

# Discovery of two new species of primitive fishes

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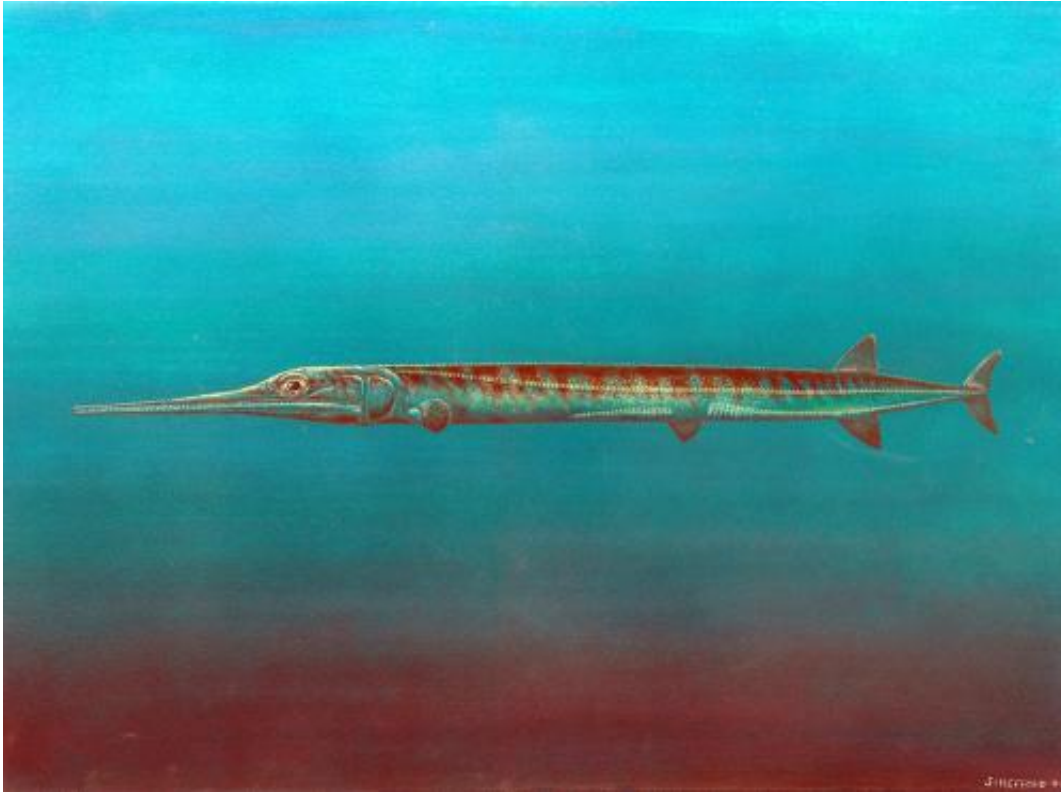
*Saurichthys rieppeli*, a new species of bony fish from the Middle Triassic of Monte San Giorgio, UNESCO world heritage in Southern Switzerland (length 60 cm). Credit: University of Zurich

Working with an international team, paleontologists at the University of Zurich have discovered two new species of *Saurichthys*. The ~242 million year old predatory fishes were found in the fossil Lagerstätte Monte San Giorgio, in Ticino. They are distinct from previously known *Saurichthys* species in the shape of the head and body, suggesting different habitats and diet.

Saurichthys is a predatory fish characterized by a long thin body and a sharply pointed snout with numerous teeth. This distinctive ray-finned fish lived in marine and freshwater environments all over the world 252–201 million years ago during the Triassic period. Two [new species](#) of this extinct fish have been discovered by [paleontologists](#) at the University of Zurich, working in collaboration with researchers in Germany and China. The first species, "Saurichthys breviabdominalis", is named for its relatively short body and the second, "Saurichthys rieppeli", is named after Olivier Rieppel, a Swiss paleontologist formerly based at the University of Zurich. Including the new finds, there are now six species of Saurichthys known from Monte San Giorgio, making it both the most abundant and diverse [fish](#) at this classic Middle Triassic locality.

## **Evidence of different diet and habitat**

Both 40 to 60 cm long fishes differ from other species of Saurichthys in skull and [body](#) shape. "These differences indicate different hunting styles and habitats in the shallow sea. This enabled multiple [species](#) to co-exist", clarified Heinz Furrer, paleontologist at the University of Zurich and author of this research project. According to Furrer, the ability to occupy multiple specialized feeding and habitat niches may be responsible for the evolutionary success of these fishes, both in the Monte San Giorgio basin and globally.



Life reconstruction of Saurichthys in the ancient sea of Middle Triassic. Credit: University of Zurich/B. Scheffold

Monte San Giorgio is world-renowned for its beautifully preserved fossils from the Middle Triassic time (~239–243 million years ago). Large-scale excavations conducted by the University of Zürich between 1924 and 2004 yielded a substantial number of fossil reptiles and fishes. As part of a research project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, scientists at the Paleontological Institute and Museum, University of Zurich have prepared and studied over a hundred well-preserved specimens over the last three years.

**More information:** "Two new species of Saurichthys (Actinopterygii: Saurichthyidae) from the Middle Triassic of Monte San Giorgio, Switzerland, with implications for character evolution in the genus."

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Provided by University of Zurich

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