipparion*和*Nannippus*四个属。其中*Cormohipparion*个体中等至大型,上颊齿原尖前端常为尖状,马刺无或中等复杂。*Hipparion* s.s.个体中等,上颊齿褶皱中等,下颊齿双叶谷和外谷均宽。*Neohipparion*相当于邱占祥等(1987)所定*Neohipparion*亚属。*Nannippus*个体小,但齿冠极高,下颊齿双叶很宽。北美的三趾马与禄丰材料的差异也是很明显的。综上所述,本文材料应暂时归于*Hipparion*这一复系亚属中。

在*Hipparion*这一亚属的已知种当中, *H. platyodus*的个体中等,上颊齿褶皱中等至强,次尖沟深;下颊齿双叶呈次角形。*H. mongolicum*个体较大, p2和p3及p4等长, p3的下后尖大于下后附尖。*H. hippidiodus*个体中等,上颊齿窝内褶皱少,马刺少而且短,原尖圆而小,下后尖大于下后附尖。*H. coelophyes*个体小,上颊齿褶皱中等,数量少, m3下次小尖双分。*H. dermatorhinum*个体大,褶皱较强,原尖扁长。*H. dongxiangense*个



体小, 颊齿长度始终大于宽度, 褶皱弱, 次尖沟深, 原尖扁(邱占祥、谢骏义, 1998)。

以上所述各个种的主要性状均与禄丰的这批材料有着明显差别, 故这批材料不能归入上述各个种内, 而是代表了一个新种, 本文将其命名为禄丰三趾马 *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov.。新种的性状独特, 与中国北方以及西藏地区发现的三趾马均有明显差异(邱占祥等, 1987; 郑绍华, 1980; 李凤麟、历大亮, 1990; Deng et al., 2012)。而在禄丰古猿地点发现的另一种三趾马为前面所记述的 *H. theobaldi*, 该种同时也在元谋有所发现。故 *H. (H.) lufengense* sp. nov. 与中国境内发现的三趾马亲缘关系较远。

祁国琴(1979)将禄丰的这批材料定为 *Hipparion* cf. *H. nagriensis*, 后来(1985b)又将这批材料作为未定种处理。前文已述及 *H. nagriensis* 应为 *H. theobaldi* 的同物异名, 而禄丰这批个体较小的材料在尺寸上显然与 *H. theobaldi* 差别明显, 不可能是同一个种。

西瓦里克的 *Hipparion* sp. 包含两件标本(AMNH 19492和BMNH 13660), 其中AMNH 19492 (MacFadden and Woodburne (1982)定为 *Hipparion* sp., Bernor and Hussain (1985)定为“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*) sp.)与禄丰的材料更为接近。根据图版的测量结果, AMNH 19492的上颊齿齿列长度为130 mm左右(MacFadden and Woodburne, 1982), 与禄丰材料的127.9 mm接近。AMNH 19492的上颊齿褶皱非常复杂, 原脊褶和次附尖褶的数量很多。马刺的数量多为两个, P4的马刺结构复杂, M1的马刺分为3个。原尖在P2上较圆, 后面牙齿的原尖逐渐变扁, M3的原尖两端略微出现尖状。次尖沟中等, 次尖收缩亦不明显, 使得次尖分离的程度很低。以上各个性状与禄丰的材料非常相似, AMNH 19492与禄丰的材料应划归同一种。“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)组合的特点是个体大, AMNH 19492个体很小, 与这一类群其他成员在尺寸上差异很大, 应不属于“*Cormohipparion*” (*Sivalhippus*)组合。

**讨论** *Hipparion theobaldi* 分布在西瓦里克、云南以及缅甸地区, 如果将这几处连线, 正好是沿着喜马拉雅山南侧山麓而行。这也说明了在这一时期青藏高原已经隆升至一定高度, 阻挡了喜马拉雅山南侧的动物向东北方迁徙的脚步, 使其只能沿着喜马拉雅山生活和迁移。西瓦里克、云南和缅甸三个地区的 *H. theobaldi* 应当就是在这一路径上进行迁徙和交流的。Woodburne et al. (1996)认为 *H. theobaldi* 是从西面进入印巴次大陆的。根据Badgley et al. (1986), 西瓦里克的 *H. theobaldi* 最早出现时间是9.2 Ma左右, 而根据古地磁测年结果(Qi et al., 2006), 元谋古猿化石点的年代为8.2~7.2 Ma, 禄丰石灰坝D剖面的年代为6.8~6.2 Ma。邓涛、祁国琴(2009)对石灰坝地点犀科化石的分析得出石灰坝D剖面的时代为7 Ma, 符合古地磁测年结果。其他地区再无 *H. theobaldi* 化石发现, 因此认为 *H. theobaldi* 是沿着喜马拉雅山南侧向东迁徙, 到达云南, 是比较合理的解释。云南和缅甸的化石上颊齿原尖圆, 与西瓦里克地区的差异大, 参照蓝田和临夏两地渭河三趾马原尖差异的例子, 云南和缅甸化石原尖圆有可能是地理隔离造成的, 两地的 *H. theobaldi* 与西瓦里克的这一种形成了不同的居群。

Hussain (1971)统计了道克派珊组下、中和上部出土的 *H. theobaldi* 颊齿化石的冠高指数, 其平均值随着年代的推进而呈稳定上升的状态(206.25~230.25~254)。测量禄丰和元谋 *H. theobaldi* 的颊齿冠高指数可以发现, 禄丰化石的冠高指数平均值(221.33)与西瓦里克地区道克派珊组中部的化石(230.25)相近; 而元谋化石的冠高指数平均值(216.72)稍低, 这也和元谋化石的年代早于禄丰化石的结论是相符合的。根据Takai et al. (2006), 道

克派珊组的年代跨度为10.1~3.5 Ma, 所以道克派珊组中部的年代大致为8~6 Ma, 与元谋和禄丰地点的年代大致相当。因此, 云南的*H. theobaldi*很可能是这一时期由西瓦里克迁徙而来的。这种冠高指数的变化可能和西瓦里克的环境变化有关。根据稳定同位素测定, 在西瓦里克地区, 三趾马动物群栖息地在7.37 Ma的时期已经演化出初具规模的C<sub>4</sub>植物群, 在6.76 Ma的时期已经演化出了大范围的草地(Barry et al., 2002), 而这一年代又与元谋和禄丰三趾马的生活年代大致相当。*H. theobaldi*一方面通过演化出高齿冠来适应硬草, 一方面寻求更加舒适的生活环境。根据稳定同位素测定结果, 禄丰地区直至3 Ma时仍然以森林环境为主(Biasatti et al., 2012)。根据偶蹄类(韩德芬, 1985)、食肉类(祁国琴, 1985a)、小哺乳动物构成(邱铸鼎等, 1985)、鸟类的种类(侯连海, 1985)以及爪兽的存在(徐庆华、陆庆五, 2008), 可推定出禄丰古猿地点以森林环境为主, 水体分布广泛, 气候也较为暖湿, 和稳定同位素测定结果相符合。*H. theobaldi*逐渐迁徙至环境更适宜的云南地区。

一般认为在马类中, 上颊齿褶皱复杂细密、珐琅质薄的个体, 其食物可能相对柔软(邓涛、薛祥煦, 1999; 高峰、马波, 1997)。禄丰的*H. (H.) lufengense* sp. nov.褶皱几乎都是长而且直的, 细密小褶很少, 珐琅质也非常厚。根据中痕原理(Fortelius and Solounias, 2000), 禄丰材料臼齿前尖的唇侧面形状也较圆, 综合褶皱的形状来看, *H. (H.) lufengense*食物可能以硬草为主。根据禄丰的*H. (H.) lufengense*颊齿性状与禄丰地点属于森林环境这一矛盾的结论可以推断出, 西瓦里克的*H. (H.) lufengense*由于环境恶化、粗硬食物的大幅增加而向气候暖湿、食物柔软适口的地区迁徙。

以上对禄丰两种三趾马演化和迁徙的分析结果是相符合的, 其他物种的相关研究也提供了一些参考。在新近纪地层中, 树鼯科(Tupaiaidae)化石仅发现于西瓦里克和禄丰(邱铸鼎等, 1985), 这表明树鼯科在这两地有着密切的交流。陈少坤(个人交流)认为云南的爪兽也是从西瓦里克迁徙而来的。宗冠福等(1996)指出, 禄丰古猿地点的动物群与南亚动物群有着较为密切的联系。

禄丰的两种三趾马材料中各有一个尚未磨蚀的单个M3。将这两枚牙齿于前附尖以下齿冠最大高度(从前附尖顶端至根冠交界处的高度)的1/3距离处各沿水平方向做一切片, 可观察到这两种三趾马的上颊齿在相同磨蚀程度下的特征比较(图8)。比较发现,

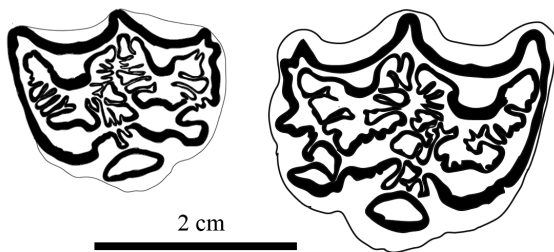


图8 禄丰三趾马(新种)(左, IVPP V 18498.4)与西氏三趾马(右, V 18497.23) M3切片对比

Fig. 8 M3 cross sections of *Hipparion (Hipparion) lufengense* sp. nov. (left, IVPP V 18498.4) and *H. theobaldi* (right, V 18497.23)

这两种三趾马上颊齿窝内褶皱形态十分相似, 这可能是因发生了相同的迁徙和定居活动使这两个不同的种发生了平行演化。但二者的差别也很明显。*H. theobaldi*的前窝褶皱数略多于*H. (H.) lufengense*, 并且在绝大多数其他标本上, *H. theobaldi*原小尖褶和前窝褶之和为10个以上, *H. (H.) lufengense*的原小尖褶和前窝褶之和为7~8个。*H. theobaldi*的次尖整体收缩程度和马刺的复杂程度皆显著大于*H. (H.) lufengense*。*H. theobaldi*

的原尖相对较圆, 而*H. (H.) lufengense*原尖相对较扁, 舌侧很平坦。西瓦里克生活的三趾马上颊齿原尖都是扁长且舌侧较平的, 这说明*H. (H.) lufengense*离开西瓦里克到达禄丰的年代可能较晚, 还未因长时间的地理隔离使原尖的性状发生明显改变。而年代稍早的元谋没有发现*H. (H.) lufengense*的化石, 可能因为在元谋古猿生活的时期, *H. (H.) lufengense*还未迁徙到云南。高峰、马波(1997)指出, 元谋三趾马化石的上颊齿原尖是一部分稍扁, 一部分圆。从元谋的*H. theobaldi*原尖开始逐渐变圆的现象来看, *H. theobaldi*迁徙至云南的时代有可能比元谋古猿动物群略早。

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