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# 遗迹化石对显生宙5大生物—环境事件的响应

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**摘要:**通过系统梳理与奥陶纪—志留纪、晚泥盆世弗拉期—法门期、二叠纪—三叠纪、三叠纪—侏罗纪、白垩纪—古近纪之交的5次生物大灭绝期遗迹化石记录相关的生物和环境事件,发现遗迹化石对5次大灭绝事件为负响应,即在大灭绝事件之后的残存期和复苏期期间,遗迹化石的多样性、丰度、潜穴直径、生物扰动强度、遗迹构阶层都大为减小。遗迹化石反映的造迹生物行为习性和觅食策略在5次生物大灭绝事件后也各有不同,食沉积物性觅食策略在晚奥陶世和晚白垩世大灭绝事件之后占据主导,滤食性觅食策略在晚三叠世大灭绝事件之后占据主导,机会主义遗迹(如*Planolites*)、食沉积物性和滤食性等多种觅食策略和行为习性在晚泥盆世F-F和晚二叠世两次大灭绝事件之后占据主导。晚泥盆世F-F和晚二叠世两次大灭绝事件之后,遗迹化石记录了底栖生物系统由简单向复杂、由二维向三维生态空间拓展的变化趋势。

**关键词:**遗迹化石;显生宙;生物—环境事件;响应模式;地层学;环境影响。

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## Trace Fossils as a Proxy of the Big 5 Biotic- and Environmental Events in the Phanerozoic

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we review the biotic and environmental events by examining the trace fossil records in association with the ‘Big 5’ mass extinctions in Phanerozoic, including the transitions of Ordovician-Silurian, Frasnian-Famennian, Permian-Triassic, Triassic-Jurassic and Cretaceous-Paleogene. The benthic fauna reflected in the trace fossil records show a negative response to all of the ‘Big 5’ events, documented by the decreases in the ichnodiversity, burrow size, bioturbation depth, and ichnofabric tier. The behavior and food-feeding strategy of benthic fauna is found to vary among the ‘Big 5’ mass extinctions. The deposit-feeding strategy dominated after the mass extinctions during Ordovician-Silurian and Cretaceous-Paleogene transitions, whilst the suspension-feeding strategy dominated after the mass extinction during Triassic-Jurassic transition. Opportunistic trace fossils, such as *Planolites*, and both the deposit- and suspension-feeding strategies dominated after the mass extinctions during Frasnian-Famennian and Permian-Triassic transitions. The benthic ecosystems, reflected in the trace fossil records after the mass extinctions during Frasnian-Famennian and Permian-Triassic transitions, changed from simple to complex pattern, from two-dimensional to three-dimensional ecospace.

**Key words:** trace fossils; phanerozoic; bio-environmental events; response pattern; stratigraphy; environment effect.

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## 0 引言

显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件,破坏了全球的固有生态系统,改变了生物群落面貌和生物古地理分区,对生物的演化起到了推波助澜的作用(Chen and Benton, 2012; Yin and Song, 2013; 戎嘉余和黄冰, 2014).显生宙的 5 次大灭绝事件,其共有的特点是短时间内全球范围内生态系统的坍塌与重建.在这一过程中,大气圈、水圈和岩石圈的剧变直接影响到了生物类型(个体大小、形态等)和生物行为习性的重大变革.

探索地质突变期生物与环境协同演化的研究日趋深入,表现为以下几方面的特点:研究领域和学科交叉综合成为特色,如从碳—氧同位素、微生物、细菌、生物标志化合物的角度切入;新技术和新方法的使用,如实验数据(如绝对年龄和古温度)的测试越发趋于准确;学术观点百家争鸣,不拘一格(戎嘉余和黄冰, 2014);但在这一过程中,遗迹化石的研究仍显薄弱.

遗迹化石是地质历史时期研究古生物学、沉积学和古生态学的重要载体,遗迹化石不仅可以反映造迹生物的形态学、习性学和古生态学信息,还可以利用遗迹组构和遗迹阶层的变化来示踪古环境、古氧相和古生态群落.因此,遗迹化石对重建古生态、古环境和古地理,诠释生命与环境之间的相互作用具有重要意义.应用遗迹化石来示踪重大地质突变期生物与环境的协同演化记录和进行古生态学解释起步较晚,但发展较为迅速(Twitchett and Barras, 2004; Morrow and Hasiotis, 2007).对那些大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石保存较好的研究剖面,要待传统古生物地层—地质年代格架建立之后,才能进一步向前推进.

阐明重大地质突变期生物群落更替与环境变化过程的耦合关系,以及环境巨变对生物界的作用机理,将会给深入认识地球环境与生命过程带来突破.古生物学、沉积学、地球化学、地球物理等一系列学科在地质突变期积累了大量的资料,但学者对作为生物与环境相互作用有效载体的遗迹化石关注较少,所采用的分析手段和分析方法也较为传统.尽管如此,国内外学者以地质突变期的遗迹化石为研究对象,取得了一系列重要的研究成果.本文将着眼于显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件,以遗迹化石所记录的生物与环境协同演化为研究对象进行总结和讨论.

## 1 5 大灭绝事件前后的遗迹化石记录

### 1.1 晚奥陶世大灭绝事件

晚奥陶世海相生物 22% 的科和 57% 的属都遭受了灭绝,是显生宙第 2 次大规模的灭绝事件,仅次于晚二叠世的大灭绝事件(Benton, 1995; Sepkoski Jr, 1996; Brenchley, 2001).基于晚奥陶世大灭绝事件的遗迹化石研究较少,主要集中于英国威尔士盆地的深水相地层(McCann, 1990; Sheehan *et al.*, 1996; Twitchett and Barras, 2004; Herringshaw and Davies, 2008).整体上,威尔士盆地晚奥陶世—早志留世深水相地层中,晚奥陶世的 8 个遗迹属只有 4 个遗迹属在灭绝事件之后的残存期保存下来,其余的直到早志留世的晚期才全部复苏(图 1).早志留世的 4 个遗迹属,主要保存于浊流相的砂岩和泥岩中,主要为 *Chondrites*、*Helminthopsis*、*Palaeophycus*、*Planolites*(图 1).*Chondrites* 和 *Planolites* 是缺氧环境中常见的遗迹化石(Bromley and Ekdale, 1984),*Helminthopsis* 为深水相的典型耐氧型分子(Wetzel and Bromley, 1996),*Palaeophycus* 为广相型分子,存在于各种环境(Pemberton and Frey, 1982).

晚奥陶世大灭绝事件之后,遗迹化石的一些具体指标如潜穴直径的变化、阶层深度的变化、潜穴复杂程度等,在文献中鲜有提及.在威尔士中部 Llandoverian 地区 Hirnantian 晚期-Rhuddanian 期部分潜穴直径达到 20 mm,暗示当时溶解氧水平至少有间歇性的上升(Herringshaw and Davies, 2008).晚奥陶世大灭绝事件之后缺少垂直的生物扰动,仅为水平生物扰动,主要为食沉积性觅食迹(图 1).

上述研究表明,晚奥陶世大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石多样性、分异度有了一次显著的降低,而后经过短暂的复苏和辐射,在灭绝事件之后的残存期中多为缺氧型遗迹化石如 *Chondrites*、*Planolites* 等,而后典型的深水遗迹化石(如 *Nereites*、*Neonereites* 等)拓展和占据了新的、氧含量丰富的、灭绝事件之前曾是缺氧的沉积环境.

### 1.2 晚泥盆世弗拉期—法门期(F-F)大灭绝事件

晚泥盆世 F-F 大灭绝事件呈现阶梯式灭绝,与全球的低纬度、珊瑚一层孔虫礁生态系统的倒塌有着密切的联系(Copper, 2002),如全球生物种成种率的降低(Stigall, 2012),以及大约 82% 海相热带—亚热带物种的灭绝(McGhee Jr, 1996).

国内外关于晚泥盆世 F-F 事件的遗迹化石研

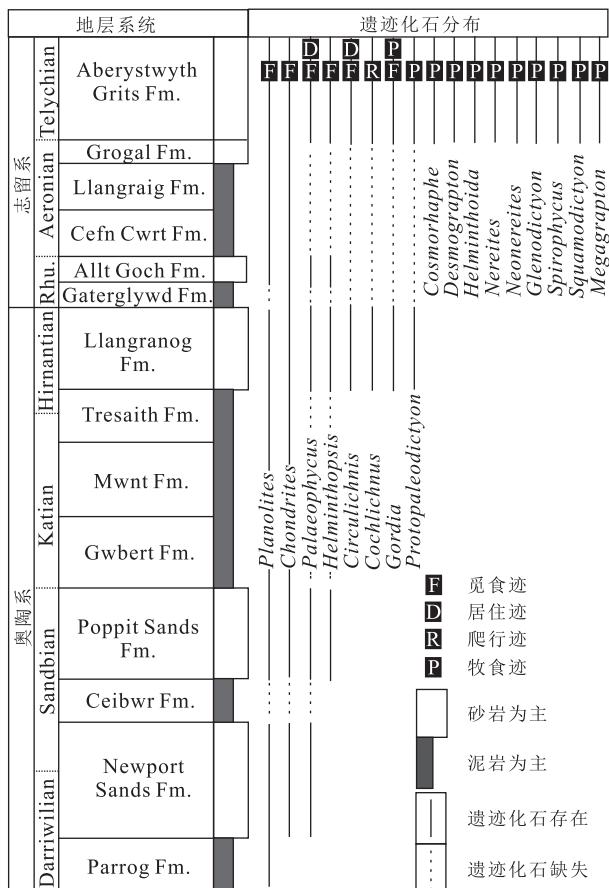


图1 英国威尔士盆地奥陶纪—志留纪剖面遗迹化石分布趋势

Fig.1 Distribution of trace fossils through the Ordovician-Silurian succession of Welsh basin

据 McCann(1990)、Twitchett and Barras(2004)

究不多(王约等,2006; Morrow and Hasiotis, 2007; Buatois et al., 2013),笔者通过梳理和总结,发现了以下几个的特征(图2):

(1)F-F事件之后遗迹化石多样性的丢失,如法门期最早出现的是*Thalassinoides*、*Planolites*、*Scolicia*,直至法门期*marginifera*带,遗迹化石多样性仍然很低,生物的复苏以遗迹化石*Cruziana*和*Rusophycus*的重现为代表(Morrow and Hasiotis, 2007)。

(2)F-F事件之后,法门期的遗迹化石的潜穴经历了由简单至复杂(如从*Planolites*到*Rhizocorallium*)、从二维到三维(如从*Palaeophycus*到*Thalassinoides*)逐渐拓展的过程(王约等,2006)。

(3)加拿大Albert地区F-F事件研究发现弗拉期*Cruziana*遗迹相局限于临滨带下部,至法门期*Cruziana*遗迹相延伸至近滨带下部(Buatois et al., 2013)。

(4)机会主义觅食迹*Planolites*和*Palaeophycus*(Pemberton and Frey, 1982)在大灭绝事件之后率先复苏。

上述一系列的研究表明晚泥盆世F-F大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石多样性、分异度有了一次显著的降低,机会主义分子*Planolites*和缺氧性分子*Chondrites*占据了大灭绝事件之后的残存期,而后法门期遗迹化石经历了由简单到复杂、由二维向三维、多样性和分异度缓慢增大的过程,到法门期*marginifera*带,遗迹化石的多样性基本恢复到灭绝之前的水平(图2)。

### 1.3 晚二叠世(P-T)大灭绝事件

这是显生宙最大规模的大灭绝事件,导致科级数量减少52%,物种数量减少90%以上(Erwin, 1990)。由于研究P-T事件的剖面所处沉积环境多种多样,揭示的晚二叠世大灭绝的过程也各有不同,国内外学者对于灭绝型式的看法也各有差异,如单幕式和两幕式(Shen et al., 2011; Yin et al., 2012; Song et al., 2013; Yin and Song, 2013)。

国内外关于晚二叠世大灭绝事件的遗迹学研究成果较为丰富,主要集中于欧美和华南地区(Wignall et al., 1995, 1998; Twitchett and Wignall, 1996; Twitchett and Barras, 2004; Knaust, 2010; 赵小明和童金南, 2010; Chen et al., 2011)。笔者综合国内外遗迹学研究成果,总结出晚二叠世大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石有如下几个变化趋势(图3):

(1)遗迹化石丰度和多样性变化趋势.低纬度地区,遗迹属数量在二叠纪末期呈现出低水平;遗迹属数量在早三叠世有所增加,一直持续到奥伦尼克期,并在奥伦尼克期晚期达到高峰。遗迹属数量在中三叠世有所回落,但与二叠纪末期相比,数量仍较丰富。

高纬度地区,二叠纪末期遗迹属个体呈现一定的分异度,且多为深水型分子;早三叠世早期遗迹属数量急剧减少到最低点。印度期晚期遗迹属数量有所增加,开始出现了浅水型分子,至奥伦尼克期和安尼期遗迹属数量达到了顶峰。

早三叠世印度期浅海区生物多样性复苏较慢;印度期晚期至奥伦尼克期,滨海区机会主义遗迹属复苏较快,深水区遗迹属复苏较慢。

(2)遗迹潜穴直径变化趋势.与P-T大灭绝事件之后海洋底栖生物中普遍的小型化事件(Luo et al., 2006; He et al., 2007, 2010)相对应,P-T大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石潜穴直径也有明显的变化。

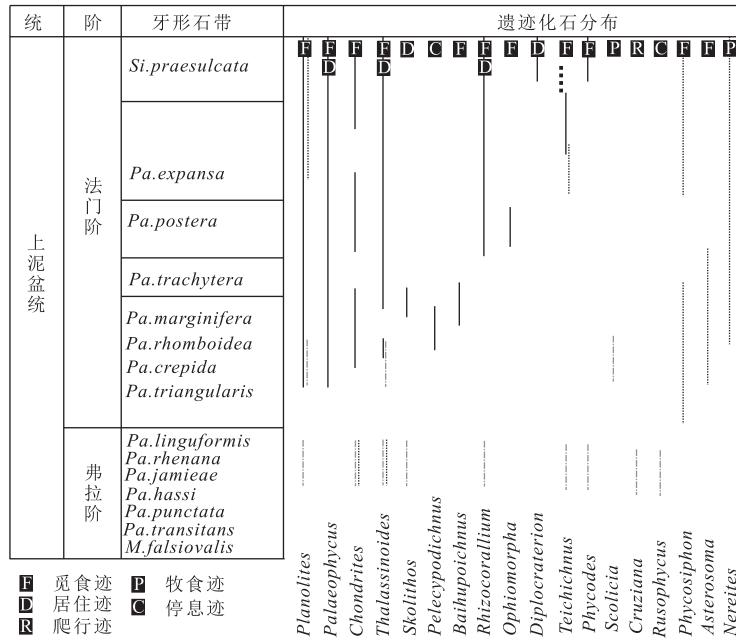


图 2 晚泥盆世 F-F 事件前后遗迹化石分布趋势

Fig.2 Sketch showing the distribution of trace fossils through the Frasnian-Famennian transition  
据王约等(2006)、Morrow and Hasiotis(2007)、Buatois *et al.*(2013)

以 *Planolites* 为例(图 4),晚二叠世, *Planolites* 潜穴直径平均值为 9.2 mm,早三叠世平均值降至 4.0 mm以下,最大值也从晚二叠世的 18.0 mm 降为早三叠世的 6.5 mm(罗茂等,2007)。

(3) 遗迹化石行为习性变化趋势.生物的行为习性变化,可以解释一系列生态环境问题,如机会主义遗迹属 *Planolites*、*Arenicolites* 等都反映了造迹生物迅速占据生态系坍塌后的裸地(Pemberton and Frey, 1982);三维复杂潜穴(如 *Thalassinoides*)(杨式溥等,2004)和滤食性生物觅食迹(如 *Rhizocorallium*)(Fürsich, 1974)反映了造迹生物垂向分布和生态系统恢复到一个较高的程度。

广相遗迹属 *Planolites* 和 *Palaephycus* 广泛分布于早三叠世地层,似乎对晚二叠世大灭绝事件没有任何响应.遗迹化石中耐缺氧分子 *Chondrites* (Bromley and Ekdale, 1984),也在早三叠世印度期早期(Griesbachian)受到了削弱,至印度期晚期(Dienerian)才缓慢复苏.

曾被认为是三维复杂潜穴的 *Thalassinoides*,以及 U 形滤食性觅食迹 *Rhizocorallium*,可能出现于中三叠世(Pollard, 1981; 杨式溥和孙永传,1982; 杨瑞东,1996),但最新研究表明上述两者出现的时间都较为提前, *Rhizocorallium* 可以提前到印度期早期(Hofmann *et al.*, 2011), *Thalassinoides* 可以

提前至印度期晚期(周志澄等,2013,2014),二者仍然丰度较低,直至奥伦尼克期丰度达到最大.缺氧型遗迹化石分子 *Chondrites* 的时空分布趋势,暗示出晚二叠世末期—早三叠世早期,海洋中广泛缺氧,影响了需氧型生物的复苏.

综上所述,遗迹化石丰度和多样性、潜穴直径在 P-T 事件的灭绝期、残存期和复苏期早期都受到明显的削弱,持续时间从 P-T 界线至早三叠世中期(Dienerian 至 Smithian).早三叠世早期(Griesbachian)底栖生态系以相对高丰度、低多样性的动物群为特征,如 *Planolites*、*Arenicolites* 等.机会主义生物从残存期延续到大灭绝之后的复苏期的早期,叠加缺氧型遗迹化石 *Chondrites* 在残存期和复苏期早期的繁盛,说明缺氧事件等限制了需氧型底栖生物的复苏,暗示了残存期复杂的古生态模式.晚二叠世大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石丰度、遗迹多样性和遗迹群落组成记录,暗示出早三叠世海洋严重的、长期缺氧事件和底栖生态系统的复苏之间的有着紧密的联系.

#### 1.4 晚三叠世大灭绝事件

晚三叠世大灭绝事件影响了海相和陆相地层的生物物种的灭绝(Ward *et al.*, 2001; Tanner *et al.*, 2004),包括 53% 海相生物属和 22% 海相生物科都遭到灭绝(Sepkoski Jr, 1996).晚三叠世大灭绝事件

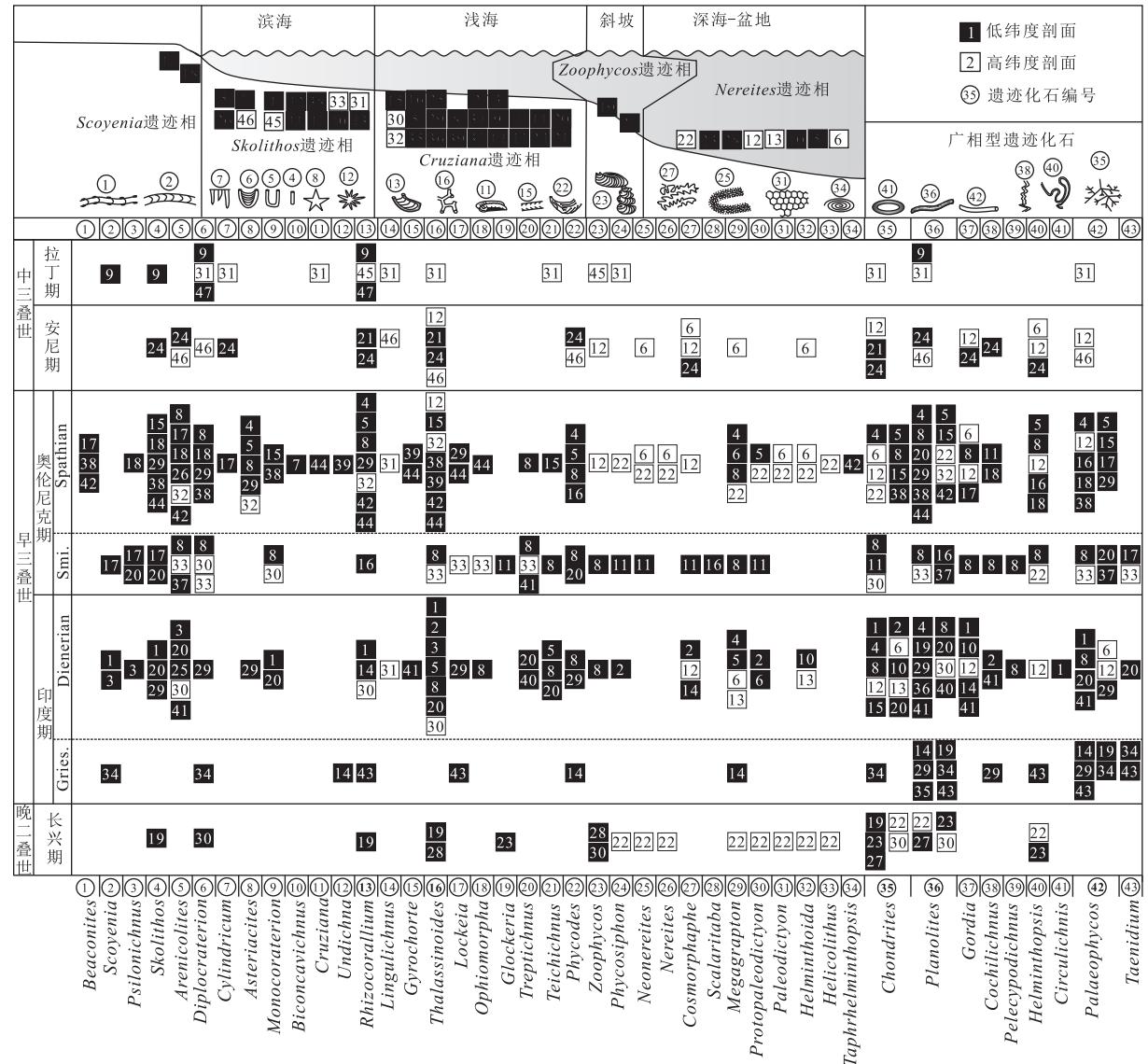


图3 P-T灭绝事件前后遗迹化石时空分布特征示意

Fig.3 Spatiotemporal distribution of trace fossils through the Permian-Triassic transition

剖面来源:1.青海都兰香加乡(田军等,1999,2000);2.贵州花溪(王尚彦,1987);3.贵州贵阳(王尚彦,1989);4.安徽(刘泽均和王文彬,1990;王文彬,1990a,1990b,1991);5.湖北广济(杨道政等,1992);6.西秦岭(晋慧娟和李育慈,1995);7.贵州孟关(王尚彦和王宁,1995);8.江苏和安徽(毕德昌等,1996a);9.苏皖交界(毕德昌等,1996b);10.闽西南(李培军等,1997,1998);11.贵州贵阳(王尚彦,1997);12.新疆喀喇昆仑山(张国成和李继亮,1998);13.青海同仁(罗根明等,2007);14.贵州花溪(罗茂等,2007;时国和喻美艺,2007;时国等,2009);15.西藏定结、定日(张晓保等,2008);16.湖北黄石(马会珍等,2008);17.河南济源(胡斌等,2009);18.四川峨眉山龙门洞(张国成和王昆,2010);19.浙江煤山(赵小明和童金南,2010);20.四川广安(周志澄等,2013,2014);21.贵州清镇(杨式溥和孙永传,1982);22.青海玉树、果洛(杨式溥,1988);23.贵州望谟马岗(何远碧等,1985);24.贵州中部(杨瑞东,1996);25,26.W.USA(Schubert and Bottjer,1995);27.S.China(Bottjer et al.,1988);28.四川上寺(Wignall et al.,1995);29.意大利北部(Twitchett and Wignall,1996; Twitchett, 1999);30. Western Spitsbergen, Norway(Wignall et al., 1998);31.British Columbia, Canada(Zonneveld,2001; Zonneveld et al.,2002,2007; Zonneveld and Pemberton,2003; Beatty et al.,2008);32.W.USA(Pruss and Bottjer,2004);33.Perth Basin, Australia(Bolton et al.,2010; Chen et al.,2012; Luo and Chen,2014);34.Persian Gulf, Middle east (Knaust,2010);35~38.平顶山西剖面(Griesbachian, Dienerian, Smithian, Spathian) (Chen et al.,2011);39.马家山南剖面(Chen et al., 2011);40~42.Yashan 剖面(Dienerian, Smithian, Spathian) (Chen et al., 2011);43.Northern Italy(Hofmann et al., 2011);44.Utah, USA(Hofmann et al., 2013);45.Thuringia, Germany (Knaust, 2004);46.north Cheshire, British (Pollard, 1981);47.Betic Cordillera, Spain(Rodríguez-Tovar et al.,2007);Gries.Griesbachian;Smi.Smithian

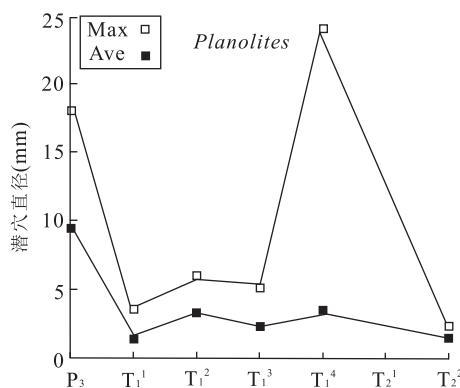


图 4 二叠纪—三叠世之交海相低纬度环境 *Planolites* 潜穴直径变化趋势

Fig.4 Burrow diameters of *Planolites* from the lower latitude marine environment through the Permian-Triassic transition

据罗茂等(2007);P<sub>3</sub>.Lopinggian;T<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup>.Griesbachian;T<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup>.Dienerian;T<sub>1</sub><sup>3</sup>.Smithian;T<sub>1</sub><sup>4</sup>.Spathian;T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>.Anisian;T<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>.Ladinian

的遗迹化石研究主要集中于欧美地区,如英国、奥地利、美国等地区(Hallam and Wignall, 2000; Olsen et al., 2002; Twitchett and Barras, 2004; Barras and Twitchett, 2007; Mander et al., 2008),综合上述研究成果,笔者总结出晚三叠世大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石存在以下几个特征(图 5):

(1) 大灭绝事件之前,晚三叠世遗迹化石多样性较高,包括 *Arenicolites*、*Diplocraterion*、*Planolites*、*Rhizocorallium*、*Skolithos*、*Thalassinoides* 和 *Zoophycos*,生物扰动,可达 2~5 级(Twitchett and Barras, 2004)。

(2) 三叠纪最晚期(Rhaetian 最晚期),遗迹化石

多样性、潜穴深度和潜穴直径都有所下降,并缺少深阶层的生物扰动。

(3) 遗迹化石在早侏罗世经历了阶梯式的复苏,最早出现的是 *Planolites*、*Rhizocorallium*、*Palaeophycus*,而后是潜穴直径约 1 mm 的 *Chondrites*,最后是 *Arenicolites*、*Thalassinoides*、*Diplocraterion* 和潜穴直径约 5 mm 的 *Chondrites* (Barras and Twitchett, 2007)。

(4) 滤食性遗迹化石 *Thalassinoides*、*Rhizocorallium*、*Palaeophycus* 在早侏罗世的复苏时间早于食沉积物性觅食迹如 *Planolites*、*Chondrites* 等,并在早侏罗世遗迹群落中占据优势。

(5) 大灭绝事件之后,也有遗迹潜穴变小的现象(Mander et al., 2008)。

上述的研究表明,晚三叠世大灭绝事件遗迹化石多样性和分异度均受到了削弱,在大灭绝事件之后,遗迹化石在早侏罗世最早期以低丰度、低分异度、非均一性和高优势种为特点,经历了短暂的复苏期和辐射期,其所反映的底栖生态系遭受的破坏程度比晚二叠世大灭绝事件小。

## 1.5 晚白垩世大灭绝事件

人们对晚白垩世大灭绝事件(K-Pg)的研究比其他 4 次大灭绝事件多,其中引人注目的是陆地上称霸一时的恐龙类的灭绝(Fastovsky and Sheehan, 2005),海洋中的菊石类和箭石类也都遭受了灭绝(Walliser, 1996; Hallam and Wignall, 1997)。近年来,以遗迹化石为载体来研究晚白垩世大灭绝事件的成果越来越多,主要集中于欧美地区,如西班牙、法国、意大利、丹麦等(Ekdale and Bromley, 1984;

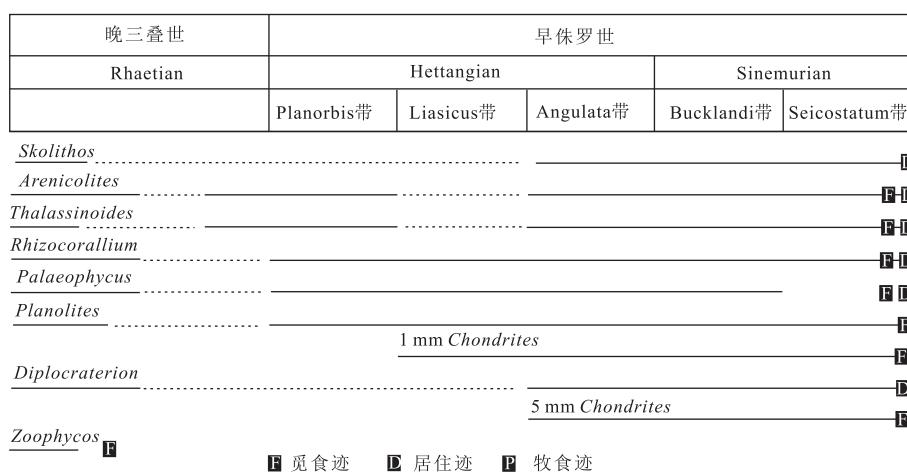


图 5 英格兰南部地区晚三叠世—早侏罗世遗迹化石多样性分布

Fig.5 Distribution of ichnotaxa through the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic successions of the Southern England  
据 Twitchett and Barras(2004)、Barras and Twitchett(2007)、Mander et al.(2008)资料;实线表示存在,虚线表示缺失

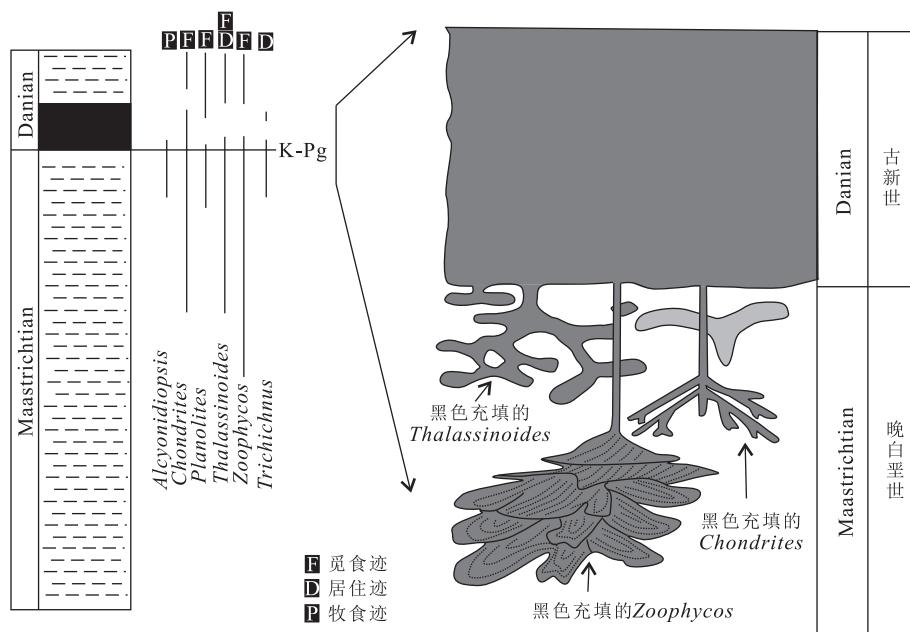


图6 法国和西班牙地区晚白垩世—古近纪遗迹组构特征

Fig.6 Ichnofabric characteristics of the Late Cretaceous-Paleogene transitions in France and Spain  
据 Rodríguez-Tovar and Uchman(2008)、Rodríguez-Tovar *et al.*(2010)资料

Rodríguez-Tovar and Uchman, 2004, 2006, 2008; Rodríguez-Tovar, 2005; Rodríguez-Tovar *et al.*, 2010, 2011),结合上述研究成果,笔者总结出K-Pg事件前后遗迹化石存在以下几方面的特征(图6):

(1)白垩纪最晚期的Maastrichtian期和古近纪最早期的Danian期的遗迹化石面貌非常相似,都包括Alcyoniopsis、Chondrites、Planolites、Zoophycos、Thalassinoides和Trichichnus。遗迹化石的多样性在K-Pg的界线粘土层很低,至界线粘土层上部的古近纪地层遗迹化石多样性基本上都恢复到灭绝事件之前的水平,包括Chondrites、Planolites、Zoophycos和Thalassinoides(Rodríguez-Tovar and Uchman, 2004, 2006, 2008; Rodríguez-Tovar *et al.*, 2010, 2011)。遗迹化石潜穴直径在灭绝事件前后没有变化(Rodríguez-Tovar and Uchman, 2004, 2006, 2008)。

(2)受到生物扰动的影响,Maastrichtian期的遗迹化石潜穴充填物中赋含Danian期的微体化石(图5)。白垩纪最顶部层位中,铁的氧化物(针铁矿)颗粒被动充填在遗迹化石Thalassinoides的潜穴中,揭示了遗迹化石潜穴可能在大灭绝事件之后被撞击事件产生的冲击物所充填(Rodríguez-Tovar, 2005),也说明古近纪最初期底栖生物仍然非常活跃,底栖生物向下挖掘到白垩纪最顶部的层位。

(3)大灭绝事件之后觅食策略发生转变,食沉积

物性遗迹化石Chondrites、Planolites和Thalassinoides占据主导,居住迹和牧食迹等衰退较快(图6)。

综合上述分析,晚白垩世大灭绝事件之后,遗迹化石多样性受到的削弱程度很低,复苏间隔期很短,但其觅食策略发生了重大转变,大多食沉积物性的生物快速繁盛,说明甲壳类、多毛类和食沉积物的海胆类、腹足类和双壳类在晚垩世最晚期和灭绝期之后,快速复苏和辐射。

## 2 遗迹化石对生物大灭绝事件的响应模式

大灭绝事件所反映的本质,是生物与环境的协同演化,即生物的受挫首先起因于环境的恶化,而后是生物应对恶化环境的能力(戎嘉余和黄兵,2014)。遗迹化石可较好地记录大灭绝事件前后生物对于环境变化的适应能力的改变,包括遗迹化石潜穴直径大小、遗迹化石多样性和丰度、遗迹阶层和遗迹组构、遗迹化石形态功能等。

通过对显生宙5次大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石记录的总结,得出以下几个方面的特点(图7):

(1)遗迹化石的多样性显著降低。晚奥陶世大灭绝事件前后,遗迹化石由晚奥陶世的8属降到早志

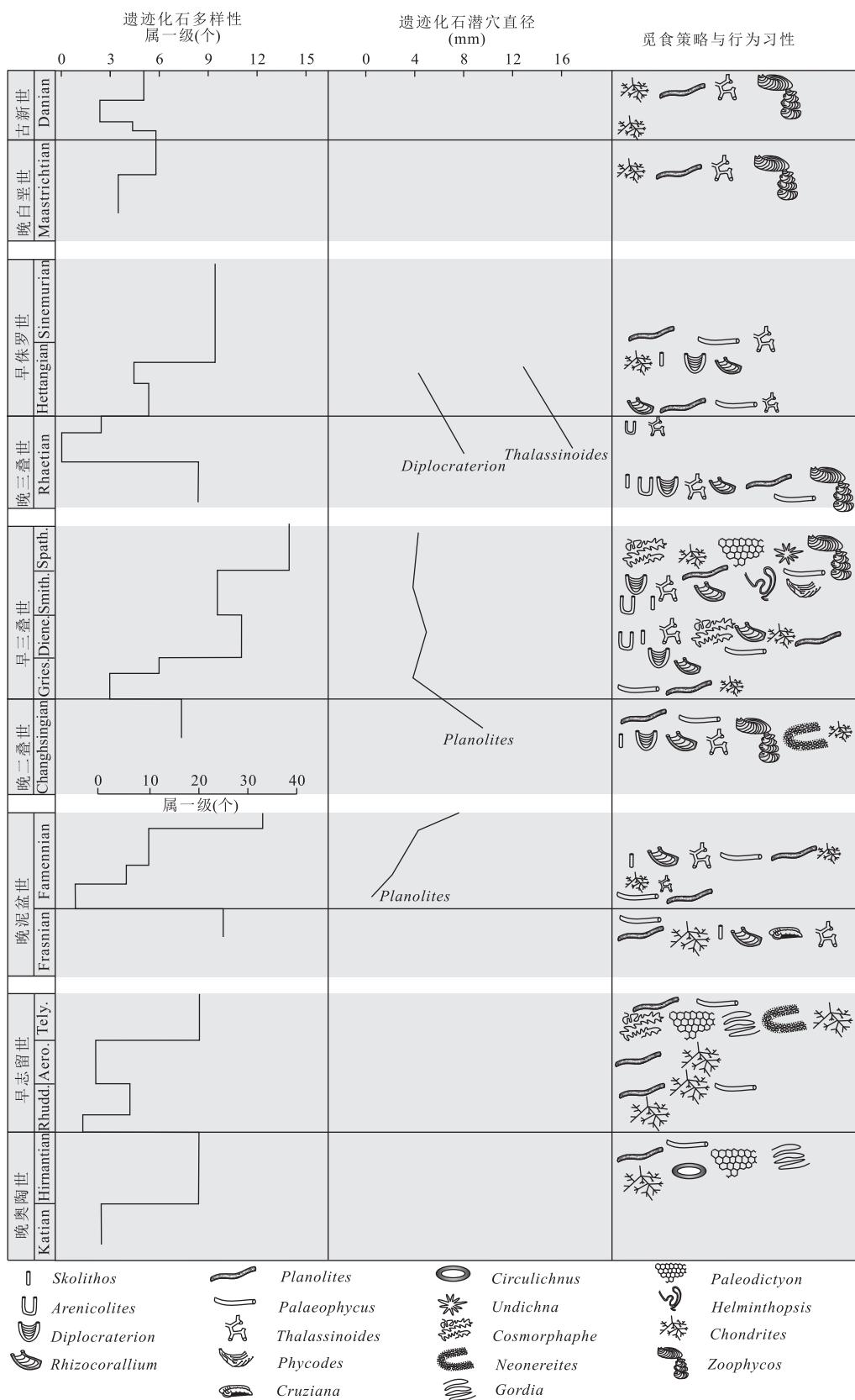


图 7 遗迹化石对于显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件的响应模式

Fig.7 Summary of Trace fossil responses during 'Big 5' Phanerozoic mass extinction events

晚二叠世遗迹化石多样性坐标轴单独列出,其他的为统一坐标轴

留世早期的4属(图1);晚泥盆世F-F大灭绝事件前后,遗迹化石由弗拉期的9属降至法门期早期的1属(图2);晚二叠世大灭绝事件前后,遗迹化石由17属降至早三叠世最早期的3属(图3);晚三叠世大灭绝事件前后,遗迹化石由8属降至早侏罗世最早期的5属(图5);晚白垩世大灭绝事件前后,遗迹化石由6属降至古近纪早期的4属(图6)。从遗迹化石多样性变化的幅度可以看出,遗迹化石多样性变化幅度最大的是晚二叠世大灭绝事件,其次是晚泥盆世F-F和晚奥陶世大灭绝事件,变化幅度最小的是晚三叠世和晚白垩世大灭绝事件。

(2)遗迹化石潜穴直径普遍存在变小的趋势。晚泥盆世F-F大灭绝事件之后遗迹化石的潜穴直径普遍较小,如贵州独山地区法门阶尧梭组四方坡段中段的遗迹化石*Planolites*、*Thalassinoides*等管径约为1.5~3.0 mm,至四方坡段上部遗迹化石*Palaeophycus*、*Planolites*等管径约为4.0~7.0 mm(王约等,2006),可以看出F-F灭绝事件之后遗迹化石潜穴直径变小,而后恢复正常。

晚二叠世大灭绝事件之后遗迹化石的潜穴直径出现了变小的现象,以*Planolites*为例,其平均直径从9.2 mm(晚二叠世)降到了4.0 mm以下(早三叠世)(罗茂等,2007)。这与晚二叠世大灭绝事件之后海洋底栖生物中普遍的小型化事件有一定的相关性(Luo et al.,2006; He et al.,2007,2010)。

晚三叠世大灭绝事件之后遗迹化石如*Diplocraterion*的潜穴直径由7 mm(晚三叠世)降到了5 mm(早侏罗世),*Thalassinoides*的潜穴直径由17 mm(晚三叠世)降到了13 mm(早侏罗世)(Twitchett and Barras,2004),可以看出晚三叠世大灭绝事件前后局部地区遗迹化石的潜穴直径有轻微变小的趋势,但变小的幅度不如晚泥盆世F-F和晚二叠世大灭绝事件。

晚白垩世大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石的潜穴直径没有变化,而晚奥陶世大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石潜穴直径的变化数据较少,仅有少数文献报道晚奥陶世—早志留世遗迹化石潜穴还有突然增大的趋势,潜穴直径可达20 mm,暗示当时残存期溶解氧水平至少有间歇性的上升(Herringshaw and Davies,2008)。

(3)遗迹化石所反映的造迹生物的觅食策略和行为习性各有不同。晚奥陶世大灭绝事件之后的间隔期和复苏期,率先出现的*Chondrites*、*Planolites*和*Palaeophycus*为主的遗迹化石群落,充填物与围

岩不一致的*Planolites*被认为是食沉积物的蠕虫或蠕虫状生物的觅食迹(Pemberton and Frey,1982);充填物与围岩相同的*Palaeophycus*可能是由捕食性或滤食性生物形成的居住觅食潜穴(Pemberton and Frey,1982),也有部分学者认为*Palaeophycus*是食沉积物生物形成的潜穴(杨式溥等,2004);*Chondrites*通常被认为是蠕虫状生物的蠕虫动物的食泥潜穴(Bromley and Ekdale,1984)。因此,食沉积物性的遗迹化石在晚奥陶世复苏期和间隔期占据主导,且大都为水平潜穴。

晚泥盆世F-F大灭绝事件之后,机会主义觅食迹*Planolites*和*Palaeophycus*率先复苏,而后逐渐出现*Chondrites*,细小分枝结网潜穴*Thalassinoides*等,最后出现粗大的*Skolithos*、*Rhizocorallium*和*Baihuipoichnus*和大型的Y字形分枝潜穴*Thalassinoides*(王约等,2006)。*Baihuipoichnus*被认为可能是节肢动物在层面上爬行和觅食形成的V字形线状痕迹(王约,2004;王约等,2006),*Rhizocorallium*被普遍认为是甲壳纲的内生滤食迹(Fürsich,1974),大型的Y字形分枝的*Thalassinoides*大多被认为是甲壳纲的居住觅食潜穴(Bromley and Frey,1974;杨式溥等,2004),细小的沿沉积物表层或近表层结成的水平网状通道的*Thalassinoides*可能为蠕虫动物所营造(Kennedy,1967;王约等,2006)。上述这些遗迹化石组合特征,说明F-F事件之后,生物遗迹的潜穴经历了由简单到复杂、由二维向三维的变化过程,生物的觅食策略和生活习性主要为食沉积物性和滤食性为主(王约等,2006)。此外还有研究表明,大多*Cruziana*遗迹相的遗迹化石如*Cruziana*、*Rusophycus*、*Scolicia*、*Phycosiphon*等在F-F事件之后出现于临滨带下部的环境,说明浅水生态系统在晚泥盆世F-F事件中受到较大的影响,浅水生物向岸方向迁移(Buatois et al.,2013)。

与晚泥盆世F-F大灭绝事件之后相似,晚二叠世大灭绝事件之后低纬度地区机会主义觅食迹*Planolites*和*Palaeophycus*为主的遗迹群落率先复苏(Twitchett and Barras,2004; Chen et al.,2011),在早三叠世印度期早期(Griesbachian期),高纬度地区没有遗迹化石的相关报道。至印度期Griesbachian期晚期,水平U形潜穴、滤食性觅食迹*Rhizocorallium*(Hofmann et al.,2011)和垂直U形潜穴、滤食性觅食居住迹*Diplocraterion*(Knaust,2010)数量较少但已有出现,说明早三叠世早期遗迹群落仍以

水平二维空间分布为主,但觅食策略既有食沉积物性也有滤食性。至印度期 Dienerian 期遗迹化石的多样性和丰度都基本恢复至平稳,如三维空间的复杂遗迹潜穴如 *Thalassinoides* (Wignall *et al.*, 1998; 周志澄等, 2013, 2014), 滨岸高能环境下的居住迹 *Psilonichnus*、*Arenicolites*、*Skolithos* 等(王尚彦, 1989; 周志澄等, 2013, 2014), 浅海 *Cruziiana* 遗迹相的主要分子如 *Rhizocorallium*、*Ophiomorpha*、*Phycodes* 等(毕德昌, 1996a; 罗茂等, 2007; 时国等, 2009; 周志澄等, 2013, 2014), 深水和半深水的牧食迹 *Cosmophaphne*、*Megagrapton*、*Protopaleodictyon* 和 *Helminthoida* (王尚彦, 1987; 李培军等, 1997; 罗根明等, 2007), 说明 Dienerian 期遗迹化石既有水平潜穴,还有三维空间潜穴,生物的觅食策略和行为习性多种多样。至奥伦尼克期 Spathiana 期,遗迹化石的多样性、丰度等都已恢复至灭绝事件之前的水平。综上分析,晚二叠世大灭绝事件之后生物遗迹的潜穴也经历了由简单至复杂、由二维向三维空间变化的过程,机会主义生物率先复苏,生物的觅食策略和行为习性多种多样,这可能与全球复杂多变的海洋环境、大气圈环境等密切相关,如缺氧事件可能迟缓了需氧型生物的复苏(Twitchett and Barras, 2004)。

晚三叠世大灭绝事件之后,滤食性遗迹如垂直 U 形潜穴 *Arenicolites* 和三维 Y 字形潜穴 *Thalassinoides* 率先复苏,紧随的是 U 形滤食性觅食迹 *Rhizocorallium*、机会主义生物遗迹 *Planolites* 和 *Palaeophycus*,而后是小型 *Chondrites*,最后是居住迹 *Skolithos*、*Diplocraterion* 和大型 *Chondrites* (Twitchett and Barras, 2004; Barras and Twitchett, 2007; Mander *et al.*, 2008), 可以看出晚三叠世大灭绝事件之后,生物的觅食策略和行为习性以滤食性遗迹为主,食沉积物性遗迹较少。

晚白垩世大灭绝事件之后,遗迹化石在界线粘土岩的底部仍然保持与晚白垩世相似的遗迹化石面貌,并且在 *Thalassinoides* 三维潜穴里发现了针状的赤铁矿颗粒,说明撞击产生的颗粒物随着沉积物进入到生物潜穴里(Rodríguez-Tovar, 2005)。K-Pg 界线粘土岩的中上部层位遗迹化石多样性很低,仅有反映缺氧的觅食迹 *Chondrites*,界线粘土岩之上遗迹化石多样性又迅速恢复至灭绝事件之前的水平,以食沉积物性觅食迹为主,如 *Planolites*、*Thalassinoides*、*Zoophycos* 和 *Chondrites* 为主(Rodríguez-Tovar and Uchman, 2008; Rodríguez-

Tovar *et al.*, 2010)。

(4) 遗迹群落的复苏时间长短不同。通过上述分析可以看出,显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件之后遗迹群落出现的时间长短不一,晚白垩世大灭绝事件之后遗迹群落复苏的时间最短,晚奥陶世和晚三叠世的大灭绝事件遗迹群落复苏的时间较短,晚泥盆世 F-F 事件遗迹群落的复苏时间相对较长,晚二叠世大灭绝事件遗迹群落的复苏最长并且缓慢。遗迹群落复苏时间的长短反映了灭绝事件对底栖生态系统影响程度的高低以及灭绝事件的复杂程度。

梳理和总结显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件前后的遗迹化石多样性、丰度、潜穴直径和遗迹化石反映的生物行为习性和觅食策略的变化(图 7),可以看出显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件之后,遗迹化石对大灭绝事件为负响应,即遗迹化石分异度、多样性和潜穴直径大小等都受到不同程度的削弱,遗迹化石经过长时间的复苏和从小到大、从二维空间分布向三维空间展布、从简单到复杂的阶梯状辐射。例如,晚泥盆世 F-F、晚二叠世、晚三叠世大灭绝事件之后,机会主义遗迹化石(*Planolites*)以及指示贫氧或缺氧的遗迹化石(*Chondrites*)都率先复苏,暗示着陆源有机碎屑物的供应为机会主义生物的暂时性殖居提供了有利条件(Sheehan and Hansen, 1986; Sheehan *et al.*, 1996),耐氧化生物在缺氧事件影响的上述 3 次大灭绝事件之后率先复苏。晚泥盆世 F-F 事件和晚二叠世大灭绝事件之后,水平潜穴、垂直潜穴和三维潜穴依次复苏,说明大灭绝事件之后底栖生态系经历了从二维到三维空间的阶梯状辐射,而晚二叠世遗迹化石多样性没有直接反弹,且经过了缓慢的复苏期,这与全球环境因素的剧烈波动,如沉积相类型、相对海平面变化、全球多次的缺氧事件有着密切的关系(Wignall and Twitchett, 2002)。

### 3 认识与总结

通过总结前人基于遗迹化石与显生宙 5 次灭绝事件的相关研究成果,笔者梳理出灭绝事件前后的遗迹化石多样性、丰度、潜穴直径和遗迹化石反映的生物行为习性和觅食策略的变化,发现显生宙 5 次大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石分异度、多样性和潜穴直径大小等都受到不同程度的削弱,遗迹化石经过长时间的复苏和从小到大、从二维空间分布向三维空间展布、从简单到复杂的阶梯状辐射。遗迹化石记录了造迹生物觅食策略和行为习性发生了多种多样的

变化,晚奥陶世和晚白垩世之后,都以食沉积物性遗迹为主,晚三叠世大灭绝事件之后,以滤食性遗迹占据主导,而晚泥盆世F-F和晚二叠世两次大灭绝事件之后,以食沉积物性和滤食性遗迹等多种觅食策略叠加一起占据主导。

遗迹化石与显生宙5次大灭绝事件的研究取得了很多成果,但也存在着诸多不足,海相地层的研究明显强于陆相地层的遗迹化石研究,环境背景的研究多于生物内因的探索,且大灭绝事件的研究多重视全岩和大化石以及少量微体化石(如牙形刺的氧同位素)的地球化学数据,而忽视了大灭绝事件前后遗迹化石潜穴、潜穴壁和周边围岩的地球生物学数据,这对于深入探讨大灭绝事件的机制是不利的。

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