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人属先驱种的系统位置 ——头面骨关键性状的比较研究

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摘要: 人属先驱种 (*Homo antecessor*), 是根据西班牙阿塔普尔卡 Gran Dolina 洞穴堆积中发现的人类化石厘定的。出产人类化石的地层年代测定距今约 90 万年到 78 万年之间。之所以定为先驱种, 是因为最初研究者认为这个西班牙的古人类群是较晚的海德堡人 (*H. heidelbergensis*) 和尼安德特人的共同祖先 (*H. neanderthalensis*), 而在非洲和欧洲发现的海德堡人则已被认为是现代人的直接祖先。目前对先驱种的争论还没有明确的结论。之所以会形成这种局面, 与“先驱种”模式化石的生物学年龄和保存状况有极大的关系。本文对当初厘定“先驱种”的头骨和面骨的 11 个特定性状做了一个系统的回顾, 尤其是和各类南方古猿 (*Australopithecus* 和 *Praeanthropus*), 最早的人属成员能人种 (*H. habilis*) 和鲁道夫种 (*H. rudolfensis*), 人属匠人种 (*H. ergaster*), 以及人属直立人种 (*H. erectus*) 面部梨状孔周边和上颌骨功能区的特征的比较研究。这 11 个头面骨的特征包括: 1) 眶下骨骼的冠状面朝向、2) 犬齿窝的存在、3) 上颌骨下缘外侧端向下的转折切迹、4) 弧状颧骨下缘、5) 梨状孔外侧上颌骨的转折和朝向、6) 梨状孔外缘和颧骨起点的相对位置、7) 梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置和组合形态、8) 颧骨和上颌骨结节、9) 类现代人的骨表面重塑模式、10) 突出的鼻骨、和 11) 颧骨的上凸的颧鳞上缘。结果表明“先驱种”的头面骨的定性特征没有特异性, 其组合与周口店的直立人面部基本形态也非常相似, 因而作者倾向于认为“先驱种”就是直立人种的欧洲变异群体。所谓“人属先驱种”可能只是广义的人属直立人种 (*H. erectus sensu lato*) 欧洲代表。目前的化石材料显示欧洲和亚洲的直立人种是非洲匠人种的演变而来。

关键词: 阿塔普尔卡; 直立人; 头面部; 人类进化; 更新世

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A comparative study of the craniofacial features defining ‘*Homo antecessor*’

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Summary: The establishment of the new species ‘*Homo antecessor*’ was mainly based on the remains of an immature individual ATD6-69, found at the TD6 lithostratigraphic unit (LU) of the Gran Dolina site in the Sierra de Atapuerca—Burgos, northern Spain^[1], along with cranial, mandibular and dental traits from other fossil hominid specimens recovered in the same level. TD6 LU was initially dated about 0.78 Ma^[2] using ESR-U-series; but recent redatings, employing TL and IRSL methods, suggest that its age is between 0,9-0,95 Ma. It seems that there is general consensus that TD6 LU corresponds to Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 25. TD6-69 specimen, a partial face with R P3, M1, and germs of M2 and M3; and L I2-M1, was found in the so-called “Aurora stratum”, ~1.5 m below the Brunhes–Matuyama (B–M) geomagnetic boundary. This “stratum” was in fact, an excavation area of only 6 m² for archaeological test pit purposes. There is no real basis, from an earnest stratigraphic point of view, to consider such sedimentary level as a new lithostratigraphic unit and, therefore, “Aurora stratum” should be take into account as an informal archaeo-sedimentary small area whose name was established to gain public attention from the media.

Keywords: Atapuerca; *Homo erectus*; midfacial morphology; human evolution; Middle Pleistocene

1. Differential diagnosis of ‘*Homo antecessor*’

Bermúdez de Castro et al (1997, 2015)^[1, 24] and Arsuaga et al (1999)^[8] separated the ATD6 *Homo* remains from early appearing primitive *Homo* (*H. habilis*, *H. rudolfensis*, *H. ergaster*, and *H. erectus*) and from the later appearing European *Homo* (*H. heidelbergensis* and *H. neanderthalensis*). This dichotomy was established by a series of ATD6 craniofacial characters that the authors used to support the erection of a novel hominin species; ‘*H. antecessor*’ (Tab.2). These scholars put special emphasis on the ‘*H. antecessor*’ midfacial morphology and its related nasomaxillary functional complex. They also considered that the midfacial and cranial morphological combinations found in the ATD6 hominins were a modern human synapomorphy that first occurred in the fossil record with the emergency of ‘*H. antecessor*’.

2. Comparative analyses of facial and cranial morphology

2.1 Australopithecines

Most australopithecines show a “dished face” supposedly characteristic of early members of the human lineage^[26]. However, some specimens have an excavated infraorbital region: for example, Sts 52 (an immature *Australopithecus africanus* specimen)^[27-29]. A similar canine fossa can be found in *A. sediba*^[28,29], *Praeanthropus anamensis*^[30], *Pr. afarensis*,

Pr. garhi^[28,29,31], and *Pr. deyiremeda*^[32].

According to the study on facial bone remodeling by Bromage (1989)^[21], australopithecines have a primitive pattern of facial bone growth showing large areas of bone resorption in the nasal floor and inner orbit, and deposition along the palatal surface, with an overall downward growth of the nasomaxillary complex. In *Paranthropus*, however, the nasoalveolar clivus is a zone of resorption^[21, 22]. *A. sediba* (MH1) also shows extensive areas of bone resorption above the nasomaxillary complex relative to the canine, incisor roots and the canine fossa^[18].

2.2 Early *Homo*

In this study, we include specimens dated between ~2.4 and 1.7 Ma: *Homo habilis* and *H. rudolfensis* (and A.L.666-1). In early *Homo*, the facial morphology exhibits two possible morphotypes: *H. rudolfensis* displays a flat face and anteroinferiorly sloping infraorbital plane^[26, 33]. *H. habilis*, displays a subnasally prognathic face and a infraorbital area inferiopoeriorly sloping. Some members of this morph exhibit a shallow concavity on the infraorbital facial surface of the maxilla just posterior to the canine root (A.L.666-1, KNM-ER 1813, and Stw 53). This concavity is similar in development to what some authors consider to be a true canine fossa^[29,33,42,43].

2.3 *Homo ergaster*

We assign as *H. ergaster* specimens dated between 1.8 and 1.3 Ma, from East Africa, Europe (Dmanisi), and Asia (China: Gongwangling, and Java: Sangiran 4 and Sangiran 17). In *H. ergaster* there are also two facial morphologies. The first one appears in juvenile specimens (KNM-WT 15000 and D2700), characterized by central puffiness (the corpora maxillae lateral to the pyriform aperture are slightly puffy), weak maxillary flexion and a marked sulcus maxillaris. The other one, is characterized by centrally puffy but with marked maxillary flexion (the maxillae lateral to the pyriform aperture face forward) and sulcus maxillaris. KNM-ER 3733 and S17 exhibit a zygomaxillary tubercle^[44,59,60]. As in early *Homo*, the origin of the zygomatic is just lateral to the lateral margin of the nasal aperture (Fig.3).

2.4 *Homo erectus*

We assign as *Homo erectus* specimens dated between ~1 Ma and ~0.5 Ma, remains classified as Early and Middle *H. erectus* by Antón, 2003^[48] (except Gongwangling), and also fossils from China (Yunxian, Zhoukoudian and Tangshan) and OH 12 from East Africa.

By the time Chinese *H. erectus* first appears in the fossil record, the nasomaxillary complex has undergone significant changes and the sulcus maxillaris has become a true canine fossa. In comparison to *H. ergaster*, maxillary flexion is more pronounced, the zygomaticoalveolar crest is more curved (Figure 4), and there is a significant posterior shift in the origin of the zygomatic relative to the lateral nasal margin (Figure 3). This new midfacial morphology is very similar to

that of *H. sapiens*, and is identical to that present in '*H. antecessor*' (Tab.3).

3. Discussion

According to Bermúdez de Castro et al (1997)^[1], '*H. antecessor*' uniquely shares some of its defining specific features with *H. sapiens* and some uniquely with *H. neanderthalensis*. This led Bermúdez de Castro et al to conclude that '*H. antecessor*' could be the common ancestor of modern humans and Neanderthals. The proposal of a new species, however, mainly based on the facial morphology of an immature specimen is always problematic. Because the shape of the maxilla changes during growth as the sinuses expand and the teeth fully erupt, Rightmire (1998b)^[7] questioned whether the presence of canine fossa in a young individual is an appropriate morphological feature for the diagnosis of a new species. In fact, the adult zygomaxillary fragment ATD6-58, shows an expanded maxillary sinus and a reduced canine fossa^[7,8].

Bermúdez de Castro et al(1997)^[1] also suggested an African origin for '*H. antecessor*', hypothesizing that the species was a direct descendant of *H. ergaster*^[1,25].

This phylogenetic proposal was also supported by Arsuaga et al(1999)^[8], arguing that '*H. antecessor*' and *H. erectus* must share a hypothetical common ancestor (possibly African *H. ergaster*) that retained the primitive condition of a low and flat temporal squama, and a small cranial capacity, because both features are retained in Chinese *H. erectus*, but are no longer present in European *Homo* fossil species younger than '*H. antecessor*'. However, the cranial capacity of '*H. antecessor*' was based on the Ceprano calotte, which was attributed an age of 0.8-0.9 Ma and a cranial capacity of 1050-1200 cc^[13,16]. While it was proposed that Ceprano was '*H. antecessor*', later dates give it an age of 0.4 Ma^[11,14]. Considering its new age, the Ceprano calvarium most likely belongs to post-*H. erectus* stock or "an ancestral stock" of *H. heidelbergensis* and not to '*H. antecessor*'^[15,16]. On the other hand, in Zhoukoudian Locality 1 *H. erectus* (crania III, V, XI, and XII), Tangshan and Yuxian 2 the superior border of the temporal squama is convex^[60,72,75].

The orthognathic face is associated with areas of bone resorption during ontogeny^[19,20]. In ATD6-69, these resorptive areas are located in the zones of the nasomaxillary clivus, anterolateral maxilla, and in the canine fossa. Depositional areas in ATD6-69 are near the canine prominence, in the lateral walls of the nasal aperture and in the anterior part of zygomatic^[17]. The ATD6-69 and *H. sapiens* facial bone remodeling pattern is very different from that seen in the gracile australopithecines, early *Homo* and *H. ergaster*. But a recent study on the facial bone remodeling pattern in *A. sediba* (MH1) showed that the pattern present in MH1 is identical to that in *H. sapiens*, with vertical bands of bone resorption in the lower face^[18].

Although it has not been possible to establish ontogenetic series for Chinese *H. erectus*, it is reasonable to argue that their ontogenetic process of the midface must be like that in modern

humans^[79]. Moreover, the similarity in anterior and postcanine dental morphology, such as: shovel-shaped incisors^[84,85,86], symmetrical premolars^[87], simplification of the occlusal surface in premolars and molars, higher frequencies of non-Y groove patterns, higher percentages of mid-trigonid crest, anterior fovea, and premolar transverse crest^[86], also suggests a common evolutionary pathway in functional dental morphology. Therefore, the low and flexed face with slight to non-prognathism in modern humans could be more readily developed from a low and flexed face such as that seen in *H. erectus*.

The formation of the modern midface begins to be noticed very weakly in early *Homo*. The increasing midface flexion continues in *H. ergaster*, and culminates in *H. erectus*, in which the combination of infraorbital area that is facing forward and a curved zygomaticoalveolar crest with incisura malaris, are linked to the presence of canine fossa, resulting in the formation of modern type midface (Figure 3).

Regarding the origins of hominins from Gran Dolina, Some authors^[23,86] argue for an Asian origin for the ATD6 hominins, due to strong similarities to Chinese *H. erectus* in midfacial, dental and mandibular morphology, and by the common presence of a zygomaxillary tubercle in ATD6-69 and the Zhoukoudian sample^[8]. However, the presence of a zygomaxillary tubercle already appears in KNM-ER 3733 and S17^[44,59,60]. Most likely, the ATD6 and Zhoukoudian midfacial pattern has its origin in African *H. ergaster*, given that the initial changes can be seen in the face of early *Homo*.

4. Conclusions

Our study suggests that the specimens attributed to '*H. antecessor*' are very similar in midfacial morphology to specimens of Chinese *H. erectus*. In addition, we demonstrate that the ATD6 specimens do not share derived features of the face exclusive with *H. sapiens*. In combination, these results strongly suggest that the ATD6 hominins should be assigned to *H. erectus sensu lato*. Therefore, the fossils from ATD6 are an evidence for the presence of *H. erectus* in the upper lower and middle Pleistocene of Europe^[26, 41, 79].

The source population for the ATD6 hominins is most likely *H. ergaster* from Africa that predate both the European and Asian members of this taxon. The hypothesis of an African common origin for both, the ATD6 hominins and *H. erectus* from China, could be reinforced, for all the above reasons.

1 前 言

人属先驱种 (*Homo antecessor*)，是根据西班牙阿塔普尔卡 Gran Dolina 洞穴堆积中

发现的人类化石厘定的^[1]。在 1997 年新种发表时, 有至少代表 6 个个体的人类化石, 包括头骨碎片、牙齿、和头后骨骼。模式标本是编号头骨 ATD6-69, 是 Gran Dolina 第六层发现的不完整未成年个体的化石, 包括部分头骨和部分上颌骨。出产人类化石的地层是 TD6, 它的年代测定距今约 90 万年到 78 万年之间^[2-6]。之所以定为先驱种, 是因为最初研究者, Bermúdez de Castro 和他的合作研究者认为这个西班牙的古人类群分别与智人和尼安德特人都有一些独有共有特点, 因而是较晚的海德堡人 (*H. heidelbergensis*) 和尼安德特人的共同祖先 (*H. neanderthalensis*), 而在非洲和欧洲发现的海德堡人则已被认为是现代人的直接祖先。先驱种很可能形成于非洲, 在大约 100 万年前向非洲以外扩散, 并最终发展成为海德堡人和尼安德特人, 因而是现代人的祖先。

然而“人属先驱种”在人类演化史的地位没有被广泛接受。众多研究者对它的建种有效性和它与其他人类物种的谱系关系都有不同的意见 (表 1)。有人认为先驱人就是直立人, 或是海德堡人, 或是直立人与海德堡人之间的过渡种, 或难以确定。目前对先驱种的争论还没有明确的结论。之所以会形成这种局面, 与“人属先驱种”模式化石的个体年龄和保存状况有极大的关系。

当初厘定“先驱种”的头面骨有 11 个特定性的性状。它们包括, 1) 眶下骨骼的冠状面朝向; 2) 犬齿窝的存在; 3) 上颌骨下缘外侧端向下的转折切迹; 4) 弧状颧骨下缘; 5) 梨状孔外侧上颌骨的转折和朝向; 6) 梨状孔外缘和颧骨起点的相对位置; 7) 梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置和组合形态; 8) 颧骨和上颌骨结节; 9) 类现代人的骨表面重塑模式; 10) 突出的鼻骨; 11) 颧骨的上凸的颧鳞上缘。然而“人属先驱种”的建立极大程度上是依据一个未成年个体, TD6 的面部形态。面骨的生长, 尤其是上颌窦的扩展, 会导致面部形态的改变。Rightmire 因此认为这个基于未成年个体化石的新种是不可靠的^[7]。事实上, 成年个体 ATD6-58 的颧骨和上颌骨化石就展示了扩张的上颌窦和不显著的犬齿窝 (图 1)。

Arsuaga 和他的合作者认为^[8], “人属先驱种”和直立人有一个共同的祖先 (匠人是最有可能的共同祖先), 其具有一些相对原始的性状, 比如低矮的颧骨鳞部和小的脑量, 并且这些性状只在直立人中保存, 但不再在欧洲的晚于先驱人的人类化石中出现。然而这

表 1 对“先驱种”的质疑的古人类学家和他们的分类建议 (以年代为顺序)

Tab.1 Authors which show doubts about the validity of the taxon *Homo antecessor* or who refer the remains of ATD6 to another species

Authors	Assignment
Delson, 1997 ^[94]	(?)
王谦, 1998 ^[79]	<i>H. erectus</i>
Wang and Tobias, 2000 ^[73]	<i>H. erectus</i>
Rightmire, 2001, 2007 ^[95,96]	<i>H. heidelbergensis</i>
Stringer, 2002 ^[97]	Transitional form between <i>H. erectus</i> and <i>H. heidelbergensis</i>
Etler, 2004 ^[72]	<i>H. erectus</i>
Rabadà, 2005 ^[98]	<i>H. erectus</i>
Ribot et al., 2006 ^[90]	<i>H. erectus</i>
Cartmill and Smith, 2011 ^[99]	(?)

注: 有人认为直立人种是一个在多地区性演化的种类, 不同地区之间依然能够交配繁殖的单一一种 [100], 但也有不同意见 [101-103]。

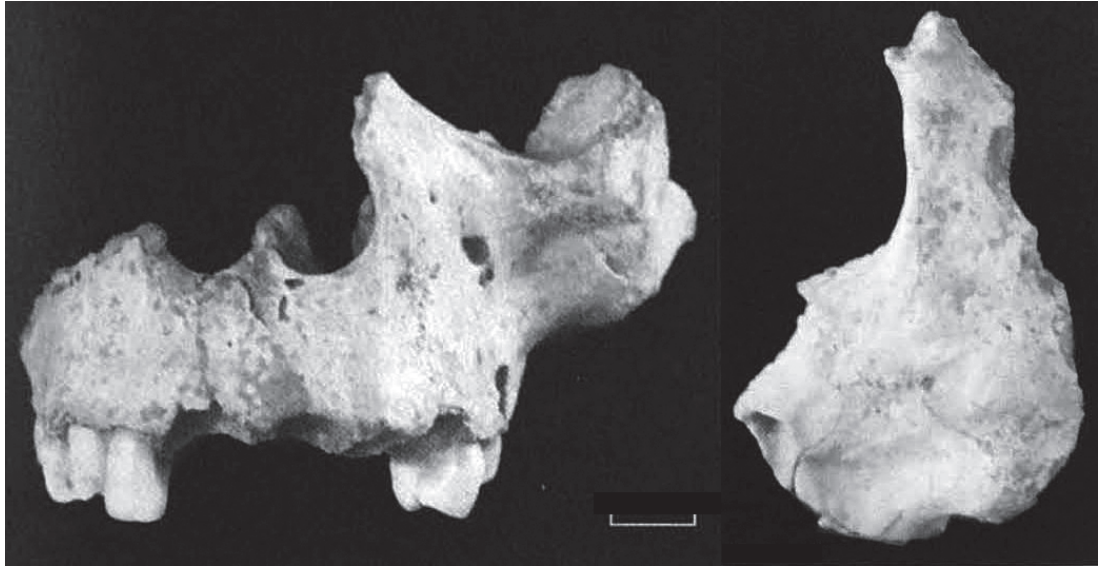


图 1 未成年个体 ATD6-69 (右侧) 与成年个体 ATD6-58 (左侧) 的比较

Fig.1 Comparison between ATD6-69—juvenile— (right) and ATD6-58—adult— (left)

犬齿窝在 ATD6-58 比 ATD6-69 浅。本图参照了 Schwartz and Tattersall (2002)^[105]。It can be observed how the canine fossa in ATD6-58 is shallow than that in ATD6-69. Modified from Schwartz and Tattersall (2002)^[105]

个说法是不成立的，因为发现于意大利的距今约 40 万年的 Ceprano 颅顶骨化石就有这些特征。Ceprano 化石的脑量大约在 1050 毫升到 1200 毫升，最初被认为有 80 到 90 万年^[9-14]，但最新测年结构表明只有大约 40 万年^[9-11]。因而它被认为是欧洲的“直立人之后”代表，或者是海德堡人的祖先类型^[15, 16]。

在研究面骨生长过程中的骨骼重塑时，Lacruz 等人发现在智人中，比较正颌的面型是由于梨状孔以下及周边存在骨骼吸收和后退的区域^[17-20]。他们认为 ATD6-69 的骨骼重塑特征与智人相似，而与非洲的距今 150 万年的 KNM-WT 15000 面骨骨骼重塑趋势不同。KNM-WT 15000 的梨状孔下侧比较扁平，可能属于骨骼扩增区域，而牙齿根部的骨骼属于吸收区域，与南非古猿和早期人属成员相似^[18, 21]。这是支持“匠人种”成立的一个关键性状。然而这种区分在大猿和人类中不是那么鲜明的^[22]，表明这个断定是不成立的。

Carbonell 等人比较了 ATD6-96 的下颌骨与其他人属成员的 14 个性状 (见 Carbonell et al, 2005, 一文的表 4)^[23]。这些性状基本上在直立人中独有，除了后部齿槽下的凹陷。这个凹陷在 ATD6-96 和一些海德堡人下颌骨上是中等深度，在几乎所有的直立人下颌骨上都很浅，除了中国的直立人。在周口店直立人化石中，这个凹陷较深，与尼安德特人和一些海德堡人相似。但是 Carbonell 等人描述的 (2005)^[23] 后部齿槽下的凹陷的深度的定性描述缺乏明确的定量性的判断，事实上化石标本被划为凹陷浅和凹陷中度深的两类在这个性状上实际上没有区别。另外一个对“先驱种”下颌骨的系统比较研究也没有发现任何与现代人共有的特征^[24]。

最早 Bermúdez de Castro 和他的合作者^[1]认为“先驱种”起源于非洲，并假定它的直接祖先就是匠人^[1, 25]。有趣的是，Carbonell 等人^[23]提出了“先驱种”的亚洲起源说。他

们认为 ATD6-69 下颌骨和周口店直立人的下颌骨和面部形态相似, 比如都有颧骨上颌骨结节和中深的后部齿槽下的凹陷^[8]。

2 “先驱种”的特有性状

根据一些被认为是“先驱种”的特有性状 (表 2), Bermúdez de Castro 等^[1, 24] 和 Arsuaga 等^[8] 把 ATD6 与匠人、直立人以及欧洲较晚的海德堡人和尼安德特人区分开来, 成立新种。他们提出的关键特征集中在中面部鼻腔和上颌骨功能区。这些性状包括: 1) 眶下骨骼的冠状面朝向; 2) 犬齿窝的存在; 3) 上颌骨下缘外侧端向下的转折切迹和较高的颧骨起点; 4) 上颌骨在梨状孔外侧和眶下部之间的转折; 5) 梨状孔外缘的起点比颧骨起点的相对较高 (图 3); 6) 梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置较近且组合形态为较低的梨状孔下缘; 7) 存在颧骨和上颌骨结节; 8) 类现代人的骨表面重塑模式。他们也注意到一些其他获得性的性状, 比如比较向上隆起的颧骨鳞部上缘, 与现代人相似, 与直立人等早期人类不同, 因而他们认为“先驱种”上的一些与现代人相似的性状为现代人的近祖性状, 而这些近祖性状最早就是从“先驱种”开始的。

表 2 在本文中讨论的“先驱种”颅面骨 (包括下颌骨) 的定种性状

Tab.2 Craniofacial and mandibular supposedly derived characteristics that are part of the definition of ‘*Homo antecessor*’^[1,8,23,24] and which are discussed in the text. See also Fig.1

1	眶下骨骼的冠状面朝向
2	犬齿窝的存在
3	上颌骨下缘外侧端弧状转折
4	颧骨切节
5	颧骨和上颌骨结节
6	梨状孔外侧上颌骨的转折和朝向
7	突出的鼻骨
8	梨状孔外缘和颧骨起点的相对位置
9	梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置和组合形态
10	类现代人的骨表面重塑模式
11	颧骨的上凸的颧鳞上缘

3 面骨和颅骨形态的比较研究

3.1 南方古猿类

在本次研究中, 南方古猿类包括南非的南非古猿属 (*Australopithecus*), 东非的前人属 (*Praeanthropus* 包括南方古猿阿法种等), 以及南非和东非的傍人属 (*Paranthropus*) 的成员。

大多数南方古猿类都有宽大而扁平的“盘状脸”^[26], 然而一些化石却又存在中面部的眶下凹陷, 比如南方古猿非洲种的未成年个体 Sts 52 上就有一个犬齿窝, 虽然这个犬齿窝的发展有限没有影响眶下区域的整体形态^[27-29]。类似的犬齿窝在 *A. sediba*^[28,29], *Praeanthropus anamensis*^[30], *Pr. africanus*, *Pr. garhi*^[28,29,31], 和 *Pr. deyiremeda*^[32] 中都有存在。

面部骨骼重塑研究表明南方古猿类有原始的面骨生长方式, 表现在鼻腔底部和眶内的大区域的骨骼吸收, 上颌表面的骨骼增生, 以及鼻部和上颌骨功能区的整体的向下生长的轨迹^[21]。然而在傍人属中, 鼻下部和上颌骨齿槽骨是骨骼吸收区域^[21,22]。 *A. sediba*

(MH1) 的鼻部和上颌骨功能区, 尤其是在犬齿和门齿根部, 犬齿窝, 以及鼻下部的上颌骨骨缝两侧, 也呈现广泛的骨骼吸收现象^[18]。

3.2 最早的人属类

在本次研究中, 最早的人属成员包括年代测定在大约 240 万到 140 万之间的人类化石, 主要有 *Homo* aff. *H. habilis* (A.L.666-1)—2.33 Ma^[33]; *H. habilis* (KNM-ER 1813—~1.86—^[34], KNM-ER 1805—1.88-1.9 Ma^[35], KNM-ER 42703—1.44 Ma^[36], OH 13—1.6 Ma^[37], OH 24—1.88 Ma^[37] and OH 62—1.85-1.75 Ma^[38]; and *H. rudolfensis* (KNM-ER 1470—2.03-2.09 Ma^[39], KNM-ER 62000—1.95-1.98 Ma^[39], 和 OH 65—~1.78 Ma^[40]。

在最早的人属成员中, 根据面部形态划分有两种可能形态种类。一种是以 KNM ER-1470 (*H. rudolfensis*) 为代表的扁平 and 向前下倾斜的面型, 见于鲁道夫人; 一种是以 KNM-ER 1813 (*H. habilis*) 为代表的的面型, 见于能人。它的特征是具有类似前人属的长而窄的齿弓和前突的鼻孔以下部位; 并且两侧后部牙齿平行的, 这与匠人和智人以及 A.L.666-1 不一样。在后面几个种类里, 齿弓后侧内收且变得纤细。

在这个面型里面, 有些成员 (比如 A.L.666-1, KNM-ER 1813, 和 Stw 53) 在眶下犬齿

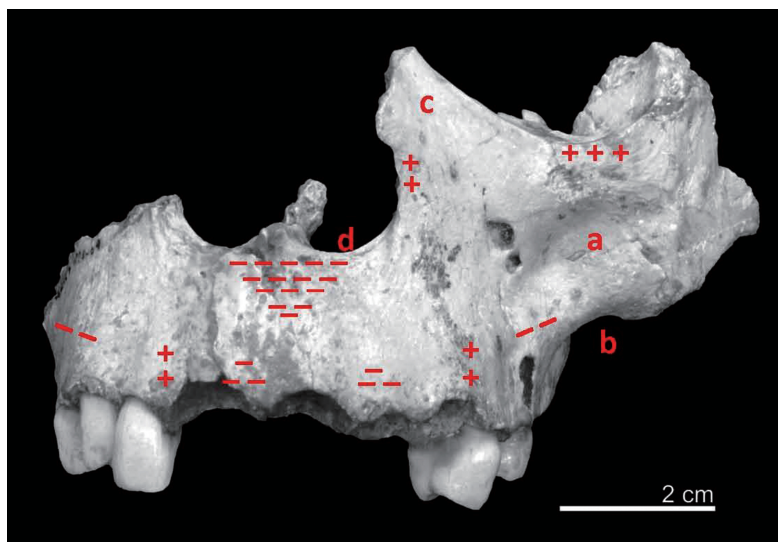


图 2 ATD6-69 的面部性状
Fig.2 ATD6-69 facial characteristics

ATD6-69 的面部性状被认为是智人种的特有衍生性状, 因而它所代表的人类被认为是“人属先驱种”^[1,8,24]。(a) 眶下骨骼的冠状面朝向以及犬齿窝的存在、(b) 上颌骨下缘外侧端向下的转折切迹, 弧状颧骨下缘、颧骨较高的起点, 以及上颌骨颧骨结节的存在, (c) 梨状孔外侧上颌骨的转折和朝向、(d) 梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置和组合形态以及类现代人的骨表面重塑模式。“+”代表骨骼沉积区域, “-”代表骨骼吸收区域。本图参照 Schwartz 和 Tattersall (2002)^[105], 以及 Lacruz 等 (2013)^[17] // ATD6-69 facial characteristics considered as derived exclusively with respect to *H. sapiens*, and used to define the species ‘*H. antecessor*’^[1,8,24]: a) coronal orientation of the infraorbital surface with presence of a true canine fossa; b) horizontally arched zygomaticoalveolar crest, with a high zygomatic root and zygomaxillary tubercle; c) maxillary inflection determined by the infraorbital plate and the lateral nasal wall; d) spinal and lateral nasal crests that are very close together and almost fuse forming the lower nasal edge; and modern facial bone remodelling pattern: (+) depository fields; (-) resorptive fields. Modified from Schwartz and Tattersall (2002)^[105] and Lacruz et al. (2013)^[17]

表 3 古人类化石颅面骨上的一些性状总结

Tab.3 Craniofacial features of hominins examined (see discussion in text)

	Canine fossa	Zygomatoco-alveolar crest	Incisura malaris	Zygomaxillary tubercle	Maxillary inflection	Projecting nose	Nasal lateral margin with respect to the root of the zygomatic	Lower nasal margin*	Superior border of the temporal squama	
Earliest Homo	A.L.666-1	Restricted	Arched	-	-	-	Forward	2	-	
	DH1	Restricted	-	-	Very weak	No	Forward	-	Curved	
	ER 1470	Absent	Arched	-	Very weak	No	Forward	2	Rectilinear	
	ER 62000	Absent	Oblique	-	Very weak	No	Forward	-	-	
	OH 24	Absent	Oblique	Absent	Absent	No	Forward	2	Rectilinear	
	OH 62	Absent	Oblique	-	-	Very weak	No	Forward	3	-
	OH 65	Absent	Oblique	-	-	-	Forward	-	-	
Homo ergaster	ER 1813	Restricted	Arched	Absent	Weak	No	Forward	2	Curved	
	ER 1805	Absent	Arched?	-	Very weak	No	Forward	-	Rectilinear	
	ER 42703	Absent	Arched	-	Very weak	-	Forward	-	-	
	ER 3733	Sulcus maxillaris?	Oblique	-	Present	Weak	Forward	3	Rectilinear	
	D2282	Sulcus maxillaris	Arched	Present	Absent	No	Forward	2	Rectilinear	
	D2700	Expanded	Arched	Present	Absent	No	Forward	Lateral	Rectilinear	
	D3444	Sulcus maxillaris	Oblique (?)	-	Weak	No	Forward	Curved	Curved	
	D4500	Sulcus maxillaris	Oblique	Absent	Weak	No	Forward	2	Rectilinear	
	WT 15000	Sulcus maxillaris	Oblique	Absent	Weak	No	Forward	3	Rectilinear	
	Gongwangling	Sulcus maxillaris	Horizontal?	-	Marked	-	-	2	-	
Homo erectus	Sangiran 4	-	-	-	-	-	Forward	2	-	
	Sangiran 17	Sulcus maxillaris	Horizontal	Absent	Marked	?	Forward	-	Rectilinear	
	OH 12	Absent	Oblique	-	Marked	No	-	-	-	
	Yunxian	Expanded	Horizontal	Present	Marked	Yes	Rearward	-	Curved	
	Zhoukoudian	Present?	Arched	Present	Marked	Yes	Rearward	-	Curved	
	ATD6-69	Expanded	Horizontal	Present	Marked	Yes	Rearward	3	Curved	
	Tangshan	Expanded	Arched	Present	Marked	Yes?	Rearward	-	Curved	

注: 鼻底部的形态分类依照 Francisus (2003)[45]改进的 Gower (1923) [104] 分类模式。

根部有一个凹陷。有些人认为从生长发育的角度这就是真正的犬齿^[29, 33, 42, 43]。然而, 在 KNM-ER 1813 中, 这个凹陷可能仅仅是在化石保存中形成的(与 Jeffrey Schwartz 博士在 2016 年的个人交流)。在最早的人属成员中, 上颌骨与颧骨相接处下缘或呈弧状(比如 A.L.666-1, KNM-ER 1470, KNM-ER 1813, 和 KNM-ER 42703), 或呈外上倾斜状(比如 KNM-ER 62000, OH 62, OH 24, 和 OH 65), 但都没有颧骨切口或颧骨上颌骨结节^[44]。梨状孔很窄, 下缘不显著, 侧缘起点与颧骨起点相当, 只是前者在相对于后者的前方与近中方位(图 3)。

在 A.L.666-1, KNM-ER 1813, 和 OH 24 中, 梨状孔的底面中间有一个小而钝的棘状脊。这个脊状突起在 KNM-ER 1470 上也很可能有。在 OH 62 中这个突起是有上颌骨中棘和下鼻甲愈合形成的^[45]。大多数早期人属成员没有前鼻棘, 只有这个中间小脊在梨状孔下侧前缘的结节。但是 OH 24 和 OH 62 是例外, 他们都有一个发育很好的前鼻棘^[38, 42, 46, 47]。

在 KNM-ER 1813 中, 在鼻前棘的部位有两个小突起位于中线的两侧, 可能在活体上就是鼻前棘^[43](表 3)。在 OH 24, OH 62, 和 KNM-ER 1813, 侧面观上不见这个结节状的鼻前棘。在 OH 13 和 SK 27 上, 面骨生长中的骨骼塑形方式显示很强的前部面骨的骨骼增生, 和南方古猿类一样^[21]。

3.3 匠人

在本次研究中, 非洲和亚洲的 190 万年到 130 万年之间的人类化石被归为匠人(就是 Susan Antón, 2003^[48], 认为的早期直立人), 包括非洲的 KNM-ER 3733—1.78—^[49], KNM-ER 3883—1.5-1.65 Ma—^[49], 和 KNM-WT 15000—1.5 Ma—^[50], 中东地区的 D2282, D2700, D3444 和 D4500—~1.77 Ma—^[51, 52], 以及东部亚洲的中国蓝田公王岭—1.63 Ma—^[53], 爪哇的 Sangiran 4—>1.5 Ma—^[48, 54-58] 和 Sangiran 17—1.25-1.3 Ma—^[47, 56-58]。

在匠人中也有两种面型存在^[26]。一种是在未成年个体上(KNM-WT 15000 和 D2700)出现的中间前突的面型, 他们的上颌骨没有显著的眶下转折, 但有显著的在犬齿根部的上颌骨洼陷(还不是真正的犬齿窝)。而在其他上列的标本中, 有显著的中间前突的面型, 上颌骨有显著的眶下转折, 向外也有但有显著的在犬齿根部的上颌骨凹陷。

KNM-ER 3733 和 S17 还都有颧骨上颌骨结节^[44, 59, 60]。与早期人属相似, 匠人中的颧骨起始点与梨状孔侧缘在前后位置上相当(图 3)。面骨生长发育中的骨骼塑性特征只在少年个体 KNM-WT 15000 上研究过。结果表明匠人中还是原始的塑形模式, 即扁平的鼻下区域, 没有骨骼吸收, 也没有脊或沟的形成^[17, 18]。

3.4 直立人

在本次研究中, 直立人是指在中国和非洲的 100 万年到 50 万年之间的一些经典的直立人(就是 Susan Antón, 2003^[48] 认为的早期和中期的直立人, 但不含蓝田公王岭), 包括中国郟县—0.80-0.94 Ma—^[61-65], 周口店 1—~0.8 Ma—^[66, 67], 南京汤山—~0.62 Ma—^[68], 以及非洲的 OH 12—0.78 Ma—^[69, 70]。

经典直立人开始在化石记录中出现的时候, 鼻部和上颌骨功能区已经有个显出的演化。在许多个体中, 尤其是中国的直立人, 比如郟县^[71], 周口店^[26, 72], 和南京汤山^[26, 73-75], 上颌骨犬齿根部的凹陷已经变成了真正的犬齿窝。与匠人相比, 上颌骨在眶下的转折已

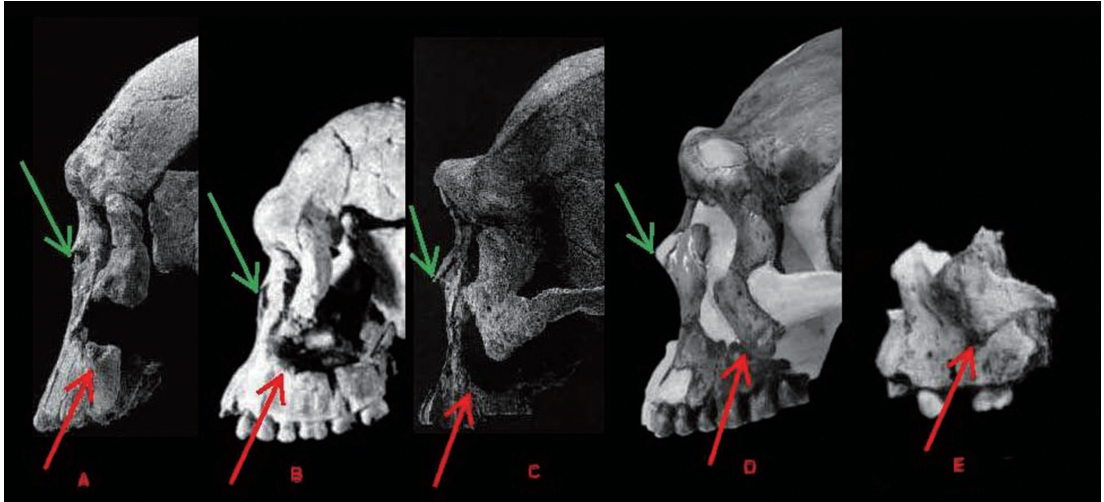


图 3 面骨形态侧面观

Fig.3 Facial profile in different hominins

A 和 B: 最早的人属成员 (A: KNM-ER 1470 — 左右镜像 —; B: KNM-ER 1813); C: 早期直立人 (KNM ER 3733); D: 经典直立人 (周口)[76]; E: “人属先驱种” (ATD6-69)。绿色箭头知识前突的鼻骨 / 梨状孔上缘 (rhinion)。A 和 B: 鼻骨 / 梨状孔上缘不前突; C: 前突; D 和 E: 显著前突。红色箭头: 指示梨状孔外缘和颧骨起点的相对位置。A, B 和 C: 颧骨起点相对前置; D 和 E: 颧骨地点相对后置 // A & B. Earliest *Homo* (A: KNM-ER 1470 — flip image —; B: KNM-ER 1813); C. Early *H. erectus* (KNM ER 3733); D. Classic *H. erectus* (Zhoukouodian)[76]; E. ‘*H. antecessor*’ (ATD6-69). Green Arrow: Projecting nasal upper rim (rhinion). In A and B, the nasal upper rim does not project; in C is more advanced; in D is fully forward, as is apparent to E Red Arrow: Location to the root of the zygomatic with respect to the lateral nasal margin. In A, B and C the root of the zygomatic is forward; in D and E is rearward.

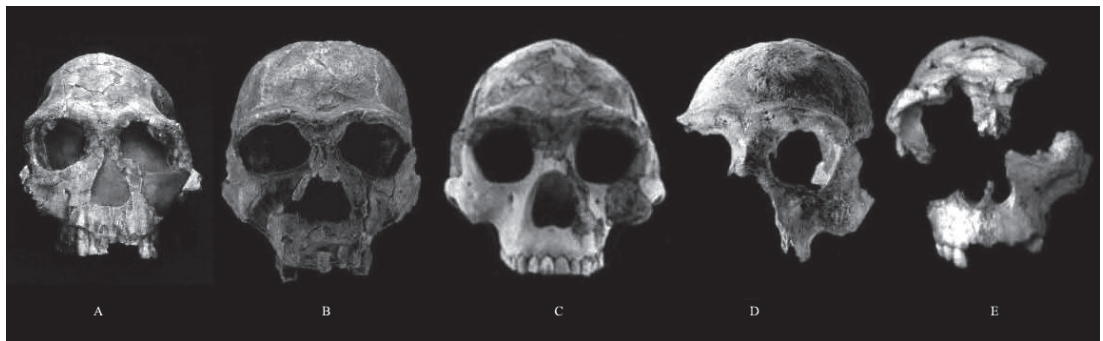


图 4 人类中面骨的演化

Fig.4 Evolution of the midface in hominins

A: 最早的人属成员 (KNM-ER 1813); B: 匠人 (KNM-ER 3733); C 和 D: 经典直立人 (C: 周口店。复原参照 Sawyer and Tattersall, 1995^[76]; D: 南京汤山); E: “人属先驱种” (ATD6-69)。A 和 B 显示不显著的眶下洼陷, 较弱的上颌骨转折, 倾斜的上颌骨颧骨下缘过渡, 无颧骨切节, 颧骨起点位置较低。C-E 显示演化性状, 有犬齿窝 (C 中可能有), 上颌骨颧骨下缘弧状过渡, 有颧骨切节, 颧骨起点位置较高 // A) Earliest *Homo* (KNM-ER 1813); B) *H. ergaster* (KNM-ER 3733); C and D) Classic *H. erectus* (C: Zhoukouidian, after Sawyer and Tattersall, 1995^[76]; D: Tangshan); E) ‘*H. antecessor*’ (ATD6-69). The series shows the evolution of the midface: A and B show a slight infraorbital hollowing, a weak maxillary inflection, an oblique zygomaticoalveolar crest without incisura malaris, and an origin of the zygomatic very low. In C-E, the midface model is derived, with the presence of canine fossa (in C probably), arched zygomaticoalveolar crest with incisura malaris, and high zygomatic origin

经更加显著，上颌骨与颧骨交界的下缘呈明显的弧形（图4）。颧骨的起点与梨状孔侧缘相比更靠后了（图3）。这种新的面型与现代人很相似。这个面型在未成年的“先驱种”上也有展示（表3）。复原的郟县直立人的面部形态与 ATD6-69 可能也是一致的^[71]。

关于周口店直立人的中面骨，Wang 和 Tobias 认为在梨状孔外侧有明显的眶下转折^[26]。这个转折在 Sawyer 和 Tattersall 的新的周口店直立人中可见^[76,77]，它的颧骨切节也较发展^[60,76,77]，不同最初的 Weidenreich 的复^[78]。根据王谦的研究，Weidenreich 复原的周口店女性直立人面骨使用了不同个体，包括男性和女性的面骨碎片标本，导致了一些面部不真实的形态^[79]。以右侧为例，为了接触额骨和上颌骨，颧骨做了逆时针转动，导致眶孔增大，下缘也较低。Sawyer 和 Tattersall 复原的男性周口店直立人面骨就没有这个现象^[76]。然而总体上 Weidenreich 的复原的基本中面部的“地形”(Topography) – 中面部的眶下转折 -- 还是正确的^[76,79]。

南京汤山直立人保存了近似完整的左侧中面部，有典型的现代人的中面部转折和犬齿窝^[79]。基于中国的直立人和欧洲非洲的海德堡人的比较研究，王谦在他的博士论文中提出了对面骨和颅骨在演化研究上的区别对待。他认为面骨显示演化谱系关系（展示人类演化的特定方向，与现代人起源上的作用有关），颅骨显示演化地位（展示人类演化的一般性规律，与脑量不断增加有关）^[79]。

4 讨 论

4.1 “先驱人”和直立人的关系

ATD6-69 中面骨的骨骼重塑模式与智人相似，两者都产生正颌型面骨，有上颌骨在梨状孔外侧的转折，面向前方的眶下部位，发育的犬齿窝，上颌骨齿槽到颧骨之间的弧状过渡，以及颧骨切节^[17]。正颌型的面骨的产生是由于在个体发生期间特定部位的骨骼吸收^[19,20]。在 ATD6-69 上这些吸收区域集中在上颌骨 – 在梨状孔下侧和外侧和犬齿窝部位，以及颧骨的主体前部^[17]。ATD6-69 和智人的面骨重塑模式与纤细南方古猿成员 (LH 2, AL 333-105, LH 21, Sts 2, Stw 59, Taung, Sts 24, Sts 57, MLD 2 和 Sts 52), 最早的人属成员 (OH 13, SK 27), 和匠人 (KNM-WT 15000) 很不一样。在这些早期人类成员中梨状孔下部和上颌骨的前外侧部位都是骨骼增生区域，形成凸颌型的面骨^[18,21]。

有趣的是，最近对 *A. sediba* 的 MH1 的面骨重塑模式研究表明这个标本由于智人一样的重塑模式，在中面骨下部有垂直的带状骨骼吸收^[18]。有限元生物力学分析表明这些带状吸收与前部牙齿根部在咀嚼时承受的高和低受力状况交替分布相吻合^[18]。有限元分析对在咀嚼过程中面部受力和变形研究特别有用，通过对不同牙齿受力的模型模拟分析，王谦和他的合作者以及其他研究者发现前部面骨形态主要受前部牙齿受力的影响，颧骨和齿槽之间形态主要受臼齿受力影响^[81,82]。然而，这些有限元模型分析表明正颌型和凸颌型面骨有不同的的应变模式，正颌型面骨更加适应前部牙齿的经常性的应用，比如进食是当作切割器具和人类经济行为中前部牙齿当作工具使用^[81]。

因此，在 *Paranthropus*, *A. sediba*, ATD6-69 和智人中出现相似的面骨重塑模式表明这

种模式可能在人类演化过程中反复出现。在现代人在, 面骨重塑模式也有变异。Kurihara 等 (1980 研究了 27 个 2 到 14 岁的现代人头骨, 在其中 20 个 (74%) 具有吸收型的中面骨下前面部, 在另外 7 个头骨则是沉积型的^[81]。在 33 个幼年 and 少年黑猩猩中, McCollum^[22] 仅发现在其中 6 个具有沉积型的中面骨下前面部, 其余 21 个具有部分沉积型和 4 个完全沉积型中面骨下前面部。她对 22 个现代人头骨的研究表明有 55% 的具有大面积的沉积型中面骨下前面部。

由于材料的限制, 对经典直立人的个体发育研究还不现实。但是直立人成年个体面部的形态表明他们具有和现代人一样的吸收型的中面骨下前面部重塑模式^[79, 84-87]。现代人相对低矮和具有中面部转折的表面形态可以更容易从直立人演变过来^[79]。现代人的面骨形态在早期人属成员中就开始出现了。与南方古猿类相比, 最早的人属成员的面骨开始有中面部转折, 眶下区域也面向前方。中面部的转折从匠人到直立人变得越来越明显。伴随着更加垂直的眶下区域和从上颌骨到颧骨的弧线过渡, 以及颧骨切节的出现, 现代人的面部形态就逐步形成了 (图 4)。

ATD6-69 呈现了在 Gower 分级上属于三类的梨状孔下部形态^[45]。这种形态在现代人中也有出现的比例也很大 (在 109 个头骨中, 有 35.93% 的出现率)^[45]。Gower 分类中的三类梨状孔形态可能是比较原始的类型, 在能人 (OH 62) 和匠人 (KNM ER 3733 和 KNM-WT 15000) 中已有体现^[45]。也有学者认为匠人的鼻部形态和现代人基本没有区别^[46], 表现在具有鼻前棘, 下部与水平面平行的入口及平台, 以及鼻后棘。这些性状在 Sangiran 4^[43,46,60,88], KNM-WT 15000^[43,48,76,88], 以及蓝田公王岭^[60,89], Sangiran 4 和 Sangiran 17^[43] 上都有或可能有。Sangiran 4 保存甚好, 甚至能见到梨骨与鼻腔下部平台的接触。成年个体 TD6 的脑量还无法估计是否与中国的直立人相近。但它的颞鳞上缘凸起向上, 与中国的较晚期的直立人相似。

因此, 根据中面骨和颅骨的形态, ATD6 代表的人类与中国直立人有一系列共有性状, 包括犬齿窝, 上颌骨到颧骨下缘的弧状过渡, 颧骨切节, 较高的颧骨起点, 与现代人相似的梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置和组合形态, 以及上凸的颞鳞上缘。因此所谓的 ATD6-69 的独有的衍生性状^[1,8], 实际上是与稍后出现的直立人共有的近裔性状^[26,72,90,91]。

对“先驱种”面骨和颅骨的性状综合回顾表明, 它的定种特征不具有独有性, 在中国的直立人中都有发现。因此这些在西班牙 Gran Dolina 地区 Atapuerca 发现的 ATD6 等代表的人类与直立人不能放到两个不同的种, 而是如王谦首先建议的一样, 它们应该统一归于直立人种^[79], 或广义的直立人 (*H. erectus sensu lato*)。

4.2 Gran Dolina 地区人类的起源和演化

有些研究人员认为 Atapuerca 的 ATD6 等代表的人类起源于亚洲, 因为他们与中国的直立人有很相似的中面骨, 牙齿和下颌骨^[23,86]。此外 ATD6-69 和周口店直立人都具有的颧骨上颌骨结节^[8]。然而有人认为颧骨上颌骨结节最早在 KNM-ER 3733 和 S17^[44,59,60] 就出现了, 因此共有颧骨上颌骨结节不是 ATD6-69 和周口店直立人之有演化关联的证据。更有可能的是, ATD6 和周口店的中面骨形态都起源于非洲的匠人, 因为中面部转折是从最早的人属成员开始出现。比如在 KNM-ER 3733 头骨上, 梨状孔外的上颌骨朝向前方^[26],

梨状孔底部形态与现代人相似^[45,46], 颧骨上颌骨结节也存在^[44,59,60]。

然而, ATD6 等代表的人类和周口店直立人在下颌骨上有两个明显的区别^[23], 一是侧隆 (lateral prominence) 的位置, 二是咬肌窝的深度 (masseteric fossa)。在 ATD6-96 上, 侧隆位于第二臼齿下; 而在周口店直立人中位于第二到第三臼齿之下。咬肌窝的深度在 ATD6-96 上较浅, 但在周口店直立人中较深。但是这两类性状的两个变异都比较原始, 在非洲的匠人中都有呈现 (见表四 Carbonell 等^[23])— 比如在 KNM-ER 992 侧隆位于第二臼齿下, 而在 KNM-ER 730 和 KNM-ER 3734 位于第二到第三臼齿之下^[92]。咬肌窝的深度在 KNM-ER 3734 上较浅, 但在 KNM-ER 992 and KNM-WT 15000 中较深^[92]。因此, 非洲的匠人具有的性状涵盖了“先驱种”和中国直立人特征的变异范围, 因而可能是后两者的共同祖先—他们继承了匠人的一些性状和它们的不同的变异方向。“先驱种”的这些与直立人共有的性状, 或与直立人的变异不超过匠人的变异范围, 表明“先驱种”与中国的直立人是同源并具有地区性变异。“先驱种”是欧洲直立人, 与海德堡人和尼安德特人不在同一个演化级别上 (见表四 Bermudez de Castro 等)^[24]。从“先驱种”或欧洲直立人演化出海德堡人, 再演化到尼安德特人^[93]。

5 结 论

本文对当初厘定“先驱种”的头骨和面骨的 11 个特定性状做了一个系统的回顾, 尤其是和与各类南方古猿 (*Australopithecus* 和 *Praeanthropus*), 最早的人属成员能人种 (*H. habilis*) 和鲁道夫种 (*H. rudolfensis*), 人属匠人种 (*H. ergaster*), 以及人属直立人种 (*H. erectus*) 面部梨状孔周边和上颌骨功能区的特征的比较研究。这 11 个头面骨的特征包括, 1) 眶下骨骼的冠状面朝向、2) 犬齿窝的存在、3) 上颌骨下缘外侧端向下的转折切迹、4) 弧状颧骨下缘、5) 梨状孔外侧上颌骨的转折和朝向、6) 梨状孔外缘和颧骨起点的相对位置、7) 梨状孔下缘鼻棘和侧棘的位置和组合形态、8) 颧骨和上颌骨结节、9) 类现代人的骨表面重塑模式、10) 突出的鼻骨、和 11) 颧骨的上凸的颧鳞上缘。结果表明“先驱种”的头面骨的定性特征没有特异性, 其组合与周口店的直立人面部基本形态也非常相似, 因而作者倾向于认为“先驱种”就是直立人种的欧洲变异群体。所谓“人属先驱种”可能只是“广义的人属直立人种” (*H. erectus sensu lato*) 欧洲代表。目前的化石材料显示欧洲和亚洲的直立人种是非洲匠人种的演变而来。

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