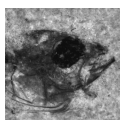


# †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov.: the first gobioid fish from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, Italy

ALEXANDRE F. BANNIKOV & GIORGIO CARNEVALE



The first gobioid fish from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, Italy, †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov., is described based on a single well-preserved diminutive specimen. This taxon is the oldest member of the Gobioidae known to date based on articulated skeletal remains. †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. exhibits a suite of features that unquestionably support its alignment with gobioids, including the absence of parietals and basisphenoid, possession of a large and subquadrangular saccular otolith, infraorbital series exclusively represented by the lachrymal, presence of suspensorial interspace, caudal skeleton with reduced parhypural and fused hypurals 1+2 and 3+4 (the latter fused to the urostyle), absence of uroneurals, absence of supraneurals, presence of cleithral notch, and absence of lateral line. Within the Gobioidae, †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. has a unique combination of derived (five branchiostegal rays, dorsal postcleithrum absent, 13 principal caudal-fin rays, four pelvic-fin rays) and plesiomorphic (dorsal fin continuous, 24 vertebrae, autogenous haemal spine of the second preural centrum, first two abdominal centra shortened, first dorsal-fin pterygiophore inserting in the second interneural space) features found in none of the extant gobioid lineages. Because of this unique combination of features, †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. cannot be confidently accommodated within any familial category and it is therefore interpreted herein as *incertae sedis* within the Gobioidae. Palaeoecological considerations suggest that †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov. was a benthic generalist carnivore. • Key words: Teleostei, Gobiiformes, Gobioidae *incertae sedis*, †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov., Eocene, Monte Bolca, Italy.

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The early Eocene marine fishes from Monte Bolca in northern Italy have been known since the mid-sixteenth century for their extraordinary preservation. The first comprehensive monographic work on these fishes, the “Ittiolitologia Veronese”, was published by the Abbot G.S. Volta in 1796. Some years later, Agassiz (1833–1844) published his monumental palaeoichthyological milestone, “Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles”, which was largely based on material from Monte Bolca. Since that time a remarkable number of papers have been devoted to the Monte Bolca fish fauna, based on the thousands of specimens extracted from this locality and now disseminated in museums and research institutes around the world. The majority of the fossil fishes from Monte Bolca have been extracted from the celebrated Pesciara cave site. The most recent censuses of the Monte Bolca fish diversity (Bannikov 2014, Carne-

vale *et al.* 2014) recognized 238 taxa, 222 of which are actinopterygians. The fish fauna is strongly dominated by acanthomorphs (not less than 190 species), with a diversity foreshadowing that of today (Patterson 1993). Undoubtedly, such amazing palaeoichthyological diversity will be increased by future investigations. There are still several newly recognized taxa awaiting description, and some known taxa or lineages are badly in need of revision. Monte Bolca marks the first fossil record of many groups of teleost fishes, including those associated with modern coral reefs (*e.g.*, Bellwood 1996, Carnevale *et al.* 2014). However, some groups of fishes currently extremely abundant in reef biotopes (*e.g.*, butterflyfishes and gobies) have not yet been documented from the Monte Bolca assemblage, where they were represented instead by extinct ecological analogues (Bannikov 2004a, b).

Up to now, gobioid fishes appear to be represented at Monte Bolca by a single highly questionable record (Bannikov 2014). Agassiz (1833–1844) described †*Gobius microcephalus* Agassiz, 1839 based on a single specimen of a small fish in the collection of Dr. Hartmann (Goepfingen). Woodward (1901, p. 588) indicated the “typical” specimen of †*Gobius microcephalus* as part of the collection of the Natural History Museum, London (NHMUK 44873), whereas Blot (1980) considered the type specimen as being present in the collection of the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN 11067/11068, currently MNHN Bol 422/Bol 423). Eastman (1905, pl. II, fig. 3) figured the MNHN specimen and documented the differences with the specimen originally described by Agassiz. Both specimens NHMUK 44873 and MNHN Bol 422/Bol 423, although almost equally small in size, are not identical to the specimen figured by Agassiz (1833–1844, pl. 34, fig. 2) and therefore none of them can be regarded as the holotype of †*Gobius microcephalus*. However, it seems likely that all of them belong to the same taxon, of which additional specimens are present in the MNHN collection (Bol 430/Bol 432) and many others are part of the extensive collection of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona (MCSNV). Among the other shared features, all of them exhibit a single dorsal fin and three supraneurals, thereby implying that they cannot be regarded as belonging to the gobioid clade. A revision of the material currently referred to as “†*Gobius*” *microcephalus* Agassiz is within the schedule of our continuing investigations of the Monte Bolca fish fauna.

The goal of this paper is to describe what appears to be a diminutive gobioid fish from Monte Bolca recently found among the undescribed material in the fossil fish collection of the MCSNV. The Gobioidae is one of the most speciose groups within percomorphs, comprising more than 2000 species (see Nelson 2006) arranged into eight families, the Butidae, Eleotridae, Gobiidae, Gobiellidae, Milyeringidae, Odontobutidae, Rhyacichthyidae, and Thalasseleotridae (e.g., Thacker 2009, Chakrabarty 2010, Gill & Mooi 2012, Agorreta *et al.* 2013). Despite such an impressive present diversity, the early phases of their evolutionary history are unclear, mostly because of the scarcity of their fossil record. Molecular studies suggest that gobioids diverged from other gobiiforms late in the Cretaceous (e.g., Near *et al.* 2013), even if the earliest occurrence of the group consists of rare otoliths from the middle Ypresian shallow marine deposits of the Vastan Lignite Mine, Gujarat, India (Nolf *et al.* 2006), stratigraphically corresponding to the lower part of the SBZ 10 (Punekar & Saraswati 2010), with a minimum age of about 55 Ma. At present, the skeletal record of the group dates back to early Lutetian deposits of the Vallfogona Formation, exposed near Borredà, Barcelona

Province, Spain (Gaudant 1996), with a minimum age of about 45 Ma. As a consequence, the new gobioid from Monte Bolca described herein represents the earliest skeletal record for this highly diverse and heterogeneous percomorph lineage.

## Material and methods

The specimen documented herein was found among the undescribed material collected during the latest excavations conducted at the Pesciara cave site and housed in the MCSNV. The fossil consists of a relatively well-preserved complete articulated skeleton preserved on the surface of inframillimetrically laminated micritic limestone. Some details of the specimen examined were best seen when the specimen was moistened with alcohol. The specimen was examined using a Leica M80 stereomicroscope equipped with a camera lucida drawing arm and measurements were taken with a dial caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm. Standard length (SL) is used throughout. The spinous dorsal-fin pterygiophore formula follows Birdsong (1975) and Birdsong *et al.* (1988). All extinct taxa are marked with daggers (†) preceding their names.

## Systematic palaeontology

Division Percomorphacea Wiley & Johnson, 2010  
 Order Gobiiformes Günther, 1880  
 Suborder Gobioidae Jordan & Evermann, 1896

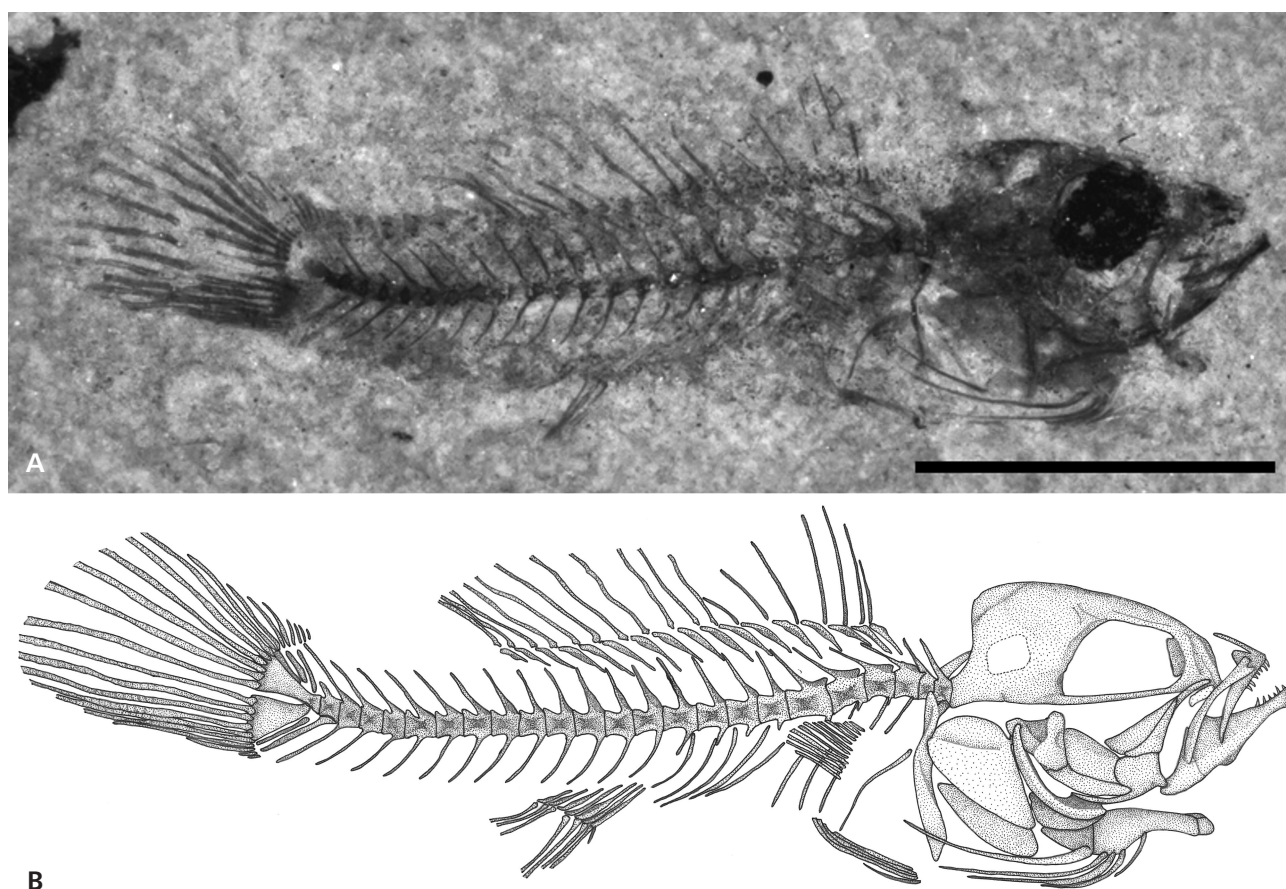
### Genus †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov.

*Type species.* – †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* sp. nov.

*Etymology.* – After the Italian actor and poet Carlo Monni.

*Diagnosis.* – A diminutive gobioid fish with body moderately elongate and caudal peduncle relatively elongate; head relatively large; jaws with pointed and slightly recurved conical teeth; five branchiostegal rays; vertebral column containing 24 (10+14) vertebrae; haemal spine of the second preural centrum autogenous; dorsal pterygiophore formula 2-3111; dorsal fin notched and continuous, with seven slender flexible spines and 11 rays; short-based anal fin with a single spine and 7 rays; three anterior anal-fin pterygiophores inserted anterior to first haemal spine; pelvic fin with a single spine and four segmented rays; pelvic fins anterior to pectorals; ventral postcleithrum present; caudal fin rounded with 13 (7+6) principal rays; body covered with thin cycloid scales.

*Composition.* – Type species only.



**Figure 1.** †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov., from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, Italy. • A – holotype, MCSNV IGVR71187, right lateral view, scale bar 5 mm. • B – interpretative reconstruction of the skeleton based on MCSNV IGVR71187, right lateral view.

†*Carlomonnius quasigobius* sp. nov.

Figures 1–3

*Holotype.* – MCSNV IGVR71187, well-preserved complete articulated skeleton in a single plate, 13 mm SL (Fig. 1A).

*Referred specimens.* – None.

*Type locality and horizon.* – Monte Bolca locality, Pesciara cave site; Early Eocene, late Ypresian, middle Cuisian, SBZ 11, *Alveolina dainelli* Zone, about 50 Ma (see Papazoni *et al.* 2014).

*Diagnosis.* – As for the genus.

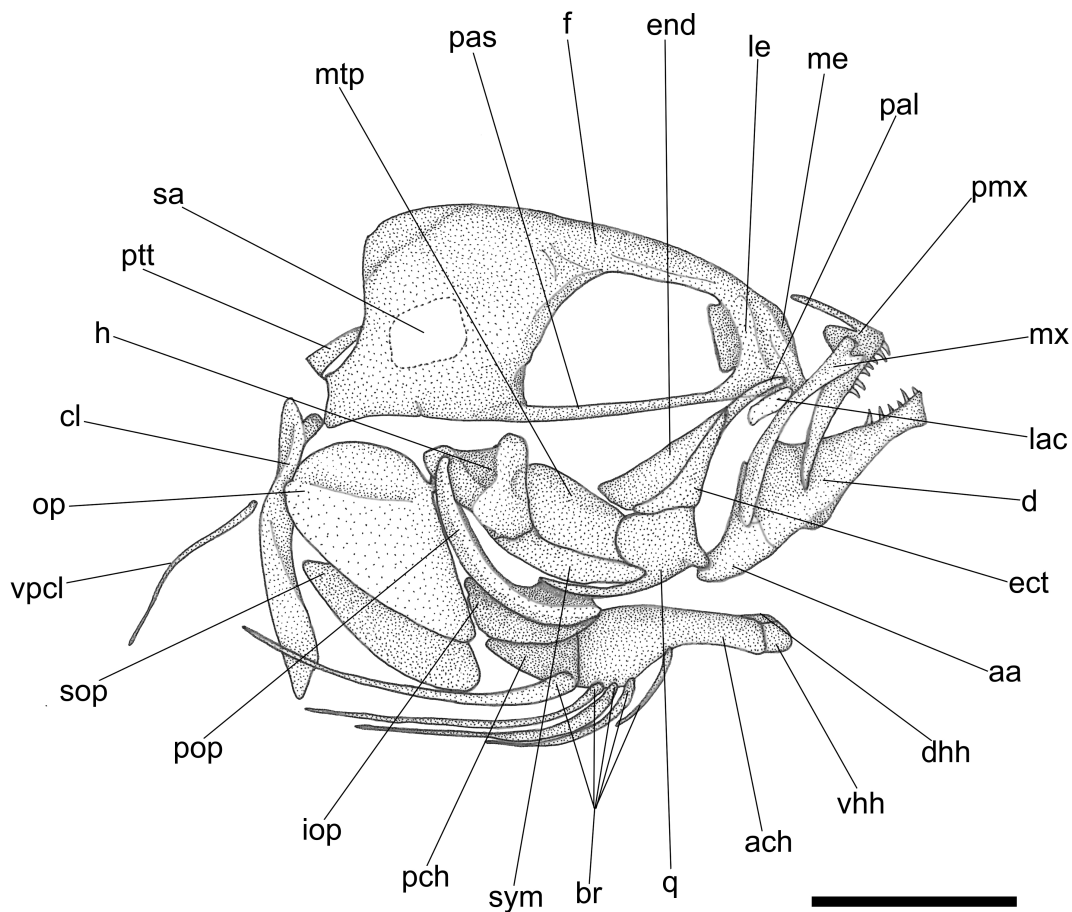
*Etymology.* – The name is derived from the Latin *quasi*, meaning “as if” or “just like”; and the gobioid genus *Gobius*.

*Measurements.* – As percentage of SL: head length: 35; maximum body depth: 29; snout length: 8; orbit diameter:

11.9; mandible length: 15.6; caudal peduncle depth: 12.5; predorsal length: 38.7; predorsal (soft dorsal) length: 54.4; preanal length: 67.8; prepelvic length: 40.3; dorsal-fin base length: 37; spinous dorsal-fin base length: 13.1; soft dorsal-fin base length: 21.9; anal-fin base length: 6.6; longest dorsal-fin spine length: 12.2; last dorsal-fin spine length: 2.8; longest dorsal-fin ray length: 13.1; longest anal-fin ray length: 8.1; longest caudal-fin ray length: 24.4.

*Description.* – The body is relatively elongate, with a moderately deep and elongate caudal peduncle (Fig. 1). The caudal peduncle depth is contained slightly more than two times in maximum body depth. The body reaches its maximum depth at the level of the occiput. The head is relatively large and somewhat depressed; its length exceeds the body depth. The head length (HL) is contained 2.8–2.9 times in SL. The dorsal and ventral profiles of the body are almost equally gently convex.

The head is moderately deep, with its depth about 1.2 times less than its length. The orbit is relatively large and placed in the upper half of the head. The eyeball is preserved as a thin carbon film. The horizontal diameter of the



**Figure 2.** †*Carlomonnium quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov., reconstruction of the head and pectoral girdle. Scale bar 1 mm. Abbreviations: aa – angulo-articular; ach – anterior ceratohyal; br – branchiostegal rays; cl – cleithrum; d – dentary; ect – ectopterygoid; end – endopterygoid; dhh – dorsal hypohyal; f – frontal; h – hyomandibula; iop – interopercle; lac – lachrymal; le – lateral ethmoid; me – mesethmoid; mtp – metapterygoid; mx – maxilla; op – opercle; pal – palatine; pas – parasphenoid; pch – posterior ceratohyal; pmx – premaxilla; pop – preopercle; ptt – posttemporal; q – quadrate; sa – saccular otolith (sagitta); sop – subopercle; sym – symplectic; vhh – ventral hypohyal; vpcl – ventral postcleithrum.

orbit is about 34% HL. The snout is rather short; its length is about 23% HL. The mouth is relatively small and terminal. The lower jaw articulation is situated below the anteriormost border of the orbit.

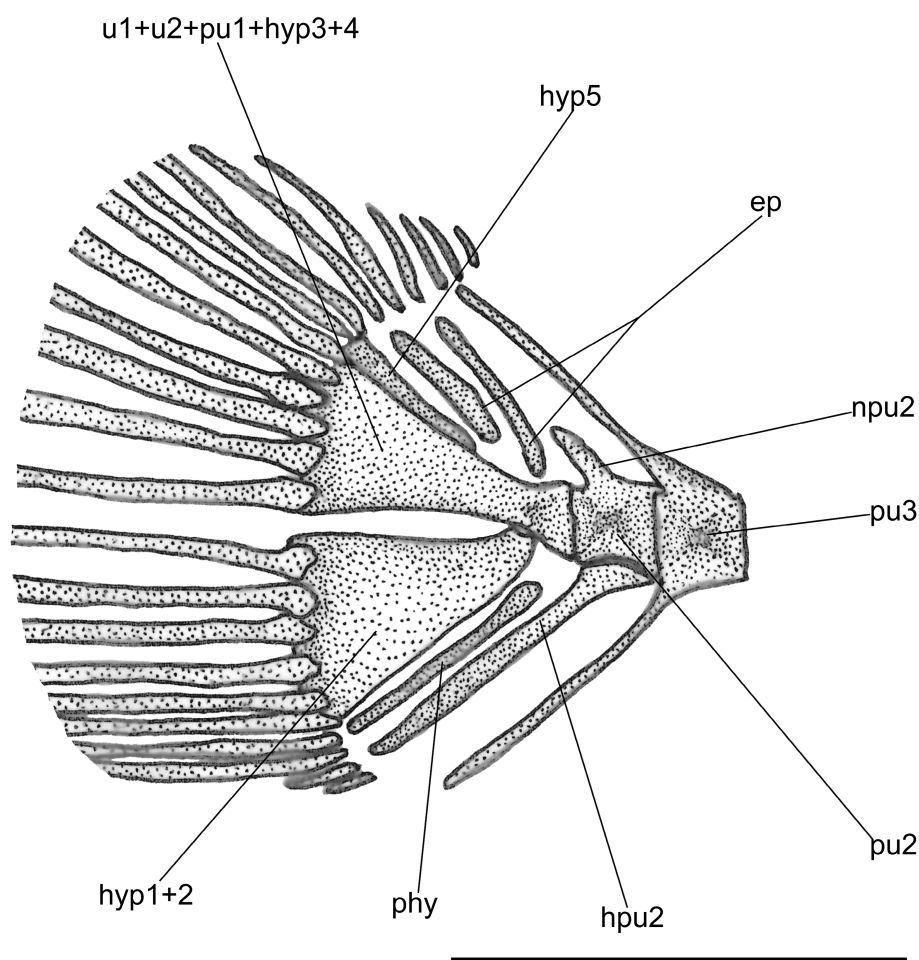
The neurocranium is moderately deep, with the supraoccipital crest evidently not developed (Fig. 2). The frontals are the largest bones of the skull roof; each of these bones bears a supraorbital latero-sensory canal. There is no evidence of parietals. The ethmoid region is moderately developed. The vomer appears to be toothless. The mesethmoid bears a thin bony lamina that projects posteriorly forming a short anterior septum between the orbits. The lateral ethmoid is columnar and forms most of the anterior wall of the orbit. The parasphenoid is slender and almost straight. The basisphenoid is clearly absent. The bones of the otic and occipital portions of the neurocranium are difficult to interpret because of inadequate preservation. However, the external profile of a large and approximately quadrangular saccular otolith (sagitta) can be recognized in the otic sector of the neurocranium.

The infraorbital series is represented by a single small and subrectangular bone (lachrymal) placed close to the ventrolateral corner of the lateral ethmoid (Fig. 2).

The premaxilla has well-developed and separate ascending and articular processes. There are some preserved premaxillary teeth apparently arranged into a single row; these are sharp and conical, with recurved tips. The maxilla is curved, anteriorly forked and not significantly expanded distally. There is no evidence of the presence of a supramaxilla. The lower jaw is relatively low; its length is about 48% HL. The lower jaw dentition is similar to that of the upper jaw (Fig. 2). A small and low flange with gently curved profile emerges along the ventral margin of the dentary. There is no evident gap between the dorsal processes of the dentary and angulo-articular. The angulo-articular has a moderately developed coronoid process.

The suspensorium and associated opercular complex appears to be detached from the neurocranium, displaced from its original position possibly due to post-mortem

**Figure 3.** †*Carlomonnus quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov., reconstruction of the caudal skeleton. Scale bar 1 mm. Abbreviations: ep – epural; hpu2 – haemal spine of the second preural vertebra; hyp – hypural; npu2 – neural spine of the second preural vertebra; phy – parhypural; pu – preural centrum; u – ural centrum.



taphonomic processes (Fig. 1B). The suspensorial bones are clearly recognizable (Fig. 2). The hyomandibula consists of an irregular plate with two robust dorsal articular facets and a remarkably reduced ventral arm; the opercular process is very short. The hyomandibula articulates ventrally with a notably large and slightly curved symplectic and anteriorly with a subrectangular metapterygoid. The symplectic and preopercle are not in contact with each other, thereby producing a moderately developed unossified suspensorial interspace (see Harrison 1989). The quadrate is massive and irregular in outline. The ectopterygoid is thin and elongate, with a roughly triangular outline. The endopterygoid is well developed. The palatine is relatively short; the morphology of the anterior end of the palatine is difficult to interpret.

The preopercle is crescent-shaped, bearing a thin flange along its anteroventral margin; this an anteriorly projecting flange articulates with the posterior margin of the quadrate (Fig. 2). The interopercle is laminar and characterized by a rounded ventral profile. The opercle is broad, nearly triangular in outline, with a convex dorsal profile; this bone has a thickened anterior border and a robust horizontal ridge arising from the concave condyle, which articulates with

the opercular process of the hyomandibula. The subopercle is flat and relatively elongate.

The hyoid bar is robust (Fig. 2). The anterior ceratohyal is remarkably expanded posteriorly. The posterior ceratohyal is nearly triangular in outline. Both dorsal and ventral hypohyals can be recognized. There are five branchiostegal rays; the anteriormost ray is slender and short; the last four rays are long and sabre-like (Fig. 2). The first branchiostegal ray articulates with the ventral margin of the narrow part of the anterior ceratohyal, the next three articulate with the ventral margin of the expanded part of the anterior ceratohyal, and the fifth articulates with the lateral surface of the posterior ceratohyal.

The bones of the branchial skeleton cannot be recognized in the single available specimen.

The vertebral column comprises 24 (10+14) vertebrae, including the urostyle (Fig. 1B). The axis of the vertebral column is slightly curved. Except for the two anteriormost vertebral centra, the centra are subrectangular in outline and longer than high. The centra of the two anteriormost vertebrae are approximately quadrate in outline and evidently shorter than those of the succeeding vertebrae. The length of the caudal portion of the vertebral column is

about 1.4 times greater than the length of the abdominal portion. The neural spines are straight or slightly curved and slender. Parapophyses of gradually increasing size are recognizable in the seven posterior abdominal vertebrae. The pleural ribs are slender and moderately long. Fragments of epineurals can also be recognized.

The terminal urostylar vertebra is formed by the fusion of the first preural and two ural centra with the hypurals 3+4 (Fig. 3). Hypurals 1+2 are fused in a single plate. The fifth hypural is scarcely preserved. The parhypural and haemal spine of the second preural vertebra are autogenous; the proximal region of the parhypural is separated by a moderately developed gap from the urostylar vertebra (Fig. 3). There are no uroneurals. The neural spine of second preural centrum is short and pointed. The neural and haemal spines of the third preural vertebra are somewhat longer and stronger than those of the preceding vertebra. Two epurals appear to be present. The caudal fin is relatively large, with a distinctly rounded profile. The caudal fin comprises 13 (7+6) principal rays plus seven dorsal and four ventral procurent rays (Figs 1B, 3).

There are no supraneurals (Fig. 1B). The dorsal fin is moderately elongate and continuous; it originates at the level of the fourth vertebra and terminates over the 16<sup>th</sup> vertebra. It comprises seven dorsal-fin spines plus 11 distally segmented rays, supported by 17 pterygiophores. The dorsal-fin spines are extremely slender and flexible. The two anteriormost dorsal-fin spines are closely associated to each other; the subsequent dorsal-fin spines are more widely spaced. The spines gradually increase in length from the first to the third; the length of the succeeding spines gradually decreases posteriorly. The first dorsal-fin spine is supernumerary on the first dorsal-fin pterygiophore. The longest dorsal-fin rays are situated in the middle of the soft dorsal fin. The longest soft ray of the dorsal fin is longer than the longest dorsal-fin spine. The length of the base of the soft portion of the dorsal fin is 1.7 times longer than that of the spiny portion. The three anteriormost pterygiophores insert in the second interneural space. The dorsal pterygiophore formula (see Birdsong *et al.* 1988) is 2-3111. The third to 14<sup>th</sup> dorsal-fin pterygiophore have a primarily one-to-one relationship with the underlying vertebrae; the proximal shafts of the ninth and tenth and 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> pterygiophores lie in the eighth and 13<sup>th</sup> interneural spaces, respectively. There are no vacant interneural spaces.

The anal fin is very short and only moderately preserved (Fig. 1B); it originates under the third caudal vertebra and terminates under the level of the posterior margin of the fifth caudal vertebra. The anal fin comprises seven segmented rays preceded by a short spine; these are supported by seven slender pterygiophores. The insertion of the three anterior pterygiophores appears to be positioned in advance of the first haemal spine. The anal-fin spine is in

supernumerary association on the first pterygiophore. The anal-fin pterygiophores seem to not enter into the overlying interhaemal spaces, terminating below the lower tips of the haemal spines.

The pectoral girdle is only partially preserved (Fig. 2). Some of the bones of the pectoral girdle are not preserved at all, suggesting that these were probably cartilaginous or, alternatively, not fully ossified in this specimen. What appears to be the dorsal arm of the posttemporal is preserved in front of the neural spine of the first abdominal vertebra. The supracleithrum is not preserved at all. The cleithrum is elongate and crescent-shaped with a moderately expanded ventral portion. The dorsal end of the cleithrum is bifid and characterized by a relatively deep notch, the so-called cleithral notch, through which Baudelot's ligament would have passed (see Winterbottom 1993). The articular process for the pelvic girdle is not exposed, and is probably fully developed along the medial side of the cleithrum. The dorsal postcleithrum appears to be absent; the ventral postcleithrum is well ossified, curved and rib-like. The scapula, coracoid and pectoral fin radials cannot be recognized. The base of the pectoral-fin of the holotype is situated under the fifth vertebra, close to the midpoint between the vertebral column and the ventral profile of the body. The size of the pectoral fins is unclear; the proximal parts of about 12 rays are preserved.

The basipterygium is not recognizable (Fig. 1). The pelvic fin is narrow and moderately elongate, suggesting that the two contralateral pelvic fins were not fused to each other. The pelvic fin comprises a slender spine and four soft segmented rays. The pelvic-fin insertion is located anterior to the pectoral-fin base (Fig. 1B).

Thin and large cycloid scales cover the entire body and head. There is no evidence of the lateral line.

Minute spots of dark pigment are regularly disseminated on the scales along the whole body length (Fig. 1A).

*Discussion.* – The taxonomic interpretation of fossil gobioid fishes is rather problematic, mostly because the systematics of the extant gobioids is largely based on the pattern of lateralis system sensory papillae and/or canal pore configuration (*e.g.*, Sanzo 1911, Aurich 1938, Hoese 1983, Pezold 1993), all features that cannot be observed in fossil material. However, the limits of this structurally diverse and speciose group have been extensively discussed and several synapomorphies have been defined in the last four decades (*e.g.*, Regan 1911, Miller 1973, Birdsong 1975, Springer 1983, Birdsong *et al.* 1988, Hoese & Gill 1993, Johnson & Brothers 1993, Winterbottom 1993, Wiley & Johnson 2010). Some of these concern skeletal structures (*e.g.*, caudal complex, neurocranium, suspensorium) that are usually exposed in fossils, whereas a few others refer to delicate osteological features (*e.g.*, presence of pelvic intercleithral and ventral intercleithral cartilages; first basi-

branchial cartilaginous; otolith primordia), to soft anatomy (e.g., sperm-duct glands) or to ontogeny (see Johnson & Brothers 1993, Winterbottom 1993) and therefore are not useful for the interpretation of fossil material.

As evidenced in the descriptive analysis, the overall morphology, as well as several osteological features exhibited by †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. support its alignment with gobioid fishes. In particular, the absence of parietals and basisphenoid in the neurocranium, possession of a large and subquadrangular saccular otolith, infraorbital series reduced to a small lachrymal, presence of an open space between the greatly enlarged symplectic and preopercle (suspensorial interspace), caudal skeleton with reduced parhypural, fused hypurals 1+2 and 3+4 (the latter fused to the urostyle) and autogenous fifth hypural, absence of uroneurals, absence of supraneurals, presence of cleithral notch, and absence of lateral line unquestionably indicate that it is a member of the highly heterogeneous gobioid clade (e.g., Springer 1983, Johnson & Brothers 1993, Winterbottom 1993, Wiley & Johnson 2010). Moreover, like other gobioid taxa, †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. possesses exceptionally slender and flexible dorsal-fin spines. Finally, most gobioids have two or more anal-fin pterygiophores inserting anterior to the first haemal spine (Birdsong *et al.* 1988), a condition also present in †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov., which has three pterygiophores in advance of the first haemal spine.

Due to the diminutive size of the fossil documented herein, the presence of certain osteological features potentially recognizable in well-preserved material (e.g., branchial skeleton) cannot be determined. For example, the significant space available between the pectoral-fin base and the cleithrum might suggest that the typical gobioid large pectoral radials were not fully ossified or completely cartilaginous in the single specimen of the new taxon (see Springer 1983).

Within gobioid fishes, †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. exhibits a unique suite of plesiomorphies and derived features that clearly separate it from the other members of this vast group.

Like almost all basal gobioids (rhyacichthyids, odontobutids, eleotrids and butids), †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. has a well-developed endopterygoid (see Akihito 1969); this bone is absent in the suspensorium of thalasseleotrids, gobionellids, and gobiids (Gill & Mooi 2012). The axial skeleton of the new Eocene gobioid in some respect appears to be more generalized than that of any gobioid. The dorsal-fin origin of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. is situated unusually anterior compared to that of other gobioids; the first dorsal-fin pterygiophore of gobioids usually enters the third interneural space, and sometimes even more posteriorly, while the anteriormost dorsal-fin pterygiophore of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. inserts in the second interneural space; within extant gobioids, such a

condition has been observed only in some gobiids (*Gunnelllichthys* and *Paragunnelllichthys*; Birdsong *et al.* 1988). The first two vertebrae of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. are shorter than the succeeding elements, unlike in gobioids, in which the first centrum appears to be equal in length to the succeeding centra (Johnson & Brothers 1993). The vertebral column of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. consists of 24 vertebrae, whereas the extant gobioids usually have more than 25 vertebrae (Birdsong *et al.* 1988); however, Birdsong *et al.* (1988) reported that such a primitive condition has been observed only occasionally in extant gobiids of the genus *Eviota*. Another very unusual feature of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. regards the structure of the caudal skeleton, in which the haemal spine of the second preural centrum appears to be autogenous, whereas it is fused to the centrum in all other gobioids (Monod 1968, Fujita 1990). It is worth noting that both the possession of 24 vertebrae, and the autogenous haemal spine of the second preural centrum, are currently regarded as representing the primitive condition in apogonids (Fraser 2013), the sister group of gobioid fishes (e.g., Thacker 2009, Agorreta *et al.* 2013).

As far as derived features are concerned, †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. shares the possession of five branchiostegal rays with gobiids and gobionellids (see Thacker 2009); all other non-gobioid gobioids have six rays, the anteriormost two of which articulate with the ventral margin of the narrow part of the anterior ceratohyal (Hoese 1984, Hoese & Gill 1993), while seven rays have been reported only in the extinct eleotrid genus †*Pirskeniuss* (Obrhelová 1961, Přikryl 2014). As documented above, †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. lacks a dorsal postcleithrum, a condition shared with thalasseleotrids, gobiids, and certain derived eleotrids (Springer 1983, 1988; Gill & Mooi 2012). Evident reduction of the pelvic-fin rays to four in †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. is similar to that typical of certain eleotrids, gobiids, and gobionellids (Hoese 1984). The primitive number of principal caudal-fin rays in gobioids is 17 (9+8), whereas the caudal fin of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. contains 13 (7+6) principal rays, a derived condition that characterizes many gobiids and some eleotrids (Johnson & Brothers 1993).

In summary, the comparative analysis of selected morphological and meristic features reveals that the affinities of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. within the Gobioidae are difficult to evaluate. It has a unique combination of derived [five branchiostegal rays, dorsal postcleithrum absent, 13 (7+6) principal caudal-fin rays, four pelvic-fin rays] and plesiomorphic [e.g., dorsal fin continuous, 24 (10+14) vertebrae, autogenous haemal spine of the second preural centrum, first two abdominal centra shortened, first dorsal-fin pterygiophore inserting in the second interneural space] features found in none of the extant gobioid lineages, thereby suggesting that it cannot be confidently accommodated within any familial category. †*Carlomonnius*

gen. nov. shares the possession of five branchiostegal rays and lack of dorsal postcleithrum with the derived families Gobiidae, Gobionellidae, and Thalasseleotridae. At the same time it exhibits the plesiomorphic condition of a vertebral column containing 24 vertebrae, and a second preural vertebra with an autogenous haemal spine. Such a complex mosaic of features makes it very complicated to interpret its affinities within this highly diverse and heterogeneous group of percomorph fishes, for which additional comparative information would be necessary. Therefore, because of the problematic identification of the sister-group relationships of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov., we recommend that the classification of †*Carlomonnius* gen. nov. should reflect such indeterminate relationships by placing it as *incertae sedis* within the Gobioidi.

## Concluding remarks

†*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov. has a unique combination of morphological features that ensure its separate status within the speciose gobioid clade. As pointed out above, this late Ypresian marine fish is the earliest known gobioid based on articulated skeletal material. It is based on a single specimen measuring 13 mm SL. Despite its very small size, most of its skeleton is well developed and robust, suggesting that it represents at least a young adult individual; this hypothesis is also supported by the absence of any trace of a black abdominal peritoneum, which is a typical feature of fish larvae, and is usually preserved in fossils as a thin carbon film similar to that residue of the eyeball. The Gobioidi is a group characterized by numerous diminutive taxa, particularly among tropical species (Lachner & Karnella 1980, Winterbottom & Emery 1981, Winterbottom 1990), some of which are considered among the smallest living vertebrates (see Johnson & Brothers 1993). The existence of very small-sized fishes has been explained using a number of ecological hypotheses (Schoener 1974, Werner 1984, Marzluff & Dial 1991, Munday & Jones 1998). In general, small-sized fish species are able to exploit the fine-grain aspects of the environment, being more specialized in terms of habitat use than large species, particularly in the complex tropical shallow water biotopes. In these contexts, small-sized fish taxa usually occupy sheltered and restricted microhabitats not available to the larger species (see, e.g., Tyler 1971, Tyler & Böhlke 1972, Patton 1994, Randall *et al.* 1997). As pointed out by Miller (1979), the broad variety of biotopes occupied by small-sized fishes reflects a wide distribution of potential living space and food organisms. The overall morphology of †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov. clearly suggests that it was a benthic fish. Based on their habitat use, small-sized benthic fish species may be

classified as epibenthic or cryptobenthic (Miller 1979); unfortunately, this classification cannot be used unambiguously to define the palaeoecology of †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov. Small-sized benthic fishes play a significant role in trophodynamics of tropical shallow water biotopes (e.g., Ackerman & Bellwood 2002). The diet of these fishes is notably diverse, encompassing a full range of trophic food groups. Depeczynski & Bellwood (2003) found a clear relationship between diet and body length, with the taxa (or individuals) having a total length less than 30 mm being invariably carnivores and generalists; such a diet was likely characteristic of †*Carlomonnius quasigobius* gen. et sp. nov.

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