

# 四川兽类原色图鉴

王西之 胡锦涛 主编



中国林业出版社

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# 序

**野**生动物是国家的宝贵自然财富。保护好野生动物资源，对维护自然生态平衡，发展国民经济，丰富人民的物质、文化生活，促进国际交流和各国人民之间的友谊，都具有重要意义。

四川地处青藏高原与长江中下游平原之间，地势高差悬殊，地貌和气候类型复杂多样，植物种类繁多，自然条件十分优越，分布有极其丰富的野生动物资源。仅陆生野生动物就有 1038 种，占全国陆生野生动物种数的 45%，而四川省的土地面积仅占全国的 7%。在兽类中，仅分布于四川或中国特产的有大熊猫、金丝猴、四川梅花鹿、白唇鹿、矮岩羊等珍贵稀有野生动物；还产有许多对农林有益的能起到维护自然生态平衡作用的食虫、食鼠种类。截至目前，四川产有兽类 219 种，占全国兽类种数的 41.2%。

1988 年 11 月国家公布了《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》，1990 年 1 月四川省公布了《四川省〈中华人民共和国野生动物保护法〉实施办法》。根据上述法律、法规，国家和省野生动物行政主管部门制定了相应的配套法规。1988 年 12 月经国务院批准，由林业部、农业部联合公布了《国家重点保护野生动物名录》。《名录》中，在四川有分布的国家重点保护陆生野生动物 I 级 28 种，II

级 107 种，共 135 种。1990 年 3 月四川省人民政府公布了《四川省重点保护野生动物名录》77 种，其中陆生野生脊椎动物 63 种。1991 年 6 月四川省林业厅公布了《四川省有益的或有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物名录》397 种，1995 年 3 月四川省林业厅对这个《名录》进行了修改，增定为 818 种。上述 3 个《名录》列出的陆生野生脊椎动物，共 1016 种。能够识别如此之多的种类，确非易事，即使具有一定专业知识的人，也会有一定的难度。近几年来，四川省各地，在贯彻实施《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》、《四川省〈中华人民共和国野生动物保护法〉实施办法》过程中，因对野生动物的种类难于识别，给保护管理工作带来诸多困难，特别是对违法行为不能及时处理，影响了管理工作的顺利开展。

为更好地贯彻执行《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》、《四川省〈中华人民共和国野生动物保护法〉实施办法》，加强野生动物的保护管理和宣传教育工作，对违法行为能及时准确处理，提高工作效率，提高人们对野生动物的保护意识，四川省林业厅、四川省野生动物保护协会组织中国科学院动物研究所、中国科学院成都生物研究所、四川省自然资源研究所、四川大学、四川农业大学、

四川师范学院、四川省卫生防疫站、四川省金堂中学和金堂县文化馆等单位的有关专家、教授，将四川现有分布的 1038 种陆生野生脊椎动物，编绘成一套原色图鉴。

这套原色图鉴分为《四川兽类原色图鉴》、《四川鸟类原色图鉴》、《四川爬行类原色图鉴》、《四川两栖类原色图鉴》四卷，是一部图文并茂的工具书。能使广大读者在实际工作中，像查字典一样，通过实物和彩图与文字对照，即可查出该种野生动物的中名、学名，同时知道该物种的栖息环境，一般生活习性、产地，以及保护级别等知识。这是开展野生动物保护管理、驯养繁殖、开发利用、科研教学等工作必不可少的参考书。

这套原色图鉴，除《四川鸟类原色图鉴》已经出版，《四川两栖类原色图鉴》、《四川爬行类原色图鉴》即将出版外，《四川兽类原色图鉴》的出版，将进一步推动四川省野生动物保护管理工作，为我国野生动物保护事业作出更大的贡献。

夏武平

1997 年 6 月



## PREFACE

Wildlife is the precious treasure for the Country and its people. Effective protection of wildlife resources is essential and beneficial for both ecological and national economic interests, for enriching the physical and cultural lives of people, and for promoting international friendship and exchanges.

Located between the Qingzang plateau and the Plains along the Middle and Lower reaches of Yangtze River, Sichuan Province has many complex topography and varied climatic, that provide excellent habitats for numerous species of animals and plants. With 7% of the total land area of China, Sichuan shelters 1038 wild vertebrate species, claiming 45% of the total species recorded in the country. Rare and precious mammals include some of the endemic species either to Sichuan or China, such as the Giant Panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*), Golden Sund-nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellanae*), Sichuan Japanese Deer (*Cervus nippon*), White-lipped Deer (*Cervus albirostris*) and Schaeferi. In addition, there are many species of rat and insect eaters which are important for agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. So far, 219 species of mammals are recorded in Sichuan, 41.2% of the total number in China.

In November 1988, *The Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China* was published, and in January 1990, Sichuan Province published *The Sichuan Implementation Act for The Wildlife Protection Law of PRC*. Based on this Law and Act, the national and provincial wildlife administrations have prepared corresponding regulations. In December 1988, with the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture jointly announced *The List of Wildlife of National Importance*. Sichuan Province holds 28 first-priority land species and

107 second-priority land species. In March 1990, Sichuan Province announced *The List of Wildlife of Provincial Importance*, adding 77 species with 63 land-dwellers. In June 1991, Sichuan Forestry Department announced *The List of Wildlife of Important Economic and Research Value*, claiming 397 more species under protection. In March 1995, this number was revised by Sichuan Forestry Department, finally reaching up to a total of 818 species. Together the three Lists cover 1 016 vertebrate species, and it is difficult for most people to distinguish so many animals, even for trained zoologists. Because of inadequate specialist knowledge, in the process of implementing *The Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China* and the corresponding *The Sichuan Implementation Act*, over the past few years, people have been unable to distinguish the animals correctly, causing many problems for wildlife conservation and management. In particular, some law-breaking cases could not be handled properly or on time, hindering the sound development of wildlife conservation and management.

In an attempt to secure better implementation of *The Wildlife Protection Law* and *The Sichuan Implementation Act*, to enhance wildlife protection, management, public awareness and education, to secure proper and time legal actions against law violations, and to improve public consciousness for wildlife conservation, the Sichuan Forestry Department and Sichuan Wildlife Conservation Association organized specialists from the Zoological Research Institute of CAS, Chengdu Biological Research Institute of CAS, Sichuan Research Institute of Natural Resources, Sichuan University, Sichuan Agriculture University, Sichuan Normal College, Health and Antiepidemic Station of Sichuan Province, Jin-

tang Middle School and Cultural Centre of Jintang County, to edit a series of the imitatively-colored pictorial handbooks, covering all 1 038 land vertebrate species recorded in Sichuan Province.

This series of the imitatively-colored pictorial handbooks consists of *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Mammals of Sichuan*, *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Birds of Sichuan*, *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Amphibians of Sichuan*, and *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Reptiles of Sichuan*. These handbooks, with detailed descriptions and color pictures, may be used as special dictionaries, to help readers check with Chinese names, Latin names, habitat conditions, common biological behavior, distribution and protection priorities for the species that are included. They are essential reference handbooks for wildlife conservation and management, for captive taming and breeding of animals, for development and utilization, for scientific research and wildlife conservation education.

*The Imitatively-colored Pictorial handbook of the Birds of Sichuan* was published in 1995. *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Amphibians of Sichuan*, and *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Reptiles of Sichuan* will be soon published. Now, the publication of *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Mammals of Sichuan* will certainly advance wildlife conservation and management in Sichuan, as well as contribute greatly to nature conservation in China as a whole.

Xia Wuping  
October 1997

## 前 言

四川省幅员辽阔，地形复杂，气候多样，在动物地理上跨东洋、古北两界。由于独特的地理条件，蕴藏着丰富的野生动物资源。就兽类而言，南、北混杂，种类繁多。该地区是古老原始种群的“储存所”，历来为世界瞩目。

四川省现有兽类 219 种，占全国兽类种数的 41.2%，其种类之多位居全国第二。早在 1868 年，法国 A. David 即在四川从事野生动物考察活动，采集珍贵兽类标本 40 余种，现仍存于巴黎自然博物馆。其后至 1930 年的 62 年间，相继有英、美、德等国学者如布鲁切尔 (Blucher)、安迪生 (Anderson)、艾伦 (Allen)、韦哥尔德 (Weigold) 等来川考察并采集珍贵兽类模式标本约 41 件。我国研究兽类起步较晚，1929 年秉志先生筹建了中国科学社生物研究所后，四川省的研究工作才开始启动，以后有些零星报道，至 1950 年后，四川的兽类工作者才开始了系统的兽类研究。纵观四川省兽类的分布、区系研究史，约可分为三个阶段：第一阶段自 1868 ~ 1949 年，该时期主要是外国学者搜集的资料，后由美国学者爱勒曼 (J. E. Ellerman 1951) 总结成《古北界及东洋界哺乳动物名录》一书，共记述发表四川省兽类 7 目 26 科 51 属 102 种及 79 亚种。第二阶段自 1950 ~ 1984 年，此时期四川省兽类工作者进行的大量调查研究工作，由胡锦矗、王西之等总结整理编撰成《四川资源动物志·兽类》一书，于 1984 年出版，记述了四川省兽类 9 目 29 科 186 种。第三阶段为 1995 年在四川省林业厅、四川省野生动物保护协会主持下，由王西之、胡锦矗、岩崑、胡铁卿、崔扬韬等深入、系统地整理了四川省历年来所获兽类标本约 10000 余号

(四川师范学院 5000 余号, 四川省卫生防疫站 5000 余号), 其中有自 1950~1995 年发现的 1 新属, 5 新种, 5 新亚种以及 13 个新记录, 从而基本上弄清了四川省兽类的分布, 并按新的研究成果予以整理、总结, 编绘成《四川兽类原色图鉴》。本书共记述兽类 10 目 39 科 217 种。

本书在付印之即, 1999 年在开江县发现大足鼠耳蝠 *Myotis ricketti* (Thomas); 在巴塘发现北棕蝠 *Eptesicus nilssonii* (keyserling et Blasius)。至此, 四川省的兽类实为 219 种。

兽与人类关系密切, 涉及到农、林、牧、医、商、环卫、科研等诸业。不少大型兽类由于人为活动的干扰, 生存环境遭受严重破坏, 使其栖息地日益缩小, 数量锐减, 有的濒临绝灭。为保护、拯救珍贵濒危野生动物, 保护发展和合理利用野生动物资源, 维护生态平衡, 1988 年第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第四次会议通过了《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》, 1990 年第七届四川省人大常委会第十三次会议通过了《四川省〈中华人民共和国野生动物保护法〉实施办法》, 从法律上规定了对包括兽类的野生动物的保护。为保证有关法律、法规的顺利执行, 并满足经济建设、文化交流和科研教学的需要, 四川省林业厅野生动植物保护管理处于 1995 年组织四川师范学院、四川省卫生防疫站、中科院动物研究所等单位的有关专家共同协商编撰本《图鉴》, 以应急需。

《四川兽类原色图鉴》与已出版的《四川鸟类原色图鉴》以及即将出版的《四川爬行类原色图鉴》、《四川两栖类原色图鉴》, 均为鉴定四川省陆生野生脊椎动物的系列图书, 是按现

代分类系统鉴别兽类的工具书, 可供农、林、牧、医、环卫、工商、供销、外贸、科研、教学、海关、商检、交通以及旅游等部门使用和参考。

本《图鉴》旨在以种为分类阶元鉴定兽类。大、中型兽采用外形彩图加文字表述; 小型兽因其外形大致相似, 则只绘代表种彩图, 附加牙齿、鼻叶、耳屏等部位的墨线图、头骨彩照, 配合文字描述、保护级别等, 深入浅出, 便于鉴定。此外还简要介绍各“种”的地理分布、生态习性。

这里要特别说明的是, 本书所收集的资料几乎全部都是 1997 年前的资料, 而这些资料都是在原四川省的范围研究获得的; 本书的成稿也在 1997 年。1997 年重庆市从原四川省划出, 此时再修改书稿已非易事。也考虑到, 本书包括重庆市资料, 对现重庆市的野生动物保护管理工作, 亦有所裨益。因此, 本书提及的“四川省”系指“原四川省”, 包括现四川省和现重庆市。本书编写出版过程中, 承中国科学院昆明动物研究所、中国科学院动物研究所、成都动物园、凉山州卫生防疫站惠借部分标本及彩照, 秦自生教授在植物资料方面给予帮助, 并承国家林业局保护司、国家濒危物种进出口管理办公室、中国野生动物保护协会、中国林业出版社给予指导和大力支持, 谨此一并致以衷心的感谢。

编绘《四川兽类原色图鉴》虽属首次尝试, 但已有《四川鸟类原色图鉴》的宝贵经验可资借鉴, 为编辑工作提供了捷径和启发。然囿于作者水平有限, 疏漏之处在所难免, 望广大读者随时予以匡正。

王酉之  
1996 年 10 月

## FOREWORD

**S**ichuan Province of China possesses vast areas, complex topography, and varied climate. In terms of zoological geography, it spans both of the Oriental and Palearctic regions, this unique geographical conditions reserve abundant wild animal resources. With regard to mammals, there lives large variety of species in Sichuan, which is a mix of both Palearctic and Oriental species. Especially, this area is a "storehouse" for many primitive species group, so it is very famous world-widely.

There are 219 species of mammals are recorded in Sichuan, so far, that amount to 41.2% of the total in China, ranking second within the whole country. As early as in 1868, Dr. A. David a French priest, started his zoological expedition in Sichuan and collected specimens of more than 40 precious mammal species; most of them are still kept in the Museum of Natural History in Paris. From then to 1930, zoologists and biologists from Britain, U.S.A. and Germany, as Dr. Blucher, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Allen and Dr. Weigold, successively come to Sichuan, doing their investigations, and collected 41 type specimens of rare species. Zoological research in China, however, was started comparatively later. It was in 1929, when Mr. Bing Zhi founded the Biological Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Only after that the zoological studies in Sichuan was began, and then appeared some piecemeal reports. Just from 1950, the zoologists in Sichuan commenced their systematic researchs on mammal species. Gener-

ally speaking, the history of research on the chorology and fauna of the mammal species in Sichuan can be divided into 3 stages: The first stage is from 1868 - 1949 when the research materials were mainly collected by foreign scholars as mentioned above. Then in 1951, Dr. J. E. Ellerman, a scholar of U.S., edited *Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals*, which covered 102 species and 79 subspecies under 7 orders, 26 families, and 51 genera. The second stage is from 1950 to 1984 when the mammal researchers in Sichuan conducted a great deal of investigation and study work. A book, *Sichuan Fauna Economica, Vol. II Mammals*, compiled and edited by Hu Jinchu and Wang Youzhi, was published in 1984, which recorded 186 species under 9 orders and 29 families. The third stage is from 1985 to 1995. During that period, sponsored by the Forestry Department of Sichuan Province and the Association of Sichuan Wild Animal Conservation, Wang Youzhi, Hu Jinchu, Yan Kun, Hu Tieqing, Cui Yangtao and other experts systematically and intensively sorted and classified more than 10,000 specimens collected till then, within which 5,000 specimens were deposited in Sichuan Normal College while other 5,000 specimens were deposited in the Health and Antiepidemic Station of Sichuan Province. Among those specimens 1 new genus, 5 new species and 5 new subspecies with 13 new records discovered within 1950 - 1995 were confirmed. Thus the mammal resource in Sichuan are now clarified basically and classified up-to-date. As

a result, *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Mammals in Sichuan* has been compiled, covering 217 species under 10 orders and 39 families. Mammals interact very closely with human beings in the respects of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, medical science, commerce, environment sanitation, and scientific research. Especially to many large mammals, because of the harassment from human activities, their living environment suffers severe destruction, their habitat area is more and more shrunked, their amount is sharply decreased, some species are even endangered to extinct. In order to protect and save those rare, precious and endangered species, to reserve, grow, and reasonably utilize the wild animal resource, as well as to maintain the ecological balance, the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress in 1988 passed *The Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China*, and in 1990, the 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the 7th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress passed *The Sichuan Implementation Act for the Wildlife Protection Law of the PRC*. These Acts are the legal bases for the conservation of wildlife including mammals. In 1995, in order to ensure that these acts and regulations are implemented efficiently; as well as to meet the urgent need for economic construction, cultural exchange, and scientific research, the Wildlife Conservation and Management Division of the Forestry Department of Sichuan Province organized relative experts come from Sichuan Normal

College, The Health and Antiepidemic Station of Sichuan Province, The Zoological Research Institute of CAS and other institutions, to confer and compile this handbook.

*The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Mammals in Sichuan*, as well as the already published *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Birds in Sichuan*, along with the non-publishing *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Amphibians in Sichuan* and *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Reptiles in Sichuan*, are the series handbooks which follow the modern taxonomy for diagnosing the vertebrate species in Sichuan. They form a collection of reference handbooks for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry medical science, environment sanitation, industry and commerce, international trade, scientific research, education, customs business, transportation, tourism, and other sectors concerned.

The aim of this handbook is to help readers diagnose mammals by using species as the lower taxonomic category. For large-sized and medium-sized mammals, imitatively-colored pictures are provided with literal descriptions. For small mammals, since some of their species same quite similar in appearance, color pictures are only drawn to the typical species, while to the others sketches of teeth, noses-leaf, tragus, and color skull photos are provided, as well as the literal descriptions for both. In addition, a brief introduction of the geographical distribution and the ecological situations of each species is also present-

ed.

The contents and drawing plans in this handbook were designed by Wang Youzhi, Hu Jinchu, Yan Kun and Cui Yangtao. Literature was written by Wang Youzhi, Hu Jinchu, Hu Tieqing, Cui Yangtao and Wu Yi. Color pictures were draw by Yan Kun, Li Yibin and Fan Xueqian. Skull photographs were provided by Pu Tao and sketches were made by Chen Longsheng. English translation were by Yuan Shijun and botanical descriptions were checked by Qin Zisheng. Long Tinglun has contributed substantially to the editing publishing of this handbook. Acknowledgments are also made to Kunming Zoological Research Institute of Academia Sinica, Zoological Research Institute of Academia Sinica, Chengdu Zoo and Antiepidemic and Health Station of Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture, for lending parts of specimens and color photographs.

Although there are valuable experiences from the editing of *The Imitatively-colored Pictorial Handbook of the Birds in Sichuan*, which offer a enlightenment and sort cut to the editorial work of this handbook, owing to the limited knowledge and ability of the authors, some flaws and deficiencies are still invisible. We sincerely welcome comments and suggestions from readers.

Wang Youzhi  
October 1996

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