

<<中国湖南寒武系多节类三叶虫>>

图书基本信息

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前言

China is richly endowed with Cambrian strata yielding some of the best-preserved fossils known anywhere in the world. The trilobites are most important element in the fauna, and of scientific relevance for several reasons. First, they are of regional importance in the precise correlation of strata, and are of primary use in characterising mappable formations. Second, some of the species are widespread internationally, and these permit the placing of Chinese stratigraphical schemes within the global chronostratigraphy. Thirdly, the variety, relationships and endemism of the faunas contributes to the broad questions of how evolution proceeded in the Cambrian, and is relevant to debates about whether special conditions applied at the early stage of the Phanerozoic radiation. The pygidial trilobite faunas of northwestern Hunan are remarkable for their diversity and excellence of preservation. Many of them belong to genera confined to China or to its palaeogeographic neighbours. However, some of these important taxa have remained imperfectly known or undescribed. This monograph makes good this omission. Thus in several cases pygidia or free cheeks are assigned where they had not been known previously, thus providing a much fuller picture of morphology in assessing relationships. This is particularly welcome where the species concerned is the type of its genus. In addition a number of new genera are added to the fauna. The paper also documents the endemic radiation of the specialised and interesting *Damesoidea*, a family showing some of the most specialised pygidia in the Trilobita. The systematics of these trilobites is fully discussed, and the whole work is illustrated by photographs of the highest quality. This work should remain the standard account for the foreseeable future. The detailed work on the trilobites is placed in the wider context of biostratigraphy and correlation, which should be of interest to all those concerned with Cambrian geology. A refinement of the biostratigraphic zones based on the ranges of trilobite species will have implications for those currently seeking to increase the precision in international correlation of subdivisions within the Cambrian. Careful new work, of which this paper is an excellent example, is a more valuable contribution than almost anything else in this endeavour.

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内容概要

本书是对我国江南斜坡带多节类中、晚寒武世三叶虫完全、系统的研究。

我国寒武纪江南斜坡带地层发育完好，三叶虫化石十分丰富，是漂浮和底栖型混生动物群，在寒武纪地层的划分和对比上具有重要的意义。

湘西是研究寒武纪斜坡相三叶虫的典型地区。

全书详细描述了花垣排碧和永顺王村剖面的中晚寒武世多节类三叶虫计32科92属140种，并在系统描述的基础上，对剖面作了生物地层划分、对比和中上寒武统界线的年代地层研究。

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章节摘录

插图：Cranidium subtriangular, width slightly greater than length. Anterior border narrow, gently convex, curved forward gently; anterior border furrow narrow but clearly defined. Preglabellar field narrow. Glabella subelliptical, width five-sixths length, rounded anteriorly and posteriorly, convex, defined by narrow, shallow axial and preglabellar furrows. Occipital furrow faint. Palpebral lobe small, close to axial lobe, located immediately anterior of cranial midlength. Posterior area of fixigena triangular, sloping downward strongly, with maximum width at posterior margin, maximum width equal to one-third of basal glabellar width; with narrow border and shallow border furrow. Remarks. One cranidia left in open nomenclature most closely resembles *Luyanhaoaspis inflata* sp. nov., described above, but differs in having a less convex, subquadrate rather than subovate glabella, and a much narrower, flat rather than upturned (sag. exs.) anterior border. *Luyanhaoaspis decorosa*, the type species, is differentiated by having a wide (sag., exs.) anterior border, a proportionally longer glabella, and more posteriorly located palpebral lobes. This specimen may represent an unnamed species of *Luyanhaoaspis*, but not enough material is known at present to ascertain that possibility. Occurrence. From dark-gray limestone of the Huaqiao Formation in the Paibi section, Hunan, where it occurs in association with trilobites indicative of the upper part of the Wanshanian wanshanensis Zone (equivalent to the lower part of the *Linguagnostus reconditus* Zone). Diagnosis. Onchonotopsidae with narrow preglabellar field. Glabella subquadrate, moderately convex; lateral furrows effaced; occipital ring nearly uniform in width (sag., exs.); anterior cranial border strongly convex, arched moderately forward; palpebral lobes small, located subcentrally; anterior branch of facial suture diverging forward; posterior branch deflected rearward distally, subparallel to sagittal line, enclosing wide (sag.), short (exs.), subrectangular posterior area of fixigena. Remarks. The new genus from northwestern Hunan most closely resembles *Matania Rasetti* in such features as the shape of the anterior border; the convexity of the glabella; the size, shape, and position of the palpebral lobes; and the width of the palpebral area. A subquadrate glabella is present in *Matania* (Robison, 1988). However, *Matania* is distinguished by the absence of a preglabellar field, the course of the facial suture (which is subparallel anterior to the palpebral lobes and directed diagonally behind the palpebral lobe), and the distally narrowing occipital ring.

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