



Tupuxuara longicristatus

Skull fragment and a few wing bones found in 1989. Chapado do Araripe, Brazil. Described by A.W.A. Kellner.

No image

Holotype: MN 6591-V

Kellner A. W. A. and Campos D. de A., **1988**, Sobre um novo pterossauro com crista sagital da Bacia do Araripe, Cretáceo Inferior do nordeste do Brasil. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 60(4):459-469

Kellner A. W. A., **1989**, A new edentate pterosaur of the Lower Cretaceous from the Araripe Basin, Northeast Brazil, Anais de Academia Brasileira de Ciencias, 61:439-446

Kellner A. W. A., **2004**, New information on the Tapejaridae (Pterosauria, Pterodactyloidea) and discussion of the relationships of this clade, Ameghiniana (Rev. Assoc. Paleontol. Argent.) 41 (4): 521-534.

Martill D. M. and Naish D., **2006**, Cranial crest development in the Azhdarchoid pterosaur *TUPUXUARA*, with a review of the Genus and Tapejarid Momophyle, Palaeontology, Vol 49, No 4, July 2006 , pp. 925-941(17)

Abstract: A portion of pterosaur skull from the Romualdo Member of the Santana Formation (?Albian-?Turonian, Cretaceous) of north-east Brazil provides new data on the morphology and ontogeny of azhdarchoid pterosaur cranial crests. The specimen consists of parts of the cranial bones posterodorsal to the nasoantorbital fenestra, including partial nasals, lacrimals, frontals and possibly the parietals. A posterodorsally directed premaxillary crest with a concave posterior border is located dorsal to the posterior border of the nasoantorbital fenestra. A well-defined suture indicates overlapping, posterodorsally directed growth of the premaxilla over the skull roof, suggesting that the generation of the premaxillary crest is a late ontogenetic feature and thus probably related to sexual display. The systematics of *Tupuxuara* and its relationship to other azhdarchoids is reviewed and a cladistic analysis of the group is presented. *Tupuxuara* is found to be the sister-taxon to Azhdarchoidea. *Tupuxuara longicristatus* Kellner and Campos, 1988 is argued to be the only valid named species in this genus and *Thalassodromeus* Kellner and Campos, 2002 is considered a junior subjective synonym of this taxon. As originally conceived, Tapejaridae is paraphyletic: a new, more restrictive version of Tapejaridae (including *Tapejara* and *Sinopterus dongi*) might exist, but its monophyly is weakly supported. Furthermore, *Tapejara* was found to be paraphyletic in all trees.