

STUDIES ON 13 MORPHOLOGICAL TRAITS OF DAUR,  
EWENKI AND OROQEN NATIONALITIES

LI Yong-lan<sup>1</sup>, ZHENG Lian-bin<sup>2</sup>, LU Shun-hua<sup>1</sup>, HAN Zai-zhu<sup>3</sup>, LI Yu-ling<sup>1</sup>

- (1. *Department of Biology, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Huhhot 010022;*  
2. *Department of Biology, Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin 300074;*  
3. *Department of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875*)

**Abstract:** Thirteen morphological traits of 3 samples including 485 persons of Daur nationality, 322 of Ewenki and 100 of Oroqen were investigated in Hulunbeier Alliance of Inner Mongolia. The results revealed are as follows: (1) For the morphological traits, there was a comparatively remote relation between Ewenki and Daur nationalities. (2) Sexual differences were not shown in the most of the morphological traits but occurred in different extents in a few traits among the 3 nationalities. (3) Most of the 13 traits shown difference between 3 ethnic groups.

**Key words:** Daur nationality; Ewenki nationality; Oroqen nationality; Morphological traits

• 消息与动态 •

埃塞俄比亚发现 520—560 万年前的人类化石

2001 年 7 月 12 日出版的英国“自然”杂志报道, 一个美国和埃塞俄比亚的联合考察队 1997 年到 2001 年在埃塞俄比亚的中 Awash 地区 Saitune Dora, Alayla, Asa Koma, Digiba Dora 等地点发现了不少早期人类的下颌骨、牙齿、锁骨、肱骨、尺骨和指骨化石。研究人员认为这些化石应属于地猿始祖种 (*Ardipithecus ramidus*) 但是又与上世纪 90 年代公布的发现于 Aramis 的 440 万年前的该种生物有所不同, 因此建议将 1994 年公布的那批 440 万年前的化石归属于地猿始祖种始祖亚种, 而将新发现的这批化石定名为地猿始祖种祖干亚种 (*Ardipithecus ramidus kadabba*), 是否应建立为一个新的物种还有待于今后发现更多的化石来确定。据报道, 祖干亚种已能在地面用两条腿走路, 牙齿较始祖亚种原始, 该文作者认为这种晚中新世的生物在时代上和解剖上都接近与黑猩猩与人类的最晚的共同祖先。

(岳冰)