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<<中国湖南寒武系多节类三叶虫>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国湖南寒武系多节类三叶虫>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030149053

10位ISBN编号：703014905X

出版时间：2005-3

出版时间：科学分社

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前言

China is richly endowed with Cambrian strata yielding some of the best-preserved fossilsknown anywhere in the world. The trilobites are most important element in the fauna, and ofscientific relevance for several reasons. First, they are of regional importance in the precisecorrelation of strata, and are of primary use in characterising mappable formations. Second, some ofthe species are widespread internationally, and these permit the placing of Chinese stratigraphicalschemes within the global chronostratigraphy. Thirdly, the variety, relationships and endemicity ofthe faunas contributes to the broad questions of how evolution proceeded in the Cambrian, and isrelevant to debates about whether special conditions applied at the early stage of the Phanerozoicradiation.The polymerid trilobite faunas of northwestern Hunan are remarkable for their diversity andexcellence of preservation. Many of them belong to genera confined to China or to itspalaeogeographic neighbours. However, some of these important taxa have remained imperfectlyknown or undescribed. This monograph makes good this omission. Thus in several cases pygidia orfree cheeks are assigned where they had not been known previously, thus providing a much fullerpicture of morphology in assessing relationships. This is particularly welcome where the speciesconcerned is the type of its genus. In addition a number of new genera are added to the fauna. Thepaper also documents the endemic radiation of the specialised and interesting DameseUoidea, afamily showing some of the most specialised pygidia in the Trilobita. The systematics of thesetrilobites is fully discussed, and the whole work is illustrated by photographs of the highest quality.This work should remain the standard account for the foreseeable future.The detailed work on the trilobites is placed in the wider context of biostratigraphy andcorrelation, which should be of interest to all those concerned with Cambrian geology. Arefinement of the biostratigraphic zones based on the ranges of trilobite species will haveimplications for those currently seeking to increase the precision in international correlation ofsubdivisions within the Cambrian. Careful new work, of which this paper is an excellent example,is a more valuable contribution than almost anything else in this endeavour.

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内容概要

本书是对我国江南斜坡带多节类中、晚寒武世三叶虫完全、系统的研究。
我国寒武纪江南斜坡带地层发育完好，三叶虫化石十分丰富，是漂浮和底栖型混生动物群，在寒武纪地层的划分和对比上具有重要的意义。
湘西是研究寒武纪斜坡相三叶虫的典型地区。
全书详细描述了花垣排碧和永顺王村剖面的中晚寒武世多节类三叶虫计32科92属140种，并在系统描述的基础上，对剖面作了生物地层划分、对比和中上寒武统界线的年代地层研究。

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章节摘录

插图：Cranidium subtriangular, width slightly greater than length. Anterior border narrow,gently convex, curved forward gently; anterior border furrow narrow but clearly defined.Preglabellar field narrow. Glabella subelliptical, width five-sixths length, rounded anteriorly andposteriorly, convex, defined by narrow, shallow axial and preglabellar furrows. Occipital furrowfaint. Palpebral lobe small, close to axial lobe, located immediately anterior of cranidial midlength.Posterior area of fixigena triangular, sloping downward strongly, with maximm width at posteriormargin, maximam width equal to one-third of basal glabellar width; with narrow border andshallow border furrow.Remarks. One cranidia left in open nomenclature most closely resembles Luyanhaoaspis inflata sp.nov., described above, but differs in having a less convex, subquadrate rather than subovate glabella,and a much narrower, flat rather than upturned （sag. exs.） anterior border. Luyanhaoaspis decorosa,the type species, is differentiated by having a wide （sag., exs.） anterior border, a proportionallylonger glabella, and more posteriorly located palpebral lobes. This specimen may represents anunnamed species of Luyanhaoaspis, but not enough material is known at present to ascertain thatpossibility.Occurrence. From dark-gray limestone of the Huaqiao Formation in the Paibi section, Hunan,where it occurs in association with trilobites indicative of the upper part of the Wanshaniawanshanensis Zone （equivalent to the lower part of the Linguagnostus reconditus Zone ）.Diagnosis. Onchonotopsidae with narrow preglabellar field. Glabella subquadrate, moderatelyconvex; lateral furrows effaced; occipital ring nearly uniform in width （sag., exs.）; anterior cranidialborder strongly convex, arched moderately forward; palpebral lobes small, located subcentrally;anterior branch of facial suture diverging forward; posterior branch deflected rearward distally,subparallel to sagittal line, enclosing wide （sag.）, short （exs.）, subrectangular posterior area offixigena.Remarks. The new genus from northwestern Hunan most closely resembles Matania Rasetti in suchfeatures as the shape of the anterior border; the convexity of the glabella; the size, shape, andposition of the palpebral lobes; and the width of the palpebral area. A subquadrate glabella ispresent in Matania （Robison, 1988）. However, Matania is distinguished by the absence of apreglabellar field, the course of the facial suture （which is subparallel anterior to the palpebral lobesand directed diagonially behind the palpebral lobe）, and the distally narrowing occipital ring.

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