

Diversity of chondrostean fish *Coccolepis* from the Late Jurassic Solnhofen Archipelago, Southern Germany

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Late Jurassic marine vertebrates are extraordinarily well preserved in several Plattenkalk Lagerstätten in central Europe. Among them, the Solnhofen Archipelago has yielded the very rare fish *Coccolepis bucklandi*, which was the first fossil chondrostean to be found in sediments younger than the Triassic. The type specimen of this species was lost, but it was rediscovered recently, prompting the alpha taxonomic revision of this iconic fish. A new species *Coccolepis solnhofensis* has been identified among the specimens referred to *C. bucklandi*. The two species differ in the distinctive distribution of scutes and fringing fulcra. Based on the available evidence, *C. bucklandi* is restricted to the Eichstätt Basin and the *Lithacoceras eigeltingense* β Horizon of the *Lithacoceras riedense* Subzone (*Hybonoticeras hybonotum* Zone), and *C. solnhofensis* sp. nov. is limited to the Solnhofen Basin and the slightly younger *Subplanites rueppellianus* Subzone (*Hybonoticeras hybonotum* Zone). Therefore, the two species are geographically and stratigraphically separated. The diagnosis of *Coccolepis* is improved with the addition of new characters, and the genus is here restricted to the two early Tithonian species from the Solnhofen Archipelago. Among the four species previously described or referred to *Coccolepis*, the generic assignment of “*Coccolepis*” *australis* and “*Coccolepis*” *liassica*, remains unclear. *Sunolepis yumenensis* is here returned to its original genus, and the new combination *Condorlepis woodwardi* is proposed for this Early Cretaceous coccolepidid from Australia.

Key words: Actinopterygii, Coccolepididae, Chondrostei, Mesozoic, Jurassic, Tithonian, Solnhofen, Plattenkalk, Lagerstätte.

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