



Rare Fossil of Pregnant Rhinoceros

罕见的怀孕犀牛化石

撰文、摄影 / 吴增祥
Text & Photography/Wu Zengxiang

9月29日,山东山旺国家地质公园古生物化石陈列馆展出一件世界罕见的长2.7米、高1.7米、怀有身孕的无角犀牛化石。这件怀胎待产的犀牛化石是在保护地质遗迹、修建硅藻土页岩剖面时发掘出土的世界上第一件完整而又怀孕的犀牛化石,距今约1800万年。

上世纪七八十年代山旺山东鸟、齐鲁泰山鸟等鸟类化石的发现,填补了中新世时期的空白,从而成为国际上中新世生物建阶的重要依据,被称为“世界古

生物化石宝库”。

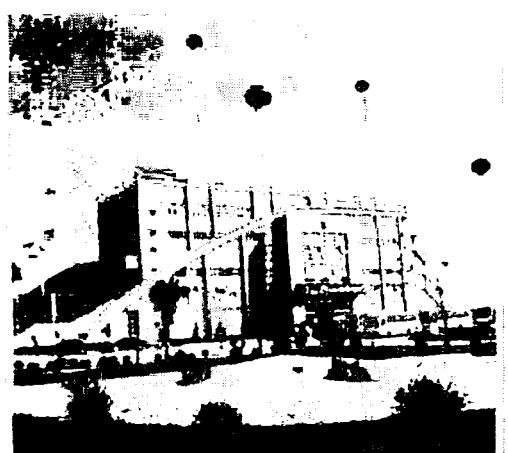
2001年末,“山旺国家自然保护区”被批准为国家地质公园后,国家先后投入2000万元对1.2平方公里的山旺国家地质公园核心区域的地质遗迹进行了科学的保护性建设。建筑面积3600平方米,展出面积1800平方米的山旺国家地质公园古生物化石博物馆位于山东省临朐县城东北22公里处,其主要地质遗迹为距今2000万年前由火山喷发沉积于地下的硅藻土页岩。在这些层理清晰、层薄如纸

的岩层中,蕴藏着难以数计的花、鸟、鱼、虫、兽等10多个门类700多种动植物化石,恰如一部尘封千万年的化石书卷。

山旺国家地质公园古生物化石博物馆还发掘出土了保存完整的大型脊椎动物,如无角犀牛、原古鹿、中新貘等,还有各类昆虫、蜘蛛、蝎子和植物叶片及个体微小,需用显微镜才能见到的植物——硅藻等古生物化石达600多件,成为中国古生物化石种类最齐全的国家地质公园博物馆。◎



怀有孕的无角犀牛化石
Fossil of pregnant rhinoceros



中国古生物化石博物馆
中国古生物化石博物馆
The museum of Shandong Shanwang National Geological Park has many complete fossil
and ancient fossils.



中国著名古生物学家、中国地质大学教授王诚(左一)向参观者介绍长2.7米、高1.7米、怀胎待产的无角犀牛化石
Professor Wang Cheng (left from left) of the China University of Geosciences, a famous paleontologist, is introducing the 2.7-meter-long and 1.7-meter-high fossil of a pregnant rhinoceros.



山东山旺国家地质公园古生物化石陈列馆展出的这件怀胎待产的无角犀牛化石，其腹中的小犀牛(中)清晰可见
This fossil of a pregnant rhinoceros in the exhibition hall of fossils of ancient life of Shandong Shanwang National Geological Park is exhibited. The small rhinoceros in the belly (center) is clearly visible.

化石产地: 山东省菏泽市巨野县
Fossil site: Juye County, Heze City, Shandong Province

On September 29, 2005, a truly unique fossil of a pregnant rhinoceros was exhibited at the exhibition hall of fossils of ancient extinct life of Shandong Shanwang National Geological Park. This fossil is 2.7 meters long, 1.7 meters high, and can be dated back to 18 million years ago. It was discovered when other related construction was being carried out to protect the geological relics site.

The Shandong Shanwang National Geological Park is located at the northeast

of the county capital of Linqu, Shandong Province, which is 22 kilometers away from the capital. The major geological relics site in this park is composed of shale rock of diatomaceous earth, which was formed by volcanic eruption more than 20 million years ago. In these ancient layers of shale, more than 70 kinds of fossils of animals and plants, such as flowers, birds, fishes, insects, and animals, have been preserved by nature to delight and instruct world citizens today.