西藏喜马拉雅区上侏罗统

和下白垩统研究的新进展

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一、前 言

喜马拉雅地区侏罗、白垩系地层分布广泛,化石丰富,尤有丰富的菊石群。早在1903 -1910年乌利格(Uhlig)对喜马拉雅山西段侏罗、白垩系的菊石群做了详细的研究,对 其地层做了初步的划分,为该区的工作奠定了一定的基础。对西藏喜马拉雅山区的中生代 地层过去调查极少,仅1903年海登H.H.Hayden,对岗巴一带的侏罗、白垩纪地层及其 化石做过报导。

解放后,我国有关部门对事马拉雅地区进行了多次科学考察。对侏罗系、白垩系的研 充取得较大进展的是,1966—1968年由中国科学院组成的西藏科学考察队,其中王义刚、 张明亮将该区的侏罗系(自下而上)划分为聂聂雄拉群的下组为下侏罗统,中、上组为中 侏罗统,门卡墩组和(?)古错组为上侏罗统。文世宣将本区南部的白垩系(自下而上)划分 为岗巴群(早白垩世至晚白垩世桑托期),宗山组(晚白垩世坎佩尼期一马斯特里赫特期),基 堵拉组(晚白垩世马斯特里赫特期)。西藏地质局于1957年、中国科学院西藏科学考察队于 1960—1962年在江孜地区的侏罗、白垩系相继做过调查,1976年西藏地质局、中国地质科 学院在羊卓雍错地区对侏罗、白垩系地层做了详细系统的调查研究,本文不再详述。

1980—1981年地质矿产部青藏高原地质调查队对聂拉木地区的侏罗、白垩纪地层,尤 其对侏罗系的研究,取得了一些新进展;自下而上划分为普普嘎组(下侏罗统),聂聂雄封 组(中侏罗统下部),拉弄拉组(中侏罗统中部),门布组(中侏罗统上部至上侏罗统中部), 休莫组(上侏罗统上部),古错村组(下白垩统)修正了王义刚等(1974,1980)在古锘地区 所划分的层序。认为古错地区地层倒转,原命名的古错组实属晚侏罗世早、中期,其下的 地层应是晚侏罗世晚期至早白垩世。这一新的进展对我们这次工作打下了有利的基础。

1981—1982年作者及姚建新等在古错地区又做了系统和详细的研究,取得了一些新自 认识,现讨论如下:

二、地层简述(自上而下)

下白垩统

古错五组 (阿普第阶—阿尔比阶)

表1 Table1

											表.	Tab	le]
Ŧ	王文則 张明亮 Wang Yigang, Zhang Mingliang (1974)		来明亮 王 文 M ang, Zhang Wang Yigang lang (1974) (1980)			余光明、徐钰林等 Yu Guasgming, Xu Yulis et al. (1983)			* *				
							白 圣 ズ 、	古 續 村 组_ Gucuocum Formation	下 白 髪 枕 K	Ŀ	古 ቁ Gucuo V 古 翰 Gucuo IV 古 翰 Gucuo II 古 翰 Gucuo II 古 Gucuo	Format Format Format Format Format M - o I Fo	组 组 组 组 组 组 组 组 们 和 们 和 们 和 们 和 们 和
朱 3 -	.E te U.	?古格组 ?GucuoFm. 门卡敏幼 Menkatum Formation	作 3	上 统 U.	门 卡 戦 组 Menkatun Formation	*	上 统 U.	休莫坦 Xiumo Formation 门市坦	休 7	#έ υ.	() Menka	卡 戦 itun Fo	19. rmation
I X	中 5 統 M.	委兼拉群中 上组 Nie nie Xiongla group Upper and Middle Formation	ж J	中 统 M.	表 表 单 拉 组 Nie nie Xiongia Formation	y	41 5E M.	於 莽 拉 组 Lanongla Formation 聂 聂 荦 拉 组 Nien ie Xiongla Formation	J		*	R_	底 10



20. 黄绿色细砂岩(未见顶)出露厚度30m

19. 灰色、灰黑色页岩夹薄层砂岩,底部为灰绿色、黄绿色细砂岩,含丰富的菊石。 Hypacanthoplites xizangensis Chao, H, spathi Deuterte, H.cf, anthulai 约85m Kusansky, H.sp.1, H.sp.2, H.sP.3等

18. 灰色及灰黑色页岩,砂质页岩,富含铁质结核,产少量菊石。下 部 产, Procheloniceras pachistephanum Uhlig, Parahoplites sp., 上部产, Oxytropidoceras aff.chihuahuense(Böse), Hypacanthoplites sp. 约500m 约300m

17. 黑色而岩夹灰岩透镜体

16. 黄绿色、灰绿色细砂岩、粉砂岩及砂质泥岩。夹黑色页岩

- 乾 승 -

古错四组(巴列姆阶)

15。灰、灰绿色、灰黑色泥岩及页岩

14. 黄绿色细砂岩夹泥灰岩,产丰富的双壳类化石

- 13. 中、下部为灰色泥岩,含铁质结核,上部为黑色、灰绿色、黄绿色页岩夹褐黄色 砂 岩。在下都含丰富的菊石: Pulchellia compressissima d'Orbigay, P. cf. hettneri Gerhardt, P.cf.rolloti Roschen, P.veleziensis Hyatt, P. cf. veleziensis Hyatt, P. ouachensis (Coquand), P. sp., Cleoniceras lecontei? (Anderson), C. xizangense Chao, Karstenia cf. collinsi Roschen. Aconeceras flexuoum(sp.nov.), Aconeceras sp.等 265m 21 ш
- 12。黄绿色中厚层细砂岩

- 乾 合 —

古错三组(瓦兰吟阶-欧特里夫阶)

11. 黑灰色,灰色粉砂质泥岩夹少量灰色、黄绿色细砂岩,向上部砂岩增多,底部产菊 石: Thurmanniceras jenkinsi (Anderson), Th. cf. stippi (Anderson), Thurmanniceras? sp. 128.3m

> - 整 合 _

古错二组(伯利亚斯阶)

10. 灰色、深灰色风化面为灰白色钙质页岩夹砂岩,产丰富的菊石及双壳类;菊石; Berriasella cf. grandis Mazenot, B. cf. berthei Mazenot, B. sp., Neocomites sp.等 123.40 23.3m

9. 灰黑色页岩夹少量暗绿色薄层状粉砂岩

约200皿

约200m

44.0m

衰 2 西藏窑马拉雅区晚侏罗世一早白

Table 2 Correlation of Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous

	<u> </u>									
Districts		icts	西 待 提	斯区(法国)	聂 拉 木 古, 16					
Hori	Izon	\sim	Western 7	'ethys (France)	Nyalam Gucuo					
		upper	Pleurohoplitan Hysteroceratan	Stoliczhaia dispar Mortoniceras inflatum						
	bian	midd ¹ e	Euhoplitan Hoplitan Douvilliceratan	Euhoplites lautus Hoplites dentatus		H y pacantho plites				
	VI	lower	Leymereillan Acanthoplitan	Douvilleiceras mammi- llatum Leymeriella tardefur- cata	五、 値 ormation	H.spathi, H.sf. anthulai, H.spp.,				
	lian	upper	Gargatica	Diadochoceras nodoso- costatum parahoplites nutfiel- densis	古 🍓 Gucuo V F	Oxytropidoceras all, chihuahuense, Procheloniceras pachiztePhanum,				
K1	Apl	lower	Bodoulien	Cheloniceras, proche- loniceras el puzosia matheroni ? puzosia maheroni		Parahoplites sp.				
	mian	upper	Rhodanien	Leptoceras puzosianum Heteroceras astieri Hemihoplites feraudi	四 値 Formation	Cleoniceras xizangensis pulchellia compressi- ssima, p.cf.hettner, p.cf. rolloti, p.welezien-				
	Barre	lower	Cruasica	pulchellia compre- ssissima Holcodiscus hiliani	日 Cucino 日 Gucino IV	sis, p.ouachensis, Karstenia cf.collinsi, Aconeceras flexuoum, A.sp.etc.				
	rivien	upper	Angulicostata Sayni	Pseudothurmannia angulicostata Subsaynella sayni						
	Haute	lower	Crioceratites radiatus Lyticoceras	Crioceratites sp. Aoanthodiscus ra- diatus Lyticoceras sp.	Formation					
	gisian	U pper	Saynoceras verrucosum zone		en e					
	Valan	Lower	Kilianella roubaudi zone	Kilianella Neocomites Thurmanniceras	łα	Thurmanniceras jen- hinsi Th.cl.slippi,				

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要世菊石层、带与有关地区对比表

Ammonites Zone in Himalaya Xizang with France

在 我 Gyangze			¥ Ya	卓 璝 情 amzho Yumco	書马拉拉山西教 Western segment of the Himalays		
Group	Douvilleiceras cf. mammilatum Beudanticeras sp.	Group	SS A 41 Duo Jiu Formation	Venezotioceraz Oxytropidoceraz Leymiriella			
来 Zong Zhuo		the sha	扎 旺 子 組 Zba wang zi Formationa	Acanthoho plites ? Desmoceras Pseudoha ploceras	耳 Guimal Sandatone Formation		
加不拉上组 Jyabulha Group apper Formation	Odentodiscoceras, Neocomites, Sarasinella, Calli ptychoceras, Thurmanniceras	金 波 白 加 鞣 Yu Lang Dai Jia Group	乗 秀 組 日 英 瓦 組 Sang ziu Fm. Rimowa Formation	Crioceratites cf.loryi, Olcoste phanus, Peregrinella multicarinata Kilianella Calliptychoceras Neocomites, etc.	本 条 敏 超 Lothambel Beds	Olcoste phanus Odentodiscoceras, Neocomites, Calli ptychoceras, Kilianella, Sarasinella,	

بملقب

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Districts		icts	西 特 提	新区(法国)	聂拉木古 偷				
Horizos, others,		2110	Western T	othys (France)	Nyalam Gucuo				
•	Berriasias		Boissieri zone Occitanica	Fauriella bolssieri Berriazella callisto Tiraivella occitanica Berriazella priva- zensiz	cao II Pormation	Neocomítes 19			
			Grandis	Pseudosubplanites grandis P.berriasensis	ła g	Berriasella cf grandis cf. B. cf. berthei			
	0	Upper	Jacobi	Berriasella jacobi, B.oppeli, B.picteti B.moreti, B.subcallisto, B.aurousei, Delphi- nella delphinensis D.obtusenodosa, Dalmasticeras hiliani, Spiticeras, etc.	古 4 他 Gueue I Formation	Berriasella jacobi, B.oppeti, B.elmii, B.chomeracensis, B. auroesei, B.moreti, Blanfordiceras walli- chi, Bl.latidomus, Bl. boehmi, Bl.acuticosta Himalayites cortazari, Spiticeras negreli, Haplophylloceras etc			
J 3	Tith		?	7					
			Transitorius 2020	Perisphiactida•	ation a	Aulacosphinctoides cf. hundesianus			
		Lover	Lover	Ciliata zone	Berriasella ciliata B. pergrata, B.prae- cox, Perisphinciidae	ka Tua For <u>a</u>	pterolytoceras exott- cum, Haplophylloceras pinque, virgatosphinc tes hutianus, V.cf.		
			Contiguus zono	Berriasella ricgteri Perisphinctidae	L Mem	pompechji, V.frequens V.aff.subquadratus etc.			

8. 黑色页岩夹泥灰岩透镜体,顶都有 6 米厚的钙质粉砂岩,含钙质,铁质结核,少产量双壳类化石

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合 -

7. 黄绿色薄层细砂岩夹少量的黑色页岩

39.1m 51.6m



上侏罗统

古错一组 (上提唐阶)

- 黑色页岩与黄绿色摩层中粒砂岩互层,页岩中含结核,产丰富的双壳类及少量的 菊石 化石。菊石, Berriasella sp.
 35.2m
- 5. 灰黑色、灰色、黄绿色页岩,含钙质结核较多,富产菊石, Berriasella jacobi

Mazenot, B. subcallisto (Toucas), B. oppeli (Kilian), B. aurousei Le Hegarat, B, chomeracensis (Toucas), B. oxycostata (Jacob), B. privasensis (Pictet), B.elmii Le Hegarat, B.moretiMazenot, B.cf.sabatasi Le Hegarat, B. berthei (Toucas), B. minuta (sp. nov.), B. besairiei Collignon, B.tuberculita (Huang), B. gucuoensis (sp.nov.), B. suni (sp. nov.), B.xizangensis(sp. nov.), B.uhligi(sp. nov.), B.irregularia (sp. nov.), B.tingriensis (sp.nov.), B. nyalamensis (sp.nov.), B. cf. pontica (Retowski), Blanfordiceras wallich i(Gray), B.latidomus (Uhlig), B. boehmi (Uhlig), B. acuticosta (Uhlig), B. middlemissi (Uhlig), B. nobile (sp.nov.), B. rotundidomum (Uhlig), B.sp.1, B. sp. 2, B. sp. 3, Himalayites cortazari Kilian, Corongoceras xizengensis (sp. nov.), Corongoceras sp. 1, Spiticerasnegreli (Mathe son), S. robustus (sp. nov.), Spiticeras sp., Haplophylloceras strigile(Blanf.)等 183.3m 4. 灰绿色块状石英砂岩(石英岩) 46.5m

门卡墩组 (下一上提唐阶)

S. 下部为灰黑色页岩夹黄绿色砂质页岩及泥岩,上部为黄绿色、灰色砂岩及页岩 34.46m

合 ———

- 灰至深灰色及黑色页岩,富含铁质,钙质结核,产丰富的菊石及少量的双壳类化石,菊石,Haplophylloceras pinque Ruf., Pterolytoceras exoticum (Oppel), Aulacosphinctoides cf.hundesianus(Uhlig), Virgatosphinctes cf. pompechji Uhlig, V. aff. pompeckji Uhlig, V. aff. subquadratus Uhlig, V. kutianus Uhlig, V. frequens (Oppel), V. giganteus (sp. nov.), 双壳类, Buchia spitiensis (Holdhaus), B. blanfordians(Stoliczka)等 16.7m
- 1. 上部为灰色钙质页岩夹薄层灰岩,下都为灰黄色薄至厚层灰岩及泥灰岩(未见底) >200m (1-14层为实测,15-20层厚度为目测)

三、地层划分和对比 (表 2)

1.门卡墩组(J¹) 古错地区门卡墩组出露不全,原王义刚等所命名的古错组为一套 灰色石灰岩层,厚度大于125-200m (未见顶),认为它是覆盖在门卡墩组之上的一个 地层 单位。1980-1981年地质矿产部青藏高原调查队,发现该区地层倒转,并将 地 层 重 新 划 分。1981-1982年经作者研究,认为原古错组应属门卡墩组的中部。而其上的层(2)为灰至 深灰色及黑色页岩,富含结核,产丰富的菊石,Haplophylloceras pinque,Pterolytoceras exoticum, Aulacosphinctoides cf. hundesianus, Virgatosphinctes kutianus, V. frequens, V. sf. pompeckji, V. aff. pompeckji, V. aff. subquadratus等,与喜马拉雅山西段的斯匹提页岩中组(齐达木组chidamu beds)的属种相同,属上 侏罗统提唐阶。在这段地层中虽未发现Transitorius 带的 典 型 分 子 Virgatosphinotes transitorius,但从其化石组合的面貌及层位来看应相当于Transitorius带。

2.古错一组(J:上提唐阶Late Tithonian)在剖面中石英砂岩(层4)之上的层(5) 为灰黑色、灰色、黄绿色页岩,富含钙质结核,其中发现了丰富的菊石: Berriasella jacobi, B. oppeli, B. aurousei, B. chomeracensis, B. subcallisto, B. oxycostata, B. elmii, B. moreti, B. berthei, B. privasensis, B. cf. pontica, Blanfordiceras wallichi, Bl. latidomus, Bl. boehmi,Bl. acuticosta, Bl.middlemissi, Bl. rotundidomum, Himalayites cortazari, Spiticeras negreli, Corongoceras xizangensis, C. sp., Haplophylloceras strigile等。在喜马拉雅山西段的斯匹提页 岩上组中(洛柴堡组Lochambel Beds), 仅有Berriasella oppeli, B. privasensis, m 未见这个属的其它种。另外还富含, Blanfordiceras, Himalayites, Spiticeras, Haplophylloceras strigile等, 与古错地区的属种可相对比,所不同的是后一地区除这些属 种之外,还含有Berriasella属的其他种。这与法国东南部的上侏罗统提唐阶Jacobi带中的 情况相同,但法国东南部又缺少Blanfordiceras,Haplophylloceras等属种。因此古错地 区的菊石群既具备了法国东南部的特色,又有喜马拉雅山西段的方子,也就是说该区是处于 东特提斯和西特提斯之间的类型。这对研究喜马拉雅区的古地理特征具有十分重要的意义。

层(5)中所发现的菊石群,无疑证明了该区存在着上侏罗统提唐阶最顶部的Jacobi带。而 在喜马拉雅区的巴基斯坦、印度、尼泊尔等地,只见有这个带中的一些分子,并且很不完全, 尤这带中最繁盛的Berriasella属中,仅有个别的种出现。因此我们的工作不仅使本区上 侏 罗统提唐阶更为完善,也为研究本区的侏罗系及其建阶,建化石带的工作提供了重要证据。

对该区的白垩纪地层,1966-1968年科考队曾在岗巴、定日、古错、江孜等地做过调 查,对其化石做了详细的鉴定和描述,认为这个地区与喜马拉雅山西段及巴基斯坦的情况 相似,似缺失相当于欧特里夫阶到阿普弟阶的地层,相当于伯利亚斯期的地层也不清楚。 1976年西藏地质局综合地质大队和中国地质科学院在羊卓雍错地区进行了系统的工作,从 菊石的材料研究,似认为有欧特里夫阶至阿普弟阶的存在。1980-1981年地质矿产部青藏 高原地质调查队对古错地区的晚侏罗世至早白垩世地层做了重新的划分,将早白垩世地层 命名为古错村组。在我们所测制的剖面层(5)中,含有丰富的上侏罗统提唐阶^Jacobi带的 菊石,仅有个别分子的时代可延至下白垩统伯利亚斯阶。这部分地层余光明、徐钰林等 (1983)曾将其划归为下白垩统,现应修改归为上侏罗统古错一组。

3.古错二组(K₁伯利亚斯阶 Berriasian) 该组在层(10)中发现了菊石化石有Berriasella cf. grandis, B. cf. berthei, Neocomites sp.等属种。虽然化石保存欠佳, 但从化石面貌来看,可与法国东南部下白垩统伯利亚斯阶底部的Grandis带相对比。这一 化石组合是喜马拉雅区的首次发现,它对研究该区的下白垩统极为重要,也为研究侏罗、 白垩系界线提供了重要的证据。

4.古错三组(K₁瓦兰吟阶一欧特里夫阶 Valanginian—Hauterivian) 岩性 为 细 砂岩、泥岩、粉砂质泥岩,在该层底部产菊石: Thurmanniceras jenkinsi, Th. cf.stippi, Th.? sp.等,属瓦兰吟阶的分子。但该层化石稀少,属种单一,远不如江孜、羊卓 雍错等地的瓦兰吟阶的菊石繁盛。后两个地区都含有丰富的菊石如: Neocomites, Calliptychoceras, Kilianella, Olcostephanus, Sarasinella, Thurmanniceras等,从岩 性及菊石群看,与喜马拉雅山西段及巴基斯坦地区相似。说明瓦兰吟期在喜马拉雅区为一 个广泛的海侵期,呈一个稳定的广阔的浅海环境。但古错地区的菊石群与其它地区不尽相 同,说明当时该区的古环境特征与其它地区有所差异,也说明了喜马拉雅地区南部和北部 的差别,这些特点对研究喜马拉雅地区的古地理特征提供了新的资料。

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古错地区的欧特里夫阶(Hauterivian)为一套较粗的灰绿色砂岩夹页岩的地层, 但 未发现化石。不仅在古错地区,在岗巴、定日一带也未发现化石,说明欧特里夫期在喜马 拉雅区的南部是有它的特殊性的。1976年作者在羊卓雍错地区曾发现菊石, Crioceratites ef. loryi和丰富的腕足类: Peregrinella multicarinata。这个动物群可与古地中海 区欧特里夫阶的动物群相对比,故说明了喜马拉雅区欧特里夫阶的存在是无疑的。同时说 明了欧特里夫期在喜马拉雅区南部和北部的差异及其古地理特征的不同。

5.古错四组 (巴列姆阶Barremian) 喜马拉雅区曾被认为巴列姆阶是 缺 失 的。经 工作我们在层(13)中发现了丰富的菊石, Pulchellia compressissima, P. cf. hettner, P. rolloti, P. veleziensis, P. cf. veleziensis, P. ouachensis, Karstenia cf. collinsi, Aconeceras flexuoum, Cleoniceras xizangensis, C. cf. lecontei, 其中以 Pulchellia属占优势, Cleoniceras属次之。

Pulchellia属中除了P. ouachensis 是苏联北高加索地区的巴列姆阶的分子外,其它种与法国,南美地区的哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、秘鲁等地的巴列姆阶的属种相同。另外Pulchellia属在世界各地广泛分布于巴列姆阶,是巴列姆的标准分子。除了这个属以外还与 Cleoniceras, Aconeceras共生,前者一般产于阿尔比阶。

这一菊石群在喜马拉雅山地区如印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊尔、喜马拉雅山西段等地都未 发现过,认为缺失巴列姆期的地层。古错地区的发现弥补了喜马拉雅山地区这一地层及菊 石群的空白。

6.古错五组(阿普弟阶(Aptian)—阿尔比阶(Albian) 该组岩性以砂岩、页岩 互层为主,含有丰富的铁质结核。在层(18)下部产菊石, Procheloniceras pachistephan um, Parahoplites sp., 上部产, Oxytropidoceras aff. chihuahuense, Hypacanthoplites sp. 在层(19)中富含, Hypacanthoplites xizangensis, H. spathi, H. cf. anthulei等。

其中的Procheloniceras pachistephanum, Parahoplites sp., 见于 苏 联 西 伯 利 亚、高加索等地的阿普弟期的地层中。Hypacanthoplites, Oxytropidoceras两属广布 于阿尔比期的地层中。

在世界上阿尔比期为一广泛的海侵期。喜马拉雅地区也不例外,不仅古错地区,定日、岗巴、羊卓雍错等地也都含有丰富的阿尔比期菊石群。如定日地区含菊石, Hypacanthoplites, Oxytropidoceras, Dipoloceras, Turrilites等, 羊卓雍错地区产, Oxytropidoceras, Leymiriella, Venezotioceras, Turrilites等, 江孜地区有Douvileiceras, Beudanticeras等, 这些都可与古错地区的菊石群相对比。由于对阿普弟一阿尔比 期的地层及化石的采集工作都做的比较粗浅,不够系统,有待今后进一步工作。

从上述的情况可见,古错地区除欧特里夫阶没有找到化石外,其它各阶都含有丰富的 菊石群,这说明该区下白垩统的地层发育完整,地层层序清楚,对今后研究下白垩统以及 **侏罗、白**垩系界线是十分有利的。

四、侏罗、白垩系界线讨论

侏罗、白垩系界线问题,在国际上是有争议的,关键是伯利亚斯阶的存在与否以及它

的归属问题。有人主张将它归为上侏罗统,有的主张把它放入下白垩统,有的学者主张伯 利亚斯阶不能成为一个独立的阶,应是上侏罗统提唐阶的亚阶,另有学者认为它是下白垩 统瓦兰吟阶的亚阶。1973年在法国里昂召开的侏罗一白垩系的会议上还是众说不一,但大 多数学者认为伯利亚斯阶是一个独立的阶,并归人下白垩统,做为白 垩纪的开始,将侏 罗、白垩系界线置于上侏罗统提唐阶与下白垩统伯利亚斯阶之间。但仍有部分学者坚持伯 利亚斯阶不能成为一个独立的阶,归人上侏罗统提唐阶中,并以瓦兰吟阶做为白垩纪的开 始,把侏罗、白垩纪界线置于提唐阶与瓦兰吟阶之间。

1971—1972年 Le Hegerat在Mazenot (1939)工作的基础上对法国东南部的侏 罗、白 垩系进行了详细和系统的工作,将上侏罗统提唐阶分为五个带,伯利亚斯阶分为三个带, 并归人白垩纪(见下表)。

	Valanginian						
v		Boissieri Zone					
N1	Berriasian	Occitanica Zone					
		Grandis Zone					
			Jacobi Zone				
		Upper	?				
J3	Tithonian		Transitorius Zone				
		Lower	Cilieta Zone				
			Contiguus Zone				

在提唐阶和伯利亚斯阶中均含有丰富的菊石群,并以此建立了菊石带,在此基础上将 保罗、白垩系界线置于上侏罗统提唐阶的Jacobi带和下白垩统伯利亚斯阶的Grandis带之 间,有许多学者采用了这种划分意见(表3)。

在喜马拉雅区由于工作条件所限, 侏罗、白垩系界线一直未能得到解决, 在西藏地区 也一直未能找到比较理想的剖面。古错地区发现比较好的侏罗、白垩系的地层层序, 尤其 晚侏罗世晚期的晚提唐阶发育完整, 并含有丰富的菊石群, 而这一菊石组合与西特提斯地 区的法国东南部的菊石面貌相似,又可与喜马拉雅山西段的斯匹提页岩上组的菊石群相对 比。这一发现对解决该区的侏罗、白垩系界线十分有利。但由于伯利亚斯阶的化石保存不 好,影响了菊石的建带工作,也给解决界线问题带来了不利因素,尽管如此, 剖 面 的 发 现,仍将对今后的工作打下了有利的基础。

由于该区发现了上侏罗统提唐阶Jacobi带和下白垩统伯利亚斯阶的Grandis带的菊石 群均可与法国东南部地区的菊石相对比,故侏罗、白垩系界线置于Jacobi带和Grandis带 之间是正确的。江孜、羊卓雍错地区,从岩性看与古错地区相类似,但菊石群的面貌各有不 同特点。江孜地区以Himalayites为主,而Spiticeras却比较少,相反,在羊卓雍错地区 却有丰富的Spiticeras,而Himalayites极为稀少。古错地区是既有 Himalayites 又有 Spiticeras,还有喜马拉雅山西段所含的Blanfordiceras属,同时具有法国东南部地区以 Berriasella为主的特点,尽管各地区的菊石群具不同特色,但在喜马拉雅山地区的岩性 是可以对比的。相当于古错剖面中层(4)的一套稳定的石英砂岩,在江孜、羊卓雍错也呈

W.Arkell(1956)			J. Wiedmann			V.V.Drushchits(1973)				
西特提斯(Western Tethys)			(1973)				克里米豆 (Crimia)			
Valanginian	Kilianella roubau- diane		Valenginien	Seynoceras verrucosum Kilianella roubaudiana Thurmanniceras thur- manni		Valangintan	Kilianella rou baudiana zome			
Berrjasian	wer middle per up e	hurmanniceras boissiers		Berriasian	Berriasella ce- Ilisto Berriasella pic- teti Berriasella pri- vasensis Berriasella eu-		t!.Tith. or Berriasian	J/K — Subthurmannia boissieri Euthymiceras euthymi Dalmasiceras dalmasi Berriasella pri- vasensis Spiliceras spi- tlensie		
	≗							77		
	upper	Virgatosphincles transitorius Berriasella cha- peri B, delphinensis	Tithonian	Ardescian	Berriasella ja- cobi Berriasella del- phinenzis	Titbonian	alan or Ardesclas	Pseudosubplani- tes ponticus P.euxinus 7 7		
honien	Tit middle	Sem j formicerae zemi forme		aubian	pseudolissoceras zitteli Pseudovirgatites vimineus		Middle Tith	Virgatosphincles		
	lower	Berriasella ciliata Anavirgatites palmatus Subplanites vi- mineus			Subfanites con- tiguus Glochiceras li- thographicum					

稳定的分布, 故古错地区侏罗、白垩系界线的划分对解决其它地区的界线划分提供了新的

表 3 Table 3

V.L.Yegoyan				G. Le Hegarat 1971				A	R				
	1	970 (1973)		1973,	法国 (France)	Xizang(Tibet)						
V alenginian	lower	Kilianella roubaudiana		Kilianella roubaudiana		Valanginian	lower	R _j oubaudi zaze	Valanginian	S N K T C	arasinella 'eocomites ilianella hurmanniceras alliptychoceras		
			Berriasella boissieri		Berriasella		Berriasella			Boissieri zone			
	u p pei					Occilanica zoze	Berriasian						
Berriasian		•	Grandis subzone			Grandis zono		Grandis zone	Spiticeras spiti- ensis Berriasella cí, grandis J/K				
	lower	Grandis 202	Chaperi subzoze Del phinensis		upper	Jacobi zone		Je obl c z a e	Berriasella Spiliceras, Hi- malayites, Haplo- phylloceras stri- gile etc.				
			subzone			1 t _{ar}		7	?				
	upper	V ir gatos phinctes transitorius		Tithonian		Transitorius zozo	Tithonian	ransitorius Enc	Virgalosphinc- tes, Aulacosph- incloides, pter olyloceras, Ha-				
onisn								Ē	plophylloceraspi ngwe				
A	111 111				lower	Ciliata zome							
	lo ∉ er				Contiguus zome								

五、结束语

根据古错地区上侏罗统一下白垩统地层及菊石群的研究,可得出以下新的看法。

(1)发现了晚侏罗世晚提唐阶Jacobi带的地层及菊石群,其特点是介于西特提斯区的 法国东南部和东特提斯区的喜马拉雅山区之间的类型。这一发现完整了上侏罗统的层序, 并建立了Jacobi带。对研究晚侏罗世古地理特征有重要的意义。

(2)发现了早白垩世伯利亚斯阶的地层及动物群,可与法国东南部下白垩统伯利亚斯 阶Grandis带的分子对比。

(3)由于既发现了晚侏罗世提唐阶Jacobi带的菊石组合,又发现了早白垩世伯利亚斯 阶Grandis带的菊石组合,故该区的侏罗、白垩系界线置于Jacobi带和Grandis带之间, 伯利亚斯阶做为一个独立的阶,并以它做为白垩纪的开始。

(4)发现了Pulchellia菊石群,该属为典型的巴列姆阶分子。这一发现弥补了喜马拉 雅区有巴列姆期地层的空白,对研究该区早白垩世的古地理特征十分重要。

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A NEW ADVANCE IN STUDY OF THE UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS OF THE HIMALAYAS, XIZANG(TIBET)

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Introduction

Marine Jurassic and Cretaceous are widespread in the Himalayas, yielding rich ammonite faunas. In the early years of the present century (between 1903-1910), Uhlig conducted systimatic work on Jurassic and Cretaceous of the Western Himalayas, especially on ammonite faunas, and Preliminarily divided the stratigraphy, which laid a good foundation for later researches. In 1903, Hayden, H. H. described Jurassic and Cretaceous and reported their fossils of the Gangba destrict.

After liberation, Chinese geologists, made a good deal of study on Jurassic and Cretaceous stratigraphy and palaeontology of Xizang, However, large-scale investigations didn't begin until the middle 1960's. During 1966-1968. Scientific expeditions to Xizang were organized by Academic Sinica. The Jurassic system was divided into the Menkatun Formation (J_a) , Nienie Xiongla Formation (J_a) and Pupuga Formation (J_a) by Wang et Zhang (1974) and Wang (1980). The Cretaceous system of the Southern part of this region was divided into the Jidula Formation (K, Maastrichtian), Zongshan Formation (K, Campanian-Maastrichtian), and Gangba Group (K1-K, Santonian) by Wen (1974) . During 1980-1981 Yu Guangming. Xu Yulin et al. surveyed the Jurassic and early Cretaceous strata the Nyalam region. The Jurassic system was divided into the Xiumo Formation (J³) Menbu Formation (J³₂-J¹₂), Lanongla Formation (J²₂), Nienie Xiongla Formation (J_1^1) and Pupuga Formation (J_1) The Cretaceous as a whole was called the Gucuocun Formation.

The authors examined the Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous strata in Gucuo of the Nyalam area during 1981-1982, made a systematic study on the ammonite faunas, finding late Jurassic-early Cretaceous sequences yieIding rich biota (see table 1) and measured a section of the Gucuo region.

Division and Correlation of the stratigraphy (see table 2)

1. Menkatun Formation (J^s Middle-Upper Tithonian)

In this section, the No. 3 bed bears an abundance of the ammonites, Haplophylloceras pinque, Pterolytoceras exoticum, Aulacosphinctoides cf. hundesianus, Virgatosphinctes kutianus V. frequens, V. cf. pompeckji, V. aff. subquadratus etc. The stratigraphic horizon bearing the ammonite assemblages corresponds to the upper part of the middle Spiti shale (Chidamu bed) of the Spiti area in the Western segment of the Himalayas, which may be assigned to the Tithonian stage (Late Jurassic) According to its stratigraphic position and the ammonite assemblages bed 3 should belong to the Transitorius Zone, although the typical Virgatosphinctes transitorius has not been found their in.

2. Gueuo I Formation (J₃³ The most top of Upper Tithonian)

Bed 5 of this section contains abundant ammonites such as *Eerriasella* jacobi, B. oppeli, B. aurousei, B. elmii, B. chomeracensis, B. subcallisto, B. oxycostata, B. moreti, B. berthei, B. privasensis, B. cf. pontica, Blanfordiceras wallichi, B. latidomus, B. boehmi, B. acuticosta, Bl. middlemissi, B. rotundidomum, Himalayites cortazari, spiticeras negreli, Corongoceras, Haplophylloceras strigile, etc. The assemblages are similar to those from the Jacobi zone at the top of the Upper Tithonian stage in southeastern France, except the latter are devoid of Blanfordiceras, Haplophylloceras strigile, etc. In addition, some of them are comparable with Berriasella, Himalayites, Spiticeras, Blanfordiceras, Haplophylloceras, etc. in the Upper spiti shale (Lochambel Beds) of the western segment of the Himalayas. The difference is that, Gucuo I Formation rich in Berriasella. So in this area the ammonite fauna includes the members typical both of the Jacobi zone of Southeastern France and of the western segment of the Himalayas. It indicates that the Late Jurassic ammonite assemblages in the area are attributed to an intermediate type between Western Tethys and Eastern Tethys. They are important for divising the Jurassic and studying Paleogeography of the Himalavas.

3. Gucuo II Formation (K₁ Berriasian)

Ammonite assemblages found from bed 16 can be correlated with those from the Grandis Zono in southeastern France. The new discovery in the Himalayas is of great significance for study of the Lower Cretaceous and definition of the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary.

4. Gucuo III Formation (K1 Valanginian-Hauterivian)

Its base bears Thurmanniceras jenkinsi, Th. cf. stippi, Th.? sp., etc., which belong to Valanginian. Only a few. pleces of broken specimens are preserved, and the genus and species are very monotoneus.

The study suggests that no ammonite has been found in the Hauterivian of the Gucuo area, but the strata of the Yamzhe Yumco area are rich in ammonites: Crioceratites cf. loryi etc., and Brachiopods: Peregrinella multicarinata etc. (Liu et al. 1976) This fauna includes the members typical of Hauterivian produced in the western Tethys. Undoubtedly the Hauterivian strata must exist in the Himalayas.

5. Gucuo IV Formation (K₁ Barremian)

Bed 13 is rich in Pulchellia compressissima, P. cf. hettner, P. rolloti, P. veleziensis, P. cf. veleziensis, P. ouachensis, Karstenia cf. collinsi, Aconeceras flexuoum, Cleoniceras xizangensis, C. cf. lecontei?, etc.

The species of *Pulchellia*, a typical member of the Barremian, Can be correlated with that from Tethys of France, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru of South America and the North Caucasus of the USSR. The occurren-

of the ammonite assemblages indicates that there would be the Barremian strata in the Gucuo area. Therefore, our discovery has favcured establishing a complete Barremian succession and filled the gap in the stratigraphy of the Himalayas.

6. Gucuo V Formation (K₁ Aptian Albian)

The lower part of bed 18 yields Procheloniceras pachistephanum, and Parahoplites sp., while the upper part contains Oxytropidoceras aff. chihuahuesse, and Hypacanthoplites sp.And bed 19 yields abundant ammonites. Hypacanthoplites xizangensis, H. spathi, H. cf. anthulai, etc. Among them Procheloniceras pachistephanum, Parahoplites are the members typical of the Aptian of Sibiria and the Caucasns of the USSR. So this level is equivalent to the Aptian Stratum in the Gucuo area.

Both Oxytropidoceras, and Hypacanthoplites genera are important members of the Albian.

The discovery of the late Jurassic-carly Cretaceous sequence yielding rich biota is important for the further study of the early Cretaceous and discussion of the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary.

Discussion on the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary

The problem of the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary has been controversial since the past last century. The Berriasian is a focus of the dispute. Some consider that it is a separate stage belonging to lower Cretaceous, Some consider that it acts as a substage of Valanginian and the others believe that it is a substage of the upper Tithonian of late Jurassic. In 1973 at the Jurassic-Cretaceous Colloquium (Lyon), there were various opinions about it among the participants, but the majority considered the Berrisian to be a separate stage referred to lower Cretaceous. then, the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary should be drawn between the Berriasian of Cretaceous and Tithonian of Jurassic. A few scholars insisted that the Berriasian would not a separate stage, but belonged to the Tithonian of late Jurassic or to Valanginian of the early Cretaceous. Thus the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary should be placed between the Valanginian and Tithonian.

Le Hegarat surveyed the Jurassic and Cretaceous strata in southeastern France during 1971-1973, and made a systematic study on the ammonite assemblages. The Tithonian was divided into five fossil zones, where as the Berriasian was classified into three zones as follows,

	Valanginian						
к.		1	Boissiari zone				
	Berriasian	Occitagiced zone Grandis zone					
			Jacobi zone				
		Upper	1				
J	Tithonian		- Transitorius Zone				
		Lower	Ciliata zone				
}			Contiguus zone				

The idea that the Jurassic- Cretaceous boundary is placed between the Grandis and Jacobi zones, has been accepted by many scholars (see table 3).

Since the ammonite faunas occurring in the Jacobi zone at the top of Tithonian and the Grandis zone at the base of the Berriasian have been discovered in the Gucuo area, and they are almost correlated with those from southeastern France, it is appropriate to draw the JurassicCretaceous boundary between the Grandis and Jacobi zones in the Gucuð area.

In other areas of Xizang, such as Gyangze and Yumgze Yumco, althouth faunas with individual characteristics are different from those reported from the Gucuo region, the lithological features are the same as those in Gucuo. For example in the Gyangze area the strata are characterited by rich Himalayites and fewer Spiticeras, and in the Yamzhe Yumco area rich Spiticeras, and Haplophylloceras strigile and fewer Himalayites, while in Gucuo area they contain not only rich Berriasella, Blanfordiceras, and Haplophylloceras strigile, but also a few Spiticeras, and Himalayites. Though the ammonite faunas are differentiated in these areas, the strata could be correlated with one another. Thus, the definition of the Jurassic Cretaceous boundary in the Gucuo area, will lead to a solution of this problem in other areas of the Himalayas in Xizang (Tibet).

Conclusion

1. The ammonite assemblages typical of the Jacobi zone have been discovered in the Gucuo area, which belongs to the intermideate type between those of the western Himalayan region and southeastern France. It is of great significance for the study of the Jurassic and paleogeography in the Himalayan region.

2. The ammonite faunas reported from Grandis zone have been found in Gucuo, which can be correlated with those of the Grandis zone of southeastern France

3. The Jurassic—Cretaceous boundary in the Gucuo area is placed between the Jacobi and Grandis zones. The Berriasian is considered to be a separate stage and belongs to the early Cretaceous.

4. The presence of *Pulchellia*, indicates existence of the barremian. Therefore, this discovery has made it possible to establish the complete Barremian succession and filled the gap in the stratigraphy of the Himalayas.

图版说明

(标本保存在中国地质科学院地质研究所)

图版1

劉視×1,登记号5076。产地层位,西藏豪拉木县古销上株罗统古销一组。
2a.b. 厚型斯匹提着石(新种) Spiticeras robustus Liu sp. nov. (MS)
2a. 側視×1,2b.腹視×1,登记号5088。产地豆位,同上。
3. 科泰扎喜马拉雅菊石Himalayites cortazeri Kilian 側視×1,登记号5022。产地层位,同上。
4a.b. 华札士布兰弗菊石Blanfordiceras wallichi (Gray)
41. 側視×1,4b.腹視×1,登记号5108。产地层位,同上。
5a. 尖肋布兰弗菊石Blanfordiceras acuticosta (Uhlig)
5a. 側視×1,5b.腹視×1,登记号,5109。产地层位,同上。
6.b. 雅各布伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella jacobi Mazenot

61. 侧视×1, 6b.腹视×1, 登记号5150, 产地层位; 同上。

1、剧形简叶菊石Haplophylloceras strigile (Blanford)

- 7 a b. 萨巴塔斯伯利亚斯菊石(比较种)Berriasella cf. sabatasi Le Hegarat
- 7a. 腹視×1,7b.侧視×1,登记号5133。产地层位:同上。
- 8a.b 臭帕尔伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella oppeli (Kilian)
- 8a 夏视×1,8b.侧视×1,登记号5141。产地层位:同上。

图版2

- 1a.b. 西藏伯利亚斯菊石 (新种) Berriasella zizangensis Liu sp. nov. (MS)
- 1a. 侧视×1, 1b.腹视×1, 标本号: 5140。产地层位: 西藏聂拉木县古错上侏罗统古错一组。
- 2a.b. 西藏王冠角第石 (新种) Corongoceras xizangensis Liu sp. pov. (MS)
- 2a. 侧视×1,2b.腹视×1,标本号5036。产地层位;同上。
- 3a.b. 乔梅尔伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella chomeracensis (Toucas)
- 3a. 腹視×1,3b.侧視×1,标本号5123。产地层位;同上。
- 4a.b. 埃尔米伯利亚斯菊石Berriasell3 elmii Le Hegarat
- 4a. 腹视×1,4b.侧视×1,标本号:5137。产地层值:同上。
- 5a.b. 奥劳斯伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella aurousei Le Hegarat
- 5a. 腹視×1,5b.侧視×1,标本号。5105。产地层位;同上。
- 6a.b. 詹金斯苏曼菊石Thurmanniceras jenkinsi (Anderson)

6a。侧视×1,6b。腹视×1,标本号1102。产地层位。西藏及拉木县古错下白垩统古错三组。

- 7a.b. 雅各布伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella jacobi Mazenot
 - 7a。 侧视×1,7b. 腹视×1,标本号5003。产地层位;西藏聂拉木县古错上侏罗统古错一组。
 - 新考木 有石 (未定种) Neocomites sp.
 例视×1^b, 标本号: 1002。产地层位: 西藏聂拉木古错下白垩统古错二组。
 - 伯塞伯利亚斯菊石(比较种) Berriasella cf. berthei (Toucaş) 倒视×1,标本号1022。产地层位;同上。

14,亚奥伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella subcallisto (Toueas)

侧视×1,标本号5130。产地层位:西藏聂拉木县古错上侏罗统古错一组。

11a.b. 贝萨尔伯利亚斯菊石Berriasella basairiei Collignon

ila. 侧视×1, 11b. 腹視×1, 标本号: 5018。产地层位: 同上。

图版 3

1.2. 格兰德伯利亚斯菊石 (比较种) Berriasella cf. grandis Mazenot

1. 侧视×1,标本号:1006;2.侧视×1,标本号;1010。产地层位:西藏聂拉木县古错下白垩,就古错二组。

3. 弯曲短矛菊石 (新种) Aconeceras flexuoum Liu sp. nov. (MS)

侧视×1,标本导13005。产地层位,西藏聂拉木县古错下白垩统古错四组。

- 4a.b. 贝莱斯克菊石Pulchellia veleziensis Hyatt
 - 4a. 刚视×1,4b.股视×1,标本号13017。产地层位;同上。
- 5a.b. 瓦琴货菊石Pulchellia ouachensis (Coquand)
- 5a. 侧视×1, 5b.腹视×1, 标本号13030。产地层位。同上。
- 6a.b. 扁炎菊石Pulchellia compressissima d'Orbigay

6a. 侧视×1,6b.腹视×1,标本号13014。产地层位:同上。

7a.b. 罗洛特美菊石 (比较种) Pulchellia cf. rolloti Roschen

7a. 侧视×1,7b.腹视×1,标本号13039。产地层位;同上。

- \$a.b. 西藏香花菊石Cleoniceras xizangense Chao
- 84. 侧视×1,8b.腹视×1。标本号13003。产地层位;同上。
- 9a.b. 莱康豪香花菊石(比较种)Cleonieeras cf. lecontei (Anderson)
- 9a. 侧视×1, 9b.腹视×1。标本号13002。产地层位: 问上。
- 10a.b. 赫特纳美菊石 (比较种) Pulchellia cf. hettneri Gerhardt
- 10a。 侧视×1, 10b.腹视×1, 标本号13(31。产地层位: 同上。
- 11a.b. 安苏利少刺蹄菊石 (比较种) Hypacanthoplites cf, anthulai Kusansky

11a. 便視×1, 11b.腹视×1, 标本号1902。产地层位:西藏聂拉木县古锗下白垩统古锗五组。

- 12a.b. 西藏少刺蹄菊石Hypacanthoplites xizangensis Chao
- 12a. 侧视×1, 12b.腹视×1, 标本号1906。产地层位; 同上。
- 13a.b. 厚冠前龟头菊石Procheloniceras pachistephanus Uhlig

13a. 侧视×1,13b. 腹视×1,标本号:1801。产地层位:同上。

- 14. 付蹄菊石(未定种) Parahoplites sp.
 (例视×1,标本号: 1802。产地层位:同上。)
- 奇瓦瓦尖符第石(亲近仲) Oxytropidoceras aff. chihuahuense (Böne)
 侧视×1, 标本号: 1918。产地层位: 同上。



刘桂芳等;西藏喜马拉雅区上侏罗统和下白垩统研究新进展

8



10

11 a

图版 2

图版 3 刘桂芳等: 西藏喜马拉雅区上侏罗统和下白垩统研究新进展 3 2 6 b a 7 h 6 a 4 b 5 a 86 9a 96 10 a 10 b 12 a 11 b 11 a 12b 15 14 ,3 13Б 13a