

The revision of *Cladodus occidentalis*, a late Palaeozoic ctenacanthiform shark

Michał Ginter, Alexander Ivanov, and Oleg Lebedev
Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 50 (3), 2005: 623-631

The teeth of a well known late Palaeozoic cladodont chondrichthyan, '*Cladodus*' *occidentalis* from Russia, USA, and England are restudied and a new generic name, *Glikmanius* gen. nov., is proposed for this species. Yet another tooth-based species, formerly described as ?*Symmorium myachkovensis*, occurring on the Russian Platform and in Nebraska, is considered to belong to the newly erected genus. Although there is no direct evidence that *Glikmanius* possessed fin spines, the broad similarity between its teeth and those of *Ctenacanthus compressus* suggests it had a ctenacanthiform affinity. The possible relationships between *Glikmanius*, *Cladodus sensu stricto*, '*Ctenacanthus*' *costellatus*, and *Heslerodus*, are suggested. However, the proposition put forward by an earlier author that the teeth of *Heslerodus* might represent the lower jaw dentition of *G. myachkovensis*, is rejected. The overall resemblance of *Glikmanius* teeth and those of *Cladoselache* and *Squatinactis* is recognised as convergent.

Key words: Chondrichthyes, Ctenacanthiformes, teeth, Carboniferous, Permian.

Michał Ginter [m.ginter@uw.edu.pl], Instytut Geologii Podstawowej, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Żwirki i Wigury 93, PL-02-089 Warszawa, Poland; Alexander Ivanov [aoi@ai1205.spb.edu], Department of Palaeontology, St. Petersburg University, 16 Liniya 29, 199178 St. Petersburg, Russia; Oleg Lebedev [olebed@paleo.ru], Palaeontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 123, Profsoyuznaya, Moscow, 117997, Russia.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see creativecommons.org), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

 [Full text \(459.0 kB\)](#)