张氏翼鳕

罗平生物群中体型最大的基干辐鳍鱼类捕食者之一

张氏翼鳕体长约30厘米，体型呈流线型，具有较大的口裂和锋利的牙齿，显示其具备较强的捕食能力，可能捕食小型无脊椎动物及其他水生动物。辐鳍鱼类起源于古生代，并在随后的地质历史过程中持续演化和分化。进入中生代后，辐鳍鱼类经历快速辐射演化，形成了丰富多样的生态类型，并逐渐成为现代硬骨鱼类中的优势类群。以张氏翼鳕为代表的罗平辐鳍鱼类，展示了三叠纪早期鱼类生态策略多样化的发展，也反映了现代鱼类身体结构演化形成过程中的重要阶段。

Pteronisculus changae

One of the Largest Basal Actinopterygian Predators in the Luoping Biota

Pteronisculus changae reached approximately 30 cm in length and possessed a streamlined body, a large gape, and sharp teeth, indicating substantial predatory capability. It likely preyed on small invertebrates and other aquatic animals. Ray-finned fishes originated in the Paleozoic and continued to diversify throughout geological history. During the Mesozoic, they underwent a major evolutionary radiation, giving rise to a wide range of ecological forms and eventually becoming the dominant group of modern bony fishes. Represented by *Pteronisculus changae*, the ray-finned fishes of the Luoping Biota reveal the early diversification of fish ecological strategies during the Triassic and provide important insights into the evolutionary development of body structures characteristic of modern fishes.