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# 贵州剑河中寒武世中期甲劳组水母状化石的发现\*

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**摘要** 贵州剑河革东镇八郎村南甲劳组中部钙质白云岩中新近发现的具有粗强放射状辐管的水母状化石和  
其下凯里组中具细辐管及同心环的拟轮盘水母(*Pararotadiscus*)有明显区别, 属于伊尔东钵科(*Eldoniidae*)。其层  
位晚于中寒武世早期凯里生物群中拟轮盘水母(*Pararotadiscus*)层位 1 个化石带, 属中寒武世中期, 是该类化石在  
中国的最高层位, 相当于北美布尔吉斯页岩生物群中 *Eldonia* 化石层位。

**关键词** 水母状化石 *Eldoniidae* 甲劳组 中寒武世中期 贵州剑河八郎

## 1 前言

水母状化石(Medusiform fossils)或盘状动物(Discoïdal animal)是一类比较稀少的外形轮廓如水母、具有触手而高级分类位置未定仅见于寒武纪的化石。

自从 Walcott 1911 年描述伊尔东钵(*Eldonia* Walcott, 1911)以来, 直到 20 世纪 60 年代才有第 2 个属在波兰中寒武统问世(Stasinska, 1960)。20 世纪 80—90 年代, 全球很多地区包括北美(Conway Morris and Robison, 1988)、中国西南地区(孙卫国、侯先光, 1987; 赵元龙、朱茂炎, 1994)和西伯利亚(Friend *et al.*, 2002)等地早、中寒武世地层中相继发现了大量水母状化石, 其中以云南早寒武世澄江生物群中的星口水母钵 *Stellostomites*, 轮盘水母 *Rotadiscus* (孙卫国、侯先光, 1987; Chen *et al.*, 1995a; Zhu *et al.*, 2002)及贵州中寒武世凯里生物群中的拟轮盘钵 *Pararotadiscus* (赵元龙、朱茂炎, 1994; Dzik *et al.*, 1997; Zhu *et al.*, 2002)最为重要。不仅数量多, 保存也较好, 是各自生物群中的重要分子。

经一些学者尤其是陈均远等(Chen *et al.*, 1995a, 1995b; 陈均远, 2005)及朱茂炎等(Zhu *et*

*al.*, 2002)的深入研究, 对这类动物特别是我国华南的水母状化石的构造已比较了解, 是一种有背腹之分、内含消化系统及囊状体并具触手的动物(Zhu *et al.*, 2002; 陈均远, 2005)。但其归类一直有分歧, 有置于棘皮动物门海参纲之说(Walcott, 1911; Moore, 1956; Durham, 1974; Briggs *et al.*, 1994), 也有归腔肠动物水母类之说(Clark, 1912; Madsen, 1957, 1962; 孙卫国、侯先光, 1987)。但大部分学者特别是研究棘皮动物(Paul and Smith, 1984)及水母状化石的学者均不赞成上述两种说法(Conway Morris and Robison, 1988; 赵元龙、朱茂炎, 1994; Chen *et al.*, 1995a, 1995b; Dzik, 1991; Dzik *et al.*, 1997; Zhu *et al.*, 2002), 将其作为分类位置未定动物, 暂归入触手动物类或伊尔东钵科 *Eldoniidae*(Zhu *et al.*, 2002)。

近期贵州剑河县革东镇八郎村南(2005 年起台江县的革东镇成为剑河县新县城)中寒武世甲劳组中部钙质白云岩中发现了水母状化石, 虽仅有一块标本, 但对该类化石的深入研究具有重要意义。

## 2 地质背景及意义

研究区位于华南地区早、中寒武世过渡带(卢衍豪等, 1974; 周志毅等, 1979; 袁金良等, 2002), 处于

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的发现,说明这类生物应为浮游生活才能如此广泛分布。此外,凯里生物群中的拟轮盘水母(插图 5-b)经常与浮游的大型双壳节肢动物和佩奇虫共同保存,再次证实水母状化石类是浮游动物。

目前全球重要布尔吉斯页岩生物群及软躯体化石均保存于泥质岩中,而保存于碳酸盐岩罕见。贵州剑河八郎甲劳组钙质白云岩中水母状化石 *Eldoniids* 的发现提供碳酸盐岩中也能保存软躯体化石的重要证据,十分有意义。

## 2 化石描述

### 伊尔东钵科 *Eldoniidae* Walcott, 1911

#### 属、种未定 *Gen. et sp. indet.*

(插图 4,插图 5-a, c, d)

**材料** 仅一块保存不全呈现上伞面(背面)的标本, GTDII-17-2-1。

**描述** 钵体扁盘形,直径45—50mm。背壳明显凸起,坚硬,矿化,未保存同心状构造,仅在盘体外围(外环)保存有放射状构造,主要为分叉的辐管。根据标本中保存的辐管根数,可推测其整个盘体的

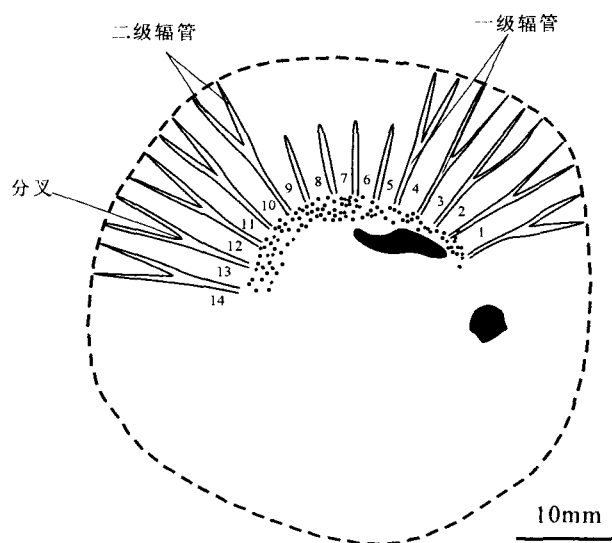


插图 4 伊尔东钵科(*Eldoniidae*)的素描图(GTDII-17-2-1)  
The line drawing of *Eldoniidae*(GTDII-17-2-1)

辐管达 32—36 根,分叉的二级辐管仅见于外环的外围长度,约为外环辐管长的 3/5 左右,内部可能有一弯曲的管状,推测为消化腔(插图 4)。

**比较** 贵州剑河革东镇八郎村南中寒武世中期甲劳组中部水母状化石 *Eldoniidae* 和产于其下的中寒武世早期的凯里生物群中的水母状化石贵州拟轮盘水母 *Pararotadiscus guizhouensis* (赵元龙、朱茂炎, 1994, 274—276 页,图版 I,图 1,2;图版 II,图 1—3,5;插图 1—3;Zhu *et al.*, 2002, p. 172—177, figs. 5, 6, 7;本文插图 5-b)相比,前者上伞面外环辐管较粗,同心环不发育或未见保存。

描述的标本与下寒武统澄江生物群中的华美云南水母 *Yunnanomedusa eleganta* (孙卫国、侯先光, 1987, 266, 267 页,图版 VI,图 1,2;插图 7)和中寒武世的布尔吉斯页岩生物群(Walcott, 1911, p. 45—67, fig. 5, pl. 8, fig. 3, pl. 12; Briggs *et al.*, 1994, p. 195, fig. 160)、西伯利亚的 *Eldonia* (Friend *et al.*, 2002, p. 202, fig. 2)很相似,背壳外环的辐管都呈分叉状。但澄江的 *Yunnanomedusa eleganta* 辐管多达 43—44 条,每条辐管自中点附近三分枝;布尔吉斯页岩生物群中的 *Eldonia ludwigi* 标本可观察到从触手到肠道和肛门处具顺时针螺旋方向的消化腔,且卷曲的消化腔向外变宽,通过肠道至肛门处结束;而西伯利亚的标本具明显突起的 2mm 宽的中心环,从中心向外辐射的辐管较当前描述的标本少和粗,仅达 21—30 根,且在生物体的 1/4 盘体宽范围内叶之间具横向同心褶,与贵州的标本差别很大。

由于只有一块标本,保存不全,难以准确分类,暂归 *Eldoniidae* 科,属种未定。

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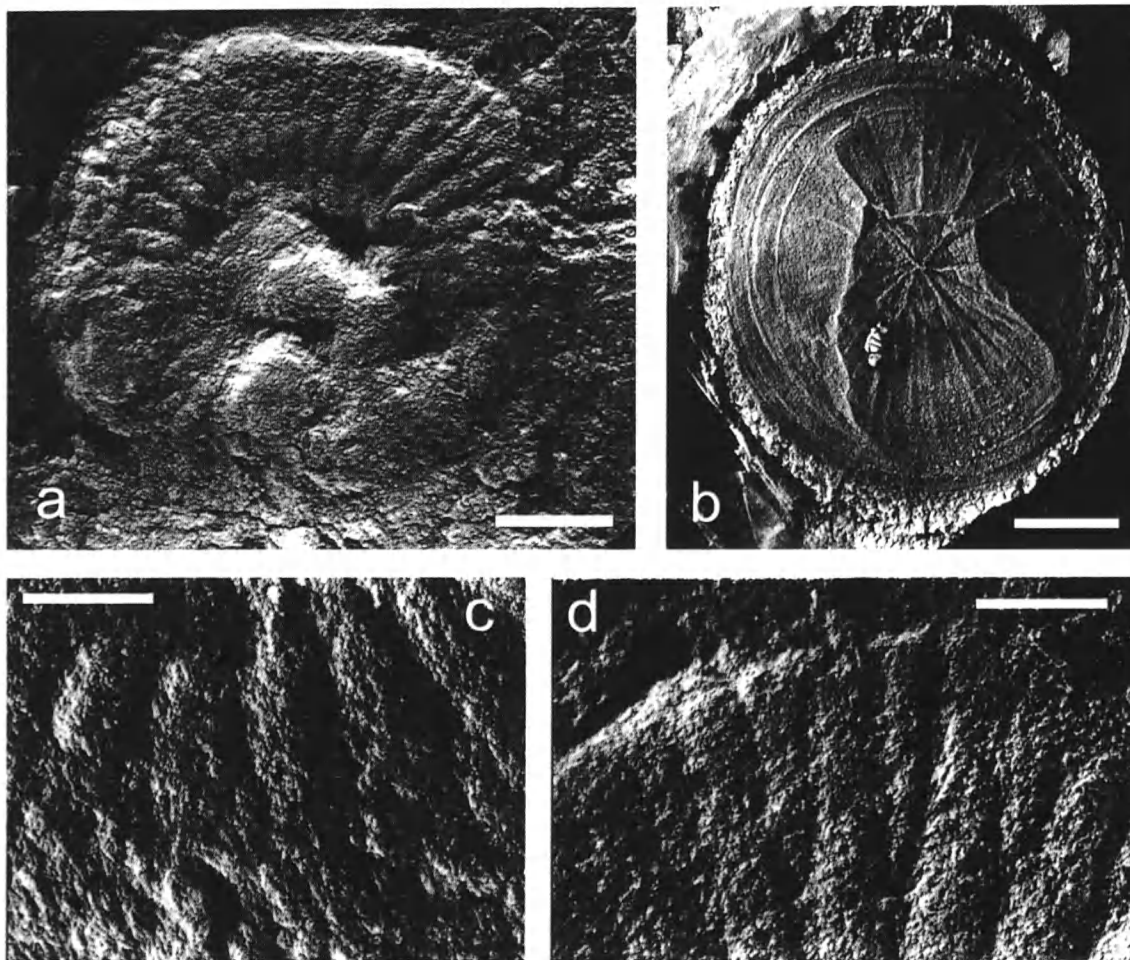


插图5 贵州剑河中寒武统甲劳组与下一中寒武统凯里组水母状化石

Medusiform fossils from middle Cambrian Jialao Formation and lower—middle Cambrian Kaili Formation of Jianhe, Guizhou  
a. 伊尔东钵 Eldoniidae (GTDII-17-2-1), 比例尺为 1mm, 采自贵州剑河八郎村南甲劳组; b. 贵州拟轮盘水母 *Pararotadiscus guizhouensis* (GTB-9-11111), 比例尺为 1mm, 采自贵州剑河八郎凯里组; c. 伊尔东钵 Eldoniidae (GTDII-17-2-1) 一级辐管, 比例尺为 0.5mm; d. 伊尔东钵 Eldoniidae (GTDII-17-2-1) 分叉的二级辐管, 比例尺为 0.5mm。

a. Eldoniidae (GTDII-17-2-1), Scale bar= 1mm, collected from middle Cambrian Jialao Formation of Balang village, Jianhe County, Guizhou Province; b. *Pararotadiscus guizhouensis* (GTB-9-11111), Scale bar=1mm, collected from lower—middle Cambrian Kaili Formation of Balang village, Jianhe County, Guizhou Province; c. Showing radial lobes structures of Eldoniidae (GTDII-17-2-1), Scale bar= 0.5mm; d. Showing bifurcated lobes structures of Eldoniidae (GTDII-17-2-1), Scale bar= 0.5mm.

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## MEDUSIFORM FOSSILS FROM THE MIDDLE MIDDLE CAMBRIAN JIALAO FORMATION OF JIANHE COUNTY, GUIZHOU, CHINA

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**Key words** Eldoniidae, Jialao Formation, middle Cambrian, Jianhe, Guizhou

## Abstract

Medusiform eldoniids, which are a group of pelagic animals with coiled alimentary canal and tentacles, are confined to the Cambrian, especially in lower to middle Cambrian of Poland, Spain, Siberia, North America and South China, etc. Eldoniids are one of important components of the three Burgess Shale-type biotas, including the Chengjiang Biota, Kaili Biota and Burgess Shale Biota. Here we describe a medusiform fossil from the middle Cambrian Jialao Formation at Balang village, Gedong Town, Jianhe County, Guizhou Province. Although the fossil has the similar features as eldoniids with bifurcated lobes, the poor preserva-

tion of a single specimen makes it premature to assign it to a genus or species. The undefined genus and species is discoid in shape with 32—36 rough radial lobes.

The fossil horizon is about 1 fossil zone above that of *Pararotadiscus guizhouensis* from the Kaili Biota. Based on the study of trilobites, the geological age is middle middle Cambrian. It is the highest horizon of eldoniids in China. In the past, the exceptional preservation of soft-bodied fossils was often discovered in the mudstone, and was infrequent in the carbonate. Thus this occurrence in the Jialao Formation is an important evidence of soft-bodied fossils in the carbonate. The medusiform fossil reported here provides new information of the Cambrian life.