# 中国云南发现一种新的早侏罗世恐龙

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《科学报告》发表的一项研究A new basal sauropodiform dinosaur from the Lower Jurassic of Yunnan Province,
China报道了在云南禄丰发现的一个基干蜥脚型类恐龙新属种——程氏星宿龙(Xingxiulong chengi)。三具埋藏在一起、相互补充的骨架标本共同代表了这一几乎完整保存的基干蜥脚型类新属种。

位于中国西南部云南省禄丰盆地的禄丰组保存了全球最丰富的早侏罗世脊椎动物群之一。其中最为著名的是包括了禄丰龙(Lufengosaurus)与云南龙(Yunnanosaurus)在内的基干蜥脚型类恐龙。

中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所的尤海鲁，中国地质大学的王娅明及其同事发现了这一基干蜥脚型类新属种。程氏星宿龙拥有许多独有衍征，包括：后部背椎神经棘顶部具有横向扩展的板状顶;骶骨存有四块荐椎;相对宽阔的肩胛骨;延长的耻骨板约占耻骨总长的40%。系统发育分析表明，禄丰基干蜥脚形类的星宿龙、金山龙(Jingshanosaurus)和云南龙(Yunnanosaurus)属于同一演化分支，具有共同的亚洲起源。尽管其他形态特征都相对较为原始，但是星宿龙所具有的四个荐椎、粗壮的肩胛骨和延长的耻骨板都与更进步的蜥脚形类(Sauropodiformes)乃至蜥脚类(Sauropoda)更为接近。星宿龙的发现丰富了禄丰组中基干蜥脚型类的多样性，也表明了蜥脚形类早期的演化过程要比先前的认知更加复杂。

摘要：The Lufeng Formation in Lufeng Basin of Yunnan Province, southwestern China preserves one of the richest terrestrial Lower Jurassic vertebrate faunas globally, especially for its basal sauropodomorphs, such as

Lufengosaurus and Yunnanosaurus. Here we report a new taxon, Xingxiulong chengi gen. et sp. nov. represented by three partial skeletons with overlapping elements. Xingxiulong possesses a number of autapomorphies, such as transversely expanded plate-like summit on top of the neural spine of posterior dorsal vertebrae, four sacral vertebrae, robust scapula, and elongated pubic plate approximately 40% of the total length of the pubis. Phylogenetic analysis resolves Xingxiulong as a basal member of Sauropodiformes, and together with another two Lufeng basal sauropodiforms Jingshanosaurus and Yunnanosaurus, they represent the basalmost lineages of this clade, indicating its Asian origin. Although being relatively primitive, Xingxiulong displays some derived features normally occurred in advanced sauropodiforms including sauropods, such as a four sacral-sacrum, a robust scapula, and a pubis with elongated pubic plate. The discovery of Xingxiulong increases the diversity of basal sauropodomorphs from the Lufeng Formation and indicates a more complicated scenario in the early evolution of sauropodiforms.