



• 研究论文 •

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## 辽西义县下白垩统沙海组木化石新材料\*

吴振宇<sup>1</sup> 李芳雨<sup>1</sup> 田 宁<sup>1, 2, 3\*\*</sup>

1 沈阳师范大学古生物学院, 沈阳 110034;

2 自然资源部东北亚古生物演化重点实验室, 沈阳 110034;

3 现代古生物学和地层学国家重点实验室, 中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所, 南京 210008

**摘要** 辽西地区下白垩统沙海组是我国北方地区重要的白垩纪木化石产出层位, 其产出的木化石数量丰富、类型多样。尽管前人开展了部分研究, 但目前对沙海组木化石植物群组成特征的认识仍相对薄弱。本文报道了辽西义县上石洞沟地区沙海组产出的木化石新材料, 共鉴定出 2 属 3 种, 分别为: *Phyllocladoxylon cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel、*Xenoxylon conchylianum* Fliche 及 *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida。此发现丰富了对沙海组木化石多样性特征的认识, 为揭示辽西地区早白垩世晚期的森林组成特征提供了新的化石证据。本文总结了辽西地区早白垩世木化石的多样性特征, 从木化石的角度推断辽西地区在早白垩世中晚期森林植被面貌可能发生了一定程度的更替。此外, 本文对比了辽西地区侏罗纪及白垩纪异木属木化石种级多样性, 认为该属在辽西地区晚中生代一直是优势类群, 但种级组成上差异明显。

**关键词** 木化石 异木属 叶枝杉型木属 早白垩世 沙海组 辽西

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## New record of petrified wood from the Lower Cretaceous Shahai Formation in Yixian of western Liaoning, Northeast China

WU Zhen-yu<sup>1</sup>, LI Fang-yu<sup>1</sup>, TIAN Ning<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

1 College of Palaeontology, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang 110034, China;

2 Key Laboratory of Evolution of Past Life in Northeast Asia, Ministry of Natural Resources, Shenyang 110034, China;

3 State Key Laboratory of Palaeobiology and Stratigraphy, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008, China

**Abstract** The western Liaoning region is known as one of the most significant fossil wood localities in China with diverse and abundant Cretaceous petrified woods. The Early Cretaceous petrified wood bearing horizons, including the

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\*\* 通讯作者: 田宁, 副教授; e-mail: tianning84@163.com

Yixian, Jiufotang, Shahai and Fuxin formations, are relatively continuous. Among them, the most abundant wood fossils are found from the Shahai Formation. Though some studies have been carried out previously, the composition of the fossil wood flora of the Shahai Formation remains poorly understood. In this paper, we report some well-preserved fossil woods from the Shahai Formation in Shidonggou village of Yixian County, Liaoning Province. Three species referable to two genera are identified, i.e., *Phyllocladoxylon* cf. *eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel, *Xenoxylon conchylianum* Fliche and *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida. Among them, *Phyllocladoxylon* cf. *eboracense* is anatomically characterized by having distinct growth rings, uniserial distant radial pits, and one large oopore per cross-field. *Xenoxylon watarianum* is featured by the presence of distinct growth rings, typical xenoxylean radial pitting, window-like cross-field pits, and a low ray height of 1–10 (mostly 2–5) cells. Then for *X. conchylianum*, it also bears xenoxylean radial pitting and window-like cross-field pits, but with a higher ray height of 1–21 (mostly 3–10) cells. The current new finding contributes to further understanding of the fossil wood diversity of the Shahai Formation and provides new fossil evidence for revealing the forest composition in western Liaoning during the late Early Cretaceous. The diversity of the Early Cretaceous wood fossils in western Liaoning is summarized. From the perspective of the wood fossils, it is inferred that the forest vegetation may have undergone some degree of changes during the transition of the middle to late Early Cretaceous in western Liaoning. In addition, this paper analyzes the species-level diversity of the Jurassic and Cretaceous *Xenoxylon* in western Liaoning area, and proposes that this genus was a dominant group all through the late Mesozoic. However, there is a difference in species-level composition between the Jurassic and Cretaceous intervals.

**Key words** Petrified wood, *Xenoxylon*, *Phyllocladoxylon*, Early Cretaceous, Shahai Formation, Western Liaoning

## 1 前 言

木化石是植物化石的重要保存类型，其在探究地史时期植物群组成特征及陆相古气候、古环境等方面具有重要研究价值(张武等, 2006)。此外，木化石还保存有许多植物生理学及生态学信息，其木材组织内部保存的节肢动物的粪粒化石及真菌菌丝化石，对于揭示植物与其他生物的生态关系亦发挥着重要作用(Dennis, 1969; Osborn *et al.*, 1989; Taylor *et al.*, 2009, 2014; Taylor and Krings, 2010; Krings *et al.*, 2011; Feng *et al.*, 2015)。

中国对早白垩世木化石研究历史悠久，20世纪30年代就有学者对中国东北的白垩纪木化石开展了解剖学及系统古生物学研究(Shimakura, 1936)。Yang等(2013)对中国早白垩世木化石的属种多样性、地理分布特征及古气候意义等进行了系统总结。迄今为止，中国已报道早白垩世木化石共计25属52种，涉及苏铁类、银杏类及松柏类等植物类群(Yang *et al.*, 2013)。从地理分布而言，中国早白垩世木化石主要产自东北地区，尤其辽西地区(段淑英, 2000; 丁秋红等, 2004; 张武等, 2006; 王永栋等, 2017; Ding *et al.*, 2016)。辽西地区产出的早白垩世木化石不仅数量丰富、类型多样，且产出层位相对连续，自下而上主要包括：

下白垩统义县组、九佛堂组、沙海组和阜新组等层位(张武等, 2006; Yang *et al.*, 2013)。其中，尤以义县地区沙海组产出的木化石数量及类型最为丰富。但目前对沙海组木化石的研究相对薄弱，仅张武等(Zhang and Shang, 1996; 张武等, 1999, 2000)和段淑英(2000)开展了部分研究，共报道了木化石5属7种，包括：*Ginkgoxylon chinense*、*Protosciadopityoxylon liaoningense*、*Taxoxylon liaoxiense*、*Protopiceoxylon chaoyangense*、*P. yizhouense*、*Xenoxylon yixianense*以及*X. liaoningense*。目前，辽西地区沙海组木化石仍缺少系统性的研究。

本文报道了辽西义县下白垩统沙海组松柏类木化石新材料，共计2属3种，分别为：*Phyllocladoxylon* cf. *eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel、*Xenoxylon conchylianum* Fliche 和 *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida，进一步丰富了对沙海组植物群，尤其是其森林植被组成特征的认识。此外，本文对辽西地区早白垩世木化石植物群组成特征及晚中生代异木属木化石的多样性特征进行了总结分析。

## 2 材料与方法

本文材料采自辽西义县北14 km处的石洞沟

村附近( $121^{\circ}14'42''E$ ,  $41^{\circ}36'22''N$ ) (图 1), 化石产出层位为下白垩沙海组。沙海组在辽西地区分布广泛, 主要为一套灰白、灰绿色及暗灰色砂岩、粉砂岩、泥岩夹煤层、黄褐色、灰绿色砾岩、砂砾岩(王五力等, 1989)。在当前的木化石产地, 该组出露地层主要为一套浅黄色-灰白色砂岩、含砾石砂岩及砾岩, 木化石在上述岩性段均有发现(图 2-A-2-G)。除木化石外, 还发现了松柏类球果化石(图 2-F-2-H)。上述木化石均为硅化保存, 矿化程度适中, 次生木质部解剖构造保存完好。利用常规木化石切片法(Hass et al., 1999), 制备标本横、径、弦 3 个方向的薄片, 并使用“Scope Image 9.0 (H3D)”图像采集软件在江南永新 BM2000 显微镜下对其解剖特征进行了观察和图像记录。本文对其中 3 块保存完好的标本(编号: SDG-065、SDG-066 及 SDG-093)进行了木材解剖学及系统古生物学研究。上述标本均保存于辽宁古生物博物馆。

### 3 木材解剖特征描述

#### 罗汉松科 Podocarpaceae

叶枝杉型木属 *Phyllocladoxylon* Gothan, 1905

模式种 *Phyllocladoxylon muelleri* (Schenk)

Gothan, 1905

象牙叶枝杉型木(比较种) *Phyllocladoxylon cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel

(图 3-A-3-K)

**特征描述** 当前编号 SDG-065 的标本为次生木质部碎块, 髓部及初生木质部特征未明。横切面, 生长轮清晰; 早材带较宽(图 3-A-3-C), 其管胞细胞腔较大, 横截面多为圆形椭圆形或方形, 管胞壁厚约  $2\ \mu m$ , 细胞间隙明显(图 3-B, 3-C); 晚材带管胞细胞腔较小, 细胞壁较厚。早材至晚材过渡为急变式(abrupt transition) (图 3-B, 3-C)。两

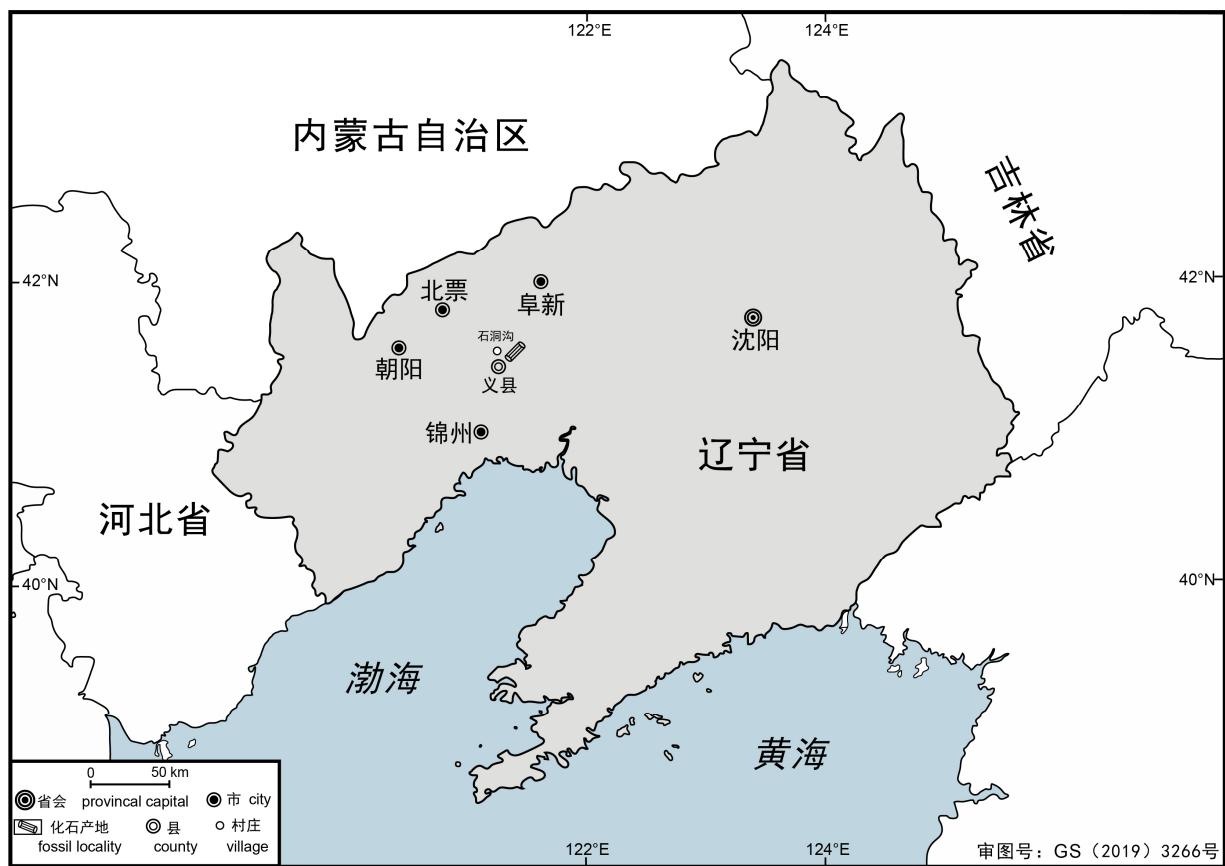


图 1 辽西义县石洞沟村木化石采集点地理位置图(修改自 Tian et al., 2015)

Fig. 1 Locality of fossil wood in Shidonggou Village of Yixian County, western Liaoning Province, Northeast China (Modified from Tian et al., 2015)

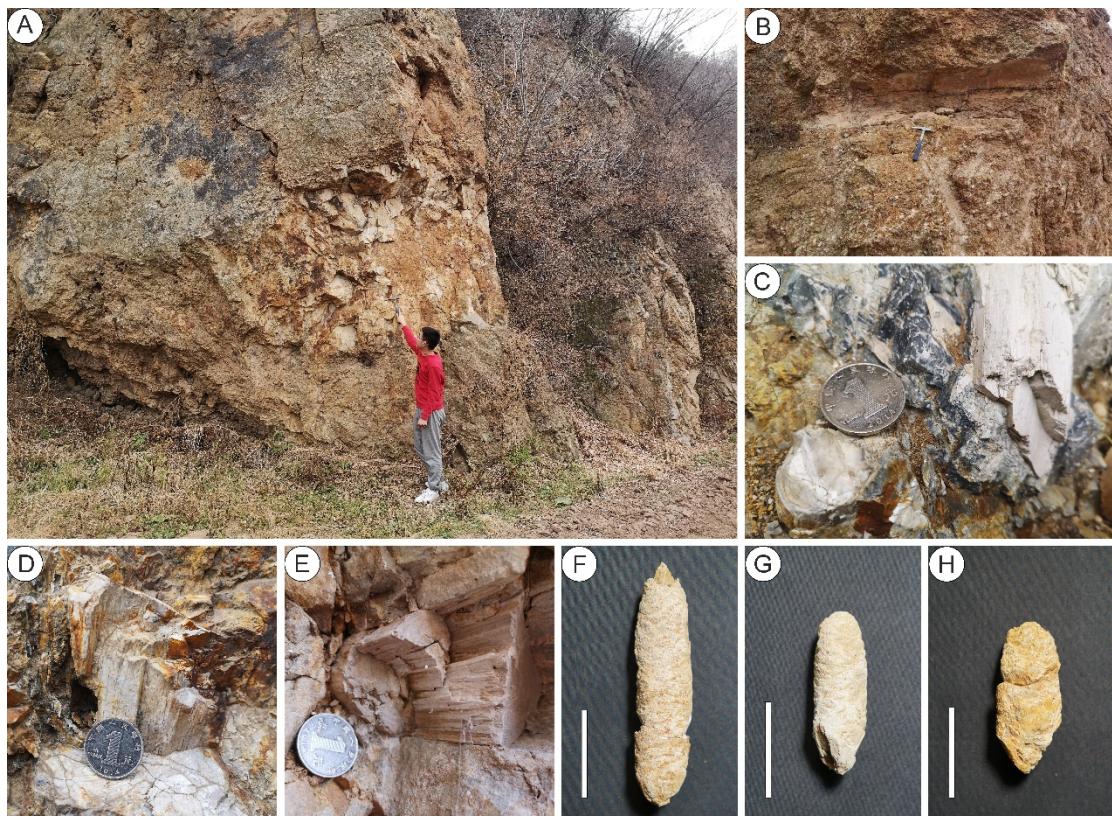


图 2 辽西义县石洞沟下白垩统沙海组野外露头及化石产出状况

Fig. 2 Outcrops of the Lower Cretaceous Shahai Formation in Shidonggou Village of Yixian County of western Liaoning Province, and occurrences of petrified coniferous woods and female cones

A. 沙海组野外露头; B. 木化石茎干脱落后残留的痕迹; C-E. 露头上出露的木化石碎块; F-H. 松柏类雌球果, 比例尺为 5 cm。

A. An overview of the section; B. Traces of a fossil wood stem after falling off; C-E. Fossil wood fragments; F-H. Fossil female cones. Scale bars = 5 cm.

条相邻木射线之间夹 1–8 列管胞。当前标本, 横切面可见大量近椭圆形或形状不规则的孔洞, 推测为真菌导致的木材腐朽遗留的痕迹(图 3-A)。径切面, 早材带管胞径壁具缘纹孔直径约 21–26  $\mu\text{m}$ , 多数单列、分离(图 3-D–3-F), 局部可见萨尼奥眉条(图 3-D, 3-E)。具缘纹孔宽度几乎占据整个管胞径壁(图 3-D–3-F), 纹孔口小, 纹孔多为圆形或近圆形。交叉场纹孔为“蛋孔型”(oopores) (图 3-G–3-I), 纹孔口略倾斜(图 3-G)。早材带交叉场含 1–2 个纹孔, 多数 1 个, 偶见 2 个; 晚材带交叉场仅具 1 个倾斜的蛋孔。射线细胞水平壁及端壁平滑, 未见加厚及壁孔(图 3-F–3-I)。弦切面, 木射线多数单列(图 3-J), 偶见局部双列, 射线高度为 1–11 个细胞, 多数 2–9 个细胞高(图 4); 管胞弦向壁未见纹孔(图 3-K)。未见轴向薄壁组织及树脂道。

**讨论与比较** 整体而言, 当前木化石标本具单列、圆形且多数分离的管胞径壁纹孔及“蛋孔型”交叉场纹孔。上述特征指示其应归入叶枝杉型木属(*Phyllocladoxylon* Gothan)。叶枝杉型木属是由 Gothan (1905) 基于产自北极斯瓦尔巴德地区的标本建立的木化石形态属, 其主要特征为交叉场具 1 个(偶见 2 个)大的“蛋孔”。Greguss (1955) 根据木材解剖特征提出, 该属可能与现生罗汉松科的叶枝杉属(*Phyllocladus* Rich. ex Mirb.)和匍匐松属(*Microcachrys* Hooker)具有一定的亲缘关系。目前为止, 世界范围内报道的归入 *Phyllocladoxylon* 的木化石共计 9 种, 多见于晚中生代至新生代地层(崔金钟, 1995)。其中, 我国中生代地层中报道的叶枝杉型木化石共有 5 个记录(张武等, 2006; Yang et al., 2013), 分别为产自吉林营城上侏罗统火石岭组的 *P. cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel, 内

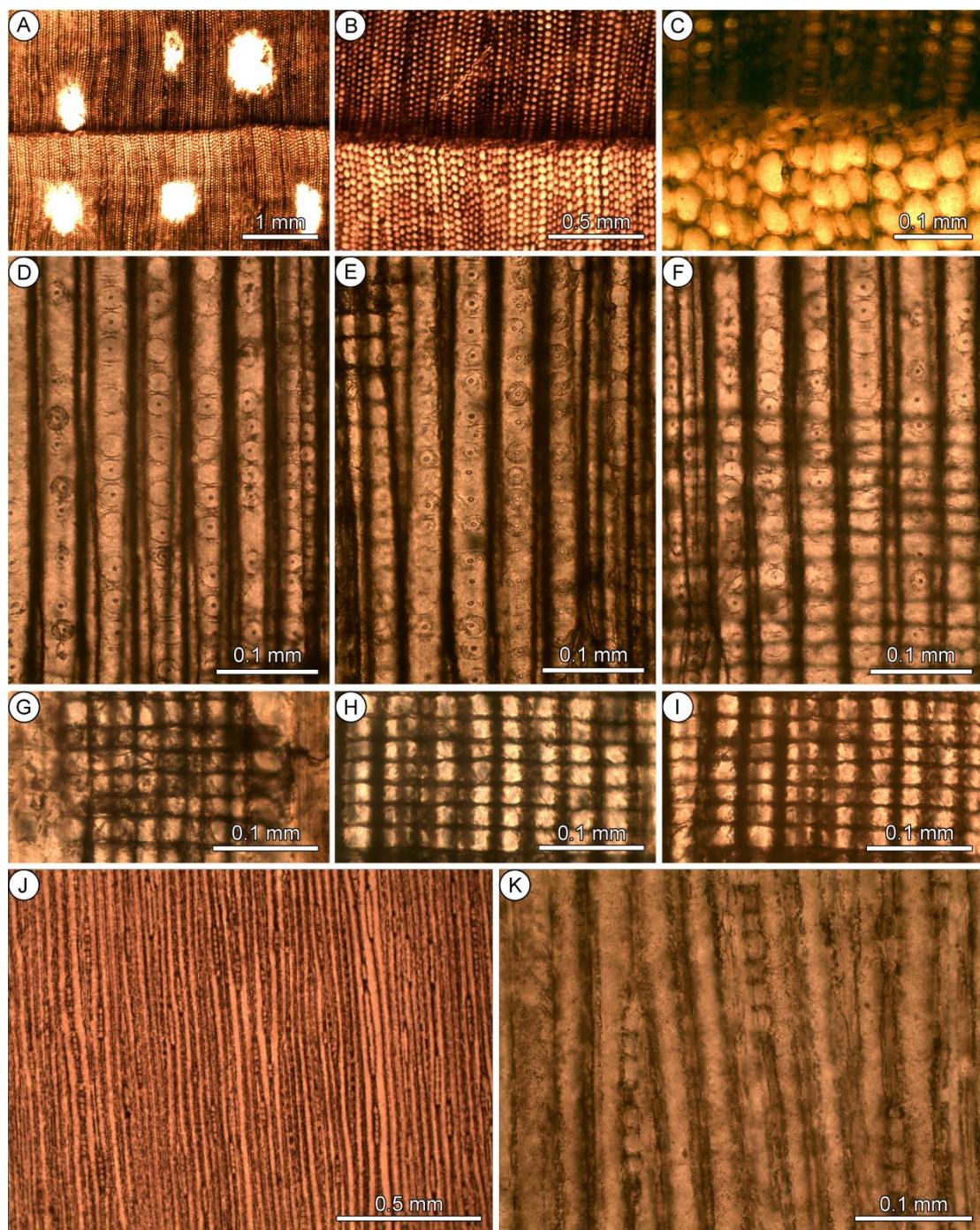


图 3 辽西义县下白垩统沙海组象牙叶枝杉型木(比较种)

Fig. 3 *Phyllocladoxylon cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel from the Lower Cretaceous Shahai Formation in Yixian of western Liaoning, Northeast China  
A. 横切面, 示清晰的生长轮及真菌腐朽形成的孔洞; B, C. 横切面, 示早材及晚材带管胞特征; D-F. 径切面, 示单列分离的管胞径壁纹孔; G-I. 径切面, 示交叉场纹孔; J. 弦切面, 示单列木射线; K. 弦切面, 示射线细胞细节特征。

A. Transverse section, showing distinct growth rings and pores caused by fungal decay; B, C. Transverse section, showing tracheids of the early wood and late wood; D-F. Radial section, showing uniseriate and distant pits on the radial walls of the tracheids; G-I. Radial section, showing cross-field pits; J. Tangential section, showing uniserial rays; K. Tangential section, showing details of ray cells.

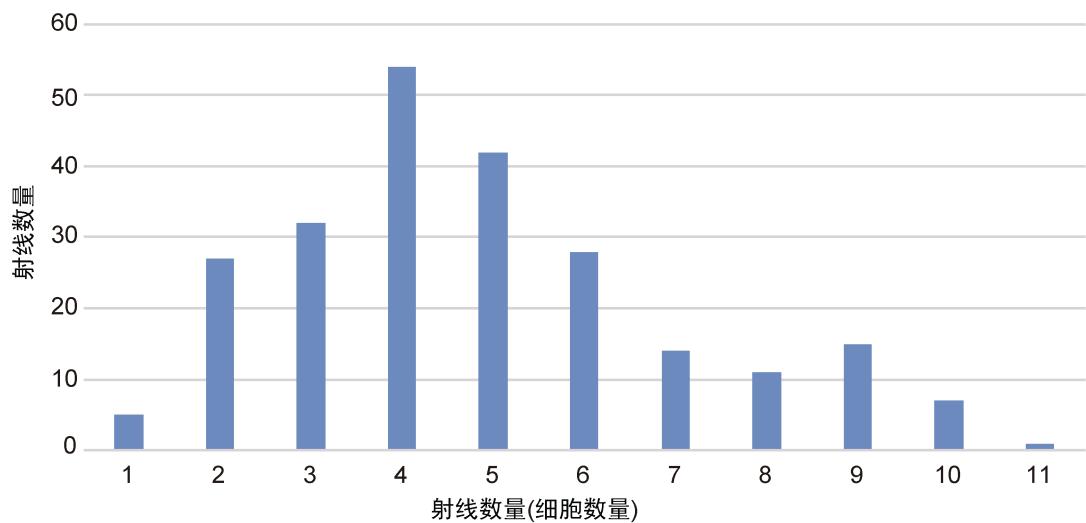


图 4 *Phyllocladoxylon cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel (SDG-065) 木射线高度频数分布直方图

Fig. 4 Height frequency distribution of ray cells in *Phyllocladoxylon cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel

蒙古鄂温克下白垩统伊敏组的 *P. densum* He 及 *P. hailaeurense* He, 内蒙古扎鲁特旗下白垩统霍林河组的 *P. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel, 以及辽宁阜新下白垩统阜新组的 *P. xinqiuensis* Cui and Liu。与当前产自义县的标本相比, *P. densum* 射线高度较低(多数 1–6 个细胞高); *P. xinqiuensis* 不存在眉条且射线多为 2 个细胞高; *P. hailaeurense* 偶见双列式管胞径壁纹孔且射线高度较高(1–20 个细胞高)。*P. eboracense* 早晚材带均具有大量管胞弦向壁纹孔, 且射线高度为 1–20 个细胞高。整体而言, 当前标本与斯行健等(1963)报道的产自吉林营城上侏罗统火石岭组的 *P. cf. eboracense* 在管胞径壁纹孔、交叉场纹孔、射线高度等方面基本一致。因此, 本研究将当前材料定为 *P. cf. eboracense*。

#### 松柏目 Coniferales Sternberg, 1820

#### 异木属 *Xenoxylo* Gothan, 1905

渡航氏异木 *Xenoxylo watarianum* Nishida and Nishida, 1986  
(图 5-A–5-K)

**特征描述** 当前编号 SDG-093 的标本为 1 段枝条化石, 标本直径约 3.1 cm, 其仅保存有次生木质部特征, 髓部解剖特征未保存。横切面, 生长轮清晰(图 5-A–5-C), 早材至晚材过渡为急变式(图 5-B, 5-C); 早材带较宽, 管胞呈多边形或长方

形(图 5-C), 径向直径 32–60  $\mu\text{m}$ , 弦向直径 19–56  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 晚材带较窄, 通常仅由 1 层管胞构成(图 5-C); 细胞间隙不明显(图 4-C), 每两条木射线细胞间夹 1–11 列管胞。未见树脂道及轴向薄壁组织。径切面, 管胞径壁纹孔异木型(图 5-F), 多数呈扁平的椭圆形, 单列连续紧挤排列(图 5-D, 5-E), 萨尼奥眉条未见。交叉场纹孔为典型的“窗格型”, 每场具 1 个纹孔(图 5-G)。射线细胞水平壁及端壁平滑无孔(图 5-F, 5-G)。弦切面, 射线细胞大多被黑色物质填充(图 5-H, 5-I), 单列, 高度为 1–10 个细胞, 多为 2–5 个细胞高(图 6); 弦向壁未见纹孔。

**讨论与比较** 当前编号为 SDG-093 的标本具有异木型(单列、连续、紧挤, 且强烈压扁)管胞径壁纹孔和窗格型交叉场纹孔为特征, 这些特征表明该标本应归入异木属(*Xenoxylo* Gothan)。迄今为止, 异木属已报道的种约有 30 种(Afonin, 2019; Li et al., 2020), 其时代从晚三叠世一直延续到晚白垩世(Philippe et al., 2009, 2013; Feng et al., 2015; Wan et al., 2016; Tian et al., 2016)。Philippe 等(2013)根据木材解剖特征的差异将异木属进一步划分为三个类群, 即: “*latiporosum*”群、“*phyllodoides*”群及“*meisteri*”群。其中, “*latiporosum*”群中径壁纹孔几乎全部都是典型的异木型, 只有极少数例外。“*phyllodoides*”类群多具有圆形、分离的管胞径壁纹孔, 典型的异木型纹

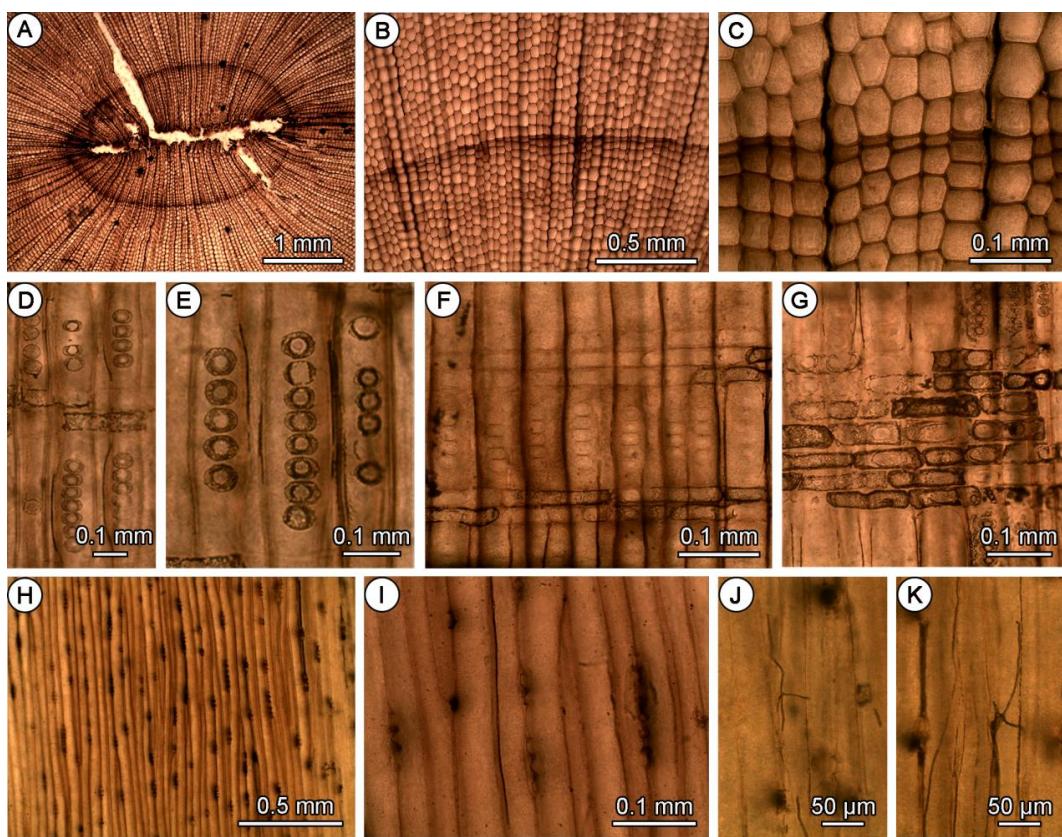


图 5 辽西义县下白垩统沙海组渡航氏异木

Fig. 5 *Xenoxylo watarianum* Nishida and Nishida from the Lower Cretaceous Shahai Formation in Yixian of western Liaoning, Northeast China  
A. 横切面, 示清晰的生长轮; B, C. 横切面, 示早材带及晚材带管胞; D-F. 径切面, 示单列连续紧挤压扁的管胞径壁纹孔; G. 径切面, 示窗格型交叉场纹孔; H. 弦切面, 示单列木射线; I. 弦切面, 示射线细胞细节; J, K. 弦切面, 示管胞腔内真菌菌丝。

A. Transverse section, showing distinct growth ring; B, C. Transverse section, showing tracheids of the early wood and late wood; D-F. Radial section, showing uniseriate, contiguous and flattened radial pits; G. Radial section, showing window-like cross-field pits; H. Tangential section, showing uniseriate rays; I. Tangential section, showing details of the ray cells; J, K. Tangential section, showing fungal hyphae in the tracheid lumen.

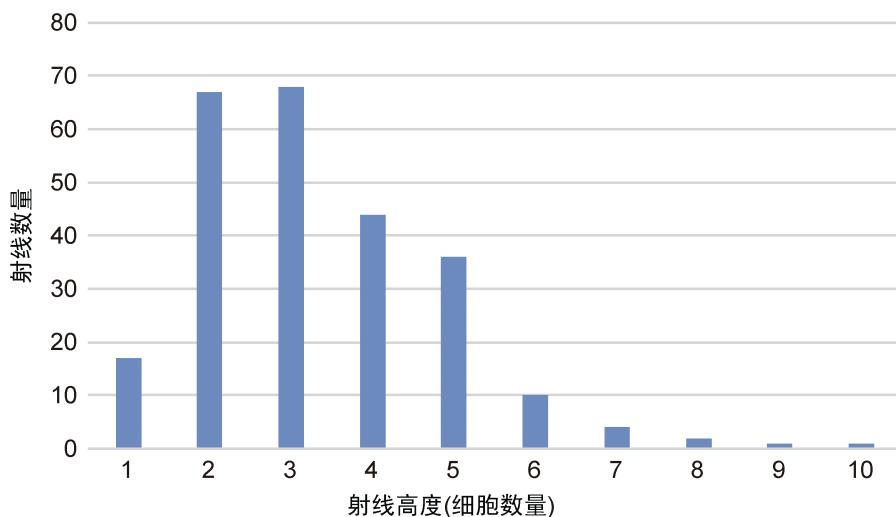


图 6 *Xenoxylo watarianum* Nishida and Nishida (SDG-093)木射线高度频数分布直方图

Fig. 6 Height frequency distribution of ray cells in *Xenoxylo watarianum* Nishida and Nishida

孔仅局部存在(Philippe *et al.*, 2013)。“meisteri”群的径壁纹孔与“latiporosum”群多少类似,但该类型具有双列式管胞径壁纹孔或纹孔丛(pit cluster),部分管胞区域缺失纹孔;此外,“meisteri”类群往往发现有大量的弦向壁纹孔。尽管在“latiporosum”类群中弦向壁纹孔偶尔出现,但它们多是单列、圆形、分离的,而“meisteri”类群的弦向壁纹孔通常为2、3列紧挤,互生(Philippe *et al.*, 2013)。从纹孔特征分析,当前标本应归入“latiporosum”群。现归入该群共计5种,分别为*Xenoxyton peidense* Zheng and Zhang、*X. yixianense* Zhang and Shang、*X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida、*X. conchylianum* Fliche以及*X. latiporosum* (Cramer) Gothan。*Xenoxyton yixianense* 在异木属中相对较为独特,其往往发育有轴向树脂道,因而与当前标本差异明显。当前标本与*X. peidense* 的主要差别在于后者的管胞径壁纹孔往往不能填满整个管胞腔,其纹孔宽度约占管胞腔宽度的一半(郑少林、张武,1982)。整体而言,当前标本与*X. watarianum*、*X. conchylianum* 以及*X. latiporosum* 更为接近。上述三种整体解剖特征十分相似,主要差别在于射线高度。其中,*X. watarianum* 射线细胞高度较低,约(1)2–6(10)个细胞高;*X. conchylianum* 射线细胞大多为5–10个细胞高,最多16个细胞高;而*X. latiporosum* 射线细胞高度相对较高,大多为10–20个细胞高。当前标本射线细胞高度相对较低,仅1–10个细胞高,多数为2–6个细胞高,与*X. watarianum* 模式标本特征基本一致。因此,本研究将当前标本归入*X. watarianum*。

### 康启尔异木 *Xenoxyton conchylianum* Fliche, 1910

(图7-A–7-G)

**特征描述** 当前编号为SDG-066的标本横切面可见明显的生长轮,早材至晚材带过渡类型为急变式;早材带较宽,管胞细胞腔大且细胞壁较薄,晚材带管胞较窄,仅有1–4层管胞构成,细胞腔较小且细胞壁较厚(图7-B);射线细胞偶尔被黑色物质填充,每两条射线细胞间有2–10列管胞(图7-A)。径切面,管胞径壁纹孔为异木型,多数

单列、椭圆形、连续紧挤排列(图7-C,7-D)。纹孔口圆形或椭圆形,直径一般为2μm。整个纹孔宽度几乎全部占据管胞径壁(图7-C,7-D)。交叉场纹孔为典型的窗格型,每个纹孔占据1个交叉场(图7-E)。射线细胞水平壁及端壁平滑无孔(图7-E)。弦切面,木射线单列(图7-F,7-G),高度为1–21个细胞,多为3–10个细胞高(图8);未见弦向壁具纹孔。轴向薄壁组织及树脂道不存在。

**讨论与比较** 当前标本具有典型的异木型管胞径壁纹孔和窗格型交叉场纹孔,因此应归入异木属。确切的说,基于其管胞径壁纹孔特征,应归入异木属“latiporosum”类群。当前标本特征与该类群的*X. yixianense* 及*X. peidense* 差异明显,而与*X. watarianum*、*X. conchylianum* 以及*X. latiporosum* 更为接近。从射线高度而言,当前标本射线细胞高度为1–21个细胞高,多为3–10个细胞高,这一特征与*X. conchylianum* 特征更为接近。因此,本研究将当前标本定为*X. conchylianum*。

## 4 讨 论

### 4.1 辽西地区早白垩世木化石多样性

中国早白垩世植物群十分发育,这一时期可划分为北方、南方和藏南3个植物地理区(孙革等,1995; 邓胜徽等,2012)。其中,辽西地区属北方植物地理区,可归入瓦赫拉梅耶夫的西伯利亚-加拿大植物地理区。邓胜徽等(2012)提出将北方植物地理区早白垩世植物群划分为热河、阜新和大砬子3个植物群。其中,热河植物群产于辽西义县组和九佛堂组及其他相当地层,时代为早白垩世早期;阜新植物群产于辽西的沙海组、阜新组及相当地层,并被进一步细分为三个组合:即*Acanthopteris-Ginkgo coriacea* 组合、*Ruffordia goepperti-Dryopterites* 组合和*Ctenis lyrata-Chilinia* 组合,分别产于辽西的沙海组、阜新组中-下部和阜新组上部(邓胜徽等,2012)。

由于保存数量及研究程度的关系,与植物叶化石相比,目前我国早白垩世木化石植物群组合特征的认识仍相对薄弱。值得关注的是,辽西地区是我国早白垩世木化石数量最丰富、类型最多样化的产地,同时也是我国早白垩世木化石记录最

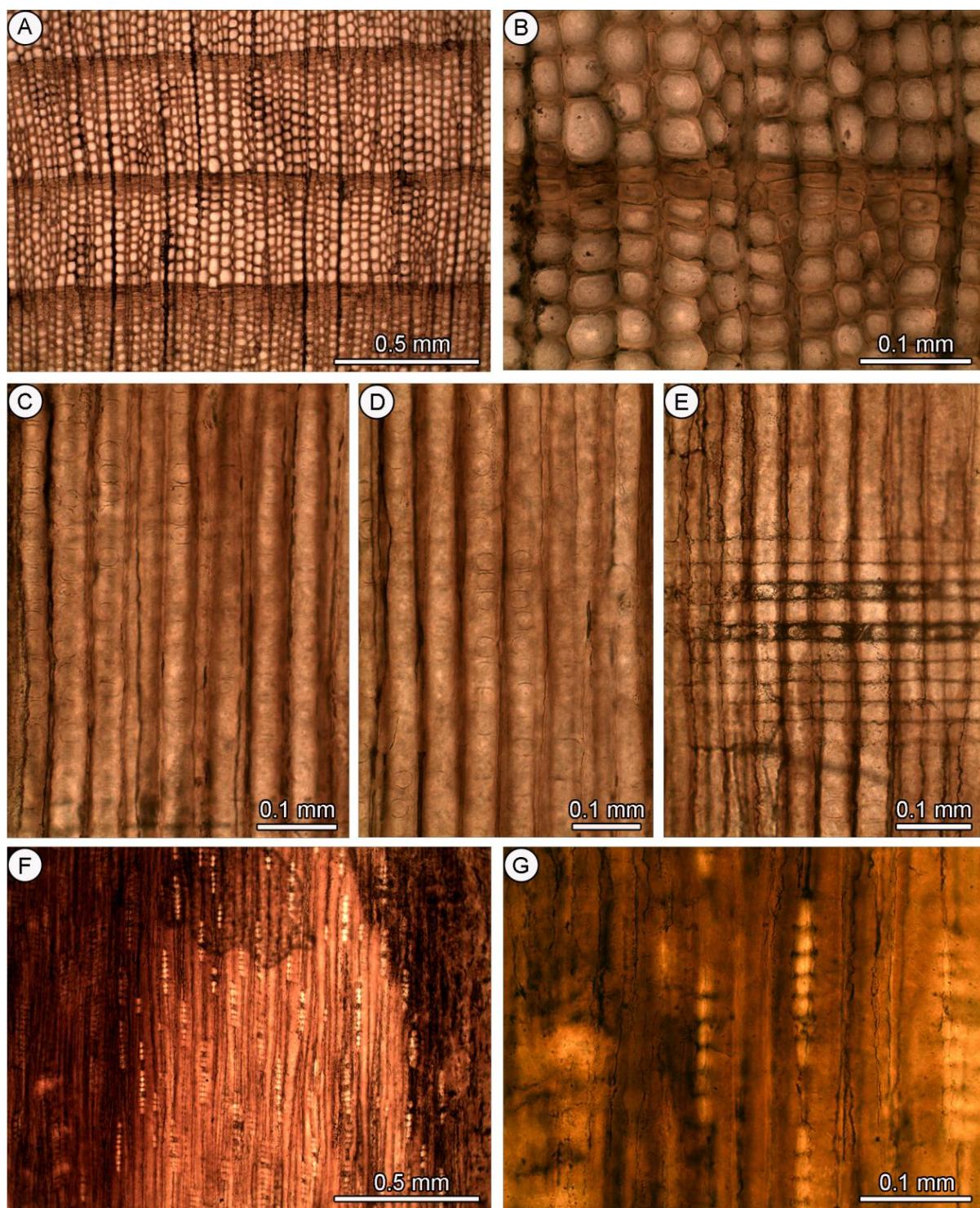


图 7 辽西义县下白垩统沙海组康启尔异木

Fig. 7 *Xenoxylo conchylianum* Fliche from the Lower Cretaceous Shahai Formation in Yixian of western Liaoning, Northeast China

A. 横切面, 示清晰的生长轮; B. 横切面, 示早-晚材带管胞细节特征; C, D. 径切面, 示单列分离或微微接触的管胞径壁纹孔; E. 径切面, 示窗格型交叉场纹孔; F. 弦切面, 示单列射线细胞; G. 弦切面, 示射线细胞细节。

A. Transverse section, showing distinct growth rings; B. Transverse section, showing details of the tracheid of the early and late wood; C, D. Radial section, showing uniseriate, contiguous and flattened radial pits; E. Radial section, showing window-like cross-field pits; F. Tangential section, showing uniseriate rays; G. Tangential section, showing details of ray cells.

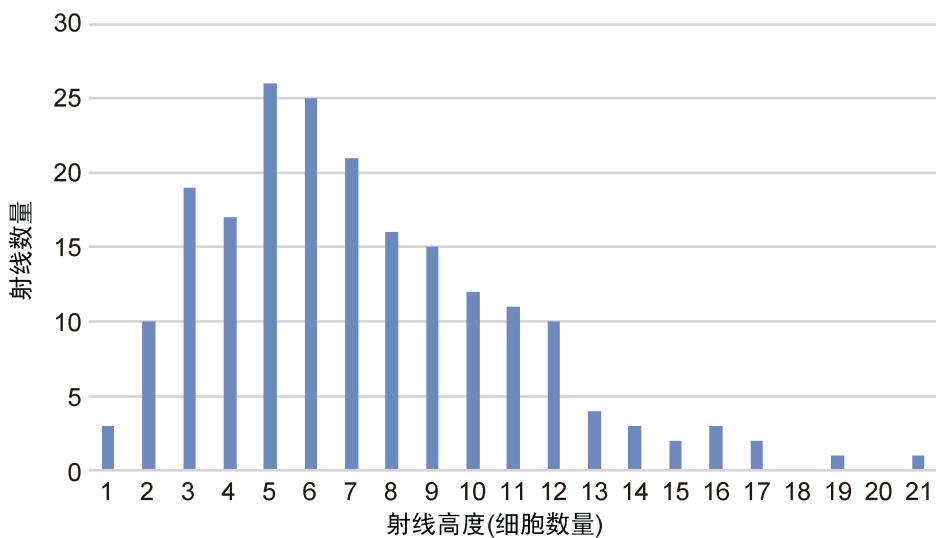


图 8 *Xenoxyloconchylianum* Fliche (SDG-066)木射线高度频数分布直方图  
Fig. 8 Height frequency distribution of ray cells in *Xenoxyloconchylianum* Fliche

为连续的地区。迄今为止,辽西地区早白垩世木化石共报道 13 属 22 种,主要产出层位自下而上依次包括义县组、九佛堂组、沙海组以及阜新组。其中,义县组产 8 属 9 种,九佛堂组产 1 属 1 种,沙海组产 5 属 7 种,阜新组产 4 属 4 种(段淑英, 2000; 丁秋红等, 2004; 张武等, 2006; 王秀芹等, 2015; Ding *et al.*, 2016; 王永栋等, 2017),均为裸子植物,尤以松柏类占优势,未见被子植物。本文报道的木化石新材料使沙海组木化石属种一级的多样性达到了 6 属 10 种,进一步丰富了对沙海组木化石组成特征的认识。

整体而言,辽西地区早白垩世木化石植物群以异木属、原始叶枝杉型木属及原始金松型木属为该组合的优势类群,且分布时限相对较为连续。此外,从现有资料分析,该地区早白垩世不同时段木化石植物群面貌存在一定的差异。以木化石类型最为多样的义县组和沙海组为例,两组产出的木化石在属一级组成上仅有 1 属(异木属),而在种一级上则完全不同(图 9)。由于木化石能够直接反映植物群森林植被的面貌,因此可初步推断,辽西地区在早白垩世中晚期森林植被的面貌可能发生了一定程度的改变。以早期被子植物的出现并占领植物界为主要特征,白垩纪陆地生态系统发生了显著改变,发生了所谓的“白垩纪陆地生态系统革命”(Cretaceous Terrestrial Revolution)

(Dilcher, 2000)。关于被子植物崛起与辽西地区在“中白垩世”森林植被的演替之间是否有潜在关系目前还有待确定,但其背后的环境变化因素可能是导致辽西地区在早白垩世中晚期森林植被的面貌发生改变的重要影响因素。

#### 4.2 辽西地区晚中生代异木属木化石多样性

异木属是中生代木化石的重要组成分子,该属首次发现于挪威斯匹茨卑尔根岛(Spitsbergen)的侏罗纪地层,最初被 Cramer (1868) 描述为 *Pinites latiporus* Cramer 和 *P. pauciporus* Cramer。Gothan (1905) 通过研究北极斯瓦尔巴德(Svalbard)附近的木化石材料,提出“异木属”这一词,表示对该属生物学分类位置的疑惑。该属化石记录丰富,已报道的种超过 30 个,其分布时限从晚三叠世卡尼期一直延续至晚白垩世马斯特里赫特期,直至白垩纪末灭绝(Philippe *et al.*, 2009; Li *et al.*, 2020)。在地理分布上,该属仅见于北半球,尤其是欧亚大陆,近年来在北美地区亦有零星发现(Richmond *et al.*, 2019)。我国中生代地层亦发现有大量异木属木化石,目前共计发现有 14 种(Li *et al.*, 2020),以侏罗纪和白垩纪为主。三叠纪数目相对较少,仅报道有 3 种,即四川盆地上三叠统须家河组的广元异木(*X. guangyuanense* Tian, Wang and Philippe),粤北上三叠统红卫坑组

的椭圆异木(*X. ellipticum* Schultze-Motel)以及新疆上三叠统黄山街组的准噶尔异木(*X. junggarensis* Wan, Zhou, Tang, Liu and Wang) (王士俊, 1991; Tian et al., 2016; Wan et al., 2016)。从地理分布角

度而言, 异木属多数见于我国北方植物地理区, 南方植物地理区仅有三种, 除上述四川盆地和粤北地区报道的两种外, Feng 等(2015)还报道了产自云南中侏罗统的云南异木(*X. yunnanensis*)。

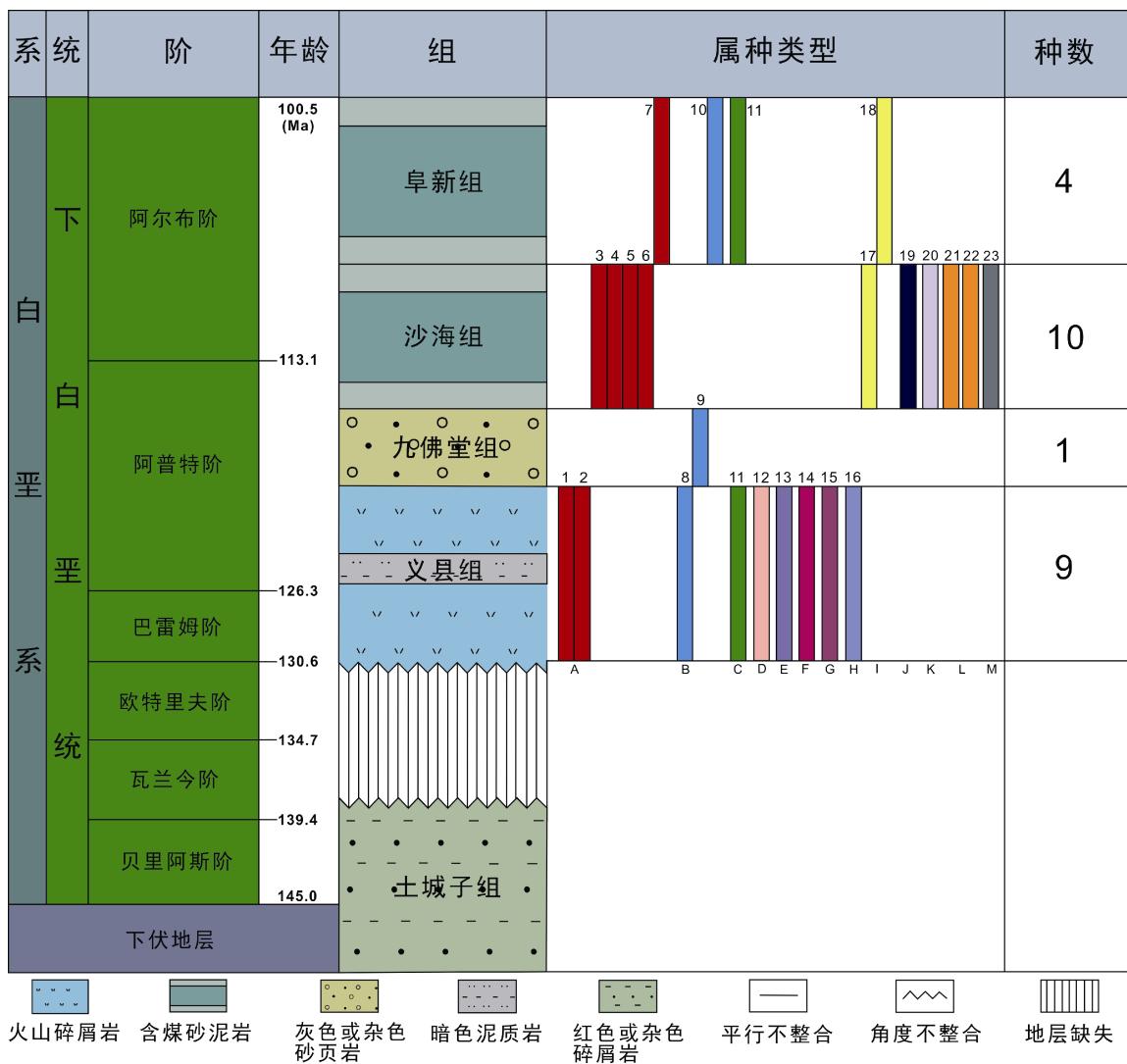


图 9 辽西早白垩世木化石产出层位(地层框架改自席党鹏等, 2019)

Fig. 9 Fossil wood records and diversity variation of different species through the Lower Cretaceous in western Liaoning, NE China (Stratigraphic framework modified from Xi et al., 2019)

A. 异木属 *Xenoxylo* Gothan 1905; B. 原始叶枝杉型木属 *Protophyllodoxylon* Kräusel 1939; C. 金松型木属 *Sciadopityocylon* (Schmalhausen 1877) emend. Jurssk 1928; D. 落羽杉型木属 *Taxodiocylon* Harting 1848 emend. Gothan 1906; E. 崖柏型木属 *Thujoxylon* (Unger) Hartig emend. Süss et Velitzelos 1998; F. 原始雪松型木属 *Protocedroxylon* Gothan 1910; G. 云杉型木属 *Piceoxylon* Gothan 1905; H. 原始罗汉松型木属 *Protopodocarpoxylon* Kräusel 1949; I. 叶枝杉型木属 *Phyllocladoxylon* Gothan 1905; J. 紫杉型木属 *Taxoxylon* Unger 1847; K. 银杏木属 *Ginkgoxylon* Khudajberdyeve 1962; L. 原始云杉型木属 *Protopiceoxylon* Gothan 1907; M. 原始金松型木属 *Protosciadopityoxylon* Zhang, Zheng and Ding 1999. 1: *Xenoxylo hopeiense* Chang; 2: *X. latiporosum* (Cramer) Gothan; 3: *X. liaoningense* Duan et al.; 4: *X. yixianense* Zhang and Shang; 5: *X. conchylianum* Fliche; 6: *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida; 7: *X. fuxinense* Ding; 8: *Protophyllodoxylon franconicum* Vogellehner; 9: *P. sp.* (该标本具髓, 但其次生木质部为 *Protophyllodoxylon* 型, 故暂将其定为 *Protophyllodoxylon* sp.); 10: *P. haizhouense* Ding; 11: *S. liaoningense* Ding; 12: *Taxodiocylon heichengense* Tian, Wang, Zhang and Zheng; 13: *Thujoxylon beipiaoense* Tian, Wang, Zhang and Zheng; 14: *Protocedroxylon shenjibeigouense* Tian, Wang, Zhang and Zheng; 15: *P. zaochishanense* Ding; 16: *Phyllocladoxylon jingangshanense* Ding; 17: *P. cf. eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel; 18: *P. xinqiuensis* Cui and Liu; 19: *Taxoxylon liaoxiense* Duan; 20: *Ginkgoxylon chinense* Zhang and Zheng; 21: *Protopiceoxylon yizhouense* Duan and Cui; 22: *P. liaoningense* Duan; 23: *Protosciadopityoxylon liaoningense* Zhang, Zheng and Ding.

辽西地区是我国异木属木化石类型最为多样的地区, 目前共计报道有 10 种, 占全国已报道数量的 70%以上。辽西地区异木属木化石产出时代均为晚中生代, 主要化石产出层位包括: 下侏罗统北票组(2 种)、中-上侏罗统髫髻山组(4 种)、上侏罗统土城子组(4 种)及下白垩统的义县组(2 种)和沙海组(4 种)(图 10)。尽管辽西地区异木属在侏罗纪和早白垩世均有较丰富的化石记录, 但二者共有种仅 3 种, 表明异木属在侏罗纪和白垩纪之间发生了一定属种更替。侏罗纪时期较为繁盛

的 *X. peidense* Zheng and Zhang、*X. ellipticum* 及 *X. japonicum* Vogellehner 等种到了白垩纪在辽西地区已消亡, 出现了以 *X. yixianense* Zhang and Shang、*X. liaoningense* Duan et al., *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida 及 *X. fuxinense* Ding 等为代表的新分子。值得关注的是, 本文报道的 *X. watarianum* (渡航氏异木)以往仅见于其模式产地(俄罗斯萨哈林岛南部) (Nishida and Nishida, 1986), 其在我国尚属首次报道。义县地区新材料的发现, 进一步丰富了对该种在地质历史时期分布范围的认识。

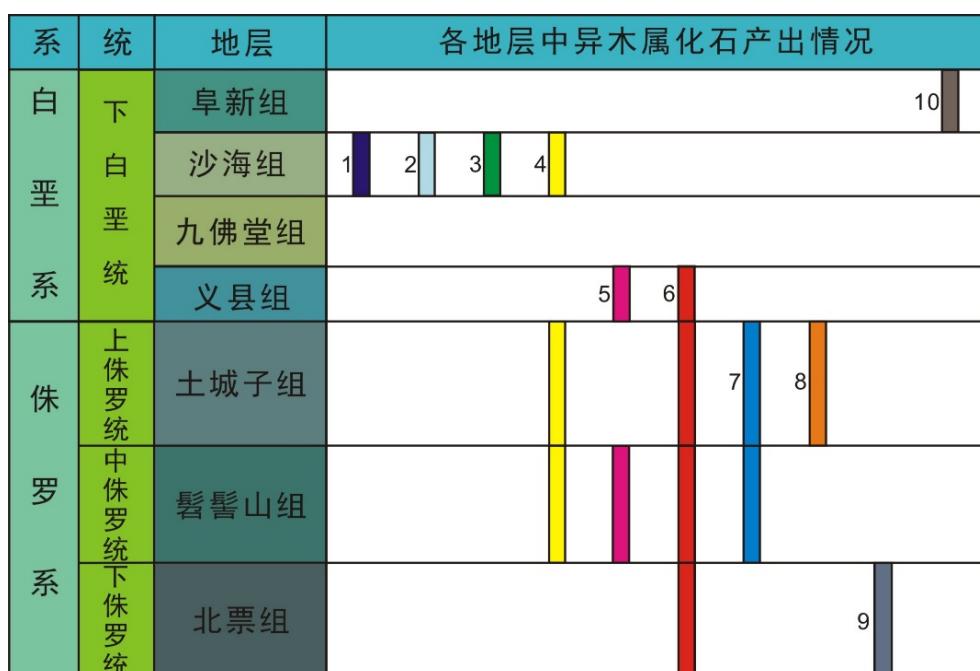


图 10 辽西晚中生代异木属木化石地层分布特征

Fig. 10 Stratigraphical distribution of the late Mesozoic records of *Xenoxylo* *Gothan* in western Liaoning, Northeast China

1: *X. yixianense* Zhang and Shang; 2: *X. liaoningense* Duan et al.; 3: *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida; 4: *X. conchylianum* Fliche; 5: *X. hopeicense* Chang; 6: *X. latiporosum* (Cramer) Gothan; 7: *X. peidense* Zheng and Zhang; 8: *X. ellipticum* Schultze-Motel; 9: *X. japonicum* Vogellehner; 10: *X. fuxinense* Ding.

## 5 结 论

(1) 本研究描述并鉴定辽西义县地区沙海组木化石 2 属 3 种, 包括叶枝杉型木属的 *Phyllocladoxylon* cf. *eboracense* (Holden) Kräusel、异木属的 *X. conchylianum* Fliche 和 *X. watarianum* Nishida and Nishida。将辽西地区沙海组木化石种类增加至 6 属 10 种, 丰富了对早白垩世沙海组木化石组成多样性的认识。

(2) 本研究总结分析了辽西地区早白垩世木

化石的多样性特征, 从木化石的角度推断辽西地区在早白垩世中晚期森林植被面貌可能发生了一定程度的更替。

(3) 本研究对比分析了辽西地区侏罗纪及白垩纪异木属木化石种一级多样性, 提出尽管该属在辽西地区晚中生代一直是优势类群, 但在种一级组成上存在差异。

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