

新疆尼勒克下侏罗统八道湾组叶肢介化石

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内 容 提 要

首次报道新疆伊宁地区下侏罗统八道湾组叶肢介化石 1 新属 2 新种 (*Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.; *I. xinjiangensis* gen. et sp. nov.)。其装饰特征与已知侏罗纪早、中期的类型有一定的相似性。据叶肢介在地层中分布特点及保存状况,认为其生活在浅水的湖沼环境并属于原地埋藏。

关键词 叶肢介 早侏罗世 新疆 湖沼环境

新疆侏罗纪地层广泛发育,内含丰富的叶肢介化石,不少学者曾做过研究报道(Новожилов, 1958; 张文堂等, 1976; 王思恩, 1985)。近几年来,下侏罗统八道湾组及三工河组的叶肢介化石已不断发现,但迄今尚无正式报道。尤其是含煤系的八道湾组,叶肢介化石一直知之甚少,因此其发现及报道,更具有地层意义。

1994 年 7 月江汉石油学院中天山课题组在新疆伊宁地区尼勒克红光牧场测制侏罗系剖面时,于八道湾组下部采得一层叶肢介化石,数量颇丰,保存良好,壳瓣大多保留几丁质层,有的标本还可见消化道构造痕迹,从而为深入研究其分类提供了条件。经研究定为 1 新属 2 新种 (*Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.; *I. xinjiangensis* gen. et sp. nov.)。这样,为侏罗纪早期的叶肢介面貌增加了新的内容。

一、地层概况

伊宁尼勒克地区侏罗系基本上沿喀什河谷东西向呈带状展布,所见地层仅发育下、中侏罗统。从岩性和生物特征等方面来看,大致可以和北疆乌鲁木齐附近的侏罗系对比,地层单位名称亦可以引用。自下而上可分为下侏罗统八道湾组和三工河组,中侏罗统西山窑组和头屯河组,其上直接被第三系所覆盖,缺失晚侏罗世沉积。其下伏地层为一套紫红色泥岩,夹灰白色钙质结核,层位大致相当于北疆下三叠统上仓房沟群。

红光牧场侏罗系剖面位于尼勒克县城以东约 20km,红光牧场北侧的一条山沟里(插图 1)。下侏罗统八道湾组平行不整合覆于下三叠统上仓房沟群之上,是一套以灰绿色泥岩、粉砂岩夹砂岩为主的浅湖和滨湖沼泽相沉积,上部见有薄煤层,厚 443.93m。剖面以西约 3km 的苏曼萨依八道湾组底部见有砾岩。

该剖面采得大量植物化石,如 *Coniopteris* sp., *C. cf. shansiensis* Sze, *Cladophlebis*

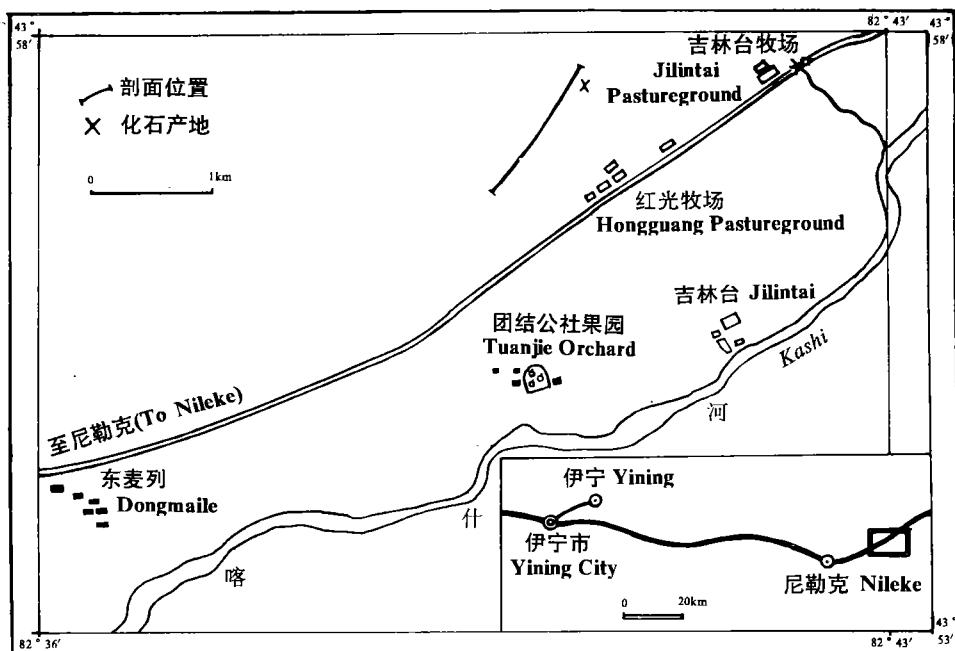


插图 1 叶肢介化石产地及剖面位置示意图

Map showing location of fossil conchostracans and stratigraphic section

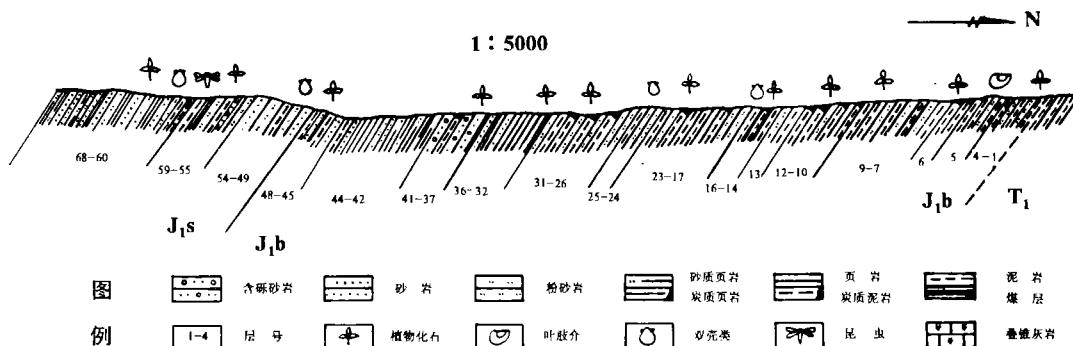


插图 2 新疆尼勒克红光牧场下侏罗统剖面示意图

Map showing Lower Jurassic stratigraphic section in Nilka county, Xinjiang

sp., *Neocalamites carrerei* (Ziller) Halle, *Podozamites lanceolatus* (Lindley et Hutton) Braun 等, 这些都是早、中侏罗世常见分子。还含多层(第 15、23、24、53、57 层)双壳类化石。据刘颖对孢粉分析鉴定结果, 尼勒克八道湾组裸子植物花粉占绝对优势, 含量达 78.1%, 蕨类植物孢子占 21.9%。蕨类植物孢子主要有 *Deltoidospora*, *Cyathidites*, *Todisporites*, *Cibotiumspora*, *Leiotriletes*, *Undulatisporites* 等, 另见个别 *Stereisporites*, *Dictyophyllidites*, *Granulatisporites*, *Densoisporites*, *Biretisporites*, *Concavisporites* 等。裸子植物花粉中 *Cycadopites* 含量达 51.8%, 主要种有 *C. nitidus* (17.1%), *C. typicus* (9.8%); 其次为 *Pseu-*

dopicea(7.8%),*Podocarpidites*(6.8%),*Chasmatosporites*(3.9%),*Alisporites*(2.5%),还有个别*Bennettiteapollenites*,*Quadraeculina*,*Cerebropollenites*,*Piceaepollenites*,*Abietineapollenites*,*Pinuspollenites*等,这一孢粉植物群未见典型的晚三叠世特征分子,与北疆早、中侏罗世的孢粉组合(刘兆生,1992)大致可以对比。

二、叶肢介化石特征

叶肢介化石产于八道湾组下部,所测剖面第5层,距底界约23m。该层叶肢介个体小,壳长一般在3—4mm,属种单调,全由新属*Iliestheria*组成。早侏罗世叶肢介常以产较多的*Palaeolimnadia*为特征,另有*Euestheria*的一些分子(张文堂等,1976)。新属的壳瓣形态及生长带上的装饰与这两个属均不相同。从其发育有网线结合过渡型装饰来看,与已报道的中侏罗世的某些属颇为相近。就装饰而言,其与*Neopolygraptidae*最相似,区别只是后者的生长线下缘有一排管形锯齿状构造,故被归于非洲叶肢介科(Afrograptidae)。*Neopolygraptidae*产于苏格兰斯凯岛中侏罗统巴柔阶大河口群(Great Estuarine Group)Lealt组Kildonnan段(Chen Peiji and Hudson, 1991)。

*Carapacestheria*属报道于南极南维多利亚地下、中侏罗统Ferrar群,其壳瓣上也发育有网线结合过渡型装饰(Shen Yanbin, 1994)。新属与其主要区别是后者的网孔及线脊之间布满了微小的针孔状构造,而不是次一级更细小的网孔。它们装饰之间的差别可能反映了不同的生物地理环境。

三饰叶肢介属(*Triglypta*)分布于我国冀北及新疆等地中侏罗统(王思恩,1984,1985)。壳瓣生长带上也发育有网线过渡型装饰,但它的网孔及线脊装饰都由针孔状纹饰构成。在起源上与新属似不完全相同,属于另一演化支系。

由此可见,新疆伊宁地区下侏罗统八道湾组的叶肢介化石与我国及哈萨克斯坦早侏罗世常见的类型都不相同。与已知侏罗纪早、中期的分子有一定的联系,这为认识这一时期叶肢介动物群的面貌及生物地理分布特征,提供了有意义的证据。

三、埋藏条件及环境分析

叶肢介化石保存在厚仅4cm的黄灰色粉砂质泥岩中。与其同层产出的还有少量鱼鳞及植物碎片。所获50余个叶肢介个体绝大多数呈双壳闭合状态保存一起,有的则双瓣沿背缘张开。个别标本(图版1,图3,4)保存了消化道的印迹。在壳瓣前部有头部的痕迹。壳瓣的几丁质层大多保留完好,微细纹饰清晰,这些充分反映未经搬运,原地埋藏的特点。可以推断当时叶肢介生活的水体范围不大、水浅、水动力微弱或静水的湖沼环境,并处于还原的埋藏条件。

参加野外工作的还有彭德堂、李维峰、王方平、文志刚、何幼斌、李东升等同志。文中标本照相由中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所扫描电镜室茅永强拍摄,借此一并致以谢意。

属种描述

点列叶肢介科 *Polygraptidae Novojilov, 1954*

伊犁叶肢介属(新属) *Iliestheria* gen. nov.

名称来源 以示化石采于中天山伊犁盆地。

模式种 *Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.

属征 壳瓣方圆形、椭圆形。个体小,生长线多,壳瓣上具网线结合过渡型装饰。多边形小网状装饰分布于壳瓣背部及中上部,孔径在0.009mm左右,网孔内还发育有次一级更细小的网状纹饰。线脊装饰分布于壳瓣前部、腹部及后腹部,线距0.0145mm左右,每毫米约有70条。线脊间横耙发育,构织成呈放射状排列的更细小的小网饰,一般2—3列。

讨论 新属的壳瓣大小及装饰特征与*Neopolygrapta* (Chen Peiji and Hudson, 1991; pl. 2, figs. 1—12; pl. 10, figs. 1—12)最为相似,两属的线脊之间均发育有横耙构造,并彼此构织成次一级的小网饰。但后者的生长线下缘有一排明显的管形锯齿状构造,故被归于非洲叶肢介科(Afrograptidae)。此外,*Neopolygrapta* 的线距在0.0148—0.025mm(据图版照片度量),每毫米有40—68条,比新属稀疏些。

新属与产于南极的*Carapacestheria* 的装饰类型(Shen Yanbin, 1994)比较接近,与其主要区别是后者的网孔及线脊之间发育有许多针孔状构造,而新属无这一特征。

新属与三饰叶肢介(*Triglypta*)(王思恩,1984,1985)也有某些相似之处。但后者的网状及线脊纹饰在扫描照片上显示都由一系列的针孔排列组合而成。

产于青海、新疆等地中侏罗统的柴达木叶肢介(*Qaidamestheria*)(王思恩,1983)以壳瓣上仅发育有针孔状装饰为特征,易与新属区别。

常见于三叠纪早、中侏罗世的真叶肢介(*Euestheria*),壳瓣上仅发育有小网状装饰,因此,与新属网线结合过渡型装饰可以区别。

时代 早侏罗世。

尼勒克伊犁叶肢介(新属、新种) *Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.

(图版 I , 图 7—13)

名称来源 标本产于新疆尼勒克县。

材料 10多个个体。

特征 壳瓣近方圆形;个体小,长3.2mm,高2.7mm;背缘短,向上微拱;胎壳位于其中前部;前缘宽弧状,后缘及腹缘较圆;前高略大于后高;生长线20—26条;生长带较宽,具网线结合过渡型装饰,其分布及特征如属征所述。

产地层位 新疆伊宁地区尼勒克县红光牧场,下侏罗统八道湾组。

新疆伊犁叶肢介(新属、新种) *Iliestheria xinjiangensis* gen. et sp. nov.

(图版 I , 图 1—6)

名称来源 标本采自新疆维吾尔自治区。

材料 20余个个体。

特征 本种与上述种共生,具有相同的纹饰构造。其与后者的主要区别是壳瓣外形呈椭圆形,壳长(4.26—4.9mm)明显大于壳高(1.68—3.1mm),腹缘近于平直。

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FOSSIL CONCHOSTRACANS FROM LOWER JURASSIC BADAOWAN FORMATION IN NILKA COUNTY, XINJIANG

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Key words: conchostracan, Early Jurassic, Xinjiang, shallow lake

Summary

The widespread Jurassic strata in Xinjiang of NW China contain comparatively abundant conchostracans (Novojilov, 1958; Zhang Wentang *et al.*, 1976; Wang Si-en, 1985), but the Early Jurassic conchostracans are relatively rare, especially in the lower Lower Jurassic Badaowan Formation. The conchostracans described here come from the Lower Jurassic Badaowan Formation in the Hongguang Pasture-ground, Nilka County, Xinjiang. Most samples possess well-preserved ornamentation on the growth bands of the valve. A new genus and two new species (*Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.; *I. xinjiangensis* gen. et sp. nov.) have been established, using scanning electron microscope.

The conchostracans are preserved in about 4cm thick yellowish grey silty mudstone together with plant fragments and fish scales. The conchostracan carapace valves of most individuals overlap each other, with some individual open along the dorsal margin. The

features of preservation reflect the taphocoenosis. A study on the habitat of living conchostracans suggested that the conchostracan-bearing beds are related to small and shallow lakes.

Polygraptidae Novojilov, 1954

***Iliestheria* gen nov.**

Etymology: From Ili Basin in the mid-Tianshan Mountains.

Type species: *Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.

Occurrence: Early Jurassic.

Diagnosis: Carapace valve suborbicular or elliptical in outline, small in size, with more than 20 growth lines; growth bands with polygonal reticulation near dorsal and mid-dorsal sides of the valve, and radial striae near anterior and ventral sides; a transitional area with two types of ornamentation; second minute reticulation filling in meshes; mesh about 0.009mm in diameter; cross bars and radial striae forming irregular reticulation with each other; radial striae about 70/mm.

Remarks: The new genus is very much similar to *Neopolygrapta*, which is yielded in the Middle Jurassic Lealt Shale Formation and Cullaith Shale Formation on Isle of Skye, Scotland (Chen Peiji and Hudson, 1991; plate 2, figs. 1—12; plate 10, figs. 1—12), in ornaments on the growth bands, but the latter was attributed to Family Afrograptidae based on tubiform serrations of the lower margin of growth lines. Otherwise, the mesh of *Neopolygrapta* is 0.0148—0.025mm in diameter and its radial striae are 40—68 per mm.

Carapacesthesia from the Lower and Middle Jurassic Ferrar Group of southern Victoria Land, Antarctica also bears polygonal reticulation and radial striae on the growth bands (Shen Yanbin, 1994), but it differs from the new genus in having numerous minute punctae filling in meshes and between striae. They possibly represent different biogeographical provinces.

Triglypta distributed in the Middle Jurassic of northern Hebei and Xinjiang (Wang Sien, 1984, 1985) is more different from the new genus in ornamentation on the growth bands; the reticulation and striae of the former consist of punctae, without second minute reticulation in meshes and between radial striae.

Qaidamesthesia from the Middle Jurassic of Qaidam Basin, Qinghai differs from the new genus in having only minute punctae on the growth bands.

Euestheria is easily distinguished from the new genus by having only a fine reticulation (mesh diameter <0.02mm) and lacking radial striae on the growth bands.

***Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.**

(Pl. I, figs. 7—13)

Etymology: From Nilka County, the fossil locality.

Material: Carapace valves of more than 10 individuals.

Description: Carapace suborbicular in outline, small in size, 3.2mm long and 2.7mm high; dorsal margin short and arched upward; small umbo situated in anterocentral part of the dorsal margin; anterior margin arched, ventral and posterior margins rounded; anterior slightly higher than posterior; 20—26 growth lines; ornamentation on the growth bands same as in the genus.

Iliestheria xinjiangensis gen. et sp. nov.

(Pl. I, figs. 1—6)

Etymology: From Xinjiang, the fossil locality.

Material: Carapace valves of more than 20 individuals.

Description: This new species is similar to the associated *I. nilkaensis* in ornamentation on the growth bands. It differs from the latter in having carapace elliptical in outline.

图版说明

本文所描述的标本均保存在中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所标本室。产地层位为新疆伊宁地区尼勒克县红光牧场,下侏罗统八道湾组。采集号:NG5。所有图片都采用 Jeol JSM 6300 扫描电镜拍制。

All the specimens described in the present paper are housed in Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica and were collected from Lower Jurassic Badaowan Formation, Hongguang Pasture-ground, Nilka County, Xinjiang. All the collection number is NG5. Photos were taken with Jeol JSM 6300 by the electron microscope unit of the institute.

图版 I

1—6. *Iliestheria xinjiangensis* gen. et sp. nov.

1. 右瓣,部分几丁质层已经脱落(right valve, with partly chitinous coatings), ×10, Cat. No: 124929; 2. 右瓣外模(external mold of right valve), ×13.5, Cat. No: 124930; 3. 左瓣内模(internal mold of left valve), ×22, Cat. No. 124931; 4. 右瓣内模,在壳瓣前腹部及后背部可见消化道印痕构造(internal mold of right valve, with print of digestive tube on the anterior and post-dorsal parts of the valve), ×20, Cat. No: 124932; 5. 右瓣外模(external mold of right valve), ×12, Cat. No. 124933; 6. 右瓣内模,在壳瓣前腹部及后背部保留少许几丁质层碎片(internal mold of right valve, with few chitinous coatings on the antero-ventral and postero-dorsal parts of the valve), Holotype, × 13.5, Cat. No. 124934.

7—13. *Iliestheria nilkaensis* gen. et sp. nov.

7. 左瓣(left valve), ×16.6, Paratype, Cat. No: 124935; 8. 左瓣(left valve), ×14.6, Holotype, Cat. No: 124936; 9. 同一标本壳瓣中背部生长带上网状装饰(polygonal reticulation on the mid-dorsal part of fig. 8), ×500; 10. 图8标本壳瓣中部网状过渡成线脊装饰(Showing the change from polygonal reticulation into radial striae), ×100; 11—13. 示壳瓣中腹部生长带上线脊状装饰之间被横耙分割成许多网状构造(showing radial striae and cross bars forming reticulations with each other on the mid-ventral part of the valve), ×400, ×400, ×200。

