

周口店第 20 地点的周口店犀 (*Dicerorhinus choukoutienensis* Wang) 的头骨

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这里記述的标本是 1951 年由周口店第 20 地点发掘出来的。这一化石地点(贾兰坡, 赵资奎和李炎贤, 1959)位于第 14 地点东北 60 米, 根据对化石动物羣的分析, 其时代为更新世中期的晚期。在这一地点的哺乳动物化石中, 有一个保存得相当完好的犀牛头骨, 附有完整的上頬齿齿列。可以較全面的觀察到各部分的特征, 提供較全面的測量数据, 对于进一步研究周口店各地点的犀牛化石, 以至其他地区的犀类化石均大有帮助。

标本描述

犀科 *Rhinocerotidae* Owen 1848

双角犀亚科 *Dicerorhininae* Simpson 1945

双角犀属 *Dicerorhinus* Gloger 1841

周口店犀 *Dicerorhinus choukoutienensis* Wang 1931

1928. *Rhinoceros* sp. Zdansky (Zdansky, 1928, p. 83)

1931. *Dicerorhinus chotkoutienensis* Wang (Wang, 1931, P. 69—76)

1959. *Rhinoceros* cf. *merckii* (Jäger) (Chia, L. P., Chao, T. K. and Li, Y. H., 1959, P. 47—51)

1961. *Dicerorhinus* cf. *kirchbergensis* (Jäger) (Kahlke and Chow, B. S., 1961, P. 212—240)

标本保存情况: 这一头骨保存得十分完好, 附有完整的, 左右两侧的上頬齿齿列 (P^2 — M^3)。由头骨的頂面觀, 頂骨后部曾受过較大的压力, 造成頂骨嵴面微微向下塌陷。頂骨与額骨交界处已經断裂, 其間有一大的裂隙, 使面骨部分現在向下傾斜的程度, 略微大于原来实际的角度。左顴骨受到过向內的压力, 使顴弓略向內凹入, 右顴弓未保存。右侧的臼后突, 鼓后突, 和副枕突均已裂失; 左侧耳部区域保存較好, 尚能見到臼后突。头骨由頂面觀, 其他部分保存較好。

头骨的腹面, 除翼骨 (pterygoideum) 的右侧稍有裂失以外, 其他部分保存完好。上頬齿完整无缺, 左侧上頬齿列在第二上臼齿 (M^2) 与第三上臼齿 (M^3) 之間, 由于上領骨已經裂縫, 因此二者之間的距离略大于原来的。古脊椎动物与古人类研究所标本編号 V.2682。

描述: 根据头骨上所附的上頬齿齿列的磨蝕程度, 尤其是第三上臼齿已經完全长出, 并經過相当程度的磨耗; 鼻骨及額骨的前面部分的表面, 均有区域寬闊, 隆起粗糙的鼻角及額角的角座面, 可以判断标本属于一个成年的雄性个体。

鼻骨向前伸展程度中等, 基部較寬, 眼眶与鼻孔之間的部分沒有显著的收縮。鼻骨的

前端宽大而钝圆，鼻吻相当大，与 *Dicerorhinus merckii* (Jäger), *Dicerorhinus hemitoechus* 等的尖端显著收缩变细窄的尖锐的鼻吻大不相同。鼻骨腹面有一不完全的鼻中隔板，估计没有将鼻孔完全分割开来，因为这一鼻中隔板相当薄，而且其厚度由前向后逐渐减小，其最大厚度（前部）为 21 毫米，后部仅为 10 毫米。眶下孔（foramen infraorbitalis）的位置很靠前，位于鼻腔之后缘及第三上前臼齿（P³）之上前缘。额骨部分相当宽，两个眼眶之间的部分微微向上凸起。头骨后部的形状：枕骨及枕骨横嵴均宽，枕骨横嵴发育，但坡度不十分陡，向后延伸的程度不大。上端有一个不十分发达的上项线凹（excavatio occipitalis）。枕骨面与顶骨平面之间所构成的夹角（O）为 65°（这一角度由于顶骨接近额骨的部分受压下陷，可能现在的角度较原来的实际角度略小）；枕骨与腭骨之间的夹角（PO）为 72°；枕大孔的纵轴与腭骨之间的距离不十分大，颤骨与面骨的比例角（y）为 100°。

外耳听道孔由鳞骨上的，比较长的臼后突及鼓后突在基部愈合，形成“封闭圆形”的外耳听孔。

腭骨及其上的孔道口，以及翼骨突起等部分，均与其他化石种无显著差别。

上颌齿：齿冠相当高。牙齿的外表的釉质层光滑，具磁质光泽，附有少量水泥质，无鳞状突起。牙齿外壁除不显著的前尖附尖之外无其他的褶肋，后部呈波状起伏。经过长期磨蚀的第二上前臼齿（P²）的咀嚼面上有三个封闭的齿凹。前附尖不明显，内齿带十分发育，接近水平。第三上前臼齿（P³）有微弱的前附尖及较小的前尖附尖。前齿带及内齿带均不十分发育。咀嚼面上有细小的前刺，无反前刺及小刺。第四上前臼齿（P⁴）的前附尖及前尖附尖的发育程度与 P³ 的相同。前齿带较发育，为一由舌面向唇面上升的短嵴，内齿带很短。中凹的入口处呈“V”形。在原脊的前表面有垂直纵列的，较浅的沟槽（相当原尖褶）。在咀嚼面上可以看到分叉的前刺及小刺，无反前刺。后凹较深陡。第一上臼齿（M¹）的前附尖发育，前尖附尖弱小，外壁的后二分之一部分呈波状起伏。前齿带短，但明显。内齿带为残存的短嵴。中凹的入口处比较开阔，接近于“U”形。在原脊的前表面有十分发育的原尖褶。咀嚼面上可见到粗大的前刺，小刺不明显。第二上臼齿（M²）与 M¹ 的基本特征相同。但原尖褶较之更为发育，原脊与后脊之间十分开阔，中凹的入口处也更宽。咀嚼面上有十分强大的前刺，无反前刺及小刺。第三上臼齿（M³）的外脊-后脊联合脊上有不发育的前附尖及前尖附尖，外壁呈波状起伏。外壁末端基部无凹陷及釉质突起。中凹的入口处亦较宽阔，基部无釉质突起物。

牙齿的测量见标本测量部分。

标本测量（单位：毫米）

头骨的测量 (Measurements [in mm] of the skull)

由枕骨髁到鼻骨棘的长度 (Skull length, tip of nasals-condyles).....	750
由枕骨嵴到鼻骨棘的长度 (Skull length, tip of nasals-occipital crest).....	741
由枕大孔的下缘到鼻骨棘的长度 (Skull length, tip of nasals-ventral border of the foramen magnum).....	722
鼻骨的最大宽度(后部) (Maximum width of nasals (posterior portion))	147
额骨的最大宽度 (Maximum width of frontals).....	237
颧弓的最大宽度(后部) (Maximum width of zygomata (posterior portion)).....	335
枕骨的最大宽度(由耳孔之上测量) [Maximum width of occiput (over the sub-aural channel)].....	267
枕骨髁外缘的距离 (Width of occipital condyles).....	145

枕大孔的宽度 (Width of foramen magnum)	53
枕大孔的高度 (Height of foramen magnum).....	50
枕大孔的上缘到枕骨嵴的距离 (Distance, dorsal border of the foramen magnum-occ. crest).....	160
枕骨髁基底到枕骨嵴, 枕骨的总高度 (Height, condyles-occ. crest (from a median position of a line connecting the lowest points of the condyles to the median point of occ. crest))	226
枕骨髁到眼眶前缘的距离(第一结节之下) (Distance between condyles and the anterior border of orbit)	410
眼眶前缘到鼻腔后缘的距离(Distance, anterior border of the orbit-posterior border of the nasal notch)	140
鼻腔后缘到鼻骨棘的距离 (Distance between posterior border of the nasal notch and tip of the nasals)	232
眼眶前缘到鼻骨棘的距离(Distance between anterior border of the orbit and tip of the nasals).....	366
枕骨嵴到眼眶前缘的距离 (Distance between occ. crest and anterior border of the orbit)	428
上颌骨在 (M^2) 处的宽度 (Width of maxilla at M^2).....	234
上颌骨在 (P^2) 处的宽度 (Width of maxilla at P^2)	140
上颊齿齿列的长度: (Length of upper cheek teeth series)	
P^2-M^3 (右侧) 外侧基部的长度(Length, external basal (right) P^2-M^3).....	300
P^2-P^4 (右侧) 咀嚼面中线长度 (Length, grinding surface (median line) P^2-P^4).....	130
M^1-M^3 (右侧) 咀嚼面中线长度 (Length, grinding surface (median line) M^1-M^3)	167

上前臼齒及臼齒的測量(右側) Measurements (in mm) of the upper teeth (right)

	P^2	P^3	P^4	M^1	M^2	M^3
1. 外侧基部的长度 (Length ectoloph (basal))	34	46	46	51	62	68
2. 前面基部的宽度 (Width anterior (basal)).....	42	63	68	69	77	68
3. 后面基部的宽度 (Width posterior (basal))	46	53	57	55	57	—
4. 由前到后内侧基部的长度 (Length antero-posterior (inner side))	24	27	36	43	50	51
5. 齿冠最大高度(外脊) (Greatest height ectoloph).....	33	46	52	39	56	53+

比較: 第 20 地点的这一头骨的最大长度(由枕骨髁到鼻骨棘的长度)达到 750 毫米。这一数字与现代生存的非洲白犀 (*Ceratotherium simum* (Burchell)) 的头骨的长度比較接近 (Heller, E., 1913, 見第 29 頁), 与第四紀的其他各个化石种犀牛相比較, 仅次于更新世晚期的典型披毛犀 (*Coelodonta antiquitatis* Blumenbach), 而較諸同时代的, 欧洲的梅氏犀 (*Dicerorhinus merckii* (Jäger)), *Dicerorhinus hemitoechus* (Falc.) 等的均較大。比之时代較早的, 欧洲維拉方期的 *Dicerorhinus etruscus* (Falc.) 的同一項目的尺度大得多。头骨的宽度方面: 这一头骨的額骨的最大宽度达到 237 毫米, 鼻骨后部的最大宽度为 147 毫米, 枕骨的最大宽度(由耳孔之上测量)为 267 毫米。这几項尺度均接近于第四紀晚期典型的披毛犀的相同項目的尺度, 而远远超出第四紀中期相近的各种化石犀牛的相同項目的量度。

这一头骨由眼眶前緣到鼻腔后緣的距离为 140 毫米。这一尺度也超过 *D. merckii* 及 *D. hemitoechus* 的許多, 后二者的同項尺度为 105 毫米及 108 毫米 (Staesche, 1941, 第 112—113 頁), 說明后二者的鼻骨相对的較长, 鼻腔向后延伸的程度也較大, 而第 20 地点的这一头骨在这方面恰与之相反, 即鼻骨相对的較短, 鼻腔向后延伸的程度也不大。此外, 这一头骨的鼻吻部分寬大鈍圓, 而 *D. merckii* (Jäger) 及 *D. hemitoechus* (Falc.) 等的鼻吻部分則較尖銳的向前伸出, 差別异常明显。

这一头骨后部的形态与现代生存的非洲白犀的及化石种 *D. hemitoechus* (Falc.) 的比較接近, 由頂骨向枕骨横嵴过渡的坡度不十分陡, 頂骨平面与枕骨平面所构成的夹角

——枕骨横嵴角(O)为 65° 。根据Zeuner(1934)第51頁上所测定的表及staesche(1941)第115頁上所测定的*D. hemitoechus*(Falc.)同一角度为 54° ,二者相差不大。虽然,这一角度与披毛犀的同一角度也很接近[(O)= 42° — 65° ,平均数为 54° ,依Zeuner(1934)第53頁附表],但第20地点的这一头骨的枕骨横嵴并不十分发达,也不向后延伸很远,不同于披毛犀的枕骨横嵴那样极度向后延伸。还可以补充一点,这一头骨的枕骨横嵴上端有一不十分发达的上項綫凹(excavatio occipitalis),而披毛犀的头骨一般是沒有上項綫凹的。*D. merckii*及*D. etruscus*的枕骨横嵴角(O)分别为 77.5° 及 73° [依Zeuner(1934)第61頁附表],与第20地点的这一头骨的差別显著。

这一头骨的顱骨与面骨之間的夹角(PO)为 72° 。間于現代生存的非洲白犀与黑犀(*Diceros bicornis*(L.))同一角度的平均数之間,后二者的同一角度的平均数分别为 88° 及 67° 。小于披毛犀的同一角度(80° — 117° ,平均数为 98°)。这一标本的顱骨与面骨的比例角(y)为 100° 。与*D. hemitoechus*的比較接近,后者的为 116° 。

第20地点的标本的外耳听道口,由鱗骨上的臼后突与鼓后突两个突起在基部紧密愈合,形成封闭环状的外耳听道孔。这一特征与*D. etruscus*,*D. merckii*,*D. hemitoechus*及*C. antiquitatis*等进步的第四紀的化石犀牛的相同。而与現代生存的,但結構上居于較原始阶段的苏門答腊犀(*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*(Fischer))的,以及現代生存的非洲白犀及黑犀等較原始的,开放型的外耳听道口(即臼后突与鼓后突不在基部愈合)不相同。

在上頰齒方面,周口店第20地点的标本与梅氏犀的区别是前者的上前臼齿及臼齿均有較发育的內齿带,臼齿的中凹的入口处較为寬闊。后者的上前臼齿及臼齿均无內齿带,上前臼齿的中凹的入口处恆为“V”形,或者說較狭窄。第20地点的标本,头骨的特征虽然与*D. hemitoechus*(Falc.)的头骨的某些方面的特征是一致的,但二者頰齒的特征区别較大。主要表現在后者的上頰齒的外壁上有两条纵列的、十分明显的褶肋(前尖附尖和后尖附尖),第三上臼齿中凹的入口处有一十分发育的釉質齒柱,而前者的上頰齒的外壁則只有一条褶肋(前尖附尖),无论前附尖或者前尖附尖都不发育。第三上臼齿中凹的入口处也沒有十分发育的釉質齒柱。因此两个种可以显明的区分开来。至于和其他各个第四紀的化石犀的頰齒的区别则更为明显。

最后,我們以第20地点的这一头骨与周口店第一地点的犀牛标本比較,則无论头骨或者牙齿的特征都是一致的。第一地点的犀牛化石,經王恭睦(1931)描述过的材料中,有三个受过挤压的,部分保存的破头骨。描述中提到的一个头骨的后半部分(王恭睦,1931,图版1,图2)的特征与第20地点的标本的特征是吻合的。虽然由于材料的限制,不容作更多的比較,但在牙齿方面特征的一致,已足以确定这两个地点的犀类标本属于一个种。

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步达生等(1933)和德日进(1936)在討論周口店第一地点及其他地点的犀类时,認為周口店犀为梅氏犀之同物异名。由于以往无完整之头骨及一定数量的标本对比,很难作出判断。通过对第20地点的标本的研究結果,很清楚的可以看出,周口店犀和梅氏犀,二者无论在头骨或牙齿方面的特征,均有显著的差別,代表两个不同的种。因此,筆者認為有必要保留周口店犀这一种名。

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ON THE SKULL OF *DICERORHINUS CHOUKOUTIENENSIS* WANG FROM CHOUKOUTIEN LOCALITY 20

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(Summary)

The specimen described in this paper was collected from locality 20, Choukoutien in 1951. This locality lying 60 Meters N. E. of locality 14, had been described by Chia, L. P., Chao, T. K. and Li, Y. H., 1959. After a preliminary examination of the fossils they concluded that locality 20 belongs to the Middle Pleistocene group of the Choukoutien fissures.

In the locality 20 collection of mammalian fossils there is an almost entire skull of rhinoceros. Its preservation is rather perfect and the specimen is only slightly damaged. This is the best specimen of rhinoceros skull so far excavated from the Choukoutien region.

DESCRIPTION OF FOSSIL

Dicerorhinus *Gloger* 1841*Dicerorhinus choukoutienensis* *Wang* 1931

1928. *Rhinoceros* sp. Zdansky (Zdansky, 1928, P. 83)
 1931. *Dicerorhinus choukoutienensis* Wang (Wang, 1931, P. 69—76)
 1959. *Rhinoceros* cf. *merckii* Jäger (Chia, L. P., Chao, T. K. and Li, Y. H., 1959)
 1961. *Dicerorhinus* cf. *kirchbergensis* (Jäger) (Kahlke and Chow, B. S., 1961, P. 212—240)

Material: An almost entire skull with complete upper cheek teeth. V.2682.

Locality and Horizon: Locality 20, Choukoutien; Middle Pleistocene.

Description: The skull is though slightly crushed rather perfect in preservation, some fractures on the dorsal surface are shown and there is a large crack between the frontals and the parietals. The occipital portion of the skull is rather well preserved, but somewhat destroyed, the right postglenoid process, posttympanic process and paroccipital process are all missing. The left zygomatic arch is broken, the right one is missing. The ventral surface of the skull with the exception of the missing of the right pterygoideum, is well preserved. The upper cheek teeth are complete but there is a large crack on the maxilla between the left M^2 and M^3 .

According to that the upper cheek teeth are considerably worn, the third molars were already in using, all the bones are well ossified, and the anterior part of muzzle shows the powerful attachment surface for the nasal horn, the rugosity for the second, frontal horn is likewise distinctly raised, the skull, therefore, is that of an adult male individual.

The nasals is rather short and wide at the base, tip of the nasals broad and not tapering off as in the specimens referred to *Dicerorhinus merckii* (Jäger) and *Dicerorhinus hemitoechus* (Falc.) by Staesche, K. (1941, Pl. 11—14). On the ventral surface of the nasals there is an incomplete nasal septum, which is rather thin. Maximum thickness (anterior) of the septum, 21 mm and posterior, 10 mm. The infraforamen is just behind the nasal notch, which ends posteriorly at the anterior of P^3 . The skull between the orbit is wide and somewhat convex in contrast to *D. merckii* and *D. hemitoechus*. The frontal region and the occipital crest are wide and there is a not well defined excavatio occipitalis on the occipital crest. The skull resembles *D. hemitoechus* and *Ceratotherium simum* (Burchell) in the degree of the upward pitch of the occipital region but the occipital crest is not very strong and does not extend backwards as in the latters. The posttympanic process is united with the postglenoid process below the sub-aural channel.

The angle of occipital crest (O) is 65° , the angle between occiput and palate (PO) is 72° and the angle between vertical axis of foramen magnum and palate (y) is 100° , all these figures are intermediate between those of the morden rhinoceroses *Diceros bicornis* (L.) and *Ceratotherium simum* (Burchell) and closer to that of the fossil rhinoceros *D. hemitoechus*.

The greatest length of the locality 20 skull, from tip of nasals to posterior edge of condyles, is about 750 mm. The greatest length of the skulls of *D. merckii* and *D. hemitoechus* figured by Staesche, K. (1941, P. 112—113) is much less, 650 and 686 mm respectively. The distance between condyles and the anterior border of the orbit is 410 mm;

图 版 說 明

周口店犀 头骨 V.2682 采自周口店第 20 地点。

Dicerorhinus chotukoutienensis Wang Skull. V.2682 from locality 20, Choukoutien.

图 1. 左侧面观, 约为原大的五分之一。

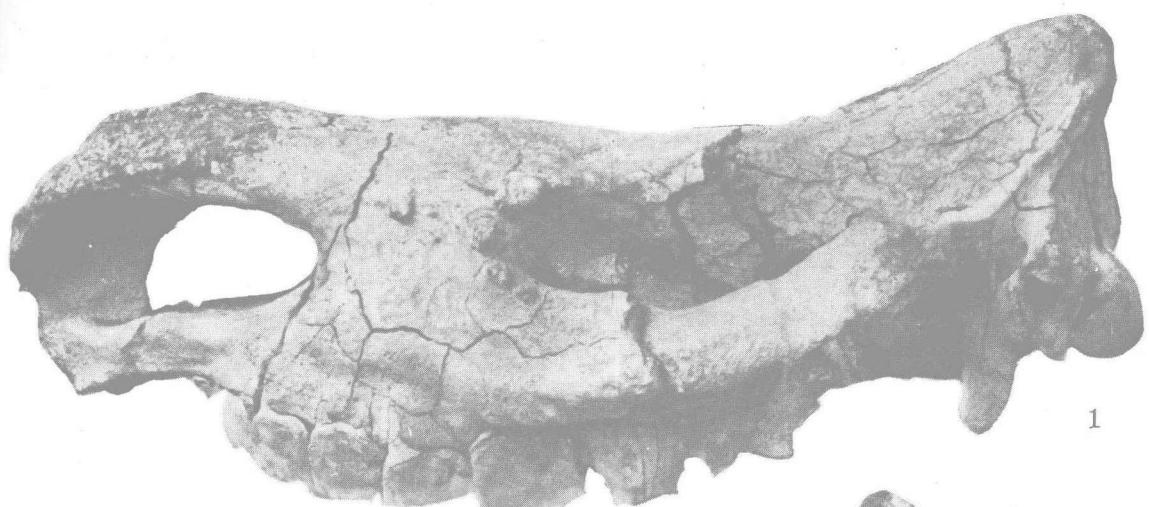
Fig. 1. Left lateral view, $\times 1/5$ approx.

图 2. 顶面观, 约为原大的五分之一。

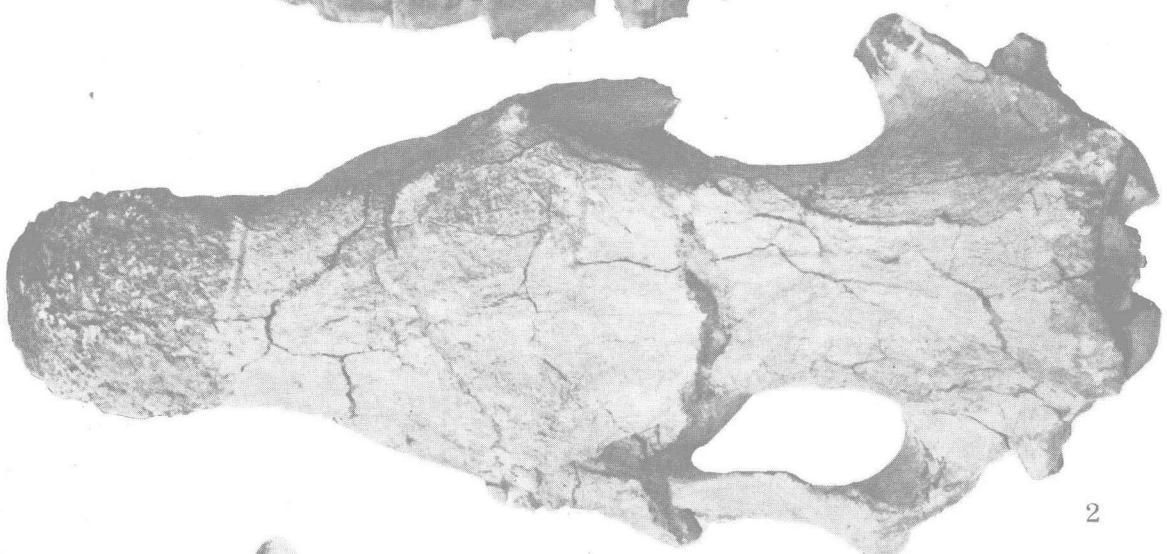
Fig. 2. Dorsal view, $\times 1/5$ approx.

图 3. 腹面观, 约为原大的五分之一。

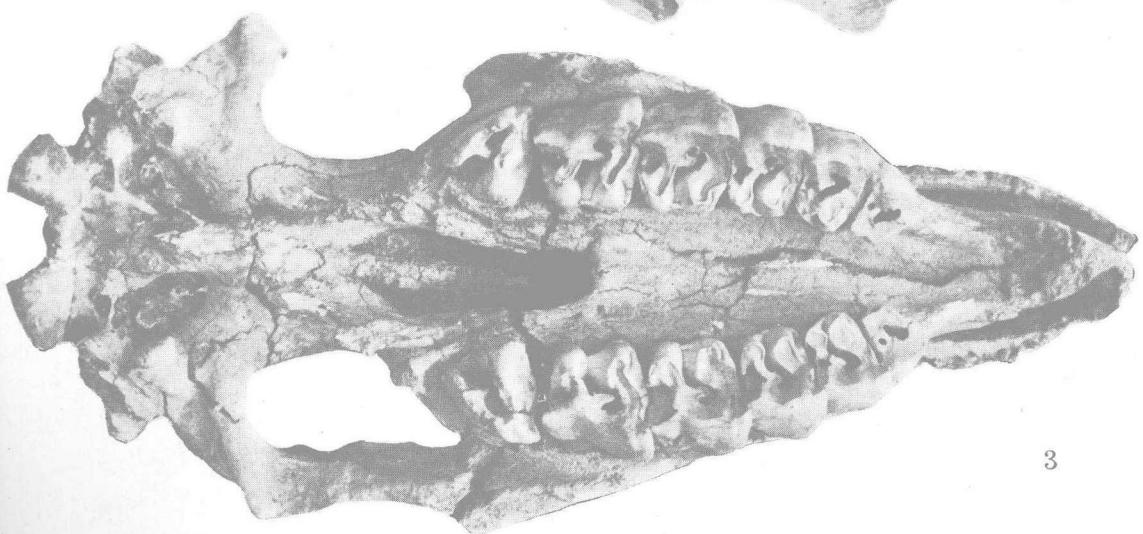
Fig. 3. Ventral view, $\times 1/5$ approx.



1



2



3

between anterior border of the orbit and posterior border of the nasal notch 140 mm. The maximum width of the frontals is 335 mm, of nasals 147 mm. Height from dorsal border of the foramen magnum to occipital crest is 160 mm, and from the lowest points of the condyles to the median points of occipital crest, 410 mm. All these figures are higher than that of *D. merckii* and *D. hemitoechus* and much higher than that of *D. etruscus* (Falc.) found in Europe. Other figures for comparison are given on pp. 63—64.

Upper cheek teeth: The crown of the upper cheek teeth are considerably hypsodont and covered with a thin coat of cement. Outer wall is smooth and gently convex, with a weak paracone style much forward, very close to the parastyle.

P^2 Much worn. There are three enclosed fossettes on the grinding surface. The parastyle is slightly developed; the lingual cingulum is prominent and nearly horizontal.

P^3 Both the parastyle and paracone style are weakly developed. The anterior and inner cingulum are prominent. Crochet small; crista and anti-crochet absent.

P^4 The parastyle and paracone style are as weakly developed as in P^3 . The anterior cingulum is moderately developed, forming a knob slight inclined upward toward the external side. The inner cingulum is short. The entrance to medisinus is V-shaped. On the anterior surface of the protoloph there is a weakly developed protocone fold. Crochet and crista are forked; anti-crochet absent. The postsinus almost as deep as the medisinus.

M^1 The parastyle fold defined, paracone style weak. Inner cingulum short. The entrance to medisinus is rather wider than in the premolars and is nearly U-shaped. The disc of the protoloph is somewhat sinuous due to the presence of a deep protocone fold in its anterior surface. The crochet strong, crista small.

M^2 The molar is shaped as in the M^1 , except in the much more defined protocone fold and the entrance to medisinus is also much wider than the anterior molar. The crochet is strongly developed, no anti-crochet and crista.

M^3 The parastyle fold disappears near the base of the crown; the paracone style moderately developed. There is no trace of a tumefaction at the base of the outer surface of the united ecto- and metaloph. There are no accessory tubercles or projections at the labial part of the medisinus.

The dimensions of the dentitions are given on p. 640 in Chinese text.