



New azhdarchoid pterosaur (Pterosauria, Pterodactyloidea) with an unusual lower jaw from the Portezuelo Formation (Upper Cretaceous), Neuquén Group, Patagonia, Argentina

ALEXANDER W.A. KELLNER¹ and JORGE O. CALVO²

¹Laboratório de Sistemática e Tafonomia de Vertebrados Fósseis, Departamento de Geologia e Paleontologia, Museu Nacional/ Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

²Grupo de Transferencia Proyecto Dino, Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Parque Natural Geo-Paleontológico Proyecto Dino, Ruta Provincial 51, Km 65, Neuquén, Argentina

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ABSTRACT

A new azhdarchoid pterosaur from the Upper Cretaceous of Patagonia is described. The material consists of an incomplete edentulous lower jaw that was collected from the upper portion of the Portezuelo Formation (Turonian-Early Coniacian) at the Futalognko site, northwest of Neuquén city, Argentina. The overall morphology of *Argentinadraco barrealensis* gen. et sp. nov. indicates that it belongs to the Azhdarchoidea and probable represents an azhdarchid species. The occlusal surface of the anterior portion is laterally compressed and shows blunt lateral margins with a medial sulcus that are followed by two well-developed mandibular ridges, which in turn are bordered laterally by a sulcus. The posterior end of the symphysis is deeper than in any other azhdarchoid. This unique construction of the lower jaw suggests the existence of an elaborate interlocking mechanism with the upper jaw. Furthermore, although speculative, it is advocated here that *Argentinadraco barrealensis* might have used the lower jaw to obtain its prey by cutting or ploughing through unconsolidated sediment in shallow waters, a feeding behavior not previously proposed for pterosaurs.

Key words: Pterosauria, Pterodactyloidea, *Argentinadraco*, Patagonia, feeding behavior, Cretaceous.

INTRODUCTION

Pterosaur specimens are found in several deposits around the world (e.g., Barrett et al. 2008) but in most cases they are incomplete and fragmentary (e.g., Wellnhofer 1991, Codorniu and Gasparini 2007, Rodrigues and Kellner 2013). These volant archosaurs have been recovered from predominantly coastal or marginal marine

environments (Kellner 1994, Wang et al. 2005) and typical inland deposits are not very common (e.g., Bakhurina and Unwin 1995, Manzig et al. 2014). Among the most important continental sites with pterosaur remains are the Late Jurassic Tiaojishan Formation (e.g., Sullivan et al. 2014, Wang et al. 2015), the Early Cretaceous Yixian and Jiufotang formations (e.g., Lü and Ji 2006, Wang and Zhou 2006, Wang et al. 2012), the Lower Cretaceous deposits of the Tugulu Group (Wang et al. 2014), the Albian Lagarcito Formation (Bonaparte 1971,

Correspondence to: Alexander W.A. Kellner
E-mail: kellner@mn.ufrj.br

Chiappe et al. 2000, Codorníu and Chiappe 2004), the Cenomanian red-beds of Morocco (e.g., Wellnhofer and Buffetaut 1999, Ibrahim et al. 2010, Rodrigues et al. 2011), the Upper Cretaceous deposits of the Goio-Erê Formation (Manzig et al. 2014), and the Maastrichtian Javelina Formation (Lawson 1975, Kellner and Langston 1996).

Here we report a new flying reptile that was recovered from the Futalognko quarry (Fig. 1), a continental deposit located about 90 km northwest of the Neuquén city in Argentina (Calvo et al. 2007a). The outcrops of this site are part of the Portezuelo Formation (Turonian-Early Coniacian) of the Neuquén Group (Leanza and Hugo 2001) and have yielded a diversity of fossil material, including plants (Passalia et al. 2008), osteichthyan fishes (Gallo et al. 2011), turtles, crocodylomorphs (Calvo et al. 2007a, Calvo and Porfiri 2010), titanosaur sauropods, (Calvo et al. 2007b, Calvo 2014), theropods (Calvo et al. 2004), and ornithopods. Except for the few isolated postcranial pterosaur bones reported from this site (Kellner et al. 2006), material from this volant group of archosaurs have proven to be exceedingly rare. The new specimen described here, shortly communicated before (Kellner et al. 2011), consists of an almost complete lower jaw that belongs to a distinct azhdarchoid pterosaur, *Argentindraco barrealensis* gen. et sp. nov. The distinct morphology presented by this species is likely tied in with a particular feeding mode.

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GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The new species comes from continental deposits from the top of the Portezuelo Formation, Río Neuquén Subgroup, Neuquén Group. The Río Neuquén Subgroup is composed of the Portezuelo

Formation that is overlain by the Plottier Formation (Cazau and Uliana 1973, Leanza 1999). Recently, the Portezuelo Formation was separated into three units, named from bottom to top Portezuelo, Los Bastos and Sierra Barrosa formations (Garrido 2010). According to this new stratigraphic arrangement, the specimens come from the upper portion of the Portezuelo Formation.

The pterosaur material was found in layers characterized by yellow sandstones, and red and green claystones, with some conglomerates, whose age has been regarded as upper Turonian - Early Coniacian (Garrido 2010). The depositional environment is interpreted as a meandering river system in a flattened area of exuberant vegetation, developed in humid climate conditions (Sánchez et al. 2005). Fossils were recovered from a 20 centimeters thick green claystone within a fine conglomerate. This layer was deposited by a low energy fluvial system, as part of a meandering river where the organic remains were trapped in a point bar.

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Pterosauria Kaup, 1834

Pterodactyloidea Plieninger, 1901

Azhdarchoidea Nessov, 1984

?Azhdarchidae Nessov, 1984

Argentindraco gen. nov.

ZooBank Life Science Identifier (LSID) - urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B62A9309-480A-4CEE-95D2-CDA937EDF4B7.

Type species: *Argentindraco barrealensis* gen. et sp. nov.

Etymology: From Argentina, the country where the specimen was found and draco, from the Latin meaning dragon.

Diagnosis: As for the species.

Argentinadraco barrealensis gen. et sp. nov.

ZooBank Life Science Identifier (LSID) -
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0DC3490E-AA4C-
4DB9-BF84-8F9B4256601C.

Holotype: An almost complete lower jaw housed at Centro Paleontológico Lago Barreales (CePaLB), of the Universidad del Comahue (MUCPv-1137; Figs. 2, 3).

Etymology: After Lake Barreales, where the specimen was found.

Horizon, age and locality: Portezuelo Formation, Neuquén Subgroup, Neuquén Group, Late Cretaceous, Turonian-Coniacian (Leanza and Hugo 2001). The material comes from the Futalognko site, northern coast of the Lake Barreales, Neuquén Province, Patagonia, Argentina (Fig. 1).

Diagnosis: *Argentinadraco barrealensis* is an azhdarchoid that presents the following autapomorphies: mandibular symphysis with marked concave ventral margin (lateral view); presence of two well-developed mandibular ridges on the dorsal surface of the posterior end of the mandibular symphysis; and a lateral sulcus on each side of the ridges. It can further be distinguished from all other azhdarchoids by possessing a small dentary sagittal crest.

DESCRIPTION AND COMPARISON

The holotype of *Argentinadraco barrealensis* consists of an edentulous mandible. The specimen is fragile and was prepared mechanically (Fig. 2). The right side and most of the dorsal surface was completely freed from the sedimentary matrix, but some was left in areas for protection, such as in between the mandibular rami at the posterior end of the symphysis and on the left side.

Overall, the specimen is not very well preserved. Contrary to previous pterosaur material collected at or nearby the Futalognko site (Kellner et al. 2006), MUCPv-1137 suffered from compression,

particularly at the most distal part. The tip of the dentary and the posterior end of the mandibular rami are broken. The total preserved length is 259 mm, and the size of the complete mandible is difficult to be established due to the uncertainty regarding the dimension of the mandibular rami. Nevertheless, it is clear from the preserved portion that the mandibular symphysis is very long and that the lateral compression is a natural feature and not a taphonomic artifact (Fig. 2a).

The cortical bone is thin, a typical feature of pterosaurs, and was broken and deformed in several parts. The bone surface is also not well preserved. Sutures are not observable due to fusion, a common feature of lower jaws of derived pterosaurs, where all elements, particularly the dentaries, tend to fuse very early during ontogeny (e.g., Kellner 2015). Only a small groove indicating the contact surface between the dentaries is observed on the dorsal region, close to the posterior margin of the symphysis (Figs. 2b, 3).

The dentaries comprise the main portion of the lower jaw. They are fused forming a long mandibular symphysis, which is flattened laterally. Although not complete, it is estimated that the mandibular symphysis covers over 50% of the mandible length. The dorsal margin is straight and slightly inclined downwards, similar to the condition observed in azhdarchids (Cai and Wei 1994, Kellner and Langston 1996) and differing from the upward curved lower jaw of pteranodontids (e.g., Bennett 2001) and the strong downward inclination found in some tapejarids (e.g., Wang and Zhou 2003, Kellner 2013). The dorsal surface of the preserved anterior region has blunt lateral margins separated by a faint medial sulcus. Although very compressed laterally, this region does not form the sharp blade observed in *Thalassodromeus sethi* Kellner and Campos, 2002 (Kellner and Campos 2002, 2007). Towards the end of the symphysis, the dorsal surface turns to a concave shelf that is flanked by a pair of lateral ridges (Fig. 3). In lateral view, these ridges and the

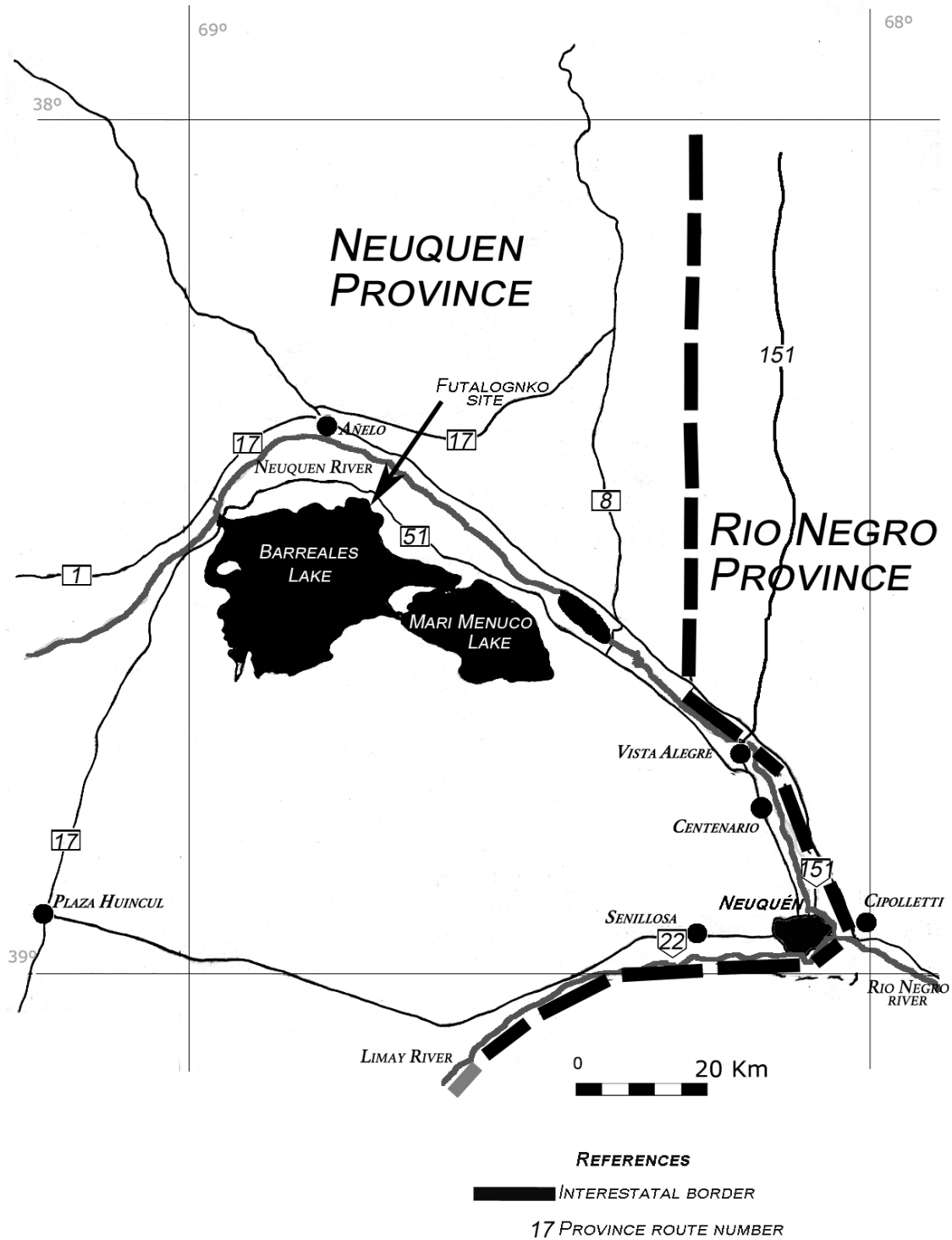


Figure 1 - Map showing the locality (dark arrow) where *Argentinadraco barrealensis* n. gen, n. sp. was collected.

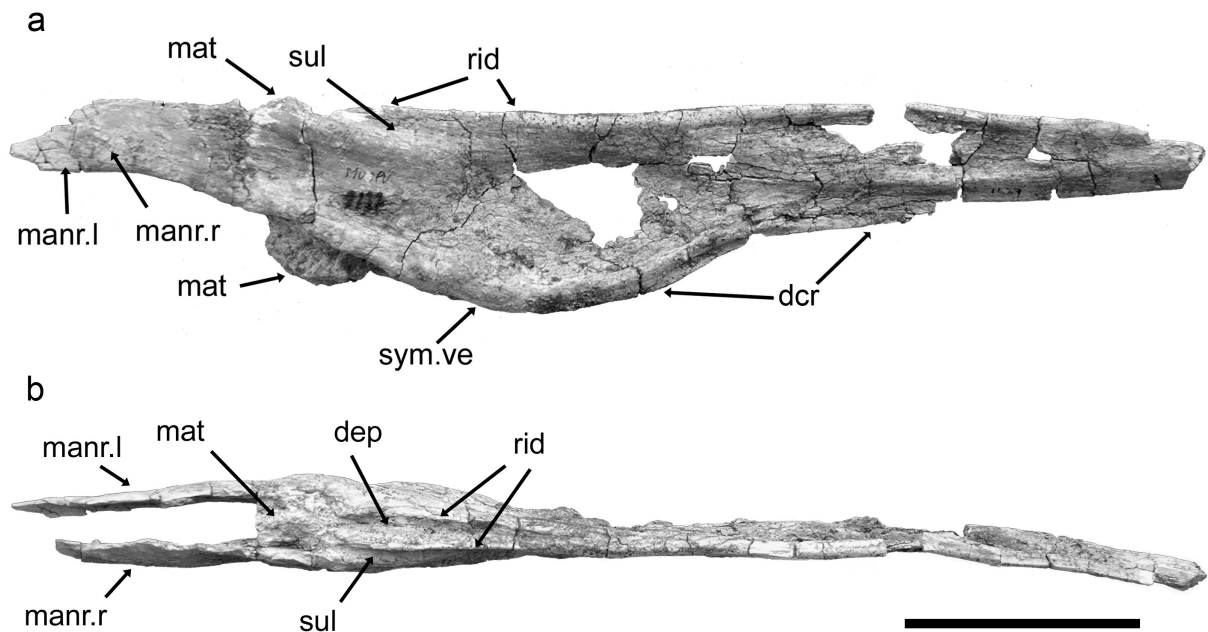


Figure 2 - *Argentinadraco barrealensis* n. gen, n. sp., lower jaw (MUCPv-1137), (a) right lateral view; (b) dorsal (occlusal) view. **Abbreviations:** **dep**, depression; **dcr**, dentary crest; **manr**, mandibular ramus; **mat**, matrix; **rid**, ridge; **sul**, sulcus; **sym.ve**, ventral segment of the symphysis; l, left; r, right. Scale bar equals 50 mm.

shelf are elevated in respect to the remaining part of the symphysis and bordered by a lateral sulcus.

The symphysis gets gradually deeper posteriorly, reaching its maximum depth (44 mm) at the region corresponding dorsally to the beginning of the ridges. This shape is similar to pteranodontids (e.g., Bennett 2001, Kellner 2010) and deeper than in azhdarchids (Cai and Wei 1994, Kellner and Langston 1996, Ibrahim et al. 2010) and tapejarids (e.g., Wang and Zhou 2003, Kellner 2004, 2013). The ventral margin of the symphysis is blunt and formed by thickened bone that gets more robust towards the posterior end. There is a small ventral crest in the middle portion of the lower jaw, which appears to reflect true anatomy and not a taphonomic artefact (Fig. 2a). Nonetheless, this structure is not very developed contrary to the condition observed in some tapejarids (e.g., Kellner 2004, Pinheiro et al. 2011). *Argentinadraco barrealensis* lacks a ventral sulcus observed in the azhdarchoid *Bakonydraco* Ösi et al., 2005 (Ösi et al. 2005), a likely autapomorphy of the latter.

As reported in tapejarids (Kellner 2013) and at least in some azhdarchids (Kellner and Langston 1996), the mandibular symphysis ends in two segments, forming a dentary fossa. The preserved dorsal extension of the mandibular symphysis is ~193 mm and the ventral ~160 mm.

The mandibular rami have sharp dorsal and blunt ventral margins. They are preserved almost parallel to each other, but this is a taphonomic artifact (Fig. 2b). In lateral view, the mandibular rami are bowed posteriorly, with a concave ventral margin. It is not clear how much posterior the mandibular rami do extend. The Meckelian fossa is very shallow and no limits with other elements of the mandible are visible.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the fact that the morphological features of the lower jaw of *Argentinadraco barrealensis* clearly shows that it belongs to a distinct species, its assignment to any particular clade reveals to be

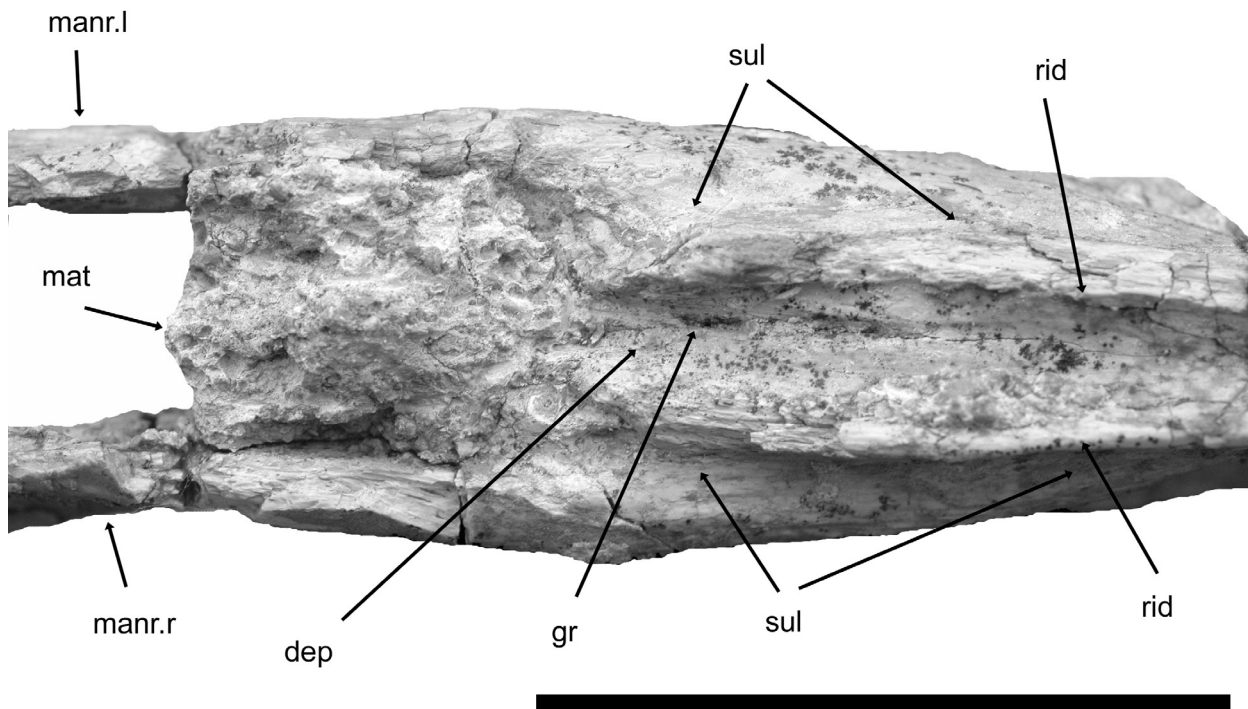


Figure 3 - *Argentinadraco barrealensis* n.gen, n.sp., lower jaw (MUCPv-1137). Detail of the posterior end of the mandibular symphysis in dorsal view. **Abbreviations:** **dep**, depression; **gr**, groove; **manr**, mandibular ramus; **mat**, matrix; **rid**, ridge; **sul**, sulcus; **l**, left; **r**, right. Scale bar equals 30 mm.

quite challenging. All toothless pterosaurs belong to the Dsungaripteroidea (sensu Kellner 2003) and, except for *Nemicolopterus* Wang et al., 2008 that is regarded a basal dsungaripteroid (Wang et al. 2008), are referred to the following clades: Nyctosauridae, Pteranodontidae, Tapejaridae (Tapejarinae + Thalassodrominae), Chaoyangopteridae, and Azhdarchidae.

Although *Argentinadraco barrealensis* shares with the Pteranodontidae a deep posterior portion of the mandibular symphysis, the new species differs by having the deepest point at a more anterior position. *Argentinadraco* also lacks a large symphyseal shelf and has the anterior portion of the lower jaw slightly inclined downwards as opposed to the dorsally arched condition observed in pteranodontids. Another distinction is the presence of a developed dentary fossa in the new taxon, with the dorsal end placed posteriorly relative to the ventral one. It should be noted that although such

a fossa might also be present in pteranodontids, the current interpretation suggests that the two segments of the symphysis fuse at the same level (see Bennett 2001, fig. 21).

Nyctosaurids also show a dentary fossa (e.g., see Williston 1903, fig. 1), but have a symphyseal shelf that is not present in *Argentinadraco*. From the available information, nyctosaurids also appear to have the dorsal margin of the lower jaw curved upwards (e.g., Bennett 2003), which constitutes another difference from the Argentinean species.

The depth of the posterior end of the mandibular symphysis is also the main feature that distinguish *Argentinadraco* from the basal dsungaripteroid *Nemicolopterus*. Although there is some taphonomic deformation of the skull of the latter, this taxon has the anterior portion of the lower (and upper) jaw downturned and lacks a dentary ventral crest, that are additional features separating it from the new species (Wang et al. 2008).

All remaining toothless pterosaurs are part of the Azhdarchoidea (Kellner 2003, Manzig et al. 2014; but see Andres et al. 2014 for a different phylogenetic arrangement) and there is considerable variation regarding the shape of the mandible (e.g., Vullo et al. 2012, Pêgas et al. 2016). The deep posterior portion of the mandibular symphysis of the lower jaw of *Argentadraco* distinguishes it from all other azhdarchoids. The new species differs from the azhdarchid *Quetzalcoatlus* Lawson 1975, that has a much slender and elongated lower jaw (Kellner and Langston 1996), which appears to be the condition of at least some other members of this clade (e.g., Averianov 2010, Ibrahim et al. 2010). *Argentadraco* can also be excluded from the Tapejarinae that have the lower jaw downturned, with a step-like dorsal margin. Although a small sagittal crest is present in the new species, the Argentinean taxon lacks the deep dentary crest present in several tapejarines (e.g., Kellner 2004, Pinheiro et al. 2011, Vullo et al. 2012, Manzig et al. 2014). Furthermore, the mandibular rami of tapejarines are comparatively deeper and more robust than in *Argentadraco* (and than in all other azhdarchoids).

The thalassodromines (*Tupuxuara leonardii* Kellner and Campos, 1988 and *Thalassodromeus sethi*) have elongated lower jaws that lack the depth of the posterior end of the mandibular symphysis found in *Argentadraco*. The new species shares with *Tupuxuara leonardii* a small ridge-like dentary crest (Kellner 2004), but the occlusal margin of the latter is flat, with the lateral margins less blunt and lacking a medial sulcus. These features also separate *Argentadraco* from *Thalassodromeus* that shows a blade-like occlusal surface (Kellner and Campos 2002, 2007).

Besides the already mentioned anatomical details (e.g., occlusal surface and depth of the posterior region of the mandibular symphysis), *Argentadraco* differs from the tapejarids *Caupedactylus* Kellner, 2013 and *Aymberedactylus*

Pêgas et al., 2016 by having the occlusal margin of the mandible straighter and a less developed sagittal dentary crest (Kellner 2013, Pêgas et al. 2016).

In lateral view, the anterior portion of the mandibular symphysis of *Argentadraco* shows similarities with the azhdarchid *Zhejiangopterus* Cai and Wei, 1994 and the chaoyangopterids *Chaoyangopterus* Wang and Zhou, 2002 and *Shenzhoupterus* Lü et al., 2008 (Cai and Wei 1994, Wang and Zhou 2002, Lü et al. 2008). However, as mentioned before, the unusual depth of the posterior region of the mandibular symphysis, allied with the blunt ridge-like occlusal surface and the presence of a dentary crest distinguishes the new species from these taxa.

Based on the analysis above, *Argentadraco* can be excluded from Pteranodontidae, Nyctosauridae and Tapejarinae, but its allocation to one of the azhdarchoid clades Thalassodrominae, Chaoyangopteridae and Azhdarchidae is not obvious. These taxa display several cranial synapomorphies but their lower jaws are either similar (e.g., the chaoyangopterid *Shenzhoupterus* and the azhdarchid *Zhejiangopterus*) or show significant variation within members of the same clade (e.g., the thalassodromines *Tupuxuara* and *Thalassodromeus*; the azhdarchids *Zhejiangopterus* and *Quetzalcoatlus*). It is also entirely possible that *Argentadraco* represents a yet unidentified clade of azhdarchoids, but the incompleteness of the material hinders a more confident assessment of the latter. Based on the overall shape of the lower jaw and on the age of the deposits where it was collected, *Argentadraco* is tentatively assigned to the Azhdarchidae. It should be noted that other azhdarchoid material was also recovered from this site (Kellner et al. 2006), which Codorniu and Gasparini (2007) classified in the Azhdarchidae.

Other azhdarchid material from Argentina consists of an incomplete jaw fragment from the Campanian-Maastrichtian Allen Formation, Rio

Negro Province (Novas et al. 2012). Although in the original description this specimen was considered an upper jaw based on the fact that the occlusal margin is slightly downturned it might actually represent the anterior portion of a dentary. In any case, comparisons with *Argentinadraco* are restricted, but judging from the limited information available, *Aerotitan* Novas et al., 2012 appears to have had slender and elongated jaws, similar to those of the azhdarchid *Quetzalcoatlus*.

Although it is always very difficult to make inferences about the feeding habits of extinct vertebrates, the unusual systems of paired ridges separated by a depression and bordered laterally by a marked sulcus present in *Argentinadraco barrealsensis* hints for an elaborate interlocking mechanism with the upper jaw. The unusually deep posterior portion of the lower jaw suggests strong bite forces, as has been hypothesized for *Pteranodon* Marsh, 1876 (Bennett 2001). The occlusal surface of the anterior portion of the mandibular symphysis forming blunt lateral edges divided by a medial sulcus differs from the flattened or concave condition observed in several other edentulous pterosaurs. Admittedly speculative, it is possible that *Argentinadraco barrealsensis* used the lower jaw to cut or plough through unconsolidated sediment of shallow waters (rivers or lakes) in order capture prey (e.g., soft-bodied invertebrates, crustaceans). If correct, this indicates a rather terrestrial feeding habit, as has been interpreted for azhdarchids in general (e.g., Witton 2007, Witton and Naish 2008, Averianov 2013).

In conclusion, despite incomplete, the discovery of the lower jaw described here adds to the diversity of South American Cretaceous pterosaur occurrences and further provides new information about the variation of the lower jaw morphology of azhdarchoid pterosaurs.

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