

DOI: 10.19615/j.cnki.2096-9899.210809

A cuboid bone of a large Late Miocene elasmothere from Qingyang, Gansu, and its morphological significance

ZHANG Xiao-Xiao^{1,2,3} SUN Dan-Hui^{2,3*}

(1 *Tianjin Natural History Museum* Tianjin 300201)

(2 *Key Laboratory of Vertebrate Evolution and Human Origins of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences* Beijing 100044)

(3 *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences* Beijing 100049 * Corresponding author: sundanhuai@ivpp.ac.cn)

Abstract A cuboid specimen collected from the Late Miocene stratum at Qingyang, Gansu, China is described here. The size of the Qingyang specimen is comparatively huge, even larger than the average size of *Elasmotherium caucasicum* collected from Nihewan, Hebei, China. The morphology of the Qingyang specimen is identical to that of other specimens of *Elasmotheriini*; thus, the Qingyang specimen belongs to a huge elasmothere, most probably *Sinootherium*. By comparison with extant rhino species, the complex of the main body and the apophysis exhibit functional significance. The angle between the frontal plate of the cuboid and the main axis of the apophysis can suggest the ecological conditions occupied by an elasmothere. From analysis of the morphology of the cuboid, *Sinootherium* and the more derived elasmotheres probably lived in forested or wooded environments, differing from the previous hypothesis of their paleoenvironment.

Key words Qingyang, Gansu; Late Miocene; elasmotheres; cuboid bone; paleoecology

Citation Zhang X X, Sun D H, 2022. A cuboid bone of a large Late Miocene elasmothere from Qingyang, Gansu, and its morphological significance. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 60(1): 29–41

1 Introduction

Ringström (1924) erected the elasmothere species, *Sinootherium lagrelii* on the basis of cranial and mandibular fragments and isolated teeth from Late Miocene deposits in Baode County, Shanxi Province, China. *Sinootherium* is the closest genus to the Pleistocene *Elasmotherium* in terms of dental morphology, so this genus has often been considered to be ancestral to the genus *Elasmotherium* (Prothero et al., 1989; Antoine, 2003). However, early elasmotheres have weak or strong nasal horns, and the transition from a nasal horn to a frontal horn in elasmotheres is not fully understood (Deng et al., 2013a). Deng et al. (2013a) described a skull (IVPP V 18539) found in the Huaigou locality, Linxia Basin, Gansu, which proved that *S. lagrelii* has a distinctive frontal structure which shows a morphological intermediate in the

中国科学院战略性先导科技专项(编号: XDB26030302, XDA20070203)资助。

收稿日期: 2021-05-14

nasal-to-frontal horn transition of elasmotheres. Therefore, *Sinotherium* has been regarded as a critical transitional lineage in the evolution of elasmotheres. Specimens of *Sinotherium* were found in Baode, Shanxi (Ringström, 1924); Fugu, Shaanxi (Xue et al., 1995); the Linxia Basin, Gansu (Deng et al., 2013a); Kalmakpai, Kazakhstan (Beliajeva, 1954, 1971; Bayshashov, 1986, 1993); and Chono-Khariakh, Mongolia (Kondrashev, 2000). Recently, a very large rhinoceros cuboid was discovered in a classical paleomammalogy collection, the Licent Collection, which is housed in Tianjin Natural History Museum, Tianjin, China. The specimen was collected from Qingyang, Gansu Province by Emile Licent.

French Jesuit and naturalist Emile Licent collected abundant fossils of the *Hipparion* fauna in 1920 in Qingyang, Gansu Province, China. Most of the mammalian fossils were collected from two localities: Xingjiagou and Zhaojiacha (Licent, 1936). Qiu et al. (1979) indicated that the lithological characteristics of both localities are the same and the two localities have similar stratigraphic positions. From this collection, three subspecies (*Adcrocuta eximia variabilis*, *Ictitherium robustum gaudryi*, *Ictitherium hipparionum hyaenoides*) and four species (*Ictitherium wongii*, *Palinhyena reperta*, *P. imbricate*, *Lycyaena spathulata*) of hyenas (Qiu et al., 1979), three species (*Hipparion coelophyes*, *H. hippidiodus*, *H. ptychodus*) of three-toed horse (Qiu et al., 1987; Sun B et al., 2018), one species (*Chilotherium licenti*) of rhino (Sun D et al., 2018) and two species (“*Gazella*” *paotehensis*, “*Gazella*” *dorcadoides*) of gazelle (Li et al., 2018) have been described and published. Of these, the combination of *Hipparion* and *Chilotherium* strongly support a Late Miocene age (Deng, 2006).

Materials and methods The study specimen (THP 04553), which is a left cuboid, is housed in the Tianjin Natural History Museum. The specimens for comparison include THP 20304, THP 20306, THP 20307, THP 20309 and THP 07774, which are also housed in Tianjin Natural History Museum, AMNH 129963, AMNH 129964, AMNH M 51855, AMNH M 81805, AMNH M 54456, and AMNH M 81892, which are housed in American Museum of Natural History, and HLMD F 49, which is housed in Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt.

The terminology and measurements follow those of Guérin (1980) and Hünemann (1989). All measurements were performed using calipers (in mm). Measurements in figures and table: 1. maximal anteroposterior diameter; 2. maximal transverse diameter; 3. maximal height; 4. anteroposterior diameter of proximal articular facet; 5. transverse diameter of proximal articular facet; 6. height of anterior part (Fig. 1).

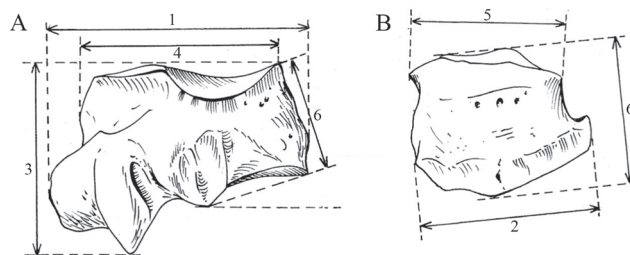


Fig. 1 Measurements of rhinocerotid cuboid in lateral (A) and dorsal (B) views
Modified from Guérin (1980)

Institutional abbreviations AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA; AMNH M, extant mammalian specimen of AMNH; HLMD, Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany; IVPP, Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; THP, Tianjin Natural History Museum, Tianjin, China.

2 Systematic paleontology

Order Perissodactyla Owen, 1848

Family Rhinocerotidae Owen, 1845

Subfamily Rhinocerotinae Dollo, 1885

Tribe Elasmotheriini Dollo, 1885

Genus ?*Sinotherium* Ringström, 1924

Description Specimen THP 04553 (Fig. 2) is a left cuboid, with a trapezoid outline as seen in lateral or mesial view, a remaining damaged surface indicates the presence of a robust posterior apophysis. It is a coarsely parallelepipedal stocky bone. The main part of the bone articulates proximally with the calcaneus and astragalus. These two facets are divided by a very weak central crest. The medial side carries an articular assembly in which five facets can be distinguished: an anterior superior, relatively very small, difficult to distinguish from the proximal joint, corresponding to the navicular; a postero-superior, corresponding to the

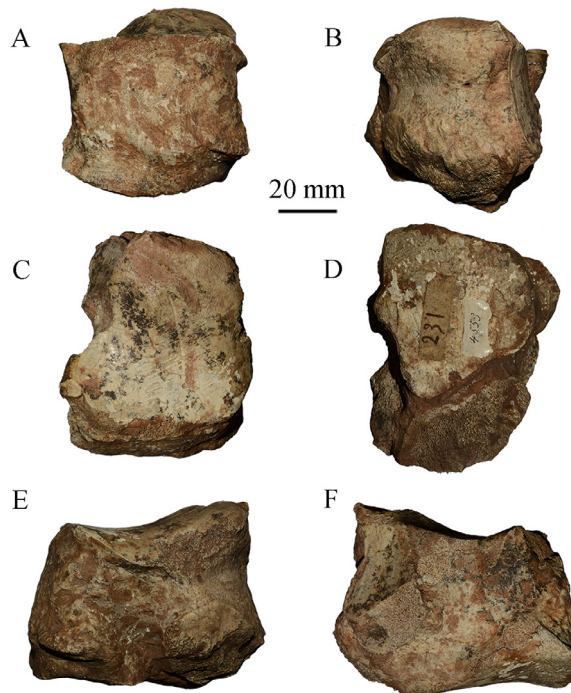


Fig. 2 Left cuboid of ?*Sinotherium*, THP 04553 from Qingyang in dorsal (A), plantar (B), proximal (C), distal (D), lateral (E) and medial (F) views

navicular, which follows the previous one without transition; an upper posteromedian that also corresponds to the navicular; a lower posteromedian, adjoining the previous facet and with which it forms an acute angle; and an antero-inferior semicircular that corresponds to the great ectocuneiform. The distal articular surface is large and concave, and a wide, shallow groove is situated between the surface and the apophysis for the plantar ligament.

3 Comparison

The size of the cuboid from Qingyang is very large, and it is significantly larger than that of any extant rhinocerotid species based on our observations (Fig. 3; Table 1). Deng and Zheng (2005) described postcranial material of *Elasmotherium caucasicum* from the Nihewan Basin. We have examined the cuboid specimens described by Deng and Zheng (2005), and found that the Qingyang material is even slightly larger than the average size of the Nihewan specimens. Thus, the Qingyang material belongs to an individual of a huge rhinocerotid

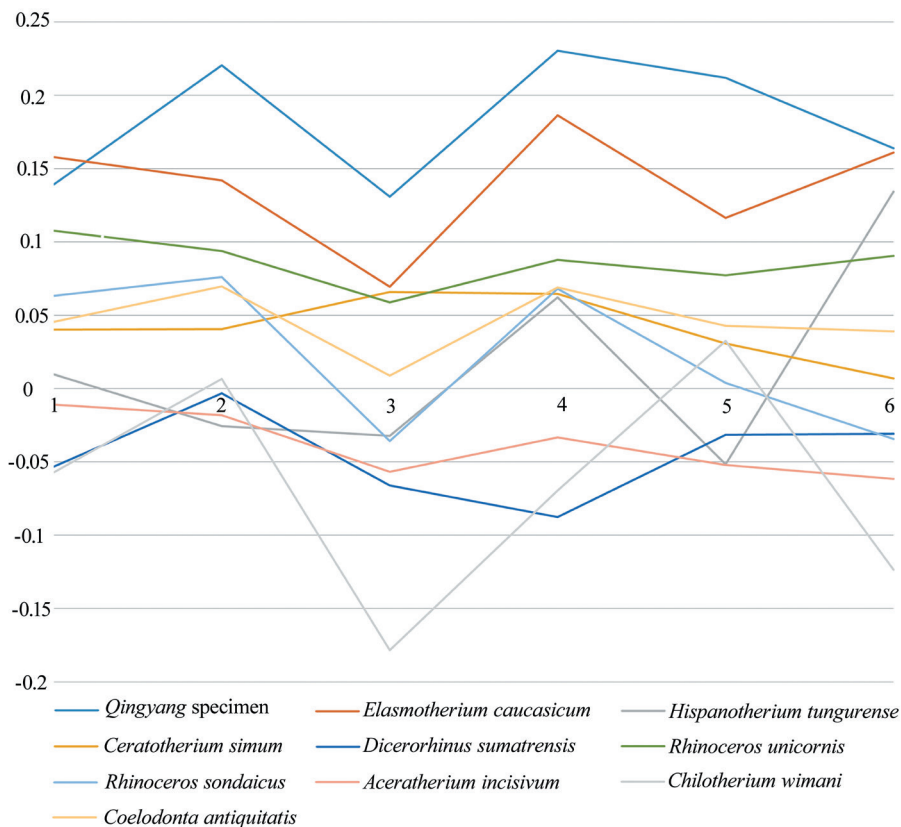


Fig. 3 Ratio diagrams of cuboids of Qingyang specimen and other rhinocerotids

The numbers on the x axis are the measurements listed in Fig. 1

The y axis is the logarithm (base 10) of the ratios between the measurements of each species and the reference line of zero represents the black rhinoceros, *Diceros bicornis*

taxon, which could be one of the largest rhinocerotids. In addition to the similarity in size, the morphology of the Qingyang specimen is identical to that of the Nihewan *E. caucasicum*, such as the robust bone body and the isosceles trapezoid-shaped outline in lateral view. Although the posterior apophysis is broken, the base of this apophysis is very robust, which is also identical to the morphology of the Nihewan specimens. Thus, the Qingyang specimen can be identified as an elasmothere, or Elasmotheriini. As in the description of Deng and Zheng (2005), the proximal surface is separated by a continuous central crest into two facets for the calcaneus and astragalus. This crest is weak in the Qingyang specimen. Based on observations on specimens of extant taxa, this central crest on the proximal surface is generally strong; thus, the weak crest should be regarded as a primitive character. This is consistent with the fact that the Qingyang specimen was found in the Late Miocene *Hipparion* fauna in the Qingyang area. The Qingyang specimen is most probably attributable to *Sinotherium*, a Late Miocene giant elasmothere genus, which has been found in Baode, Shanxi Province and Linxia Basin, Gansu Province.

Hispanotherium tungurense is a primitive elasmothere species that lived during the late Middle Miocene (MN7/8) (Cerdeño, 1996). The cuboid of *H. tungurense* is much smaller than those of the Qingyang and Nihewan specimens. In the description by Cerdeño (1996), the posterior apophysis of the cuboid of *H. tungurense* is weakly developed with a slight posterior projection. Indeed, the apophysis of the cuboid of *H. tungurense* is not as strong as that of *Elasmotherium caucasicum*. The degree of posterior projection of the apophysis of *H. tungurense* is significantly less than that of *E. caucasicum*. Although the apophysis is damaged and lost in the Qingyang cuboid, on the basis of the remaining basal part, the angle of posterior projection of the apophysis of the Qingyang specimen was similar as Nihewan ones. The central crest on the proximal surface is weaker than that of *E. caucasicum*, similar to that of the Qingyang specimen. This feature is identified as a shared primitive character of early elasmotheres, such as central crest on the proximal surface is relatively weak.

The subfamily Aceratheriinae is another important extinct Miocene taxon. Two taxa, Chilotheriini and Aceratheriini, were widespread in Eurasia during the Late Miocene. Aceratheriini consists of two main genera, *Acerorhinus* and *Aceratherium*. Most species of *Acerorhinus* occur in China (Deng, 2000; Deng and Chen, 2015). Three valid species of *Aceratherium* have been confirmed (Deng et al., 2013b). We have had the opportunity to observe cuboid material of representatives of both tribes; specifically, of the species

Table 1 Comparison of cuboids of elasmotheres in China (mm)

	<i>?Sinotherium</i>	<i>Elasmotherium caucasicum</i>				<i>Hispanotherium tungurense</i>	
	THP 04553	THP 20304	THP 20306	THP 20307	THP 20309	AMNH 129963	AMNH 129964
1	~88	96.7	93.2	88.2	89.3	70.4	60.2
2	68.7	59.6	57.7	52.7	59.4	42.8	35.2
3	~80	74.1	68.7	65.1	69.9	61.9	48
4	73.8	68.7	69.6	64.2	64.2	55.1	45.1
5	69.9	62.9	57.5	52.2	51.8	42.1	34.1
6	59.1	63.3	57.5	57.5	56.5	56.6	53.8

Chilotherium wimani (from Linxia Basin, Gansu, China) (Deng, 2001) and *Aceratherium incisivum* (from Höwenegg, Germany) (Hünemann, 1989). The cuboid of Aceratheriinae possesses a unique character that is distinct from that of any other rhinocerotid taxon. The main part of the cuboid of this subfamily has a diamond or parallelogram-shaped outline in lateral view, different from the trapezoid or rectangle-shaped outlines of other taxa. The posterior apophysis of the cuboid of Aceratheriinae is very strong, and forms a considerable proportion of the whole bone body. The basal part of the apophysis is highly inflated. The proximal articular facets for the calcaneus and astragalus and the basal part of the apophysis will all be visible in proximal view on a cuboid of Aceratheriinae. In other taxa, however, only the articular facets can be seen in proximal view.

Rhinocerotini is regarded as the most advanced rhinocerotid taxon, and is usually referred to as the “true rhinos”. This tribe contains all the extant species and some extinct ones, such as *Coelodonta*, an iconic woolly rhino of the Ice Age. However, in comparison with other tribes, the morphology of the cuboid of Rhinocerotini is variable. The sizes of the cuboids of all rhinocerotids are smaller than those of the Qingyang and Nihewan specimens. The cuboid size of the smallest extant species, *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, is similar to that of *Aceratherium incisivum*. The relative sizes of the apophysis of extant species are generally larger than those of elasmotheres. In *Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Diceros bicornis*, the main part of the cuboid and apophysis are divided into two distinct parts by a deep groove. The apophysis is even situated completely posteriorly on the cuboid of *D. bicornis*. However, there is almost no clear morphological similarity of the cuboid shared by Rhinocerotini. The phylogenetic relationships of the Rhinocerotidae are still controversial. Deng and Chen (2015) proposed that Elasmotheriini and Rhinocerotini are sister groups. Within the Rhinocerotini, Deng et al. (2011) suggested that *Ceratotherium simum* and *D. bicornis* originated from one clade, whereas *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, *Rhinoceros* and *Coelodonta* were derived from another. Lu (2014) argued that *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* and *Rhinoceros* form a monophyletic group and *C. simum* and *D. bicornis* form a clade. The *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*–*Rhinoceros* clade and the *Ceratotherium simum*–*Diceros bicornis* clade are the sister groups of another clade consisting of two elasmothere species, *Elasmotherium sibiricum* and *Ningxiatherium longirhinus*. Antoine (2002) argued that all the extant species and *Coelodonta antiquitatis* form a monophyletic group. The variable morphological features of the cuboids of Rhinocerotini suggest complicated phylogenetic relationships.

Teleoceratini is a distinctive taxon of the Rhinocerotidae. They are hippo-like animals that lived close to rivers (Prothero, 2005). Their cuboids are also highly specialized with a very low dorsoventral height with an inflated apophysis with a strong posterior projection. This morphological pattern is completely distinct from those of other taxa of the Rhinocerotidae (Guérin, 1980).

4 Discussion

Deng et al. (2012) proposed that some morphological features of equid postcranials may have allowed the animal to stand more vertically. This is an adaptation for an open habitat in a cold and arid environment; indeed this phenomenon can be observed within the majority of ungulates. Similar features with functional significance, especially for standing and running, are also present in rhinos, for example, as documented in the work of Qiu and Wang (2007) on the muscle-ligament system and functional analysis of paraceratheres. In their reconstruction of the superficial muscles of *Juxia sharamurensis*, they suggested that the flexor digitalis pedis profundus muscle, flexor digitalis pedis superficialis muscle and peroneus muscle are attached to the posterior apophysis of the cuboid. The ligaments need to pull the foot effectively in the upward direction, so the main axis of the apophysis

must be nearly vertical to the horizontal direction (Fig. 4). The smaller the angle between the frontal plate of the main part and the main axis of the apophysis on the cuboid, the more vertically the foot can stand (Fig. 5). In the present research, we chose cuboids from three elasmothere species (*Hispanotherium tungurense*, *Elasmotherium caucasicum* and Qingyang specimen), *Coelodonta antiquitatis* and four extant species (*Ceratotherium simum*, *Diceros bicornis*, *Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*). Below, the degree between the frontal plate of the main part and the main axis of the apophysis on the cuboid for several rhino species and the habitat preferences of those species (information of all the extant species after Wilson and Mittermeier (2011)) are compared (Fig. 6).

Both the northern and the southern subspecies of *Ceratotherium simum* (white rhinoceros) are grazers, and are restricted to grassland and savanna habitats. They prefer to live in areas where rainfall levels are intermediate (around 700–800 mm). *Diceros bicornis* (black rhinoceros) can be found in many habitats in Africa. This species occurs primarily in mesic wooded savanna, but can be found in wetter montane forests in Kenya, wetter dune forests in eastern South Africa, and semi-deserts in Kunene, Namibia. *Rhinoceros unicornis* (greater one-horned rhinoceros) flourishes in protected areas along the main river systems

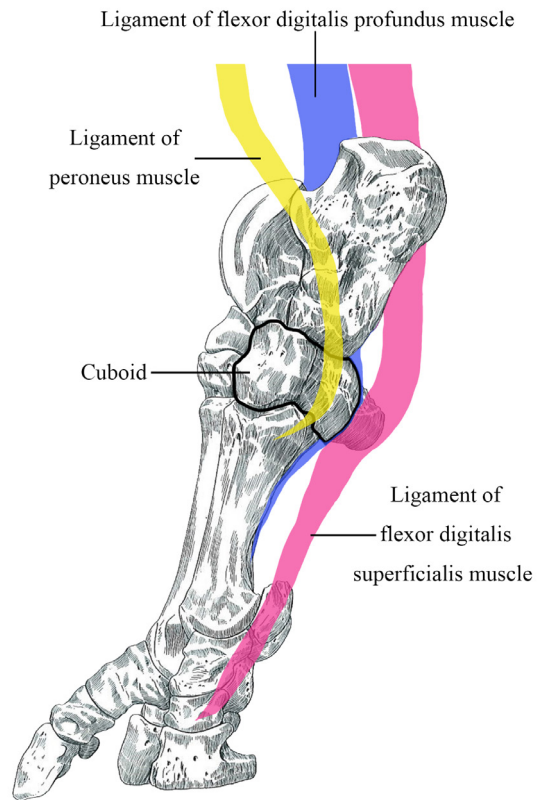


Fig. 4 Reconstructed superficial muscle-ligament system of the hind limb of rhinocerotoid, based on Hünemann (1989), Qiu and Wang (2007)



Fig. 5 Diagram of the hind limb skeleton showing the position of the cuboid in relation to the other bones
A. more flexed limb posture; B. less flexed limb posture. Modified from Hünemann (1989)

in the lowlands of the Himalayas. This species prefers to choose *Shorea robusta* forest as refugia during monsoon inundations. They are also rarely found more than 2 km from water. *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* (Sumatran rhinoceros) have been usually found in a range of environments from lowland semi-evergreen forests to high-elevation cloud forests. The habitat information of all the extant species above is consistent with the morphologies of their cuboids. The angle between the frontal plate of the main part and the main axis of the apophysis on the cuboid is smallest in *Ceratotherium simum*, so its ability to stand vertically is very strong, representing an adaptation to its relatively arid habitat. The other three species all live in moist habitats with abundant water systems or wood.

Deng et al. (2011) suggested that all of the woolly rhinos lived in cold environments, for example, in northern Eurasia, especially Siberia. The ancestral woolly rhino, *Coelodonta thibetana*, descended from the Tibetan Plateau to northern

latitudes and turned to grazing in the Late Pleistocene as global climate cooled and cold habitats expanded, eventually becoming one of the most successful Ice Age mega herbivores. Hence, the habitat of *C. antiquitatis* should have had the highest degree of openness and aridity. This finding perfectly fits with the degree crossed by the frontal plate of the main part and the main axis of the apophysis on the cuboid of *C. antiquitatis*. This angle is smallest in *C. antiquitatis* among all of the species considered herein.

The degrees crossed by the frontal plate of the main part and main axis of the apophysis on the cuboid are similar among *Ceratotherium simum*, *Aceratherium incisivum* and *Hispanotherium tungurense*, suggesting that the habitats of these two extinct medium-sized rhinos were similar to that of *Ceratotherium simum*. It has been proposed that global warming led to the Middle Miocene Climatic Optimum (MMCO) (Zachos et al., 2001; Deng, 2016). *Hispanotherium tungurense* was found in the Tunggur fauna, which lived during the late Middle Miocene (MN7/8) in Nei Mongol, China. The environment was significantly drier than present conditions between 13.2 and 11.5 Ma (Serravallian), with typically less than 50% precipitation compared to recent measurements, representing the most intense and prolonged arid period in Europe since the Middle Miocene climatic optimum (Böhme, 2003). *Aceratherium incisivum* was found in the Höwenegg fauna (MN9-10), which lived in Germany

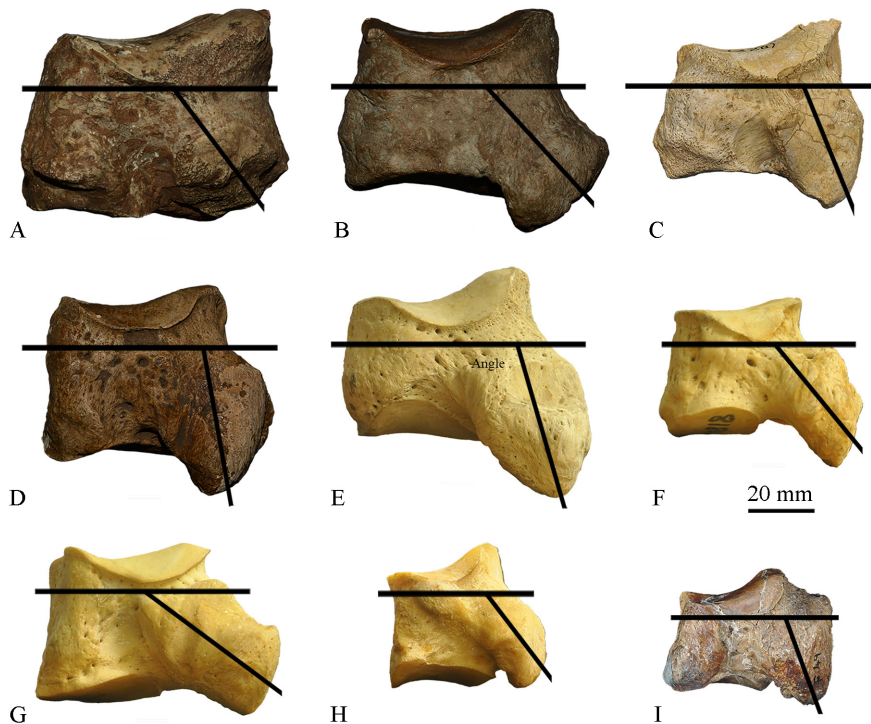


Fig. 6 Morphological comparison of cuboids of the Qingyang specimen and other rhinocerotids, all specimens are left and showed in lateral view

- A. THP 04553, ?*Sinotherium* in Qingyang; B. THP 20309, *Elasmotherium caucasicum* in Nihewan;
 C. AMNH 129963, *Hispanotherium tungurensense* in Tunggur; D. THP 07774, *Coelodonta antiquitatis* in Sjarosso-gol; E. AMNH M 51855, *Ceratotherium simum*; F. AMNH M 81805, *Diceros bicornis*;
 G. AMNH M 54456, *Rhinoceros unicornis*; H. AMNH M 81892, *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*;
 I. HLMD F 49, *Aceratherium incisivum* in Höwenegg

during the early Late Miocene. The elapsed time from the end of the MMCO to these faunas was long, so these two species probably lived in relatively open habitats.

The most interesting question comes from the two giant elasmothere species. Deng and Zheng (2005) argued that *Elasmotherium caucasicum* has hypsodont cheek teeth with thick cement and complicated folds as well as slender limbs, which indicates that this species is a cursorial runner and grazer. Deng et al. (2013a) argued that *Sinotherium* has a low positioned and dolichocephalic head in addition to hypsodont cheek teeth with thick cement and complicated folds, which indicates that this species is a typical grazer. However, the degrees between the frontal plate of the main part and the main axis of the apophysis on the cuboid of the Qingyang and Nihewan specimens are relatively large, even larger than that of *Ceratotherium simum*, and are similar with those of extant species living in moist habitats. *Sinotherium* has been found in the Huaigou locality, Guanghe County, Gansu. The Huaigou fauna is a typical Late Miocene *Hipparion* fauna, but contains some species that lived in a forest environment, such as chalicothere (*Ancylotherium* sp.), deer (*Dicrocerus* sp.) and giraffe (*Palaeotragus microdon*). The fauna component is the indicator for the presence of forest,

which is consistent with the hypothesis that the huge animal *Sinotherium* lived in a forest habitat like the extant huge animals *Elephas maximus* (Asian elephant) and *Loxodonta cyclotis* (African forest elephant) (Wilson and Mittermeier, 2011). Forest representatives were also part of the Nihewan fauna, such as *Muntiacus bohlini*, *Eucladoceros boulei*, *Cervus elegans*, *Cervus (Rusa) sp.* and *Elaphurus bifurcates*. There are also abundant giraffe species specimens in the Xingjiagou and Zhaojiacha localities in Qingyang, Gansu. So it is not impossible that giant elasmotheres lived in a forest or wooded habitat.

The diversity of elasmotheres in the Linxia Basin is greater than in any other locality. The fauna of the basin contains one primitive species (*Hispanotherium matritense* (Deng, 2003), and four relatively derived species (*Parelasmotherium linxiaense* (Deng, 2007); *Parelasmotherium simplum* (Qiu and Xie, 1998); *Ningxiatherium euryhinus* (Deng, 2008); *Iranotherium morgani* (Deng, 2005). The Linxia Basin appears to have been an evolutionary center for elasmotheres. The discovery of cuboid material of *Sinotherium* in Qingyang makes the elasmothere dispersal route clearer. It is hypothesized that *Sinotherium* originated in the Linxia Basin and then dispersed in two directions: one route extended east, via Qingyang, to Baode, Shanxi Province, and Fugu, Shaanxi Province. The other route extended northwest via Mongolia to Kazakhstan. The main distribution area of relatively primitive species of *Elasmotherium* is northeast of the Black Sea (present-day Russia and central Asia) (Fig. 7). The most advanced species, *Elasmotherium sibiricum*, occurs widely in the middle and northern parts of Eurasia. The dispersal of *Sinotherium* to northern Asia probably suggests that elasmotheres gradually

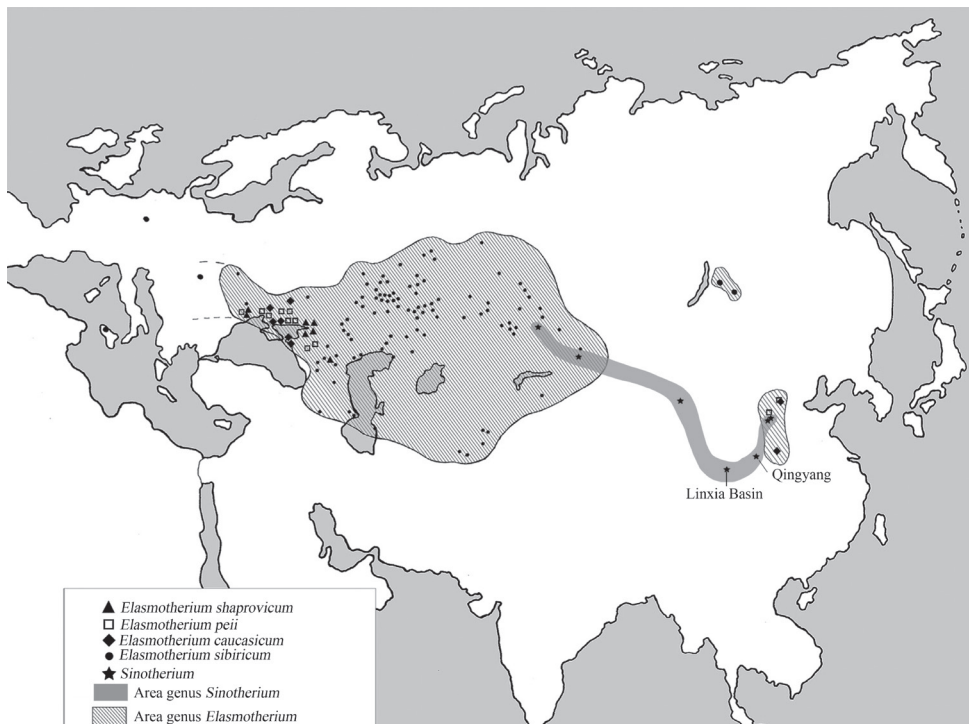


Fig. 7 Paleogeography of giant elasmotheres
Modified from Shvyreva (2015)

tended to evolve to become more cold-adapted since the Late Miocene. The Mid-Pleistocene transition (MPT) was a very important climate event during the Quaternary and was initiated by a shift towards much larger Northern Hemisphere ice shields at around 0.9 Ma (Mudelsee and Schulz, 1997; Raymo et al., 1997; Schmieder, 2000). *Elasmotherium sibiricum* seemed to adapt well to the cold climate and became widespread in the early stage of the MPT, becoming a common element of the Eurasian Quaternary mammal faunas.

Acknowledgements We thank Deng Tao and Sun Boyang (IVPP) for their helpful suggestions and for improving the manuscript. Judy Galkin and Eleanor Hoeger (AMNH) respectively provided accesses to observations on the specimens of both fossil and extant rhinos. Oliver Sandrock (HLMD) provided accesses to observations on the Höwenegg collection. Shi Qinqin (IVPP) provided very important literature for references. We appreciate all of their contributions. This work was supported by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Grant Nos. XDB26030302, XDA20070203).

甘肃庆阳晚中新世板齿犀类的骰骨材料及其形态学意义

张晓晓^{1,2,3} 孙丹辉^{2,3}

(1 天津自然博物馆 天津 300201)

(2 中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所, 中国科学院脊椎动物演化与人类起源重点实验室 北京 100044)

(3 中国科学院大学 北京 100049)

摘要: 描述了一件来自甘肃庆阳晚中新世地层的犀牛的骰骨标本, 尺寸巨大, 超过泥河湾高加索板齿犀(*Elasmotherium caucasicum*)的平均值。庆阳标本的形态与板齿犀族其他标本相同, 很可能属于大型板齿犀类的中华板齿犀。与现生犀牛相比, 其骨体与结节的组合形式具有功能上的意义, 骨体平面和结节主轴之间的夹角暗示着板齿犀类所占据的生态类型。通过骰骨的形态分析推测, 中华板齿犀和更进步的板齿犀类生活在以森林为主的环

关键词: 甘肃庆阳, 晚中新世, 板齿犀类, 骰骨, 古生态

中图法分类号: Q915.877 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 2096-9899(2022)01-0029-13

References

- Antoine P O, 2002. Phylogénie et évolution des Elasmotheriina (Mammalia, Rhinocerotidae). *Mem Mus Natl Hist Nat*, 188: 1–359
- Antoine P O, 2003. Middle Miocene elasmotheriine Rhinocerotidae from China and Mongolia: taxonomic revision and phylogenetic relationships. *Zool Scrip*, 32(2): 95–118
- Bayshashov B U, 1986. A new species of *Sinotherium* from the Pliocene of Kazakhstan. *Paleont J*, 20: 83–88

- Bayshashov B U, 1993. Neogene Rhinoceroses of Kazakhstan. Almaty: Gleimei. 1–147
- Beliajeva E I, 1954. New materials of Tertiary rhinocerotoids of Kazakhstan. *Trav Inst Paleont Acad Sci SSSR*, 47: 24–54
- Beliajeva E I, 1971. On some rhinoceroses of the family Rhinocerotidae from the Neogene of West Mongolia. *Sovm Sovet-Mongol Nauch-Issled Geol Eksped Tr*, 3: 78–97
- Böhme M, 2003. Miocene climatic optimum: evidence from lower vertebrates of Central Europe. *Palaeogeogr Palaeoclimatol Palaeoecol*, 195: 389–401
- Cerdeño E, 1996. Rhinocerotidae from the Middle Miocene of the Tunggur Formation, Inner Mongolia (China). *Am Mus Novit*, 3184: 1–43
- Deng T, 2000. A new species of *Acerorhinus* (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Late Miocene in Fugu, Shaanxi, China. *Vert PalAsiat*, 38: 203–217
- Deng T, 2001. New materials of *Chilotherium wimani* (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Late Miocene of Fugu, Shaanxi. *Vert PalAsiat*, 39: 129–138
- Deng T, 2003. New material of *Hispanotherium materitense* (Rhinocerotidae, Perissodactyla) from Laogou of Hezheng County (Gansu, China), with special reference to the Chinese Middle Miocene elasmotheres. *Geobios*, 36: 141–150
- Deng T, 2005. New discovery of *Iranotherium morgani* (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Late Miocene of the Linxia Basin in Gansu, China, and its sexual dimorphism. *J Vert Paleont*, 25: 442–450
- Deng T, 2006. Chinese Neogene mammal biochronology. *Vert PalAsiat*, 44: 143–163
- Deng T, 2007. Skull of *Parelasmotherium* (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Upper Miocene in the Linxia Basin (Gansu, China). *J Vert Paleont*, 27: 467–475
- Deng T, 2008. A new elasmothere (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Late Miocene of the Linxia Basin in Gansu, China. *Geobios*, 41: 719–728
- Deng T, 2016. Record and characteristics of the mammalian faunas of Northern China in the Middle Miocene climatic optimum. *Quat Sci*, 36: 810–819
- Deng T, Chen Y, 2015. Chinese Neogene Rhinoceroses. Shanghai: Shanghai Scientific & Technical Publishers. 1–154
- Deng T, Zheng M, 2005. Limb bones of *Elasmotherium* (Rhinocerotidae, Perissodactyla) from Nihewan (Hebei, China). *Vert PalAsiat*, 43: 110–121
- Deng T, Wang X M, Fortelius M et al., 2011. Out of Tibet: Pliocene woolly rhino suggests high-plateau origin of Ice Age megaherbivores. *Science*, 333: 1285–1288
- Deng T, Li Q, Tseng Z J et al., 2012. Locomotive implication of a Pliocene three-toed horse skeleton from Tibet and its paleo-altimetry significance. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 109: 7374–7378
- Deng T, Wang S Q, Hou S K, 2013a. A bizarre tandem-horned elasmothere rhino from the Late Miocene of northwestern China and origin of the true elasmothere. *Chinese Sci Bull*, 58: 1811–1817
- Deng T, Hanta R, Jintasakul P, 2013b. A new species of *Aceratherium* (Rhinocerotidae, Perissodactyla) from the Late Miocene of Nakhon Ratchasima, Northeastern Thailand. *J Vert Paleont*, 33: 977–985
- Guérin C, 1980. Les rhinocéros (Mammalia, Perissodactyla) du Miocène terminal au Pléistocène supérieur en Europe occidentale: comparaison avec les espèces actuelles. *Doc Lab Géol Lyon*, 79: 1–1182
- Hünemann K A, 1989. Die Nashornskelette (*Aceratherium incisivum* Kaup, 1832) aus dem Jungtertiär vom Höwenegg im

- Hegau (Südwestdeutschland). *Andrias*, 6: 5–116
- Kondrashev P E, 2000. *Sinotherium* (Mammalia, Rhinocerotidae) from the Early Pliocene of Mongolia. *Paleont J*, 34: 655–661
- Li Y K, Shi Q Q, Chen S K et al., 2018. “*Gazella*” (Mammalia: Bovidae) from the Late Miocene Qingyang area, Gansu, China. *Palaeontol Electron*, 21: 1–27
- Licent E, 1936. Vingt deux années d’exploration dans le Nord de la Chine, en Mandchourie, en Mongolie et au Bas-Tibet (1914–1935). *Pub Mus Hoang Ho Pai Ho*, 39: 1–41
- Lu X K, 2014. A survey of *Acerorhinus yuanmouensis* (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Late Miocene of the Yuanmou Basin (Yunnan, China) and the phylogeny of Aceratheriinae. Ph. D thesis. Beijing: The University of Chinese Academy of Sciences. 1–377
- Mudelsee M, Schulz M, 1997. The Mid-Pleistocene climate transition: onset of 100 ka cycle lags ice volume build-up by 280 ka. *Earth Planet Sci Lett*, 151: 117–123
- Prothero D R, 2005. The Evolution of North American Rhinoceroses. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1–218
- Prothero D R, Guérin C, Manning E, 1989. The history of Rhinocerotidae. In: Prothero D R, Schoch R M eds. The Evolution of Perissodactyls. New York: Oxford University Press. 322–340
- Qiu Z X, Wang B Y, 2007. Paraceratheres fossils of China. *Palaeont Sin, Ser C*, 29: 1–396
- Qiu Z X, Xie J Y, 1998. Notes on *Parelasmotherium* and *Hipparion* fossils from Wangji, Dongxiang, Gansu. *Vert PalAsiat*, 36: 3–23
- Qiu Z X, Huang W L, Guo Z H, 1979. Hyaenidae of the Qingyang *Hipparion* fauna. *Vert PalAsiat*, 17: 200–221
- Qiu Z X, Huang W L, Guo Z H, 1987. The Chinese hipparionine fossils. *Palaeont Sin, Ser C*, 25: 1–250
- Raymo M E, Oppo D W, Curry W, 1997. The Mid-Pleistocene climate transition: a deep sea carbon isotopic perspective. *Paleoceanography*, 12: 546–559
- Ringström T, 1924. Nashorner der *Hipparion* Fauna Nord Chinas. *Palaeont Sin, Ser C*, 1: 1–159
- Schmieder F, von Döbeneck T, Bleil U, 2000. The Mid-Pleistocene climate transition as documented in the deep South Atlantic Ocean: initiation, interim state and terminal event. *Earth Planet Sci Lett*, 179: 539–549
- Shvyreva A K, 2015. On the importance of the representatives of the genus *Elasmotherium* (Rhinocerotidae, Mammalia) in the biochronology of the Pleistocene of Eastern Europe. *Quat Int*, 379: 128–134
- Sun B Y, Zhang X X, Liu Y et al., 2018. *Sivalhippus ptychodus* and *Sivalhippus platyodus* (Perissodactyla, Mammalia) from the Late Miocene of China. *Riv Ital Paleontol Stratigr*, 124: 1–22
- Sun D H, Li Y, Deng T, 2018. A new species of *Chilotherium* (Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae) from the Late Miocene of Qingyang, Gansu, China. *Vert PalAsiat*, 56: 216–228
- Wilson D E, Mittermeier R A, 2011. Handbook of the Mammals of the World. Barcelona: Lynx Edicions. 1–885
- Xue X X, Zhang Y X, Yue L P, 1995. The discovery of Laogaochuan *Hipparion* fauna, Fugu County, Shaanxi, and its subdivision. *Chinese Sci Bull*, 40: 447–449
- Zachos J, Pagani M, Sloan L, 2001. Trends, rhythms, and aberrations in global climate 65 Ma to present. *Science*, 292: 686–693
- Zhang D Y, Ma Y N, Zhang J X, 2012. Research on the first Paleolithic site discovered in China. *Acta Anthropol Sin*, 31: 51–59