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RÉSUMÉS - ABSTRACTS



PALEOICHTHYOLOGICAL WORK ON THE LITHOGRAPHIC
LIMESTONE OF SOLNHOFEN (BAVARIA)
AND THE HALECOMORPH FISH *CATURUS*

LAMBERS P.

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Knorr (1755) published plates of Solnhofen fossils, including fishes. Blainville (1818) started with the systematic description of Solnhofen fishes, referring to the plates of Knorr. He interpreted the fish fossils as representatives of recent genera. Agassiz (1833-1844) recognized them as extinct forms. Wagner (1851, 1863) published monographs on the fish fauna.

The halecomorph genus *Caturus* is one of the most common genera in the fauna. It was usually thought to be represented by the species *C. furcatus*, *C. pachyurus* (both with many synonyms) and the robust form *C. giganteus* (by some authors placed in a separate genus *Strobilodus*). The anatomy of the skull of *C. pachyurus* is clearly different from *C. furcatus* and *C. giganteus*, but is very similar to *C. bellicianus*, a species known from Cerin, originally described as *Amblysemius bellicianus*. It was referred to *Caturus* by de Saint-Seine (1949). On the basis of the difference in skull anatomy, it is justified to revive the genus *Amblysemius*, comprising the species *A. pachyurus* and *A. bellicianus*. Both species appear to be present in Solnhofen. *Caturus* is represented by *C. furcatus* and *C. giganteus*.

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