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Evolutionary origins and development of saw-teeth on the sawfish and sawshark rostrum (Elasmobranchii; Chondrichthyes)

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A well-known characteristic of chondrichthyans (e.g. sharks, rays) is their covering of external skin denticles (placoid scales), but less well understood is the wide morphological diversity that these skin denticles can show. Some of the more unusual of these are the tooth-like structures associated with the elongate cartilaginous rostrum ‘saw’ in three chondrichthyan groups: Pristiophoridae (sawsharks; Selachii), Pristidae (sawfish; Batoidea) and the fossil Sclerorhynchoidea (Batoidea). Comparative topographic and developmental studies of the ‘saw-teeth’ were undertaken in adults and embryos of these groups, by means of three-dimensional-rendered volumes from X-ray computed tomography. This provided data on development and relative arrangement in embryos, with regenerative replacement in adults. Saw-teeth are morphologically similar on the rostra of the Pristiophoridae and the Sclerorhynchoidea, with the same replacement modes, despite the lack of a close phylogenetic relationship. In both, tooth-like structures develop under the skin of the embryos, aligned with the rostrum surface, before rotating into lateral position and then attaching through a pedicel to the rostrum cartilage. As well, saw-teeth are replaced and added to as space becomes available. By contrast, saw-teeth in Pristidae insert into sockets in the rostrum cartilage, growing continuously and are not replaced. Despite superficial similarity to oral tooth developmental organization,
saw-tooth spatial initiation arrangement is associated with rostrum growth. Replacement is space-dependent and more comparable to that of dermal skin denticles. We suggest these saw-teeth represent modified dermal denticles and lack the ‘many-for-one’ replacement characteristic of elasmobranch oral dentitions.

1. Introduction

Sharks and rays have been studied extensively to address the origin and evolution of teeth (e.g. [1]). These groups, along with the chimaeroids, comprise the living representatives of the Chondrichthyes, a group that forms the sister clade to all other extant jawed vertebrates. Teeth and tooth-like structures are readily observed in sharks and rays; in addition to true teeth present along the jaws, dental denticles are present in most species, being present both on the skin and in the oro-pharyngeal cavity. Many denticles may be highly modified, as in the case of dermal thorns of skates, tail spines of stingrays and gill rakers of the basking shark. In addition, several living, and at least one extinct, groups of chondrichthyans have tooth-like structures along the lateral margins of an expanded anterior cartilaginous rostrum.

In vertebrates, dermal denticles and oral teeth form initially as odontodes, dentinous structures derived from the interaction between an epithelium and underlying ectomesenchyme. Although the homology of the odontode is not contentious, the evolutionary relationship between external dermal denticles and the oro-pharyngeal dentition remains under discussion (recently reviewed by Donoghue & Rücklin [2], Smith & Johanson [3] and Witten et al. [4]). The classic ‘outside–in’ hypothesis proposed that oral teeth were derived from the external skin denticles through a heterotopic evolutionary shift into the oro-pharyngeal cavity, from which the functional dentition on the jaw was derived. This implies that denticles and oral teeth share a common developmental ‘toolkit’, not only as morphogenetic units (odontodes), but also including the spatio-temporal patterning and ordered replacement that characterizes the dentition. Thus, denticles on the skin surface would retain the potential to be patterned (e.g. [5–9]) and to be replaced on a regular basis and in advance of function, as in an ordered set of teeth.

A potential test of this is represented by the notably tooth-like denticles on the extended rostrum-saw of sawfish (Pristidae; Batoidea), fossil sclerorhynchids (Sclerorhynchoidea; Batoidea) and sawsharks (Pristiophoridae; Selachii). These ‘saw-teeth’ (previously described as ‘saw-tooth scales’ [10]) are arranged in lateral rows and are believed to be used for prey capture and feeding [11–13]. They extend caudally for the length of the rostrum from its tip, and in sawsharks and sclerorhynchids, are continuous with other tooth-like structures in the skin lateral to the chondrocranium.

Our goal is to describe these saw-teeth and evaluate whether they replicate the ordering of oral dentitions, including spatio-temporal arrangement during development, growth and replacement. If so, this would provide a potential evolutionary mechanism for the ‘outside–inside’ hypothesis, whereby the oral dentition was derived from external denticles, through co-option of these denticles, including shared development by means of heterotopic transfer (e.g. of relevant genes or gene networks sensu [14]).

2. Material and methods

Specimens were scanned using the Metris X-Tek HMX ST 225 X-ray computed tomography (XCT) scanner at the Imaging and Analysis Centre, Natural History Museum, and GE Locus SP XCT Tech scanner at the Dental Institute, King’s College, London. Three-dimensional renderings, segmentation and analyses were performed using AVIZO STANDARD software (v. 8.0.1) (http://www.vsg3d.com/avizo/standard), VG STUDIO MAX v. 2.0 (http://www.volumegraphics.com/en/products/vgstudio-max.html) and DRISHTI (http://sf.anu.edu.au/Vizlab/drishti). Microphotographs were taken on a Leica MZ95 and processed using LEICA APPLICATION SUITE. Measurements were compiled using the three-dimensional length measurement feature in AVIZO (electronic supplementary material).

Taxa examined included dry skeletal (A, Royal College of Surgeons, London (Hunterian Museum)), wet preserved (BMNH, Natural History Museum, London, Life Sciences) and fossil specimens (NHMUK P., Natural History Museum, London, Earth Sciences). Wet preserved specimens were mostly fixed in formalin, sometimes first in alcohol, before storage in alcohol. Specimens examined include: Elasmobranchii; Pristiophoridae (sawsharks): Pliotrema warreni (BMNH1986.5.9.2) embryo (total length, (TL: from snout to tip of longer caudal fin lobe) 18.8 cm); Pristiophorus nudipinnis (BMNH1905.3.28.13) embryo (TL 30.7 cm); Pr. nudipinnis (Charlie Underwood (CU) unregistered specimen) adult specimen (rostrum and head approx. 30 cm); Pristiophorus cirratus embryos (BMNH1914.8.20.1, TL 29.4 cm; BMNH
unregistered specimen, Haslar collection TL 30.2 cm); Pr. cirratus (A.439.1) adult (rostrum length approx. 32 cm); Pristiporus lanae juvenile (ZJ unregistered specimen, rostrum and head 18.6 cm).

Elasmobranchii; Batoidea; Pristidae (sawfish): Anoxypristis cuspidata (A.442.6) neonate specimen (rostrum length 12 cm); Pristis sp. (CU unregistered specimen, rostrum length approx. 32 cm).

Elasmobranchii; Batoidea; Sclerorhynchoidea: Sclerorynchus atavus adult (NHMUK PV P.4776 (incomplete rostrum, length 16.5 cm); NHMUK PV OR83663 (incomplete rostrum, length approx. 15 cm)).

3. Comparative terminology
Dermal denticles (placoid scales) are a micromeric form of external skeleton found in all chondrichthians and an exclusively fossil group of jawless fish (Thelodonti). These are non-growing, not attached to bone, and are either replaced, or new ones added with increase in body size as they become separately spaced within the skin [1,10]. Their development and structure (as an odontode) is homologous with a single tooth, including the bony base that links into the dense, fibrous tissue of the dermis, whereas teeth link to the fibrous perichondrium around the jaw cartilage. We will refer to all odontodes on the extended rostrum as rostral denticles (or saw-teeth, rather than ‘saw-tooth scales’) and describe them by three simple topographic terms: lateral rostral, ventral rostral or lateral cephalic. Measurements of all developing rostral denticles, both initial from the growing rostrum tip (initial rostral denticles) and replacement along the rostrum (replacement denticles), relative to those that are functional, will provide quantitative data to identify comparable denticles in the embryo and adult (electronic supplementary material).

4. Results
As noted above, specimens examined were fixed in formalin prior to storage, which can affect the density of mineralized tissues. However, our prediction is that older individuals would show more mineralization, as would older elements in an individual (proximal versus rostral tip of rostrum, proximal saw-teeth versus more distal, saw-teeth developing under the skin versus laterally erect and functional saw-teeth), and this is what we observe; degree of mineralization varies in a predicted manner. Thus, we assume that levels of mineralization reflect increasing maturity of the matrix and therefore, stages of development can reasonably be extrapolated between embryos and among adult rostra.

5. Pristiophoridae (sawsharks; Selachii)

5.1. Developmental growth data for denticle initiation
In the embryo (Pl. warreni, Pr. nudipinnis, Pr. cirratus), the rostrum shows expansive growth, with many of the first set of denticles covered by skin (figures 1d and 2a,b). The youngest embryo available, of Pl. warreni, demonstrates that the first denticles to develop belong to the lateral rostral series. As noted, they are detected by degrees of mineralization depending on their developmental age (as judged by density differences in rendered XCT-scans); older denticles begin mineralizing caudally, near the barbels, and progressively mineralize towards the distal rostrum (figure 2a,b). In these denticles, mineralization of the dental tissues proceeds from the tip of the crown, towards the base.

Under the skin of older embryos (e.g. Pr. nudipinnis), three sets of denticles are seen to be developing (figures 1d–f and 2c–f): the lateral series present in the earlier embryos (figures 1a,b, 1r; 1e,g and 2, light blue), a second series of smaller denticles on the ventral surface of the rostrum (figures 1a,c,d,v; 1e,g and 2, dark blue), extending rostrally from the nasal capsules (nc, figure 1a,d,f) and a third series extending laterally along the head to the jaw joint (lateral cephalic, figure 1a,b, lc; e, green). Within the lateral rostral and ventral series, denticles are of equivalent size (ventral are smaller and recurved), oriented rostrocaudally and laterocaudally (figures 1 and 2). In both the lateral rostral and ventral series, the denticles appear equally spaced along the rostrum, especially in the ventral series, with overlap of denticles in the lateral rostral series (figures 1e,g and 2c–f). Notably, denticles of the lateral rostral series are not evenly spaced at the tip of the rostrum, where the pairs of each side are close together, one laying on top of the other (figures 1c,g and 2c,d; white arrows, 2e). There is also a distinct gap between these overlapping denticles and more caudal denticles, in this gap newly developing denticles have a smaller mineralized crown, as the soft tissues of the tooth germ mineralize from the crown tips (e.g. figure 2c,
white arrowheads). Small ventral denticles are formed close to the cluster of terminal denticles, first as tiny, mineralized crown tips (developing in the soft tissue denticle germs; figures 1c and 2e, arrows).

Mineralization of the rostral cartilage progresses rostrally (figure 2c–e), forming shallow depressions for denticle support, coincident with the lateral rostral denticle series (figure 2d–f, asterisk). These depressions develop prior to the lateral eruption and function of these denticles. It is however notable that the lateral and ventral denticles develop at the rostrum tip prior to cartilage mineralization (figure 2c–e). In the lateral cephalic series, along the side of the head, denticles are more curved and of two distinct sizes, with the smaller located between the larger; all are oriented medially (figure 1a–f) and are not supported by the cartilaginous rostrum. The lateral cephalic series is distinct from the lateral rostral, with the transition between the two clearly indicated (figure 1a,b,e, white arrows or arrowheads).
Figure 2. (a,b) *Pliotrema warreni* embryo (Pristiophoridae; Selachii) BMNH1986.5.9.2 (embryo, volume rendered and segmented with Avizo), in lateral (a) and ventral views (b), proximo-distal progress in mineralization of lateral rostral denticles (light blue); (c) *Pr. cirratus* (Pristiophoridae; Selachii) BMNH1914.8.20.1 (embryo), mineralization of denticles at tip prior to mineralization of the lateral rostrum cartilages (arrow, terminal denticle pair; arrowhead, gap between these and developing lateral rostral denticles); (d–f) *Pr. nudipinnis* BMNH1905.3.28.13 (embryo). (d) Lateral supporting cartilages are mineralizing alongside denticle bases (arrow indicates developing terminal pairs of denticles); (e,f) shallow depressions in supporting layer of prismatic cartilage along the rostrum below lateral rostral denticles ((e) arrowhead, small arrows indicate mineralizing developing ventral denticles at rostrum tip; (f) asterisk; comparable depressions in adult, figures 3g and 10a,b). The figure is arranged with proximal to the right, dorsal to the top.

5.2. Comparative measurements between fetal and adult

To address the question of whether the first set of lateral rostral denticle crowns in the embryo (figures 1 and 2) corresponds to those of the largest, medium or smallest denticles in the lateral rostral series on
the juvenile and adult sawshark rostrum (figures 3–5), measurements of the developing crown and that of the completed tooth (all small, medium and large denticles) were taken using the three-dimensional length measurement feature of AVIZO software. The results showed that the first set of lateral denticles in the embryo correspond to the large set of lateral rostral denticles in the adult (electronic supplementary material, figures S1–S3).

5.3. Dentine series in the adult rostrum

5.3.1. Lateral rostral series

In all of the observed *Pristiophorus* specimens (*Pr. cirratus, Pr. nudipinnis, Pr. lanae*), no new series of denticles have been added relative to those in the embryo (figures 3–5).

The most significant difference between the denticle arrangement of adult specimens and the embryonic condition is that the lateral series of denticles includes denticles of different sizes. These are seen to be developing in the new spaces between the largest denticles as the rostrum grows (figures 3, 4d,e,g and 5). These lateral denticles are organized in discrete groups along the rostrum (‘triplets’: small, medium, large), with the largest denticles being separated by medium and smaller ones (e.g., figures 3a,b,d,g, 4d,e,g and 5). These lateral denticles have a horseshoe-shaped base (base), supported on the cartilaginous rostrum by distinct attachment tissue (figure 10a, at. tiss). The base is separated from the elongate, pointed crown (cr) by dentine tissue (pedestal, ped), with other smaller denticles bases interlocking into these (figures 3b,d, 4e,g and 5d,e).

5.3.2. Denticles of the rostrum tip

As noted in the embryo (developing overlapped denticles separated from more caudal denticles by a discrete gap), the rostral tip is anatomically distinct from the rest of the rostrum; two larger curved, tusk-like denticles are present, differing from the more caudal denticles, which are either curved but smaller, or larger and straighter. These are identified as the terminal pair of denticles, related to the crowded denticles at the rostrum tip in the embryo (tp, figures 4d and 5a–c). The cartilage supporting the most rostral denticles narrows relative to the more caudal rostrum and lacks the individual shallow depressions seen more caudally (figure 5b,c). The more caudal gap present in the *Pristiophorus* embryos, in which new denticles were developing and mineralizing (figures 1 and 2), appears to be absent, such that the only new denticles added are replacing denticles.

Near the rostrum tip are two distinct grooves (figure 5f, white arrows), running from the ventral to the dorsal surface. These must have held sensory structures (nerves, blood vessels), associated with the rostral tip.

5.3.3. Denticles of the ventral rostral series

Denticles in functional positions have thin, narrow crowns and a round, pedestal-like base (figures 3a,b,d,e, 4e,g and 5c, v), are directed slightly laterally and located in small, round depressions in the mineralized rostral cartilage (figure 3g, white arrowheads). New ventral denticles only develop in empty cartilage depressions and are distinct, with crowns oriented caudally, and lacking a mineralized base (as in the developing lateral series; figure 3a,b, white arrows). As there appear to be a full complement of ventral denticles in the embryo, the generation of space for development of new denticles in the adult must be the result of loss. Replacement denticles are a similar size to preceding ones, with the ventral rostral denticles being a similar size in the embryo and adult and hence far smaller in the adult relative to the size of the rostrum.

5.3.4. Denticles of the lateral cephalic series

These denticles extend from the proximal end of lateral rostral series near the base of the rostrum, to the corner of the mouth, forming a series that gradually points ventrally rather than laterally (figures 4a–c,f, 5a and 6a,c–h). The shape of the base is oval to horseshoe-shaped (e.g. figure 4a–c), and these denticles are more strongly curved than those on the ventral and more distal rostrum (figures 4a–c,f and 6a,c). The lateral cephalic denticles are surrounded by head denticles of various sizes (figure 6a,d), these are always smaller and scattered within the skin and have morphologically different crowns with a ridged, fluted crown not seen in the smoother crowns of the lateral cephalic series (figure 6c, white arrow, f,h). None of the denticles in the lateral cephalic series are supported by cartilage of the head (figures 4a,b and 6f,g,
Figure 3. Pristiophorus nudipinnis, Pr. lanae (Pristiophoridae; Selachii, CU unregistered specimen). (a,b,d) DISHTRI volume rendered, rostrum showing skin around rostral denticles, oblique lateral views. (b) Virtual dissection to remove skin, to show underlying developing ventral denticles (arrows), still beneath the skin (a) and exposed within shallow depression (b). (d) Ventrolateral view of denticle ‘triplet’ in the lateral rostral series and denticles of the ventral series. Crown of replacement large denticle lies flat beneath the skin (virtually removed), above the empty shallow pit of the lost denticle, within a gap between other denticles. (c,e) Virtual coronal sections. (c) Through the base of a large, lateral denticle, with a pedestal, and base above solid prismatic cartilage, as support for attachment. (e) Through the base of a ventral denticle showing the pedestal and the pit (white arrow) in the ventral surface of the cartilage. (f) Virtual horizontal section showing the developing crown with unmineralized pedestal and a membrane covering the crown tip (m). Mineralized canals can be seen passing from the central cartilage of the rostrum to the lateral cartilage bearing denticles. (g) False colour image (AVIZO), showing circular depressions as pits (arrowheads, see figure 10a,b) of the ventral series, also shallow embayments for the largest lateral rostral denticles (asterisk). Scales (a,c,d) 0.5 cm; (c,d) 0.25 cm. The figure is arranged with proximal to the right, dorsal to the top. cr, crown; base, basal tissue of denticle for attachment; ped, pedestal; m, medium-sized denticles.
cart), but would have had a fibrous attachment to the dermis, above which small skin denticles surround and overlap the bases of lateral cephalic (figure 6a,d). In a sub-adult specimen of Pr. lanae (figure 6), some of the skin denticles are notably larger, approaching the size of the lateral cephalic denticles while retaining a fluted crown base (figure 6d,e, white arrows). These fluted denticles are characteristic of the skin in the head region of the sawshark rostrum (figure 6d–h).
Figure 5. (a–g) *Pristiophorus lanae* adult (Pristiophoridae; Selachii, CU unregistered specimen). (a) Skull and rostrum in ventral view, comparative topography of oral teeth, with rostrum denticles of saw (lateral rostral, lateral cephalic). (b,c) High-resolution volume-rendered scans (dorsal and ventral views) of the rostrum tip, supporting two distinct, curved denticles (terminal pair); large developing denticle (arrow) and ventral denticles. (d) Lateral rostral denticle row, in ventral view, with covering of small, skin denticles; ventrolateral position of both large and small replacement denticles (arrow, arrowhead) confined to space between lateral and ventral ones; very small denticle in a gap between the bases of larger and medium denticles (asterisk), different from ventral denticles and small round skin denticles. (e,g) Two large denticles, different states of attachment to cartilage (arrowhead, arrow). Denticle indicated by arrowhead in process of being lost as fibrous tissues attaching the denticle within the cartilaginous pit are lost. Arrow indicates replacement denticle, partly erect with forming pedestal and base (arrow, figure 10b). (g) Same as (e) but with relative densities selected in DRESDENT to remove the skin denticle layer and reveal large prisms of cartilage support layer. (f) Lateral view of rostrum tip, showing a deep groove passing from the underside of the rostrum to its lateral edge (arrows). The figure is arranged with proximal to the right, dorsal to the top. tp, terminal pair of denticles; lr, lateral rostral series of denticles; t, oral teeth; lc, lateral cephalic series of denticles; v, denticles of the ventral series.
5.4. Denticle addition and replacement on the adult rostrum

A distinguishing feature of the sawshark rostrum is that the denticles of the lateral, ventral and cephalic series are replaced in an ordered way, but only when functional denticles are lost and space becomes available (e.g., figure 5e,g, arrowhead, a large denticle in the process of losing its fibrous attachment to the mineralized cartilaginous support tissue of the rostrum). The size of this space relates to the size of the denticle, for example, large denticles are only replaced by large denticles in the lateral rostral series, comparably sized denticles replace those in the ventral series (figures 3b,d,f,g, 4e,g and 5b–e.g, arrows). In the lateral rostral series, replacement denticles developing under the skin can be identified by means of their mineralized enamolid cap, absence of a pedestal and base, and their horizontal position relative to the established or functional row (figures 3d,f, 4e,g and 5c–e,g). Each is at a different stage of development; the enameloid-covered crown forms initially (mineralizing from tip), followed by the dentine pedestal (e.g., figures 4g, arrowheads and 10a,b). The replacement denticles change their orientation gradually,
shifting laterally to occupy the empty depression, after which the pedestal is completed and a base forms (e.g., figures 4g, arrowheads and 5c–e, arrows).

Small and medium denticles are positioned on either side of these large denticles and are initially absent in the early embryo. Medium-sized denticles can be seen developing in figure 4e (M), just caudal to a larger denticle, although a smaller denticle can be interspersed between these (S), often within the horseshoe-shaped base of the larger denticle (also figures 3a,b and 5d, asterisk, and newly developing small denticle indicated by white arrowhead). New small and medium denticles also develop flat within the skin, elevating into lateral positions along the rostrum. As with the larger denticles, the bases of the smaller and medium-sized denticles develop after elevation (figures 4e and 5d). A new denticle only forms when a space becomes available due to the loss of the functional denticles (e.g., figures 4e and 5d) or due to growth of the rostrum. Replacement of the largest denticles is size specific and like-for-like. The first formed lateral rostral denticles in the embryo appear to be spatially related to the largest denticles in the adult (electronic supplementary material, figure S3). Loss of these denticles through ontogeny allows progressively larger denticles to develop, each related to a shallow depression on the lateral edge of the rostral cartilage. Thus, where the shallow depression in the cartilage is present in the lateral series, it is filled by development of a large denticle, rather than several of the smaller or medium-sized denticles (figures 4g and 5b–d; we predict that in the large space opposite the replacement denticle in figure 5b,c (arrow), another large denticle would have formed). Other denticles form wherever space is available and their size is related to available space rather than ontogenetic stage. Additionally, the new large denticle develops in association with foraminae in the cartilage, presumably for blood supply to the denticle pulp cavity (figure 3f, canals passing through rostral cartilage, figure 4g).

By comparison, in the ventral series, denticles are also replaced, and again, not until a space is available in the circular pit (figure 3b,g). New denticles, lying flat against the rostral cartilage, are of the same size as the previous functional denticles, and the base develops subsequently after they move into the vertical functional position (figure 3a,b). In the more caudal lateral cephalic series, denticles are also replaced, in a manner comparable to those in the lateral rostral series. That is, new denticles are only added when a space is available and initially are lying flat against the rostrum (figure 4a–c, white arrows).

6. Pristidae (sawfish; Batoidea)

6.1. Denticles series in the adult rostrum

In Pristis and Anoxypristis, the only denticle series present is along the lateral rostrum; lateral cephalic and ventral rostrum denticles are absent (figure 7). Miller [15] noted that in embryos of Pristis, the adult number of denticles had already been set, with a similar size gradation, with the largest in the middle third of the rostrum. This suggests that new denticles could be added caudally, near the base of the rostrum or closer to the tip, but only more embryonic material will confirm this. The lateral rostrum denticles are all approximately the same size other than some smaller ones near the proximal end. They are very large and are located in sockets of mineralized cartilage along the side of the rostrum. In Anoxypristis, rostrum denticles are stouter, have a small barb at their tips (in juveniles but lost later in ontogeny) and are held in shallower sockets compared to Pristis (figure 7a–c versus 7d–g). In both taxa, there is no indication that the lateral rostrum denticles are replaced in the manner described for the sawsharks, but instead the denticles grow continually from the open base as new dentine is deposited (figure 7b–d,g). An enameline layer was recognized, but this is exceptionally thin and rapidly removed owing to wear on the erupted portion of the denticle. Denticles of adults often show intense wear, with continuous growth maintaining the size of the denticle relative to the (growing) rostrum.

7. Sclerorhynchoidea (Batoidea)

Sclerorhynchus atavus (Cretaceous, Lebanon; figures 8 and 9) is a fossil chondrichthyan with several ray-like characters, particularly in the shape of the body, pectoral fins and position of the gill slits, assigning this species to the Batoidea [16–19]. Despite this phylogenetic position, the rostrum and the rostral dentition are very different from the batoids Pristis and Anoxypristis [16,17]. There are three distinct series of denticles in Sclerorhynchus, one associated with the rostrum, and one extending caudally along the side of the head, comparable to the lateral rostral and lateral cephalic denticles described above for the pristiophorids (figures 8 and 9). A ventral rostral series is also present in Sclerorhynchus, previously unrecognized (figure 9a, pink dots in midline, converging caudally).
Figure 7. Pristidae (Batoidea). (a–c) Anoxypristis cuspidata, neonate rostrum. (a) Denticles from mid-rostrum, dorsal view. (b) Virtual horizontal section of mid-rostrum, dorsal view. (c) Virtual coronal section, mid-rostrum, shallow socket formed of prismatic cartilage. (d–g) Pristis sp., rostrum of neonate. (d) Virtual coronal section, mid-rostrum, deeper socket than (c). (e) Rostrum in dorsal view, note no paired terminal denticles (arrow, see figure 5a–c). (f) Mid-rostrum, dorsal view, slender tall denticles compared with those in (a), all are very evenly spaced, in deep ((a), shallow) embayments in cartilaginous rostrum. (g) Virtual horizontal (proximo-distal) section, mid-rostrum, dorsal view. Scale bars, 0.5 cm. The figure is arranged with proximal to the right, dorsal to the top.

In Sclerorhynchus, denticles in the lateral rostral series are supported by shallow depressions in the cartilage, becoming easily separated from the rostrum post-mortem (compare denticles (light blue) in figure 9a,b). The lateral rostral denticles are of approximately uniform size, with denticles of other sizes separating these being absent (‘triplets’ are absent; figure 8a–c). However, as in Pristiophorus, these lateral denticles are replaced and/or added to; the replacement denticles are recumbent against the rostrum, are similar in size to existing denticles, and move into a lateral, functional position (figure 8b,c, black arrows).
Replacement denticles are added to open spaces along the rostrum, but these are more closely associated to existing functional denticles than in *Pristiophorus*, such that the existing and replacing denticles appear to form pairs (figure 8b,c, asterisks, 9a, white arrow).

The lateral cephalic series continues caudally from the lateral rostral series, but marks a distinctive change in denticle morphology (figures 8d,e and 9). The lateral cephalic series is separate from the rostral cartilage at this point, as in the pristiophorids. The functional denticles in this series are smaller than those of the lateral rostral series, are more strongly curved, with a small crown, short pedestal and a distinctive large, flaring, sinusoidal base (figures 8d,e and 9c,d, denticle ‘1’). Between these are replacing denticles, recumbent and oriented posterolaterally (figures 8d,e and 9d, denticle ‘2’). Two rows...
Figure 9. Sclerorhynchus atavus (Batoidea), (a,c,d) NHMUK PVP P4776, (b) NHMUK PVP OR83663. (a,b) Rendered images as segmented denticles series, showing lateral rostral (blue), ventral (pink) and lateral cephalic series (orange). Arrows in (b) indicate lateral rostral denticles disarticulated from the rostrum post-mortem. (c,d) Sets of denticles including functional (1, purple), replacing recumbent denticle (2, red) and a third closely associated to the functional denticle (3, blue). Denticles 3 and 4 (green) represent the ventral denticles associated with the lateral cephalic series. The figure is arranged with proximal to the right, dorsal to the top.

of denticles are positioned in very close association to the functional denticle, with comparable crowns and bases (figures 8d,e and 9c,d, denticle ‘3, 4’), but oriented ventrally relative to the functional and replacing denticles. A third series of comparably oriented denticles is located more medially (figure 8d,e, denticle ‘5’).

8. Oral dentitions

The development of oral dentitions was observed in embryos and adults of the Pristiophoridae (figures 1a,b, 6a–c and 10c–d). In the embryo of Phtotrema, four to five rows of offset tooth files are present in both jaws, with tooth development (shown as crown mineralization) proceeding proximally along the jaw (figures 1a,b and 10c,d). There is a symphyseal tooth in the first tooth row in the lower jaw, but not the upper (figures 6b1 and 10c), where it fits between two parasympyseal teeth. In this specimen, at the juvenile stage up to eight teeth have formed in one tooth file, arranged in single file, the latest one to form in the symphyseal file deep on the lingual side (in the dental lamina), has a mineralized enameloïd cap and open pulp chamber (figure 6b1, arrow, sym.8). The oldest tooth abuts onto the dermal denticles
at the mouth margin (figure 6b,2, asterisk, small size skin denticles), in some files the oldest teeth have
gone beyond the functional surface and have not yet been shed.

9. Discussion

Among chondrichthyans, an extended rostrum-saw evolved independently at least five times: Holocephali (Squaloraja palaesopondyla, Metopacanthus granulatus [20]), Pristiophoridae (Selachii), Pristidae, Sclerorhynchoidea (Batoidea) and in the fossil taxon Bandringa rayi (Elasmobranchii incertae
sedis [21]). Rostrum-saw denticles are lacking in Bandringa, but present in the other groups, albeit in a rather limited way in the holoccephalans [11–13,15–24]. Previously, Owen [22] identified the rostrum-saw denticles of Pristis as modified ‘dermal spines’, while Schaeffer [23] suggested they derived from modified placoid scales as also did Slaughter & Springer [11], Würinger et al. [19]. Cappetta [24] suggested that in all three rostrum-bearing groups, including the Pristiophoridae and Sclerorhynchoidea, the sets of rostrum denticles were modified from dermal denticles. Identification as modified denticles was due to the location of these denticles on the elongate rostrum, and morphological differences with respect to the oral dentition (e.g. figures 2, 4a,b and 10c–d).

However, we aimed to show if these denticles, particularly in the Pristiophoridae and Sclerorhynchoidea, were ordered in a structural pattern with initiation, addition for succession, and positions for replacement, comparable to the tightly regulated oral dentition. In sawsharks and sclerorhynchids, we identified three differently organized regions, including lateral rostral, lateral cephalic, ventral rostral, all showing some organized initiation and replacement, differing from that of dermal denticles and synchronized with rostrum cartilage growth.

9.1. Initiating structural pattern in Pristiophoridae

In embryonic Pristiophoridae, rostrum-saw denticles of the lateral, lateral cephalic and ventral series develop below the skin as single denticles (figures 1d,e,g, 2 and 10d). These can be identified as separate but related developmental fields, as previously recognized by Reif [9,25]. In the embryo, all three fields converge on the nasal capsules (figures 1d and 10d), which may represent signalling centres for the origin and development of these fields. Associated with this, we propose (until more embryonic material is available to test this hypothesis) that a focal point of growth for the rostrum-saw denticles is at the tip, originally located between the two nasal capsules prior to rostrum growth. As this region develops, the distinct rostrum tip develops, where saw-denticles (within early denticle germs) are crowded together forming terminal pairs, separated from more caudal, developed denticles by a distinct gap (e.g. figures 1g and 2c–e). We suggest this region represents the boundary between the rostrum tip and the rest of the rostrum, where within the dermis and epithelium, a reservoir of cells is maintained for denticle initiation and morphogenesis. In figure 2c (white arrowheads), the crowns of new denticles are developing and mineralizing, two on one side, and one on the other, suggesting some left–right timing in development. At some stage during ontogeny, this gap is lost; the terminal saw-denticle pairs remain (figure 5b,c), and more caudally, additional spacing between the older ones occurs through interstitial growth with rostrum extension. These first saw-denticles in the lateral rostral series correspond positionally to at least most of the largest ones in the adult ‘triplet’ (electronic supplementary material), with interdigital spaces filled with smaller saw-denticles of two distinct sizes; as described below, saw function is maintained by means of replacement of all.

With respect to the ventral series of denticles (those located in small pits on the ventral surface of the rostrum), they appear to be spatially associated with the large saw-denticles of the lateral rostral series, generally being positioned and initiated near them (figures 1c,g, 2c–f and 10a). In figure 1c, the ventral denticles indicated by the white arrows show less mineralized crowns than the more caudal, and the saw-denticle marked by an asterisk appears less mineralized than its opposite, again potentially an additional left–right offset in saw-denticle development. At the rostrum tip, a ventral denticle can be seen developing in association with a large saw-denticle, but absent from the gap between the tip and rostrum cartilage, where a ventral denticle would be expected to form, if developing independently from the larger lateral denticle (figures 1c, white arrowhead, and figure 2e, white arrows). This suggests that the tissues involved in development of the large saw-denticles are co-opted to form the ventral denticles.

9.2. Maintaining rostrum saw function by regeneration in Pristiophoridae

The developing replacement denticles of all three series repeat the stages involved in denticle initiation, with the crown developing and then mineralizing while still under the skin, with the subsequent formation of the pedestal once ‘erupted’ halfway, then the attachment base develops as the denticle moves into functional position (figures 3a,b, 4a–c,g, 5, 9 and 10a,b). Denticles of all three sizes are replaced, but only when a space has become available on the rostrum through denticle loss (figures 4d,e,g and 5b,c,e,g). There is no indication of replacement denticles forming ahead of loss of a functional denticle in pristiophorids (figure 3f), although in Sclerorhynchus, saw-denticles are in topographic association with functional ones, forming pairs (figure 8b,c). There is size specificity to the replacement in the pristiophorids, where large saw-denticles are replaced by large ones (e.g. figure 4g) rather than several
small- or medium-sized saw-denticles. This relates to the size of the large, shallow depression in the cartilage holding the larger saw-denticles and also, space available for medium and smaller ones (e.g. figures 3d, 4e,g and 5d), rather than the relative size of the rostrum, contrary to Slaughter & Springer [11]. Replacement of all denticles, only occurring when a space becomes available through detachment and loss (figures 3f, 5d,e,g and 10a), conforms to a general sequence where the larger saw-denticles are separated by small- and medium-sized ones (figures 3a,b,d, 4e and 5d), again contrary to Slaughter & Springer [11], who suggested that the size of replacing denticles was correlated with size of the rostrum. Denticles of the ventral series are also replaced only when a space is available in the shallow cartilaginous pit on the rostrum, but with a single denticle of comparable size (figure 3a,b), while saw-denticles in the lateral cephalic series are replaced in much the same manner as the lateral rostral series, including those positioned flat below the skin and rotating ventrally to erupt (figure 4a-c, white arrows).

9.3. Similarities with dermal denticles in Pristiophoridae

The rostrum-saw denticles of the pristiophorids show strong similarities to dermal denticles, with significant differences relative to the oral dentition. In the first instance, rostrum growth creates spaces for saw-dentine development, as can occur with dermal denticles in the skin [10]. Second, creation of new saw-denticles for replacement only occurs when one in function is lost and an open space is created [26], again similar to dermal denticles [4]. By comparison, teeth in the oral dentition are initiated in a regulated sequence along the jaw, mediated by genes such as shh and edx [14,27,28]; replacement of teeth is also related to the creation of successor teeth prior to use, with the functional tooth still in place or retained over the margin of the jaw (figures 1a and 6a,b). As well, in the saw-denticles, there is a close, often coincident topographic relationship between enlarged skin denticles and saw-denticles (figures 1f and 6a,h), along with morphological and size similarities between the lateral cephalic and surrounding skin denticles. With respect to the latter similarity, absence of a distinct boundary between these and overlap of morphological fields could mediate transition between skin denticles and the lateral cephalic series in an evolutionary context.

9.4. Pattern organization centre

The rostrum-saw denticles do show several instances of pattern order during development. As noted above, we envisage the rostrum tip as a reservoir of odontogenic tissues for denticles at least in the Pristiophoridae and Sclerorhynchoidea, originally associated in early development with the paired nasal capsules (derived from nasal placodes, neural-crest derived). These odontogenic tissues were programmed to make larger, lateral denticles, topographically reorganized into paraxial rows along the rostrum and chondrocranium. The mechanism for change to the rostrum saw-dentine could be both a heterochronic shift from that of normal skin denticle development, to regulate timing of each different size and their same size-for-size replacement, and one of heterotopy. When the larger, lateral denticles were established, and into functional positions relative to pits in the cartilage, the odontogenic tissues present at these sites along the rostrum would later contribute to both the small and medium denticles of the rostral triplet, later to give rise to replacement denticles, but only when space becomes available by their loss. These mechanisms are also co-opted from lateral to ventral denticles on the rostrum. Features related to patterning mentioned above are like-for-like replacement of the rostrum saw-denticles, and this developmental association between the lateral rostral and ventral denticles. Ideally, we would investigate soft tissue development of the saw-dentine germs at the earliest stages (using histological sectioning, and iodine staining before XCT) to determine whether they form from a dental lamina that is either short-lived, continuous along the jaw, or discontinuous, forming separately for each tooth generated [1,29]. Unfortunately, given the rarity of embryonic material, tooth germ development could not be examined at this point in time.

10. Conclusion

Our observations and comparisons of the rostrum saw-teeth to the oral dentitions demonstrate that along the rostrum, developmental order and arrangement of denticles are distinct with clear boundaries in the embryo delineating rostrum saw-teeth from that of the oral dentition (figure 10d). We suggest that the tooth-like denticles on the rostrum-saw were more similar, in their initiation pattern and replacement order, to that seen in generalized dermal denticles, and originated from the denticle odontogenic modules.
that became enlarged and arranged along the rostrum and chondrocranium, forming distinct sets in Pristiophoridae and Sclerorhynchoida. The boundaries between rostrum denticles and the small covering skin denticles are always distinct, and their pattern of replacement remains unique for each region, as one would expect from clearly established morphogenetic fields.

There is no evidence of similarity of initiation order, or replacement pattern between the rostrum-saw denticles and the regulated, timed addition and succession of their oral teeth. Key features of the organized and functional oral dentition include many successive teeth added in files in advance of tooth replacement (‘many-for-one’), to maintain structural order of the dentition. None of these features are observed in rostrum-saw denticle addition, where denticles show ‘one-for-one’ replacement triggered by loss of each, separate denticle; no new development is started before loss of each functional denticle of the rostrum-saw. These specialized rostrum-saw denticles do not possess any shared morphogenetic parameters of spacing and timing with those of the oral dentition. Our aim was to test the classical hypothesis that oral teeth are derived from external skin denticles, including a common developmental ‘toolkit’, and shared spatio-temporal patterning and ordered replacement. The tooth-like structures on the chondrichthyan rostrum were investigated in this regard, potentially showing more features in common with the oral dentition than other examples of organized skin denticles, such as the more typical placoid scales. Although there is evidence of patterning in saw-teeth along the rostrum, as described above, all regions show more similarity to the placoid scales, with respect to their initiation and replacement. Our current observations do not support an evolutionary relationship between skin denticle organization and that of oral teeth.

We conclude that denticles on each rostrum-saw are specialized denticles of the skin, selected for functional adaptability as a feeding, prey-obtaining structure. We suggest that the developmental mechanism for order (genetic regulation) of rostrum denticles could have been co-opted in evolution from other spatially patterned dermal denticles. Alternatively, these mechanisms could have been co-opted from a region associated with the nasal capsules and the anterior margin of the chondrocranium; this region initiating rostrum growth and through modification of dermal denticles (as embryonic germs) producing the ordered rostrum saw-teeth. Wider examination of less extended rostral processes of rays and sharks (e.g. the thornback ray), along with embryonic material of the pristids and pristiophorids, will allow these hypotheses to be tested. The chondrichthyan rostrum with its regulated denticles shows how the developmental module of the denticle retains significant plasticity of timing, morphogenesis, structural pattern and restricted topography, to provide the ordered denticles of the ‘saw-toothed’ rostrum.

Ethics. All specimens are held in museum collections at the NHMUK and Birkbeck College teaching collection. Specimens of Pristiophoridae are commercial fisheries bycatch and no permits or similar were required for capture, retention or transport of specimens. Specimens of Pristidae were accessioned to these collections prior to CITES listing.

Data accessibility. Data available on the NHM Data Portal (http://dx.doi.org/10.5519/0056773).

Authors’ contributions. C.U., M.M.S. and Z.J. conceived of the study, coordinated the study, helped draft the manuscript. Z.J. and M.W. performed XCT scanning. M.W. produced three-dimensional renderings, segmentations and quantitative measurements. C.U., Z.J. and M.M.S. also contributed images for the figures. All authors gave final approval for publication.

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