

## The Shark Fauna from the Middle-Late Triassic of Guanling (Guizhou province, SW China)

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Since 2002, a collaboration between The Yichang Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, The Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Prof. G.H. Bachmann), the Muschelkalkmuseum of Ingelfingen (Dr. Hans Hangdorn), the University of Bonn (Prof. Martin Sander) and the Geological Museum in Copenhagen has focused on the study of the Middle-Late Triassic of the Guanling area (Guizhou Province, Southwest China). The most spectacular fossils include complete crinoid colonies and marine reptiles found in the Carnian Xiaowa Formation, but screen-washing of sediments from the Yangliujing (Anisian-Ladinian), Zhuganpo (Ladinian/Carnian) and Xiaowa (Carnian) Formations have also yielded various chondrichthyan ichthyoliths. It is these fossils that we present here.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus contrarius* were found in the Ladinian/Carnian, as well as a tooth of *?Parvodus* in the Anisian, and a tooth of an indeterminate elasmobranch,

possibly with neoselachian affinity, in the Ladinian/Carnian. *Polyacrodus contrarius* was hitherto restricted to Canada and the Chinese discovery considerably enlarges its geographic distribution. The stratigraphic distribution of *Parvodus* was so far restricted from the Bathonian to the Valanginian, although there is a possible occurrence of this taxon in the Sinemurian. The presence of *Parvodus* in the Anisian of China would therefore considerably extend its stratigraphic distribution, and more material is necessary to ascertain this hypothesis. However, it would not be the first mention of this genus in Asia, as *Parvodus* has already been found in the Lower Cretaceous of Thailand.

Dermal denticles similar to *Arctacanthus* are also relatively common in the Ladinian/Carnian interval. They are much smaller than the Permian *Arctacanthus*, and the structure of their root prevent them from being hybodont cephalic spines.