



• 研究讨论 •

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主要珊瑚化石类群的中译名：沿革与建议^{*}

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摘要 Rugosa、Tabulata和Scleractinia是显生宙3个主要的珊瑚化石类群, 它们的中文译名曾繁杂不一, 至今未有一致意见。本文在追溯这些类群(及其同名)译名沿革的基础上, 综合考虑它们的出处、准确性和接受度等因素, 提出使用建议。Rugosa应译作目前广泛使用的“皱纹珊瑚”, 而非少见的“皱珊瑚”“皱壁珊瑚”等, 亦不宜译为意思不对称的“四射珊瑚”(因后者对应的是Tetracoralla、Tetracorallia或Tetrasertata, 均属Rugosa的晚出同名, 已被国际学界长期弃用)。Tabulata应译为由来已久(19世纪末)且影响广泛的“床板珊瑚”, 而非出现较晚(20世纪60年代)、使用相对较少的“横板珊瑚”, 更非鲜为人知的“牀板珊瑚”和“板珊瑚”等。Scleractinia应译作使用早、接受度极高的“石珊瑚”, 而非不常见的“硬珊瑚”。

关键词 中译名 珊瑚化石 皱纹珊瑚 床板珊瑚 石珊瑚

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Chinese names of major fossil coral groups: traditional and recommended usage

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Abstract Rugosa, Tabulata and Scleractinia are the three major fossil coral groups in the Phanerozoic. However, Chinese translations of their names are inconsistent. In this paper, following an introduction of the concepts of the three groups, the history of their Chinese names is reviewed, and their recommended usages are discussed.

Rugosa ranges from the Middle Ordovician through the Permian, and is typified by serial septal insertion in four quadrants. This taxon was established by Milne-Edwards and Haime in 1850. Therefore, Rugosa has priority over Tetracorallia Haeckel, 1866, Tetracoralla Haeckel, 1870, and Tetrasertata Grabau, 1913, names subsequently introduced based on its distinctive mode of septal insertion. Chinese names of this fossil group first appeared in Japanese literature at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, with Tetracoralla being translated as “四射珊瑚” or “四放珊瑚”, and Rugosa as “褶襞珊瑚” or “皱皮珊瑚”. Other translations introduced later by Chinese

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authors include “皱纹珊瑚”, “皱壁珊瑚”, and “皱纹珊瑚”. Among all these translations, “四射珊瑚” and “皱纹珊瑚” are presently accepted and most widely used. But “皱纹珊瑚” is preferred herein due to the obsolescence of the terms *Tetracorallia*, *Tetracoralla*, and *Tetraseptata*, and their translation “四射珊瑚”.

Tabulata was the other dominant coral group in the Paleozoic, ranging also from the Middle Ordovician to the end of the Permian. First proposed by Milne-Edwards and Haime in 1850, the name *Tabulata* takes priority over *Aseptata* Grabau, 1913. Its earliest Chinese translation was derived from the Japanese kanji name “床板珊瑚” at the end of the nineteenth century. Subsequent names translated by Chinese coral workers include “牀板珊瑚”, “横板珊瑚”, and “板珊瑚”. Among them, both “床板珊瑚” and “横板珊瑚” are still commonly used. However, we prefer the former due to its much longer history and more popularity. It is noteworthy that some authors used the name *Aseptata* and its translation “无射珊瑚”, and some adopted the concept of *Tabulatomorpha* Sokolov, 1971 and its translations of “床板珊瑚形珊瑚” and “床板珊瑚型珊瑚”. However, none of them has received much attention.

Scleractinia, one of the major reef-building groups, first occurred in the Middle Triassic and persists to the present day. Forms now assigned to *Scleractinia* were initially part of *Madreporaria* Milne-Edwards and Haime, 1857. However, it was not until 1900 when Bourne introduced the name *Scleractinia*, and 1943 when Vaughan and Wells proposed its current concept. Two Chinese translations of the name *Scleractinia* have thus far been available, i.e., “石珊瑚” and “硬珊瑚”, with the former being more widely used and thus being recommended in this paper.

Key words Chinese translations, fossil corals, Rugosa, Tabulata, Scleractinia

1 前 言

Rugosa、*Tabulata*和*Scleractinia*是显生宙3个主要的珊瑚化石类群,隶属于刺胞动物门(*Phylum Cnidaria*)珊瑚纲(*Class Anthozoa*)。这些类群的名字常见于中文学术期刊和科普出版物,但它们的译名繁杂不一,给读者造成了不便甚至误解。本文在澄清这3个化石类群概念、追溯其中译名沿革的基础上,综合考虑这些译名的出处、准确性和接受度等因素,提出使用建议,以期达成更广泛的共识。

2 Rugosa

2.1 概念

Rugosa (或rugose corals、rugsans),一般被归作珊瑚纲的一个亚纲或目,生存于中奥陶世至二叠纪末(Hill, 1981; Scrutton, 1997)。它由Milne-Edwards和Haime (1850)作为一个单独的类群提出,后因其隔壁具有四分排列的特点又被称为*Tetracorallia* Haeckel, 1866、*Tetracoralla* Haeckel, 1870或*Tetraseptata* Grabau, 1913。Hill (1956)在经典的《古无脊椎动物论从——F部分》(下文简称《论丛》)中,将*Tetracorallia*、*Tetracoralla*和*Tetraseptata*全部列为Rugosa的晚出同名,并在此后新的《论丛》版本里(Hill, 1981)重申了这一观点,得到学界

的广泛认同。

2.2 译名沿革与建议

这类珊瑚的汉字译名最初由日本学者译出,最早似见于横山又次郎(1894)所著的《化石学教科书(上卷)》。横山氏当时采用的是*Tetracoralla*,因此相应译之为“四射珊瑚”。这一译名在他此后的著作中得到沿用(如: 横山又次郎, 1894, 1903, 1907, 1918, 1920),影响甚大。也有学者将*Tetracoralla*译作“四放珊瑚”(如: 饭岛魁 1918)。相比之下,Rugosa在日文文献里鲜见,被译为“褶襞珊瑚”(石川成章, 1903)或“皱皮珊瑚”(饭岛魁, 1918)。

在我国,从清末民初直至1956年,“四射珊瑚”一名盛行。原因有二:首先这与当时日译教科书或大众读物的广泛影响有关,这些著作中均使用了*Tetracoralla*及其译名“四射珊瑚”(如: 张作人, 1927, 1930; 毛文麟, 1936)。其次,国内学界普遍采用的*Tetraseptata* Grabau, 1913,也译作“四射珊瑚”。该译名由孙云铸在Grabau (1922)的《中国古生代之珊瑚化石》中文节译稿中提出(他同时把*Tetracorallia*改译为“四珊瑚类”,以示区别)。相反,Rugosa因当时未获学术界普遍认可而鲜被论及。据查证,丁道衡(1939)曾提到此名,但未给出中译名;杜亚泉等(1932)编纂的《动物学大辞典》中将Rugosa译为“皱珊瑚类”。

自Hill (1956)的《论丛》出版后, 国际学界普遍采用Rugosa。在国内, Tetracoralla(或Tetracorallia)不乏使用者, 被译为“四射珊瑚”, 但主要见于古生物学教科书(如: 郝诒纯、杨式溥, 1957; 杨遵仪等, 1957; 陈旭等, 1961; 杨遵仪、郝诒纯, 1980; 何心一、徐桂荣, 1987, 1993; 范方显, 1994; 童金南、殷鸿福, 2007; 朱才伐, 2018; 童金南, 2021; 杜远生等, 2022); 但Rugosa的使用无疑是目前最为广泛的, 一开始被相应译为“皱纹珊瑚”(俞建章, 1962, 1963)、“皱壁珊瑚”(秦洪宾, 1962)和“皱珊瑚”(曹宣铎、林宝玉, 1982)等。其中的“皱纹珊瑚”在此后影响最大(俞建章等, 1983; 门凤岐、赵祥麟, 1993; 林宝玉等, 1995; 何原相, 1996; 金淳泰等, 1997; 范影年等, 2003; 童金南、殷鸿福, 2007; 姜红霞等, 2013; 陈建强等, 2019; 王光旭等, 2020), “皱壁珊瑚”(张永铭等, 1988; 范方显, 1994)和“皱珊瑚”(杨遵仪、郝诒纯, 1980)极为少见, 其他译名(如“褶襞珊瑚”“皱皮珊瑚”等)则完全不被注意。与此同时, “四射珊瑚”尽管是Tetracorallia(或Tetracoralla、Tetraseptata)所对应的译名, 但因使用习惯之故亦被一些学者用作Rugosa的译名(如: 王鸿祯等, 1955, 1989; 俞昌民, 1956, 2010; 何心一、唐兰, 2013; 廖卫华、梁昆, 2020; 王小娟、杜光映, 2020)。

鉴于上述事实, 本文建议采用国际上目前普遍采用的Rugosa, 而非其晚出同义的Tetracorallia(或Tetracoralla、Tetraseptata), 后者不宜“喧宾夺主”; Rugosa的译名应选择目前广泛使用的“皱纹珊瑚”, 而非其他(如“皱珊瑚”或“皱壁珊瑚”等), 更不宜译作意思不对称的“四射珊瑚”, 以避免不必要的误解。

3 Tabulata

3.1 概念

Tabulata(或tabulate corals、tabulates), 与Rugosa类似, 一般也被视作珊瑚纲的一个亚纲或目, 出现于中奥陶世、灭绝于二叠纪末(Hill, 1981; Scrutton, 1997; Elias *et al.*, 2020)。Grabau (1913)曾创名Aseptata代表这类珊瑚, 但在此后两版的《论丛》

里(Hill and Stumm, 1956; Hill, 1981)将均Aseptata列为Tabulata的同名, 得到广泛采纳。此外, Sokolov (1971)提出Tabulatomorpha的概念, 包含了Tabulata、Heliolitoidea和Chaetetida, 但响应者寥寥。

3.2 译名沿革与建议

Tabulata的汉字译名亦由日本学者译出, 最早亦出现在横山又次郎(1894)的《化石学教科书(上卷)》, 被译作“牀板珊瑚”。该译名在此后得到沿用(横山又次郎, 1896, 1903, 1907, 1918, 1920; 石川成章, 1903)。

我国在1956年之前曾出现过Tabulata的不同译法。在教科书或大众出版物中, 被称作“牀板珊瑚”(张作人, 1927, 1930)或“板珊瑚”(如: 杜亚泉等, 1932; 毛文麟, 1936)。但在学术界, 除少数学者(如: 丁道衡, 1937)采用Tabulata及译名“板珊瑚”外, 多数学者(如: Chi, 1931, 1933; Huang, 1932; Yu, 1933)使用了Aseptata Grabau, 1913及译名“无射珊瑚”(Grabau, 1922)。受此影响, 有学者(王鸿祯等, 1955)直接将Tabulata译为“无射珊瑚”。

Hill和Stumm (1956)的《论丛》出版后, Tabulata被普遍采用, Aseptata(及其译名)自此不再被提及和使用。Tabulata对应的译名最初繁杂不一, 包括“牀板珊瑚”(俞昌民, 1956; 乐森璕, 1959)、“板珊瑚”(郝诒纯、杨式溥, 1957)、“板状珊瑚”(杨遵仪等, 1957)和“横板珊瑚”(陈旭等, 1961)等。其中, “牀板珊瑚”此后在学界得到广泛使用, 影响最大(如: 俞昌民等, 1964; 王宝瑜, 1977; 林宝玉等, 1988; 姜红霞等, 2013; 王光旭等, 2011; 韩小梦等, 2017)。“横板珊瑚”则多见于古生物学教科书(如: 杨遵仪、郝诒纯, 1980; 张永铭等, 1988; 何心一等, 1987, 1993; 门凤岐、赵祥麟, 1993; 范方显, 1994; 童金南、殷鸿福, 2007; 朱才伐, 2018; 陈建强等, 2019; 童金南, 2021; 杜远生等, 2022), 但在学术论著中较为少见(如: 王鸿祯等, 1989)。相比之下, 其他译名则全然不见。

此外, 也有一些学者曾使用Sokolov (1971)所提出的Tabulatomorpha, 相应译之为“牀板珊瑚形珊瑚”(如: 林宝玉等, 1988; 严幼因等, 1991)或“牀板珊瑚型珊瑚”(如: 邓占球、郑春子, 2000), 但如

今已不多见。

上述事实表明“床板珊瑚”一名由来已久(19世纪末)且影响广泛, 同时考虑到“床板”二字可形象地表达珊瑚虫栖居之义, 本文认为把“床板珊瑚”作为Tabulata的译名是合适的。

4 Scleractinia

4.1 概念

Scleractinia (或 scleractinian corals、scleractinians), 一般被归为六射珊瑚亚纲的一个目, 代表该亚纲中具钙质外骨骼的类型, 自中三叠世出现后延续至今(如: Wells, 1956; Daly *et al.*, 2007)。这类珊瑚在19世纪曾和Rugosa、Tabulata等一起被归入Madreporaria Milne-Edwards and Haime, 1857。Haeckel (1896)将Madreporaria的含义限定为六射珊瑚中具钙质外骨骼的类型, 和其他诸如海葵、黑珊瑚等被共同归入六射珊瑚亚纲。不过, Vaughan和Wells (1943)用Scleractinia Bourne, 1900来代表六射珊瑚中具骨骼的类型, 而不建议用Madreporaria作为正式的分类学术语使用。他们的观点此后得到学界普遍认同(如Wells, 1956; Daly *et al.*, 2007)。

也就是说, 尽管中、新生代六射珊瑚化石类群多属Scleractinia, 但它们的含义显然不相当, 即Scleractinia仅代表六射珊瑚中具钙质外骨骼的类型。因此, 有些资料(如: 廖卫华、李璋荣, 1979, 2页; 廖卫华、夏金宝, 1994, 1页; 廖卫华、邓占球, 2013, 2页)将六射珊瑚表述为Scleractinia的别称有待商榷。

4.2 译名沿革与建议

如前所述, 这类珊瑚最初被归于Madreporaria (广义), 而后又被归称Haeckel (1896)提出的Madreporaria狭义概念, 而目前广泛使用的Scleractinia Bourne, 1900长期得不到认可。日本学者最初在翻译这些术语时, 仅译出了Madreporaria(广义), 称作“石珊瑚”(如横山又次郎, 1894, 1907, 1920; 饭岛魁, 1918)。直至19世纪40年代, 随着Scleractinia概念的普及, 对应的译名开始出现, 一般被译为“石珊瑚”(如: 杨遵仪等, 1957;

吴望始, 1975; 邹仁林等, 1975; 廖卫华、李璋荣, 1979; 邹仁林, 2001; 刘瑞玉, 2008; 戴昌凤、洪圣雯, 2009; 廖卫华、邓占球, 2013; 黄林韬等, 2020; 黄晖等, 2021), 但也被少数学者(如: 段丽兰, 1983; 张永铭等, 1988; 门凤岐、赵祥麟, 1993; 范方显, 1994)译为“硬珊瑚”。考虑到“石珊瑚”使用最为广泛, 本文建议把它作为Scleractinia的译名。

5 结 论

本文得出如下三点结论:

1) Rugosa应译作出现早、影响大的“皱纹珊瑚”, 而非其他不为人熟知的译名(如“褶襞珊瑚”“皱皮珊瑚”“皱珊瑚”和“皱壁珊瑚”等); 同时, 为避免不必要的误解, 不建议将Rugosa译为Tetracoralla (Rugosa的晚出同名)所对应的“四射珊瑚”。

2) Tabulata应译为由来已久(19世纪末)、且影响广泛的“床板珊瑚”, 而非出现晚(20世纪60年代)且使用少的“横板珊瑚”, 更非罕见的“牀板珊瑚”和“板珊瑚”等。

3) Scleractinia应译作出现早、接受度极高的“石珊瑚”, 而非不常见的“硬珊瑚”。

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