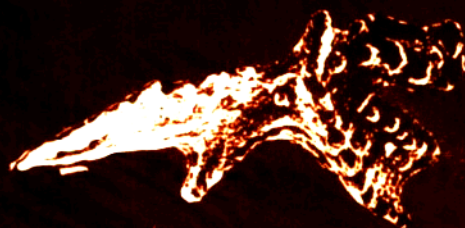
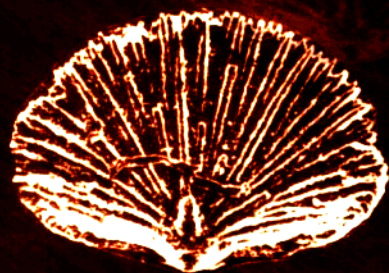
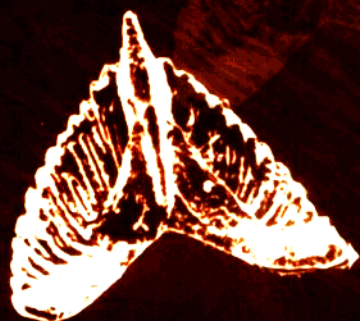


PALEOZOIC STRATIGRAPHY AND CONODONTS IN XINJIANG

新疆

古生代地层及牙形石

赵治信 张桂芝 肖继南 著



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内 容 提 要

本书是新疆第一部系统研究新疆古生代牙形石及地层专著。专著记述了新疆 23 条具有代表性的古生代含牙形石地层剖面, 73 口石油钻井古生代含牙形石地层; 描述并讨论了新疆古生代主要的岩石地层单元; 修改并进一步完善了古生界划分对比方案。在研究数万块牙形石化石基础上, 记述了牙形石 88 个属, 238 个种或亚种, 11 个未定种, 1 个新属, 4 个新种; 建立或修订了 43 个牙形石化石带或组合, 化石图版 81 个, 文字 61 余万。

本书对研究新疆古生代生物群、古地理变迁、构造发展史及油气的科研和教学人员, 尤其是对从事新疆油气勘探的地质工作者是不可缺少的参考书。

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序

新疆是我国重要的矿产基地，而塔里木、准噶尔和吐哈盆地又在我国石油天然气工业中占有重要的地位。新疆古生代地层是油气的主要生储层系。新疆古生代地层研究在地质理论和生产实践上都具有十分重要的意义。早在一百多年前，世界上许多著名地质学家就开始涉足新疆。解放后，地质矿产部、石油工业部、中国科学院及相关大专院校的众多地质工作者在新疆开展了大规模的区域地质调查或野外考察，为新疆地质科学研究奠定了基础。“七五”以来，上述单位数百名地质工作者在新疆三山三盆地进行了第二轮空前的、更加系统的地质研究；特别是随着石油勘探事业的发展，地质研究由山系露头区向三大盆地腹地延伸，将新疆地质认识提高到新的水平。

作者在参与上述工作的过程中搜集了大量地层资料，并分析了大量牙形石化石，以研究化石和地层资料为基础，同时吸收前人研究成果，经过二十多年的努力，终于编写出《新疆古生代地层及牙形石》一书。该书是继安太庠等的《华北及其邻区牙形石》、《中国南部早古生代牙形石》、《鄂尔多斯及其周缘的牙形石》和王成源等的《下扬子地区牙形石》等著作之后，又一部系统地涉及一个大区域的牙形石及其地层研究的专著。

本书的特点是：研究的地层区既跨天山兴安槽区又包括塔里木台区；研究的地层包括不同沉积相区（台地相、斜坡相、槽盆相）；牙形石类型包括浅水型、深水型（天山槽石炭系），包括北大西洋型（奥陶系冷水型）和北美中大陆型（奥陶系暖水型）；研究的地层跨度大，从上寒武统到下二叠统；此外，本书以难得的钻井地层资料为主，将露头区与盆地覆盖区牙形石地层密切结合；资料丰富，包括 23 条剖面，73 口井牙形石及地层资料，研究了数万块化石，有 81 个化石图版，二百多个牙形石属种。

该书搜集、整理并评述了新疆古生代主要地层单元，修改并进一步完善了新疆古生代地层划分对比方案。这些成果对新疆地质构造发展史和古地理变迁的研究，以及对新疆油气资源的研究均具有重要的参考价值。该书的出版是我国地质领域又一新的可喜成果。

贾承造
2000 年 5 月

前 言

新疆古生代地层研究已有一百多年的历史,而新疆古生代牙形石研究只有 25 年。

1875~1900 年,俄国人伊·维·穆什凯托夫发现伊犁盆地石炭系;1889~1909 年,维·阿·奥布鲁契夫划分出准噶尔盆地志留系;1906~1909 年,德国人莫尔斯巴哈,1908~1909 年葛利普和柯连科尔首次确定博罗霍洛山下石炭统;1927~1934 年,中瑞考察团诺林等在库鲁克塔格发现并由布尔曼研究的三叶虫、笔石等,首次划分该区寒武—奥陶系;1927~1935 年,中瑞考察团对柯坪地区地质考察;1930 年袁复礼教授对准噶尔盆地石炭系进行研究;1932 年,葛利普记载了德·泰拉对西昆仑山北坡石炭系划分等,这些地质学家是新疆古生代地层研究的开创者。

新疆地质矿产工作者在解放后进行了大规模区域地质调查。1973~1977 年,新疆地质矿产局、新疆石油管理局搜集、整理了解放前后积累的大量的地层古生物资料,1984 年出版了西北地区区域地层表新疆分册及古生物化石图册。

1979~1991 年,新疆地质矿产局地质矿产研究所、新疆地质矿产局第一区域调查大队成守德、肖兵、王务严、曾亚参、肖世禄、吴乃元、张致民、吴绍祖等进行地层断代总结,于 1990~1991 年出版了《新疆古生界》(上、下册)专著,专著基础资料可靠,内容丰富,具有很高的科研、生产价值。1986~1991 年,塔里木石油勘探开发指挥部、中国科学院南京地质古生物研究所、江汉石油管理局勘探开发研究院、江汉石油学院地质系、滇黔桂石油勘探局石油地质科学研究所、地质矿产部西北石油地质局、新疆地质矿产局喀什第二地质大队等单位,先后投入 200 余名野外地质人员,历时 5 年,在柯坪—巴楚地区、库鲁克塔格、阿尔金山、昆仑山及塔里木覆盖区进行了扎实的、卓有成效的基础性古生物地层研究;与此同时,在塔里木盆地覆盖区进行了大规模的地球物理和石油勘探工作。引进了牙形石、几丁虫等新的古生物门类研究项目,提高了地层划分精度。

1990~1999 年,以塔里木盆地覆盖区为重点,有目的的补做盆地周缘露头区某些地层界线剖面,基本上搞清了塔里木盆地古生代地层分布及变化规律,提出了较完善的地层划分方案。

新疆古生界牙形石研究始于 1975 年。1978 年赵治信等据塔里木盆地西南缘五条剖面概括出石炭系—下叠统牙形石序列,于 1984 年正式出版《塔里木盆地西南缘石炭纪地层及其生物群》,同时研究了中天山、准噶尔盆地石炭纪牙形石。1986~1997 年,钟端、董致中、高琴琴、杜国清、陈钦保、熊剑飞、周希云、李艺斌、王志浩、陈敏娟、张建华、张放、向维达及本书作者等先后参加了库鲁克塔格、柯坪地区、巴楚地区、阿尔金山、塔里木盆地西南缘及塔里木盆地覆盖区古生界牙形石研究,并分别提出了各自所建立的牙形石序列。与此同时,邱洪荣、王成源和夏凤生等分别发表了南天山、中天山奥陶系、志留系和泥盆系牙形石文章。

本书作者参与上述有关剖面研究的同时,参考并有分析地引用了前人及本人的研究成果,主要研究了作者二十五年来分析的数万块牙形石化石标本,将目前的认识整理出版。

当我们的牙形石地层研究成果即将问世之际,我们更加怀念我们崇敬的安太庠老师:他为中国牙形石化石研究作出了开创性贡献,是他在 1973 年受中国石油工业部委托在北京大学主办了中国第一期牙形石短训班,为中国培养了一大批牙形石化石研究者。在我们的研究中得到了安老师的热情指导和帮助。

我们还要特别感谢加拿大维多利亚大学海洋地质系主任 Christopher R. Barnes 教授,是他为我们提供了世界上最新的牙形石研究参考资料和许多典型剖面的典型化石标本,并亲自指导和帮助我们

的研究工作。还要感谢姬再良和陈剑秦博士的热情帮助。同时感谢国际奥陶系分会主席、澳大利亚 Macquarie 大学地球科学系 B. D. Webby 教授、Y. Y. Zhen 博士，他们赠送给我们最新的研究论文及国际上奥陶系划分最新方案。

几十年来，新疆石油管理局和塔里木石油勘探开发指挥部各级领导指导我们的研究方向，并给予研究和出版经费支持。新疆石油管理局勘探开发研究院吴新莹、毕晓燕、朱希梅、杨河新、马芦芳、张新香、韦玉勤、梁淑荣、努力曼等承担牙形石分析工作；刘新年、张晓华、李厚模等同志承担牙形石化石照相和照片翻拍工作；谭泽金同志帮助绘制基础图件等。对以上同志，在此表示诚挚的谢意。书中错误之处，恳请读者指正。

Preclude

Xinjiang is an important base of mineral resources in China. Tarim Basin, Junggar Basin and Turpan-Hami Basin bear great influence on the country's petroleum and natural gas industry. Paleozoic strata in Xinjiang are the main series of oil and gas reservoir.

Study of Xinjiang Paleozoic strata is of great significance to geological theory and production practice. Many famous geologist in the world made a trip to Xinjiang as early as more than a century ago. A large number of geologists, from Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Petroleum Industry, China's Academy of Sciences and universities, have made large-scale regional geological surveys and field inspections in Xinjiang since 1949, laying a foundation for geological research in the region. Hundreds of geologists have started the second round of systematic geological investigation on the three main mountains and three main basins in Xinjiang since the "Seventh Five-year Plan" period. With development of petroleum exploration, geological study is extending to the hinterland of the three basins from the outcrop areas of mountain system, bringing Xinjiang geological knowledge up to a new level.

The author has collected a large amount of stratum data and analyzed the conodont fossil in a large quantity during his participation in the above-mentioned work. With absorption of the research results from the predecessors and the tenacious efforts of more than two decades, the author has compiled "*Xinjiang Paleozoic Strata and Conodont*." This book is another work to focus on regional conodont and stratum research in a systematic way, following "*Conodont in North China and Neighboring Regions*", "*Early Paleozoic Conodont in South China*" and "*Conodont in Erdos Basin and Surrounding Areas*" written by An Taiyang and others and "*Conodont in Lower Yangtze Area*" written by Wang Chenyuan and others.

This book has a number of characteristics, such as study of the stratum area, namely the Xinjiang geosyncline area of Tianshan Mountains including the tableland area of Tarim. The strata under research are of different sedimentary facies (platform, slope and geosyncline-basin). The types of conodont include shallow water, deep water (Carboniferous in Tianshan Mountains geosyncline), North Atlantic (Ordovician cold water) and North America continental (Ordovician warm water). The study covers a large range of stratum from Upper Cambrian to Lower Permian. In addition, this book combines the outcrop area closely with conodont stratum in the basin area on the basis of the valuable drilling stratum data. The rich content this book includes 23 profiles, the conodont and stratum data from 73 wells, research on thousands of fossil samples, 81 fossil plates and more than 200 categories of conodonts.

This book collects, processes and elaborates main Paleozoic stratum units in Xinjiang, further perfecting division of Xinjiang Paleozoic strata. Those results are of great reference value to study of Xinjiang geological structural development and paleogeographic migration as well as study of Xinjiang oil and gas resources. Publication of this book is a satisfactory achievement made in the geological sector in China.

Jia Chengzao
May 2000

Foreword

It is more than 100 years since the study of Paleozoic stratum in Xinjiang, but the study of Paleozoic conodont has only a history 25 years.

During the period of 1875-1900, Y. V. Mushketov (Russian) found Carboniferous in Ili basin. From 1889 to 1909, V. A. Obruchev (Russian) divided into Devonian in Junggar basin. G. Merzbacher (German) between 1906 and 1909, as well as A. W. Grabau and E. Krenkel between 1908 and 1909 defined Lower Carboniferous in Brohor Mt. at first. From 1927 to 1934, E. Norin from China-Switzerland investigation group discovered trilobites and graptolites *et. al.* in Kuruktag. O. M. B. Bulman studied these fossils and divided Cambrian-Ordovician in the area at first. The China-Switzerland group made a geological investigation in Kolping. Professor Yuan Fuli studied Carboniferous in Junggar basin in 1930. A. W. Grabau recorded Carboniferous division of northern slope in the western part of Kunlun Mt. by De. Terra, H. The geologists above all are the pioneers of Paleozoic stratigraphy in Xinjiang.

Geologists in Xinjiang have conducted regional geological investigations since 1949. Xinjiang Mineral Geological and Mineral Resource Bureau and Xinjiang Petroleum Administration Bureau have collected and processed a large amount of stratum paleontologic data accumulated before and after the liberation. *Xinjiang Volume of Northwest Regional Strata Table and Diagram of Paleontologic Fossil* came out in 1984.

Between 1979 and 1991, Cheng Shoude, Xiao Bing, Wang Wuyan, Zeng Yashen, Xiao Shilu, Wu Naiyuan, Zhang Zhimin, Wu Shaozu and others from the Geological and Mineral Resource Research Institute and the No.1 Regional Investigation under Xinjiang Geological Mineral Resource Bureau summed up the strata and faulted age in this region. They published "*Xinjiang Paleozoic*" (two volumes) between 1990 and 1991. Those works, based on reliable data and rich in content, are of great reference value to scientific research and production. Between 1986 and 1991, more than 200 geological workers from Tarim Petroleum Exploration and Development Bureau, Nanjing Geological and Paleontologic Research Institute under China's Academy of Sciences, Exploration and Development Research Institute of Jiangnan Petroleum Administration Bureau, Geological Department of Jiangnan Petroleum Institute, Petroleum Geological Research Institute under Dian-Qian-Gui Petroleum Exploration Bureau, Northwest Petroleum Geological Bureau under Geological and Mineral Resources Ministry and No.2 Geological Crew of Xinjiang Geological and Mineral Resources Bureau, made a fruitful study of basic paleontologic strata in Kolping-Bachu area, Kuruktag, Aejin Mountains, Kunlun Mountains and Tarim covered area. Meanwhile, the efforts were made for a large-scale geophysical exploration through drilling of wildcats in Tarim Basin area. A number of research projects have been brought under way for study of paleontologic categories such as conodont and Chitinozoan, raising the precision for division of strata.

From 1990 to 1991, profiles centering on the covered areas of Tarim basin were made for some strata in the surrounding outcrop areas of the basin. Those efforts have basically clarified the layout of Paleozoic strata in Tarim basin and the variation law, thus producing a comparatively perfect program for division of strata.

Study of Paleozoic conodont in Xinjiang started from 1975. Zhao Zhixin and others drew a conclusion on a Carboniferous-Lower Permian conodont sequence according to the five profiles of southwestern peripheries of Tarim basin in 1978 and published "*Carboniferous Strata and Its Biogeocoenosis on*

Southwest Periphery of Tarim Basin" in 1984. meanwhile, they also made a study of Carboniferous conodont in central Tianshan Mountains and Junggar basin. Between 1986 and 1997, Zhong Duan, Dong Zhizhong, Gao Qinqin, Du Guoqing, Chen Qinqin, Xiong Jianfei, Zhou Xiyun, Li Yibin, Wang Zhihao, Chen Minjuan, Zhang Jianhua, Zhang Fang, Xiang Weida and the authors of this book were involved in the study of Paleozoic conodont in Kuruktag, Kolping area, Bachu area, Aertajin Mountains, the southwestern periphery of Tarim basin and the covered area of the basin. They have come up with their respective conodont sequences. In addition, Qiu Hongrong, Wang Chengyuan and Xia Fengsheng *et al.* published their respective articles on Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian conodont in south and central Tianshan Mountains.

The authors of this book have participated in study of the above-mentioned profiles and taken advantage of the research results achieved by others and the author himself. The authors have analyzed thousands of thousands of conodont fossils in the past 25 years and processed and published what the author has obtained from the analysis of those conodont fossils.

We miss our teacher Mr. An Taiyang at the time of the upcoming publication of our research result. He has made innovative contributions to study of conodont fossil in China. In 1973, entrusted by China's Ministry of Petroleum Industry, he started the first training course on conodont at Beijing University, producing a number of conodont fossil researchers for the country. We have got guidance and help from Teacher An for our research work.

We also want to express our gratitude to Prof. Christopher R. Barnes, Director of School of Earth and Ocean Science, University of Victoria, Canada, who has provided the world's latest conodont research data and typical fossil samples of many profiles to guide and help our research work. We would like to thank Dr. Ji Zailiang and Dr. Chen Jianqin for their enthusiastic help. Meanwhile, we would like to thank Prof. B. D. Webby from School of Earth Science, Macquarie University, Australia, chairman of International Ordovician Sub-society, and Dr. Y. Y. Zhen, who have offered the latest research papers and the latest international plans for division of Ordovician.

During the past decades, the leaders at various levels from Xinjiang Petroleum Administration Bureau and Tarim Petroleum Exploration and Development Bureau have given us financial support for the research and publication work. Wu Xinying, Bi Xiaoyan, Zhu Ximei, Yang Hexin, Ma Lufang, Zhang Xinxiang, Wei Yuqing, Liang Shurong and Nu Liman *et al.*, from Exploration and Development Research Institute under Xinjiang Petroleum Administration Bureau, were involved in the work of conodont analysis. Liu Xinnian, Zhang Xiaohua, Li Houmo and others were involved in photographing work for conodont fossil. Tan Zejin was involved in drawing of the basic maps. Here, I would like to express my thanks to the above-mentioned people. Any correction will be appreciated should there be errors in the book.

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第一部分 新疆古生代地层描述和划分对比

第一章 寒武—奥陶系

新疆寒武—奥陶系分布于准噶尔盆地、伊犁盆地和塔里木盆地及其周缘。新疆古生界含牙形石地层分布（图 1-1、表 1-1），新疆奥陶纪地层划分与对比见表 1-2。

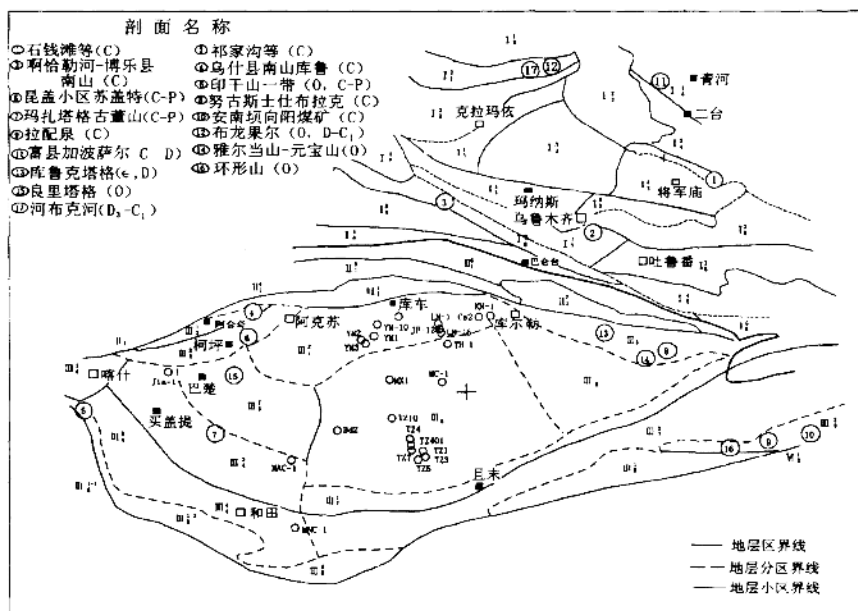


Fig. 1-1 Sketch map showing Paleozoic stratigraphy division and conodont profiles in Xinjiang

第一节 新疆寒武—奥陶系牙形石化石带组合及对比

新疆寒武—奥陶系牙形石化石带见表 1-3。

一、台地相区

1. *Cordylodus proavus* 带

以 *Cordylodus proavus* Müller 的出现为底，以 *Cordylodus intermedius* Furnish 出现为顶。

据安太库研究，*Cordylodus proavus* Müller 产于北美俄克拉何马州 Arbuckle 山脉 Signal 灰岩中；

澳大利亚昆士兰地区 Ninmaroo 组; 伊朗 Shirgesht(牙形石组合带 4); 加拿大纽芬兰特马豆克阶第 8 层; 华北、东北产于凤山组上部, 少量见于冶里组。

表 1-1 新疆地层分区
Table 1-1 Stratigraphy division of Xinjiang

地层区	地层分区	地层小区
I 天山—兴安岭区	I ₁ 阿尔泰分区	I ₁ ¹ 萨吾尔山小区
	I ₂ 西准噶尔分区	I ₂ ¹ 沙尔布尔提山小区
		I ₂ ² 玛依力山小区
		I ₂ ³ 克拉玛依小区
	I ₃ 准噶尔盆地分区	I ₃ ¹ 乌伦古河小区
		I ₃ ² 莫索湾小区
		I ₃ ³ 将军庙小区
		I ₃ ⁴ 玛纳斯小区
		I ₃ ⁵ 吉木萨尔小区
	I ₄ 东准噶尔分区	I ₄ ¹ 二台小区 O ₂ , D ₁
		I ₄ ² 北塔山小区
		I ₄ ³ 克拉麦里小区
	I ₅ 北天山分区	I ₅ ¹ 伊林哈比尔干山小区
		I ₅ ² 博格多山小区
		I ₅ ³ 吐鲁番小区
		I ₅ ⁴ 觉罗塔格小区
	I ₆ 中天山分区	I ₆ ¹ 温泉小区 S, C
		I ₆ ² 博罗霍洛山小区
		I ₆ ³ 伊宁小区
		I ₆ ⁴ 巴伦台小区
		I ₆ ⁵ 卡瓦布拉克小区
	I ₇ 北山分区	I ₇ ¹ 黑鹰山小区
		I ₇ ² 穿塔格—马家山小区
		I ₇ ³ 印尼喀拉—红柳园小区
	I ₈ 内蒙草原分区	I ₈ ¹ 巴丹吉林小区
II 南天山区	II ₁ 南天山分区	II ₁ ¹ 东阿莱山小区
		II ₁ ² 叶云小区
		II ₁ ³ 迈丹他乌小区
		II ₁ ⁴ 阔克沙勒岭小区
		II ₁ ⁵ 哈里克套小区
		II ₁ ⁶ 萨阿尔明小区
		II ₁ ⁷ 克孜勒塔格小区
III 塔里木区	III ₁ 库车分区	III ₁ ¹ 拜城小区
		III ₁ ² 新和小区
	III ₂ 柯坪分区	III ₂ ¹ 阿合奇小区
		III ₂ ² 柯坪塔格小区
	III ₃ 库鲁克塔格分区	III ₃ ¹ 喀什小区
	III ₄ 莎车分区	III ₄ ¹ 麦盖提小区
		III ₄ ² 英吉沙小区
	III ₅ 塔克拉玛干分区	III ₅ ¹ 和田小区
		III ₅ ² 巴楚小区
	III ₆ 库尔勒分区	III ₆ ¹ 中央沙漠小区
		孔雀河斜坡
	III ₇ 若羌分区	III ₇ ¹ 且末小区
		III ₇ ² 江格莎车—安西小区
	III ₈ 铁克力克分区	III ₈ ¹ 棋盘小区
		III ₈ ² 柳杆塔格小区
	III ₉ 阿尔金山分区	III ₉ ¹ 唐拉穆守小区
		III ₉ ² 安南坝—三危山小区

在库鲁克塔格雅尔当山—元宝山剖面, 此种产于突尔沙克塔格群下部。共生化石包括牙形石 *Proconodontus notchpeakensis* Miller, *Prooneotodus gallatini* (Müller), *P. rotundatus* (Druce et Jones), *Furnishina* sp. 及三叶虫 *Lotagnostus hedini*, *L. asiaticus*, *L. sp.*, *Hedinaspis regalis*, *Westergaardites*

pelturaeformis 等; 乌里格孜塔格剖面突尔沙克塔格群下部含牙形石 *Cordylodus proavus* Müller, *Teridontus nakamurai* (Nogami), *Proconodontus* spp., *Prooneotodus* spp., *Furnishina* sp. 等, 均应属此带。

2. *Cordylodus intermedius* 带

以 *Cordylodus intermedius* Furnish 的首次出现作为该带之底, 以 *Variabiloconus* aff. *bassleri* (Furnish) 的出现为顶。

Cordylodus intermedius Furnish 首次发现在美国明尼苏达州 Mankato 的 Blue Earth beds (Furnish 1938, p.338~339, pl.42, fig.31), 而后在澳大利亚发现于 Datsonian Stage (*Cordylodus akiahomensis*-*C. lindstroemi* Zone) 到 Warendian Stage (*Cordylodus prion-Scolopodus* Zone 到 *Cordylodus rotundatus*-*C. angulatus* Zone) (Jones et al., 1971); 在中国华北、东北地区发现于凤山组上部—冶里组下部(安太庠等, 1983); 在东北吉林浑江大阳岔剖面, 此种产于 *Cordylodus intermedius* 带到 *Cordylodus angulatus*-*Chosonodina herfurthi* 带(Chen Junyuan, 1986, p.128-129); 据陈均远报导, 此种还发现于美国、瑞典、波罗的海沿岸、墨西哥、伊朗、格陵兰和前苏联。

在美国, *Cordylodus intermedius* Furnish 产出的最低层位是得克萨斯州的 *Hirsutodontus simplex* 带 (Miller, 1982), 一般出现在 Fauna B 下部和 Fauna A 上部 (Ethington and Clark, 1971, p.67, fig.2)。

在塔里木盆地, *Cordylodus intermedius* Furnish 产于库鲁克塔格雅尔当山—元宝山剖面白云岗组上段下部, 共生化石主要有牙形石 *Cordylodus proavus* Müller, *C. lindstroemi* Druce et Jones 等; 三叶虫 *Dicheilepyge* sp., *Hystorolenus oblongus*, *Borthaspidella anderssoni*, *Symphysurus* (*Trodsonia*) *wimani*, *S. (T.)* sp. 等。

Cordylodus intermedius Furnish 还发现于塔中 7 井(3900.36m), 共生牙形石包括 *Teridontus huanghuachangensis* (Ni), *T. nakamurai* (Nogami), *T. gracilis* (Furnish), *Semiacontiodus nogamii* Miller; 在塔中 8 井, *Cordylodus intermedius* Furnish 则与 *Variabiloconus* aff. *bassleri* (Furnish) 共生。

据共生组合关系, 塔参 1 井(5111~5067.2m), 塔中 5 井(4003m), 塔中 43 井(5424.2~5393.5m), 塔中 1 井(5530.7~5530.1m)等只含 *Teridontus nakamurai* (Nogami), *T. huanghuachangensis* (Ni), *T. gracilis* (Furnish), *Semiacontiodus nogamii* Miller, 而未见更进化牙形石种属的层段, 也划归此带。

3. *Variabiloconus* aff. *bassleri* 带

此亲近种的概念在本文中进行了修订, 根据其地层分布及上覆、下伏地层牙形石属种特征, 暂将此带作为奥陶系底部第 1 个带, 位于丘里塔格群。以 *Variabiloconus* aff. *bassleri* (Furnish) 的出现为底, 以 *Rossodus manitouensis* Repetski et Ethington, *Cordylodus rotundatus* Pander 或 *Chosonodina herfurthi* Müller 之中任 1 种出现为顶。

在塔中 8 井(3800.5~3800.1m), 与带化石共生的牙形石有: *Monocostatus sevierensis* (Miller), *Teridontus nakamurai* (Nogami), *T. huanghuachangensis* (Ni), *T. gracilis* (Furnish), *Semiacontiodus nogamii* Miller, *Cordylodus intermedius* Furnish, 这些种均是在下伏地层出现的种; 在塔参 1 井(5065.8~5061.6m), 除出现 *Variabiloconus* aff. *bassleri* (Furnish) 外, 还有在下伏地层出现的 *Teridontus* sp. 和 *Semiacontiodus nogamii* Miller。

4. *Rossodus manitouensis*-*Cordylodus rotundatus*-*Chosonodina herfurthi* 组合

以上 3 个种中任意 1 个出现为此组合之底, 以 *Scolopodus quadraplicatus* Branson et Mehl 的首次出现作为此组合之顶。

Cordylodus rotundatus Pander 是北美奥陶系 Fauna B 到 Fauna C 下部的主要分子, *Chosonodina herfurthi* Müller 是北美奥陶系 Fauna C 的代表分子(Ethington et Clark, 1971, p.67-69, fig.2)。

安太庠将华北地区冶里组下部牙形石命名为 *Cordylodus rotundatus*-“*Acodus*” *oneotensis* (= *Rossodus manitouensis*) 带(安太庠等, 1983, 19 页, 插图 3), 而后命名冶里组中部牙形石为 *Cordylodus rotundatus*-*Rossodus manitouensis* 组合(安太庠、郑昭昌, 1990, 16 页, 92 页, 表 2)。此组合在河北唐

山赵各庄剖面厚度 50m, 主要分子还有 *Cordylodus angulatus* Pander, *C. lenzi* Müller, *Chosonodina herfurthi* Müller, *Scolopodus bassleri* (Furnish)等。

在澳大利亚, Jones(1971), Jones, Shergold and Druce 将 Warendian Beds 牙形石自上而下划分为 3 个带, 中部为 *Cordylodus rotundatus*-*C. angulatus* 带, 上部为 *Chosonodina herfurthi*-*Acodus* 带, 此牙形石层序与北美相似。

柯坪、巴楚地面露头区下奥陶统丘里塔格群中部牙形石划分出 *Chosonodina herfurthi*-*Rossodus manitouensis* 带, 并可与华北地区 *Cordylodus rotundatus*-*Rossodus manitouensis* 带对比(张师本、高琴琴, 1992, 58~59 页, 表 15)。

综上所述, 北美和澳大利亚划分的两个带相当于华北和柯坪—巴楚地区划分的 1 个带。

塔里木盆地井下:

方 1 井(2953.34~2953.74m)含牙形石 *Ulrichodina wisconsiensis* Furnish, *Rossodus manitouensis* (Repetski et Ethington); 塔中 3 井(5000~4854.2m)含牙形石 *Rossodus manitouensis* (Repetski et Ethington), *Cordylodus rotundatus* Pander, *Parapanderodus carlae* Repetski, *Glyptoconus priscus* Ji et Barnes, 在 4854.2m 出现 *Chosonodina herfurthi* Muller, *Variabiloconus bassleri* (Furnish); 而在塔中 19 井(4149.7~4148.2m), *Rossodus manitouensis* (Repetski et Ethington), *Chosonodina herfurthi* Muller, *Variabiloconus bassleri* (Furnish), *Polycostatus falsioneotensis* Ji et Barnes, *Parapanderodus cf. striatus* (Graves et Ethington)则同时出现; 塔中 7 井(3803.55~3800.1m)同时出现 *Chosonodina herfurthi* Muller, *Rossodus manitouensis* (Repetski et Ethington), *Cordylodus angulatus* Pander, *C. rotundatus* Pander, *Glyptoconus priscus* Ji et Barnes; 塔中 8 井(3720.2~3711.72m), *Chosonodina herfurthi* Muller, *Parapanderodus cf. striatus* (Graves et Ethington)同时出现; 塔中 162 井(5982.88~5977.18m)、塔中 43 井(5252~5193m)出现 *Chosonodina herfurthi* Muller, *Acanthodus sp.*, *Parapanderodus cf. striatus* (Graves et Ethington)的层位比 *Rossodus manitouensis* (Repetski et Ethington) (塔中 162 井 5980.88~5977.18m、塔中 43 井, 5200.4~5193m)低。

故目前暂将 *Chosonodina herfurthi* Muller, *Rossodus manitouensis* (Repetski et Ethington)和 *Cordylodus rotundatus* Pander 作为一个组合。于此组合开始出现的属种还有 *Polycostatus falsioneotensis* Ji et Barnes, *Variabiloconus bassleri* (Furnish), *Parapanderodus cf. striatus* (Graves et Ethington), *Drepanodus simplex* Branson et Mehl, *Acanthodus sp.*, *Glyptoconus priscus* Ji et Barnes, *Cordylodus angulatus* Pander 等, 其分布和所跨地层厚度见表 1-4。

表 1-4 *R. manitouensis*-*C. rotundatus*-*C. herfurthi* 组合分布和所跨地层厚度
Table 1-4 Distribution of *R. manitouensis*-*C. rotundatus*-*C. herfurthi* assemblage and its occurrence thickness

井号	TZ3	TZ7	TZ8	TZ19	TZ43	TZ162	方 1 井
井段	4854.2 5000	3800.1 3803.55	3711.72 3720.2	4148.2 4149.7	5193 5252	5977.18 5982.88	2953.34 2953.74

5. *Scolopodus quadruplicatus* 带

以带化石 *Scolopodus quadruplicatus* Branson et Mehl 出现为底界, 以 *Glyptoconus floweri* 首现为顶界。

S. quadruplicatus Branson et Mehl 是安太康命名的 *S. quadruplicatus*-*S. opimus* 带的带化石之一, 命名剖面是河北唐山剖面, 跨地层厚度 40m, 在平泉剖面跨地层厚度 50m。

S. quadruplicatus Branson et Mehl 在北美产于加拿大统(O₃)中上部, 如密西西比河上游 Prairie du Chien 层(Furnish, 1938); 密苏里州“Jefferson City”层(Branson et Mehl, 1933); 得克萨斯州的 El Paso 群(Ethington et Clark, 1971)和 Malathon 灰岩(Graves et Ellison, 1941); 加拿大纽芬兰岛北部 George 组(Barnes et Tuke, 1970)和阿尔伯塔省(Ethington et Clark, 1965); 西伯利亚地台(Moskalenko, 1967, Abaimova, 1975); 澳大利亚西昆士兰州 Ninmaroo 组 *Cordylodus prion*-*Scolopodus* 带(Druce et Jones, 1971); 澳大利亚西北部 Pander Greensand(Jones, 1971); 朝鲜南部斗务洞组; 在华北地区出现于下奥

陶统冶里组中上部,并可上延到亮甲山组底部;在塔里木盆地巴楚县吐木休克剖面产于丘里塔格群上亚群,跨厚8m左右。

该种在塔中2、4、102、162、43、塔参1井和玛扎塔格地区广泛出现。在塔中2井出现在4349.5~4290.5m,于4290.41m出现 *Glyptoconus floweri* Ji et Barnes,共生分子有 *Drepanoistodus concavus* (Branson et Mehl), *D. nowlani* Ji et Barnes等;在塔中162井(5607~5603.7m)和塔中4井(3926.97m)发现 *Scolopodus quadraplicatus* Branson et Mehl, *Glyptoconus priscus* Ji et Barnes, *Drepanoistodus concavus* (Branson et Mehl);在塔中102井出现在3759.83~3758.5m,共生分子有 *Drepanoistodus nowlani* Ji et Barnes, *Teridontus nakamurai* (Nogami), *T. gracilis* (Furnish), *Scolopodus primitivus* An, *Semiacontiodus nogamii* Miller等;在塔中43井出现在5036.6~4916m,共生分子有 *Drepanoistodus nowlani* Ji et Barnes, *D. concavus* (Branson et Mehl)等;在塔参1井只发现在4577.4m,共生分子有 *Drepanoistodus concavus* (Branson et Mehl), *D. nowlani* Ji et Barnes, *Glyptoconus priscus* Ji et Barnes;在玛参1井(4748~4744m)与 *Drepanoistodus concavus* (Branson et Mehl)共生。

6. *Glyptoconus floweri* 带

此带引自Ji和Barnes(1994)命名的同名带,此带在加拿大产于加拿大统ST. George群Boot barbour组下部,下伏 *Rossodus manitouensis*-*Polycostatus sulcatus*带,上覆 *Striatodontus prolificus*-*S. lanceolatus*带。在塔里木盆地此带以 *Glyptoconus floweri* (Repetski)的出现为底界,以 *Tripodus proteus* (An et al)的首次出现为顶界。

Glyptoconus floweri (Repetski)是北美广泛分布的种(Repetski, 1982),如加拿大东部Arctic岛(Nowlan, 1976)、美国俄克拉何马州(Ethington),其地质时代大致相当于北美Fauna D下部(Ethington et Clark, 1971)或Arenig最早期。

Glyptoconus floweri (Repetski)在塔里木盆地产于塔参1井(4505~4531m)、塔中2井(4290.41m)、塔中3井(4458.5~4456.5m)、塔中4井(3825.67m)、塔中43井5035.63m。

Ji和Barnes认为此带相当于安太库的 *Scolopodus quadraplicatus*-*S. oppimus*带下部(Ji and Barnes, 1994, p.22, text-fig.20),但据塔里木资料,前者出现层位高于后者。

7. *Tripodus proteus* 带

此带引自安太库命名的同名带,以 *Tripodus proteus* 的首次出现为底,以 *Serratognathus diversus* An的首次出现为顶。

据安太库研究,在 *Tripodus proteus* 带中含笔石、三叶虫、头足类和腕足类,其中笔石以 *Acanthograptus sinensis* Hsü为主,三叶虫有 *Tengtella lexta*, *Dactylocephalus* sp., *Psilocephalina* sp., *Szechuanella* sp.及 *Asaphopsis* sp.等,这些种代表上特马豆克阶。在湖北宜昌,此带大致对应于分乡组。

Tripodus proteus (An et al, 1981)在扬子地区出现于下奥陶统两河口阶上部分乡组,并可上延到红花园组;在塔里木盆地广泛出现在塔中、轮南和玛扎塔格地区井下,露头区只见于巴楚地区丘里塔格群上亚群。

截至目前,在柯坪地区、英买力地区和库鲁克塔格地区尚未发现此种,因此可以推测,此种生活的水体相对较浅;与其层位相当的 *Paltodus deltifera* (Lindström)则反映较深的水体,属北大西洋型牙形石。

可以划分出此带的井有塔中3井(4397.5~4303m)、塔参1井(4469.7~4468.8m)和塔中5井(3666.5m),与之共生的有 *Drepanoistodus concavus* (Branson et Mehl)。

8. *Serratognathus diversus* 带

以 *Serratognathus diversus* An或 *Glyptoconus hemisphaericus* 亚带的亚带分子的首次出现作为此带之底,以 *Serratognathoides chuxianensis*-*Scolopodus euspinus*-*Tangshanodus* sp.带的出现为顶。