

泥河湾盆地洞沟剖面上新世/ 更新世小哺乳动物¹⁾

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摘要:洞沟剖面6个层位(第2、4、7、11、16和19层)的小哺乳动物化石揭示剖面第10与第11层间是晚上新世/早更新世界限。界限之上 *Ochotona youngi*、*Borsodia chinensis*、*Allophaiomys deucalion* 和 *Yangia trassaerti* 等首次出现;界限之下 *Yangia omegodon* 和 *Hypolagus schreuderi* 首次出现以及 *Paenelimnoecus*、*Nannocricetus mongolicus*、*Sinocricetus progressus*、*Mesosiphneus paratingi*、*Micromys tedfordi* 和 *Dipus fraudator* 最后绝灭。根据小哺乳动物组成及其属种转换事件判断,2.58 Ma 左右往后气候环境显著向干冷方向转变。

关键词:泥河湾盆地洞沟剖面,上新世/更新世,小哺乳动物,环境演变

中图法分类号:Q915.873 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1000-3118(2006)04-0320-12

1 前 言

泥河湾盆地以稻地老窝沟和东窑子头大南沟分别代表上新世和更新世典型的小哺乳动物生物地层剖面已初步建立起来(蔡保全等,2004;张兆群等,2003)。但是老窝沟剖面在上新统/更新统地层界线附近缺乏小哺乳动物化石;而大南沟剖面此一时段正好为巨厚的砂砾石层所占据,未能发现小哺乳动物化石,因此从精细生物地层角度看,泥河湾盆地内上新世/更新世界限的问题仍未解决。

2005年7~8月,笔者等对泥河湾盆地一些关键地段和剖面进行地质考察和化石采集。洞沟就是重点工作地点之一。

洞沟剖面位于钱家沙洼村东北约500 m。因其剖面附近有“3个小哺乳动物化石地点”而与小渡口-郝家台剖面一起被选作为“建议的层型剖面”(杨子廉等,1996)。但其3个化石地点位于何处、何层位至今未见报道。他们很可能把钱家沙洼村东南约300 m 的小水沟化石地点(蔡保全,1987;杜恒俭等,1988)当作洞沟的了,因为两地点直线距离仅约800 m。经初步研究(蔡保全,1987,1989;蔡保全、邱铸鼎,1993)和整理,小水沟化石点18.67 m 厚剖面上有3个含化石层,从下往上分别为杜恒俭等(1988)的第1、2、4层。各层距沟底高度分别为0~4.32 m,4.32~6.13 m,8.91~10.81 m。小哺乳动物在地层中的分布见表1。

1)国家自然科学基金项目(编号:40472012)资助。

表1 小哺乳动物在小水沟化石点地层中的分布

Table 1 Distribution of small mammals in the Xiaoshuigou section

哺乳动物属种 mammalian genera and species	层位 layer (Based on Du et al., 1988)		
	1	2	4
1. ? <i>Sorex</i> sp.		x	
2. <i>Ochotona</i> ? <i>minor</i> (Bohlin, 1942)			x
3. <i>O.</i> ? <i>erythrotis</i> (Büchner, 1890)			x
4. <i>Hypolagus schreuderi</i> Teilhard, 1940			x
5. <i>Nannocretetus mongolicus</i> Schaub, 1934	x		x
6. <i>Sinocricetus progressus</i> Qiu & Storch, 2000		x	x
7. <i>Mimomys</i> sp.	x	x	
8. <i>Mimomys</i> sp. 1			x
9. <i>Mimomys</i> sp. 2			x
10. Arvicidae gen. et sp. indet.	x	x	
11. <i>Mesosiphneus paratingi</i> (Teilhard, 1942)			x
12. <i>Dipus fraudator</i> (Schlosser, 1924)			x
13. <i>Micromys tedfordi</i> Wu & Flynn, 1992			x
14. <i>Apodemus</i> cf. <i>A. atavus</i> Heller, 1936	x		x
15. <i>Chardinomys nihewanicus</i> (Zheng, 1981)	x		x

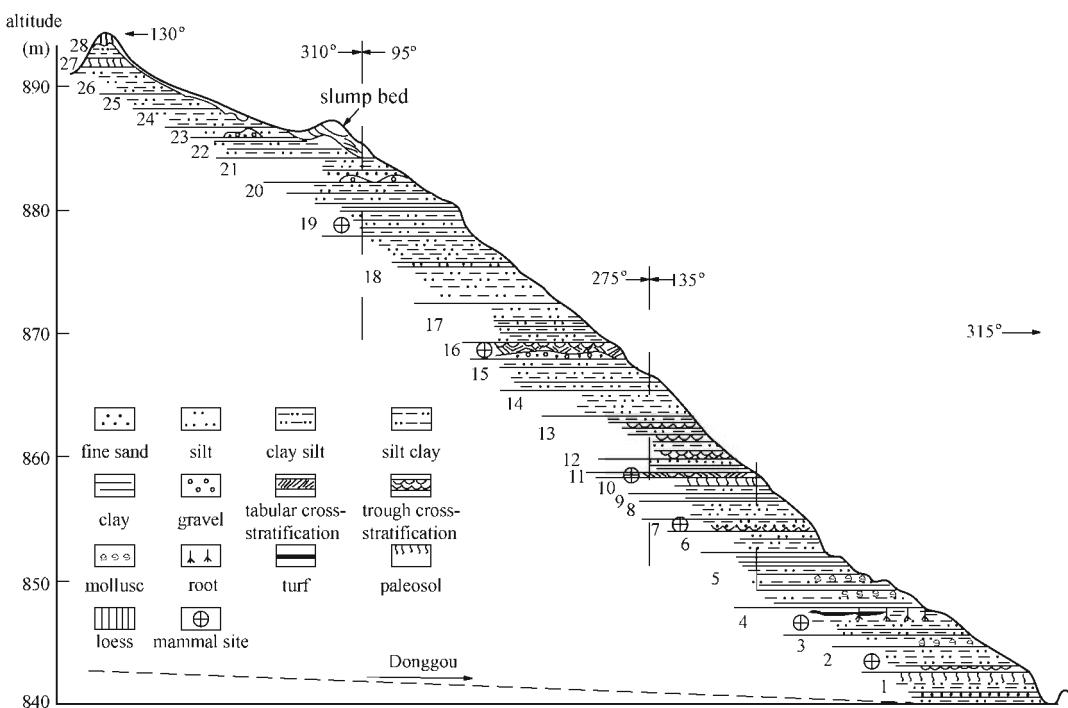


图1 泥河湾钱家沙洼洞沟剖面图(据杨子庚等,1996 并标出含化石层)

Fig. 1 Geological section of the Donggou near Qianjashawa village in the Nihewan Basin (after Yang et al., 1996, and the fossiliferous layers are marked)

杨子庚等(1996)对挖槽暴露的53.57 m厚的洞沟下部剖面(洞沟南坡896 m高地)作了十分深入细致的地质工作和古地磁测年。为了与杨子庚等的地层划分保持一致且不致引起不必要的混乱,这里仅引用他们的剖面并标出含化石层位(图1)。

我们对剖面(图1)的第2、4、7、11、16和19层(从下往上分别距沟底2.68~4.78、

5. 78~7.86、14.13~15.13、18.63~19.13、28.11~29.35 和 38.07~41.45 m) 各取样约 500、600、500、1800、1000 和 800 kg 进行了筛选并获得一批数量较为可观的小哺乳动物化石。根据化石层距沟底的高度及动物种的构成判断, 钱家沙洼洞沟的第 2、4 层相当于小水沟化石点的第 1、2 层, 而洞沟的第 7 层等于或稍晚于小水沟的第 4 层。

洞沟剖面已进行了 3 次古地磁测年(杨子廉等, 1996; 袁宝印等, 1996; Zhu et al., 2001), 但其结果解释都不一样, 且没有脊椎动物化石相佐证。本文试图通过对这批化石的初步报道, 讨论洞沟剖面的生物地层年代及其与古地磁测年结果的关系。

2 化石的分类及其地层分布

经初步鉴定, 洞沟剖面上的 6 个化石层位共产出小哺乳动物化石 32 种, 分属食虫目鼩鼱科(2 属 2 种)和鼹科(1 属 1 种), 兔形目的鼠兔科(2 属 5 种)和兔科(1 属 1 种), 哺乳目的松鼠科(1 属 1 种)、仓鼠科(3 属 3 种)、麝科(6 属 8 种)、鼢鼠科(1 属 3 种)、沙鼠科(2 属 2 种)、跳鼠科(3 属 3 种)和鼠科(3 属 3 种)。它们在地层中的分布见表 2。

表 2 小哺乳动物在洞沟剖面中的分布
Table 2 Distribution of small mammals in the Donggou section

小哺乳动物名单 list of small mammals	层位 layer (Based on Yang et al., 1996)					
	2	4	7	11	16	19
1. <i>Paenelimoecus</i> cf. <i>P. chinensis</i> Jin & Kawamura, 1997	×					
2. <i>Soricidae</i> gen. et sp. indet.	×					
3. <i>Talpidae</i> gen. et sp. indet.	×					
4. <i>Ochotona</i> cf. <i>O. lingtaica</i> Erbajeva & Zheng, 2005	×					
5. <i>O. youngi</i> Erbajeva & Zheng, 2005				×	×	×
6. <i>O. magna</i> Erbajeva & Zheng, 2005					×	
7. <i>Ochotona</i> aff. <i>O. intermedia</i> Erbajeva, 1976						×
8. <i>Ochotonoides complicidens</i> (Boule & Teilhard, 1928)			×	×		×
9. <i>Sericolagus</i> cf. <i>S. brachypus</i> (Young, 1927)					×	
10. <i>Spermophilus</i> sp.						×
11. <i>Nannocricetus mongolicus</i> Schaub, 1934	×					
12. <i>Sinocricetus progressus</i> Qiu & Storch, 2000	×					
13. <i>Cricetinae</i> gen. et sp. indet.					×	
14. <i>Mimomys</i> sp.	×					
15. <i>Arvicolidae</i> gen. et sp. indet.	×					
16. <i>Borsodia chinensis</i> (Kormos, 1934)				×	×	
17. <i>Borsodia</i> sp.				×		
18. <i>Cromeromys gansunicus</i> (Zheng, 1976)				×	×	
19. <i>Allophaiomys deucalion</i> Kretzoi, 1969				×	×	
20. <i>A. plioacaenicus</i> Kormos, 1933						×
21. ? <i>Clethrionomys</i> sp.					×	
22. <i>Yangia terti</i> (Young, 1927)					×	×
23. <i>Y. trassaerti</i> (Teilhard, 1942)					×	
24. <i>Y. omegodon</i> (Teilhard & Young, 1931)				×		
25. <i>Pseudomeleriones</i> sp.	×					
26. <i>Meriones</i> sp.					×	×
27. <i>Dipus fraudator</i> (Schlosser, 1924)	×			×		
28. <i>Dipus</i> sp.					×	
29. <i>Allactaga</i> sp.					×	
30. <i>Micromys tedfordi</i> Wu & Flynn, 1992	×			×		
31. <i>Apodemus zhangwagouensis</i> Wu & Flynn, 1992	×					
32. <i>Chardinomys nihewanicus</i> (Zheng, 1981)	×	×				

从表2可看出,第2、11和16层化石种类相对较多,其余3个层位,特别是第4、7层相对较少;食虫类主要发现在第2层;鼠兔类化石主要在第11、16和19层;原始的麝类在第2层,而较进步的麝类在第11、16和19层;臼齿无根麝鼠类分布在第7、11、16和19层;鼠科和仓鼠科主要集中在第2层。

3 动物群的对比和生物年代学讨论

洞沟剖面中6个层位的化石应分别代表6个时代不同的动物组合。下面对每一个动物组合的时代属性进行讨论。

1) 第2层小哺乳动物组合:异麝属(*Paenelimnoecus*)曾在泥河湾红崖南沟第3层发现并以*Paenelimnoecus* sp. 报道(蔡保全,1987)。在内蒙古二登图晚中新世—早上新世(Storch, 1995)以及内蒙古比例克早上新世(Qiu and Storch, 2000)有*P. obtusus*,在山东沂南棋盘山上新世裂隙中(Jin and Kawamura, 1997)有*P. chinensis*。在欧洲该属已记载的4个种主要分布于早中新世—上新世(Reumer, 1992)。泥河湾标本的大小和形状与沂南的标本基本一致,其时代应属上新世。

灵台鼠兔(*Ochotona lingtaica*)只出现在甘肃灵台文王沟剖面WL11~7层,其古地磁测年约为3.4~2.6 Ma(郑绍华、张兆群,2000,2001;Erbajeva and Zheng, 2005)。

蒙古微仓鼠(*Nannocricetus mongolicus*)最早发现于内蒙古最晚中新世—早上新世的二登图(Schlosser, 1924),内蒙古比例克、高特格上新世动物群中有其存在(Qiu and Storch, 2000;李强等,2003),在甘肃灵台剖面的最晚记录为4.4 Ma(郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。

进步中国仓鼠(*Sinocricetus progressus*)只发现于比例克和高特格上新世动物群中,其时代被确定为上新世初或MN14b(Qiu and Storch, 2000),后者时代略晚于前者,可能相当于MN15a(李强等,2003)。根据动物群的组成,比例克动物群的时代相当于灵台雷家河小石沟剖面的IV生物带或约4.4~3.6 Ma(张兆群、郑绍华,2001;郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。

和泥河湾其他地点一样,洞沟的模鼠(*Mimomys*)具有相当原始的性质,曾作为“*Mimomys orientalis* Young, 1935”报道(蔡保全,1987;杜恒俭等,1988;郑绍华、蔡保全,1991;蔡保全等,2004)。最近研究发现,泥河湾标本和该种不同,可能为一新的种类。根据个体大小和齿冠高度,其进化水平应相当于欧洲早Villanyian期(或MN16)的*M. minor*(Fejfar, 1961)的原始形态,相当于中国的晚上新世。

和泥河湾其他地点一样,洞沟的Arvicolidae gen. et sp. indet.,即曾被记述为“*Germanomys*”的材料(蔡保全,1987;杜恒俭等,1988;蔡保全等,2004)可能是一新的属种。

假沙鼠属(*Pseudomeriones*)在灵台剖面的最后消失在约3.0 Ma左右(郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。

伪三趾跳鼠(*Dipus fraudator*)最早出现于二登图动物群(Schlosser, 1924),最晚记载于甘肃合水金沟午城黄土约1.8 Ma地层中(郑绍华,1976;郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。在榆社盆地记录在晚上新世的麻则沟组和早更新世的海眼组(Flynn et al., 1997)。它的属名最近由*Sminthoides*改成*Dipus*(李强、邱铸鼎,2005)。

戴氏巢鼠(*Micromys tedfordi*)在榆社盆地的时代记录为4.6~3.4 Ma(吴文裕、Flynn, 1992; Flynn et al., 1997),而在灵台剖面为4.3~3.2 Ma(郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。

张洼沟姬鼠(*Apodemus zhangwagouensis*)只出现在榆社盆地的麻则沟组,其古地磁测年为3.6~3.4 Ma(Flynn et al., 1997)。

泥河湾日进鼠(*Chardinomys nihewanicus*)的典型产地是泥河湾大南沟(郑绍华, 1981),相当于完整剖面(蔡保全等,2004)的第12层或黄砂段的底部。在榆社盆地分布于从麻则沟组(约3.5 Ma)到第四纪海眼组(Flynn et al., 1997),在灵台剖面则分布于4.8~3.0 Ma时段(崔宁,2003)。

总起来看,第2层小哺乳动物群是典型的晚上新世蔚县组或“稻地组”动物群,其组成包含了钱家沙洼村小水沟化石点第1层的几种动物。它们的时代应是一致的。该动物群与内蒙古比例克动物群最为接近,但它缺失较原始的成分,如*Kowalskia*、*Trischizolagus*等,且其*Mimomys* sp. 显著比*M. bilikeensis* 进步,因此它的时代应比比例克动物群的时代偏晚。在较大范围内应相当于榆社盆地麻则沟组或灵台剖面第V生物带(3.6~2.6 Ma)的时代,估计可能在3.2 Ma左右。

2) 第4层小哺乳动物只有*Micromys tedfordi* 和 *Chardinomys nihewanicus*。根据上述分析,其时代应比上述第2层动物组合的稍晚,与钱家沙洼小水沟化石点的第2层小哺乳动物组合相当。

3) 第7层小哺乳动物组合:复齿拟鼠兔(*Ochotonoides complicidens*)在泥河湾盆地发现于大南沟剖面第12层(Erbajeva and Zheng, 2005)和马圈沟遗址(Cai and Li, 2004)。在灵台剖面生存于第V和第VI生物带的3.4~1.8 Ma时段(郑绍华、张兆群,2001; Erbajeva and Zheng, 2005),在榆社剖面从麻则沟组到海眼组(约3.4 Ma以后)(Flynn et al., 1997),其最晚的记录在陕西蓝田陈家窝,古地磁测年为0.684~0.710 Ma(Ding et al., 2002)。

波尔索地鼠属(*Borsodia*)的种类在欧亚大陆主要分布于Villanayan期(Kowalski, 2001)。在中国,较进步的*B. chinensis* 只局限于狭义的泥河湾期,相当于欧洲的Biharian期(郑绍华、李传夔,1986)。一种较原始的*Borsodia* 在灵台剖面生存于3.4~2.6 Ma时段(郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。洞沟第7层的*Borsodia* 具有原始性质,应与灵台剖面中的时代一致。

奥米加杨氏鼢鼠(*Yangia omegodon*)最早出现在灵台剖面,为晚上新世(3.5~3.2 Ma)(郑绍华、张兆群,2001),其典型产地是山西中阳许家坪午城黄土下部或红色土A带(Teilhard de Chardin and Young, 1931),在洛川黄土剖面出现在WS3地层(刘东生等, 1985)或黄土-古土壤序列的S29~32(孙继敏、刘东生,2002),其年代计算为2.55~2.21 Ma(Ding et al., 2002)。

伪三趾跳鼠(*Dipus fraudator*)的生存时限如前述。

从上述4种小哺乳动物中的3种判断,该层动物组合的时代大致为上新世末到更新世初时段,相当于欧洲的Villanyian早期到晚期,但*Borsodia* sp. 似乎只能被视为晚上新世,相当于欧洲Villanyian早期。钱家沙洼小水沟化石点第4层的化石可以作为该层的补充。因其有更典型的种类,如*Mesosiphneus paratingi* 和较进步的*Mimomys*,其时代应为最晚上新世。

4) 第11层小哺乳动物组合:杨氏鼠兔(*Ochotona youngi*)在大南沟剖面有一个较长的

地史记录,从第4~23层均有分布,即从泥河湾组的下部砂砾石段—钙质砂土段—黄砂段—中更新世初的砂质粘土段,其年代估计为2.4~0.7 Ma(蔡保全等,2004;Erbajeva and Zheng, 2005)。

复齿拟鼠兔(*Ochotonoides complicidens*)的时代分布如前述。

中华波尔索地鼠(*Borsodia chinensis*)是泥河湾地区最早发现的啮齿动物之一(Teilhard de Chardin and Piveteau, 1930)。其典型产地是下沙沟中下部层位。在大南沟剖面,最早出现在约2.6 Ma以前,最晚出现在第6层,估计1.8 Ma左右(Cai and Li, 2004),在马圈沟估计约为1.8 Ma左右(Cai and Li, 2004),但马圈沟遗址的古地磁测年为1.66 Ma(Zhu et al., 2004),而该种的最晚记录在小长梁遗址,其古地磁测年为1.36 Ma(Zhu et al., 2001)。在榆社盆地记录在早更新世的海眼组下部(Flynn et al., 1997)。

甘肃克罗麦尔鼠(*Cromeromys gansunicus*)的典型产地在甘肃合水金沟午城黄土中(郑绍华,1976),其时代被估计为1.8 Ma左右(郑绍华、张兆群,2001)。在甘肃东乡龙担动物群的古地磁测年为2.2 Ma左右(邱占祥等,2004),在灵台剖面大约在3.6~3.2 Ma(郑绍华、张兆群,2000,2001),在榆社盆地只发现于海眼组(Flynn et al., 1997)。因此该种的生存时代大致在3.6~1.8 Ma时段。

欧洲异费鼠(*Allophaiomys deucalion*)是欧洲最早的臼齿无根的齧类,其时代为Villanyian晚期-Biharian早期,其典型产地是匈牙利的Villany-5地点(Kowalski, 2001)。在中国,最早记录的*Allophaiomys cf. A. deucalion*出现在青海贵南沙沟,估计时代为1.8 Ma左右(Zheng and Li, 1990),在马圈沟遗址为1.66 Ma(Zhu et al., 2004),在灵台剖面约为1.8 Ma左右(郑绍华、张兆群,2000,2001),在俄罗斯塔曼半岛Tizdar地点的古地磁测年为2.25~1.96 Ma(Pevzner et al., 1998)。

汤氏杨氏鼢鼠(*Yangia trassaerti*)是一种较丁氏杨氏鼢鼠(*Y. tingei*)稍原始的凹枕型鼢鼠,其典型产地是榆社系上部,最可能是榆社III带(Teilhard de Chardin, 1942),属于早更新世的海眼组(Flynn et al., 1997)。

此外,沙鼠属(*Meriones*)和五趾跳鼠属(*Allactaga*)在大南沟剖面上分别出现在第9~18层和第15~18层,属于早更新世晚期。

总起来看,该动物组合中杨氏鼠兔、复齿拟鼠兔、五趾跳鼠、甘肃克罗麦尔鼠、欧洲异费鼠、中华波尔索地鼠等与马圈沟动物群(Cai and Li, 2004)相同,但汤氏杨氏鼢鼠比丁氏杨氏鼢鼠原始,在榆社剖面和灵台剖面均约为2.4 Ma,因此应比马圈沟动物群的时代偏早,可视为第四纪最早期。

5) 第16层小哺乳动物群:杨氏鼠兔(*Ochotona youngi*)的时代分布如上述。硕鼠兔(*O. magna*)只出现在大南沟剖面的第15层底部,中间鼠兔亲近种(*Ochotona aff. O. intermedia*)只出现在第13层(Erbajeva and Zheng, 2005)。

矮脚丝绸兔(*Serricolagus brachypus*)的典型产地是周口店18地点(Young, 1927)。最早出现于灵台文王沟剖面WL8层,古地磁测年约为3.1 Ma(郑绍华、张兆群,2000,2001),甘肃龙担的古地磁测年为2.55~2.20 Ma(邱占祥等,2004),甘肃合水金沟(郑绍华,1976)和山西静乐高家崖(Teilhard de Chardin and Young, 1931)为午城黄土,因此该种的时代为晚上新世—早更新世(张兆群,1999)。

动物群中的中华波尔索地鼠(*Borsodia chinensis*)、甘肃克罗麦尔鼠(*Cromeromys gansanicus*)和欧洲异费鼠(*Allophaiomys deucalion*)的时代分布如前述。

杨氏丁氏鼢鼠(*Yangia tingi*)的典型产地是河南渑池(Young, 1927)。在榆社盆地出现在海眼组下部(Flynn et al., 1997),在隰县午城剖面出现在奥杜威正极性事件,约1.9 Ma(岳乐平、薛祥煦,1996),在大南沟剖面出现在第6~18层,估计为1.8~0.7 Ma(蔡保全等,2004),蓝田陈家窝遗址可能是其最晚记录,约为0.684~0.710 Ma之间(Ding et al., 2002)。

从上述分析可以看出,该动物组合的成分与前述第11层动物群非常相似,其时代均应为早更新世早期,估计在2 Ma左右。

6) 第19层动物组合:该组合中,黄鼠属(*Spermophilus*)在大南沟剖面中出现于第9~18层,估计年代1.8~0.78 Ma(蔡保全等,2004)。

上新异费鼠(*Allophaiomys pliocaenicus*)的典型产地是罗马尼亚的Betfia-II地点,是欧洲Biharian早期的典型哺乳动物(Kowalski, 2001)。在中国,主要分布于蓝田公王岭(Zheng and Li, 1990)黄土-古土壤序列的L15层,其时代为1.263~1.240 Ma(Ding et al., 2002)。在大南沟剖面分布于第6~18层(其中含有*A. deucalion*),估计1.8~0.78 Ma(蔡保全等,2004)。

根据小哺乳动物组合特点,洞沟前三个动物组合与小水沟3个层位的动物组合基本上分别一致,它们的时代均应为晚上新世,相当于欧洲的Villanyian早期;后三个动物群或动物组合的时代为更新世早期,相当于欧洲Villanyian晚期。考虑到地层的接触关系,它们的界线似应在10和11层之间,距沟底18.63 m处,因为此处有一明显的侵蚀面(杨子庚等,1996)。

4 生物年代学与古地磁测年

标为洞沟剖面的古地磁测年数据有三:一是121 m厚暴露剖面(袁宝印等,1996);二是90 m厚暴露剖面(Zhu et al., 2001);三是下部53.57 m厚揭露剖面(杨子庚等,1996)。前两者为同一地点,但不知其具体位置以及和后者位置的详细关系,故暂不予讨论。杨子庚等的剖面位置及层位与含化石层位相吻合,但古地磁测年结果与根据小哺乳动物组合判断的年代并不一致:按古地磁测年,上新世/更新世(或Gauss/Matuyama)界限应在剖面的17层中间,而按照小哺乳动物判断则应在第11~10层之间;按古地磁测年,Olduvai正极性亚时的上界在第24和25层之间,而按小哺乳动物判断,可能应向下移动。如何解决磁性地层年代与生物地层年代的这种矛盾,只能寄希望于未来的深入工作。

5 哺乳动物与环境演变

从哺乳动物群的构成可以清楚看出洞沟剖面从下到上的气候变化趋势。第2、4层13种动物中,除姬鼠和日进鼠可以视为生存于温带森林或灌丛外,其余11种均可视为温带

草原类型;第7层4种动物均为草原类型;第11层因含有沙鼠、三趾跳鼠和五趾跳鼠应属于较干旱的草原类型;第16层鼠兔种类增加,气候相对变干;第19层因黄鼠出现,气候仍较干旱。

属种进化过程中的转换事件,即同一支系上相对原始的属种向相对进步的属种演变的事件,也可指示环境的变化。在洞沟剖面上较明显的属种转换表现在:较原始的 *Borsodia* sp. 向较进步的 *B. chinensis* 转换;臼齿有根的 *Cromeromys gansunicus* 向臼齿无根的 *Allophaiomys* 转换;臼齿有根的 *Mesosiphneus* 向臼齿无根的 *Yangia* 转换; *Dipus fraudator* 向 *Dipus* sp. 的转换。

Borsodia sp. 由于其臼齿较低冠、m1 具有模鼠角、M3 具有后釉岛等而明显较 *B. chinensis* 原始,它们之间的转换发生在第7和第11层之间。这证明此一时期气候有一次较大的变化。

洞沟剖面中第2、4、7层虽无 *Cromeromys gansunicus* 化石发现,但在甘肃灵台文王沟晚上新世剖面上存在。该剖面上, *Allophaiomys* 最早出现在午城黄土底部(郑绍华、张兆群, 2000, 2001)。以此推算,洞沟剖面上, *Cromeromys* 向 *Allophaiomys* 的转换也发生在第7和第11层之间。

洞沟剖面上虽然未发现凹枕型的鼢鼠材料,但与其第7层动物群时代大致相当的钱家沙洼小水沟地点的第4层含有最晚的臼齿带根的 *Mesosiphneus paratingi*(蔡保全, 1987),而 *Yangia trassaerti* 被认为是 *Mesosiphneus*—*Yangia* 进化主干上的最早的臼齿无根的杨氏鼢鼠(郑绍华, 1997)。它们之间的转换也发生在第7和第11层之间。

Dipus fraudator 分布于第2、7层,而其后进种 *Dipus* sp. 出现在第11层,它们之间的转换同样发生在第7和第11层之间。

总起来看,第7和第11层之间有一个大的生物物种转换事件。这一事件使得相对原始的属种向相对进步的属种转换,特别是麝类和鼢鼠类从臼齿有牙根(齿冠高度有限)向臼齿无牙根(齿冠持续生长)转换以适应因气候突然变得干冷而使食物变得粗劣的生态环境。这一环境变化恰好与此时(2.6 Ma 左右)发生的北极冰盖出现、青藏高原大幅抬升、冬季季风加强、午城黄土代替静乐红土、典型的冰期出现的时间(刘东生等, 1998)一致。

致谢 厦门大学硕士研究生谭志刚和中国地质大学硕士研究生靳野和作者一起参加2005年野外考察和发掘,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

THE PLIO-PLEISTOCENE SMML MAMMALS FROM DONGGOU SECTION OF NIHEWAN BASIN, HEBEI, CHINA

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Key words Nihewan basin, Plio – Pleistocene, small mammals, environment

Summary

Both the Pliocene Laowogou section and the Pleistocene Danangou section in the Nihewan Basin have recently been restudied by Zhang et al. in 2003 and Cai et al. in 2004. However, small mammals collected near the Plio-Pleistocene boundary in these two sections are rare. To make up this deficiency, the Donggou section, about 500 m northeast of the Qianjiashawa village, described by Yang et al. in 1996 (Fig. 1) was selected in 2005 for looking for fossils. By the water-screening method, many small mammals were collected from the layers 2, 4, 7, 11, 16 and 19 respectively. The distributions of small mammalian species in this section are shown in Table 2. The species from the three lower layers can be supplemental from each other with the three layers of the Xiaoshuigou section, about 800 m south of the Donggou section, described by Du et al. in 1988 (Table 1) stratigraphically and biologically.

The mammals from layer 2 of the Donggou section and layer 1 of the Xiaoshuigou section near the Qianjiashawa village are comparable with that of Bilike of Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia) in age because the presence of *Paenelimnoecus*, *Nannocricetus mongolicus*, *Sinocricetus progressus*, *Pseudomeriones* and *Dipus fraudator*, but distinctly later due to much more advanced *Mimomys* sp. (to *M. bilikeensis*) and *Chardinomys nihowanicus* (to *C. yusheensis*). In addition, *Ochotona lingtaica* was only recorded in the Wenwagou section of Lingtai, Gansu and has a paleomagnetic age of about 3.4 ~ 2.6 Ma (Zheng and Zhang, 2001; Erbajeva and Zheng, 2005); *Micromys tedfordi* was recorded from the Gaozhuang to Mazegou formations of about 4.6 ~ 3.4 Ma in Yushe basin (Flynn et al., 1997) and from the Wenwanggou section about 5.3 ~ 3.2 Ma (Zheng and Zhang, 2001). In a word, this mammal complex should be considered as the late Pliocene (equivalent to European early Villanyian or MN16) in age.

The mammals from layer 4 of the Donggou section and layer 2 of the Xiaoshuigou section are the same in composition, and are slightly later than those from layer 2 of Donggou section in age for its higher stratigraphic position.

The mammals from layer 7 of the Donggou section and layer 4 of the Xiaoshuigou section indicate an age of the latest Pliocene. The earliest record of *Ochotonoides complicidens* is about 3.4 Ma in the Wenwanggou section and the latest about 0.7 Ma in the Chenjiawo section, Lantian, Shaanxi (Ding et al., 2002); the primitive species of *Borsodia* existed about 3.4 ~ 2.6 Ma in the Wenwanggou section (Zheng and Zhang, 2001); *Yangia omegodon* existed in the Wenwanggou section about 3.5 ~ 3.2 Ma, but in the Luochuan section 2.5 ~ 2.2 Ma (Sun and Liu, 2002; Ding et al., 2002); *Mesosiphneus paratingi* in Yushe basin about 3.4 ~ 3.0 Ma (Flynn et al., 1997).

The mammals from layer 11 of the Donggou section is comparable with that from Majuangou (Cai and Li, 2004) in having *Ochotona youngi*, *Ochotonoides complicidens*, *Allactaga*, *Cromeromys gansunicus*, *Allophaiomys deucalion*, *Borsodia chinensis* and so on, but slightly earlier in having *Yangia trassaerti* rather than *Y. tingi*. The age of this fauna is considered to be the Early Pleistocene and equal to late Villanyian of Europe.

The mammals from layer 16 is rather closed to that from layer 11 in age for existence of

Ochotona youngi, *Borsodia chinensis*, *Cromeromys gansunicus* and *Allophaiomys deucalion*, but slightly younger for appearance of *Yangia tingi* as well as *Serricolagus brachypus* which has a geological age from late Pliocene to early Pleistocene.

Allophaiomys pliocaenicus indicates the mammals from layer 19 might have a later age.

Judging from small mammals, the lower part of the Donggou section, about 40 m thickness, represents a period from late Pliocene to early Pleistocene. The mammals from layers 2, 4 and 7 are of the late Pliocene, while those from the other three layers the early Pleistocene. Their boundary should be placed between layers 10 and 11 where is an erosional surface and also a boundary between circle B and C of the lacustrine deposits (Yang et al., 1996).

Such a result makes the mammals from layer 7 of the Donggou section or from layer 4 of the Xiaoshuigou section of a typical latest Pliocene representative in the Nihewan basin and even in the North China because of *Hypolagus schreuderi*, especially *Mesosiphneus paratingi*.

Paleomagnetic studies shows that the upper boundary of the Gauss chron is in the middle of layer 17 (Yang et al., 1996), but the boundary between the Pliocene/Pleistocene (or Gauss/Matuyama) seems to be at the top of the layer 10 based on the small mammals.

With the exception of *Apodemus zhangwagouensis* and *Chardinomys nihewanicus* in layers 2 and 4 which indicate a landscape with woodland or shrub, almost all the other small mammals indicate an environment of grasslands or arid grasslands of the temperate zone at that time. Turnover events for some genera or species, such as *Cromeromys* and *Mesosiphneus* with rooted molars replaced by *Allophaiomys* and *Yangia* with rootless molars respectively, took place around 2.6 Ma, which reflects the climatic change from warm and moist to dry and cold conditions. This is agreement with events such as the Red Clay replaced by Wucheng loess, the appearance of the arctic ice sheet, rapid lift of the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, and the strength of the winter monsoon, all taking place at that time (Liu et al., 1998).

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