**中国古生物学会第十二次全国会员代表大会暨第29届学术年会**

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论文摘要的截止时间为**7月15日**。请在此之前，将论文摘要用附件形式发到学会邮箱：[psc@nigpas.ac.cn](mailto:psc@nigpas.ac.cn)。

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**中文摘要模板：**

**伊迪卡拉纪印痕化石是陡山沱期宏体藻类的固着器吗？**

**—— *Hiemalora*与*Gesinella*的对比研究（黑体小四）**

**（全文英文Times New Roman，1.15倍行距，标题作者单位居中，正文关键词致谢首行缩进2字符）**

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*Hiemalora*是一类广为分布的伊迪卡拉纪圆盘状印痕化石，周围具流苏状突起，曾被解释为似水母动物，或某种叶状生物的固着器官，但以往罕见其与叶状生物体共同保存。本文报道了华南贵州震旦纪陡山沱组一类保存完好丰富的被确认为藻类的碳膜化石——革辛娜藻*Gesinella*，具有完整的须状固着构造。这一须状构造的形态和大小与*Hiemalora*非常相似，致密加厚的基部及其周围辐射状分布的丝状或须根状构造，可以分别和后者的中央盘以及周缘突起的“触须”相比较。陡山沱组的这一类碳膜化石同时保存有明显巨大的形同藻类的叶片和固着器，为研究伊迪卡拉生物群的底栖印痕化石提供了新的认识，即：盘状的*Hiemalora*可能是多细胞藻类的固着器官，而不一定是最初解释的似水母动物或其它叶状体生物的固着构造。不过，证实这一点尚需更进一步地研究伊迪卡拉纪生物的保存方式和埋藏环境。  
【正文 宋体五号】

**关键词：**伊迪卡拉生物群，陡山沱组宏体藻类，*Gesinella*，固着器官，*Hiemalora*【关键词 宋体五号 中文半角逗号分隔】

中国地质调查局地质调查工作项目(编号：1212011120140-1)、国家自然科学基金项目(编号：41172002, 41162003)联合资助。（致谢：宋体8号）

**英文摘要模板 (New Times Roman, 1.15 space)**

**华北板块淮北地区新元古代早期沟后组微体化石（黑体小四）**

**Early Neoproterozoic microfossils from Gouhou Formation, Huaibei region, North China（12 point）**

唐卿1) 庞科1) 肖书海2) 袁训来1) （仿宋小四）

TANG Qing1) PANG Ke2) XIAO Shuhai2) YUAN Xunlai1) (12 point)

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Early Neoproterozoic (Tonian) palaeontology is hampered by the restricted Precambrian strata and widely spreaded metamorphism during the geological history, although it is crucial for the evolution of early life on the earth. This further hinders the biostratigraphic subdivision and correlation of early Neoproterozoic strata. As an aim to solve those problems in some extent, here we carried out a micropalaeontologic investigation of the Tonian Gouhou Formation in Huaibei region, North China. Abundant well preserved organic-walled microfossils, by using an improved acritarch processing method, have been recovered from our reconnaissance, including many Precambrian common fossils sphaeromorphs and filaments, as well as a few herkomorph and acanthomorph taxa. Totally 17 taxa have been identified from Gouhou assemblage, including 4 new species. Particularly, the acanthomorphic acritarch *Trachyhystrichosphaera aimika* (a potential early Neoproterozoic index fossil), and the concentric striation ornamented eukaryote *Valeria lophostriata* (a species widely present in pre-Cryogenian Proterozoic strata) are also present in Gouhou formation. These new data enhance the growing biodiversity of early Neoproterozoic fossils and provide hints for the biostratigraphic correlation of the Tonian strata. The microfossil assemblage with the occurrences of *Trachyhystrichosphaera*, *Valeria*, and *Dictyosphaera* suggests the age of Gouhou Formation is should be early Neoproterozoic (Tonian), not Cryogenian-Ediacaran as has been suggested before. (10.5 point)

**Keywords:** Tonian, Acritarch, Gouhou Formation, North China (10.5 point)