

山西交城發現的一新种麂类*

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这里記述的一个新种麂类的鹿角是 1955 年山西省工礦研究所的地質工作者發現的。我們感謝研究所將这个标本贈送給古脊椎动物研究室研究。在标本鑒定上承楊鍾健教授和苏联科学院古生物研究所弗遼洛夫教授提出珍貴的意見，筆者特在这里表示謝意。

标本發現于交城縣灘上村底下汾河岸边“河岸剖面”底下的砂層中。地層的确切时代不清楚，根据汾河沿岸的一般地質情况和化石的性質推测，其可能的时代为上新世晚期至更新世中期，甚至可以到更新世末黄土的底部。但是根据麂类在中國地史上和現代的地理分布看，可能不会晚于更新世初期(維拉方期)。因为中國更新世中期及以后时期發現的化石很多，但还没有發現过麂类的化石，似乎表示从更新世初期以后，整个麂类在中國的分布已經限于秦嶺以南地区，也就是我國現代属于东洋动物区的界內。

屬 *Muntiacus* Rafinesque种 *Muntiacus fenghoensis* Chow 新种

(插图 1; 圖版 I)

种型标本 (Holotype): 一成年个体(♂)的“天然”脫落的右角。除主枝末端略有破缺外,保存完好。编号: V815。

產地: 見前。

層位: 上新統頂部或更新統下部。

特征: 一种大型的麂类, 依角的大小估計較一般麂类 (至現代种 *Muntiacus muntiacus*) 大 $1/3$ 以上。

角粗壯, 作簡單的双枝分叉。主枝与眉枝在角節上方相接合。眉枝大小中等, 成小圓柱狀, 向上徐徐收斂, 長約 9 厘米。主枝高大, 長度超过 15 厘米, 橫切面成三角形, 向后內方緩慢旋卷, 后內側有一粗大的脊稜。角的表面粗糙, 溝和稜很深、很粗。

1956 年 3 月 5 日收到

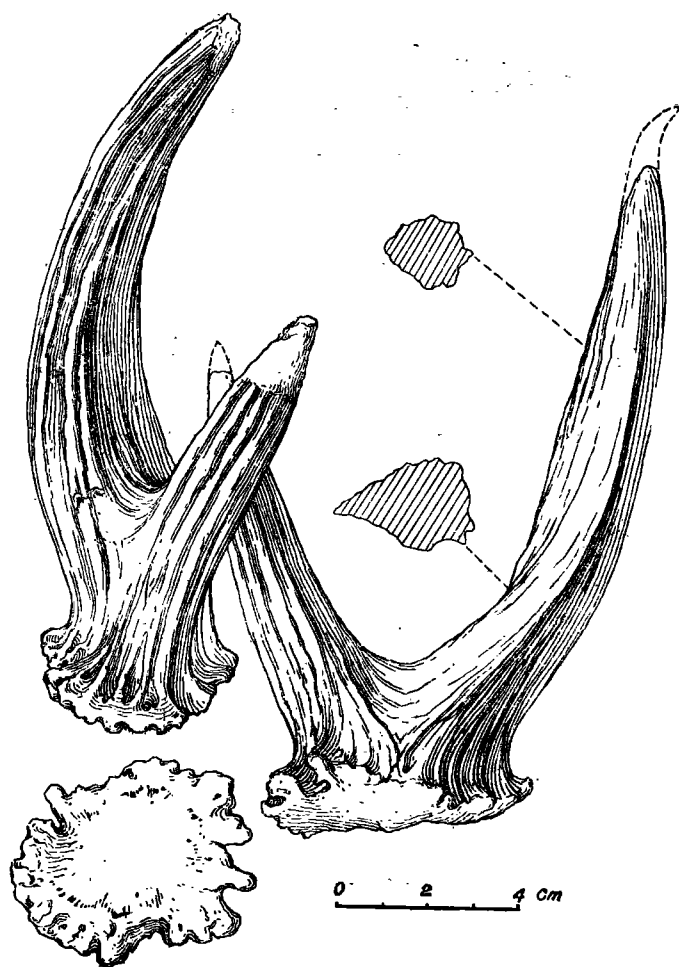


圖1 *Muntiacus fenghoensis* Chow 新种
右角(种型标本)的前視,底視(左);內側視(右)及橫切面。

角節及邊緣寬大,橢圓形,底面凹曲,与在一般真鹿类中平整的情形不同。

比較: 这种麂类的角,由于它的特別粗大和簡單的構造,初看时异常特殊,但与現代标本仔細比較后,可知道与現代一般麂类的角無根本上的不同。

麂类是鹿种中在系統分类上比真鹿类較為原始的一个亞科,在現代世界上的分布只限于亞洲南部地区(东洋动物区),但是化石种类的分布較廣,种类也多,尤其以我國北方上新世(特別是中期?)时更为繁盛。但到現在为止,所知道的,不論化石或現代种,麂的身体都很小,汾河麂的角一方面表示比我國上新世一些麂类(如 *Metacervulus* 屬的許多种)要簡單,更接近于中新世及上新世初期的一些种类(如 *Dicrocerus*);另一方面,它的大小則远超过一般化石及現代的麂类。因此,汾河麂的發現似乎可以進一步証明,

我國北方在上新世时是麋类發展的一个最主要的中心，而汾河麋是这一类动物中在構造上較为原始，并有“試圖”向“大角”方面發展而趋于絕滅的一个分支的最終的代表。

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A NEW FOSSIL MUNTJAC FROM CENTRAL SHANSI

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(Summary)

During a recent visit to the Institute of Mining in Taiyuan, Shansi, the writer came across a specimen of a fossilized antler collected from Chiaochen, Central Shansi. It was found in a bed of coarse river sands exposed at the base of the section underneath the "cliff" of the bank along the Fengho.

The geological age of the sands is not certain. It may ranges from Villafranchian to early Loessic. Judging from the geomorphological and stratigraphical position of the fossil-bearing bed in the section it is most probably of the latest Pliocene or early Pleistocene. Besides, as no fossil muntjac remains has ever been found in the post-Villafranchian of North China, it points to the fact that the geographical distribution of the muntjacs had already limited to the areal ranges of their present distribution, i. e. the Oriental region.

The antler is highly fossilized and nearly complete in its preservation. At first glance it looks quite peculiar on account of its unusually large size and simple structure. However, on close examination and by comparison with the recent cervoid antlers, it evidently belongs to that of a large muntjac.

Although it is only represented by a single antler, I have erected a new specific name for it, because in view of its size and the structure of the antler in general, it could be considered specifically different from all the known muntjacs, living

or fossil.

Description of the new species:

Muntiacus fenghoensis, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1; Pl. I)

Specimen: A nearly complete right antler with complete burr. Cat. No. V815.

Locality and occurrence: See above.

Horizon: Upper Pliocene or lower Pleistocene.

Diagnosis: A muntjac with unusually large, stout, and simple dichotomous antlers, bifurcating but confluent at the burr. Accessory tine cylindrical, tapering, and in the shape of a nearly straight cone. Main tine slightly twisting posteriorly, triangular in cross-section, and with a very strong and almost sharp-crested ridge on the postero-internal side. Surface of the antler strongly ribbed and deeply furrowed. Burr very strong, with broad base and irregularly rimmed.

The structure of the antler is as a whole very much similar to that in the living species *Muntiacus muntiacus* in its essential points. It is of some interest, because, though simple (and possibly "primitive"), it is well-advanced with respect to its size and comparatively late geological age.

Explanation of the figures and plate

Figs.—left, front view and right, interior views of the right antler of the new species. $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

Pl.—Same, slightly smaller than natural size.



Muntiacus fenghoensis Chow sp. nov.

左. 右角前視； 右. 內側視。 較原大略為縮小

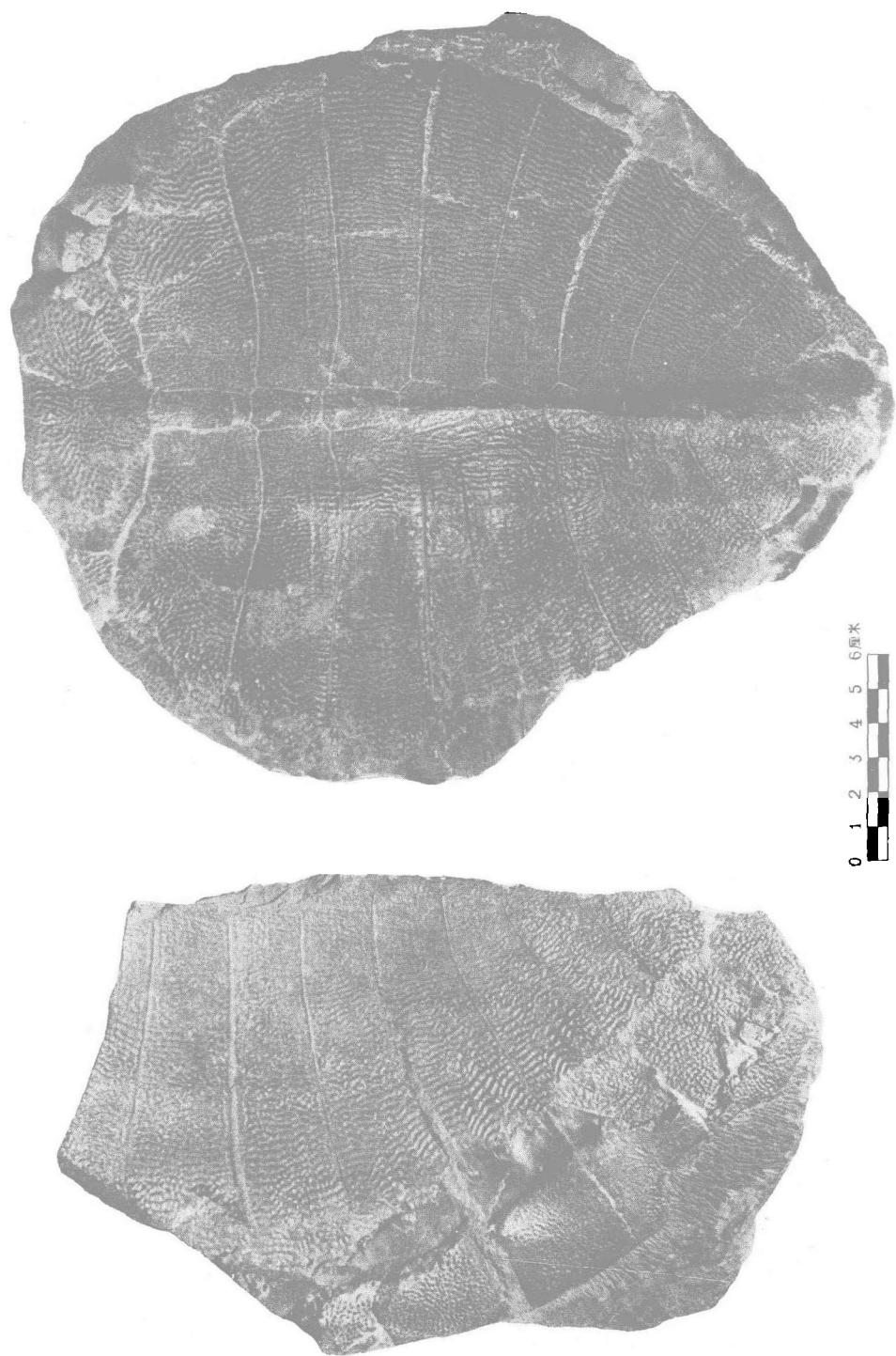


圖 版 說 明

圖版 I

Anosteira maomingensis Chow et Liu

左圖—V816 背甲外模及粘附的部分緣板。

右圖—V816 背甲頂視, 雄性个体。

均約为原大的 1/2。

圖版 II

Anosteira maomingensis Chow et Liu

上圖—“03”, 背甲頂視, 雌性个体。

下圖—V816 腹甲底視。

均約为原大的 1/2。

