中华金龙鱼

5600万年前的古代龙鱼

中华金龙鱼是发现于中国早始新世地层的骨舌鱼类化石，属于骨舌鱼目骨舌鱼科。产自湖南湘乡和湖北松滋的化石保存精美，为研究金龙鱼类的演化历史提供了重要证据。研究表明，硬骨舌鱼属与南美骨舌鱼属的分化时间可追溯至约5600万年前。这一发现不仅将现生硬骨舌鱼属的演化历史延伸至新生代早期，也为理解骨舌鱼类跨越不同大陆的分布格局及其生物地理历史提供了重要线索。

Scleropages sinensis

An Ancient Arowana from 56 Million Years Ago

Scleropages sinensis is a fossil bony-tongue fish discovered from the Early Eocene deposits of China and belongs to the family Osteoglossidae within the order Osteoglossiformes. The exceptionally preserved fossils from Xiangxiang, Hunan Province, and Songzi, Hubei Province, provide important evidence for understanding the evolutionary history of arowanas. Research indicates that the divergence between the genus Scleropages and the South American osteoglossid genus Osteoglossum can be traced back to approximately 56 million years ago. This discovery extends the evolutionary history of living arowanas into the Early Cenozoic and provides important clues for understanding the intercontinental distribution patterns and biogeographic history of bony-tongue fishes.