

东昆仑山西段上石炭统的四射珊瑚

赵嘉明

(中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所 南京 210008)

周光第

(青海省地质科学研究所 西宁 810005)

提要 青海柴达木盆地西南缘祁曼塔格山一带的上石炭统分下部缔敖苏组和上部四角羊沟组, 该组的珊瑚化石自下而上可分两组合: 1) *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum*-*Cystophorastraea mollii*-*Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* 组合, 2) *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense*-*Neokoninckophyllum petilum*-*Pseudotimania delicata* 组合。描述珊瑚化石 10 属 9 种和 3 未定种(其中包括 6 新种)。它们与我国西南地区、原苏联莫斯科盆地、顿涅茨盆地、北美及南斯拉夫等同时期的珊瑚面貌十分相近, 都属于晚石炭世晚期。这些珊瑚生长在水较浅、能量较高的近岸环境。

关键词 四射珊瑚 上石炭统 东昆仑山

1 前言

本文报道的四射珊瑚是青海省地质科学研究所晚古生代组于 1981—1982 年采自青海柴达木盆地西南缘的祁曼塔格山一带的上石炭统^{*}。该地区晚石炭世地层出露良好, 除了底部有 20m 左右的碎屑岩之外, 其上几乎全为碳酸盐岩组成, 主要化石有  和珊瑚。

早在 1976 年, 青海地质局一队依据岩性特征和古生物面貌, 将本区上石炭统划分为下部缔敖苏组及上部四角羊沟组。这两个组的全部岩性特征及  类化石王增吉(1983)曾著文报道过, 本文仅把含有珊瑚化石的层位自上而下作如下简摘。

上石炭统四角羊沟组(C_2^2)

层 4 灰色中厚层细晶白云岩夹泥亮晶生物碎屑灰岩。含珊瑚 *Amygdalophylloides raricystatum* sp. nov., *Ramiphyllum pendulum* sp. nov., *Axolithophyllum* sp. 及 *Neokoninckophyllum* sp. 29m

层 3 灰色中厚层泥亮晶生物碎屑灰岩。含珊瑚 *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense* sp. nov., *Neokoninckophyllum petilum* Cocke 及 *Orygmostrophyllum multiseptatum* sp. nov. 6.2m

层 1 灰色薄至中厚层泥晶生物碎屑灰岩。含珊瑚

Amygdalophylloides raricystatum sp. nov. 5.5m
上石炭统缔敖苏组(C_2^1)

层 4 浅灰色薄至中层亮晶生物灰岩。含珊瑚

Cystophorastraea mollii (Stuckenbergs) 27.14m

层 3 灰色中厚层粉晶生物灰岩。含珊瑚 *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum* sp. nov., *Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* sp. nov., *S.* sp. 18.33m

上列层位中的四射珊瑚共有 10 属 9 种(包括 6 新种, 3 未定种)。

2 珊瑚组合特征

根据珊瑚化石在地层上的垂直分布特征, 自下而上可分为两个组合, 下部缔敖苏组为 *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum*-*Cystophorastraea mollii*-*Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* 组合(简称 B-C-S 组合); 上部四角羊沟组为 *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense*-*Neokoninckophyllum petilum*-*Pseudotimania delicata* 组合(简称 A-N-P 组合)。

2.1 *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum*-*Cystophorastraea mollii*-*Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* (B-C-S) 组合

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* 本文石炭系采用二分

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该组合主要有 *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum* sp. nov., *Cystophorastraea molli* (Stuckenbergs), *Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* sp. nov. 及 *S. sp.* 等分子组成。其中 *Bradyphyllum* 广泛分布于我国石炭纪地层中, 当前的 *B. stereomarginatum* 与产自我国甘肃临泽上石炭统的 *B. bellicostatum* Grabau(1928)十分相近; 这个属在原苏联顿涅茨盆地见于上石炭统 J—N 层(相当于莫斯科阶至卡西莫夫组)(Фомичев, 1953)。*Cystophorastraea* 见于我国江苏黄龙组, 四川、贵州的威宁阶(俞学光, 1989; 范影年, 1978; 吴望始等, 1974), *C. molli*(Stuckenbergs)据目前所知仅分布在原苏联莫斯科盆地上石炭统下部的 Devyatovo 灰岩(相当于莫斯科阶)(Добролюбова, 1935)。*Skolekophyllum* 在我国四川广元的威宁阶见及(范影年, 1978), 也分布在原苏联顿涅茨盆地石炭统的 L₇—M₁ 层(相当于莫斯科阶至卡西莫夫组)(Фомичев, 1953)。从上看来, 缔敖苏组 B-C-S 珊瑚组合的面貌与我国甘肃、四川威宁阶和原苏联莫斯科盆地、顿涅茨盆地莫斯科阶的珊瑚分子面貌相似, 关系比较密切, 它们的地质时代都属于晚石炭世早期。

2. 2 *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense*-*Neokonickophyllum petilum*-*Pseudotimania delicata* (A-N-P) 组合

该组合主要有 *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense* sp. nov., *A. raricystatum* sp. nov., *Axolithophyllum* sp., *Meniscophyllum* sp., *Neokonickophyllum petilum* Cocke, *N. sp.*, *Orygmophyllum multiseptatum* sp. nov., *Pseudotimania delicata* Wu et Zhao 及 *Ramiphyllum pendulum* sp. nov. 等分子组成。其中 *Amygdalophylloides* 见于我国江西的上石炭统(朱正刚等, 1992), 在江苏和广西仅见于船山组(黄汲清, 1933; 俞学光, 1980), 据丁蕴杰等(1987)报道, 我国秦岭一带有该属的分子, 当前的 *A. raricystatum* sp. nov. 与江苏宜兴青龙山船山组的 *A. curvatus* X. Yu(俞学光, 1980)比较相似; *A. mangnaiense* sp. nov. 与原苏联莫斯科盆地石炭统中至下部的 *A. crassicolumellatus* Dobr. et Kab. (1948)较为近似。*Axolithophyllum* 见于我国贵州威宁赵家山马平组(狭义)的顶部(吴望始, 1985; 吴望始等, 1989)和秦岭地区上石炭统(丁蕴杰等, 1987); 在原苏联顿涅茨盆地分布于格热尔组的 L 层和 O 层(Фомичев, 1953); 在西班牙北部见于上石炭统 Cotarroso 灰岩和 Sierra Corisa 灰岩(de

Groot, 1963)。组合中的 *Meniscophyllum* 曾见于我国甘肃武威上石炭统下部(Grabau, 1928), 但在原苏联莫斯科盆地和顿巴斯出现在卡西莫夫组(Добролюбова, 1935); 据 Fedrowski(1981)报道, 南斯拉夫上石炭统 Vereza 灰岩中也见有 *Meniscophyllum* 的分子。*Neokonickophyllum petilum* Cocke 原见于北美宾夕法尼亚 Block 组及 Cherryva 组(Cocke, 1970)(相当于我国狭义的马平组)据郭胜哲(1983)报道我国大兴安岭金河组有该属的其他分子。组合中的 *Orygmophyllum* 曾见于原苏联顿涅茨盆地石炭统格热尔组的 O 层(Фомичев, 1953), 当前昆仑山的 *O. multiseptatum* sp. nov. 与原苏联顿涅茨盆地的 *O. convexum* Fomichev(Фомичев, 1953)甚为相似, 据郑春子(1986)、俞学光(1989)和吴望始等(1989)报道, 我国贵州西部、广西北部的马平组及江苏黄龙组也见有 *Orygmophyllum* 的分子。组合中的 *Pseudotimania delicata* Wu et Zhao 原产于我国贵州水城德坞马平组(吴望始等, 1978), 但是, 1982 姜水根在湖南古生物图册中描述的湖南隆回县滩头公社及芷江县宽水瓦兰桥上石炭统的 *Pseudotimania hunanensis* Jiang, 实际上是 *P. delicata* Wu et Zhao。据 Forbes 等(1958)的报道, 在挪威匹次卑尔根上莫斯科阶见有 *Pseudotimania* 的分子, 原苏联莫斯科盆地的上石炭统(Добролюбова, 1937)也有见及, 我国除了上述地区外, 还见于江苏丹徒的马平组(俞学光, 1980)。在组合中值得注意的是 *Ramiphyllum*, 它原产于我国四川巴塘下石炭统上部(吴望始等, 1979), 目前却见于东昆仑山西段的四角羊沟组。由此可见, *Ramiphyllum* 的地质历程可从早石炭世晚期上延至晚石炭世晚期。从上看来, 四角羊沟组 A-N-P 组合的面貌与我国南部马平阶(狭义)的珊瑚分子面貌十分接近, 并且与原苏联莫斯科盆地、顿涅茨盆地和南斯拉夫的卡西莫夫阶以及格热尔阶的珊瑚分子也颇为相近, 另外与北美宾夕法尼亚阶的珊瑚分子亦有关系。它们的地质时代都属于晚石炭世晚期。

3 四射珊瑚的形态及其生态环境

从四角羊沟组和缔敖苏组的珊瑚分子来看, 除了 *Cystophorastraea* 为块状复体外, 其余的都为单体, 它们占全珊瑚属的 90%。在这些单体珊瑚中, 有单带型、双带型及三带型, 是一种单体混合类型的珊瑚群。属于单带型的有 *Bradyphyllum* 和

Meniscophyllum, 占珊瑚种数的 15% (插图 1), 它们的构造比较简单, 仅发育纵列构造的隔壁和横列构造的床板, 但隔壁加厚一般都较明显, 珊瑚体的外壁也增厚, 这可能与它们所处环境较为动荡有关。属于双带型的有 *Orygmophyllum* 和 *Skolekophyllum*, 占珊瑚种数的 15% (插图 1), 它们除了发育隔壁、鳞板及床板之外, 在珊瑚体的内缘有时出现泡沫板, 它对加固珊瑚体的平衡起着一定作用, 这也是它们适应环境的结果。属于三带型的有 *Amygdalophylloides*, *Axolithophyllum*, *Ramiphyllum*, *Pseudotimania* 及 *Neokoninckophyllum*, 其中前 3 属发育复中柱, 占珊瑚种数的 38% (插图 1); 后 2 属发育中板, 占珊瑚种数的 23% (插图 1)。就以前 3 属来看, 它们的复中柱构造都比较复杂, 并且都强烈加厚, 隔壁也常加厚或分叉, 在珊瑚体的内缘有时出现泡沫板, 这些构造特征都与它们所处的环境密切相关。再从 *Pseudotimania* 来看, 它在主部的隔壁也强烈加厚, 为使珊瑚体在较动荡的海水中保持平衡, 其对部由对隔壁生长向珊瑚体轴部延伸, 并与主部相对应。从块状复体的 *Cystophorastraea* 来看, 它的隔壁呈互通状生长, 即个体与个体之间的隔壁相互连接, 并且隔壁末端又与复中柱相连接, 加之隔壁之间又有鳞板相接, 这样的结构形成了一种牢固的联结网 (connecting net)。从上看来, 无论是单体珊瑚加厚的外壁、坚实加厚的隔壁、内缘的泡沫板、加厚的复中柱、隔壁的分叉、对隔壁的延伸, 还是复体珊瑚的联结网等, 这些形态构造特征都表明这些珊瑚是生长在较浅水、能量较高的近岸环境。

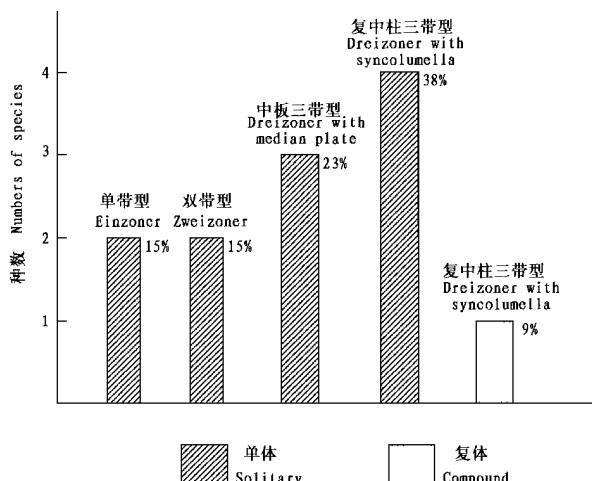


插图 1 东昆仑山西段上石炭统不同类型四射珊瑚的比例
Proportions of different kinds of Upper Carboniferous Rugose corals
from Eastern Kunlunshan, China

4 属种描述

逆珊瑚科 Family Antiphyllidae Ilina, 1970

迟珊瑚属 Genus *Bradyphyllum* Grabau, 1928

灰边迟珊瑚 (新种) *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum* sp. nov.

(图版 I, 图 3)

特征 珊瑚体的边缘与二级隔壁加厚成灰质厚结带。

描述 单体珊瑚, 横面直径为 14mm。隔壁两级, 数目为 36+36; 一级隔壁长度约占体径的 1/3, 主部隔壁厚度 0.5mm, 对部隔壁厚 0.3mm; 二级隔壁与珊瑚体边缘加厚成灰质厚结带, 厚度 1—1.5mm。隔壁的细构造十分清晰, 正羽柵型。主隔壁短, 主内沟明显。对隔壁稍长。

比较 当前新种隔壁生长的形态特征与该属模式种 *Bradyphyllum bellicostatum* Grabau (1928) 十分相似, 不同的是后者二级隔壁未发育, 珊瑚体边缘未加厚。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市缔敖苏; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

表珊瑚科 Family Hapsiphyllidae Grabau, 1928

新月珊瑚属 Genus *Meniscophyllum* Simpson, 1900

新月珊瑚(未定种) *Meniscophyllum* sp.

(图版 I, 图 11)

单体, 横面直径 12.5mm, 外壁加厚达 1.4mm。隔壁一级, 数目为 31, 主部和对部隔壁末端伸入体腔直径的 1/3 处, 相连成半球形内壁; 对部有 7 条隔壁; 对隔壁的末端与内壁不相连。内壁直径约 3mm。

产地层位 青海省茫崖镇石拐子沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

杯盾珊瑚科 Family Cyathopsidae Dybowski, 1873

斯柯莱柯珊瑚属 Genus *Skolekophyllum* Fomichev, 1953

特征 单体珊瑚, 隔壁两级, 隔壁基部常被边缘不规则的泡沫板所阻, 一级隔壁较长但不伸达轴部, 二级隔壁短。主内沟不甚明显。鳞板一般甚小。床板一般完整, 下凹和平缓, 有时呈泡沫状, 两侧向外倾斜。

时,模式种 *S. rotayi* Fomichev 的床板为下凹,但他在描述 *S. tenui* Fomichev 时,床板在轴部呈平缓状,两侧向外倾斜。现从 *S. bullitabulatum* sp. nov. 来看,床板变化较大,即从珊瑚体的下部至上部可分三个阶段,下部为泡沫状,中部为中间平坦而两侧向外倾斜,至上部又出现泡沫状。

时代分布 晚石炭世;原苏联及中国。

青海斯柯莱柯珊瑚(新种) *Skolekophyllum qinghaiense* sp. nov.

(图版 I , 图 1a,b)

特征 珊瑚体的内缘具不规则的泡沫板,隔壁的细构造为分羽榍型,床板在中部平坦而两侧向外倾斜。

描述 小型圆柱状单体,横面直径为 15mm。隔壁两级,数目为 26+26;一级隔壁在床板带内略微加厚,在基部被部分不规则的泡沫板所阻,一级隔壁长度约占珊瑚体半径的 4/5;二级隔壁长度约为一级隔壁的 1/3—1/2;隔壁在鳞板和泡沫板带内细而弯曲。主内沟不甚发育。鳞板呈同心状,鳞板带宽度约占珊瑚体半径的 1/3。

纵切面上鳞板 3—4 列,形状及大小不规则。床板完全,平列,两侧向外倾斜,呈罩状,在 5mm 内约有 8—9 条。

比较 根据床板在轴部呈平列状而两侧向外倾斜的特征,当前新种与原苏联顿涅茨盆地的 *Skolekophyllum tenuis* Fomichev (Фомичев, 1953) 十分相似,不同的是后者个体更小,隔壁数目少,一级隔壁较短,二级隔壁不甚发育。

新种在隔壁数目、隔壁加厚程度及边缘泡沫板的特征方面与范影年(1978)描述的四川广元上寺猫儿塘上石炭统威宁组的 *Skolekophyllum zhongguoense* Fan 也较相似,不同的是后者床板在轴部呈下凹状,而两侧向鳞板带上升。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市牛克特;上石炭统缔敖苏组。

泡沫床板斯柯莱柯珊瑚(新种) *Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* sp. nov.

(图版 I , 图 7a,b)

特征 单体,床板在珊瑚体下段为不规则泡弧状,中段为中部平缓状而两侧向外倾斜,上段又为不规则泡弧状。

描述 圆锥柱状单体,横面直径 11mm。隔壁

两级,数目为 24+24,基部均加厚,有的被少数泡沫板所阻;一级隔壁长度约占珊瑚体半径的 1/3,细而弯曲;二级隔壁长度约为一级隔壁的 1/4。主内沟不发育。鳞板带宽度与二级隔壁长度相当,鳞板呈同心状。

纵切面上的鳞板为 2—4 列,大小不均。床板在珊瑚体下段为不规则泡弧状,中段为中部平缓状而两侧向外倾斜,上段又为不规则泡弧状,5mm 内约有 7 条。

比较 当前新种与 *Skolekophyllum qinghaiense* sp. nov. 的区别是后者床板宽,大部分呈平缓状而两侧向外倾斜。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市乌图美仁乡打柴沟;上石炭统缔敖苏组。

直珊瑚科 Family Bothrophyllidae Fomichev, 1953

假提曼珊瑚属 Genus *Pseudotimania* Dobrolyubova et Kabakovitch, 1948

精细假提曼珊瑚 *Pseudotimania delicata* Wu et Zhao

(图版 I , 图 10)

1974 *Pseudotimania delicata* Wu et Zhao, 吴望始等, 272 页, 图版 138, 图 14, 15。

1982 *Pseudotimania hunanensis* Jiang, 姜水根, 111 页, 图版 68, 图 3。

单体,横面直径 14mm,隔壁数为 33+33;一级隔壁在主部强烈加厚,几乎彼此融合,羽状排列,长几乎伸达轴部;二级隔壁呈脊状;主隔壁短;对隔壁长而薄,伸入轴部;对部的一级隔壁较薄,放射状排列。鳞板带十分窄,鳞板呈角状。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市缔敖苏;上石炭统四角羊沟组。

乌拉尔珊瑚科 Family Uraliniidae Dobrolyubova, 1962

坑珊瑚属 Genus *Orygmophyllum* Fomichev, 1953

多隔壁坑珊瑚(新种) *Orygmophyllum multiseptatum* sp. nov.

(图版 I , 图 2a,b)

特征 单体;隔壁多,细构造为正羽榍型。

描述 圆锥状单体,横切面(成年后期)直径 24mm。外壁厚,达 0.2—0.5mm。隔壁两级,数目为 38+38;一级隔壁在鳞板带内弯曲,在床板带内稍加厚且较直,长度约为珊瑚体半径的 1/3—1/2,细构造为正羽榍型;二级隔壁的长度约为一级隔壁的 1/4—1/3;主隔壁短。主内沟明显。鳞板带窄,

宽度约为珊瑚体半径的 1/5, 鳞板呈角状或人字形, 均微加厚, 少数为同心状, 紧靠外壁处呈小型泡沫状, 最内一列微加厚。

纵切面上的鳞板呈小型半球状。床板带宽, 中部一般较平缓, 两侧较陡向外倾斜, 局部与隔壁相连接成带“轴”的似帐篷状, 5mm 内约有 7—8 条。

比较 从鳞板呈人字形及边缘发育着不规则的小型泡沫板的特征来看, 当前新种与原苏联顿涅茨盆地上石炭统 O 层的 *Orygmophyllum convexum* Fomichev(Фомичев, 1953)十分相似, 不同的是原苏联标本的隔壁数目甚少且长而弯曲。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市夏日沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

管珊瑚科 Family Aulophyllidae Dybowski, 1873

分枝珊瑚属 Genus *Ramiphyllum* Wu et Zhang, 1979

钟摆分枝珊瑚(新种) *Ramiphyllum pendulum* sp.

nov.

(图版 I, 图 6a, b)

特征 单体, 轴部具一加厚呈钟摆状的复中柱。

描述 单体, 锥柱状, 横切面直径 18mm。隔壁两级, 数目为 28+28, 强烈加厚; 一级隔壁长达珊瑚体半径的 2/3, 与复中柱不相接; 二级隔壁长达一级隔壁的 2/3; 在鳞板带内, 隔壁的两侧发育着叉状脊板, 类似于三级隔壁。隔壁基端偶被泡沫板所截; 主隔壁短。主内沟存在。边缘泡沫带十分窄, 外壁内缘由于隔壁基端加厚而形成窄的边缘厚结带。轴部具一粗大呈钟摆状的杏仁珊瑚型的复中柱, 长为 6mm, 宽为 3mm, 与对隔壁相连。

纵切面上鳞板为 5—6 列, 内倾甚陡。床板不完整, 向轴部倾斜, 近复中柱处的床板短小且倾斜平缓, 在 5mm 内约有 7—8 条。

比较 从珊瑚体边缘加厚及隔壁分叉特征看, 当前新种与模式种 *Ramiphyllum firmatum* Wu et Zhang(吴望始等, 1979)十分相似, 不同的是后者的复中柱呈圆形, 边缘的泡沫板较大。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市乌图美仁乡打柴沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

新康宁克珊瑚属 Genus *Neokoninkophyllum* Fomichev, 1939

细新康宁克珊瑚 *Neokoninkophyllum petilum*

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(图版 I, 图 12a, b)

1970 *Neokoninkophyllum petilum* Cocke, p. 28, pl. 2, figs. 15, 16, 17a, b。

单体, 圆锥状, 横切面直径 14mm。隔壁仅发育一级, 数目为 23, 长几乎伸入轴部, 隔壁两端薄, 中部稍加厚, 弯曲。鳞板带约占珊瑚体半径的 1/2, 鳞板呈人字形, 排列不规则, 靠近外壁处呈小型泡沫状。轴部具一条短中板, 与约有 4—5 条一级隔壁的末端相接。

纵切面上, 青年期珊瑚体的鳞板数 1—2 列, 至成年期为 4—6 列, 大小不一。中板断续而弯曲, 在其两侧为向下陡倾的弧形床板, 形成似斜板状, 向两侧再延伸为平缓的泡沫状床板。

比较 当前标本与北美 Kansas 上宾夕法尼亚统 Block 组及 Cherryvale 组(Cocke, 1970)的标本在形态构造特征上基本相同, 唯北美的标本略为小些。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市乌图美仁乡打柴沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

新康宁克珊瑚(未定种) *Neokoninkophyllum* sp.

(图版 I, 图 13a, b)

单体, 横切面直径 10—11mm。一级隔壁数目为 24, 最长者占珊瑚体直径的 1/3, 由于切面斜, 使最短者为体径的 1/7, 所有隔壁薄而弯曲; 二级隔壁未发育。鳞板带窄, 约为珊瑚体半径的 1/4—1/3, 鳞板为不规则的泡沫人字形; 纵切面上的鳞板为 1—3 列, 大小不一。中板在纵切面上呈弯曲断续状, 两侧为弧形床板, 向外呈平缓的泡弧状。因保存较差, 定为未定种。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市乌图美仁乡打柴沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

盖耶珊瑚科 Family Geyerophyllidae Minato, 1955

似杏仁珊瑚属 Genus *Amygdalophylloides*

Dobrolyubova et Kabakovich, 1948

芒崖似杏仁珊瑚(新种) *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense* sp. nov.

(图版 I, 图 4a, b)

特征 隔壁强烈加厚, 复中柱围壁甚厚。

描述 单体, 横切面直径 14.5mm。隔壁两级, 数目为 29+29, 在鳞板带内全加厚, 有的互相融合; 一级隔壁在床板带内厚度减薄而呈剑状, 末端止于复中柱外围; 二级隔壁短, 长度约占一级隔壁的 2/3; 隔壁的细构造为正羽榍型。鳞板呈同心状。复中柱呈梨状, 一端与对隔壁相连, 外表具一加厚的围壁,

其厚度 0.4—0.5mm, 辐板加厚, 斜板薄, 复中柱的长径 4mm, 短径 3.5mm。

纵切面上的鳞板在外部呈小型半泡沫状, 内部呈大型的泡沫状。床板大部分加厚, 能见及者为不完整的泡弧状, 向内倾斜。

比较 新种的隔壁及复中柱围壁的加厚特征, 与原苏联莫斯科盆地上石炭统的 *Amygdalophylloides crassicolumellatus* Dobr. et Kab. (Добролюбова и Кабакович, 1948) 颇为相似, 不同的是后者个体小, 隔壁少, 复中柱小且更厚。

产地层位 青海省茫崖镇石拐子沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

少泡沫似杏仁珊瑚(新种) *Amygdalophylloides raricystatum* sp. nov.

(图版 I, 图 5a, b)

特征 边缘泡沫板较少。

描述 单体, 横切面直径 7mm, 隔壁两级, 数目为 20+20; 一级隔壁强烈增厚, 长度为珊瑚体半径的 3/4; 二级隔壁长度为一级隔壁的 1/3—1/2。边缘泡沫带窄。轴部为一呈椭圆形具中线和有 4—5 条放射线的中柱, 与主隔壁相连, 直径 2.5mm。

纵切面上的鳞板 2—3 列。中柱粗而直, 由于加厚, 仅在两侧见有悬弧状斜板。床板完整或不完整, 前者微向外倾斜或向内倾斜, 后者呈交错状, 在 5mm 内约有 9—10 条床板。

比较 从珊瑚体的大小、隔壁的数目看, 新种与江苏宜兴青龙山船山组的 *Amygdalophylloides curvatus* X. Yu(俞学光, 1980) 有些相似, 不同的是后者的二级隔壁较长, 中柱直径较小, 床板大部分向中柱倾斜。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市乌图美仁乡打柴沟; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

石轴珊瑚属 Genus *Axolithophyllum* Fomichev, 1953

石轴珊瑚(未定种) *Axolithophyllum* sp.

(图版 I, 图 9)

单体, 横切面呈椭圆形, 长径 30mm, 短径 20mm。隔壁两级, 数目为 22+22, 在鳞板带内端部位常分裂成隔壁分片, 似乎形成多级隔壁; 向鳞板带外端部位成为松散的羽榍, 至珊瑚体边缘则消失在泡沫带中; 二级隔壁短于一级隔壁, 较薄; 隔壁的细构造为分羽榍型。鳞板呈泡沫状, 有时在隔壁两侧

呈侧鳞板。复中柱具两圈加厚的外壁, 向内为极薄的三圈内壁(可能由斜板形成), 辐板自第二外圈开始出现延伸至最内壁止, 中板两端与内壁相接, 复中柱直径 5mm。因仅保存一横面, 故作未定种。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市牛克特; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

石柱珊瑚科 Family Lithostrotionidae d'Orbigny, 1852

泡沫星珊瑚属 Genus *Cystophorastraea* Dobrolyubova, 1935

摩尔泡沫星珊瑚 *Cystophorastraea molli* (Stuckenber)

(图版 I, 图 8)

1935 *Cystophorastraea molli* Fisch., Добролюбова, стр. 32—35, таб. X, фиг. 3—4; таб. XI, фиг. 33; таб. XII, фиг. 6; таб. XIII, фиг. 2.

块状复体, 个体为互通状, 相邻两个个体中心之间的距离为 4.5—6mm, 隔壁两级, 薄而弯曲, 数目为 (9—10)+(9—10); 一级隔壁长, 末端伸入轴部; 二级隔壁稍短于一级隔壁。鳞板带宽, 鳞板形状多样, 有人字形、角状或同心状, 排列不规则。床板带的宽度 2.5mm。复中柱由一级隔壁末端伸入轴部而成的辐板及不规则的泡弧形的斜板组成, 直径 0.7—1mm。

纵切面上的鳞板呈平伏泡沫状, 在 5mm 的垂直距离内有 20—22 个。轴部由一级隔壁末端延伸入轴部形成辐板的其中一条“中板”, 有时出现 3 条或更多条; 斜板和床板之间无明显的界线, 近“中板”两侧的斜板呈泡沫状, 向两边延伸为较完整且向外倾斜的床板, 有时呈不规则倾斜交错状或泡沫交错状, 在 5mm 距离内约有 17—20 条床板。

产地层位 青海省格尔木市缔敖苏; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

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UPPER CARBONIFEROUS RUGOSE CORALS FROM EASTERN KUNLUNSHAN, CHINA

ZHAO Jia-Ming

(Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008)

ZHOU Guang-Di

(Qinghai Institute of Geology, Xining 810005)

Key words Rugosa, Upper Carboniferous, Eastern Kunlunshan

Summary

The present paper deals with the rugose corals found from the Upper Carboniferous Diaosu and Sijiaoyanggou Formations in Eastern Kunlunshan, China.

There are 3 genera, 3 species, including 2 new species and 1 indeterminate species in the Diaosu Formation; and 7 genera, 6 species and 3 indeterminate species in the Sijiaoyanggou Formation.

The rugose coral-bearing Sijiaoyanggou and Diaosu Formations of this region can be divided in as-

cending order into the following 5 limestone beds:

Sijiaoyanggou Formation (C_2^2)

Bed 4. Grey median to thick-bedded finely crystalline dolomite intercalated with bright mud crystalline bioclastic limestone, yielding the following corals: *Amygdalophyllum raricystatum* sp. nov., *Ramphyllum pendulum* sp. nov., *Axolithophyllum* sp. and *Neokoninckophyllum* sp. 29m

Bed 3. Grey median to thick-bedded bright mud crystalline bioclastic limestone, containing the following corals: *Amygdalophyllum mangnaiense* sp. nov., *Neokoninckophyllum petilum* Cocke and *Orygmostophyllum multiseptatum* sp. nov. 6.2m

Bed 1. Grey thin to median-bedded crystalline bioclastic

limestone containing the following coral: *Amygdalophyllum rarricystatum* sp. nov. 5.5m
Diaosu Formation (C_2^1)

Bed 4. Light thin to median-bedded crystalline bioclastic limestone, containing the following coral: *Cystophorastraea molli* (Stuckenber) 27.14m

Bed 3. Grey median to thick-bedded crystalline bioclastic limestone yielding the following corals: *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum* sp. nov. and *S.* sp. 18.33m

Based on the characteristics of the rugose corals, 2 assemblages may be established for the Upper Carboniferous Diaosu and Sijiaoyanggou Formations respectively.

1. *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum-Cystophorastraea molli-Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* Assemblage (for short: B-C-S Assemblage)

This assemblage occurs in the Diaosu Formation, containing *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum* sp. nov., *Cystophorastraea molli* (Stuckenber), *Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* sp. nov. and *S.* sp.

Among the all rugose corals in this assemblage, *Skolekophyllum* is known to occur in the Upper Carboniferous Weining Formation of Guangyuan county, Sichuan Province, China (Fan, 1978) and in the Upper Carboniferous beds L₇—M₁ of the Donets Basin, the former U. S. S. R. (Фомичев, 1953). *Cystophorastraea molli* (Stuckenber) is recorded from the Upper Carboniferous Devyatovo Limestone of the Moscow Basin, the former U. S. S. R. (Добролюбова, 1935).

In essential characteristics, the rugose corals of this B-C-S Assemblage correspond to those of the Weiningian of SW China; and are also comparable to those from the Moscovian of the Moscow and Donets Basins.

2. *Amygdalophyllum mangnaiense-Neokonincophyllum petilum-Pseudotimania delicata* Assemblage (for short: A-N-P Assemblage)

This assemblage occurs in the Sijiaoyanggou Formation. It contains *Amygdalophyllum mangnaiense* sp. nov., *A. rarricystatum* sp. nov., *Axolithophyllum* sp., *Meniscophyllum* sp., *Neokonincophyllum petilum* Cocke, *N.* sp., *Orygmophyllum multiseptatum* sp. nov., *Pseudotimania delicata* Wu et Zhao and *Ramiphyllum pendulum*

sp. nov. Among them, *Amygdalophyllum* is known to distribute in the Chuanshan or Maping Formation of S. China (Huang, T. K. 1933; Yu Xueguang, 1980; Wang Zengji and Yu Xuguang, 1982); and it is known to occur in the middle to upper Upper Carboniferous of the Moscow Basin (Добролюбова и Кабакович, 1948). *Axolithophyllum* appears in the Maping Formation of Zhaojishan, Wenining county, Guizhou Province, China (Wu Wangshi, 1985) and occurs in the L, N and O Beds Upper Carboniferous of the Donets Basin (Фомичев, 1953), and in the Cotarroso and Sierra Corisa Limestones of N. Spain (de Groot, 1963). It is worthy of notice, that *Ramiphyllum* is known to occur in the Xuchika Formation of Lower Carboniferous from Sichuan, China (Wu Wangshi and Zhang Yansheng, 1979). While the present specimens assigned this genus are found in the Sijiaoyanggou Formation of Upper Carboniferous from this region, thus the age of the *Ramiphyllum* may range from Early to Late Carboniferous. *Neokonincophyllum* and *Pseudotimania* are known to distribute in the Chuanshanian or Mapingian of S. China; among them *Neokonincophyllum petilum* Cocke has been known from the Block and Cherryvale Formations of Upper Pennsylvanian in Kansas, U. S. A. (Cocke, 1970). *Meniscophyllum* is known from the Wenining Formation of Gansu, China (Grabau, 1928); but it occurs in the Kasimovian of the Moscow and Donets Basins (Добролюбова, 1935); it also appears in the Vereza bed of Yugoslavia (Fedrowski, 1981). *Orygmophyllum* occurs in the Maping Formation of W. Guizhou and N. Guangxi, China (Zheng Chunzi, 1986) and in the O Bed of Upper Carboniferous (Gzhelian) of the Donets Basin (Фомичев, 1953).

Judging from the characteristics of rugose corals of this A-N-P Assemblage, they should correspond to those from the Mapingian of NW China; and they can also compare with those from the Kasimovian and Gzelian in Moscow and Donets Basins of the same geological age as well as from Kansas, the U. S. A. and N. Spain.

In the B-C-S and A-N-P Assemblages, except for the *Cystophorastraea* which is compound in form,

most rugose corals are solitary, accounting for 90% of the total genera. In the solitary forms, both *Meniscophyllum* and *Bradyphyllum* with thicker walls belong to the category “Einzoner”; and both *Orygmostrophyllum* and *Skolekophyllum* with peripheral cystose are assigned to “Zweizoner”; and the following corals *Amygdalophylloides*, *Axolothophyllum*, *Ramiphyllum*, *Pseudotimania* and *Neokonincophyllum* are assigned to “Dreizoner”. Among them, *Amygdalophylloides*, *Axolithophyllum* and *Ramiphyllum* have developed thicker syncolumnella with thick walls; *Pseudotimania* and *Neokonincophyllum* have median plates developed along axis, they also belong to “Dreizoner”. *Cystophorastraea* is composed of syncolumnella, thamasteroid septa and dissepiments forming a connecting net in construction. These characteristics of construction may indicate that they acted on firming body of rugose corals. It follows that these rugose corals might have inhabited in an ecological environment of slightly shallow water with slightly high energy.

Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum sp. nov.

(Pl. I, fig. 3)

Diagnosis Walls of the corallite and the minor septa are thickened.

Description Solitary, 14 mm in diameter. Major septa 36 in number, about 1/3 as long as the diameter or the corallite, measuring 0.5 mm and 0.3 mm in thickness at the cardinal and countinal quadrants respectively. The walls and the minor septa together thickened forming a thick peripheral zone, which about 1—1.5 mm in thickness; counter septum slightly long; cardinal septum shorter and cardinal fossula developed.

Remarks This species closely resembles *Bradyphyllum bellicostatum* Grabau (1928), but in the latter minor septa and thinner walls are not developed.

Horizon and locality Diaosu Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Diaosu, Geermu city, Qinghai Province, China.

Skolekophyllum qinghaiense sp. nov.

(Pl. I, figs. 1a-b) 1994-2024 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. <http://www.cnki.net>

Diagnosis Irregular cystose present along periphery of the corallite; septa diffusotrabecular in fine skeletal structure; tabulae horizontal in medicum part and inclining toward the dissepimentrium on side.

Description Solitary, small, cylindrical, measuring 15 mm in diameter. Septa 26+26 in number thinner and flexuous in dissepimentrium or cystosepimentrium; major ones slightly thickened in tabularium, about 4/5 as long as the radius of the corallite; minor ones about 1/3—1/2 as long as the major ones. Cardinal fossula undeveloped. Dissepimentrium about 1/3 as long as the radius of the corallite, and consisting of concentrical dissepiments. Tabulae complete, horizontal in mudium part and inclined toward the dissepimentrium on side, with 8—9 of them occupying a space of 5 mm.

Remarks In the characters of tabulae, the species is very similar to *Skolekophyllum tenuis* Fomichev (Фомичев, 1953), but in the latter, the corallite is very small, and the septa are less numerous, and the major ones are shorter and the minor ones are undeveloped. This species also resembles *Skolekophyllum zhongguense* Fan (1978), but the latter has concave tabulae in axial part and is arched in the outer part.

Horizon and locality Diaosu Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Niukete, Geermu city, Qinghai Province, China.

Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum sp. nov.

(Pl. I, figs. 7a, b)

Diagnosis Tabulae arched in lower and upper parts of the corallite, and horizontal, inclined toward the periphery in medium part of the corallite.

Description Solitary, cylindrical, measuring 11 mm in diameter. Septa 24+24 in number, thickened in their basal part; major ones fine and flexuous, about 2/3 as long as the radius of the corallite; minor ones about 1/4 as long as the major ones. Cardinal fossula undeveloped. Dissepimentrium about the same as long as the minor ones, and composed of 3—4 rows concentrical dissepiments. Tabulae arched in lower and upper parts and horizontal or inclined toward the periphery in medium part of the corallite.

with 7 of them occupying a space of 5 mm.

Remarks This species is somewhat similar to *Skolekophyllum qinghaiense* sp. nov., but in the latter, the tabularium are wider and the tabulae are horizontal or inclined toward dissepimentrium.

Horizon and locality Diaosu Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Daichaigou, Geermu city, Qinghai Province, China.

Orygmophyllum multiseptatum sp. nov.

(Pl. I ,figs. 2a,b)

Diagnosis Numerous septa.

Description Solitary, conicocylindrical, measuring 24 mm in diameter. Walls 0.2—0.5 mm in thickness. Septa 38+38 in number, fibronormal in fine skeletal structures; major ones flexuous in dissepimentrium and slightly thickened, straight in tabularium, about 1/3—1/2 as long as the radius of the corallite; minor ones about 1/4—1/3 as long as the major ones. Dissepimentrium about 1/5 as long as the radius of the corallite, and composed of herringbone or angulo-concentrical dissepiments and peripheral small cystose. Tabularium wider, composed of horizontal in medium part, inclined toward periphery and arched tabulae, with 7—8 of them occupying in a space of 5 mm.

Remarks In regard to the characters of herringbone and small cystose dissepiments, the present form is closely similar to *Orygmophyllum convexum* Fomichev (Фомичев, 1953), but in the latter septa are less numerous, longer and flexuous.

Horizon and locality Sijiaoyanggou Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Xiarigou, Geermu city, Qinghai Province, China.

Ramiphyllum pendulum sp. nov.

(Pl. I ,figs. 6a,b)

Diagnosis Syncolumella pendulum in shape.

Description Solitary, conicocylindrical, measuring 18 mm in diameter. Wall thickened. A few cystose in the periphery of the corallite. Septa 28+28 in number, thickened and developed forked carinae; major ones about 2/3 as long as the radius of the corallite; minor ones about 2/3 as long as the major

ones; cardinal septum shorter. Cardinal fossula distinct. Syncolumella pendulum in shape, measuring 6 mm in length and 3 mm in width and connected with the counter septum. Tabulae incomplete and inclined toward the syncolumella, and sometimes slightly horizontal near the syncolumella, with 7—8 of them occupying a space of 5 mm.

Horizon and locality Sijiaoyanggou Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Daichaigou, Wutumeiren county, Qinghai Province, China.

Amygdalophyllum mangnaiense sp. nov.

(Pl. I ,figs. 4a,b)

Diagnosis Septa and wall of syncolumella more thickened.

Description Solitary, measuring 14.5 mm in diameter. Septa 29+29 in number, all of them thickened in dissepimentrium, and fibronormal in fine skeletal structure; major ones sword-like; minor ones about 2/3 as long as the major ones. Dissepiments concentrically arranged. Syncolumella pear-shaped, wall of columella thickened, connected with counter septum, measuring 4 mm in length and 3.5 mm in width. Tabulae usually thickened, incomplete, arched and inclined toward the syncolumella.

Remarks This species closely resembles *Amygdalophyllum crassicolumellatus* Dohr. et Kab. (1948), but it the latter, the corallite is smaller, the septa are less numerous and the syncolumella is small.

Horizon and locality Sijiaoyanggou Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Shiguazigou, Mangyazheng town, Qinghai Province, China.

Amygdalophyllum raricystatum sp. nov.

(Pl. I ,figs. 5a,b)

Diagnosis Less numerous peripheral cystose.

Description Solitary, measuring 7 mm in diameter. Septa 20+20 in number; major ones very thick, about 3/4 as long as the radius of the corallite; minor ones about 1/3—1/2 as long as the major ones. Peripheral cystosarium narrow. Columella elliptical with 4—5 rows of radial plates and a medium plate. Tabulae, complete, slightly inclined toward the columella or the cystosarium, sometimes anasto-

mosing, with 9—10 of them occupying a space of 5 mm.

Remarks In regard to the characters of the size of the corallite and the number of septa, this species may be compared with *Amygdalophylloides curvatus* X. Yu (1980), but in the latter, the minor septa are longer, the diameter of columella is smaller and the tabulae are inclined toward the axial columella.

Horizon and locality Sijiaoyanggou Formation, Upper Carboniferous; Daichaigou, Wutumeiren county, Geermu city, Qinghai Province, China.

图版说明

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图版 I

1a, b. *Skolekophyllum qinghaiense* sp. nov.

1a. 横切面, $\times 2$; 1b. 纵切面, $\times 2$; holotype; 81QP-II-F5-2/102825。青海省格尔木市牛克特; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

2a, b. *Orygmophyllum multiseptatum* sp. nov.

2a. 横切面, $\times 2$; 2b. 纵切面, $\times 2$; holotype; 80QP-VI-F1/102826。青海省格尔木市夏日沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

3. *Bradyphyllum stereomarginatum* sp. nov.

横切面, $\times 2$, holotype; 81QP-I-F15-3/102827。青海省格尔木市缔敖苏; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

4a, b. *Amygdalophylloides mangnaiense* sp. nov.

4a. 横切面, $\times 2$; 4b. 纵切面, $\times 2$; holotype; 82QP-I-F33-8/102828。青海省茫崖镇石拐子沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

5a, b. *Amygdalophylloides raricystatum* sp. nov.

5a. 横切面, $\times 2.5$; 5b. 纵切面, $\times 2.5$; holotype; 81QP-V-F8-1/102829。青海省格尔木市打柴沟; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

6a, b. *Ramiphyllum pendulum* sp. nov.

6a. 横切面, $\times 2$; 6b. 纵切面, $\times 2$; holotype; 81QP-V-F13-3/102830。青海省格尔木市打柴沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

7a, b. *Skolekophyllum bullitabulatum* sp. nov.

7a. 横切面, $\times 2.5$; 7b. 纵切面, $\times 2.5$; holotype; 81QP-V-F11-2/102831。青海省格尔木市打柴沟; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

8a, b. *Cystophorastraea molli* (Stuckenbergs)

8a. 横切面, $\times 3$; 8b. 纵切面, $\times 3$; 81QP-I-F17-3/102832。青海省格尔木市缔敖苏; 上石炭统缔敖苏组。

9. *Axolithophyllum* sp.

横切面, $\times 2$, 81QP-II-F8-6/102833。青海省格尔木市牛克特; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

10. *Pseudotrimania delicata* Wu et Zhao

横切面, $\times 2$, 81QP-I-F26-3/102834。青海省格尔木市缔敖苏; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

11. *Meniscophyllum* sp.

横切面, $\times 2$, 82QP-I-F34-8/102835。青海省茫崖镇石拐子沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

12a, b. *Neokonincophyllum petilum* Cocke

12a. 横切面, $\times 2.5$; 12b. 纵切面, $\times 2.5$; 81QP-V-F11-2/102836。青海省格尔木市打柴沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

13a, b. *Neokonincophyllum* sp.

13a. 横切面, $\times 2.5$; 13b. 纵切面, $\times 2.5$; 81QP-V-F13-1/102837。青海省格尔木市打柴沟; 上石炭统四角羊沟组。

