

陕西渭南西安犀的新材料¹⁾

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摘要 记述了产自陕西渭南县高湾沟牛寺庙白鹿原组中一新的两栖犀类——高湾沟西安犀(新种)(*Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov.)。与已知的西安犀类头骨对比表明,新种与灞河西安犀(*S. bahoensis*)最为接近。通过对已知两栖犀的前臼齿和臼齿列长度比较,认为两栖犀前臼齿和臼齿的变化趋势是较复杂的,非单一方向。根据白鹿原组中产出的几种哺乳动物与其他相关地层中的动物的对比,认为白鹿原组的时代可能为中始新世。

关键词 陕西渭南,中始新世,两栖犀科

中图法分类号 Q915.877

犀类属种繁多,分支复杂。古近纪后期是早期犀类的鼎盛时代,无论属种的数目还是个体的数量都相当多。由于始新世至渐新世犀类繁盛,进化较快,因此对于地层的划分和对比都有很重要的意义。两栖犀科是早期犀类中很特化的一支,习性为半水栖。20世纪60年代以来,中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所等单位的考察人员在我国内蒙古、云南、广西、陕西、河南和山西等地发现了不少的两栖犀科化石,这些化石大致被归入8属17种。

20世纪60年代中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所的蓝田考察队在蓝田地区发现了相当数量的脊椎动物化石,本文记述的标本就是蓝田考察队1965年发现于渭南县高湾沟牛寺庙的。该地点只发现一个两栖犀的头骨,保存在白色砂岩层中的砂礞内(周明镇,1978),为*Sianodon*属,但与已知的种都不相同。

1 化石描述

奇蹄目 *Perissodactyla* Owen, 1848

两栖犀科 *Amyndontidae* Scott et Osborn, 1883

西安犀属 *Sianodon* Xu, 1965

高湾沟西安犀(新种) *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov.

(图 1)

正型标本 一个破碎的头骨,上额骨、顶骨和枕骨破损;门齿只保存有左侧的 I₂,犬齿、前臼齿和臼齿全部保存(IVPP V 13381)。

产地及层位 陕西渭南县高湾沟牛寺庙,白鹿原组,中始新世晚期。

1) 国家基础科学特殊学科点人才培养基金(编号:J9930095)资助。

种的特征 该种头骨长度小于灞河西安犀。齿式为 3 · 1 · 3 · 3, 前臼齿列相对较长, 为臼齿列长的 1/2 左右; M3 后脊较短, 外脊在后脊之后延伸较短, 内齿带不很发达; M2、M3 原脊与外脊的夹角分别为 70° 和 60°。

名称来源 Gaowangou, 高湾沟, 化石产地名。

标本描述 头骨被风化, 保存不太好, 中等大小, 全长为 400mm, 从前向后逐渐变宽, 两犬齿内缘距离约为 45mm, 两 M3 内缘间距离约为 75mm。头骨顶部及侧面基本没有保存。

腹面: 硬腭的水平部部分保存, 宽度中等。内鼻孔前缘的位置与 *Sianodon bahoensis* (徐余瑄, 1965) 和 *Sianodon ulausuensis* (徐余瑄, 1966) 的相同, 位于 M3 的中线。基蝶骨、基蝶骨和基枕骨结合部的基结节、基枕骨、关节窝后突、听后突、副枕突和枕髁保存完好。基结节的位置与 *S. ulausuensis* 的相同, 与听后突处于同一水平线上, 而比 *S. bahoensis* 的基结节的位置 (与左右关节后突处于同一水平线上) 靠后。基结节以前为基蝶骨骨体, 其前端延伸到下颌窝的后端。关节窝后突、听后突、副枕突、枕髁的形状及位置都与 *S. bahoensis* 相同, 只是听后突与副枕突的愈合程度不如 *S. bahoensis* 的紧密, 关节窝后突与听后突之间的切迹很深。

牙齿: 保存有一个左侧门齿。犬齿保存较完全, 但齿冠部分缺失。颊齿保存完整, 但磨蚀程度很深, 几乎到了齿根, 为一老年个体。P2 ~ M1 的冠面构造均难以观察 (表 1)。

表 1 高湾沟西安犀 (新种) 与灞河西安犀和乌拉乌苏西安犀的测量

Table 1 Measurements of *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov., *S. bahoensis* and *S. ulausuensis* (mm)

	<i>Sianodon gaowangouensis</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. bahoensis</i>	<i>S. ulausuensis</i>
头长 (前颌骨前缘 - 枕髁) Length of skull (anterior border of premaxillary-condylus occipitalis)	400	533	510
齿式 (Dental formula)	3 · 1 · 3 · 3	2 · 1 · 3 · 3	3 · 1 · 3 · 3
上颊齿列长 (L., P2 ~ M3)	163	200	136
上臼齿列长 (L., M1 ~ M3)	110	154	119
上前臼齿列长/ 上臼齿列长 (%) L., P2 ~ P4/ L., M1 ~ M3 (%)	48.2	42.2	40.3
P2 长 (Length, P2)	17	20	14.5
P2 宽 (Width, P2)	20.3	20	17.4
P3 长 (Length, P3)	18	30	17
P3 宽 (Width, P3)	31	22	26
P4 长 (Length, P4)	18	29	17
P4 宽 (Width, P4)	35	42.5	33
M1 长 (Length, M1)	28	47	30
M1 宽 (Width, M1)	49.6	53	39
M1 宽/ 长 (%) (W./L., % ,M1)	177	112.5	130
M2 长 (Length, M2)	37.5	67	47

续表

	<i>Sianodon gaowangouensis</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. bahoensis</i>	<i>S. ulausuensis</i>
M2 宽 (Width, M2)	56	60	45
M2 宽/长 (%) (W./L. %, M2)	148	89.5	95.7
M3 长 (Length, M3)	44.5	56	41
M3 宽 (Width, M3)	43	54	41
M3 宽/长 (%) (W./L. %, M3)	96.6	96.4	100
M2、M3 原脊与外脊的夹角 Angle between melaloph and ectoloph of M2, M3	70°, 60°	50°, 55°	55°, 60°

左侧 I2 齿冠部分缺失,从残留断面可以看出其齿冠轮廓呈椭圆形。另外从保存的门齿齿槽观察,该种有三对门齿,并且大小相近。上齿式为 3·1·3·3。

犬齿垂直向下生长。齿冠不长,左侧犬齿仅齿冠尖端缺失,现保留部分约 25mm。齿冠的横切面为椭圆形,齿冠后部有一条明显的纵棱。犬齿与前臼齿之间的齿缺较短,约 21mm。

P2~P4 的长度为 M1~M3 的 1/2 左右。前臼齿磨蚀严重,冠面构造已看不出。P2 的轮廓为尖端向内的三角形,外齿带发育。P3 和 P4 为横宽的长方形,P4 比 P3 宽,长度相当。臼齿外壁平直。M1 轮廓为横宽的长方形,M2 和 M3 的轮廓呈近似前宽后窄的梯形,M3 较 M2 有明显的前后拉长。M3 外壁上的前尖褶及前附尖褶不很膨大,后附尖发育,后脊较短,外脊后端仅微微外翘,在后脊之后延伸较短,后谷不大。M2、M3 原脊与外脊的夹角分别为 70° 和 60°。M2、M3 的内齿缘不很发达,在原脊及后脊的内端缺失。

比较与讨论 高湾沟标本的犬齿与前臼齿间的齿缺较短,臼齿的外壁平坦,头骨腹面的关节后突和听突远离,显然属于西安犀属 (*Sianodon*),但渭南高湾沟标本的前臼齿列相对较长,与 *S. bahoensis* 和 *S. ulausuensis* 的前臼齿相对缩短不同(徐余璋,1965,1966,1978),并且 M3 后脊较短,外脊在后脊之后延伸较短,内齿带不很发达等特征与现已知西安犀各种均有差别,代表了一新种,命名为高湾沟西安犀 *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov.。

西安犀属由徐余璋建立于 1965 年,她认为该属比 *Paramynodon*、*Amyndontopsis*、*Megalamynodon*、*Procadurcodon* 等进步,与 *Cadurcodon* 相近(徐余璋,1978)。Wall (1989) 认为 *Sianodon* 的特征介于 *Sharamynodon* 和 *Cadurcodon* 之间,同时也认为其与 *Cadurcodon* 更为接近。现西安犀属共包括有 *S. ulausuensis*、*S. bahoensis*、*S. mienchiensis*、*S. sinensis*、*S. chiyuanensis* 和 *S. honanensis* (周明镇、徐余璋,1965) 6 个种,新种在臼齿上与以上各种有明显区别。*Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 的 M2 和 M3 轮廓呈近似前宽后窄的梯形,M3 较 M2 有明显的前后拉长。外壁上的前尖褶及前附尖褶不很膨大,横脊的倾斜度不大。M3 后脊较短,外脊后端仅微微外翘,在后脊之后延伸较短。M2、M3 的内齿带不很发达,在原脊及后脊的内端缺失。与 *S. bahoensis* (徐余璋,1965) 和 *S. mienchiensis* (周明镇、徐余璋,1965) 的差别在于后两者 M2 和 M3 齿带发达,前、内、后齿带基本连续。*S. sinensis* 和 *S. chiyuanensis* 的上臼齿前附尖褶壮大,M3 较短,后脊很长,使齿冠轮廓近于正方形,后脊的

后角强烈外翘;并且 *S. chiuanensis* 的外壁特别平坦 (周明镇、徐余璜, 1965), 也不同于 *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov., 而与 M3 的横脊倾斜度较大, 原脊和外脊的夹角分别为 45 和 55°, 舌面齿带发育的 *S. honanensis* (周明镇、徐余璜, 1965) 差别明显。

从个体大小上看, *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 与 *S. chiuanensis* 相当, 但两者差别明显, 除了臼齿上的不同外, *S. chiuanensis* 的 M1 和 M2 长宽比超过已知的任何始新世两栖犀 (周明镇、徐余璜, 1965)。除 *S. bahoensis* 和 *S. ulausuensis* 个体比 *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 大以外, 其他个体都比新种小得多, 且都未保存头骨部分, 无法进行头骨对比。通过对 *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 与 *S. bahoensis* 和 *S. ulausuensis* 的详细比较 (表 2) 可以看出, *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 与 *S. bahoensis* 更为接近, 但在门齿的数目、臼齿的形态等方面仍然有一些较为原始的特征。Wilson and Schiebout (1981) 在研究北美 Uinta 盆地的 *Amyndodon advenus* 时认为, 犬齿的大小、犬齿与前臼齿之间的齿缺长短与其性别有关。雄性拥有大的犬齿和较长的齿缺。*S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 的犬齿中等大小, 齿缺较短, 可能是一个雌性个体。

表 2 高湾沟西安犀 (新种)、灞河西安犀和乌拉乌苏西安犀的部分特征比较

Table 2 Comparisons of *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. with *S. bahoensis* and *S. ulausuensis*

特 征	<i>S. gaowangouensis</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. bahoensis</i>	<i>S. ulausuensis</i>
门齿 number of the incisors	三对 3 pairs	两对 2 pairs	三对 3 pairs
犬齿与前臼齿齿缺 diastema of the C-P2	21mm	21mm	40mm
臼齿 molar	臼齿长小于宽, 横脊不很倾斜, 内齿带不发达 M2 and M3 wider than long, transverse lophs not quite oblique. The inner cingulum break.	臼齿长远大于宽, 横脊较为倾斜, 内齿带完整 M2 and M3 much longer than wide, transverse lophs oblique. The cingulum is developed.	相对较宽, 横脊不很倾斜, 内齿带不发达 M2 and M3 relatively wide, transverse lophs not quite oblique. The inner cingulum break.
听后至与副枕突的位置 postglenoid and posttympanic processes	二者愈合不很紧密 not quite close to each other	二者愈合不很紧密 not quite close to each other	二者愈合紧密 close to each other

Wall (1982a, b) 将两栖犀科分为 *Amyndodontini*、*Cadurcodontini* 和 *Metamyndodontini* 三个亚群, 其中 *Amyndodontini* 只包括 *Amyndodon*; *Cadurcodontini* 包括有 *Sharamyndon*、*Amyndontopsis*、*Sianodon* 和 *Cadurcodon*; *Metamyndodontini* 包括有 *Megalamyndon*、*Paramyndon*、*Zaisanamyndon*、*Metamyndon* 和 *Cadurcotherium*。他还主要根据头骨上的一些特征, 对两栖犀科进行了系统演化分析, 认为 *Amyndodon* 是原始的两栖犀, 是 *Cadurcodontini* 和 *Metamyndodontini* 的祖先类型; *Cadurcodontini* 和 *Metamyndodontini* 是两栖犀类的两个主要分支。

一般认为, 两栖犀由始新世发展到渐新世和中新世, 臼齿的演化趋势是逐渐变得窄而长; 门齿及前臼齿在数目上逐渐减少, 大小上逐渐缩小 (徐余璜, 1966)。根据 Wall 的系统

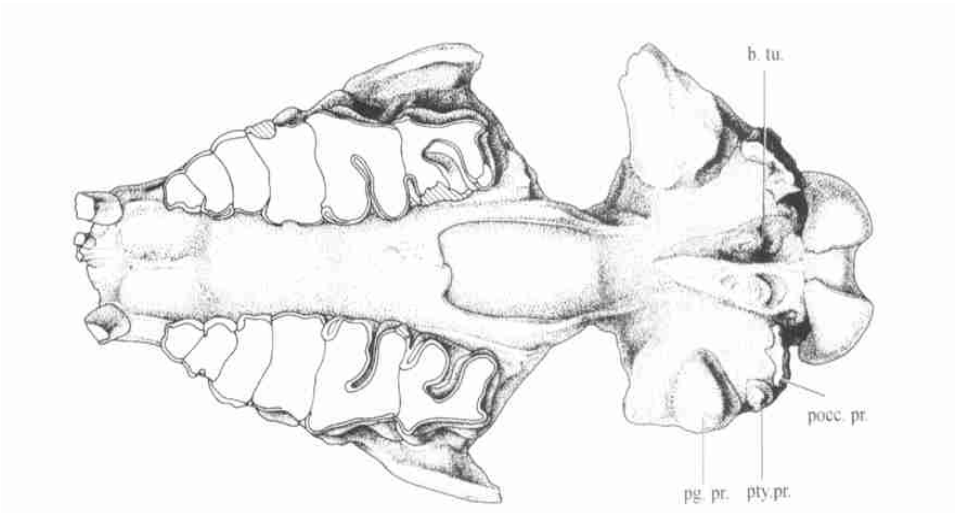
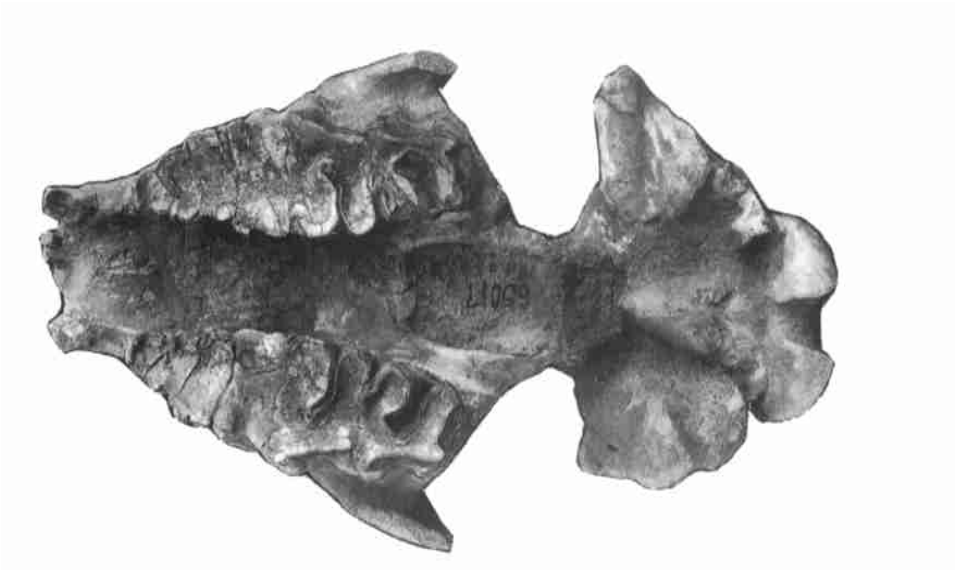


图 1 高湾沟西安犀(新种)头骨(V13381,正型标本),比例尺=5cm

Fig.1 Skull of *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov. (V 13381, holotype), scale bar =5cm

b. tu. basilar tubercles 基结节;pg. pr. postglenoid processes 关节窝后突;

pocc. pr. paraoccipital processes 副枕突;pty. pr. posttympenic processes 听后突

演化分析结果,对两栖犀类的上前臼齿列长和上臼齿列长进行比较(表 3),可以看出原始的两栖犀 *Amyrnodon* 该比例较大,约为 50 %以上;而进步类型该比例较小,一般在 45 %以下。因此,大致有一个前臼齿短缩而臼齿拉伸的趋势,但是有一些属种与这个发展规律不同,如 *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 和 *Megalamyron regalis* (Scott, 1945), 它们的时代较晚但是前臼齿列与臼齿列的比例接近原始的 *Amyrnodon*;而 *Sianodon ulausensis* 的前臼齿及面部都较为短缩,特别是前臼齿列的缩短程度与晚期的两栖犀情况相似,这说明两栖

犀的前臼齿和臼齿的变化趋势是较复杂的,非单一方向。

表 3 两栖犀类上前臼齿列长/上臼齿列长(%)

Table 3 The ratio of P2~4 and M1~3 in length in the known amynodontids (%)

标本 Species	标本编号 Number	层位 Occurrence	上前臼齿列长/上臼齿 列长(%) L.,P2-P4/L.,M1-M3 (%)
<i>Amyndodon intermedius</i> (Stock,1933)	AMNH 1960	Uinta	54.1 %
<i>Amyndodon erectus</i> (Stock, 1933)	YPM 11453	Uinta	50.7 %
<i>Amyndodon advenus</i> (Wilson & Schiebout, 1981)	AMNH 41372-45	Uinta	49.8 %
<i>Amyndodontopsis bodei</i> (Stock,1933)	CIT 1087	Sespe	42.3 %
<i>Sianodon ulausuensis</i> (Xu,1965)	IVPP V 3215	Shalamulun	40.3 %
<i>Sianodon bahoensis</i> (Xu,1965)	IVPP V 3015	Bailuyuan	42.2 %
<i>Sianodon gaowangouensis</i> sp. nov.	IVPP V 13381	Bailuyuan	48.2 %
<i>Megalamyndodon regalis</i> (Scott,1945)	CM 11953	Halfway horizon of the Duchesne River Formation	50.7 %
<i>Zaisanamyndodon barsovi</i> (Lucas et al.,1966)	ANPIN 2761/1 - 22	Ulan Gochu Formation at Ulan Shireh Obo, Nei Mongol	43.4 %
<i>Metamyndodon chadronensis</i> (Wilson & Schiebout,1981)	AMNH 11866	Twin Draw, South Dakota	39.4 %

AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.

ANPIN, Palaeontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

CIT, California Institute of Technology, California, USA.

CM, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.

IVPP, Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.

YPM, Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.

2 白鹿原组时代问题

白鹿原组的时代是晚始新世还是早渐新世是有争议的。在白鹿原组的白色砂岩层中现已发现有 4 类化石,包括泄湖蓝田兽 (*Lantianius xiehuensis*) (周明镇,1964)、两栖犀 (*Sianodon bahoensis*, *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov.) 和属种不定的古兔类 (Palaeolaginae indet.) (李传夔,1965)。周明镇 (1964) 认为蓝田兽为灵长类,其时代可能是晚始新世,而 Gingerich (1976) 将该标本与北美早始新世偶蹄类的 *Diacodexis metsiacus* 进行比较,认为 *Lantianius xiehuensis* 应当归入偶蹄类中。北美的 *Diacodexis* 属见于早始新世至中始新世早期 (Janis et al.,1998),虽然 *Lantianius xiehuensis* 比 *Diacodexis metsiacus* 进步一些,但是时代不会太晚。兔形类只有一个牙齿,时代比较难以确定,可能是始新世末期或渐新世初期 (李传夔,1965)。*Sianodon bahoensis* 和 *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov. 似比内蒙古沙拉木伦组、河南五里墩组和山西垣曲盆地河堤组中的 *Sianodon ulausuensis*、*Sianodon sinensis*、*Lushiamyndodon sharamurenensis*、*Amyndodon mongoliensis* (徐余璋,1966) 进步,但均不如内蒙古乌兰戈楚组和云南蔡家冲组中的 *Cadurcodon ardynensis*、*Cadurcodon* sp. (徐余璋,1961) 进步。另外,在北美的哺乳动物期的时代被重新厘定后,亚洲相关地层和动物群的时代也做了相应的修正,内蒙古沙拉木伦动物群的时代被归入中始新世晚期 (童永生等,1995);

内蒙古乌兰戈楚和云南蔡家冲原认为是早渐新世的地方动物群的时代也均不是早渐新世,而是晚始新世或更早(王伴月,1997)。依据这些修正后的地层时代,结合白鹿原组中这几类动物的性质来看,白鹿原组含化石层的时代可能为中始新世。

致谢 特别感谢王景文老师提供化石材料。童永生、王景文和王伴月老师评阅初稿并提供参考文献及宝贵意见。张杰先生摄制照片,许勇绘制插图,作者在此一并致谢。

NEW MATERIALS OF SIANODON FROM SHAANXI, CHINA

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Key words Weinan, Shaanxi, Middle Eocene, Amynodontidae

Summary

The specimen described in this paper was found in Bailuyuan Formation in Weinan, Shaanxi in 1965. The left I2, all canine, premolars and molars were preserved, but the frontal, parietal and occipital of the specimen were broken. The new material is referred to *Sianodon* according to the following characters: the diastema between the canine and P2 relatively short, the external wall of the molars flat, and the postglenoid and posttympanic processes in the ventral side of the skull far apart from each other. The length P2-P4/M1-M3 ratio is larger than those of other species of the genus. Therefore, a new species *Sianodon gaowangouensis* sp. nov. is proposed. The diagnosis of the new species is: skull moderately large, three pair of incisors. the length of the upper premolars relatively large and near 1/2 of that of the upper molars, the metaloph of M3 relatively short, the ectoloph extending for a short distance behind the metaloph, the inner cingulum not well developed, and the inclination between paraloph and ectoloph of M2 and M3 70° and 60°, respectively.

Sianodon gaowangouensis sp. nov. is distinctly different from the other six species of the genus (*S. ulausuensis*, *S. bahoensis*, *S. meinchiensis*, *S. sinensis*, *S. chiyuanensis* and *S. honanensis*) in the molar features. The contours of the M2 and M3 of the new species are nearly trapezoid and broadened anteriorly and narrowed posteriorly. M3 is much elongated anterior-posteriorly comparing with M2. The paracone fold and the metacone fold on the external wall are not well bulgy. The gradient of the transverse loph is not steep. The metaloph of M3 is relatively short. The posterior end of the ectoloph is only weakly everted and extended shortly behind the metaloph. The inner cingulum of M2 and M3 are not well developed, missing at the inner side of the paraloph and the metaloph. While in *S. bahoensis* and *S. meinchiensis*, the cingulae of M2 and M3 are well developed and the front, inner and post cingulae are almost continuous. In *S. sinensis* and *S. chiyuanensis*, the upper molars have two strong folds (paracone fold and metacone fold). The M3 of the two species is relatively short and the metaloph is so long that the crown appears in square. The posterior extension of metaloph is strongly everted. In addition, the external wall of the molars in *S. chiyuanensis* is very flat. In *S. honanensis*, the gradient of the transverse lophs of M3 is steep and the inclination between paraloph and ectoloph of M2 and M3 is 45° and 55°, respectively. The inner cingulum is well developed in the species.

S. gaowangouensis sp. nov. is similar to *S. chiyuanensis* in size, but it is different from the latter in the external wall of its molars. The latter is remarkably straight and the length of M1 and M2 is proportionally narrower than any known species of Eocene amynodonts. Except *S. bahoensis* and *S. ulausuensis* which are larger than *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov., all other species of

Sianodon are much smaller than the new species. Moreover, that the skulls of those species have not been found makes it impossible to compare their skull features with those of the new species. Detailed comparisons of the upper dentition of *S. gaowangouensis* sp. nov. with *S. bahoensis* and *S. ulausensis* suggests that the new species is most closely related to *S. bahoensis*, but it still shows some primitive characters such as the number of incisors and the form of the molars.

The specimen described here measures moderate sized canines and the diastema between the canine and P2 is relatively short. Therefore, it probably represents a female individual.

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