An account of a ganoid fish from Queensland (Ceratodus)

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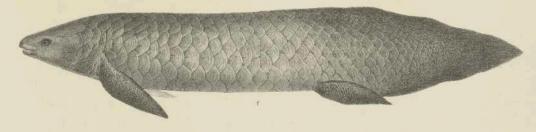
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A ganoid Fish from Queensland (Ceratodus)

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genus (Ceratodus) testify to its presence; no further trace of it has been found until the present period, where it reappears in three genera (Ceratodus, Lepidosiren, Protopterus), one of which is identical with that of the Mesozoic era. Now, at present scarcely any zoologist will deny that there must have been a continuity of the Dipnoous type, and it is only a proof of the incompleteness of the palæontological record that we have to derive all our information regarding it from only three so very distant periods of its existence.

In conclusion I may add a synoptical table, from which the systematic views advocated above, and more especially the position of *Ceratodus* in the system, may be readily understood. After the separation of *Amphiosus* and the Lampreys as types of two distinct sub-classes (*Leptocardii* and *Cyclostomata*), the remaining host of fishes are referred to two other sub-

classes: -

Sub-class: Teleostei. Heart with a rigid bulbus aortæ; intestine without spiral valve; optic nerves decussating (living species, nearly 9,000).

Sub-class: Palæichthyes. Heart with a contractile conus arteriosus; intes-

tine with a spiral valve; optic nerves non-decussating.

Order I.—Plagiostomata, or Marine Palæichthyes (sharks and rays; living species, nearly 300).

Order II.—Holocephala (four living species).

Order III.—Ganoidei, or Freshwater Palæichthyes.

Sub-order 1.—Amioidei (one species).

Sub-order 2.—Lepidosteoidei (three species).

Sub-order 3.—Polypteroidei (two species).

Sub-order 4.—Chondrostei (sturgeons, thirty species).

Sub-order 5.—Dipnoi.

Fam. a.—Sirenidæ.

Sub-fam.—Ceratodontina (Ceratodus).

Sub-fam.—Protopterina (Lepidosiren, Protopterus).

Fam. b.—Ctenododipteridæ (Ctenodus, Dipterus).

Fam. c.—Phaneropleuridæ (Phaneropleuron).