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河南新蔡的第四紀哺乳類動物化石*

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目 次

一. 序 言

1954年春季，为了縮短航線和減免河水堵塞泛濫，河南省治淮工程指揮部挖掘了由新蔡縣練村集到淮浜縣黑龍潭的洪河的一条直的新河道。在这个"練黑取直"工程進行中，在許多地方，在地面下約12米上下的黑土層中，發現了許多哺乳類動物化石。治

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奇蹄目 Perissodactyla

犀牛科 Rhinocerotidae

披毛犀 *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* Fischer

(=*Coelodonta antiquitalis* Blumenbach)

标本为右下頷骨一个，上有 P_3—M_1 三个牙齒，磨蝕中常。 編号 *V 1627*。

由於牙齒的前半葉的外面，成平或凹入的面，而不是凸出的圓柱形的，可以决定其为披毛犀，而非中國犀(*Rh. sinensis* Owen)。

惟 M_1 前半葉的外面前端有一折叠，为柱狀地附着在牙皮之外，由此一性質，可知新蔡的披毛犀与泥河灣(德日進，1930，17頁，圖 7)和薩拉烏苏河者(德日進等[1]，1928，圖版 V，圖 3)者完全相同。吉林榆樹縣的披毛犀則沒有这个附加的柱狀物。

雨的季節，河水暴漲，河道阻塞，兩岸泛濫，造成災害。

最後，治淮委員会英明地决定，把这一段的洪河，作了取直的工程，特别是河深挖掘到紅粘土之中，便利了交通，防止了水患，我們从地質和古生物的研究上看來，这个取直的工作是非常必要的，也是非常適应的。

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QUATERNARY MAMMALIAN FOSSILS FROM HSINTSAI, SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF HONAN

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(Summary)

INTRODUCTION

During the digging of a new course for shortening and straightening the Hung River, a tributary of Huai River, in Hsintsai District, south-eastern part of Honan Province, considerable amount of Mammalian fossils was encountered. Members of the Honan Provincial Commissioner for Cultural Affairs and those of the Laboratory of Vertebrate Palaeontology, Academia Sinica, successively made some excavations and collected more Mammalian fossils from this region. Except an unimportant part of the collected material, all the fossils were entrusted to the author for investigation and the result is summarized as follows.

According to the observation of Messrs. Wang Tsun-yi, Li Shao-tseng and the author himself, the section of the main fossiliferous locality of this region is given in Fig. 2 on page 77 in the Chinese text.

There are two systems of sedimentation along the Hung River: 1) deposits of the most ancient river bed and the river banks: at the base of which is the risidual Red Clay (6), mainly formed by weathering of the country-rock; in the middle, a layer of hard yellow sands (4), intercalated by a thin stratum of greenish marl; and on the top, a layer of sandy loess (3), 2) filling in a burried channel, black clay (2) at the bottom and grayish loess (1) on the surface.

The mammalian and other fossils were collected from the layers (4) and (2). We have no accurate record of the horizon where the fossils were found. However, judging by the matrix adhered to the fossils, we can distinguish from what layer certain forms coming. By such a means of distinction, we recognize that the layer of yellow sands (6) has yeilded *Palaeoloxodon tokunagai*, while the black clay (2), *Elephas namadicus*, *Elaphurus davidianus*, etc. Consequently the geological age of the hard yellow sands is lower to middle Pleistocene (Nihowan and Choukoutien) and that of the black clay, late Pleistocene.

Neither human remains nor Palaeolithic stone implements were found in any of these layers. But one piece of *Pseudaxis* antler shows a circular cutting made

undoubtedly by stone implement. This would indicate, nevertheless, the presence of human activity in this region during the Quaternary time.

The significance of the discovery of the Hsintsai Quaternary Mammalian fauna lies in the recognition of a new faunistic region, provissionally named as the *Trogontherium-Elaphurus* fauna of Huaiho Region, in addition to the well known *Stegodon-Ailuropoda* fauna of South China Caves, and the *Sinanthropus-Eurycerос* fauna of North China.

Since the liberation of China, in the construction work of the river system in the Huaiho Region, a series of Mammalian fossil localities was discovered and some important materials were collected. They are fossils from Hsin-Yi-Ho of N. Kiangsu[1], Hsia-Tsao-Wan and Chitsuai[2] of N. Anhwei and Shao Hsien of Central Anhwei[3]. All the fossils were unearthed from the strata some meters below the surface and entirely unknown before the liberation of China in 1949. The discovery and establishment of the *Trogontherium-Elaphurus* fauna of Huaiho Region has very much enriched our knowledge of Quaternary study in China and thrown much light in the research of bio-geographical region of both Pleistocene period and present day.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

From Liantsun and Chushenmiao, Hsintsai, we have collected a number of species of Insectivora, Rodentia and Carnivora. But they are all poorly represented and have no faunistic and geo-chronological significance. On the other hand, certain forms of Perissodactyla, Artiodactyla and Proboscidean are quite interesting and worthwhile to describe here.

Perissodactyla

Rhinocerotidae

Rhinoceros tichorhinus Fischer

(=*Coelodonta antiquitatis* Blumenbach)

One right lower jaw with P_3—M_3 *in situ* indicates the occurrence of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* in the Hsintsai black clay. The outer surface of its lower cheek teeth is flat or concaved in. This character is sufficient for determining it as *Rh. tichorhinus* but not *Rh. sinensis*.

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2) Young, C. C. and Chow Minchen M., Pleistocene stratigraphy and New Fossil Localities of Shihhung and Wuho, Northern Anhwei. Acta Palaeontologie Sinica, vol. IV, No. 1, 1955.

3) Mammalian fossils from Shao-Hsien consist ing of large *Stegodon*, *Elaphurus* and the others are now under investigation by Dr. Chow Mingchen M.

The M_1 of our present specimen bears a minor fold on the anterior outer side of the anterior lobe. Such a fold is observed by Teilhard on his specimens from both Nihowan and Sjara-osso-gol. However this character is not observed on the specimen from Yüshuhsien of Kirin.