

新疆水龙兽新材料兼论陆相 二叠—三叠系界线¹⁾

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摘要 记述了新疆锅底坑组的两件水龙兽标本,其中产自吉木萨尔县的一件层位最低,被鉴定为杨氏水龙兽相似种(*Lystrosaurus cf. L. youngi*)。在支序分析的基础上对比了中国与南非的水龙兽,认为两地的水龙兽大多数分别构成单系类群。总结了新疆水龙兽在锅底坑组和非菜园组下部出现的层位,并讨论了以水龙兽来确定陆相二叠—三叠系界线。

关键词 新疆吉木萨尔、吐鲁番,二叠—三叠系界线,水龙兽

中图法分类号 Q915.864

浙江省长兴县煤山剖面 2001 年被国际地质科学联合会正式通过为国际二叠—三叠系界线层型(Yin et al., 2002),这解决了海相二叠—三叠系界线问题。但由于海陆相的差异,海相的二叠—三叠系界线划分和对比标准解决不了非海相地层的划分对比工作,为了便于应用,有必要建立陆相二叠—三叠系的界线层型剖面(周统顺等,1997)。近期围绕非海相二叠—三叠系界线及其层型已经开展了不少工作(Cheng, 1993;周统顺等,1997;Lozovsky, 1998),但是与海相工作相比仍然处于起步阶段。新疆吉木萨尔大龙口剖面及吐鲁番的桃树园沟剖面是陆相三叠系底界出露比较好的剖面(Cheng, 1993),其中前者曾于 1993 年被推荐为国际非海相二叠—三叠系界线层型候选剖面(Cheng and Lucas, 1993)。这两个剖面上的各类化石的演化及分布具有很重要的意义,而其中的水龙兽更由于其扮演的早三叠世标准化石的角色而显得尤为重要。

水龙兽是一类曾经广泛分布于地球各大陆的动物,很多国家有过化石报道:南非、印度、中国、南极、俄罗斯,可能还有澳大利亚、蒙古以及老挝(King, 1988; Lozovsky, 1998)。研究者一般把水龙兽当作早三叠世的标准化石,在陆相地层中它的出现标志着三叠纪的开始。但继新疆吉木萨尔锅底坑组上部及纳米比亚 Madumabisa 泥岩中发现水龙兽与二齿兽共同产出之后,有人认为水龙兽可能在晚二叠世就已经出现了(程政武, 1986, 1993; King and Jenkins, 1997)。

20 世纪 80 年代初在大龙口剖面锅底坑组顶部首次发现水龙兽头骨化石(程政武, 1986),以后又在吐鲁番桃树园沟的锅底坑组顶部采得水龙兽化石(新疆地矿局地质科学研究所等,1989)。1990 年作者之一(程政武)在大龙口背斜南翼剖面的锅底坑组采得另一

1) 国家重点基础研究发展规划项目(编号:G2000077705)及中国石油天然气股份有限公司“北方的石炭—二叠系”项目资助。

水龙兽材料,这是该剖面上已知层位最低的水龙兽,也是我国已知层位最低的水龙兽,其层位为 1986 年地科院及新疆地研所测制剖面的第 54 层底部(Cheng et al., 1996)。2001 年本文作者在桃树园沟开展工作,在锅底坑组及韭菜园组又发现了一些化石。本文将简要描述这些化石并讨论其意义。

1 标本记述

下孔亚纲 Synapsida Osborn, 1903

兽孔目 Therapsida Broom, 1905

二齿兽亚目 Dicynodontia Owen, 1859

水龙兽科 Lystrosauridae Broom, 1903

水龙兽属 *Lystrosaurus* Cope, 1870

杨氏水龙兽相似种 *Lystrosaurus* cf. *L. youngi* Sun, 1964

材料 不完整的头骨连同下颌(图 1),中国地质科学院标本登记号: CAGS V 381。

产地和层位 新疆吉木萨尔县三台镇大龙口,锅底坑组中上部,距韭菜园组底界 67m。

描述 这个标本由于挤压略有变形,颧弓及眶后部位未保存。头骨顶面弯曲长度 151mm,腭面长 114mm。

颅基轴缩短;间颞部宽,其中顶骨在顶面出露多;吻部由前颌骨和上颌骨组成,短,向下弯曲,与头顶形成一定角度;右上颌骨的牙部分保留,较细小;眼眶位置靠上。额鼻部呈弧形弯曲,骨骼表面较光滑,没有额鼻脊,鳞骨向后侧向伸展,从侧面观察时遮住枕髁。

下颌比较完整,但对确定种属意义不大。在此标本上齿骨与夹板骨间有明显的沟隔开,此沟一直连通到下颌孔。

比较与讨论 根据描述,此标本与产自吉木萨尔东小龙口的 *Lystrosaurus youngi* 正模(IVPP V 8532)(Sun, 1964)及南非的 *L. curvatus* 特征基本一致,不过 *L. youngi* 与 *L. curvatus* 二者在泪骨结构上确实存在差异(李锦玲, 1988),但是本标本此部分保存不佳,无法分辨,这个标本暂定为 *L. youngi* 相似种。

赫氏水龙兽 *Lystrosaurus hedini* Young, 1935

材料 不完整的头骨,中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所标本登记号: IVPP V 13462。

产地和层位 新疆吐鲁番桃树园沟,锅底坑组最顶部。

描述 头骨顶面基本完整,但裂缝较多,吻部前端及齿突略有缺失;枕面基本未保存。中等大小水龙兽,顶面弯曲长度 230mm。头骨窄,在前额骨处的宽度为 105mm。间颞部宽,主要由顶骨组成。松果孔大,前半被心形的前顶骨包围。额骨表面光滑,左右额骨结合处下凹。前额骨发育,微微向上翘。无横向的额鼻脊。鼻骨位于吻平面中。泪骨与周围骨骼关系不清楚。吻部由前颌骨和上颌骨组成,向前下方延伸。吻部顶面平,未见明



图 1 杨氏水龙兽相似种(CAGS V 381)

Fig.1 *Lystrosaurus* cf. *L. youngi* (CAGS V 381)

A· 顶视 dorsal view; B· 侧视 lateral view

显的中脊。吻平面与顶平面夹角约 120° 。左侧齿突不完整,暴露出原来包在其中的牙根,牙断面呈圆形,较粗。

比较与讨论 此标本与李锦玲(1988)修订的赫氏水龙兽特征基本一致,与程政武在附近相当层位发现的赫氏水龙兽也很相似(新疆地矿局地质科学研究所等,1989)。不过差别在于此标本额骨和吻部没有明显的中脊,有可能是保存的原因,也可能是早期的赫氏水龙兽尚未发展出这些构造。不过这不妨碍将其归入赫氏种。

2 中国水龙兽与南非水龙兽的对比

魏氏水龙兽 (*L. weidenreichi*) 是根据头后骨骼建立的, 其主要特征是肩胛骨弯曲 (Young, 1939)。孙艾玲 (1973) 已经提出这一特征可能是大型水龙兽个体中的共同性状, 而且水龙兽在头后骨骼很难做出种的区分。Colbert (1974) 提出 *L. weidenreichi* 很可能是 *L. hedini* 的同名。可以认为 *L. weidenreichi* 是无效命名, 建议废除。

根据 Cluver (1971)、Colbert (1974) 以及 Cosgriff et al. (1982) 的资料, 本文列入分析的南非水龙兽共 6 种: *L. curvatus*, *L. platyceps*, *L. oviceps*, *L. murrayi*, *L. declivus* 以及 *L. maccaigi*; 而中国的水龙兽则为 5 种: *L. youngi*, *L. broomi*, *L. hedini*, *L. robustus* 及 *L. shichangouensis*。根据 Maisch (2002), 选取 *Kivaxulusaurus shakai* 作为水龙兽的外类群, 以 11 个性状 (附录 I) 进行支序分析 (见表 1), 得出 26 个最简约支序图, 它们的多数合意树见图 3。

从图中可以看出, 中国的水龙兽除杨氏种外均聚在一起形成一个单系类群, 其共近裔性状主要是特殊的泪骨形态以及额骨中部的脊的存在;

而南非的 4 种水龙兽组成一个单系类群, 其共近裔性状是鼻额脊的存在。额骨中部的横向脊在杨氏种中没有, 在赫氏种及步氏种中较为微弱, 而在粗壮种及石场沟种中很显著。这与后面提到的水龙兽在地层中出现的顺序基本一致。



图 2 赫氏水龙兽 (IVPP V 13462)

Fig. 2 *Lystrosaurus hedini* (IVPP V 13462)

A. 顶视 dorsal view; B. 侧视 lateral view

表 1 水龙兽的性状分布矩阵

Table 1 Data Matrix of *Lystrosaurus*

Characters 2 and 6 are left unordered, character 10 is ordered. Question marks (?) indicate uncertainty about the state. Data source: *Kwazulusaurus shakai*, Maisch (2002); the species from South Africa, Cluver (1971), Cosgriff et al. (1982); species from China, personal observation.

1 1			1 1		
Taxa	12345	67890 1	Taxa	12345	67890 1
<i>Kwazulusaurus shakai</i>	00000	00000 0	<i>L. declivus</i>	12011	31100 1
<i>L. curvatus</i>	00000	00000 1	<i>L. maccaigi</i>	11111	211? 0 ?
<i>L. youngi</i>	00000	00010 0	<i>L. hedini</i>	01001	21011 0
<i>L. platyceps</i>	01000	01000 1	<i>L. broomi</i>	10001	1?011 0
<i>L. oviceps</i>	10001	11100 0	<i>L. robustus</i>	12011	31012 0
<i>L. murrayi</i>	12111	41100 0	<i>L. shichangouensis</i>	12111	21012 0

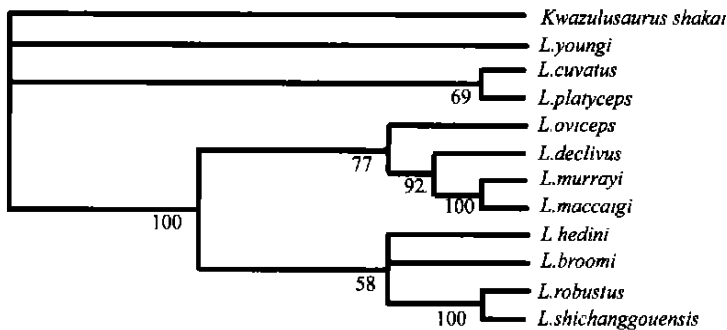


图 3 26 个最简约树的多数合意树(图中数字表示支持此分支的百分比)

Fig. 3 Majority-rule consensus tree of 26 most parsimonious trees resulting from PAUP analysis of 11 characters in Table 1 ($L=27$; $CI=0.59$) (the number below the node is the percentage of 26 trees which support that clade)

本次分析重点讨论了南非与中国水龙兽间的关系,由于条件所限不能获得更多的性状,也没有包括已知的水龙兽的所有种。虽然水龙兽的种经过多次清理,但某些种的有效性仍然值得怀疑,如南非的 *L. oviceps* (见 Cosgriff et al., 1982)。中国 *L. broomi* 的正型标本有些变形,保存状况不佳,且到目前为止仅有另外一个不完整的头骨归入此种,其有效性也值得怀疑。还需要对水龙兽进行深入研究,才能够得出更具有说服力的结论。

从目前情况来看,中国的水龙兽与南非的水龙兽大致形态基本能够对应。如杨氏水龙兽 (*Lystrosaurus youngi*) 与南非最原始的水龙兽 *L. curvatus* 很相似,处于同一进化水平上,都属于比较原始的水龙兽。赫氏水龙兽 (*L. hedini*) 与 *L. platyceps* 比较相似,而不是以前提到的 *L. murrayi* (见 Cluver, 1971)。赫氏种与 *L. platyceps* 头骨顶面分为顶平面与向前下方的吻平面,吻平面凸出,鼻骨包括在吻平面内。步氏水龙兽 (*L. broomi*) 被不少研究者归入穆氏水龙兽 (*L. murrayi*) (见 Colbert, 1974; King, 1988), 但这种作法是缺乏依据的(李锦玲, 1988)。其实外形与 *L. broomi* 最相似的是 *L. oviceps*, 二者顶面弯曲平缓,额骨有节瘤,吻部发育。中国水龙兽中棱脊构造最发育的是粗壮水龙兽 (*L. robustus*), 与其

外形比较相似的是 *L. declivus*, 二者顶面均可三分, 吻部向前下方, 额骨节瘤发育, 有纵向中脊。石场沟水龙兽 (*L. shichanggouensis*) 与 *L. murrayi* 及 *L. maccaigi* 类似, 顶平面与吻平面相交近直角, 前额骨发育。

3 新疆水龙兽的地层层位

根据以前资料(赵喜进, 1980; 程政武, 1986; 新疆地矿局地质科学研究所等, 1989)及最近野外工作, 可以总结出有详细层位的水龙兽化石如表 2 所示。目前水龙兽化石均发现于锅底坑组和韭菜园组内。韭菜园组底部有三层标志性砂岩, 风化后在地表均比较突出, 其中第一层砂岩底是与锅底坑组的分界。

表 2 新疆三个地点水龙兽化石的层位分布

Table 2 The distribution of *Lystrosaurus* in strata at three sections of Xinjiang

	大龙口 Dalongkou	石场沟 Shicangou	桃树园沟 Taoshuyuangou
韭菜园组 Jiucaiyuan Formation	<i>L. shichanggouensis</i>		<i>L. robustus</i>
	<i>L. youngi</i>		<i>L. hedini</i>
	<i>L. robustus</i>		<i>L. youngi</i>
	<i>L. broomi</i>	<i>L. shichanggouensis</i> <i>L. robustus</i>	
锅底坑组 Guodikeng Formation	<i>Lystrosaurus</i> sp.		<i>L. hedini</i>
	<i>Lystrosaurus</i> cf.		
	<i>L. youngi</i>		

在吉木萨尔大龙口已知水龙兽化石自下而上出现顺序为锅底坑组 *Lystrosaurus* cf. *L. youngi*, *Lystrosaurus* sp. (包括原来的 *L. weidenreichi*); 韭菜园组第 1~2 层砂岩间泥岩 *L. broomi*, 第 2~3 层砂岩间泥岩 *L. robustus*, 第三层砂岩之上泥岩底部 *L. shichanggouensis*, *L. youngi*; 而石场沟韭菜园组第 1~2 层砂岩间泥岩底部产 *L. shichanggouensis* 及 *L. robustus*。在桃树园沟锅底坑组顶部产 *L. hedini*, 韭菜园组产 *L. robustus*, *L. hedini* 和 *L. youngi*。

Cluver(1971)认为 *L. curvatus* 是 *Lystrosaurus* 中最原始的种, 这与其在地层中出现顺序也一致。目前在赞比亚发现的最早的水龙兽就是 *L. cf. L. curvatus* (King and Jenkins, 1997), 在新疆出现最早的也是与 *L. curvatus* 极为相似的杨氏水龙兽相似种。

4 水龙兽的演化与陆相二叠—三叠系界线

陆相地层建阶的目的是建立一个便于陆相地层对比的标准, 其划分依据应该是陆相地层自身的某些特性。当然, 为了方便使用, 应该尽量接近海相标准, 尤其是在“统”一级以上。就陆相三叠系而言, 其起始阶的下界(即二叠—三叠系界线)的确定, 应该与海相地层界线一致, 但是更重要的是要便于各地陆相地层对比。不过在陆相建阶以后, 必须要解决陆相阶与海相阶的对比关系。

脊椎动物演化迅速、分布广泛,其化石过去一直是划分对比陆相三叠系的有效工具;其中水龙兽又被当作早三叠世的标准化石。水龙兽分布广泛,在世界很多地方都有发现,而且它的数量还比较丰富,野外容易被采集,是比较好的一个划分对比工具。但目前它的时代分布与海相标准的关系还不清楚。在俄罗斯,含水龙兽 *Lystrosaurus georgi* 的 *Tupilakosaurus-Luzocephalus* 动物群含有两栖类 *Tupilakosaurus*, *Luzocephalus* 和 *Wellugasaurus*, 这几个属也出现在格陵兰的海相地层 Wordy Creek 组中,其中含有菊石,对应时代是印度阶中晚期(Lucas, 1998)。这说明水龙兽存在的时代至少包括印度阶中晚期,但是水龙兽首现基准面(FAD)与印度阶底界的关系尚不清楚。由于 *Lystrosaurus georgi* 是比较进步的水龙兽,可以推测 *Lystrosaurus* 中原始的种如 *L. youngi* 及 *L. curvatus* 出现得更早。如果确定水龙兽中某种的首现基准面与印度阶底界基本接近,在陆相地层中即可采用它们的首次出现来确定三叠系的开始。如果上述情况无法实现,可以选取某个时间面,以某种水龙兽的出现并伴随其他种类早三叠世典型分子的出现来定义陆相三叠系的开始。目前尚需要广泛细致的生物地层工作,以确定水龙兽各种在世界各地地层中的分布序列及与其余化石序列的关系。

有研究者主张将我国陆相二叠—三叠系界线层型剖面建立在华北地区,但是华北的刘家沟组下部和孙家沟组上部化石贫乏,工作难以进行。虽然在陕北盆地南缘孙家沟组发现了海相层,但根据目前结论,其时代还是应归于晚二叠世末期而不是早三叠世早期(周志炎等,2000)。因而华北二叠—三叠系界线还是未知数;仍然没有解决原来的问题:界线究竟在孙家沟组、刘家沟组抑或两组之间。

新疆大龙口剖面经过近年来的研究已经取得了不少成果(中国地质科学院地质研究所等,1986;新疆地矿局地质科学研究所等 1989;周统顺等,1997),但与长兴的煤山剖面界线对比问题仍然没有解决。最近不少学者将我国陆相二叠—三叠系界线研究重点放在贵州西部与云南东部地区(Peng et al., 2001)。这个地区有大量从海相经海陆交互过渡到陆相的剖面,其最大的优点是能够直接与海相的煤山剖面对比;因而可以利用这一地区的资料来推动新疆陆相地层与海相对比问题的解决。

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THE *LYSTROSAURUS* FOSSILS FROM XINJIANG AND THEIR BEARING ON THE TERRESTRIAL PERMIAN-TRIASSIC BOUNDARY

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Key words Jimusar and Tufan, Xinjiang, Permian-Triassic boundary, *Lystrosaurus*

Summary

Two new specimens of *Lystrosaurus* from Xinjiang are described. They are from the Guodikeng

Formation. One specimen (CAGS V 381, Fig. 1) was found in the section measured across the southern limb of the Dalongkou Anticline, Jimusar. The horizon is layer ⁵⁴ in the section measured by the Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences (Cheng et al., 1996). This is the lowest record of *Lystrorhynchus* in this section up to now, it is ⁶⁷m below the boundary between the Guodikeng Formation and the Jiucuiyuan Formation. This specimen is described as *Lystrorhynchus* cf. *L. youngi*. Another specimen (IVPP V 13462, Fig. 2) was found in the uppermost of the Guodikeng Formation in the Taoshuyuangou Section, Turfan. It is described as *Lystrorhynchus hedini*.

Lystrorhynchus weidenreichi was named based on postcranial skeleton, its main diagnostic features are large lystrosaurids, and curved scapula (Young, 1939). Sun (1973) suggested that curved scapula is a common character in large lystrosaurids, and the difference among species of *Lystrorhynchus* is trivial in postcranial skeleton. Colbert (1974) also suggested that "*L. weidenreichi* may very well be synonymous with *L. hedini*". So the name of *L. weidenreichi* is *nomen invalidum*.

A preliminary cladistic analysis is done based on 11 characters (Appendix I), using *Kwazulusaurus shakai* as the outgroup (Maisch, 2002). This analysis includes all known species from South Africa and China. The data (Table 1) were analyzed using PAUP 4.0b10, 26 most parsimonious trees are resulted. The consensus tree of these trees is showed (Fig. 3).

We can conclude that most species of *Lystrorhynchus* belong to two monophyletic groups; one includes *L. oviceps*, *L. murrayi*, *L. declivus* and *L. maccaigi* from South Africa (synapomorphy: character 8 (1)); the other includes *L. broomi*, *L. hedini*, *L. robustus* and *L. shichangouensis* from China (synapomorphies: characters 9(1), 10(1)).

This study analyzes the relationships of the *Lystrorhynchus* from South Africa and China. The validity of some species used in this analysis is still in question, e. g., *L. oviceps* from South Africa (Cosgriff et al., 1982). The holotype of *L. broomi* from China is deformed, and there is only one incomplete skull referred to this species after many year's collecting of *Lystrorhynchus* in Xinjiang. Its validity is also doubtful.

The general morphology of the skulls are well comparable between lystrosaurids from China and South Africa; *L. youngi* with *L. curvatus*, *L. hedini* with *L. platyceps*, *L. broomi* with *L. oviceps* (not *L. murrayi* that *L. broomi* had been merged in), *L. robustus* with *L. declivus*, *L. shichangouensis* with *L. maccaigi* and *L. murrayi*.

Based on the work of Zhao (1980), Cheng (1986) and our fieldwork, a stratigraphic sequence of *Lystrorhynchus* in Xinjiang (Table 2) is presented.

Cluver (1971) suggested that *L. curvatus* is the most primitive species in *Lystrorhynchus*, this is coincident with its occurrence in stratum; a fossil identified as *L.* cf. *L. curvatus* was found in Madumabisa Mudstone of Zambia, in association with several Upper Permian genera (King and Jenkins, 1997). There is a similar case in China; *L. youngi*, which had been regarded as junior synonym as *L. curvatus* by some authors (Colbert, 1974; Cosgriff et al., 1982; King, 1988), is the most primitive known species of *Lystrorhynchus* in China, *L.* cf. *L. youngi* is the oldest known *Lystrorhynchus* in China too.

The character series of transverse ridge in the middle of the frontal could be observed from *L. youngi* (absent) through *L. hedini* (present but not pronounced) to *L. robustus* and *L. shichangouensis* (pronounced), it is consistent with their sequence occurrence in strata.

This is the preliminary study about the sequence of *Lystrorhynchus*, and more biostratigraphic work should be done all over the world about this genus before we can use it as a good marker to correlate strata.

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附录 I 用于支序分析的性状(性状 1~9 来自 Cluver, 1971 及 Cosgriff et al., 1982)

Appendix I The characters used in cladistic analysis (Character 1~9 modified from Cluver, 1971 and Cosgriff et al., 1982)

1. snout development: relatively weak (0); relatively strong (1).
2. dorsal border of skull roof in profile: smooth curve (0); 2 planes: dorsal, facial (1); 3 planes: parietal, frontal, facial (2).
3. snout: slope forward (0); perpendicular (1).
4. facial plane: convex (0); flat (1).
5. longitudinal ridge on the snout: absent (0); present (1).
6. ornament on frontals: none (0); bosses (1); longitudinal ridges (2); bosses with longitudinal ridge (3); bosses with radiating ridges (4).
7. orientation of squamosals: posterolateral flare (0); lateral flare (1).
8. frontonasal ridge: absent (0); present (1).
9. acute dorsal process of lacrimal between prefrontal and nasal: absent (0); present (1).
10. transverse ridge in middle of frontals: absent (0); present but not pronounced (1); pronounced (2).
11. anterior part of preparietal: sharp process between frontals (triangular in shape) (0); wide and blunt (1).