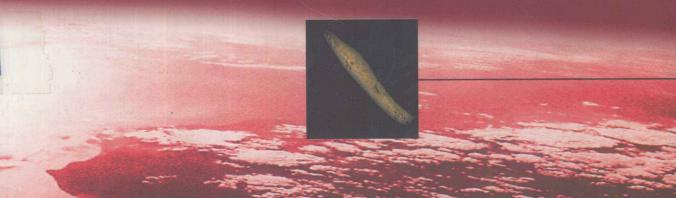
云南东部 早寒武世澄江动物群

EARLY CAMBRIAN CHENGJIANG FAUNA IN EASTERN YUNNAN CHINA

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内容简介

本书系统总结了云南东部早寒武世澄江动物群的综合研究成果;详细论述了澄江动物群的时空分布、各门类生物组合特征及分布规律;探讨了澄江动物群群落、古生态和特异埋藏,重塑了澄江动物群生存时期的古地理和古环境;对含澄江动物群地层的同位素年龄及古地磁学进行了初步的研究。该书共描述了云南东部早寒武世澄江动物群12个门类,28个属、29个种(其中7个新属、9个新种),附图版28幅。

该书是多学科、多领域对澄江动物群的综合性研究成果,具有丰富的实际材料和深入的理论分析,对科研、教学和地质勘查人员有重要参考价值。

前 言

"地球早期生命演化与寒武纪生命大爆发"是当代科学研究前沿的热点之一,也是当代地球科学和生命科学中的未解之谜。在云南省澄江县帽天山发现的澄江动物群是"寒武纪生命大爆发"的见证,它广泛产于云南东部早寒武世筇竹寺期黑林铺组玉案山段中上部黄绿色页岩之中,它不仅包含了几乎现生动物的所有门类,而且还包含了一些难以归入任何已知的动物门类和在寒武纪以后的地质年代中已经绝灭的门类。澄江动物群不仅化石门类丰富、个体完整,而且还保存有十分精美的软体化石,这是迄今世界上发现惟一具软躯体的保存最早、最丰富、最完整的多细胞后生动物化石群,它的发现在国际科学界被誉为"20世纪最惊人的科学发现之一"。

澄江动物群为我们再现了 5.3 亿年前海洋动物世界的真实面貌,这为我们更全面、 更准确地了解"寒武纪生命大爆发"提供了宝贵的实际材料。

澄江动物群从发现至今已有近 20 年的历史,近 20 年来国内外科学家对澄江动物群进行了深入的研究,取得了一系列重大成果,在国际科学界引起了广泛的关注。虽然澄江动物群的面貌已经基本清楚(尽管对一些化石的认识还存在不少争论),但"寒武纪生命大爆发"之谜还远远没有解开,其形成背景、生态环境、成因机制和基本演化模式等还有待进一步研究。

为了对澄江动物群进行更加深入和全面的研究,1997年7月至2001年7月,我们得到云南省应用基础研究重点项目(97D007Z)和国家"九五"攀登计划专项(95-专-01-1-4)的资助,开展了"云南东部澄江动物群及其生态环境"和"澄江动物群在滇东的时空分布和古地理"的研究。研究工作主要是在大量的实际材料基础上对澄江动物群从古生物学、古生态学、埋藏学、同位素年代学、古地磁学及岩相古地理学等方面进行综合性研究。通过该项研究,我们希望能对澄江动物群生物本身以及它们的发生、发展和背景有一个较全面的了解,从而为解开"寒武纪生命大爆发"之谜积累更多的实际材料。

本研究项目由陈良忠教授级高工主持,参加研究的人员及单位有:罗惠麟、胡世学、尹济云(云南省地质科学研究所),蒋志文(云南省地质矿产局),吴志亮、李峰(昆明理工大学),陈爱林(云南澄江动物群国家地质公园)等。历时4年多的研究,我们将研究澄江动物群的视野从澄江帽天山扩大到滇东广大地区,从单一古生物学的研究延伸到动物群的时空分布、古生态、古地磁及古地理等综合性的研究,其研究成果于2001年11月30日通过云南省科技厅组织的专家验收和鉴定,并给予了高度评价。主要认识和成果如下:

1. "寒武纪生命大爆发"认识方面:根据对云南东部早寒武世地层古生物的研究,

认为"寒武纪生命大爆发"的现象确实存在,但大爆发是分层次、分阶段进行的,即"寒武纪生命大爆发"经历了"梅树村动物群"第一次"爆发"、最古老的节肢动物大发展第二次"爆发"到澄江动物群动物门一级构型完成的发展和演化过程。

2. 在生物地层研究方面: 采集澄江动物群化石标本万余块,鉴定化石 6123 件,发现新属 45 个、新种 60 个,已发表新属 38 个、新种 51 个,其中包括我们首次在昆明海口地区发现的迄今已知最古老的脊椎动物化石——海口鱼、头索动物中新鱼和海口华夏鱼。1999 年 11 月,我们与西北大学等单位合作在英国《自然》杂志第 402 卷上发表了题为《华南早寒武世脊椎动物》的论文,宣布了"海口鱼"和"昆明鱼"(昆明鱼为西北大学 1998 年 12 月发现)的重大发现,"海口鱼"和"昆明鱼"的发现将脊椎动物起源向前推进了至少 3000 万年,从而改写了脊椎动物起源的历史。2001 年 12 月,在《地质学报》(英文版) 75 卷 4 期上发表了中新鱼和海口华夏鱼,中新鱼和海口华夏鱼的发现填补了由头索动物演化到脊椎动物的空白,因此具有重要的科学意义。

本书还详细介绍了澄江动物群在滇东地区的时空分布及组合特征,并描述了新发现的节肢动物、蠕形动物、毛颚动物、海绵动物、脊索动物和分类未定的古生物化石,共建立了7个新属、9个新种。

- 3. 在古生态研究方面: 从生物学、生态学、地质背景及古地理环境等方面分析、论证了澄江动物群的发生、发展及演化规律。研究了澄江动物群群落及生态系统,建立了该动物群的食物链模式、生态金字塔,确定群落1个,亚群落4个。深入探讨了群落结构、群落内物种多样性、优势物种及格局型生物,并提出了澄江动物群食物链结构中的双链、多链及群落结构模式图。探讨了澄江动物群的生境和埋藏学特征及各类代表生物的生境条件和影响因素,提出澄江动物群的埋藏可能还有"强辐射环境"因素影响的新观点。
- 4. 在同位素年龄研究方面:对赋含澄江动物群的地层进行了⁴⁰Ar ³⁹Ar 和 Pb Pb 同位素年龄测定,获得澄江大坡头玉案山段伊利石⁴⁰Ar ³⁹Ar 坪年龄 559.63 ± 0.98Ma、晋宁昆阳磷矿玉案山段伊利石⁴⁰Ar ³⁹Ar 坪年龄 559.22 ± 0.77Ma 和澄江—昆明海口地区玉案山段 Pb Pb 年龄 534 ± 60Ma。结合生物地层的研究,我们认为澄江动物群的同位素年龄应为 540 ~ 530Ma 之间。
- 5. 古地磁研究方面:获得了澄江动物群生存时期的古纬度为南纬 11.3°。结合周边地区的古地磁数据进行了全球古地理重建,展示了早寒武世澄江动物群生存地区与周边地块的相对位置。建立了完整的玉案山段的古地磁极性序列,结果表明在澄江动物群生存时期地球磁场曾发生过频繁的极性反转事件,这种磁环境的大变动可能对澄江动物群的出现和发展起到直接和间接的作用。获得了玉案山段的质量磁化率变化曲线,反映了该时期海平面的相对变化,为澄江动物群的古环境研究提供了重要资料。
- 6. 沉积环境和古地理研究方面:以沉积环境地球化学标志分析,获得了早寒武世澄江动物群生存时期滇东海域的古海水深度小于200m、含盐度正常、为弱氧化环境等相关数据。以剖面相标志、环境地球化学标志和风暴流沉积特征等相结合,探讨了云南东部早寒武世筇竹寺期澄江动物群生存时期的古地理环境,并编制了澄江动物群生存时期的古地理环境图。

该专著即为此研究项目的总结,除前言和图版及说明外,共分八章:前言、第一章 由陈良忠执笔;第二章、第三章由罗惠麟、陈良忠、胡世学执笔;第四章由蒋志文执 笔;第五章由陈良忠、常向阳执笔;第六章由尹济云执笔;第七章由吴志亮、李峰执 笔;第八章由罗惠麟、陈良忠、胡世学、陈爱林执笔。图版说明由罗惠麟、陈良忠、胡 世学、吴志亮执笔。全文由陈良忠、罗惠麟编审定稿。

寒武纪生命大爆发是地球上最伟大的生命演化事件之一,它所呈现出的无比创造力,迫使我们去寻求科学的解释,然而我们对此还知之甚少。澄江动物群是大自然留给我们的一份厚礼,所蕴含的科学信息十分丰富,其意义重大,它为人类探索动物起源、进化机制和寒武纪生命大爆发开启了窗口,这将是对达尔文进化论的"挑战"抑或是一种"补充"和"发展"?要正确回答这一问题,无疑还需要更多的事实和研究。

需要指出的是:澄江动物群的研究与澳大利亚南部前寒武纪晚期埃迪卡拉动物群和加拿大中寒武世伯吉斯动物群的研究相比,还处于初期研究阶段。对澄江动物群的综合性研究尚属首次,所涉及的研究领域多,时间紧、任务重,许多方面的研究还只是开始和处于探索阶段。因此,该研究成果还存在不尽人意和错漏之处,敬请批评指正。

参加本项目部分工作的还有昆明理工大学的谭继宽、刘秀明;云南省地质科学研究 所寇建乐等同志。工作中曾得到北京大学季建清博士、中科院广州地化所常向阳研究 员、朱炳泉教授、中科院地质与地球物理研究所桑海清教授、中科院南京地质古生物研 究所王海峰和朱茂炎教授以及西北大学舒德干教授等的热情帮助和支持,在此致以诚挚 的谢意。

> 陈良忠 2002 年 7 月

INTRODUCTION

Early evolution of metazoans and the Cambrian Explosion are not only the hot topics in paleontology, but also are the mysteries in geosciences and life sciences. The Chengjiang Fauna, which is firstly discovered in Maotianshan, Chengjiang County, Yunnan Province, provides one of the best evidences for interpreting the Cambrian Explosion. Soft-bodied fossils are commonly found in the yellowish green mudstone of the medium-upper part of the Yuanshan Member of the Heilinpu Formation during the Qiongzhusian Stage of the Early Cambrian in Eastern Yunnan. It represents a significant window to the ancient sea world 530 million years ago and contains valuable materials to understand the Cambrian Explosion comprehensively.

Thanks for the sustentation funds from the Applied Fundamental Research in Yunnan Province (97D007Z) and the National Ninth-Five Climbing Program (95-zhuan-01-1-4). We carried out two research projects, entitled "Chengjiang Fauna in East Yunnan and Its Ecological Environment" and "Spatiotemporal Distribution and Palaeogeography of the Chengjiang Fauna in Eastern Yunnan" from July 1997 to July 2001. The main achievements of the two projects listed below:

- According to the fossil records in Eastern Yunnan from Precambrian to Cambrian, especially
 the Lower Cambrian Chengjiang Fauna, we realized that the Cambrian Explosion took place
 in different levels and stages. The Cambrian Explosion started with the appearance of small
 shelly fossils and reached the peak of diversity during the occurrence of the Chengjiang
 Fauna.
- 2. Discovery the first specimen of fossil vertebrate, Haikouichthys, which is the oldest fish in the fossil record, along with two other new chordates, Zhongxiniscus intermedius and Cathaymyrus haikouensis in Haikou, Kunming, present the highlights of breakthrough in palaeontology. Moreover, the discoveries of the earliest putative chaetognathes from Haikou, Kunming are also important in terms of understanding the origin and evolution of the group. 7 new genera and 9 new species, including arthropods, worms, chaetognathes, sponges, cephalochordates and problematic fossils, are also described in the book.

The new genera read as follows:

Genus Mafangocaris Luo et Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Mafangocaris multinodus Luo et Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body medium size, shrimp-like, can be divided into three parts: head shield, thorax and

telson. Head shield bears two pairs of great appendages and three pairs of biramous appendages. The first pair of great appendage long and robust, extended forward without branches; the second pair slightly short, branched at the anterior part. Thorax of 20 segments, each with a pair of biramous appendages. Telson consists at least 15 segments with biramous appendages.

Genus Mafangia Luo et Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Mafangia subscalaria Luo et Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body medium size, elongate and columnar-conical in outline. Head shield trapeziform in outline, with a pair of stalked eye extended beyond from the front of two sides. Thorax wide, columnar-conical in outline, subdivided into 11 segments, each extended laterally with short pleural spines. Telson large, semi-elliptical in outline, with a short-conical axis and a flat and concave border.

Genus Pterotrum Luo et Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Pterotrum triacanthus Luo et Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body smaller. Head shield aliform in outline, with a flat front border and a pair of large lateral spines directed posterolaterally. Thorax consists of 8 segments, among which the anterior 2 with long pleural spines. Telson small. The gut slender, extended from the mouth to the tip of the telson.

Genus Ovalicephalus Luo et Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Ovalicephalus mirabilis Luo et Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body medium size, divided into three parts: head, trunk and tail. Head large and wide-oval in outline, with a dark alimentary trace present at the middle part. Trunk short, consisted of 6 segments. Tail small, sub-triangular in outline.

Genus Xishania Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Xishania longiusula Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body long, divided into a broader anterior proboscis and posterior elongate trunk. Proboscis wide, armed with array of hooks. Trunk long and slender, armed with transverse rows of tiny spines. Gut presented by a dark line, extened from the tip of the proboscis to the end of the trunk. The detail of the tail is unclear.

Genus Xiaoheiqingella Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Xiaoheiqingella peculiaris Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body mushroom-like and medium sized, divided into three parts: the anterior proboscis, the trunk and the tail. Proboscis reserved pear-like, covered by about 16 longitudinal rows of tiny spines. Trunk long, slightly annulate, taped gradually backward. Tail or the caudal appendage slender and smooth, tapered backward to a blunt end. Gut straight or looped, terminated at the end of the trunk.

Genus Protosagitta Hu (gen. nov.)

(Type species: Protosagitta spinosa Hu gen. et sp. nov.)

Body small and worm-like, elongate, can be divided into three parts from the anterior to the posterior: head, trunk and tail.

Head short, wider than the following part. At each side of the front part there are two rows of grasping spines. Each row composed of about ten individual spines. At the middle part of the head is the position of the possible month located.

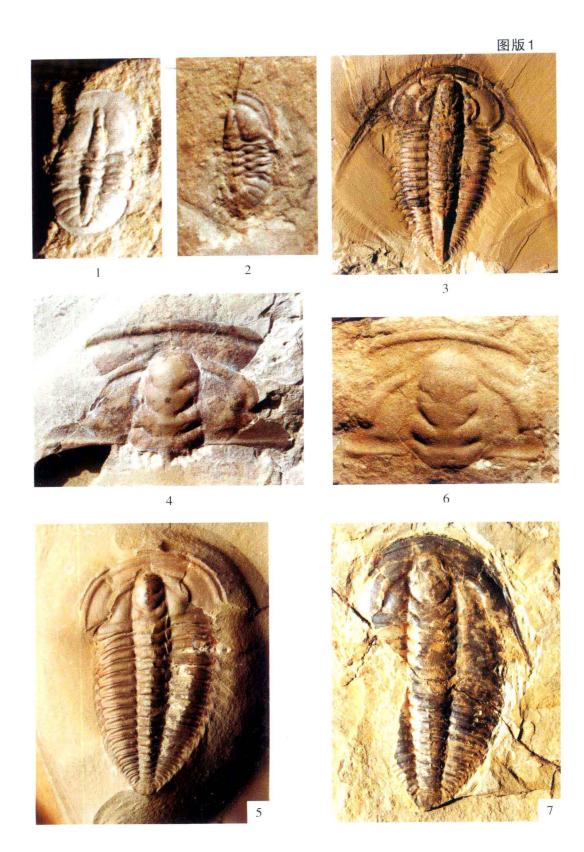
Trunk long. The gut run straightly through the middle part of the trunk, terminated at the posterior end of the trunk.

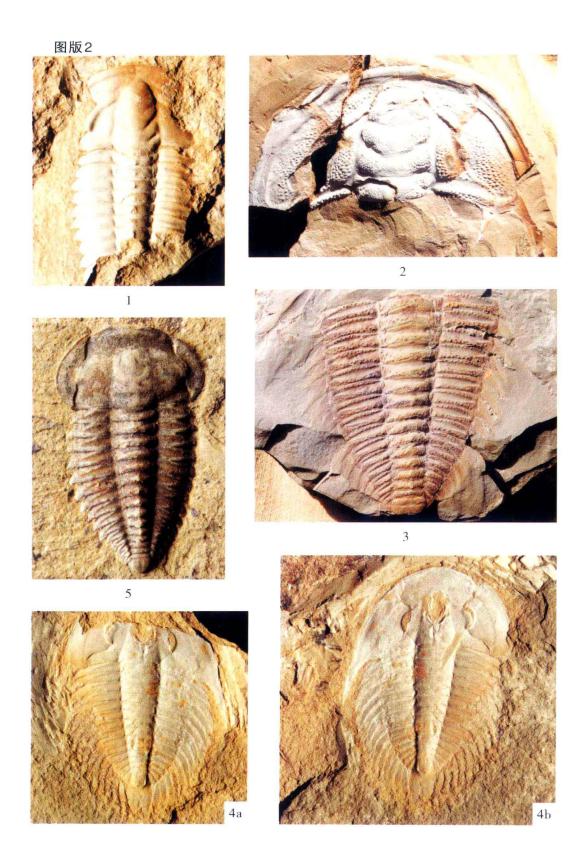
Tail long and narrow. No tail fin was observed.

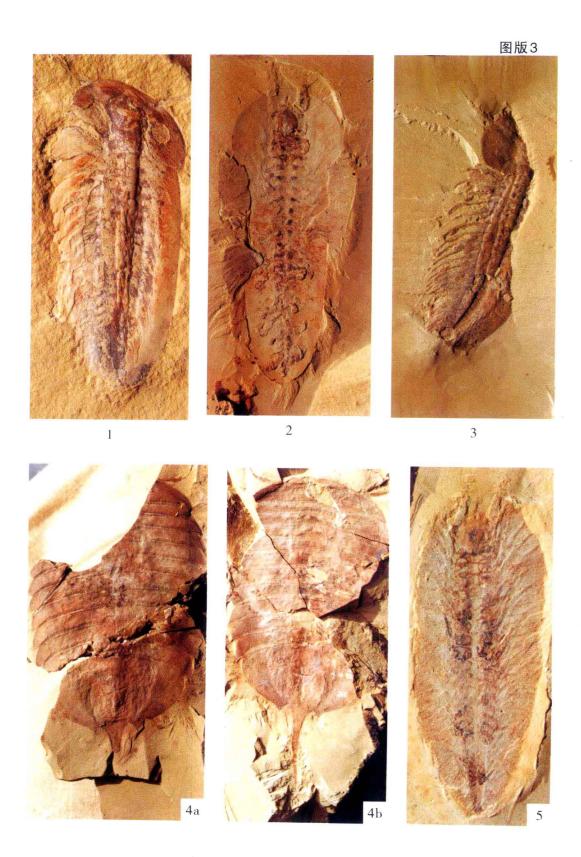
- 3. By considering many aspects of lithostratigraphy, palaeontology, palaeoecology, and palaeogeography, we can constrain the occurrence, development and evolution of the Chengjiang Fauna. The model of food cycle and ecological pyramids of the fauna are established by studying overall community and ecosystem. One community and 4 sub-communities are determined.
- 4. Isotopic signatures of Chengjiang Fauna are analyzed from three sections. The Yuanshan Member of Dapotou section, Chengjiang County is 559.63 (0.98Ma based on ⁴⁰Ar ³⁹Ar tp age of illite. The Yuanshan Member of Kunyang Phosphorite, Jinning County is 559.22 (0.77Ma based on ⁴⁰Ar ³⁹Ar tp age of illite. The Yuanshan Member of Haikou section, Chengjiang County is 534 (60Ma with Pb-Pb age dating. Combined with biostratigraphic information, we propose that the Chengjiang fauna has an approximate age range of 540 ~ 530 Ma.
- 5. Based on complete polar series of palaeomagnetism extracted from the Yuanshan Member, the Chengjiang Fauna was inhabited at 11.3° south latitude. The result reveals that polarity reversal events of geomagnetic fields occurred frequently throughout the existing period of Chengjiang Fauna. Palaeomagnetic fluctuation might directly or indirectly influence the appearance and development of Chengjiang Fauna, although further research is yet to be done.
- 6. In accordance with the analyses of geochemical indicators of sedimentary environment, we reconstructed the palaeogeography of the Chengjiang Fauna during the Early Cambrian in eastern Yunnan.

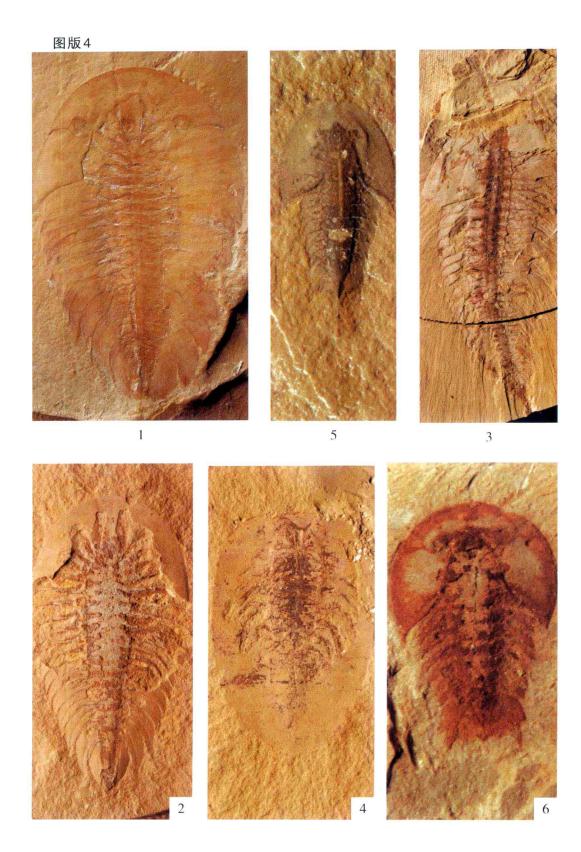
The Cambrian Explosion is one of the greatest events in the history of life, although what triggered the event is still unclear. The Chengjiang Fauna opens the window to understand the origin of metazoan, the evolutionary mechanism and the Cambrian Explosion itself. Will it be a challenge, or a supplement to Darwinian theory? In order to assess this question properly, more messages and further researches are needed without a doubt.

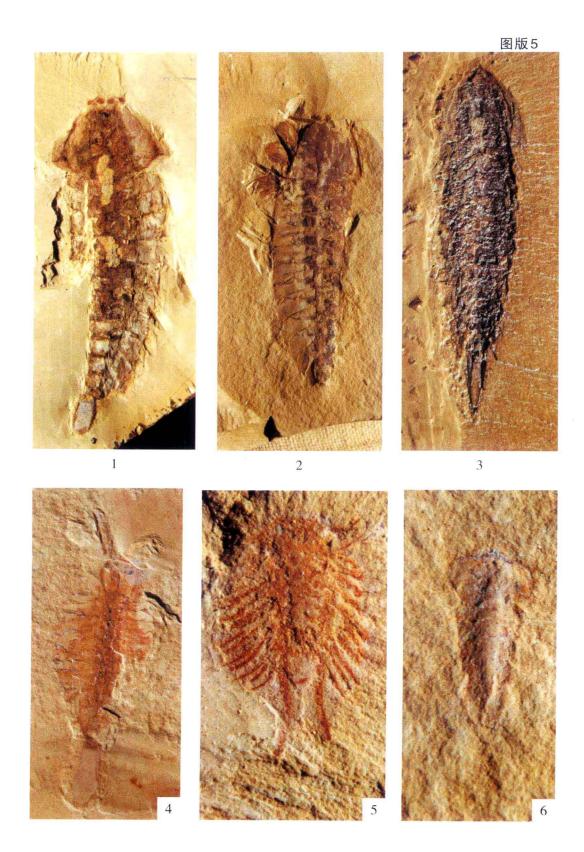
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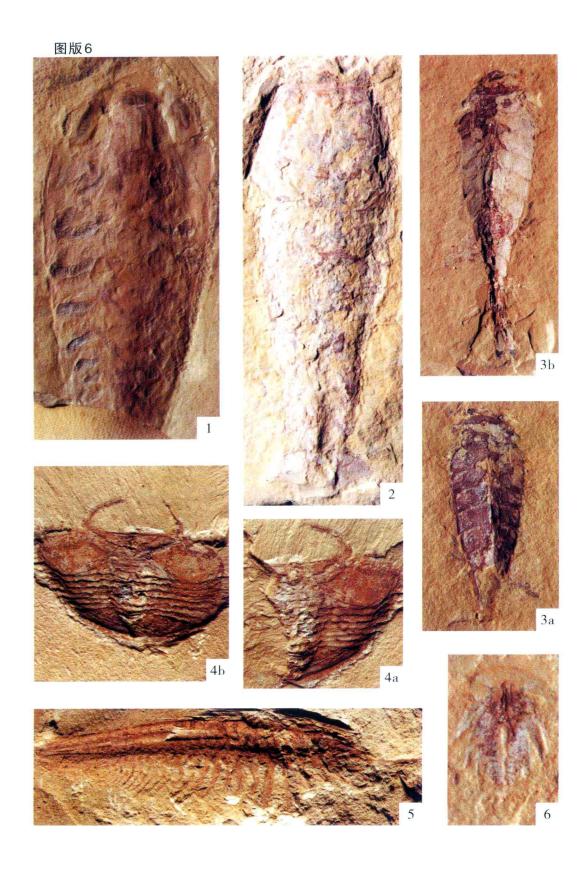












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