



## ***Lost Worlds of the Stone Age in Travertine***

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### **Abstract Book & Excursion Guide**

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**NEW KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EARLY WOOLLY RHINOS**

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*Mammuthus primigenius*, *Coelodonta antiquitatis* and *Bison* div. ssp are the dominant taxa in the *Mammuthus-Coelodonta* faunal complex in northern Eurasia during the late Quaternary. But the ancestors of most of these taxa are from South Asia and Qingzang Plateau (Tibetan Plateau) and its surrounding area. The earliest fossil record of the genus *Coelodonta* was discovered in Tibet in recent years, which was named as *Coelodonta thibetana* and was dated as early as 3.7 Ma (DENG et al., 2011), the descendant of which is *Coelodonta nihewanensis* from the skirt of the Tibetan Plateau, such as Longdan in Gansu Province (QIU et al., 2004) and Nihewan in Hebei Province (TONG and WANG, 2014). The fossils of *Coelodonta nihewanensis* from Nihewan Basin resemble more like those of the true woolly rhino, *Coelodonta antiquitatis*, except its obviously slender limb bones. In Nihewan Basin, *Coelodonta nihewanensis* were usually associated with early *Mammuthus* and early *Bison* species. According to the current knowledge, *Bison* definitely originated in South Asia, but the richest fossil records of early *Bison* were discovered in North China. In recent years, much more fossils of *Bison palaeosinensis* were recovered in Nihewan Basin (TONG et al., under review). The early mammoth has nothing to do with the plateau fauna, but the steppe mammoth *Mammuthus trogontherii*, direct ancestor of *Mammuthus primigenius*, had its origin in Nihewan Basin (LISTER et al., 2005). Quite a number of new fossils of steppe mammoth were unearthed in Nihewan Basin in the past few years (TONG, 2012).

**References**

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