



The Pterosaur Database

Wukongopterus lii

A basal pterosaur from the Daohugou Beds of Liaoning Province, China.

Holotype: IVPP V-15113

This specimen shows similarities with Darwinopterus.



Wang X., Kellner A. W. A., Jiang S. and Meng X., **2009**, An unusual long-tailed pterosaur with elongated neck from western Liaoning of China. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências* **81** (4): 793–812.

Abstract: A new long-tailed pterosaur, *Wukongopterus lii* gen. et sp. nov., is described based on an almost complete skeleton (IVPP V15113) representing an individual with an estimated wing span of 730 mm. The specimen was discovered in strata that possibly represent the Daohugou Bed (or Daohugou Formation) at Linglongta, Jianchang, Liaoning Province, China. *Wukongopterus lii* is a non-pterodactyloid pterosaur diagnosed by the first two pairs of premaxillary teeth protruding beyond the dentary, elongated cervical vertebrae (convergent with Pterodactyloidea), and a strongly curved second pedal phalanx of the fifth toe. The specimen further has a broken tibia that indicates an injury occurred while the individual was still alive. Taphonomic aspects provide indirect evidence of an uropatagium, supporting the general hypothesis that at least all non-pterodactyloid pterosaurs show a membrane between the hind limbs. A phylogenetic analysis including most non-pterodactyloid pterosaurs shows that *Wukongopterus lii* gen. et sp. nov. lies outside the Nothoidea, being cladistically more primitive than the Rhamphorhynchidae and *Campylognathoides*. This analysis differs from previous studies and indicates that more work is needed before a stable picture of non-pterodactyloid pterosaur relationships is achieved.