

New material of *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* from the Upper Miocene hominoid fauna of the Yuanmou Basin, Yunnan, China

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Summary

Because few Upper Miocene localities have been discovered in South China, rhinoceros specimens from the Upper Miocene hominoid fauna of the Yuanmou Basin are critical for understanding the taxonomy and distribution of rhinoceroses of South China during this time interval. Here we report new specimens from this basin, including three isolated lower incisors (i2) and one partly preserved mandible with lower cheek teeth p3-m3. These specimens will improve our understanding of the Late Miocene rhinoceroses in South China.

Perissodactyla Owen, 1848

Rhinocerotidae Owen, 1845

Aceratheriinae Dollo, 1885

Chilotheriini Qiu et al., 1987

***Acerorhinus* Kretzoi, 1942**

***Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* Zong, 1998**

Holotype YZ 006-1, a skull of a relatively old individual, with well-preserved upper cheek teeth.

Paratype YZ 007, a right M1.

Type horizon and locality Upper Miocene, lower Xiaohe Formation in the Yuanmou Basin, Baodean (East Asian Land Mammal Age) of China corresponding to the Turolian (MN11-12) of Europe; Xiaohe village in Yuanmou County, Yunnan Province, South China (Qiu and Qiu, 1995; Zong, 1998; Steininger, 1999; Qi et al., 2006).

Emended diagnosis (based on Lu, 2013) Parietal crests narrow. Nasal extremely short, with an undulating dorsal profile. Nasal notch retracted to the level of M1. Cristae on upper cheek teeth always double. On upper premolars, lingual bridge variably present and

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lingual cingulum continuous or reduced. The i2 moderately specialized, similar to those of *Acerorhinus zernowi* and *A. hezhengensis*. The minimal width of symphysis occurs at the level of p2.

Referred specimens PDYV 0367, right i2, with badly worn crown and root; PDYV 0433, left i2, with slightly worn crown and root; PDYV 0488, right i2, with badly worn crown and root; PDYV 0697, right mandibular ramus and part of the symphysis, with p3–m3. All specimens are from the Upper Miocene in the Yuanmou Basin, Yunnan Province, South China, and housed in the Yunnan Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology.

Description The i2 is moderately specialized, and has a triangular cross-section (Fig. 1D). The dorsal surface of the crown is flat, with no wear marks of contact with the upper incisor. The medial edge of the crown is upturning at upper part. In slightly worn PDYV 0433, the length of the crown is 129 mm. The root has an oval cross-section.

Both the condyle and the coronoid process of the mandible of PDYV 0697 have been lost. The mandibular foramen is located at the level of the alveoli of lower cheek teeth. The ventral edge of the mandible is nearly horizontal. The symphysis is moderately upturning (Fig. 2A). The symphysis extends posteriorly to the level of the middle of p3 (Fig. 2B). The diastema margin of the symphysis is stout and narrowest anterior to the p2 alveolus (Fig. 2B). The dp1 alveolus is absent. In dorsal view, the medial edge of lower cheek tooth row is nearly straight, but is not parallel to the long axis of the ramus.

The lower cheek teeth lack both lingual and labial cingula, and their anterior and posterior cingula are reduced. The ectoflexid of each tooth is narrow, and extends ventrally to the root. The metaconid and entoconid are not constricted, and no protoconid fold is present. The paralophid is reduced. The trigonid is V-shaped in occlusal view.

The external walls of the trigonid and talonid of p4 form an acute angle, and rounded in the badly worn crown of m1. In m2 and m3, the angles formed by the external walls of the trigonid and talonid are equal to or more than 90°. The entolophids of m2 and m3 are more oblique than that of p4.

Comparison The new i2 are moderately specialized, with their trilateral cross-section, upturned medial edge, oval shaped cross-section of root, and no wear marks of contact with upper incisors on the dorsal surface. Among rhinocerotids, only aceratheriines have a specialized i2 but have lost all of the upper incisors. In *Chilotherium*, *Shansirhinus*, *Hoploaceratherium*, and *Acerorhinus*, i2 are specialized, similar to the new specimens in having a trilateral cross-section. In *Chilotherium*, i2 has two shallow grooves along the median edge on both the dorsal and ventral surfaces, respectively (Ringström, 1924; Deng, 2001), but such grooves are absent on the new specimens. In *Shansirhinus* and *Hoploaceratherium*, the median edge of i2 is not upturned in the upper half of the crown (Deng, 2005; Heissig, 2012). In *Acerorhinus*, i2 has a trilateral cross-section and upturned medial edge, as in the new specimens. The new incisors are smaller than those of *A. lufengensis*, larger than those of *A. fuguensis* and *A. tsaidamensis*, and similar to those of *A. zernowi* and *A. hezhengensis*.

(Borissiak, 1915; Bohlin, 1937; Deng, 2000; Deng and Qi, 2009). The new i2 can clearly be assigned to *Acerorhinus* on the basis of their morphology.

The symphysis and lower cheek teeth of the new adult mandible PDYV 0697 have many diagnostic features: the symphysis is narrow, and extends posteriorly to the level of the middle of p3; the medial edge of the lower cheek tooth row is nearly straight from p3 to m3; the paralophids of the lower cheek teeth are reduced; the external walls of the trigonid and talonid are angular; and the ectoflexids are narrow. Such features indicate that the new specimen belongs to Aceratheriinae. Based on the narrow symphysis and the nearly straight medial edge of lower cheek tooth row, the new specimen is assigned to *Acerorhinus*. Comparing with other species in *Acerorhinus*, the new specimen is characterized by the absence of both the lingual and labial cingula of lower cheek teeth.

Two aceratheriines, *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* and *Subchilotherium intermedium*, have been reported from the Upper Miocene hominoid fauna of the Yuanmou Basin. The mandible of *S. intermedium* from Siwalik described by Heissig (1972) differs from the new specimens in having strongly curved i2 and lower cheek teeth with obvious paralophid. We refer the newly described lower incisors and mandible to *A. yuanmouensis*. The reduced labial and lingual cingula of the lower cheek teeth of the new mandible, and the reduced lingual cingulum of the upper cheek teeth of the holotype, indicate that *A. yuanmouensis* is a derived species within *Acerorhinus*.

元谋盆地晚中新世古猿动物群元谋无鼻角犀新材料

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摘要: 中国南部发现的新近纪哺乳动物化石地点相对较少, 犀科材料匮乏, 因此云南元谋盆地晚中新世地层产出的犀科化石对于了解该时期中国南部的犀科分布显得尤为重要。本文描述的材料包括下门齿和下颌骨: 下门齿中等大小, 断面轮廓三角形; 下颌联合部后缘位于p3水平, 最窄处位于p2水平; 下颊齿相对窄小, 下前脊退化。根据对比, 这些材料的形态特征与*Acerorhinus*一致, 被归入*A. yuanmouensis*。新材料下颊齿退化的外齿带进一步确定了*A. yuanmouensis*在*Acerorhinus*属中的进步性。

关键词: 元谋盆地, 晚中新世, 古猿动物群, 无角犀亚科, 无鼻角犀

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云南省元谋盆地沉积了丰富的晚新生代地层, 1986年小河村第一枚古猿牙齿的发

现揭开了该地区晚新生代古猿动物群地层古生物研究的序幕，之后的两次大规模发掘和系统的地层工作(1986~1990年，云南省文化厅和科委组织；1999~2001年，“九五”攀登专项，中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所组织)，以及当地博物馆各自进行的发掘，收集了大量古猿和伴生动物的化石。高峰、马波(1997)首次记述了其中的部分犀科材料，建立了*Acerorhinus xiaoheensis*。宗冠福(1998)根据产自小河的一件保存较好的头骨材料，建立了*Acerorhinus yuanmouensis*。但是，这两个种的分类位置一直受到质疑(邓涛，2000)。因此，邓涛、高峰(2006)重新修复了原有标本，并结合产自同一地点新的幼年下颌骨，与产自南亚Siwalik的犀科类群进行对比，将*A. xiaoheensis*修订为*Subchilotherium intermedium*。随后，Lu (2013)将产自元谋盆地的一件幼年头骨及5枚独立的上颊齿材料归入*A. yuanmouensis*。

在已报道的产自元谋盆地晚中新世地层的真犀科化石中，还没有成年个体下颌和门齿的材料。而本文描述的产自元谋盆地小河村和雷老村的犀科材料，包括了保存较好的门齿和带有下颊齿的成年下颌骨。对这些材料的研究补充了该地点犀科类群的形态学特征，并为厘清南亚地区晚中新世古猿动物群犀科材料的分类关系提供了重要依据。

本文描述所用术语：下颌骨根据Sisson (1953)，下颊齿根据邱占祥、王伴月(2007)；测量方法根据Guérin (1980)所建立的标准。

文中标本收藏单位缩写：PDYV，“九五”攀登专项期间发掘的产自元谋盆地晚中新世地层的化石编号，材料现保存在云南省文物考古研究所；YZ，产自元谋盆地晚中新世地层的化石编号，材料现保存在楚雄州博物馆。

奇蹄目 *Perissodactyla* Owen, 1848

犀科 *Rhinocerotidae* Owen, 1845

无角犀亚科 *Aceratheriinae* Dollo, 1885

大唇犀族 *Chilotheriini* Qiu et al., 1987

无鼻角犀属 *Acerorhinus* Kretzoi, 1942

元谋无鼻角犀 *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* Zong, 1998

正型标本 YZ 006-1，一件左侧向挤压的保存较好的头骨，上颊齿重度磨蚀。

副型标本 YZ 007，一枚右M1。

正型地点 云南省元谋县物茂乡小河村。

正型层位 元谋盆地晚中新世小河组，属保德期，与欧洲Turolian期的MN11~12对应(Qiu and Qiu, 1995; Zong, 1998; Steininger, 1999; Qi et al., 2006)。

修订种征 顶峰窄，鼻骨短，背面轮廓波状弯曲。鼻切迹的后缘达到M1水平。前臼齿齿桥和内侧齿带的发育存在个体差异。小刺很短但常有两个发育。i2中等大小，与属型种*Acerorhinus zernowi*和*A. hezhengensis*的相近。下颌联合部最窄处位于p2水平。

归入标本 PDYV 0367 (图1B)，右侧i2，齿冠磨蚀到下半部，冠尖破损，齿根保留上半部；PDYV 0433 (图1C)，左侧i2，齿冠保存完整，齿根大部分保留；PDYV 0488 (图1A)，右侧i2，齿冠磨蚀严重，冠尖破损，齿根保留上半部；PDYV 0697 (图2)，下颌右侧支，联合部破损，带有右侧p3~m3。以上材料均产自元谋盆地小河村晚中新世地层。

描述 i2中等大小, 呈匕首状(PDYV 0433, 总长226 mm)。齿根延续了齿冠基部的轮廓, 呈接近背腹向稍扁的椭圆形, 从冠根连接处向下逐渐变细。齿冠基部的舌侧破损, 残留的部分在磨蚀面(背侧面)没有发现与上门齿相接触的波状横向的磨蚀沟(磨痕)。齿冠较高(PDYV 0433, 长129 mm), 从齿冠基部向冠端迅速变细, 整体呈三角形轮廓: 齿冠下部颊侧面与背侧面和腹侧面之间没有明显的界限, 后两个面的宽度相近, 远比颊侧面的宽; 齿冠中部断面呈近等边的圆角三角形, 颊侧面比背侧面和腹侧面稍窄, 冠端亦呈三角形, 但是三个边长度相当(图1D)。颊侧面窄而圆隆, 表面附有完整的釉质层; 腹侧面宽而稍突, 表面釉质均匀; 背侧面较宽而稍凸, 表面无釉质。舌侧缘锐利。

下颌骨保留右侧支和部分联合部, 冠状突和下颌髁缺失, 断缘位于下颌髁下方的位置。在下颌切迹下方的外侧面, 供颞肌附着处形成一个长的深窝, 向下延伸终止于相当于颊齿齿冠上缘水平(图2A)。上升支的后缘稍向前倾, 下颌髁下方的位置破损。下颌角外缘破损, 但是保留了宽大钝圆的轮廓, 咬肌窝宽浅。上升支舌侧面的下颌孔处于相当于下颊齿齿槽的水平, 紧邻上升支前缘, 开口呈窄的V字形, 朝向后上方。翼肌窝宽大而浅。下颌支长(从联合部后缘到下颌角后缘341 mm), 舌侧面稍隆突, 而颊侧面相对较平。下颌支背腹向高度从后向前逐渐下降(各下颊齿前缘处骨体高p3/p4/m1/m2/m3 = 61/69/74/79/86 mm)。下颌支的腹侧缘在下颌角的前方较平, 在p4-m1下方的位置开始有上翘的趋势, 向前逐渐变得明显(图2A)。由于联合部的破损, 颏孔的形态和位置未知。

联合部显著向上翘起。从舌侧面残留的断缘看, 联合部的后缘在相当于p3中部的位置(图2B)。联合部的腹外侧缘在相当于p2下方的位置比较窄(内部为i2的齿根), 向前稍向外侧扩展, 外侧缘沿着i2齿根的纵轴延伸。联合部两侧的背侧缘在p2向前直到齿虚位的区域向中矢面的收缩更加明显, 比腹侧缘窄。在p2齿槽的前方, 有纵嵴向前方延伸, 因此背侧视下颌联合部在p2的位置整体形成缩窄的趋势, 随后在齿虚位处腹侧部稍向两侧扩张, 其宽度大于联合部在p2处的宽度及两侧p2间的距离(图2B)。联合部背侧面是一个宽圆底的沟, 腹侧面破损。p2齿槽呈长三角形, 无dp1或p1的齿槽。

侧面视下颊齿齿槽缘在前臼齿处的水平位置高于臼齿处的水平位置, 同时下臼齿m3处齿冠的最高点与前端保留的p3的齿冠最高点齐平(图2A)。从背侧视下颊齿列舌侧缘从后向前稍凸向颊侧, 几乎形成一条直线(图2B)。造成这种情况的原因是下臼齿的齿槽靠近舌侧, 尤其是m3。从m3到m1齿槽稍向颊侧偏移, 但是p3-p4的齿槽和齿冠并没有随着下颌支的纵轴向舌侧偏转。背侧视, 在下颊齿列颊侧面暴露的下颌支并不均等, 下臼齿处可看到下颌骨体在齿列的舌侧面和颊侧面均有暴露, 舌侧面暴露较多, 但由于下前臼齿的齿冠颊侧缘凸出于其腹侧的下颌骨, 从下前臼齿处背侧视仅能看到骨体的舌侧面。

下颊齿窄长, 以m3的长宽比最大(表1)。内外侧齿带缺失, 前后齿带较弱。下外脊沟窄而深, 向下延伸到齿根处。下后尖和下内尖没有收缩。下原尖褶不发育。下前脊退化。下三角座凹冠面呈V字形轮廓, 下跟座凹则呈U形轮廓, 两者的底部均呈窄沟状(图2B)。

p3: 中度磨蚀, 下三角座部分缺损, 保留的下原脊的颊侧壁圆隆。下外脊沟浅, 向



图1 元谋盆地晚中新世元谋无鼻角犀的i2

Fig. 1 The i2 of *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* from the Upper Miocene in the Yuanmou Basin

A. PDYV 0488, right i2, dorsal-labial view; B. PDYV 0367, right i2, dorsal-labial view; C. PDYV 0433, left i2, dorsal-labial view; D. PDYV 0433, cross-section of crown, a. basic point; b. middle point; c. epical point;
scale bar = 5 cm

下变得更弱。下次脊颊侧壁稍凸，稍向舌侧偏斜。下内脊向前的偏斜趋势非常弱。

p4: 中度磨蚀，整体呈前窄后宽的轮廓，下三角座和下跟座的外壁圆隆。下原脊向舌侧偏斜明显，与下后脊以锐角相接。下次脊外壁向舌侧偏斜，几乎以直角与下内脊相接。下内脊前缘向颊侧和向前偏斜非常弱，几乎呈横向。下外脊沟与p3相比，变得较窄而深。

m1: 重度磨蚀，呈长方形。由于磨蚀，下原脊和下后脊融合，下三角座凹已经消失。下后脊显示向颊侧向前偏斜的趋势。下三角座和下跟座的外壁圆隆，两者在外沟的两侧呈对称的弧形。下内脊的前缘向颊侧并向前偏斜，后缘由于磨蚀而呈横向。下跟座凹由于重度磨蚀呈V字形，由下后脊形成的前壁比较陡峻。下外脊沟较窄。

m2: 中度磨蚀，形态与m1较为接近，由于磨蚀程度较浅显示了更多的冠面特征。下原脊向舌侧偏斜明显，与下后脊以直角相接。下次脊向舌侧偏斜程度比下原脊稍弱，外壁稍凸，和下内脊以钝角相接。下内脊的前后缘釉质壁几乎是平行的，向颊侧明显向前偏斜。外沟较窄而深。下三角座和下跟座的外壁不同，前者圆隆而后者则呈圆的角状

凸出。

m3: 轻度磨蚀, 形态与m2接近, 差别仅在于其下后尖在冠端前后向长, 稍凸出到下跟座凹的舌侧开口, 但是该延伸向齿冠基部延伸时变弱。下次脊相对较短, 向舌侧的偏斜较m2的弱。下内尖磨蚀轻, 呈尖突状。



图2 元谋盆地晚中新世元谋无鼻角犀的下颌骨(PDYV 0697)

Fig. 2 Mandible of *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* (PDYV 0697) from the Upper Miocene in the Yuanmou Basin
A. labial view; B. dorsal view; scale bar = 5 cm

门齿对比 产自元谋的三件i2保留的齿冠的基本形态, 如磨蚀面朝向背侧并向颊侧偏斜, 齿冠纵轴向前向上方弯曲并向外侧扩张等, 属于特化的门齿类型。新材料在齿冠基部的磨蚀面没有观察到横向的磨蚀痕迹, 齿冠基部与齿根的位置在舌侧面仅有非常短的一个台面, 因此该i2代表的个体没有上门齿发育, 门齿的磨蚀面主要与上鼻唇部和食物接触(Heissig, 1989, 1999)。*Lartetotherium sansaniense*和*Gaindatherium browni*两侧i2稍微向两侧分开, 齿冠几乎水平向前延伸, 向上方的翘起并不明显(Lartet, 1851; Duvernoy, 1854; Colbert, 1934, 1935; Heissig, 1972)。*Dihoplus schleiermacheri*的i2齿冠短小, 形态简单(Kaup, 1832)。*Ceratotherium neumayri*则完全失去了上、下门齿(Osborn, 1900; Geraads, 1988; Geraads and Koufos, 1990)。矮脚犀类的i2与新材料相近, 形态特化, 如*Diaceratherium*、*Brachypotherium*和*Aprotodon*的齿冠向前向上方翘起, 并显著向两侧扩展, 长和宽进一步增大(Forster-Cooper, 1915; Repelin, 1917; 邱占祥、谢俊义, 1997; Heissig, 1976; Ménouret and Guérin, 2009; Deng, 2013)。但是矮脚犀类常发育大的特化的上门齿, 因此新材料不能归入其中。

表 1 元谋盆地元谋无鼻角犀下颊齿测量对比

Table 1 Measurements and comparisons of lower cheek teeth of *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* from the Upper Miocene in the Yuanmou Basin, Yunnan, China (L/W) (mm)

| | PDYV 0697 | <i>A. zernowi</i> | <i>A. tsaidamensis</i> | <i>A. fuguensis</i> | <i>C. wimani</i> | <i>S. intermedium</i> | <i>A. incisivum</i> |
|----|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| p2 | — | 33/24 | 26/17 | 35/24 | 22/15 | 19/15 | 30/19 |
| p3 | — | 37/30 | 36/28 | 42/32 | 27/20 | 29/23 | 34/26 |
| p4 | 44/28 | 39/31 | 40/34 | 45/35 | 34/22 | 32/26 | 37/27 |
| m1 | 45/26 | 40/30 | 43/35 | 49/33 | 38/24 | 35/25 | 41/28 |
| m2 | 45/25 | 42/30 | 48/34 | 55/34 | 47/27 | 38/25 | 45/29 |
| m3 | 46/23 | 43/27 | 51/32 | 49/31 | 44/23 | 36/24 | 45/27 |

Acerorhinus zernowi, based on Borissiak (1915); *Acerorhinus tsaidamensis*, based on Bohlin (1937); *Acerorhinus fuguensis* (IVPP V 11966), based on Deng (2000); *Chilotherium wimani* (V 12505), based on Deng (2001); *Subchilotherium intermedium* (N. 1956-2-392), based on Heissig (1972); *Aceratherium incisivum*, based on Guérin (1980: table 50).

无角犀亚科(*Aceratheriinae*)各类群发育发达的i2,一些早期的无角犀,如*Plesiaceratherium*、*Aicornops*和*Mesaceratherium*等发育中等到大的上门齿I1,不同于新的门齿材料(Wang, 1928; Heissig, 1969; Cerdeño, 1989)。

*Hoploaceratherium*发育特化的i2,不发育I1。与新材料相比其i2齿冠偏小,断面整体呈歪斜的三角形,背侧面比其他两个面宽,舌侧缘显示上翘的趋势(Wang, 1928; Heissig, 2012)。

*Aceratherium incisivum*的i2向前上方中度翘起,背侧面稍凸,大小也和新材料较为接近(Kaup, 1832; Guérin, 1980)。Mermier (1895)在记述法国Royans的*Plesiaceratherium platyodon*的材料时,描绘了Kaup (1832)记述的产自德国Eppelsheim的*A. incisivum*的下门齿,其齿冠的轮廓和新材料不同,呈近半圆形。

*Chilotherium*的门齿相当大,向前向上方中度翘起,并向两侧强烈扩展(Ringström, 1924)。新材料与之相比表现出一些相似性,如齿冠背侧面具有向上向颊侧偏斜的趋势。但是新材料的i2并不向两侧强烈扩展,齿冠中部断面轮廓为近等边的三角形,背腹侧面在舌侧缘附近并不发育浅沟。*Chilotherium*的i2属于相当特化的类型,这也是该属最为重要的鉴定特征之一,元谋材料所具有的性状特征并不支持将其归入该属。

*Subchilotherium intermedium*建种时的正型标本是上颊齿M1,副型标本包括联合部比较窄的下颌骨(Lydekker, 1881)。Colbert (1935)及邓涛、高峰(2006)随后归入该种的材料缺乏保存较好的下门齿。Heissig (1972)描述的产自巴基斯坦Siwalik地区Dhok Pathan组地层的材料包括保存较好的i2,该下门齿齿冠表现出强烈上翘的趋势,这与元谋材料中度上翘的齿冠不同,因此元谋的这三件门齿不属于*S. intermedium*。

*Acerorhinus*的属型种*A. zernowi* (Borissiak, 1914)的材料产自克里米亚半岛Sebastopol的晚中新世地层,包括保存较好的头骨和下颌骨,其i2向两侧扩展明显,侧视向上中度翘起(Borissiak, 1915)。随后归入该属的材料下门齿都具有这样的特征,而且磨蚀面朝向背侧并向颊侧偏转,与元谋材料的形态相同。与该属其他几个种相比,新材料与产自青海柴达木盆地晚中新世地层的*A. tsaidamensis*和陕西府谷晚中新世地层的*A. fuguensis*的i2区别较大,表现在新材料齿冠和齿根更粗壮,齿冠基部仍为近三角形,不同于这两个种相对小的齿根和近半圆形的齿冠基部轮廓(Bohlin, 1937; 邓涛, 2000)。*A. lufengensis*的下

门齿比新材料更为宽大, 齿冠背腹向也较新材料宽扁。*A. hezhengensis*的下门齿大小和形态与新材料较为接近, 但是其齿冠上半部强烈弯曲几乎呈垂向, 区别于新材料中度上翘的齿冠。

从以上对比来看, 元谋材料的下门齿与*Acerorhinus*更为接近。产于元谋盆地晚中新世地层的*Acerorhinus*仅有*A. yuanmouensis*一个种, 迄今为止没有门齿材料的报道。鉴于新材料在形态上与*Acerorhinus*一致, 因此将其归入*A. yuanmouensis*。

下颌骨的对比 上面描述的下颌骨与真犀亚科的差别在于下颌腹侧缘的形态及其联合部的宽度和向后延伸的程度。*Lartetotherium sansaniense*、*Dihoplus schleiermacheri*和*Stephanorhinus pikermiensis*分布于欧洲早中新世晚期到晚中新世的地层。它们与新材料相似的特征在于下颌角呈大而钝圆的直角, 下颌腹侧缘在联合部的后方相对较平, 下颌联合部较窄; 差别在于它们联合部的后缘位于p2的位置(Kaup, 1832; Duvernoy, 1854; Toula, 1906; Guérin, 1980)。此外, *S. pikermiensis*的下颌联合部在下颊齿列的前方强烈收缩, 向前没有明显的扩张(Giaourtsakis et al., 2006), *L. sansaniense*的下颌联合部仅向前上方略微翘起(Duvernoy, 1854; Guérin, 1980)。*Ceratotherium neumayri*的下颌骨与新材料相比差别在于: 下颌腹侧缘呈凸的弧形, 联合部后缘位于p2的前缘水平(Osborn, 1900; Heissig, 1975)。*Gaindatherium*的下颌支腹侧缘和联合部的形态与本文描述的材料相同, 但是与其他真犀一样, 其联合部的后端向后达到p2的前缘水平。其属型种*G. brownii*的下颌联合部向前上方翘起较弱(Colbert, 1934, 1935; Heissig, 1972)。*Rhinoceros sivalensis*的下颌联合部后缘虽然位于p3水平, 但是其下颊齿发育中等长度的下前脊, 与新材料不同(Falconer and Cautley, 1847)。就下颊齿的形态而言, 以上几个真犀亚科类群的下臼齿与新材料相比最显著的差别在于其下前脊发达, 向舌侧延伸较长, 这使得下三角座在轻度磨蚀时轮廓呈L或U形, 而不是新材料的V形(Osborn, 1900; Guérin, 1980; Heissig, 1999)。

新材料的下颌骨所具有的特征与矮脚犀不同。*Diaceratherium tomerdingense*的下颊齿外壁较平直, 外沟相当浅(Dietrich, 1931); *D. aginense*下臼齿的下前脊向舌侧延伸较长, 在轻度磨蚀时下三角座冠面呈U形(Repin, 1917)。*Aprotodon*的下颌骨发育相当宽大的联合部, 联合部在齿虚位处并无缩窄, 联合部向后延伸并不超过p2水平, 下颊齿发育长的下前脊(Forster-Cooper, 1915, 1934; Beliajeva, 1954; 邱占祥、谢俊义, 1997)。*Brachypotherium*的属型种*B. brachypus*下颌骨与新材料的差别主要在于其联合部后缘向后延伸较短, 位于p2水平, 下颌骨存在发育弧形腹侧缘的种内变异, 下颊齿外壁比较平, 外沟较浅(Heissig, 1976; Cerdeño, 1993)。

新材料具有一些与无角犀相同的特征, 支持将其归入该亚科: 下颌腹侧缘在p4的位置开始略微向上翘起; 联合部中度上翘; 下颊齿的下前脊退化, 下三角座凹冠面呈V形。*Mesaceratherium*和*Hoploaceratherium*属于体型较小的无角犀, 下颌联合部向后延伸较短, 后缘位于p2水平(Lartet, 1851; Wang, 1928; Heissig, 1969)。*Alicornops*和*Plesiaceratherium*的下颊齿通常发育连续的外齿带, 联合部较窄(Cerdeño, 1989; Yan and Heissig, 1986; Deng, 2004)。*Chilotherium*的下颌骨和下颊齿的形态与新材料相比, 最大的差别在于其联合部向两侧强烈扩张, 在p2的位置并无收缩(Ringström, 1924; 邓涛,

2001)。*Subchiloterium*的下颌骨与新材料相比，差别在于其下颌联合部后缘位于p2水平，较为靠前，联合部向前上方强烈的翘起(Heissig, 1972)。*Shansirhinus*的属型种*S. brancoi*没有下颌骨的报道，*S. ringstroemi*保存的下颌骨形态与新材料的差别最为显著：下颌支粗壮，下颌联合部稍微向两侧扩张，下颊齿列走向几乎与下颌支纵轴一致，两侧齿列向前向舌侧趋近显著，下颊齿外壁相对较平，下原脊和下次脊几乎平直向前延伸，向舌侧偏斜的趋势非常弱，下前脊中等发达(Deng, 2005)。

Kaup (1832)描述的*A. incisivum*的下颌骨只提供了关于下颊齿的测量数据，且其具体的测量方法可能与本文不同。Hünermann (1989)描述的归入该种的骨架也没有保存下颌骨和下颊齿。Teppner (1915)报道的可能属于该种的下颌骨由于破损严重无法进行对比，其他一些研究者关于该种的报道也缺乏可供对比的形态学信息(Cerdeño, 1989; Kaya and Heissig, 2001; Heissig, 2009)。新材料与Guérin (1980)描述的产自法国Montredon的*A. incisivum*的下颌骨具有一些共同特征：联合部较窄，中度上翘，后缘位于p3中部水平，下颊齿列纵轴与下颌支纵轴在前臼齿处明显偏离。两者的差别在于新材料下颊齿的下原脊和下次脊向舌侧的偏斜更加明显，使得下外脊沟较*A. incisivum*的更加窄而深，而且*A. incisivum*的下颊齿发育弱的外齿带，新材料的外齿带则完全退化，下外脊沟向下延伸到齿根处。产自泰国东北部Nakhon Ratchasima晚中新世地层的*Aceratherium porpani*的下颌联合部在p2前方开始向两侧中度扩展，联合部的两侧齿虚位处形成发达的纵嵴，与新材料相同(Deng et al., 2013)。但是新材料的下颊齿m3下前脊非常退化，下原脊向前延伸，向舌侧的倾斜很明显，在舌侧缘与下后脊以锐角相接。而*A. porpani*的下颊齿下前脊虽然也比较退化，但是m3的下原脊向舌侧偏斜较弱，和下后脊之间几乎以直角相接；下三角座凹的冠面是近U形，而非V形。

新材料与*Acerorhinus*的下颌骨具有一系列相同的特征：联合部较窄，后缘位于p3水平，向前上方中度翘起，齿虚位处的纵嵴发达；下颊齿列舌侧缘平直，在前方与对侧齿列的趋近并不明显，下前脊非常退化，下三角座凹的冠面为V形，下外脊沟比较窄而深(Borissiak, 1915)。差别仅在于新材料的下颊齿外侧齿带都完全退化，而*Acerorhinus*已知各种除了*A. lufengensis*之外都发育有外侧齿带(邓涛、祁国琴, 2009)。

元谋盆地已报道的无角犀材料目前被归入两个种*S. intermedium*和*A. yuanmouensis*(高峰、马波, 1997; 宗冠福, 1998; 邓涛、高峰, 2006)。上述对比并不支持将新材料归入前者。虽然*A. yuanmouensis*目前没有可供对比的下颌骨，但是由于新材料与该属已知各种的下颌骨和下颊齿相比，除了更加退化的外侧齿带外，无明显差别，因此将其归入*A. yuanmouensis*。另外，新材料下颊齿退化的外侧齿带和该种正型标本上颊齿呈退化趋势的内侧齿带表明，*A. yuanmouensis*是该属内较为进步的一个种。

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