This paper focuses on the silver coinage ascribed to the Gepids. The knowledge of this coinage, very limited until a couple of decades ago, now can be improved thanks to the online resources, which let us know hundreds of new coins issued by Gepids, and some new coin findings. These data allow to identify interesting die-sequences and consequently to better understand the structure of this coinage. If it was already clear the relationship with the Ostrogothic silver coinage, now a link with the Lombards can be supposed: the last Gepidic issues replace the imperial bust on the obverse with a frontal half-bust of a nimbate and winged figure that could be the first monetary representation of Saint Michael in post-antique Europe.