

Accepted Manuscript

A fossil fig from the Miocene of southwestern China: Indication of persistent deep time karst vegetation

Jian Huang, Tao Su, Lin-Bo Jia, Zhe-Kun Zhou



PII: S0034-6667(18)30094-0
DOI: doi:[10.1016/j.revpalbo.2018.07.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2018.07.005)
Reference: PALBO 3982
To appear in: *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*
Received date: 15 May 2018
Revised date: 19 July 2018
Accepted date: 20 July 2018

Please cite this article as: Jian Huang, Tao Su, Lin-Bo Jia, Zhe-Kun Zhou , A fossil fig from the Miocene of southwestern China: Indication of persistent deep time karst vegetation. *Palbo* (2018), doi:[10.1016/j.revpalbo.2018.07.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2018.07.005)

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**A fossil fig from the Miocene of southwestern China: Indication of persistent
deep time karst vegetation**

Jian Huang¹, Tao Su^{1,2,4}, Lin-Bo Jia³, *Zhe-Kun Zhou^{1,3}

1 Key Laboratory of Tropical Forest Ecology, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical
Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Mengla, Yunnan 666303, China

2 Southeast Asia Biodiversity Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences,
Yezin, NayPyiTaw 05282, Myanmar

3 Key Laboratory for Plant Diversity and Biogeography of East Asia, Kunming
Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, Yunnan 650204, China

4 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

Abstract: Foliage fossils of a fig, *Ficus microtrivia* J. Huang et Z. K. Zhou sp. nov. (Moraceae) is reported from early to middle Miocene lacustrine sediments in the Wenshan Basin, Yunnan, southwestern China. The leaf architecture and preserved exocrine veinlet glands on the fossils are irrefutable evidence for genus-level systematic assignment. Four venation patterns in the extant genus *Ficus* are summarised and established, subgenus and species level comparisons of the fossils are applied according to this framework. The nearest living relative of the new fossil-species is *Ficus trivialis* Corner of Subgen. *Ficus*, a species restricted to the karst shrub habitat in southern China and northern Vietnam. Together with fossil assemblages, indicate a similar open, shrubby vegetation on limestone was already existed in the early to middle Miocene.

Keywords: Fig, *Ficus*, Miocene, Leaf architecture, Karst vegetation

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8916585>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8916585>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)