汉西文对照

IN CHINESE AND WESTERN LANGUAGES

CHINESE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PALAEOBOTANY (MEGAFOSSILS)

1865 – 2000

中国古植物学（大化石）文献目录

（1865 – 2000）

主 编
周志炎 吴向午

Chief compilers
ZHOU Zhiyan and WU Xiangwu

中国科学技术大学出版社
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Compilers

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内容简介

本目录由内容相同的汉、西文两个部分组成，共收录了1865–2000年有关我国古植物学（大化石）的文献条目近3000条，分别归列在：古植物学总论、古生代植物、中生代植物、新生代植物、相关地层学和科学普及类六大标题之下。为便于检索，在正文后还有《中国古植物学和相关学科期刊和不定期出版品名录》、《著作者汉文姓名、西文或汉语拼音姓名索引》以及《单位（集体作者）汉文和西文或汉语拼音名称索引》3个附录。本目录搜罗较广、查阅方便，除了可供生命科学和地球科学相关科研和教学人员及科普工作者应用以外，无疑地将在很长时期内是国内外古植物学专业人员参考查阅中国古植物学有关文献资料的一本重要工具书。

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谨以此纪念

我国古植物学奠基人

斯行健教授

诞辰100周年

（1901-2001）

暨

中国科学院

南京地质古生物研究所

成立50周年

（1951-2001）

序

对植物化石的认识，在中国已有很悠久的历史。虽然直到现在还不清楚谁最早发现并较正确地阐明了植物化石的由来，但至少在北宋年间，我国著名学者沈括（1031–1095）在他的巨著《梦溪笔谈》第 21 卷中，已有关于“竹笋”化石（即中生代木贼类新芦木的髓模）较为详细的记载及正确的解释。这不仅是我国最早一篇有关植物化石的珍贵文献，而且也应该看作是世界古植物学史上最值得称道的最早的重要贡献之一，因为在国外，最早知道化石不是“大自然的游戏”（*lusus naturae*）而是生物遗迹的人，是文艺复兴时期意大利著名画家、自然科学家达·芬奇（Leonardo da Vinci, 1452–1519）。他曾是西方公认的正确认识化石的鼻祖，但比中国的沈括已晚了 400 多年。

但是，在中国作为一门科学来对植物化石的研究开始较晚。如果以美国纽贝利（Newberry, J. S.）于 1865 年完成的《中国含煤岩层化石植物的描述》一文作开始，到现在也只有 135 年的历史。在这 100 多年的前 60 多年里，由于旧中国封建王朝和官僚政府的腐败和不重视科学，所有的研究报道都出于外国学者之手，全以外文发表，散见于英、美、法、日、德、俄、意、瑞典和丹麦等国的书刊杂志中，多为国人所不知和难以引用。直到 20 世纪初叶，我国地质古生物学界前辈，丁文江（1887–1936）于 1915 年对滇东曲靖泥盆纪植物化石的最早发现、采集以及周赞衡（1893–1967）于 1923 年发表《山东白垩纪之植物化石》一文于农商部地质调查所地质汇报上刊出，才开中国人自己研究植物化石的先河。但是，丁、周二位后来或忙于其他工作，或专业志趣旁移，都未继续倾心于古植物研究工作。幸而，在 1930–1933 年，斯行健（1901–1964）在西欧专心研习古植物学期间，又连续发表了多种有关中国古、中生代植物的论文或专著，才初步扭转了长期以来中国植物

化石材料几乎全由外国学者研究的越俎代庖的局面。但是，在解放前，我国从事此项专门研究的人员很少，著述不多，成果仍大多用外文刊印，能为中国人参考利用者寥寥无几。

新中国成立之后，党和政府对科学事业十分重视，对与国民经济建设关系密切的地质勘探尤为关切，地层古生物学随之得到迅速发展；古植物学作为一个独立的学科，在中国也有了较大发展，植物化石大量的积累，有关图书资料和实验室设备的日益充实与改善，专业研究人员的成倍增长，特别是化石孢粉的分析研究，完全是解放以后，在20世纪50年代前期才逐渐开展起来的。接着，前寒武纪微生物、叠层石、沟鞭藻、硅藻及钙藻化石等的研究工作也先后开始。由于实用价值较大，它们很快就在煤炭、石油、区域地质测量等方面取得了较大的成绩。因此，20世纪60年代以来，有关中国古植物的研究不只真正做到了几乎全由中国学者自己进行，而且门类近于齐全，文献资料也日益增多。此外，随着我国社会主义四个现代化建设的迅速开展，中外同行和邻近学科之间越来越多的学术交流，都迫切需要一部较全面的有关中国古植物研究成果文献资料一类的工具书，以备随时查阅参考。因而，1981年，我们编制了一本汉文-西文相互对照的《中国古植物文献目录》（Bibliography of Chinese Palaeobotany），收录了1980年底以前正式出版的有关论文专著约750种，其中包括了主要是解放以后才逐渐兴起的，但文献还不多的孢粉化石、藻类化石及微体古植物的资料。从专业性和内容广泛性来说，该目录基本满足了当时各方的急需。但是，由于我们掌握的图书资料不全、编撰时间匆促、经验不足，该目录的遗漏和缺点仍不少，我们一直希望在重版或续编时得以增订与补正。现在，趁纪念斯行健老师诞生100周年之际，由周志炎等同志筹划、主编的一部更全面、更详细的《中国古植物学（大化石）文献目录（1865-2000）》即将问世。它除收录和仔细增订了我们1981年出版的“目录”中有关植物大化石的文献资料外，还增加了1981-2000年发表于中外刊物所有与中国植物大化石有关的大量论著，工作的浩繁、内容的丰富，真可说是集中国古植物文献资料之大全。

虽然，21 世纪是全球科技信息迅猛发展和计算机、网络称雄的时代，还用传统的方法来编撰出版这种目录，似乎不合时宜。但是，计算机、网络的应用须基于原始资料的科学分析与系统积累，特别是像和地球科学与生命科学关系非常密切的古植物学，地域性和历史性的资料在工作中的重要性，更是不言而喻的。因而，当前这种细致的基础资料的整理、积累与出版，显然是不可少的，是新世纪相关学科所必需的。我相信，在我国改革开放不断深入发展的新形势下，此一“目录”的出版，不仅大大有利于中外古植物学者科研工作的迅速进展，还将在推动我国古植物事业继续蓬勃发展的同时，对邻近学科和交叉学科领域的发展与某些相关学术问题的深入探讨，也将起一定的积极作用。

我谨预祝纪念斯行健老师诞生 100 周年暨中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所建所 50 周年的这本“目录”早日问世！

李星学

2001 年 8 月 28 日

导言和使用说明

长期以来，中国古植物学的文献条目散见于地质学文献目录中。直至1981年中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所古植物研究室在李星学院士的组织和指导下，在广泛收集资料的基础上编成了中国第一本古植物学的专业论著目录《中国古植物文献目录》（Bibliography of Chinese Palaeobotany）。该目录包罗了约750种1980年12月以前公开发表的我国古植物学各分支和相关学科的论著，其中除了收录北宋沈括1036年所著的《梦溪笔谈》外，均为1865–1980年间的出版品。该目录虽因当时条件所限，未能公开出版，但流传应用十分广泛，在国际学术界也备受欢迎，增进了外界对我国古植物学的了解，促进和扩大了学术交流，具有深远影响和学术价值。

本目录就是在上述目录的基础之上进行编制的。除了录用1980年前已知的有关大化石的文献并作必要的查核、校正和钩沉补遗外，重点放在收录1980年以后直至20世纪末的文献。本目录如实地记录了135年以来中国古植物学所走过的从萌芽、发展到空前繁荣这一历程。自20世纪70年代末以来，随着中国走向世界，古植物学界也是生气勃勃，一派兴旺景象。从事古植物学研究、教育的人数和所发表的论文数目之多，以及研究工作的精深程度和所涵覆领域的广度都是空前的。在许多同行的帮助之下，我们收集到1980年以来的中国古植物学（大化石）文献目录达2000多条。这表明近20年来，中国古植物学（大化石）文献平均以每年约100篇（本）的速度递增。这一数字和以往115年中平均每年约6–7篇（本）的增长速度比较，快了10多倍，而且其中还不包括古植物学中其他一些近年来发展迅猛的重要分支学科（如孢粉学和各种藻类）的论著数目在内。

本目录收录范围为正式出版的有关植物大化石及与之相关的古植物学和地层学论著。未出版的学位论文和国内外学术会议的论文摘要概不收录。由于现代古植物学崇尚整体研究并相当普遍地应用光学、电子显微镜等手段，即使是大化石的研究也深入到了一些细微的构造和器官。因此，本目录中也包括了少量有关孢子花粉等微古植物化石的文献，特别是原位孢子花粉方面的。在一些讨论植物区系和植被以及相关地层的地质时代的论著中当然还会涉及更多其他学科领域。

本目录分成内容相同的汉、西文两部分。每一部分都包括：古植物学总论、古生代植物、中生代植物、新生代植物、相关地层学和科学普及类6个方面。论著目录是在这六大标题下分别以作者姓氏的拉丁字母和汉字的笔画为序，结合作者多寡和出版年代依次排列的。同一作者以出版年代为序，多位作者的依作者多寡，再结合姓氏笔画和出版年代排列。凡经翻译的论著条目在其后的括弧中均注明其原用文字，如“（英文）”；采用其原有题目的，也注以“（日文附英文摘要）”或“（汉文附英文题目）”等。

为便于查阅参考和信息数据的储存和处理，目录据引的文献均按其本来面目收录，唯俄文及少数日文文献则取其原有的英译条目，原先没有的加以转译。凡论著作者全部列出，不用某某等的方式表示，除非原文如此或所搜集的资料不全，未能找到原文。西文目录中，刊物的名称录用全称，不用缩写。刊物的名称，一律直译，不作任何改动或增添国名、地名等。若有刊物名称重复时用括号加以注明，如：科学 (中国)，科学（美国）。由于历史

的原因，有些刊物名称和论著题目上带有一些不当的或很成问题的名词和称谓，如：满洲国等。对于这些用法，也不加上引号“”或“前”、“伪”等注释。汉、西文对照的中国古植物学和相关学科期刊和不定期出版品目录见附录 1。

西文作者的姓名按国际惯例，列出姓氏的全称和名字的缩写，如：HALLE T G。西文作者的姓氏一般均参照国内正式出版的汉译工具书译出。若原有其他曾用汉名的，如：傅兰林 (FLORIN R)，钱耐（CHANEY R W），即使译名和目前通用的不符仍予以保留。中国和华裔作者的姓名则用全称。中国大陆学者在 1978 年之前一般采用其他拼音（如魏妥玛氏）拼写其姓名，但在 1978 年以后发表的论著中均应采用汉语拼音。本书对原发表论著中未采用任何拼音名者，在西文部分其姓名采用汉语拼音；对已用拼音名者遵从原文。中国大陆之外的中国和华裔作者的姓名也遵从其原来用法，不予更动，如李作明 LEE Cho Min 或黎权伟 LAI K W。东亚有些国家的作者姓名也由汉字构成，只是拼音不同。凡此种种都在本目录中如实据引。作者的不同拼音名字可以在附录 2 中查阅到。

本目录是在前人工作和多年搜集、积累的资料的基础之上，从 2000 年下半年开始着手进行的。在编录的过程中曾得到许多国内外同行专家的帮助和指点，有不少同行不顾工作繁忙或体弱多病，热情地为我们提供他（她）们的论著目录或为我们查实和澄清一些疑难的问题。应该说，这本目录的出版包含着我国全体古植物学家的劳动在内。至于本目录在文献收集和录引中存在的不足、遗漏和差错，唯编者是咎，并欢迎批评指正。

本目录编录出版是在中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所领导和科技处的大力支持下进行的。李星学老师也十分关心和鼓励这项工作。科学技术部国家重点基础研究发展规划项目（G2000077700）和基础性工作专项资助项目（2001DEB20056）、国家自然科学基金会重点项目（39930020）、中国科学院知识创新工程信息化建设专项课题（INF105-SDB-1-42）以及中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所创新基金的资助使该项工作得以开展和完成。本目录编录过程中还得到多方面的帮助，尤其值得提到的是中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所同事马振刚等在文献书刊查找中给予的无私帮助和杨小菊、曲利军在附录校对方面提供的不少帮助。对于上述单位、前辈、同行专家和合作者，我们谨在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

2002 年 12 月

In Commemoration of

the late Professor H.C.Sze,

the Founder of Chinese Palaeobotany

in the Year of the Centenary Anniversary of his Birth

(1901–2001)

and also

Dedicated to

Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology,

Chinese Academy of Sciences

in her 50th Anniversary of Establishment

(1951–2001)

PREFACE

It has been a long-standing history for the Chinese people to come to have an understanding of plant fossils. Although there is room left for doubt at present as to how long the history involved would be traced back, and who was the first to have discovered plant remains in China, the finding on record of some fossil stems belonging to the Equisetales in a locality of Yanchuan (Yenchow), northern Shaanxi (Shensi) by a great man of learning named SHEN Kuo (1031-1095) in the Northern Song Dynasty, is worth recording in letters of gold, since he made known his finding with pertinent explanation of the fossil plants in his famous voluminous work (*Meng-Xi-Bi-Tan, i.e. Dream Pool Essays*) (Vol. 21) and named them fossil "bamboo shoots" (namely the pith-casts of *Neocalamites*). This is not only the earliest valuable palaeobotanical literature of China, but also one of the epoch-making events in the palaeobotanical field of the world. It was in the fifteenth century, more than 400 years later than Shen Kuo, that the well-known Italian artist and naturalist, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) happened first to learn that the fossils are actually remains of organic lives, and have nothing to do with "*lusus naturae*".

Nevertheless, the plant fossils treated as an important material for scientific studies began in China relatively later than in many other countries. Should we take the paper "*Description of plant fossils from the Chinese coal-bearing rocks*", written by J. S. NEWBERRY in 1865, as a starting point dealing with the Chinese plant remains, there would be only a historical record of 135 years. In the first half of this period, the corrupt feudal bureaucratic ruling class of the old China did not pay attention to scientific studies. At that time, all palaeobotanical works were made by foreign scholars and published in different periodicals or scientific magazines in such languages as English, French, German, Japanese, Russian, Italian, Danish and Swedish. There was little knowledge about such studies to us Chinese people. It was not until 1915 that the venerable geologist V. K. TING (1887-1936) made the first collection of Devonian plants from Qujin (Kütsing), eastern Yunnan. In 1923, a paper entitled "*A preliminary note on some younger Mesozoic plants from Shantung*" was published in the Bulletin of the Geological Survey of China, written by one of our senior geologists and palaeontologists, T. C. CHOW (1893-1967), which is known as the first paper dealing specially with Chinese plant fossils written by a Chinese scientist. Later in 1930-1933, Dr. H. C. SZE (1901-1964), in his capacity as a visiting student mainly for palaeobotanical researches in Western Europe, published in succession a number of important papers on the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic plants of China. These contributions made a significant change in the situation when foreign specialists manipulated nearly all the scientific researches in the palaeobotanical

field.

In the days before the founding of New China, there were, however, a few palaeobotanists with a small number of papers mostly being published in foreign languages. Results from these studies were still far from being able to put into practical use in our country. Since the founding of New China in 1949, along with the growing demands in the socialist construction, the rapid development of geological prospecting and the greater attention paid by our Party to the study of natural science, such as palaeontology and stratigraphy. Palaeobotany, as an independent subject of science, has brought about new advances in China. This is shown by a comprehensive accumulation of plant fossil materials, the application of up-to-date research facilities, and the growing number of scientific workers. The sporo-pollen analyses which were known to begin only in the early 50's of the 20th century, are of special mention; and a little later, studies on Pre-Cambrian microbiology including stromatolites and such phytoplankton remains as dinoflagellates, silicoflagellates, and calcareous fossil algae were carried out one after another. Being rather useful for coal and petroleum prospecting as well as regional geological mapping, these works all have received special attention. Since the early 60's of the 20th century, the accumulation of literature of Chinese palaeobotany and palynology has gone on at such a rapid pace that a pressing need of bibliography on this subject has been keenly felt by the palaeobotanists and specialists of related sciences both at home and abroad. In 1981, we printed the *Bibliography of Chinese Palaeobotany (in Chinese and western languages)* which contains about 750 titles of papers on palaeobotany published before the end of 1980, including publications on fossil pollen and spores, algae and other plant microfossils. It is the first professional and comprehensive bibliography of Chinese palaeobotany that has met the needs of colleagues of palaeobotany and related fields. In view of the incompleteness of collection in our library and the pressed time and insufficient experience in compilation, there remained errors and omissions to be corrected and supplemented. It was our desire to do these in publishing a revised edition or supplement of the bibliography. Now, on the occasion commemorating the centenary anniversary of the birth of Professor H. C. SZE, a more comprehensive bibliography – *Chinese Bibliography of Palaeobotany (Megafossils) (1865-2000)* is being planned and compiled by ZHOU Zhiyan and other colleagues of the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Besides making corrections and supplements, the new bibliography attached more importance to the publications on megafossil plants publishing during the period of 1981-2000.

It may be argued that it is "old fashion" to compile and publish a bibliography in the 21st century when sophisticated methods for correspondence and consultation become prevailing and it will be much easier to obtain useful information or literatures on Chinese palaeobotany with the help of computer and network. All these new methods, however, must be based on systematic data accumulation and analysis.

The importance of compiling such a bibliography, therefore, cannot be underestimated, especially in such academic field as palaeobotany, which is closely related to both earth and life sciences, and take the regional and historical literatures as indispensable sources of information.

It is expected that the publication of the bibliography will benefit to the research works on palaeobotany and related fields in China and in this part of the world. It will also be certain to promote investigations into problems of Chinese palaeobotany.

Congratulations on the publication of the bibliography on the occasion of the centenary anniversary of the birth of my teacher Professor H. C. SZE, and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Li Xingxue

Nanjing, August 28, 2001

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND NOTES ON THE USE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

For a long time, the list of Chinese palaeobotanical publications could only be found scattered in geological bibliographies. In 1981, the staff of the Department of Palaeobotany at the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology (NIGP), Chinese Academy of Sciences, compiled the first professional bibliography of Chinese palaeobotany under the guidance of Professor LI Xingxue. The bibliography contains about 750 entries of articles, books and monographs on palaeobotany and related fields published before 1980. Although the bibliography was not officially published, it has been widely used and welcomed by colleagues both at home and abroad. The present bibliography is a continuation of the same effort, but special attention is paid to publications on plant megafossils published during the period of 1981-2000, in addition to make corrections and supplements to the former bibliography.

Palaeobotany is a multidisciplinary subject including disciplines of microfossils, such as palynology and phycology, as well as megafossils. In China, researches on plant microfossils have undergone rapid development to meet the demands of the geological survey and exploration of mineral and fossil fuel resources in recent years, and accordingly the professional bibliographies of palynology and phycology in China have already been compiled. The present bibliography, therefore, does not include publications on plant microfossils with the exception of a few papers, especially those dealing with *in situ* pollen and spores.

The present bibliography reflects the developmental course of Chinese palaeobotany from the infancy stage to the present rather flourished time (1865-2000). In recent decades, from the late seventies of the last century onward, the open policy of China has promoted a prosperous palaeobotany, which is well represented by the approximate 2000 articles, books and monographs published during 1981-2000. It means that during this period, about one hundred publications on plant megafossils and related fields were published in China per year on an average account. The figures are more than ten times of those during the period of 1865-1980, which include publications on both plant microfossils and megafossils.

The bibliography contains only entries of published articles, books and monographs. Unpublished theses, abstracts of symposia and conferences are not included. The bibliography consists of two parts that are of the same contents, but in Chinese and western

languages respectively. Each part is further divided into six sections: General palaeobotany, Palaeozoic plants, Mesozoic plants, Cenozoic plants, Related stratigraphy, and Popular science. To all the titles of publications in Chinese are given English translations (their original English title is always cited whenever available), and, *vice versa*, those in other languages are translated into Chinese. For Chinese publications, most of them bear already a title or summary of another language (mostly English). These are indicated at the end of the entries in parentheses, such as (in Chinese with English title) or (in Chinese with English summary). For western language publications, the original languages of the publications are also shown in parentheses, *e.g.* (in English), when translated into Chinese. The entries are arranged according to the name of author(s), publishing year, and the number of authors if there are more than one author. In Chinese part the names are arranged based on the number of strokes of the Chinese characters of the names, while latinized names are in alphabetic order.

For the convenience of consulting original publications and storing or processing the entries of the bibliography, the names of authors and titles of publications are kept unchanged and given in full as they were in original publications, but those in Russian and Japanese have been translated into English. No omissions of authors of joint works and abbreviations of journal names are made unless the available information is incomplete and the original publications are inaccessible to us.

The journal name are translated literally, notwithstanding some of the expressions have gone out of usage, such as Manchoukuo. The country in which the journal is issued is not arbitrarily added in translation if it is not a constituent part of the original name. It is, however, sometimes indicated in parentheses at the end of the journal name. This is for journals published in different countries but have the same name, for example: *Science* (USA), *Science* (China). A list of periodicals and publications that are issued irregularly for palaeobotany and related fields is given in Appendix 1 both in Chinese and western languages.

The names of foreign authors are generally translated into Chinese by consulting conventional translation name in dictionaries, with the exception that some have already had published Chinese names, *e.g.* FLORIN R (傅兰林) and CHANEY R W (钱耐). In such cases, their Chinese names remain unaltered even if they are different from conventional translations. Names of all authors from the China Mainland are latinized with Hanyupinyin (the Phonetic transcriptions of Chinese characters). According to the Hanyupinyin regulation, Chinese names should not be given in abbreviated form since 1978. A number of authors had their latinized names in other systems (*e.g.* Wade and Giles System), such as HSÜ J (XU Ren). While such names are cited unaltered, names spelled in Chinese Phonetic System are also given in parentheses. For Chinese authors outside of China Mainland, and authors from some Eastern Asiatic countries whose names are composed also of Chinese characters, the original spelling and abbreviated form of their names are maintained, *e.g.* LEE Cho Min and LAI K W (Hong Kong, China). In Appendix 2 — Index of Authors, names spelled with different

systems can be found.

The compilation of the present bibliography started from late 2000 based mainly on the collection of publications in the library and of the colleagues at Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Many colleagues from other institutions or abroad offered valuable help and assistance during the course of compiling. During the compilation, Professor LI Xingxue gave the compilers advice and encouragement. Our colleagues MA Zhengang and others helped with literature-collecting, YANG Xiaoju and QU Lijun helped with the checking of Appendix 2. The present work was brought to completion with the financial support from the Major Projects of National Natural Science Foundation of China (39930020), the Major Basic Research Projects (G2000077700) and the Basic Research Special Project (2001DEB20056) of the Ministry of Science and Technology, China, and the Information Special Project of Knowledge Innovation, CAS (INF105-SDB-1-42). The directors and the Managing Office of Science & Technology of Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology also provided every facility during the compilation. This project is a true teamwork and cordial gratitude is expressed here to all the above-mentioned colleagues and institutions. If there is, however, any erroneousness in the bibliography, the compilers bear the responsibility.

The Compilers

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