

江苏句容下二叠统腹足类新种

Euomphalus gigantonus sp. nov.

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本文记述一个腹足类新种 *Euomphalus gigantonus* sp. nov., 采自江苏句容船山的下二叠统黑色页岩中; 产腹足类化石的岩层之上的灰岩产瓣 *Misellina claudiae*, 之下的灰岩产 *Sphaeroschwagerina*。腹足类新种共有三个标本, 均稍受挤压。

新种描述

全脐螺属 *Euomphalus* J.

Sowerby, 1814

大瘤全脐螺(新种) *Euomphalus*

gigantonus sp. nov.

(图1, 图1-8)

壳大, 平旋, 直径约10cm, 至少有五个螺环组成, 螺环增大迅速。缝合线深, 螺环上部近外侧具尖稜状突起, 早期螺环横切面呈三角形; 后期螺环横切面呈卵形, 在尖稜处呈角状, 可能为出水管所在。壳面饰以生长线, 从缝合线延至脐区缝合线, 在缝合线处近乎直, 延至尖稜的外侧聚集为束状, 因此在尖稜上似成小粒状, 螺环下侧面的生长线细而前斜。螺环上部具较大的瘤状突起, 几乎与尖稜平行排列, 但分布不太规则; 早期螺环上的瘤状突起靠近尖稜的内侧或在尖稜上, 但在后期螺环上, 瘤状突起显示在尖稜的内侧, 瘤间距不等。瘤状突起的切面呈层状构造, 但比壳体其余部分厚(图版I, 图7, 8)。脐宽而浅。早期螺环切面呈同心半圆的构造, 圆心靠近螺环的内侧(图版I, 图2), 不存在螺

环中空的现象, 据此推测当腹足动物的后部壳体形成后, 它的软体部分移至后部壳体, 并分泌壳质填充于早期螺环中, 软体不再延伸至早期螺环。

比较 本新种的壳面饰以生长线及螺环上部近外侧饰以尖稜的特征与模式种 *Euomphalus pentangulatus* Sowerby 相似, 但前者螺环上部有瘤状突起。壳面具瘤状突起的特征与柬埔寨二叠系的 *Euomphalus (Disohelix) khmerianus* Mansuy (Delpy, 1940-41, p. 263, textfig. 7) 相似, 但当前新种的瘤状突起, 仅在螺环上部, 壳大, 易于区分。此外, 新种与 Arizona 二叠系的 *Euomphalus kaibabensis* Chronic (1952, P. 126, Pl. 4, figs. 15, 16) 在螺环上部具瘤的特征方面相似, 但新种的瘤大而圆, 也易区分。

时代讨论 *Euomphalus* 的地质历程是志留纪至二叠纪, 但主要分布在石炭纪一二叠纪地层。壳面具瘤状突起特征的个体, 通常见于二叠纪地层, 所以从新种的特征及产腹足类岩层的上、下层位中所产瓣类分析, 当前的腹足类新种的地质时代似乎是早二叠世。

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A NEW GASTROPOD SPECIES (*EUOMPHALUS GIGANTONODUS*) FROM LOWER PERMIAN IN JURONG, JIANGSU

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Abstract

This paper describes a new gastropod species represented by three slightly crushed specimens from the black shale in Chuanshan, Jurong of Jiangsu.

Description of new species

Family Euomphalidae deKoninck, 1881

Genus *Euomphalus* J. Sowerby, 1804

Euomphalus gigantonodus sp. nov.

(Pl. I, figs. 1—8)

Remarks: This new species closely resembles the type species *Euomphalus pentangulatus* Sowerby in growth lines and keel, but differs from the latter in the presence of large nodes. It shows a close similarity to *Euomphalus (Dishelix) khmerianus* Mansuy from the Permian of Cambodia, but differs in the

nodes which are only ornamented on the upper whorl surface. The new species also is allied to *Euomphalus kaibabensis* Chronic from the Permian Kaibab Formation of Arizona, but differs from the latter in the presence of large nodes and in the absence of lower carinae.

Discussion: The genus *Euomphalus* is known to have existed from Silurian to Permian, and it ranging mainly from Carboniferous to Permian. Taken into consideration the fact that those forms with the shell characterized by the nodal ornamentation on the surface commonly appeared in the Permian, and the characters of the fusulinids found from the deposits across this gastropod fauna-bearing bed; the new species is probably Early Permian in age.

图 版 说 明

本文描述的标本及薄片均保存在上海自然博物馆。

图 版 I

1—8. *Euomphalus gigantonodus* sp. nov.

1. 顶视; 3. 侧视; 4. 底视×0.81; 2. 螺环横切面×4; 登记

号: (1103), Holotype.

5. 顶视; 6. 底视×1; 登记号: (1104) Paratype.

7. 瘤状突起横切面×4, 登记号: (1105). Paratype.

8. 瘤状突起纵切面×4, 登记号(1106), Paratype.

gigantonodus sp. nov.

A New Gastropod Species (*Euomphalus gigantonodus*) from Lower Permian in Jurong, Jiangsu

Plate I

