

二迭系上統四射珊瑚新屬 *Huayunophyllum*

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本属于1947年命名后,迄今已十余年,笔者原拟待华蓆山化石羣全部研究完毕后作系統发表。后因故此项研究工作暫停,而这一名称在若干場合已被应用。为了避免訛誤,特发表于此,以供参考。

Huayunophyllum Tseng, Gen. nov.

(插图 1a—c)

(属型: *H. aequitabulatum* Tseng)

羣体树枝状四射珊瑚,貌似 *Waagenophyllum*, 但具有极其明显的床板带及泡沫带,假中柱退化。对隔壁常延伸为假中柱中板。珊瑚羣的发育呈分枝状。

层位: 二迭系上統。华蓆山二迭系砖厂湾組中部。

新种: *H. aequitabulatum* Tseng. sp. nov.

羣体树枝状四射珊瑚,珊瑚体呈圓柱形,体型較小。一次隔壁自外壁直接生出。二次隔壁清楚,与一次隔壁相間而生。对隔壁与中柱相連并延伸形成不够清楚的中板。假中柱微弱,放射状軸板及內斜板在若干珊瑚体上已不易分出,而后者亦不再是整齐完整的迭錐状,显示衰退的現象。床板带寬而十分明显,具有几乎等距离排列的。一般都是平置的床板,几乎没有看到分枝或合併的現象。只有少数在接近假中柱的部位有向下弯曲的現象。近外壁內周有1—2层小的鳞板,向中部有大的、长形的鳞板2—3层。

珊瑚羣的发育是分枝的,分枝的角度很大,沒有看到平行生长的現象。珊瑚体較小,直径3—4毫米,外壁甚薄。隔壁有二次,第一次隔壁从外壁指向中心,生长有力而止于床板带。长度約为珊瑚体半径的2/3。隔壁与床板带的关系貌似 *Diphyphyllum*, 部分隔壁有石灰质加厚現象,尤其在对部及近中心部分,有时呈薄的楔形指向中心。二次隔壁較短,但很清楚。长度仅及一次隔壁的1/4—1/3,末端有弯曲現象。在对部石灰质加厚較明显。一、二次隔壁各19个。假中柱由不明显的中板及不規則的錐状內斜板和不清楚的放射状軸板組成。因此,整个假中柱发育呈微弱状态,形状也不規則,和 *Lonsdaleiidae* 科的其他各属相比,显然是衰退的。

在縱剖面上引人注目的是发育清晰的床板带占有整个珊瑚直径达1/3強的寬度,并具有几乎等距离排列的床板,每厘米約有18个,大多数均呈水平状,只有少数在近假中柱部分向下弯曲成直角状,少数有分枝現象。其次,在縱剖面上有明显的鳞板带,鳞板有大小两种,近外壁有两排小的,向上凸曲,每5毫米有8—10个。向内,则为狭长形的鳞板,其延伸方向几与外壁平行。这种狭长的鳞板約有2—3行,大小鳞板之間沒有完全明显的界限,和床板带的分界則比較明显。切面上假中柱被切断而成断續不相連的形状,寬度約

0.8 毫米,中板依稀可見,略呈波狀。內斜板呈不規則的錐形,2 毫米之內有 3—6 个。

比較: 就已发表的材料中,与本属相近的有 *Liangshanophyllum*,但后者有強壯的假中柱,并且珊瑚羣是平行生长的。

层位及产地: 四川华蓥山上二迭統砖厂灣組。(共型)

标本存放地点: 石油科学院研究院地質研究室。

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A NEW UPPER PERMIAN TETRACORAL, *HUAYUNOPHYLLUM*

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The generic name, *Huayunophyllum*, was proposed by T. K. Huang and the author in 1947 without proper description, and has been since then a *nomen nudem* in geological literature. In order to clear up misunderstanding of the genus, this short note is presented here for reference.

Genus *Huayunophyllum* Tseng, gen. nov.

(Genotype: *H. aequitabulatum* Tseng, sp. nov.)

Diagnosis: Corallum dendritic, resembling *Waagenophyllum*, but differing from the latter in having conspicuous tabularium and dissepimentarium, but pseudocolumella being regenerated. Counter septum usually extending and forming a median lamella.

Horizon: Middle Chuang-ch'ang-wan formation, Upper Permian, Huayunshan, Szechuan.

***H. aequitabulatum* Tseng, sp. nov.**

(Text-figures 1a—c)

Description: Corallum dendritic; corallites small, cylindrical; major septa extending directly from theca, minor septa distinct, alternating with the major ones. Counter septum joining with the pseudocolumella and extending into an indistinct median lamella. Pseudocolumella weakly developed, in certain corallites radial pali and tabellae are not well differentiated. And the latter no longer forms a regular cone-in-cone structure, thus exhibiting degeneration. Tabularium broad and quite distinct, composed of almost horizontal tabulae which are arranged at regular intervals, only a few curve downward near the pseudocolumella. Within the theca dissepiments vary in shape—one to two rows of small dissepiments lie near the theca, while two to three rows of large and elongated ones extend towards the centre.

The corallum increases its colony by branching, with large angles between the branches. Corallites are small having for each a diameter of 3—4 mm. Theca is rather thin. Septa of two series: the major ones extend from the theca towards the centre, but stop short at the tabularium, occupying 2/3 the radius of the calyx. The relation between septa and tabularium is similar to *Diphyphyllum*; septa are partially thickened by stereoplasma, especially at the counter quadrants and the central portion, sometimes appearing as thin wedges towards the centre. The minor septa are much shorter but distinct, their length being about 1/4—1/3 that of the major septa, their ends being somewhat curved, thickened in the counter quadrants. Septa in each series reach a total number of 19. Pseudocolumella consists of indistinct median lamella, irregular tabellae of conical