

# 290-million-year-old “Shark” with Large Petal-shaped Teeth Found in China for the First Time

The fossil of a 290-million-year-old “shark” with petal-shaped teeth was found in China for the first time, according to Dr. GAI Zhikun, researcher at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The *Petalodus* teeth were found in the Qianshi limestone in Yangquan City, north China’s Shanxi Province.

Their study was published as a cover paper in *Acta Geologica Sinica* (English Edition).

*Petalodus* is a long-known genus of Petalodontiformes, a small enigmatic group of chondrichthyans. There are two species of *Petalodus* named based on subtle shape differences. The seven teeth found in Yangquan City are assigned to the species *P. ohioensis* because of their vertically narrow cingulum and much longer root.

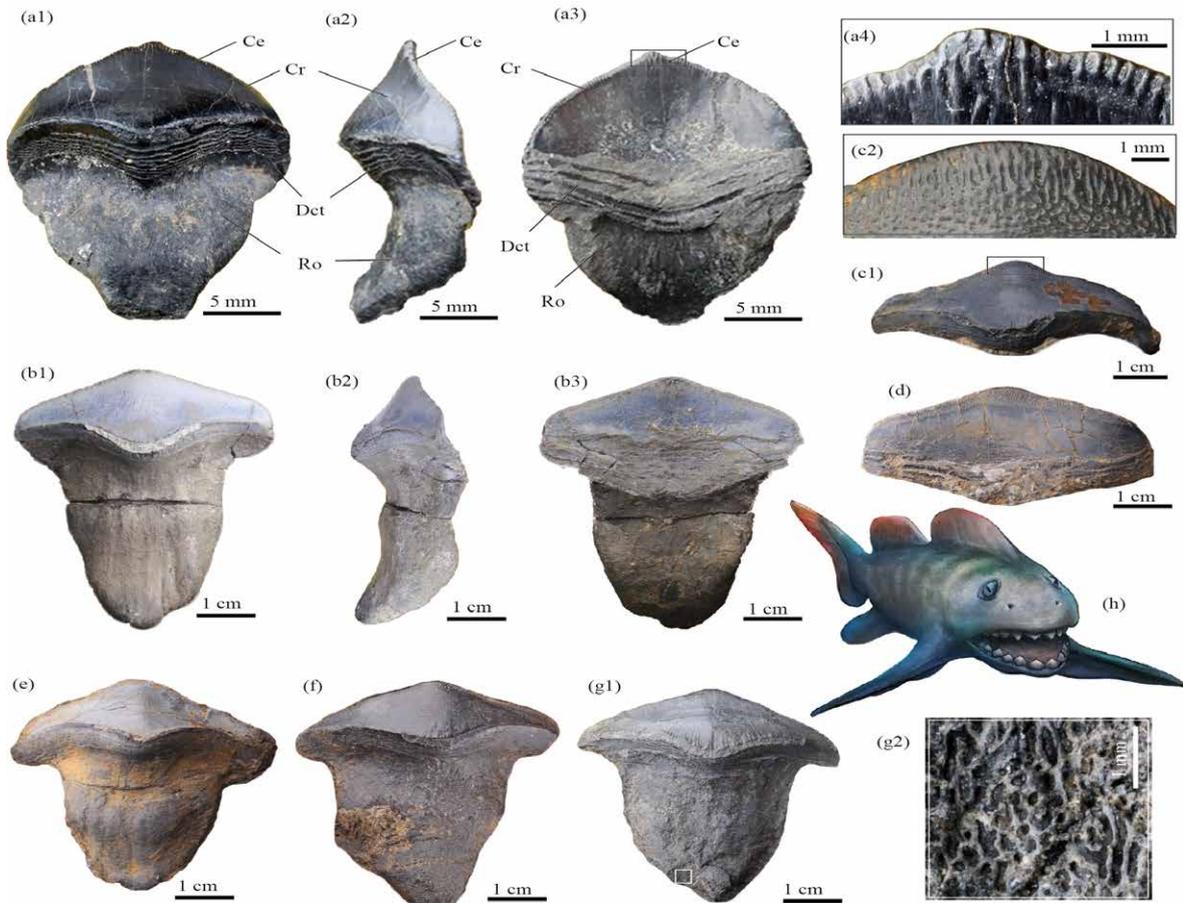


Figure 1: Photographs and restoration of *Petalodus ohioensis* (Image by GAI Zhikun and YANG Dinghua)



Figure 2: Ecological restoration of *Petalodus* along with a great diversity of invertebrates. (Image by YANG Dinghua)

In terms of size, the *Petalodus* tooth fossil is close to the tooth of the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). It can be estimated that it is a prehistoric giant shark with a body length of three to five meters.

The study showed that the specimens are characterized by petal-shaped teeth with a spade-like crown and a long, tongue-shaped root. The sharp cutting ridges with numerous vertical fine grooves and the large occlusal surface of the teeth in *Petalodus* are

suggestive of adaptations for biting and slicing soft tissues. The horizontal imbricated ridges embracing the base crown of the teeth in *Petalodus* may prevent the prey from escaping by increasing friction once the teeth pierce into the soft tissues. Therefore, *Petalodus* species probably were shark-like fishes living an active predatory lifestyle and were probably one of the top predators in the Late Paleozoic seas.

*Petalodus* is a cosmopolitan genus. So far, the fossil of *Petalodus* has been found in multiple places in the Northern Hemisphere including Europe and North America.

Previous studies have shown that Yangquan, more than 200 million years ago, was a shallow, warm and light-permeable sea close to the equator, which is very suitable for all kinds of marine life. The fossil site of Yangquan was part of the North China Craton at paleoequatorial areas. The isolated position of the North China Block separated from the Laurussia and East Gondwana by the Paleo-Tethyan would undoubtedly act as a barrier for the dispersal of *Petalodus*.

“The successful dispersal of *Petalodus* from Laurussia to the North China Block along the Paleo-Tethys Ocean indicated that *Petalodus* might already have the ability to migrate across the ocean, and it may be a top predator with strong swimming ability, rather than a benthic shell cruncher,” said Dr. GAI.

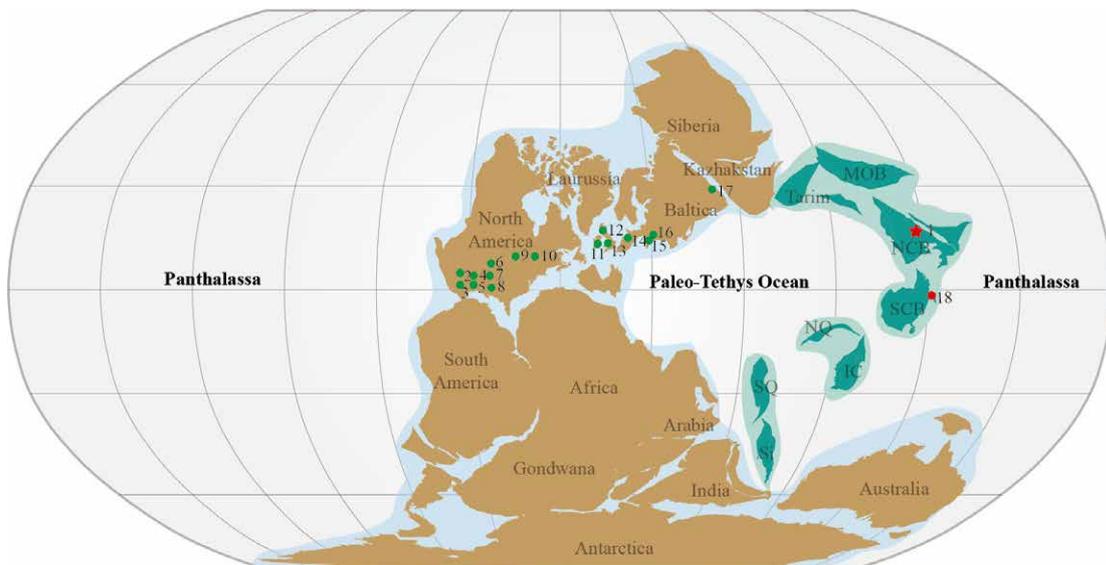


Figure 3: The worldwide distribution of *Petalodus* (Image by LIN Xianghong and HUANG Baochun)

(IVPP)