



## Harpactognathus gentryii

Jaw fragment, rostrum and dentary tip, of a large Scaphognathine like pterosaur from the Morrison Formation, now in the North American Museum of Ancient Life at Lehi, Utah.

No image

**Holotype:** NAMAL 101 anterior partial rostrum.

Carpenter K., Unwin D., Cloward K., Miles C. and Miles C., **2003**, A new scaphognathine pterosaur from the Upper Jurassic Morrison Formation of Wyoming, USA: In: Evolution and Palaeobiology of Pterosaurs, edited by Buffetaut, E., and Mazin, J.-M., Geological Society Special Publication, n. 217, p. 45-54.

**Abstract:** A partial rostrum of a new species of scaphognathine pterosaur, distinguished by a thin median crest along its dorsal margin and a deep embayment of the dental margin, is the first identifiable cranial fragment of a pterosaur from the Upper Jurassic Morrison Formation of western North America. By contrast with pterodactyloids, cranial crests are rare in "rhamphorhynchoids" and this is the first record of such a structure. The new material provides fresh insights into the taxonomic diversity of Late Jurassic North American pterosaurs. Based on the ratio of the skull and skeleton of *Scpahognathus*, the fragment represents an individual with an estimated wing span of 2.5 m. Consequently, this is one of the largest "rhamphorhynchoids" found so far. A mandible fragment from the same quarry has closely spaced alveoli, therefore cannot be referred to the rostrum. Its large size indicates another large "rhamphorhynchoid" in the Morrison Formation.