

论 笔 石 的 深 度 分 带^{*}

陈 旭

(中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所)

一、前 言

对于奥陶纪和志留纪的生物地层学和年代地层学,笔石的生物带至今仍不失其标准性。但是就生态地层学而言,笔石的深度分带则研究甚少。近 20 年来,由于各国笔石研究工作者注意研究笔石的孤立标本和立体标本,恢复笔石的微细结构和超微构造,使笔石的个体古生态(autecology)研究大大地前进了一步,但是笔石的群体古生态(synecology)仍是薄弱环节。这主要是因为笔石虽生活在不同水层中,但所保存者均为死亡后沉落于海底的状态,况且笔石在石炭纪以后已经绝灭,无现生的笔石可以借鉴。过去凡论及笔石的生态均靠保存的一些形态特征或某些器官构造加以推测,这种方法固然可以揭示笔石的一些生活习性,但并不精确。目前不少著者根据笔石体的器官特征和结构推论不同的笔石种群或笔石动物群可能曾生活在不同深度的水层中(Berry, 1962; Bulman, 1964; Rickards, 1975; Kaljo, 1978; 穆恩之, 1983; Bates and Kirk, 1984),但难以判别不同笔石种群生活的相对深度。因此,探求不同的笔石组合在不同深度水层中生活的规律,就成了研究笔石的群体生态学和生态地层学的重要课题。

Ziegler(1965)在调查了英国威尔士边界地区志留纪腕足动物群落的分布规律后,识别了 5 个特列奇阶(Telychian)受深度控制的生态群落,这一发现大大地促进了底栖动物生态群落的研究,也促进了生态地层学的研究。一时论文迭至,成为笔石学界的热门话题。Boucot(1975)在此基础上对志留纪和泥盆纪平坦海底(level bottom)以腕足动物占优势的群落,结合重要的沉积标志,建立了相应的 5 个底栖组合带(benthic assemblage zone)简称 BA1—5。此后戎嘉余(1986)又对此作了补充。底栖组合带的建立不但丰富了底栖生物特别是腕足动物的群体生态学和生态地层学的研究,同时也促使笔石研究者来考虑笔石在志留纪是否也有类似的深度分带规律。Berry 和 Boucot(1972a)根据欧美志留纪地层中与不同底栖生态群落保存在一起的笔石材料,首次提出了一个笔石深度分带的模式(插图 1)。

如果我们把 Berry 和 Boucot 的这一模式的主要含义概括一下,就不难看出下列几个要素:

1. 与腕足动物为主的底栖生物保存在同一单层或相同沉积条件的相邻层位中的笔石,应该是反映与之同一时期相同海洋环境生物组合的一部分。

2. 与不同深度的底栖生态群落共存的笔石组合也不同,说明这些不同的笔石组合也是生活在不同深度的水层中的。在通常情况下生活在较浅水层中的特定笔石组合,同样可以沉落在较深水的海底,而较深水层中的特定笔石组合则不太可能沉落到较浅的海底,并与那里的

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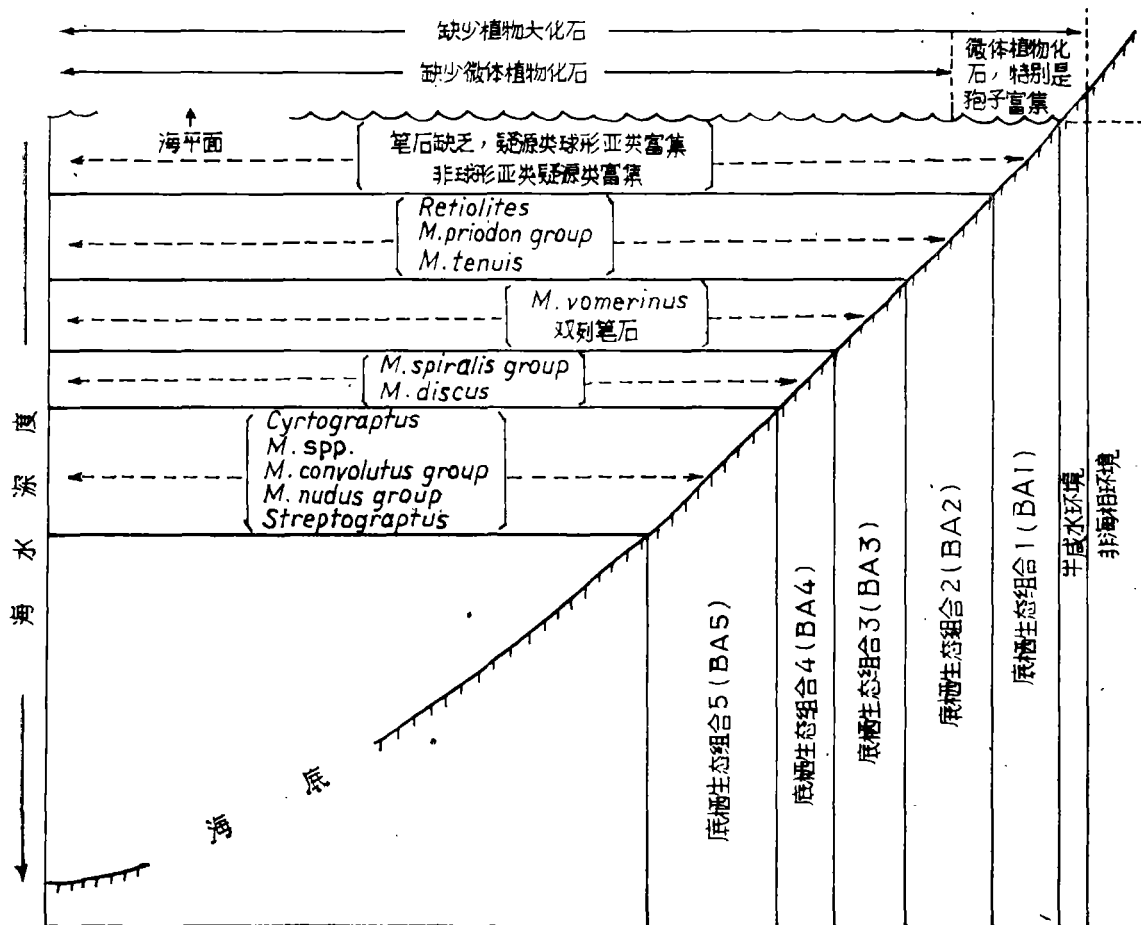


插图 1 志留纪笔石的深度分带 (据 Berry and Boucot, 1972a; Boucot, 1975)
Silurian Graptolite Depth Zonation (After Berry and Boucot, 1972a; Boucot, 1975)

特定底栖生物保存在一起。

3. 这种深度分带只限于陆表海和陆棚浅海的平坦海底条件。

Berry 和 Boucot 的笔石深度分带关键在于是否依托于大量可靠的基础材料。他们主要依据英国、瑞典南部和北美洲与腕足动物保存在一起的笔石组合以及北非和南美的少数产地的材料。遗憾的是,英国威尔士和瑞典南部的台地面积都很窄小。北美洲广大的台地上主要是碳酸盐岩的壳相沉积,笔石甚少。材料所限,归纳出来的规律难免有片面性。当我们逐一核对 Berry 和 Boucot(1972a) 所依据的基础材料时,发现其中有不够精确之处。而我国的华南,特别是扬子地台,志留纪不但有广布的(约占 90 万平方公里)陆表海和陆棚浅海沉积,而且在不同的层位上都发现了与腕足动物群落共存的笔石组合,这就为笔者修改和充实笔石深度分带模式提供了可靠的依据。更为可贵的是扬子地台兰多维列世早中期普遍发育了一套稳定的浅海黑色页岩(龙马溪组),笔者得以借此稳定的浅海(局限海)的黑色页岩中的笔石序列,把笔石深度分带的原理推广到笔石相地层中加以检验,进而提出自己的深度分带模式,并运用这一方法进行生态地层学的研究,判别海平面的升降规律。笔者在这一方面的工作开始于 80 年代初,部分论述发表于合作专著中 (Chen Xu, in Mu En-zhi *et al.*, 1986)。为了便于运用,

笔者(1986)又提出用笔石组合带(GA)与底栖生物组合带(BA)对应。本文将综述笔石组合带的材料,并基于此讨论陆表海和陆棚海的笔石组合带(GA2—5)。相当 BA1 的深度环境没有笔石存在,相当 BA 5 以外深度环境是指古陆棚以外的大陆斜坡,Ziegler(1965)统称为远海生物(pelagic),Berry 和 Boucot(1972a)认为陆棚以外是以笔石为主的远海漂浮生物。但是 GA5 以外的大陆斜坡或通称为深海的笔石深度分带,是否可以运用陆棚浅海的模式,从原理上来说似无不可,但要形成具体的模式尚待进一步研究。奥陶纪笔石的深度分带目前尚缺乏底栖生物组合带的借鉴,笔者除根据以前的著者们常用的笔石形态和构造的分析法进行推论外,还将结合奥陶纪海平面升降与动物群分布的规律进行研究。这方面的工作也刚刚开始(Fortey,1984; Bates and Kirk,1984;陈旭、杨达铨,1988),无独有偶,我国华南古板块南岭海盆与扬子地台之间正好发育了一个岩相和生物相变化的过渡带,恰恰又为这一研究提供了最佳场所。

本文的不少材料来自中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所与英国皇家学会的志留系专题合作项目,是这一项目的阶段成果之一。形成过程中承戎嘉余、A.J.Boucot 和 W.B.N.Berry 教授提供不少宝贵意见,本文的插图均为任玉皋同志清绘,均此志谢。

二、基础材料综述

本文涉及的基础材料以我国华南古板块为主,并涉及少量塔里木古板块、欧洲大陆古板块、北美古板块和冈瓦纳大陆的材料。由于篇幅所限,只能将每个产地或剖面的材料尽量浓缩。

1. 华南古板块

华南板块兰多维列世笔石与腕足动物群落共生的产地计有 13 处,遍及华南板块扬子海的边缘及中心部位(插图 2)。

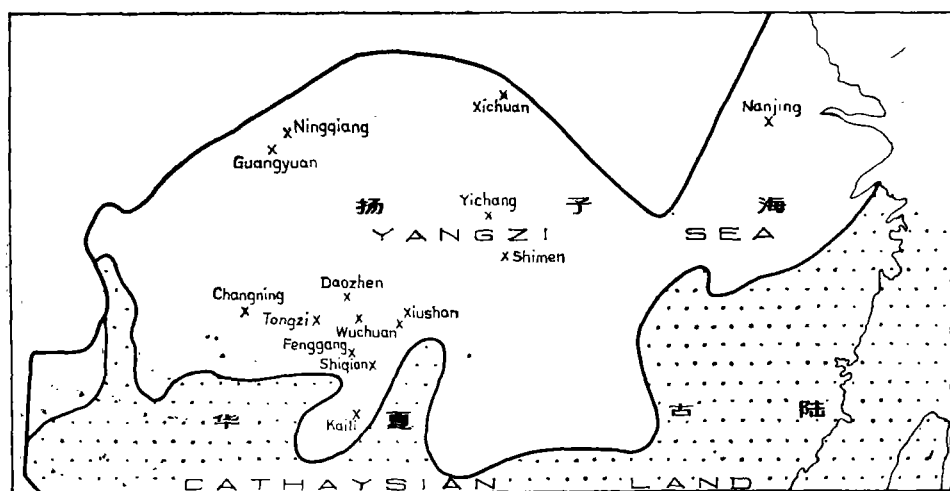


插图 2 扬子海盆兰多维列世笔石与腕足动物群落共生的产地位置图

A Locality Map showing the Distribution of Llandovery Graptolites associated with Brachiopod Communities in the Yangtze Basin

露丹阶或龙马溪阶早期

(1) 贵州石阡雷家屯、漆树湾

龙马溪组 不典型的黑色页岩,近岸,夹碳酸盐岩透镜层。

BA 3 *Isorthis*

GA 3 *Climacograptus miserabilis*, *C. angustus*, *C. bicaudatus* (笔者最近资料)

埃隆阶或龙马溪阶晚期

(2) 贵州务川龙井坡

香树园组 浅海台地相碳酸盐岩,含生物层。

BA 3 *Zygospiraella-Borealis* 群落

GA 3 *Climacograptus* cf. *yangtzensis* (笔者参加鉴定)

(3) 贵州凤岗八里溪

香树园组 浅海台地碳酸盐岩,含生物层。

BA 3 *Borealis*

GA 3 *P.(Coronograptus) gregarius*, *Pseudoclimacograptus*, *Climacograptus* (笔者参加鉴定)

(4) 贵州务川龙井坡

雷家屯组 浅海台地相碳酸盐岩,含生物层。

BA 3 *Atrypa*, *Aegiromena* 及三叶虫 *Encrinuroides* 等

GA 3 *Pristiograptus xiushanensis* (西南地区地层古生物手册, 1974)

(5) 河南淅川张湾

张湾组 泥岩夹泥质灰岩透镜体。

BA 4—5 *Aegiria* 群落

GA 4—5 *Demirastrites triangulatus* group 以及双列攀合笔石(王德有等, 1986)

埃隆阶至特列奇阶

(6) 湖北宜昌大中坝

罗惹坪组下部: 台地相浅海碳酸盐岩夹页岩,含生物层。

BA 4—5 *Stricklandia*, *Zygospiraella* 等

GA 4—5 *Streptograptus*, *Rastrites*, *Monoclimacis arcuata*, 以及双列攀合笔石(倪寓南, 1978)

(7) 四川长宁双河

灵溪桥组底部: 浅水钙质泥岩夹薄层灰岩。

BA 3 *Striispirifer*, *Mesopholidostrophia*, *Aegiria* 等

GA 3 *Climacograptus*, *Pristiograptus* cf. *concinus*, *Monograptus* cf. *distans* (穆恩之等, 1983)

特列奇阶

(8) 贵州桐梓韩家店

石牛栏组 台地碳酸盐岩,含生物层。

BA 3 *Pentamerus* 及以 *Stauria* 为主的珊瑚组合

GA 3 *Neodicellograptus* (陈旭、林尧坤, 1978)

(9) 湖北宜昌大中坝

纱帽组 浅海细碎屑岩。

BA 2—3 *Katastrophomena*, ?*Zygospiraella*, *Nucleospira*

GA 2—3 *Galeograptus*, *Pristiograptus variabilis*, *Climacograptus nebula*, *Petalolithus* sp., *Demirastrites supernus* (倪寓南, 1978)

(10) 四川秀山溶溪

“小河坝组”浅海细碎屑岩。

BA 2—3 *Nucleospira*

GA 2—3 *Galeograptus*, *Pristiograptus xiushanensis* (笔者参加鉴定)

(11) 湖南石门龙池河

马脚冲组及溶溪组 台地细碎屑岩, 海相红层, 常具波痕、交错层。

BA 2 *Nucleospira*

GA 2 *Hunanodendrum* (西南地区地层古生物手册, 1974)

(12) 南京汤山侯家塘

侯家塘组 浅海碎屑岩, 具海相红层。

GA 2 *Hunanodendrum* (焦世鼎, 1986; 陈旭等, 1988)

(13) 贵州凯里洛绵

上翁项组顶部 浅水粉砂质页岩。

BA 2—3 *Atrypa*

GA 2—3 *Monograptus parapriodon* (笔者最近资料)

(14) 贵州石阡雷家屯

秀山组 台地细碎屑岩夹薄层灰岩。

BA 3 *Spinochonetes*, *Striispirifer*, *Nalivkinia*, *Aegiria*, *Mesoleptostrophia* 等

GA 3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus parapriodon*, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* group (西南地区地层古生物手册, 1974, 及笔者最近资料)

(15) 四川秀山溶溪

秀山组 台地细碎屑岩夹薄层灰岩。

BA 3 *Striispirifer*, *Spinochonetes*, *Salopinella*, *Aegiria*

GA 3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus parapriodon*, *Monoclimacis operculum* (西南地区地层古生物手册, 1974, 及笔者最近资料)

(16) 四川长宁双河

秀山组 浅海台地相泥岩、粉砂岩。

BA 3 *Striispirifer*, *Atrypodea*, *Nucleospira*, *Leptostrophia* 等

GA 3 *Stomatograptus* (穆恩之等, 1983)

(17) 四川广元宣河

宁强组 台缘碳酸盐岩夹海相红层, 具生物岩礁。

BA 3 *Spinochonetes*, *Aegiria*, *Striispirifer*, *Clorinda*, *Nalivkinia*, *Paracraniops* 等

GA 3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus spiralis* group, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* group (笔者最近资料)

(18) 陕西宁强玉石滩、大坪顶

宁强组 台缘碳酸盐岩夹页岩,具生物岩礁。

BA 3 *Atrypopsis*, *Atrypa*, *Salopinella*, *Mesopholidostrophia*, *Spinochonetes*, *Striispirifer*, *Aegiria* 等

GA 3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus spiralis* group, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* group (笔者最近资料)

上述华南扬子地台各地以腕足动物为主的底栖动物组合带(BA)的分析,均根据戎嘉余、杨学长(1981),戎嘉余、约翰逊、杨学长(1984),戎嘉余(1986),Wang Yu *et al.*(1986)的意见。

2. 塔里木古板块

新疆柯坪大湾沟

柯坪塔格组中部 浅海近岸碎屑岩,常具波痕、交错层,向上变为海相红层。

BA 2—3 双壳类 *Praectenodonta* 组合及三叶虫 *Encrinuroides*, *Leonaspis*, *Scharyia*

GA 2—3 *Glyptograptus tamariscus* group, *Climacograptus tamariscoides*, *C. nanjingensis*

3. 欧洲大陆古板块

(1) 英国威尔士边境地区希罗普郡伊顿农庄 1 号钻孔

兰多维列统特列奇阶紫色页岩下部

BA 5 *Clorinda* 群落 (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

GA 5 *Spirograptus turriculatus*

(2) 同上产地紫色页岩上部

BA 5? *Glassia*, *Craniops* 为主 (Cocks and Rickards, 1969 认为是 *Clorinda* 边缘带,但据戎嘉余面告,他认为这一群落不指示这样深的环境)。

GA? *Monoclimacis griestoniensis*, *Monograptus priodon*

(3) 英国威尔士边境地区希罗普郡罗伯格场 2 号钻孔。

兰多维列统特列奇阶紫色页岩

BA 5 *Leangella*, *Glassia*, *Craniops*, *Eoplectodonta* (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

GA 5—4 *Monograptus discus*, *M. cf. priodon*, '*Spirograptus*'

(4) 英国威尔士边境地区希罗普郡春堤农庄 3 号钻孔

兰多维列统 *Pentamerus* 层

BA 3 *Pentamerus* 群落 (Berry and Boucot, 1972)

GA 3 *Glyptograptus incertus*, *triangulatus* 类单笔石

兰多维列统特列奇阶紫色页岩

BA 5 *Clorinda* 群落 (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

GA 5 *Pristiograptus nudus*

(5) 英国威尔士边境地区希罗普郡汉普勒第 5 号钻孔

兰多维列统特列奇阶 *Pentamerus* 层

BA 3 *Pentamerus* 群落 (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

GA 3 *Pseudoclimacograptus retroversus*, *Climacograptus* sp., *Pristiograptus cf. gregarius*

(6) 英国威尔士边境地区希罗普郡魔谷

兰多维列统特列奇阶紫色页岩夹薄层灰岩、钙质粉砂岩或砂岩。

BA 5 *Eocoelia curtisi*, *Costistricklandia alpha* (Cocks and Walton, 1968)

GA 5 *Pristiograptus nudus*, *Monograptus priodon*, *Acanthograptus* sp.

(7) 英国威尔士边境地区马尔文 (Malvern district)

兰多维列统特列奇阶 Wych 层

腕足动物 *Eocoelia sulcata* (Ziegler, 1974)

笔石 *Retiolites geinitzianus angustidens*

(8) 英国英格兰南部谢福德 (Shalford) 钻孔

兰多维列统泥岩 (26 m)

腕足动物 *Eocoelia hemisphaerica*, *E. intermedia* (Ziegler et al., 1974)

笔石 *Monograptus* cf. *distans*

4. 冈瓦纳大陆

(1) 摩洛哥 Sidi-Mbellej

兰多维列统暗色页岩

BA 2—3? *Cardiola interrupta*, *Chonetes*

GA2—3? *Retiolites geinitzianus*, *Oktavites spiralis*, *Monograptus priodon*

Berry 和 Boucot (1967) 认为 *Cardiola* 在冈瓦纳大陆近岸浅水的双壳类-笔石组合中十分常见。

(2) 阿尔及利亚 Oued Ifrane

兰多维列统笔石页岩

双壳类 *Cardiola interrupta*, C.sp. 笔石 *Monograptus regularis*, *Pristiograptus* cf. *nudus* (Berry and Boucot, 1973)

(3) 阿尔及利亚 El Kseib

罗德洛统 Oued Ali 组灰岩层

双壳类 *Cardiola interrupta*, *pterinea* sp. 笔石 *Colonograptus colonus* (Berry and Boucot, 1973)

(4) 阿尔及利亚 Ougarta 山脉 Drea Oued Ali 剖面

罗德洛统 Oued Ali 组

第 2 层灰岩 双壳类 *Cardiola interrupta* 笔石 *Colonograptus colonus*, *Pristiograptus nilssoni*

第 3 层灰岩 双壳类 *Cardiola interrupta* 笔石 *Colonograptus colonus* (Berry and Boucot, 1973)

(5) 阿根廷前科地勒拉圣胡安 Cerro del Fuerte 剖面

文洛克统 *Harringtonina* 带 腕足动物-三叶虫-笔石组合

BA 2 *Clarkeia antisiensis*, *Harringtonina australis*, *Leptaena argentina*, *Phacops argentinus*, *Dalmanitoides drevermanni*, *Trimerus kayeeri*

GA 2 *Monoclimacis* aff. *vomerinus*, *Pristiograptus* sp. (Amos in Berry and Boucot, 1972b; Cocks, 1972)

(6) 阿根廷前科地勒拉圣胡安 Rio La Chilca

文洛克统 Las Espejos 组

腕足动物 *Chonetes fuertensis*, *Australina jachalensis* 笔石 *Monoclimacis* aff. *vomerinus* (Amos, in Berry and Boucot, 1972 b)

5. 北美古板块

(1) 纽约州 Oneida

兰多维列统 Willowvale 页岩

BA 2 *Eocoelia* 群落

GA 2 *Retiolites geinitzianus angustidens*, *Monograptus clintonensis* (*priodon* group)

(Berry and Boucot, 1970; 1972 a)

(2) 加拿大新斯科舍

罗德洛统 Gascons 组

BA 3 *Kirkidium*, *Janius*

GA 3 *Pristiograptus bohemicus* (Berry and Boucot, 1970)

(3) 加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚东南部

兰多维列统 Beaverfort 组

BA 3 *Pentamerus* 群落

GA 3 *Stomatograptus grandis*, *Monoclimacis* aff. *vomerinus*, *Monograptus walcottorum* (Berry and Boucot, 1970)

上述国外的主要基础资料中,底栖组合资料大都已确定,此外还包括了少量未确定底栖组合带(BA)而又不失其参考价值的资料。有一些北美古板块上的资料既未确定底栖组合带又缺乏确切的资料说明腕足动物和笔石组合是否同层,故未列入。我国的资料中扬子地台所选用的资料,底栖组合带均已确定。唯有新疆柯坪的资料中,底栖组合带是笔者等根据双壳类、三叶虫以及沉积环境标志确定的。

三、志留纪笔石深度分带模式及其应用

志留纪笔石深度分带模式主要说明兰多维列世的笔石深度分布,此外还包括了少量的文洛克和罗德洛世的笔石,这主要是取决于目前形成模式的材料。对普里道利世的笔石深度分带尚难提出任何推论。根据我国扬子地台兰多维列世笔石的材料并核实国外的有关材料之后,笔者将 Berry 和 Boucot(1972 a) 的志留纪笔石深度分带模式修正如下图(插图 3)。

上述模式图中概括了陆表海及陆棚浅海与底栖生物组合带相对应的笔石深度分带,并不包括大陆斜坡以下的部位。相当 BA 1 的潮间带的部位中没有笔石分布,相当 BA 2 的潮间带下部至潮下带上部分布着 GA 2 的笔石组合,以 *Retiolites*, *Monograptus priodon* group 和底栖的 *Hunanodendrum* 为主,后者是我国扬子地台区的特产。相当于 BA 3 的潮下带,其底界大致与最大浪基面一致,深度一般不超过 60 m,亦是强光带的深度范围,这一深度的水层中分布的特定笔石组合(GA 3)以双列攀合笔石的 *Diplograptids* 为主,并有 *Stomatograptus*, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* 和 *Pristiograptus xiushanensis*, *P. (Coronograptus) gregarius* 等笔石,在扬子地台上这一深度水层中还出现一些其它的单栅笔石,但都是地区性的分子,尚待更多材料验证。与 BA 4 相对应的 GA 4 未见特定的笔石组合,原来 Berry 和

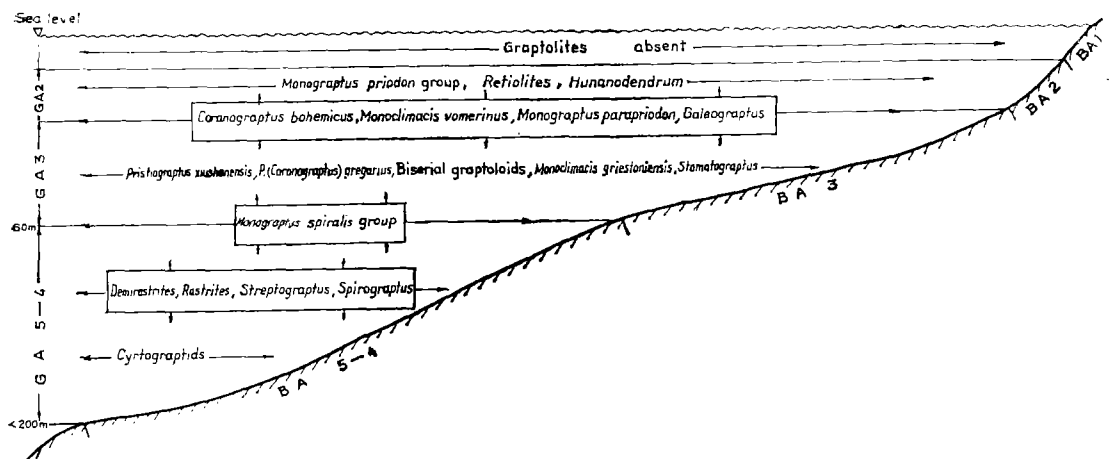


插图 3 志留纪笔石深度分带模式
A Model of Silurian Graptolite Depth Zonation

Boucot(1972 a) 提出 *M. spiralis* group 和 *M. discus* 等是这一水层中的特定分子, 看来并非如此, 它们应该是 GA3—4 的分子。但弓笔石类 (cyrtograptid) 根据他们的意见, 仍可能是 GA 5 的特定组合。除了对 Berry 和 Boucot(1972 a) 深度分带模式的修正和补充之外, 本文所提出的最重要的新意见是存在着不同深度水层共有的笔石组合, 也就是说在志留纪, 特别是兰多维列世的笔石并不全是象 Berry 和 Boucot(1972 a) 归纳的那样各自生活在不同深度水层之中, 有一些特定的笔石组合并不仅限某一深度的水层中, 而是可以生活在相邻的不同水层中。其中特别是 GA2—3 深度范围内包括的 *Galeograptus*, *Monograptus parapriodon*, *Monoclimacis vomerinus* 和 *Colonograptus bohemicus*; GA 3—4 范围内的 *Oktavites spiralis* group; GA 4—5 范围内的 *Demirastrites*, *Rastrites*, *Streptograptus* 和 *Spirograptus*。如果我们把国内外所有产地的材料作一统计便不难看出, 不同时代的笔石组合总是以 GA 3 为最多, 这与腕足动物组合带 BA 3 分布最广的结论一致(戎嘉余, 1986; Wang *et al.*, 1987)。GA 3 和 BA 3 的广泛分布明确地说明了兰多维列世全球的各陆块上的陆表海和陆棚浅海都是以深度不超过 60 m 的浅水海盆占了大部分的面积。

志留纪的上述依靠共存的底栖组合带 (BA) 恢复的笔石深度分带模式, 与这些特定笔石的器官功能和结构构造的特征也是一致的。在最浅水层中生活的 *Monograptus priodon* 一类单笔石, 其笔石体形态颇为适应流体动力学原则 (Rickards, 1975), *Retiolites* 则由于体壁退化, 体重变轻而更适于漂浮, 然其骨骼格架仍在, 而且其结构颇为合理, 能够经受风浪的颠簸, 至于 *Hunanodendrum* 本就是营底栖生活的。GA 2 深度区域正是强光带的上层, 更适其生活。GA 3 组合内最为常见的是双列攀合笔石, 体重略重于 *Retiolites*, 结构比较坚固, 同样可以抵御一定的水动力条件。*Stomatograptus* 虽然也是一类细网笔石, 但是它的结构要比 *Retiolites* 更为严密, 因此生活在较之略深一些的水层中。而生活在弱光带深层水中 (BA 4—5) 中的大都是一些形体弯曲、盘旋, 胞管口部结构比较复杂的笔石。

扬子地台兰多维列世早期发育了一套黑色笔石页岩, 即龙马溪组。这是一套属台地浅水局限海沉积的黑色页岩, 在其它古板块上并不多见, 而且这套黑色笔石页岩在整个地质历程中 (*persculptus* 带至 *convolutus* 带以至 *sedgwickii* 带), 其沉积环境变化不大。据此, 笔者曾

试图把这一笔石深度分带模式运用到龙马溪组的笔石序列中去 (Mu *et al.*, 1986)。如果我们以贵州桐梓韩家店龙马溪组的笔石序列为例来加以验证, 则发现上述笔石深度分带模式不但大致符合, 而且可以借此来指示黑色笔石页岩序列中海平面的变化规律。

桐梓韩家店龙马溪组(陈旭、林尧坤, 1978)

<i>Oktavites communis</i> 带 <i>Rastrites</i> , <i>Oktavites</i> 及生活在 GA3 水层中的双列攀合笔石	GA4—5
<i>Pristiograptus (Coronograptus) gregarius</i> 带 <i>Demirastrites</i> , <i>Rastrites</i> 及生活在 GA3 水层中的双列攀合笔石和 <i>P. (Coronograptus) gregarius</i>	GA4—5
<i>Pristiograptus cyphus</i> — <i>Monoclimacis lunata</i> 带以双列攀合笔石为主, 含有少量 <i>Rastrites</i> , <i>Demirastrites</i>	GA3—4
<i>Cystograptus vesiculosus</i> 带 <i>Akidograptus ascensus</i> — <i>Climacograptus bicaudatus</i> 带 <i>Glyptograptus persculptus</i> — <i>sinuatus</i> 层 全部都是双列攀合笔石	GA3
观音桥组合 <i>Hirnantia</i> — <i>Dalmanitina</i> 动物群	BA 3

上述笔石组合的分析, 指示了兰多维列世初期罗丹阶的笔石仍然生活在与晚奥陶世末期深度大致相同的水层中 (GA 3), 从 *cyphus-lunata* 带开始, 特别是到了 *gregarius* 带, GA4—5 的分子占主导地位, 明确地指示了海平面上升的规律, 而这一海平面上升的时间, 与笔者 (1984) 所提出极区冰盖消融的 *Post-cyphus zone* 的时间值是一致的。戎嘉余等 (1984) 也曾提出过扬子区龙马溪期海平面上升的曲线, 他们的这一部分海平面上升曲线, 与笔者在本文中对龙马溪笔石组合指示的深度变化基本上是一致的。

在运用 GA 模式分析台地浅海笔石页岩的笔石组合的时候, 还必须和兰多维列笔石的趋异 (diversification) 区别开来。单笔石科的笔石源于志留纪之初, 到 *cyphus* 带以后, 特别是到 *gregarius* 带, 许多属突然发生, 诸如 *Demirastrites*, *Rastrites* 等等, 因此容易使人怀疑这只是笔石本身系统演化上的规律, 是一种单笔石科笔石的趋异正好发生在兰多维列的埃隆阶, 而不一定反映海平面的变化的规律。但若我们对比一下与之同时期而又生活在浅水环境下的笔石动物群, 就不难看出两者的区别。最近, 笔者等详细研究了新疆柯坪大湾沟的早古生代地层剖面, 发现那里兰多维列统柯坪塔格组中部仅有 2 属 5 种, 均为双列攀合笔石, 是一个分异度很低的动物群, 分析与之共存的双壳类、三叶虫等化石组合及许多浅水碎屑岩的沉积标志, 这一化石层位应该代表 GA 2—3 的深度环境*, 而这 5 种笔石正指示了 *cyphus* 带至 *gregarius* 带的地质时代, 这一时代正是兰多维列世笔石演化上的突发时期, 或者叫趋异时期, 为什么这种趋异在柯坪塔格组的笔石层中却毫无反映呢? 这显然是因为柯坪塔格组是浅水的沉积, 与上述龙马溪组含丰富的同时期笔石动物群的深度环境不同, 也与世界其它各地含丰富的同时期笔石动物的深度环境不同, 这样看来不同笔石组合的确是生活在不同深度的水层中的, 龙马溪组黑色页岩中笔石组合序列反映出来的不仅是笔石演化上的规律, 同时也反映了海平面上升的规律。Rickards 等 (1977) 曾指出北半球演化扩张 (evolutionary

* 陈旭、方宗杰、耿良玉、王宗哲、廖卫华、夏凤生: 新疆塔里木及其邻区的志留系(待刊)

expansions) 和明显的海侵是一致的。运用本文归纳的笔石深度分带模式, 分析兰多维列早期浅海笔石组合序列, 就进一步说明了这一规律。

分析笔石深度分带不仅可以判别连续的笔石相地层中笔石组合序列反映出来的连续的海平面变化规律, 同样也可以判别海平面的突然的或急剧的变化。笔者曾研究过川北南江组的笔石(刘第墉等, 1964; 陈旭, 1984)。该地晚奥陶世末期观音桥组之上直接覆盖了兰多维列统特列奇阶的南江组, 两者之间为一明显的假整合。有趣的是在南江组近底部就出现了一套 *S. turriculatus* 带含 *Spirograptus*, *Streptograptus*, *Monograptus marri*, *Pseudoplegmatograptus*, *Petalolithus* 和 *Glyptograptus* 等, 指示了 GA4—5 的组合。其中前 3 者是 GA4—5 中常见者, 后 3 者则是较浅水层 GA 3 的特定分子, 死亡沉积后与前者保存在一起。这样一种在隆出水面后再沉积时就突然出现较深水的笔石组合, 指示了川北南江至旺苍一带在奥陶纪末海平面下降后露出水面, 在兰多维列世路丹阶及埃隆阶时期可能是露出水面的小岛, 而从特列奇阶开始转而急剧下沉, 很快出现 GA4—5 的笔石。利用这种方法, 我们不但可以判别这种海底急剧下沉的性质并可勾划出某特定时期海底异常急剧下沉的范围, 也就是海平面急剧上升的性质和地区。Johnson 和 Rong (1988) 曾利用类似的方法来判别这种海平面的急速上升。他们发现加拿大休伦湖曼尼托伦岛奥陶纪卡拉道克期的 Collingwood 组假整合于前寒武系之上, 该组最底部为 30 cm 厚的 *Dalmanitina* 壳相层, 之上即突变为笔石相地层。他们认为这正指示了一种海平面的急速上升。

在研究志留纪笔石深度分带的时候, Kaljo (1978) 的工作方法也很重要。他利用波罗的海东部(爱沙尼亚、拉脱维亚和立陶宛)罗德洛统的不同深度沉积相带中的不同笔石来确定不同深度的笔石组合, 提出分异度最高的笔石组合生活在其过渡相带的外缘(水深超过 190 m)。虽然他还没有总结出具体不同深度的笔石组合, 但这种方法是十分值得注意的。

四、奥陶纪笔石的深度分带

奥陶纪笔石中类似上述深度分带的研究还刚开始, 目前仅限于对晚奥陶世笔石的研究。根据戎嘉余 (1984) 对临湘组中 *Foliomena* 腕足动物 (BA 4—5) 和观音桥层中 *Hirnantia* 动物群 (BA 2—3) 的研究, 笔者认为与它们连续沉积的五峰组中的笔石动物群, 应该指示 GA4—3 的深度环境(陈旭、丘金玉, 1986)。从我国上扬子地台五峰组笔石动物群的分异度来分析, *szechuanensis* 带和 *Tangyagraptus* 带的动物群分异度最高, 而 *Diceratograptus* 带之后则分异度明显降低, 且以双列攀合笔石为主, 这种变化正好与全球性的海平面下降一致。Bates 和 Kirk (1984) 认为晚奥陶世末期全球的海平面下降, 使得只有生活在上层水体中的笔石才得以生存, 而这些生存在上层水体中的分子正是那些个体小而形体流线形的。笔者认为在五峰期初期高分异度的笔石动物群中, 又笔石动物群中的许多分子, 特别是象掌笔石 (*Tangyagraptus*) 及一些形体长大的 *Dicellograptus* 可能生活在较深层水中 (GA 4), 而双列攀合笔石, 包括细网笔石科的各属可能生活在上层水中, 相当 GA 3 的深度, 而五峰期晚期的双笔石动物群则为 GA 3 的分子。因此从我国扬子地台五峰期笔石动物群来看, 与志留纪笔石深度分带模式基本上是一致的。

Bates 和 Kirk (1984) 结合从中奥陶世至早泥盆世全球海平面的几度升降讨论上、下两层水体中不同的笔石组合, 他们认为在全球海平面上升的时期(中奥陶世, 兰多维列至文洛克世, 普里道利世至泥盆纪之初)上层水体中生活着形体较小而结构紧密或流线形的笔石, 而下

层水中生活着形体较大和复杂的笔石,在全球海平面下降的时期(晚奥陶世晚期,罗德洛世早期和早泥盆世晚期)则只有上层水中形体较小及结构较紧密或流线型的笔石。他们还考虑了食物来源,透光带和笔石体自行推进(automobility)等因素。穆恩之(1983)也认为形体大的笔石漂浮于海水的较低层,形体较细弱者可在较高水层或接近水表漂浮生活。但是他并没有考虑海平面升降对不同深度笔石组合的影响。

Fortey (1984) 提出早奥陶世生活在较深水中的等称笔石动物群的分子在广泛海侵的时期可以进入坚稳地的台地浅海域。他的这种分析本身就立足于早奥陶世的两大笔石动物群,它们不仅生活在两个不同的生物地理区系,而且可能生活在不同的水层中,难于确切判别它们的相对深度。而我国早奥陶世的华南海域正是有利于判别这种不同动物群生活在不同深度水层中的最佳地区。笔者等(1988)曾图示了阿伦尼格期海侵过程中从南岭、浙皖海盆(即穆恩之(1983)的南岭分区范围)-台缘至盆地边缘过渡带-扬子地台深水层中的特定笔石动物群分布面积的扩展。根据这一过程,可以把阿伦尼格期不同深度的笔石动物群区别出来。其中最明显的例子就是 *Oncograptus-Cardiograptus* 动物群,这一动物群也是等称笔石动物群中的一部分。它们随着阿伦尼格期海侵,由南岭海盆扩至过渡带,但未能进入扬子地台,说明它们生活在较深的水层中,而与之同时期生活在扬子地台浅水域中的平伸类对笔石 *D. (Expansograptus)* 则生活在较浅的水层中,因此他们同样也可以在南岭海盆和过渡带与较深水层中的 *Oncograptus-Cardiograptus* 死亡沉落后保存在一起。在分析华南不同地区同时期的不同的笔石动物群,要特别注意是由于深度不同还是由于生态分异导致的。

五、结 语

1. 不同组合的笔石是生活在不同深度海水层中的。不同笔石组合生活在海水层中的变化幅度不同,其中一些笔石组合可以生活在相邻上、下两个不同深度的水层中。

2. 以底栖生态群落为依据恢复笔石组合的深度分带对研究志留纪,特别是兰多维列世笔石的深度分带是有效的,并可据之建立深度分带模式,这也是目前研究志留纪笔石深度分带的主要方法。

3. 奥陶纪笔石深度分带更较复杂,目前还刚刚开始研究。除了运用与志留纪相同的方法外,还要用海侵与动物群分布关系,以及笔石形态功能分析等其它方法。

4. 要综合运用各种不同的方法进行笔石深度分带的研究,不同方法可以相互印证,以祈获得更为准确和全面的模式。

5. 笔石的深度分带与底栖组合带的相互配合,是分析不同地质时期海平面变化规律的重要手段,也是研究生态地层学的重要应用方面。

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GRAPTOLITE DEPTH ZONATION*

Chen Xu

(Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica)

Summary

Graptolite biozones are generally recognized as the standard zonal scheme for correlation in Ordovician and Silurian biostratigraphy and chronostratigraphy. However, graptolite depth zonation has been considered only rarely as tool of ecostratigraphy. The reconstruction of graptolite fine structure and ultrastructure based on isolated and three-dimensioned specimens in the past twenty years has made great progress possible in graptolite autecology. However, graptolite synecology is still a virgin field for the graptolite workers due to the absence of significant evidence for the graptolite living environment and especially the absence of living graptolite for comparison. All explanations of graptolite ecology are based upon functional morphology and the structure of the rhabdosome.

Many authors assume that graptolite lived in different water layers during the Ordovician and Silurian (Berry, 1962; Bulman, 1964; Rickards, 1975; Kaljo, 1978; Mu En-zhi, 1983; Bates and Kirk, 1984), but they all found it difficult to work out the relative depth positions of various graptolite based only on implications of morphology.

In a study of Telychian brachiopods in Wales, Ziegler (1965) demonstrated that 5 brachiopod communities paralleled the shoreline and indicated a differential depth zonation. His study strongly encourages paleontologists to examine benthic communities. Boucot (1975) critically summarized 5 Benthic Assemblage zones, and tried to determine the depth significance of the benthic assemblages. Ziegler's communities or benthic assemblages may thus be interpreted as reflecting an increasing depth along the bathymetric gradient. Graptolites associated or buried with shelly faunas are also indicative of the same depth. Based on data from Europe, North Africa and North America showing the occurrences of graptolites with shelly faunas from Telychian deposits, Berry and Boucot (1972a) and then Boucot (1975) proposed a model for the depth distribution of Silurian graptolites (Text-fig. 1). Subsequently Rong (1986) proposed that BA1 laid in the intertidal zone, and Chen (1986) also suggested that GA2—5 should be used for graptolite assemblages instead of graptolite "BA2—5" which was used by Mu, Boucot *et al.* (1986). Unfortunately, the basic data which supported Berry and Boucot's model were insufficient to emphasize the major aspects since the shallow water platforms, both in Britain and in the Baltic, were narrow during the Silurian, and the graptolites associated with the shelly faunas are present only in a few localities both in North America and in North Africa. The Chinese material in the present paper represents about 13 localities at different horizons where the graptolites are associated with the studied brachiopod communities or benthic assemblages (Text-fig. 2). Most of the data come from the Yangtze Platform (about $9 \times 10^5 \text{ km}^2$), the major part of the South China Paleoplate, which was occupied by a widespread epicontinental sea during the Early Paleozoic; these data provide abundant support and a reasonable revision for this model.

1. South China Paleoplate

(1) Qisuwan, Shiqian, Guizhou

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- Lungmachi Formation (Ruddanian); Dark shale with limestone lenses, near shore.
BA3 *Isorthis*, etc.
GA3 *Climacograptus miserabilis*, *C. angustus*, *C. bicaudatus*
- (2) Lungjinpo, Wuchuan, Guizhou
Xiangshuyuan Formation (Aeronian): shallow water carbonate rocks with biostrome.
BA3 *Zygospirella-Borealis* Community
GA3 *Climacograptus* cf. *yangtzensis*
- (3) Balixi, Fenggang, Guizhou
Xiangshuyuan Formation (Aeronian): shallow water carbonate rocks with biostrome.
BA3 *Borealis* Community
GA3 *P. (Coronograptus) gregarius*, *Pseudoclimacograptus*, *Climacograptus*
- (4) Lungjinpo, Wuchuan, Guizhou
Leijiatusun Formation (Aeronian): shallow water carbonate rocks with biostrome.
BA3 *Atrypa*, *Aegiromena*, and *Encrinuroides*, etc.
GA3 *Pristiograptus xiushanensis*
- (5) Changwan, Xichuan, Henan
Changwan Formation, mudstone with argillaceous limestone lenses.
BA4—5 *Aegiria* Community
GA4—5 *Demirastrites triangulatus* group and biserial graptoloids
- (6) Dazhongba, Yichang, Hubei
Lower part of the Lojoping Formation (Aeronian-Telychian): shallow water limestone with shale, biostrome.
BA4—5 *Stricklandia*, *Zygospiraella*, etc.
GA4—5 *Streptograptus*, *Rastrites*, *Monoclimacis arcuata*, and biserial graptoloids
- (7) Shuanghe, Changning, Sichuan
Base of the Linqiao Formation (Aeronian-Telychian): shallow water calcareous mudstone and thin-bedded limestone.
BA3 *Striispirifer*, *Mesopholidosirophia*, *Aegiria*, etc.
GA3 *Pristiograptus* cf. *concinus*, *Monograptus* cf. *distans*, and *Climacograptus*
- (8) Hanjiadian, Tongzi, Guizhou
Shihniulan Formation (Telychian): shallow water carbonate rocks with biostrome.
BA3 *Pentamerus*, *Stauria*, etc.
GA3 *Neodicellograptus*
- (9) Dazhongba, Yichang, Hubei
Shamao Formation (Telychian): shallow water fine-grained clastic rocks.
BA2—3 *Nucleospira* etc.
GA2—3 *Galeograptus*, *Pristiograptus variabilis*, *Climacograptus nebula*, *Petalolithus* sp., *Demirastrites supernus*
- (10) Rongxi, Xiushan, Sichuan
“Siaohoba Formation”: shallow water clastic rocks
BA2—3 *Nucleospira*
GA2—3 *Galeograptus*, *Pristiograptus xiushanensis*
- (11) Lungchihe, Shimen, Hunan
Majiaochong and Rongxi Formations (Telychian): shallow water fine-grained clastic rocks, marine red beds with ripple marks and cross-beds.
BA2 *Nucleospira*

GA2 *Hunanodendrum*

- (12) Houjiatang, Tangshan, Nanjing, Jiangsu

Houjiatang Formation (Telychian): shallow water clastic rocks with marine red beds.

GA2 *Hunanodendrum*

- (13) Luomian, Kaili, Guizhou

Top of the Upper Wengxiang Group (Telychian): shallow water silty shale.

BA2—3 *Atrypa*GA2—3 *Monograptus parapriodon*

- (14) Leijiatusun, Shiqian, Guizhou

Xiushan Formation (Telychian): shallow water fine-grained clastic rocks with thin-bedded limestone.

BA3 *Spinochonetes*, *Striispirifer*, *Nalivkinia*, *Aegiria*, *Mesoleptostrophia*, etc.GA3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus parapriodon*, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* group

- (15) Rongxi, Xiushan, Sichuan

Xiushan Formation: shallow water fine-grained clastic rocks with thin-bedded limestone.

BA3 *Striispirifer*, *Spinochonetes*, *Salopinella*, *Aegiria*, etc.GA3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus parapriodon*, *Monoclimacis operculum*

- (16) Shuanghe, Changning, Sichuan

Xiushan Formation: shallow water mudstone and siltstone.

BA3 *Striispirifer*, *Atrypodea*, *Nucleospira*, *Leptostrophia*, etc.GA3 *Stomatograptus*

- (17) Xuanhe, Guangyuan, Sichuan

Ningqiang Formation (Telychian): carbonate deposits with marine red beds and bioherms.

BA3 *Spinochonetes*, *Aegiria*, *Striispirifer*, *Clorinda*, *Nalivkinia*, *Paracraniops*, etc.GA3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus spiralis* group, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* group

- (18) Yushitan and Dapingding, Ningqiang, Shaanxi

Ningqiang Formation (Telychian): carbonate deposits with marine red beds and bioherms.

BA3 *Atrypopsis*, *Atrypa*, *Salopinella*, *Mesopholidostrophia*, *Spinochonetes*, *Striispirifer*, *Aegiria*, etc.GA3 *Stomatograptus*, *Monograptus spiralis* group, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis* group

All the brachiopod communities and benthic assemblages listed above were described by Rong and Yang (1981), Rong, Johnson, and Yang (1984), and Mu, Boucot, Chen, and Rong (1986)

2. Tarim Paleoplate

Dawangou, Kalpin, S. Xinjiang

Kaipintake Formation (Ruddanian-Aeronian): shallow water clastic deposits with ripple marks and cross-beds, containing marine red beds at the top.

BA2—3 *Encrinuroides*, *Leonaspis*, *Scharyia*, and *Praectenodonta* assemblage.GA2—3 *Glyptograptus tamariscus* group, *Climacograptus tamariscoides*, *C. nanjingensis*

3. European Mainland Paleoplate

- (1) Borehole 1, Eaton Farm, Shropshire (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

Telychian Purple shale (lower part)

BA5 *Clorinda* CommunityGA5 *Spirograptus turriculatus*

- (2) The same locality

Telychian Purple shale (upper part)

BA? *Glassia*, *Craniops*. Cocks and Rickards (1969) proposed a *Clorinda* marginal zone; however, Rong (oral comm.) thought it seems to have a smaller depth than the *Clorinda* Community.

GA? *Monoclimacis griestoniensis*, *Monograptus priodon*.

- (3) Borehole 2, Robury Ring, Shropshire (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

Telychian Purple shale

BA5 *Leangella*, *Glassia*, *Craniops*, and *Eoplectodonta*

GA5—4 *Monograptus discus*, *M. cf. priodon*, '*Spirograptus*'.

- (4) Borehole 3, Springbank Farm, Shropshire (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

Llandovery *Pentamerus* beds

BA3 *Pentamerus* Community

GA3 *triangulatus* monograptids, *Glyptograptus incertus*

Telychian Purple shale

BA5 *Clorinda* Community

GA5 *Pristiograptus nudus*

- (5) Borehole 5, Hamperley, Shropshire (Cocks and Rickards, 1969)

Telychian *Pentamerus* beds

BA3 *Pentamerus* Community

GA3 *Pseudoclimacograptus retroversus*, *Climacograptus* sp., *Pristiograptus cf. gregurius*

- (6) Devil's Dingle, Shropshire (Cocks and Walton, 1968)

BA5 *Eocoelia curtisi*, *Costistricklandia lirata alpha*

GA5 *Pristiograptus nudus*, *Monograptus priodon*, *Acanthograptus*

- (7) Malvern district, Welsh Borderland (Ziegler *et al.*, 1974)

Brachiopods: *Eocoelia sulcata*

Graptolites: *Retiolites geinitzianus angustidens*

- (8) Shalford borehole, S. England (Ziegler *et al.*, 1974)

Brachiopods: *Eocoelia hemisphaerica*, *E. intermedia*

Graptolites: *Monograptus cf. distans*

4. Gondwanaland

- (1) Srdi-Mbellej, Morocco (Berry and Boucot, 1967)

Llandovery dark shale

BA2—3 (?) *Cardiola interrupta*, *Chonetes*

GA2—3 (?) *Retiolites geinitzianus*, *Monograptus spiralis*, *Monograptus priodon*

- (2) Oued Ifrane, Algeria (Berry and Boucot, 1973) Llandovery graptolite shale

Pelecypods: *Cardiola interrupta*, *C. sp.*

Graptolites: *Monograptus regularis*, *Pristiograptus cf. nudus*

- (3) El Kseib, Algeria (Berry and Boucot, 1973)

Ludlow Oued Ali Formation: limestone

Pelecypods: *Cardiola interrupta*, *Pterinea* sp.

Graptolites: *Colonograptus colonus*

- (4) Drea Oued Ali section, Ougarta Range, Algeria (Berry and Boucot, 1973)

Ludlow Oued Ali Formation

Second Limestone Pelecypods: *Cardiola interrupta*; Graptolites: *Colonograptus colonus*, *Pristiograptus nilssoni*

Third Limestone Pelecypods: *Cardiola interrupta*; Graptolites: *Colonograptus colonus*.

5. North American Paleoplate

- (1) Oneida, New York (Berry and Boucot, 1970, 1972a)
Llandovery Willowvale shale
BA2 *Eocoelia* Community
GA2 *Retiolites geintzianus angustidens*, *Monograptus clintonensis* (*priodon* group)
- (2) Nova Scotia, Canada (Berry and Boucot, 1970)
BA3 *Kirkidium*, *Janius*
GA3 *Pristiograptus bohemicus*
- (3) SE. British Columbia, Canada (Berry and Boucot, 1970)
BA3 *Pentamerus* Community
GA3 *Stomatograptus grandis*, *Monoclimacis* aff. *vomerinus*, *Monograptus walcottorum*

After reviewing all the materials mentioned above, the writer proposes a revised model of the Silurian graptolite depth zonation as shown in text-fig. 2. This illustration deals only with graptolites distributed in epicontinental seas or shelf seas, excluding those distributed in the continental slope or the deep ocean basin. There were no graptolites in the supratidal zone corresponding to Boucot's BA1. The characteristic graptolites in GA2, in which the depth is in the lower part of the intertidal zone and the upper part of the Subtidal zone corresponding to BA2, are dominated by the *Retiolites*, and the *Monograptus priodon* group as well as the benthic and endemic *Hunanodendrum*. The base of GA3 (Corresponding to BA3) is about 60 m in coincidence with the maximum wave base. The characteristic forms of the layer are dominated by biserial graptoloids and also by *Stomatograptus*, *Monoclimacis griestoniensis*, *Pristiograptus xiushanensis* and *P. (Coronograptus) gregarius*. There are some other monoclimacids and monograptids in assemblage 3; however, they are all endemic forms. More evidences for the nature of these assemblages are needed. It seems to the writer that almost no characteristic graptolites are restricted to GA4 and the boundary between GA4 and GA5 is unclear, although cyrtograptids are the characteristic forms in GA5. An important revision from the present model is that some special groups are not restricted to one layer but also occur in two neighbouring layers above and below. *Galeograptus*, *Monograptus parapriodon*, *Monoclimacis vomerinus*, and *Colograptus bohemicus* are distributed in both GA2 and 3; *Monograptus spiralis* group in both GA3 and 4; while *Demirastrites*, *Rastrites*, *Streptograptus* and *Spirograptus* in both GA4 and 5. By counting all the localities, it can be easily seen that GA3 occupies a huge area in the epicontinental sea and the shelf sea in different plates. This agrees with the conclusion of Wang *et al.* (1987) and Rong (1986) that BA3 occupies the largest level bottom area in different plates.

An explanation of the graptolite functional morphology is also applicable to the depth zonation. The *M. priodon* group can easily float in the upper layer (GA2) because of their streamlined forms (Rickards, 1975), while the lightened *Retiolites* is adaptable to floating since the periderm of the rhabdosome is reduced. However, the framework, consisting mainly to clathria and reticular, provides enough strength for preventing destruction by the turbulence of wave and storm. Some benthic forms such as *Hunanodendrum* are suitable to the bottom with BA2 shelly fauna since the photic zone provides rich sunlight and nutrients. Most of the biserial graptoloids were living in the GA3 depth zone owing to their reasonable compact rhabdosomes. Both of the biserial graptoloids and *Stomatograptus* are a little heavier than *Retiolites*. Generally speaking, the flexible and spiral forms with elaborate thecal apertures sank to the deeper layer (GA4—5).

The Early Llandovery graptolite shale (Lungmachi Formation) is well developed and widely distributed on the Yangtze platform, especially on the upper Yangtze platform, indicating a stable and anoxic environment in a restricted sea. This shallow water platform graptolite shale is uncommon in other paleoplates. The writer has made an attempt to apply Berry and Boucot's model to these con-

tinued graptolite sequence (in Mu *et al.*, 1986). The revised model will be more suitable to this interpretation. Based on analysis of a representative section, the Hanjiadian section, where the graptolite systematic palaeontology has been studied, different graptolite assemblages would indicate the changing sea level.

Lungmachi Formation, Hanjiadian, Tongzi, N. Guizhou (Chen and Lin, 1978)

<i>Monograptus communis</i> Zone <i>Rastrites</i> , <i>Monograptus</i> and biserial graptolites	GA4—5
<i>Pristiograptus</i> (<i>Coronograptus</i>) <i>gregarius</i> Zone <i>Demirastrites</i> , <i>Rastrites</i> , biserial graptoloids, and <i>P. (Coronograptus) gregarius</i>	GA4—5
<i>Pristiograptus cyphus</i> - <i>Monoclimacis lunata</i> Zone predominated by biserial graptoloids with a few species of <i>Rastrites</i> and <i>Demirastrites</i>	GA3—4
<i>Cystograptus vesiculosus</i> Zone <i>Akidograptus ascensus</i> - <i>Climacograptus bicaudatus</i> Zone <i>Glyptograptus persculptus</i> - <i>sinuatus</i> transient bed biserial graptoloids	GA 3
Kwanyinchiao beds: <i>Hirnantia</i> - <i>Dalmanitina</i> fauna	BA 3

The Ruddanian graptolite assemblage indicates the same depth as implied by the *Hirnantia* Community (BA3). From the *cyphus-lunata* Zone, especially the *gregarius* Zone, the graptolites were dominated by a GA4—5 assemblage which indicated an obvious rising sea level. The abrupt sea level rise coincided with the *cyphus* time when a rapid melting of the Gondwana ice sheets prevailed (Chen, 1984). It is interesting that the Llandovery evolutionary “burst” of graptolites expansion happened at the same time (Rickards *et al.*, 1977), it is perplexing as to whether this is a result of graptolite diversification or that of the rising sea level. The Llandovery graptolite assemblage in Kalpin, S. Xinjiang, which was recently examined by the writer and his colleagues, may clear up the entanglement. The graptolites in the middle part of the Kaipintake Formation consist of a very low diversity fauna with two biserial graptoloid genera. Associated with this low diversity graptolite fauna is a shallow water trilobite-pelecypod assemblage in the shale and fine-grained clastic rocks. The age of this graptolite fauna is about that of the *cyphus-gregarius* Zone, the time of the Llandovery graptolite diversification. The only reason for the absence of the Llandovery diversification is the small depth control (about GA2—3). Therefore, by comparing the Kaipintake and Lungmachi graptolite faunas, it is believed that different graptolite assemblages actually existed in different depth layers. On the other hand, by analysing the Llandovery graptolite sequence it can be concluded that both evolutionary expansions coincided with the marked transgressions in the Northern Hemisphere (Rickards *et al.*, 1977).

If the Lungmachi graptolite assemblage changing in the continuous graptolite shale shows the gradually changing sea level, some others will show an abrupt change of the sea level. In Nanjiang, N. Sichuan, the graptolitic Nanjiang shale overlies the *Hirnantia* beds in disconformity (Liu *et al.*, 1964; Chen, 1984). A *turriculatus* graptolite fauna with *Spirograptus*, *Streptograptus*, *Monograptus marri*, *Pseudoplegmatozograptus*, *Petalolithus*, and *Glyptograptus* occurs near the base of the Nanjiang Formation, indicating a GA4—5 assemblage, and also implying that the Nanjiang-Wangcang area was rapidly flooded at the beginning of the *turriculatus* Zone after a relatively long time subaerial exposure. A similar analysis was given by Johnson and Rong (1988), who recognized the rapid sea

level rise around the Manitoulin Island, Canada during the late Caradoc. A graptolite fauna occurs at a level of 30 cm above the base of the Collingwood Formation, indicating that a rise in sea level must have been relatively rapid to erode large quartzite clasts.

The graptolite zonation of the Ordovician was probably more complicated than that of the Silurian. Rong (1984) suggested that a *Foliomena* Community present in the Linhsiang Formation (early Ashgillian) indicates BA4—5, and the *Hirnantia* Community from the Kwanyinchiao beds (late Ashgillian) indicates BA3. The writer proposed that GA4—5 would be suitable for the Wufeng graptolite fauna (Chen and Qiu, 1986). In the early Wufengian a high diversity graptolite fauna, including *Tangyagraptus* and other dicellograptids with long stipes, might have existed at a relatively deep position (GA4). By the late Wufengian, a low diversity graptolite fauna dominated by a biserial graptolite fauna might have been inhabitants of GA3. The diversity change in the Wufeng fauna coincided with the lowering eustatic sea level. Bates and Kirk (1984) inferred that the extinction at the close of the Ordovician was selective, and that the survivors were the smallest and most streamlined forms which usually existed in the upper layer.

Fortey (1984) concluded that as transgression proceeded, especially in more exterior sites, the previously extra-cratonic biofacies would be brought onto the shelf. The South China paleoplate provided the best place to test this theory since the Yangtze Platform gradually graded into a trough basin southeastwards. Chen and Yang (1988) illustrated the Arcingian sea transgression from the Nanling basin to the transitional belt (basin slope and platform edge), and then to the Yangtze Platform. Based on this progressive transgression, the *Oncograptus-Cardiograptus* fauna occupied the transitional belt from the Nanling basin but never reached the Yangtze Platform, indicating that this fauna (part of the Isograptid fauna) existed in a deeper layer than the *Didymograptus (Expansograptus)* fauna. The latter was distributed in the Yangtze Platform, the transitional belt and the Nanling basin; it seems that this fauna must have existed in an upper layer.

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