初始全颌鱼

分类: 脊椎动物 有颌类 盾皮鱼类
年代: 志留纪晚期（ 约4.25 亿年前）
地层: 罗德洛统卢德福特阶关底组
产地: 云南曲靖
属性: 标本 | IVPP V18621.100

人脸古鱼

初始全颌鱼是被称为“人脸古鱼”的盾皮鱼。其化石发现于云南曲靖志留纪晚期地层，距今约4.25亿年。它体长约20厘米，身体粗短圆钝，口很大，能吞食比它更小的动物。全颌鱼的身体前半部分像大多数盾皮鱼一样包裹在骨甲中，但它的颌骨却与更进步的硬骨鱼类一致，具有硬骨鱼类式的膜质边缘颌骨、前上颌骨、上颌骨和齿骨。全颌鱼化石是介于盾皮鱼类和硬骨鱼类之间的过渡化石，填补了有颌鱼类演化中缺失的关键一环。

Entelognathus primordialis

Classification: Vertebrata Gnathostomata Placodermi
Age: Late Silurian, ca. 425 million years ago
Formation: Kuanti Formation, Ludfordian Stage, Ludlow Series
Locality: Qujing, Yunnan, China
Status: Specimen | IVPP V18621.100

The “Human-Faced” Fish

Entelognathus primordialis is a placoderm popularly known as the “human-faced fish.” Its fossils were discovered in Late Silurian rocks of Qujing, Yunnan, dating to about 425 million years ago. It was about 20 cm long, with a short, stout body and a large mouth capable of swallowing smaller animals. Like most placoderms, the front half of its body was covered with dermal bone. Its jaws, however, resemble those of more derived bony fishes, bearing osteichthyan-like dermal marginal jaw bones, including the premaxilla, maxilla, and dentary. *Entelognathus* documents a key transitional morphology between placoderms and bony fishes and fills an important gap in the early evolution of jawed vertebrates.

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