

## Teeth of *Polyacrodus* Jaekel, 1889 from the Triassic of the Germanic Basin

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With 1 plate and 1 table

### Abstract

The record of *Polyacrodus* teeth from the Triassic of the Germanic Basin is summarized. The validity of the species *Polyacrodus krafti* Seilacher, 1943 and *Polyacrodus keuperianus* (Winkler, 1880) is discussed on the basis of new specimens, that allows to emend the diagnosis of *P. krafti*.

**Key words:** Teeth, *Polyacrodus*, Triassic, Germanic Basin.

### Zusammenfassung

Die Funde von *Polyacrodus*-Zähnen aus der Trias des Germanischen Beckens werden zusammengefasst. Dabei wird besonders das Verhältnis der Arten *Polyacrodus krafti* Seilacher, 1943 und *Polyacrodus keuperianus* (Winkler, 1880) unter Berücksichtigung neuer Funde diskutiert. Dies führt zu einer Abwandlung der bisherigen Diagnose von *P. krafti*.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Zähne, *Polyacrodus*, Trias, Germanisches Becken.

### Introduction

The genus *Polyacrodus* was erected by Jaekel in 1889 for the single species *Polyacrodus polycyphus* (Agassiz, 1843). Since then, several further species have been described based on isolated teeth. The following species were reported from Triassic deposits of the Germanic Basin: *Polyacrodus polycyphus* (Agassiz, 1843), *P. krafti* Seilacher, 1943, *P. keuperianus* (Winkler, 1880), *P. cloacinus* (Quenstedt, 1856), and *P. cuspidatus* (Agassiz, 1843). *Polyacrodus keuperianus* (Winkler, 1880) was originally named *Hybodus keuperianus* Winkler, 1880. Seilacher (1943: 267–269) examined new specimens and proposed, on the basis of histological features, that the species belongs to *Polyacrodus* rather than to *Hybodus*. He considered the description and the figures given by Winkler as misleading and presented a more complete description of the morphology of the species. In the same paper, Seilacher erected a new species, *Polyacrodus krafti*, on the basis of about 50 teeth and tooth fragments from the middle Keuper of Baden-Würt-

temberg. He supposed that some teeth mentioned by Lang (1910) as teeth of *Hybodus* from the Obere Bunte Mergel near Stuttgart also belonged to this species. Unfortunately, Seilacher could not trace these specimens (Seilacher 1943: 271). According to Seilacher, teeth from the Schilfsandstein of Franken reported by Thürach (1888) also belong to *P. krafti*, and he also referred teeth from the Schilfsandstein of Württemberg, mentioned by Reiff (1938), to *P. krafti*.

The objective of this paper is to emend the diagnosis of *P. krafti* and to give a summary of the species of *Polyacrodus* known from the Triassic of the Germanic Basin.

### Material, methods, terminology

Sometimes, it is difficult to determine whether isolated hybodont teeth belong to *Polyacrodus*, *Lissodus* or *Hybodus*. The reason is that few characters are available to distinguish *Polyacrodus* from *Lissodus* or *Hybodus*. Problems of the definition of *Polyacrodus* were commented on, for example, by Johnson (1981: 19, 22–23) and Rees & Underwood (2002: 476). Consequently, in the “Comparisons” of the emended diagnosis of *Polyacrodus krafti* Seilacher, 1943, this species is

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compared also with teeth of *Hybodus* and *Lissodus* that are similar to those of *P. krafti*.

It is necessary to explain some characters used in this paper. The main cusp of a shark tooth may have a distinct protrusion labially and/or lingually, that is called a "projection" in this paper. The term "longitudinal ridge" is also used and refers to a distinct ridge that extends in the mesio-distal direction on the lower face of the crown, close to the crown/root junction. A longitudinal ridge may be separated by a peg, or in other ways, into two or more segments. Nevertheless, it is considered, in this paper, as a longitudinal ridge. "Longitudinal ridges" on a single tooth are understood here as two ridges, one on the labial side and one on the lingual side.

The specimens SMNS 56356, SMNS 86100, SMNS 86103, SMNS 86105, SMNS 86091 and SMNS 87104 were reexamined for this paper. They are deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (SMNS). Specimens from several species of *Polyacrodus* were collected by the author: MB. f.5608, MB. f.5609, MB. f.5613 and MB. f.5614 are from two different bonebeds of the former clay quarry Wienerberger, close to Schöningen, in Lower Saxony and are late Ladinian in age. Specimens MB. f.5603–MB. f.5606 are from a bonebed at the base of the Hauptsandstein (late Ladinian) of the Bopp quarry near Ilsfeld, Baden-Württemberg. Specimens MB. f.5600–MB. f.5602 and MB. f.5619 are from three different layers of the Lettenkeuper (late Ladinian) of a quarry near Kirchberg an der Jagst, Baden-Württemberg. Specimen MB. f.5607 was found during a field trip at the 70th meeting of the Paläontologische Gesellschaft. The specimen is from the Lettenkeuper of the "Am Hahnritz" quarries close to Bedheim, Thuringia. Specimens MB. f.5615 and MB. f.5616 are from the Hauptsandstein of the Schumann quarry near Eschenau, Baden-Württemberg. Specimen MB. f.5618 is from the Rhaetian of the Kirnberg near Tübingen, Baden-Württemberg. Specimens MB. f.5610–MB. f.5612 and MB. f.5617 are from the Schilfsandstein (Carnian) of the Goldersbach, near Tübingen. All the specimens collected by the author are housed in the Institut für Paläontologie des Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität Berlin.

The dimensions of several specimens of *Polyacrodus* are presented in Table 1.

### Systematic palaeontology

Order **Euselachii** Hay, 1902  
 Superfamily **Hybodontoidae** Owen, 1846  
 Family **Polyacrodontidae** Glickman, 1964  
 Genus ***Polyacrodus*** Jaekel, 1889

### *Polyacrodus krafti* Seilacher, 1943

Pl. 1: A–Q

1943 *Polyacrodus krafti* Seilacher, 269–271, fig. 15a–c [non figs 13, 14, 16–17]

The following emended diagnosis is based on comparisons of the specimens collected by Seilacher (1943: figs 13–17) with the new material. A conclusion of this study is that SMNS 86091 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 15a–c) is the only specimen among the teeth collected by Seilacher that can be assigned to *P. krafti* with certainty. Because Seilacher (1943: 271) did not establish a holotype, SMNS 86091 is selected as the lectotype. Specimen SMNS 87104 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 13) belongs to *P. keuperianus*. The affinities of the remaining specimens are uncertain: SMNS 86103 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 14) is heavily damaged. SMNS 86100 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 17) was ground up for histological examination, and its morphology cannot be examined. Half of SMNS 86105 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 16) is embedded in matrix. This specimen will be referred to as *Polyacrodus* sp. 1 hereafter and is discussed in the "Comparisons section".

Diagnosis (emended from Seilacher 1943): The cusps of the teeth are pyramidal-shaped. At least one longitudinal ridge is always present. The ornamentation is weakly or moderately developed. The main cusp has a prominent projection on its labial and lingual face. This is a unique combination of characters.

Lectotype: SMNS 86091 (Pl. 1: A–B; Seilacher 1943: fig. 15a–c).

Locus typicus: Eisbachtal E of Gaildorf, Baden-Württemberg, SW-Germany.

Stratum typicum: Gaildorfer Bank (Dunkle Mergel).

Referred material: MB. f.5602–MB. f.5606 (Pl. 1: C–Q).

Description: The teeth are multicuspid and the cusps are pyramidal-shaped. The main cusp is more prominent than the lateral cusps. The ornamentation consists of a few vertical crests on the cusps. The area between two cusps shows only rarely crests. An occlusal crest and a labial and a lingual longitudinal ridge are present. The

Plate 1. Teeth of *Polyacrodus krafti*, *P. keuperianus*, *P. cuspidatus* and *P. polycyphus*. A–Q: *P. krafti*. A, SMNS 86091 (Lectotype), labial view. B, SMNS 86091 (Lectotype), occlusal view. C, MB. f.5605, occlusal view. D, MB. f.5602, ?labial view. E, MB. f.5602, occlusal view. F, MB. f.5606, ?labial view. G, MB. f.5606, occlusal view. H, MB. f.5606, ?lingual view. I, MB. f.5603, labial view. J, MB. f.5603, occlusal view. K, MB. f.5603, lingual view. L, MB. f.5619, labial view. M, MB. f.5619, occlusal view. N, MB. f.5619, lingual view. O, MB. f.5604, ?labial view. P, MB. f.5604, occlusal view. Q, MB. f.5604, ?lingual view. R–T: *P. keuperianus*. R, MB. f.5608, labial or lingual view. S, MB. f.5608, occlusal view. T, MB. f.5612, labial view. U, *P. cuspidatus*, labial or lingual view. V, *P. polycyphus*, occlusal view.

The scale bars equal 1 mm. The scale bar above fig. A represents the size of figs A–C, F–H and L–Q. The scale bar above fig. D goes for figs D–E. The scale bar above fig. I represents the size of figs I–K and R–S. The scale bar above fig. T represents the size only of this figure. The size of figs U–V is represented by the scale bar above fig. U.

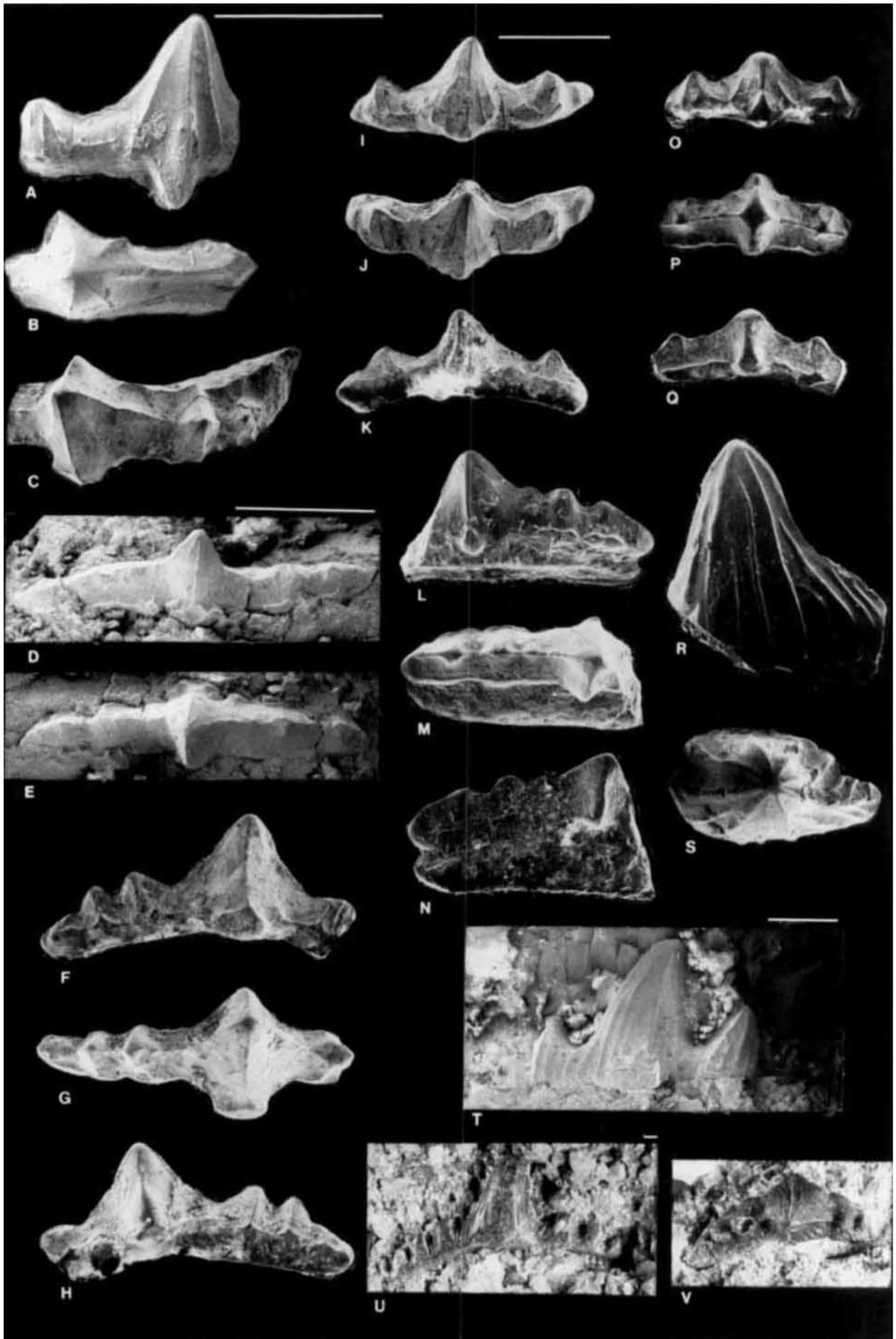


Table 1

Measurements (in mm) of some tooth crowns of *Polyacrodus*. **f**: The specimen is fragmented. **c**: The specimen is complete or nearly complete. **b**: The specimen preserves the base or a part of it.

Specimen	Species, Morphotype	Preservation	Length	Depth	Width
SMNS 86091	<i>P. krafti</i>	f	—	1.4	—
MB. f.5602	<i>P. krafti</i> , MT 1	c	2.9	0.6	0.8
MB. f.5606	<i>P. krafti</i> , MT 1	f	2.0	0.9	0.8
MB. f.5619	<i>P. krafti</i> , MT 1	f + b	1.4	0.9(b)	0.6
MB. f.5605	<i>P. krafti</i> , MT 2	f	1.8	0.9	0.9
MB. f.5603	<i>P. krafti</i> , MT 2	c	2.3	0.9	0.9
SMNS 87104	<i>P. keuperianus</i>	c	4.3	6.3	—
MB. f.5610	<i>P. keuperianus</i>	c	4.7	2.1	—
MB. f.5616	<i>P. keuperianus</i>	c	8.1	3.6	—
MB. f.5601	<i>P. polycyphus</i>	c + b	13.1(b)	6.8(b)	3.8(b)
MB. f.5600	<i>P. polycyphus</i>	c + b	12.4(b)	7.7(b)	4.7(b)
MB. f.5615	<i>P. polycyphus</i>	c	14.1	—	5.9
SMNS 86105	<i>P. sp. 1</i>	c	2.7	1.2	—
MB. f. 5618	<i>P. cuspidatus</i>	c	17.3	5.7	—

longitudinal ridges often curve in the direction of the vertical crests, which join them basally (e.g. Pl. 1: F, G). The labial and the lingual projection are well developed. The crown consists mainly of orthodontine.

Tooth morphology shows moderate variation. The number of lateral cusps on each shoulder ranges from 1 to 3. A few specimens, such as MB. f.5605, bear small swellings, or even nodes, at the junction of the vertical crests and the longitudinal ridge. An "independant" labial node was observed only in MB. f.5602 (Pl. 1: D, E). At present, it seems appropriate to distinguish three morphotypes. The first of these has straight shoulders, sparse ornamentation and comparatively long shoulders (Pl. 1: A, B, D–H, L–N). The lectotype belongs within this morphotype. Note, that the base of the main cusp is damaged on one side, which might explain why it shows only one projection in occlusal view (Pl. 1: B). The second morphotype has shoulders that curve in the lingual direction (Pl. 1: C). Several teeth of this morphotype are more strongly ornamented than teeth of the first morphotype (Pl. 1: I–K). In MB. f.5603 the labial face of the central cusp consists mainly of a well developed projection, while the lingual face of the central cusp is very weakly developed. This can also be observed, to a lesser degree, in the lateral cusps. The lingual projection is small. Teeth of the third morphotype have straight shoulders. They differ from teeth of the first morphotype in their stronger ornamentation (Pl. 1: O–Q). Teeth of morphotype 1 are probably from a lateral position, whereas the curved teeth of morphotype 2 probably had a more anterior position than the presumed laterals. Teeth of morphotype 3 are rare.

They are smaller than teeth of morphotype 1 and quite symmetric. They may have occupied a position close to the symphysis, or an extralateral position.

Comparisons: Teeth of *Polyacrodus krafti* Seilacher, 1943 differ from teeth of *Polyacrodus keuperianus* (Winkler, 1880) in the presence of at least one longitudinal ridge and in having cusps that are pyramidal-shaped. The cusps of *P. keuperianus* are more slender. Teeth of *P. krafti* always have a distinct labial and lingual projection, unlike the presumed lateral teeth of *P. keuperianus* which lack this character. Presumed anterior teeth of *P. keuperianus* have only labially a projection, which differs from the projection of *P. krafti* in its very asymmetric shape: It is well rounded in the direction of one of the lateral arms, but straight in relation to the other arm. The projection is evident in, for example, specimen MB. f.5612 (Pl. 1: T), even though the base of the main cusp is damaged. Presumed anterior teeth of *P. keuperianus* have a central cusp that is deeper than the same structure in *P. krafti* and often curved in a lingual direction. Teeth of *P. krafti* are more weakly ornamented than those of *P. keuperianus*.

*Polyacrodus krafti* differs from specimen SMNS 86105, identified here as *Polyacrodus sp. 1* (see below), in that the teeth bear less ornament. Furthermore, teeth of *P. krafti* have cusps, that appear to be more pyramidal-shaped in comparison to those of *Polyacrodus sp. 1*.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus cuspidatus* (Agassiz, 1843) (194; tab. 22a, figs 5–7) are stronger ornamented than teeth of *P. krafti* and lack longitudinal ridges. For a discussion of *Polyacrodus cuspidatus* see below.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus polycyphus* (Agassiz, 1843) (193; tab. 24, fig. 17 and 18) often possess a labial procection (e.g. specimens MB. f.5600 and MB. f.5601; Schmid 1861: tab. 1, fig. 40), while teeth of *P. krafti* always have a labial and a lingual projection. All the morphotypes of *P. polycyphus* are more strongly ornamented than teeth of *P. krafti* and have only exceptionally a longitudinal ridge, which is not persistent.

*Polyacrodus siversoni* Rees, 1999 has no longitudinal ridges and the central cusp does not display prominent projections. Some presumed anterior teeth of *P. siversoni* have pronounced projections on the labial side of the first and/or second pair of lateral cusps (Rees 1999: 264, fig. 3d). Teeth of *P. krafti* have a labial and a lingual projection in the lower part of the main cusp and longitudinal ridges.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus gramanni* Duffin & Thies, 1997 (pl. 3, figs 4–10; pl. 4, figs 1–6) differ from *P. krafti* in that they are more strongly ornamented, have no longitudinal ridges and lack a well-developed labial and lingual projection.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus lapalomensis* Johnson, 1981 (figs 75–114) lack a pronounced central cusp, lateral cusps or a labial and lingual projection. Furthermore, many teeth of this species are more strongly ornamented than teeth of *P. krafti*.

Many teeth of *Polyacrodus ritchiei* Johnson, 1981 bear a stronger ornamentation than teeth of *P. krafti* (Johnson 1981: figs 115, 116, 118, 123). Most of the teeth of *P. ritchiei* figured by Johnson (1981: figs 104–123) have a main cusp that is less developed than in teeth of *P. krafti*, except for those shown in figures 99–103. Teeth of *P. ritchiei* lack lateral cusps.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus wichitaensis* Johnson, 1981 are more strongly ornamented than teeth of *P. krafti*, and some do not have a pronounced main cusp (Johnson 1981: figs 138–145). Others have a well-developed main cusp (Johnson 1981: figs 124–137). The specimen shown in figures 124–127 differs from all teeth of *P. krafti* in that the crown consists principally of the main cusp. Another specimen of *P. wichitaensis* shown in figures 132–137 is asymmetric. One of the lateral arms of the specimen bears lateral cusps, but the other lacks these. The specimen shown in figures 128–131 is superficially similar to specimen MB. f.5603 of *P. krafti*, but the latter is longer and has a main cusp that is lower in comparison to that of the specimen shown in figures 128–131. This specimen also has an unpaired lateral cusp, while MB. f.5603 displays paired lateral cusps. Further-

more, specimens of *P. wichitaensis* with a well developed main cusp seem to lack longitudinal ridges and these are also not apparent in the specimen shown in figures 124–127.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus prodigialis* Nesov & Kaznyshkin, 1988 have no longitudinal ridges (Nesov & Kaznyshkin 1988: tab. 1, figs 18a, b, 19). They also differ from the teeth of *P. krafti* in that they are more strongly ornamented and have no labial and lingual projection (Nesov & Kaznyshkin, 1988: tab. 1, figs 18a, b and 19) as far as can be determined from figures of the damaged specimen.

All teeth of *Polyacrodus balabansaiensis* Nesov & Kaznyshkin, 1988 differ from teeth of *P. krafti* in having no longitudinal ridges, according to the figures published by Nesov & Kaznyshkin (1988: tab. 1, figs 1–3, 9–17). Furthermore, some of the teeth do not bear a prominent main cusp or prominent lateral cusps (Nesov & Kaznyshkin 1988: tab. 1, figs 9a–c, 10, 11a–c). Other specimens are more strongly ornamented than *P. krafti* (Nesov & Kaznyshkin 1988: tab. 1, figs 1a–c, 2, 3, 13, 17a–c). With some possible exceptions (Nesov & Kaznyshkin 1988: tab. 1, figs 11b, c, 12b, c) in which the projection is not very prominent a labial and lingual projection seems to be absent in *P. balabansaiensis*.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus tregoi* Rieppel, Kindlimann & Bucher, 1996 are more strongly ornamented than teeth of *P. krafti* and do not have longitudinal ridges. Presumed anterolateral teeth have a comparatively low main cusp and very weak developed lateral cusps (Rieppel et al. 1996: fig. 4b, c). Presumed lateral teeth do not bear any prominent cusps (Rieppel et al. 1996: fig. 4f).

*Polyacrodus* sp. A of Rieppel, Kindlimann & Bucher, 1996 differs from teeth of *P. krafti* in the stronger tooth ornamentation and the lack of longitudinal ridges and a labial and lingual projection (Rieppel et al. 1996: fig. 3b, c).

Teeth of *Polyacrodus* sp. B of Rieppel, Kindlimann & Bucher, 1996 bear a labial projection but no lingual projection. Lateral cusps are less developed than in teeth of *P. krafti* (Rieppel et al. 1996: fig. 3d–g).

Teeth of *Polyacrodus pyramidalis* Stensiö, 1921 differ from those of *P. krafti* in several aspects. The lateral cusps of teeth of *P. pyramidalis* are less developed than those of *P. krafti* (Stensiö 1921: text-fig. 12C–E; pl. 1, figs 23–26). In many teeth of *P. pyramidalis*, the projection is weakly developed at least on one side of the

crown (Stensiö 1921: text-fig. 12A–C). According to the figures, many, perhaps all teeth of *P. pyramidalis* seem to lack a longitudinal ridge (Stensiö 1921: text-fig. 12A–D).

Teeth of *Polyacrodus torosus* Nesov & Mertinene, 1991 are more strongly ornamented than teeth of *P. krafti*. Furthermore, teeth of *P. torosus* have many labial nodes and lateral cusps that are not prominent. The labial and lingual projection of *P. torosus* are also only weakly developed (Mertinene & Nesson 1991: figs 1–3).

Teeth of *Polyacrodus illingworthi* (Dixon, 1850) differ from teeth of *Polyacrodus krafti* in the stronger ornamentation and the lack of longitudinal ridges (Dixon 1850: tab. 30, figs 11, 12; tab 32, fig. 9).

Teeth of *Polyacrodus claveringsensis* Stensiö, 1932 are distinguished from teeth of *P. krafti* by the absence of longitudinal ridges (Stensiö 1932: pl. 14, fig. 2).

Teeth of *Hybodus brabanticus* Leriche, 1930 lack a projection or have a projection only on the labial face of the crown. Longitudinal ridges seem to be absent (Leriche 1929: 225–227, figs 4, 5).

Teeth of *Hybodus brevicostatus* Patterson, 1966 are distinguished from teeth of *P. krafti* by the strong ornamentation and the absence of longitudinal ridges and prominent labial and lingual projections (Patterson 1966: pl. 1, fig. 3; pl. 2, figs 1–6; pl. 3, figs 1–2).

Teeth of *Hybodus parvidens* Woodward, 1916 often have a central cusp that is much deeper than the central cusp of teeth of *P. krafti* (Patterson 1966: figs 6A–C, 7A, 8). Low crowned morphotypes of *H. parvidens* are more similar to teeth of *P. krafti*, but like all teeth of *H. parvidens* they have a projection (called “accessory cusp” or “knob” by Patterson, 1966) only on the labial face of the crown, but not lingually (Patterson 1966: figs 7A3, 7B3). The labial projection is not always present (Patterson 1966: 297).

Teeth of *Lissodus angulatus* (Stensiö, 1921) are distinguished from all teeth of *P. krafti* by the lack of lateral cusps according to Birkenmajer & Jerzmanska (1979: 25, figs 14–17).

### Other *Polyacrodus* species from the Triassic of the Germanic Basin

It is the aim of this section to summarize and to discuss those *Polyacrodus* teeth from the Triassic of the Germanic Basin that do not belong to *P. krafti*.

### *Polyacrodus keuperianus* (Winkler, 1880)

This species was erected on the basis of around 20 teeth from the middle Keuper near Würzburg. Seilacher (1943) described new specimens and gave a detailed description of the species. *Polyacrodus keuperianus*, as defined below, includes several specimens that were previously assigned to *Polyacrodus krafti*.

The teeth are multicuspid. The cusps are slender and only slightly pointed. In some specimens the main cusp is very pronounced in comparison to the lateral cusps. The crown is always heavily ornamented with strong ridges (Pl. 1: R, S). An occlusal crest is present. The majority of specimens are elongated and have two or three pairs of lateral cusps. The central cusp is slightly pointed. It is often curved into distal direction and sometimes in the lingual direction. These teeth do not bear a labial or lingual projection. Specimen SMNS 56356 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 12) and the specimens MB. f.7184 (Dorka 2001: fig. 1J) as well as MB. f.5607, MB. f.5608, MB. f.5609, MB. f.5610 and MB. f.5611 exhibit this morphology. Several teeth have a central cusp that is more pointed and slender than in other specimens, but does not curve in a posterior direction, although sometimes it is curved in a lingual direction. In these teeth the central cusp has a labial projection at its base. The outline of the projection, seen in occlusal view, is rounded in the direction of one lateral arm of the cusp, but straight in relation to the other arm. Specimens SMNS 87104 (Seilacher 1943: fig. 13) and MB. f.5617 represent this type. On the basis of their morphology, the teeth mentioned at first are probably lateral teeth while the others probably had a more anterior position.

Teeth of *Polyacrodus keuperianus* are often much larger than those of *Polyacrodus krafti* (see Seilacher 1943: 267, 268).

### *Polyacrodus* sp. 1

Specimen SMNS 86105 (Seilacher 1943: 270, fig. 16) is rather problematic, because it is difficult to determine whether it belongs to *Polyacrodus krafti* or to *Polyacrodus keuperianus*. The vertical crests of its ornamentation are more strongly developed than in *P. krafti* and resemble those of *P. keuperianus*. On the other hand, the ornamentation between the cusps is very weakly developed and the specimen has a longitudinal ridge and a labial projection. Unfortunately, the specimen is embedded in matrix, so that only its

labial face and a part of the occlusal face can be examined. This means that theoretically the shape of the cusps, especially that of the main cusp, could be different from the part that is exposed. The same goes for the ornamentation. Specimen MB. f.5603 is an example of a tooth of *P. krafti* that has an asymmetric main cusp and different ornamentation between the labial and the lingual faces of the crown.

Consequently, specimen SMNS 86105 is not assigned to *P. krafti* or *P. keuperianus* and it is considered as indetermined.

#### ***Polyacrodus cuspidatus* (Agassiz, 1843) and *Polyacrodus cloacinus* (Quenstedt, 1856)**

It is difficult to distinguish teeth of *P. cuspidatus* (Pl. 1: U) from teeth of *P. cloacinus*. Both species occur in the same layers, together with teeth of "*Hybodus*" *minor* (sensu Cuny, 1998). Quenstedt (1856: 33 and 34) erected the species *Polyacrodus cloacinus* based on fragmented fin spines of sharks, but applied the name to teeth in the same publication. Quenstedt (1856: 34) proposed that teeth of *P. cloacinus* differ from teeth of *P. cuspidatus* by the smoothness of the latter, but Endlich (1870: 14) suggested that the lack of ornament in *P. cuspidatus* was caused by abrasion, a problem previously realized by Quenstedt (1856: 34). It is difficult to understand Quenstedt's description of *P. cuspidatus*, because the specimens of *P. cuspidatus* presented by Agassiz (1843: 194, tab. 22a, figs 5–7) are strongly ornamented. Teeth identified as *P. cloacinus* by Quenstedt (1856: tab. 2, figs 14–15) and Endlich (1870: figs 37–40) are similar to the specimens of *P. cuspidatus* identified by Agassiz, especially the specimen shown on the latter's figure 6. According to Endlich (1870: 13), teeth of both species may bear labial nodes although they are less frequent in *P. cuspidatus*. The main difference between teeth of *P. cuspidatus* and *P. cloacinus* is that the crests of the ornamentation of *P. cuspidatus* meander. Some of the crests ramify toward the base or do not persist the entire distance from the base to the tip of the cusps (Agassiz 1843: 194; Endlich 1870: 13). In teeth assigned to *P. cloacinus* the crests are persistent and rarely meander (Endlich 1870: 13; tab. 1, figs 37–40). The inclination of the main cusp is not a character that can be utilised to distinguish the teeth of *P. cuspidatus* from those of *P. cloacinus*. In *P. cloacinus* they show some variation in the degree of inclination in the posterior direction and can be inclined in

the lingual direction (Endlich 1870: 13; tab. 1, figs 37–40).

The incorrect characterisation of *P. cuspidatus* by Quenstedt (1856: 34) and the insufficient characterisation by Endlich (1870: 13; tab. 1, figs 37–40) mean that the taxon *Polyacrodus cloacinus* is not valid. Teeth of *P. cuspidatus* sensu Quenstedt (1856: tab. 2, fig. 16) and Endlich (1870: tab. 1, figs 41–47) may represent a mixture of abraded teeth of *Polyacrodus cuspidatus*, "*Hybodus*" *minor* and teeth from the ?Norian of Saint-Nicolas-de-Port described by Duffin (1993: pl. 2, fig. 5–6) as *Rhomphaiodon nicolensis*.

#### ***Polyacrodus polycyphus* (Agassiz, 1843)**

Teeth of *P. polycyphus* (Agassiz, 1843) have cusps that are oval to pyramidal-shaped. In most of the teeth the lower face of the crown is heavily ornamented with crests that are finer than the prominent crests on the cusps. The occlusal crest is always present and may be crenulated. Two tooth morphotypes of *P. polycyphus* are recognised here. Teeth of the first morphotype (MB. f.5600 and MB. f.5601) have a straight outline in occlusal view, always a central cusp, and up to at least four pairs of lateral cusps. The ornament differs in being weaker in MB. f.5600 than in MB. f.5601. In both specimens, the ridges are thicker and less numerous on the labial side in comparison to the lingual side and the most basal part of the crown is lacking any ornamentation. A very prominent labial projection is present. In specimen MB. f.5600, the more central of the two lateral cusps on one of the lateral arms has a prominent unpaired labial node, while the other has an unpaired projection. Among the specimens figured by Jaekel (1889: pl. 9, fig. 9) is a second morphotype distinguished from the first morphotype by lateral arms that are curved lingually. Specimen MB. f.5615 (Pl. 1: V) is somewhat similar to the specimen figured by Jaekel in its general shape but there are some differences: the upper part of the crown is not as strongly ornamented and there are more lateral cusps, three on one lateral arm and two on the other. A peculiarity of specimen MB. f.5615 is that it bears a kind of longitudinal ridge, which is developed only at the ends of the lateral arms of the crown and consists of the connected upper ends of the crests on the lower face of the crown.

Another fragmentary specimen figured by Schmid (1861: pl. 1, fig. 40) has five or six lateral cusps on one arm. The specimen is more similar

to the first morphotype than to the second but the figures and description given by Schmid (1861) do not allow a detailed comparison.

## Discussion

Teeth of *Polyacrodus krafti* and *Polyacrodus keuperianus* differ in several morphological characters listed above in the "Comparisons" section of the emended diagnosis for *P. krafti*. This emended diagnosis strengthens arguments for the assignment of *Polyacrodus* teeth from the Upper Ladinian and Carnian of the Germanic Basin to *Polyacrodus krafti* or to *Polyacrodus keuperianus*. One problem still remains – the assignment of SMNS 86105, identified as *Polyacrodus* sp. 1 in this paper. This specimen resembles teeth of *P. keuperianus* in the shape of the main cusp and in the ornamentation. But SMNS 86105 also bears a projection and a longitudinal ridge on the labial surface. These characters are absent in other specimens of *P. keuperianus* but present in *P. krafti*. The assignment of the specimen is made even more difficult because its lingual half is still embedded in matrix. This specimen gives rise to two possibilities, although neither of them questions the separation of *P. krafti* from *P. keuperianus*. If SMNS 86105 belongs to *P. krafti* then *P. krafti* can, exceptionally, bear an ornamentation similar to that of *P. keuperianus* and maybe a main cusp which resembles that of *P. keuperianus*. In this case, *P. krafti* differs from *P. keuperianus* in the possession of longitudinal ridges and a labial and lingual projections (even though the presence of a second projection in specimen SMNS 86105 is hypothetical). According to the first possibility, *P. krafti* still differs morphologically from the taxa mentioned in the "Comparisons".

The second possibility is that SMNS 86105 belongs to *P. keuperianus*. In this case, *P. keuperianus* exceptionally bears a longitudinal ridge and a labial projection (note that the labial projection of specimen SMNS 86105 is different from the projection mentioned in the description of *P. keuperianus* above in this text). In this case *P. krafti* differs from *P. keuperianus* in its sparse ornamentation and the shape of the cusps. This interpretation does not affect the differentiation of *P. krafti* from the other taxa.

For these reasons, the retention of two species, *P. krafti* and *P. keuperianus*, is justified at present. This idea can be additionally tested by attempting to reconstruct an hypothetical dentition

with teeth of both *P. krafti* and *P. keuperianus*. This hypothetical dentition would be heterodont, because of the differences between *P. krafti* and *P. keuperianus*. Moreover, the different size and morphologies of the species make it impossible to reconstruct a functional dentition showing a monognathic or a dignathic heterodonty. The only remaining possibility is that the two species represent ontogenetic heterodonty. In this case, teeth of *P. krafti* must represent specimens younger than those bearing the *P. keuperianus* teeth. This problem can only be solved with the discovery of articulated skeletons.

Seilacher (1943: table on p. 260) proposed that *P. keuperianus* is restricted to the upper part of the Gipskeuper and *P. krafti* to the Schilfsandstein and the Dunkle Mergel. The present examination, which includes new specimens, shows that both species occur commonly in the Lettenkeuper and through the Dunkle Mergel. It is not possible to examine the specimens mentioned by Lang (1910), so the presence of one of the two species in the Obere Bunte Mergel is hypothetical. At present it seems that both taxa are rare in the Gipskeuper and *P. krafti* is remarkably rare in the Schilfsandstein and the Dunkle Mergel.

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