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The largest flying reptile from Gondwana: a new specimen of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* Wellnhofer, 1987 (Pterodactyloidea, Anhangueridae) and other large pterosaurs from the Romualdo Formation, Lower Cretaceous, Brazil

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**The largest flying reptile from Gondwana: a new specimen of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* Wellnhofer, 1987 (Pterodactyloidea, Anhangueridae) and other large pterosaurs from the Romualdo Formation, Lower Cretaceous, Brazil**

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**ABSTRACT**

A very large pterosaur (MN 6594-V) from the Romualdo Formation (Aptian/Albian), Santana Group, Araripe Basin, is described. The specimen is referred to *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* mainly due to the presence of a low and blunt frontoparietal crest, the comparatively low number of teeth and the inclined dorsal part of the occipital region. Two distinct wingspan measurements for pterosaurs are introduced: the maximized wingspan (maxws), which essentially consists of doubling the addition of all wing elements and the length of the scapula or the coracoid (the smaller of the two), and the normal wingspan (nws), which applies a reducing factor (rfc) to the maximized wingspan to account for the natural flexures of the wing. The rfc suggested for pteranodontoids is 5%. In the case of MN 6594-V, the maxws and nws are 8.70 m and 8.26 m, respectively, making it the largest pterosaur recovered from Gondwana so far. The distal end of a larger humerus (MCT 1838-R) and a partial wing (MPSC R 1395) are also described showing that large to giant flying reptiles formed a significant part of the pterosaur fauna from the Romualdo Formation. Lastly, some comments on the nomenclatural stability of the Santana deposits are presented.

**Key words:** Pterosauria, Anhangueridae, *Tropeognathus*, Cretaceous, Gondwana.

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## INTRODUCTION

The pterosaur fauna from the Araripe Basin is worldwide known for the comparatively large number of specimens with exceptional preservation (e.g., Price 1971, Wellnhofer 1991a, Kellner and Campos 2002), occasionally including soft tissue (e.g., Kellner 1996, Frey et al. 2003b). As has been pointed out numerous times in the literature, two very distinct *Lagerstätten* of that basin have yielded pterosaur material, the Crato and the Romualdo Formations, whose ages are generally regarded as being Aptian and Aptian/Albian, respectively (e.g., Pons et al. 1990, Maisey 1991, Kellner and Campos 1999, Neumann and Cabrera 1999, Valença et al. 2003).

Up to date, 27 species from these deposits were formally introduced (Campos and Kellner 1985, Witton 2009, Eck et al. 2011), but the validity and the taxonomic assignment of some taxa have been subject of controversy (e.g., Fastnacht 2001, Veldmeijer 2003, Rodrigues and Kellner 2008, Martill and Unwin 2012).

Here we describe a partial skeleton of a toothed pterosaur recovered from the Romualdo Formation. The material (MN 6594-V) includes several parts of the skull, lower jaw and postcranial elements that are referred to the anhanguerid pterodactyloid *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* Wellnhofer, 1987. Until now this taxon was only known by a complete skull and mandible (Wellnhofer 1987) and one not fully prepared lower jaw (Veldmeijer 2002). MN 6594-V presents for the first time information on the postcranial skeleton of *Tropeognathus*. With an estimated wingspan exceeding 8 m, this specimen is the largest pterosaur that can be identified at the species level recovered from any Gondwanan deposit so far.

We also briefly describe an isolated distal part of a large anhanguerid humerus (MCT 1838-R) from the State of Pernambuco and another large individual (MPSC R 1395) presently regarded as Anhangueridae indet., which was recently collected

in a controlled excavation made at the northwestern portion of the Araripe Basin in the State of Ceará.

Anatomical abbreviations: ac - acetabulum, afc - articular facet for coracoid, afs - articular facet for scapula, bs - basisphenoid, car - carpals, cor - coracoid, cs - cristospine, cv - cervical vertebrae, dpc - deltopectoral crest of the humerus, dv - dorsal vertebrae, efs - external fundamental system, fe - femur, fopn - foramen pneumaticum, glfo - glenoid fossa, hu - humerus, il - ilium, j - jugal, j.rid - jugal ridge, l - left, LAGs - lines of arrested growth, ltf - lower temporal fenestra, m - maxilla, maxws - maximized wingspan, MC - medullar cavity, mcIV - metacarpal IV, naof - nasoantorbital fenestra, not - notarium, ns - neural spine, nws - normal wingspan, or - orbit, pcr - parietal crest, pel - pelvis, ph1d4 - first phalanx of manual digit IV, ph2d4 - second phalanx of manual digit IV, ph3d4 - third phalanx of manual digit IV, ph4d4 - fourth phalanx of manual digit IV, pmcr - premaxillary crest, po - postorbital, prcor - processus coracoidalis, prid - palatal ridge, prsca - processus scapularis, q - quadrate, qfl - quadrate flange, r - right, rfc - reducing factor, RZ - resorptive zone, sca - scapula, scp - supracondylar process of the humerus, stk - sternum keel, stp - sternal plate, sv - sacral vertebrae, te - tooth, ti - tibia, tpr - transverse process, tub - tubercle, ul - ulna, utf - upper temporal fenestra.

Institutional abbreviations: AMNH - American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, MCT - Museu de Ciências da Terra, DNPM, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, MN - Museu Nacional/UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, MPSC - Museu de Paleontologia de Santana do Cariri, Santana do Cariri, CE, Brazil, NSM - Division of Vertebrate Paleontology, National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan.

## GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The stratigraphy of the Araripe Basin is controversial, particularly concerning what is commonly known as the Santana Formation (e.g., Maisey 1991, Martill 2007, Assine 2007).

Although the full revision of the nomenclatural problems regarding the Santana deposits is beyond the scope of this paper, some comments are necessary to avoid the spread of erroneous notions that can produce nomenclatural instability.

As pointed out before (e.g., Beurlen 1971), the first author who studied the stratigraphic sequence of the Araripe Basin was Small (1913). This author designated as "calcareo de Sant'Anna" the laminated limestone layers presently known as the Crato deposit (e.g., Kellner and Tomida 2000). Later, Beurlen (1962) formally established the Santana Formation, including not only the laminated calcareous layers of Small (1913), but also the overlying evaporitic and siliciclastic deposits, the latter incorporating the levels of extremely fossiliferous calcareous nodules embedded in laminated shales (e.g., Fara et al. 2005, Vila Nova et al. 2011).

In the following year, Beurlen (1963) separated the laminated calcareous deposits of Small (1913) in a new stratigraphic unit, the Crato Formation. He further restricted the Santana Formation to the evaporites and to the overlying siliciclastic deposits that he named Ipubi and Romualdo members, respectively. However, this contradicts the original designation of Small (1913).

Some years later, in a very influential paper, Beurlen (1971) revised the nomenclature of these deposits. The Santana Formation was maintained as he had introduced earlier (Beurlen 1962), which had been followed by most authors at that time (e.g., Santos and Valença 1968). He further subdivided the Santana Formation into three members, named from base to top Crato, Ipubi and Romualdo (Beurlen 1971).

In a detailed stratigraphic review of the Santana deposits, Neumann and Cabrera (1999) elevated the Santana Formation to the status of group, and the Crato, Ipubi and Romualdo members were then considered formations. Martill (2007) basically accepted Neumann and Cabrera's proposition, but challenged the name Romualdo, using Santana

Formation instead. However, the International Stratigraphic Guide states that "if a unit is divided into two or more formal component units, the geographic name of the original unit should not be employed for any of the subdivisions" (International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification 1999: 258, Names for subdivisions of Stratigraphic Units). The Brazilian Code of Stratigraphic Nomenclature also has a similar guidance, stating that when a unit is divided and elevated to a more inclusive category, the geographic name is to be used for this unit, instead of restricting its name to one of its subdivisions (Comissão Especial de Nomenclatura Estratigráfica - SBG 1986: 374). Therefore, we use the stratigraphic scheme adopted by Neumann and Cabrera (1999) instead of a procedure that, in our opinion, introduces nomenclatural instability.

The main pterosaur material described here (MN 6594-V) was collected about three decades ago and the exact locality from where it comes is unknown. It was found by local inhabitants and broken into several pieces that ended up donated to the Museu Nacional/UFRJ. The bones are preserved in parts of what appears to have been one large calcareous nodule, typical of the Romualdo Formation, and can be confidently assigned to this stratigraphic unit. Some bones are partially eroded, indicating that parts of MN 6594-V were exposed for some time prior to collection.

The exact locality where the distal end of the large humerus MCT 1838-R, also described in this paper, was unearthed is unknown too, but based on the available information, it comes from an outcrop of the Romualdo Formation in the State of Pernambuco.

The last specimen (MPSC R 1395) addressed in the present study was collected in the locality known as Sítio Baixa Grande, within the municipality Araripe, at the northwestern portion of the Araripe basin in the State of Ceará. It was recovered in one of the few controlled excavations done in the Araripe Basin and belongs to a partial wing of a

large pterosaur that was found along with hundreds of other fossils, mostly fishes, coprolites, mollusks and plant material.

#### SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Pterosauria Kaup, 1834

Pterodactyloidea Plieninger, 1901

Pteranodontoidea Marsh, 1876

Anhangueridae Campos & Kellner, 1985

*Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* Wellnhofer, 1987

**Material:** partial skeleton consisting of an incomplete skull (including the braincase) and lower jaw, five cervical vertebrae (including part of the axis), twelve dorsal vertebrae (five fused into a notarium), sacrum, incomplete scapula and coracoid from both sides, sternum, pelvic region and wing elements from both sides, housed in the Paleovertebrate Sector of the Department of Geology and Paleontology, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (MN 6594-V, Figs. 1-8).

**Locality and horizon:** Romualdo Formation, Early Cretaceous (Aptian-Albian), Araripe Basin, Northeastern Brazil. Although the exact locality of collection is unknown, it probably came from the outcrops around Santana do Cariri, Ceará State.

##### Anhangueridae indet. 1

**Material:** distal part of a left humerus housed in the Museu de Ciências da Terra, Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral/Companhia de Pesquisa de Recursos Minerais, Rio de Janeiro (MCT 1838-R, Fig. 9).

**Locality and horizon:** Romualdo Formation, Early Cretaceous (Aptian-Albian), Araripe Basin, Northeastern Brazil. This specimen was collected in the State of Pernambuco, close to the border with Ceará.

##### Anhangueridae indet. 2

**Material:** partial left wing, including humerus, wing metacarpal and manual digits with the complete

wing finger, housed in the Museu de Paleontologia de Santana do Cariri (Universidade Regional do Cariri/URCA), Ceará (MPSC R 1395, Fig. 10).

**Locality and horizon:** Romualdo Formation, Early Cretaceous (Aptian-Albian), Araripe Basin, Northeastern Brazil. Locality known as Sítio Baixa Grande, Araripe Municipality, State of Ceará.

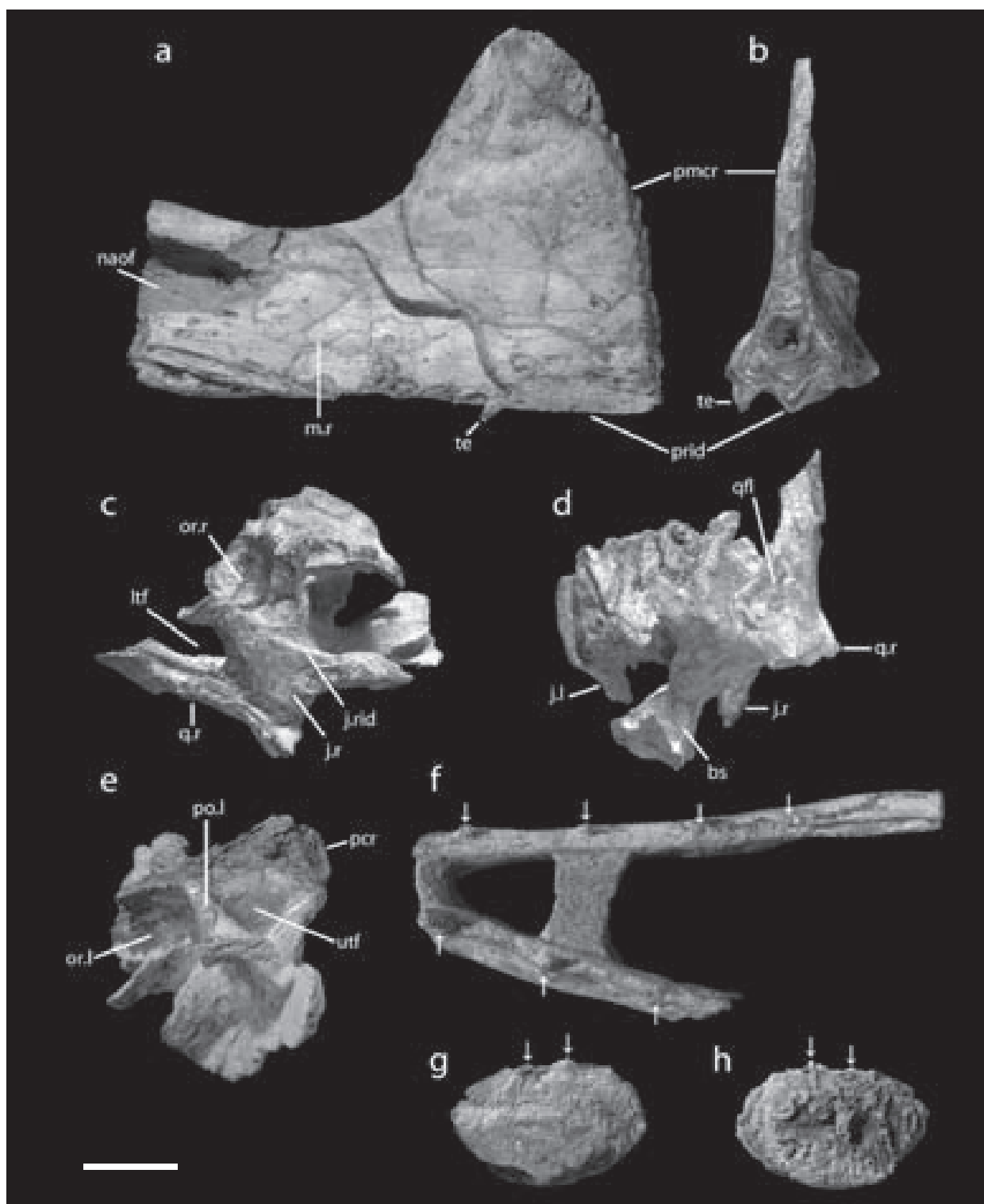
#### DESCRIPTION AND COMPARISON

**MN 6594-V.** The most complete specimen described here is divided into several parts (Figs. 1-2). Most bones were isolated using a combination of chemical and mechanic preparation techniques that was already applied with success in other pterosaurs from the Romualdo Formation before (Silva and Kellner 2006). Several elements show clear signs of erosion (e.g., braincase, both humeri, pelvis, part of the notarium) indicating that this nodule was at least partially broken due to weathering and long time exposed before being collected. It is also possible that some broken parts ended up separated from the main material and might come to light in the future.

From the taphonomic point of view, although most elements are three-dimensionally preserved, some are distorted and show different degrees of compression. The most remarkable feature regarding preservation, however, is the extensive presence of calcite veins cutting and deforming the bones in several parts. The skull, for example, had some of its areas displaced from their original position at the exact point of the fracture line of a calcite vein (e.g., Fig. 1a).

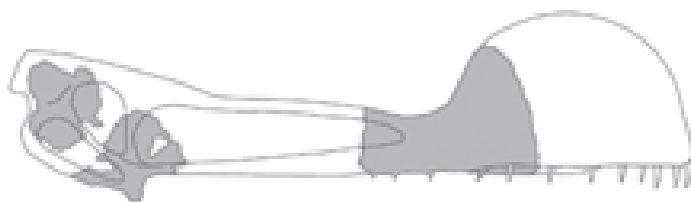
The skull is incomplete and divided into three parts: the incomplete rostrum (lacking the anterior end) until the anterior margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra, the posterior lower part formed essentially by the jugal and quadrate (including the basisphenoid) and the braincase. All elements are fused and no clear sutures can be distinguished.

None of the cranial openings are complete. Based on the dorsal and ventral margins of the right orbit, this opening is inferred to have been



**Fig 1.** - Skull elements of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V). **(a)** Incomplete rostrum in right lateral view. **(b)** Incomplete rostrum in anterior view. **(c)** Posterior lower portion in right lateral view. **(d)** Posterior lower portion in posterior view. **(e)** Braincase in left lateral view. **(f)** Mandible in dorsal view. **(g)** Fragment of lower jaw in lateral view. **(h)** Fragment of lower jaw in medial view. Arrows indicate alveoli and teeth. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 50 mm.





**Fig 2** - Reconstruction of the skull of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V) with the preserved parts indicated in grey.

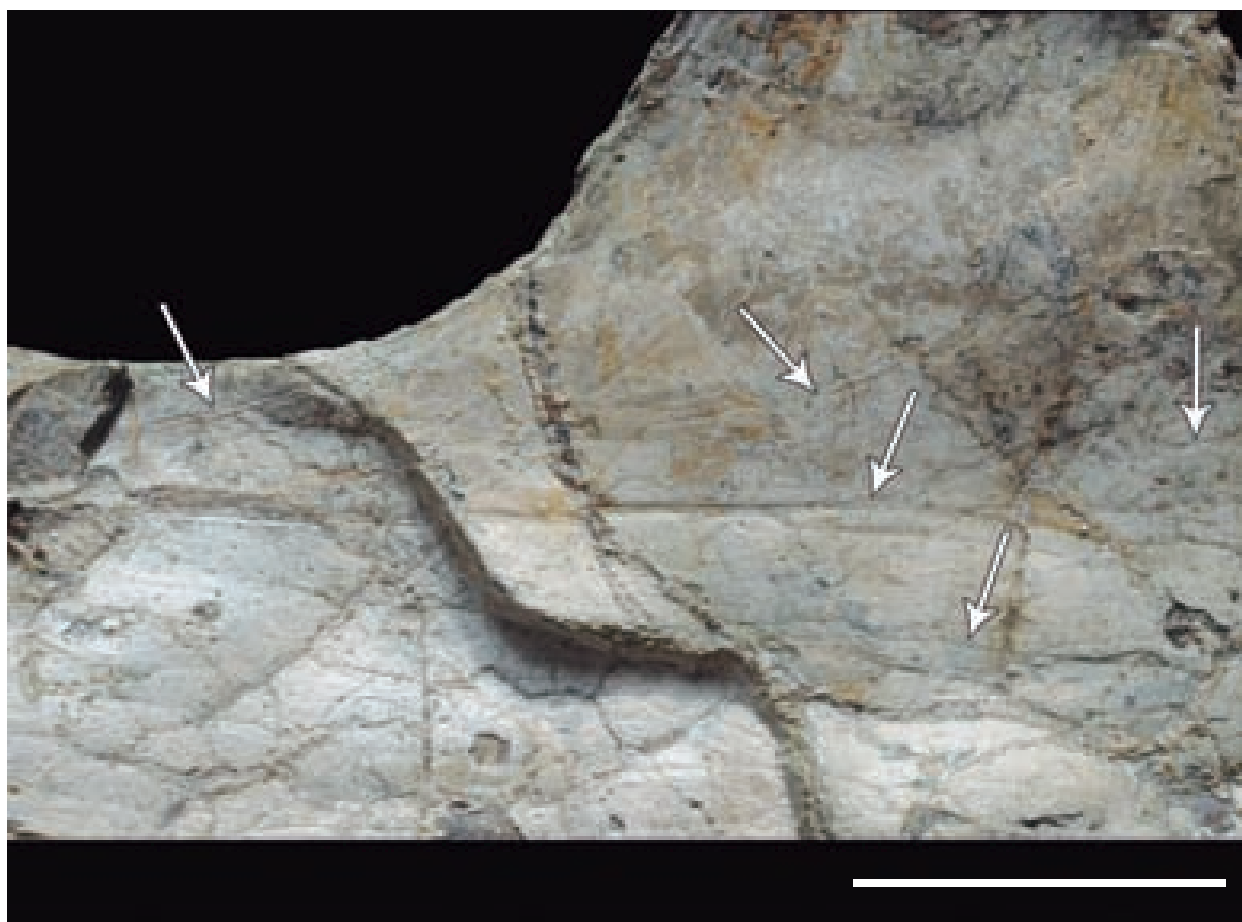


**Fig. 3** - Incomplete rostrum of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V) in left lateral view. Arrows indicate channels, regarded as impressions of blood vessels. Scale bar 50 mm.

elongated as in most pteranodontoids such as *Anhanguera*, *Tropeognathus mesembrinus*, *Pteranodon* and *Dawndraco* (Campos and Kellner 1985, Wellnhofer 1985, 1987, Bennett 2001a, Kellner 2010) and not rounded as in *Ludodactylus* and *Guidraco* (Frey et al. 2003a, Wang et al. 2012). The upper temporal fenestra is rounded and opens dorsally. The ventral margin of the lower temporal fenestra indicates that this opening is rather large and piriform, not compressed and elongated as in *Pteranodon* and *Dawndraco* (Bennett 2001a, Kellner 2010). Only the anterior margin and part of the lower posterior margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra are preserved. At the distal end of the nasoantorbital fenestra, the portion dorsal to the fenestra, formed by the premaxilla, is much thinner

than the part ventral to it, formed by the maxilla. The holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* (cast MN 4736-V) also shows this condition, but this difference is more pronounced in MN 6594-V. In other anhanguerids (such as *Anhanguera* and *Liaoningopterus*), the anteriormost point of the nasoantorbital fenestra is approximately in the middle of the rostrum's height.

The main feature of the premaxilla is the presence of a very large and high sagittal crest (Figs. 3-4). This crest does not reach the anterior margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra and has the posterior margin angled at about  $60^\circ$  in respect to the ventral border of the skull. This is steeper than in any other anhanguerid, including the holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* ( $36^\circ$ ).



**Fig. 4** - Incomplete rostrum of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V) in right lateral view. Arrows indicate channels, regarded as impressions of blood vessels. Scale bar 50 mm.



Among the interesting features of this crest is the presence of several shallow channels (Figs. 3-4). On the right lateral side there is one central channel that runs sub parallel to the ventral border of the skull. Right after the anterior margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra one slightly smaller channel branches off following the posterior margin of the premaxillary crest. More anteriorly, several smaller channels branch off and run towards the dorsal margin of the sagittal crest in an irregular pattern. These channels are interpreted as the impressions of blood vessels and resemble a similar structure first described in the tapejarid *Thalassodromeus* (Kellner and Campos 2002). It likely also had the same function, serving as a cooling device for this pterosaur. On the dorsal part of the premaxillary crest there are several sub parallel channels.

The maxilla forms the lower margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra. The portion ventral to this margin is very developed, more than in any other pterodactyloid, being about two times broader than the corresponding part of the premaxilla dorsal to the upper margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra. This is quite unusual and so far unique of MN 6594-V. The number of alveoli is rather reduced, indicating that this specimen had fewer teeth than *Anhanguera*, being more similar to *Tropeognathus mesembrinus*.

The frontal and parietal are partially preserved. They bear a low and blunt frontoparietal crest that is regarded to be a potential anhanguerid synapomorphy (Kellner 2003). This crest is proportionally larger and broader than in *Anhanguera* and similar to *Tropeognathus*, albeit more developed. This crest extends slightly posteriorly as in *Tropeognathus*, differing from other anhanguerids. A marked lateral ridge can be found on the lateral surface of the parietal, dorsal to the upper temporal fenestra.

The postorbital is small and triangular (Fig. 1e).

The jugal is incomplete in both sides, with the left one being displaced (along with the quadrate) inside the skull (Fig. 1c). As typical for pterodactyloids, it is tetraradiate, forming

the posteroventral margin of the nasoantorbital fenestra and the anteroventral margin of the orbit. It bears a well-developed jugal ridge. On the right side there is a splint-like bone covering the maxilla that is likely the maxillary process of the jugal (Fig. 1a). This indicates that this bone extends slightly anteriorly regarding the nasoantorbital fenestra.

The quadrate is a strong and elongated bone similar to other anhanguerids (e.g., Wellnhofer 1985). It is inclined at about 120°, a typical pterodactyloid feature (Fig. 1c). The cranioquadrate articulation is wide and shows the typical helical jaw joint that has been observed in several derived pterodactyloid taxa (e.g., Eaton 1910, Kellner and Langston 1996), including anhanguerids (e.g., Campos and Kellner 1985, Wellnhofer 1991a). The quadrate flange is present as reported in several pteranodontoids (e.g., Wang et al. 2008, Bennett 2001a, Kellner and Tomida 2000), but not very well-developed (Fig. 1d).

The palatal region is compressed and very few bones are observed. The choanae are separated by a comparatively strong vomer. The palatine is separated from the maxillae by a lateral sulcus as has been reported several times in anhanguerids (e.g., Campos and Kellner 1985, Wellnhofer 1985, 1987).

Very little from the occipital region is observable. This part of the skull was either broken off during the collecting process or exposed to recent weathering, showing the spongy internal bone structure. The posttemporal fenestra is small and can be observed on the left side. The dorsal portion of the occiput is more inclined and concave than in *Anhanguera* (e.g., Kellner and Tomida 2000) and similar to *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* (Wellnhofer 1987). The basisphenoid is a broad bone (Fig. 1d), similar to *Tropeognathus* (Wellnhofer 1987) and contrasting with the one of *Pteranodon* (e.g., Bennett 2001a).

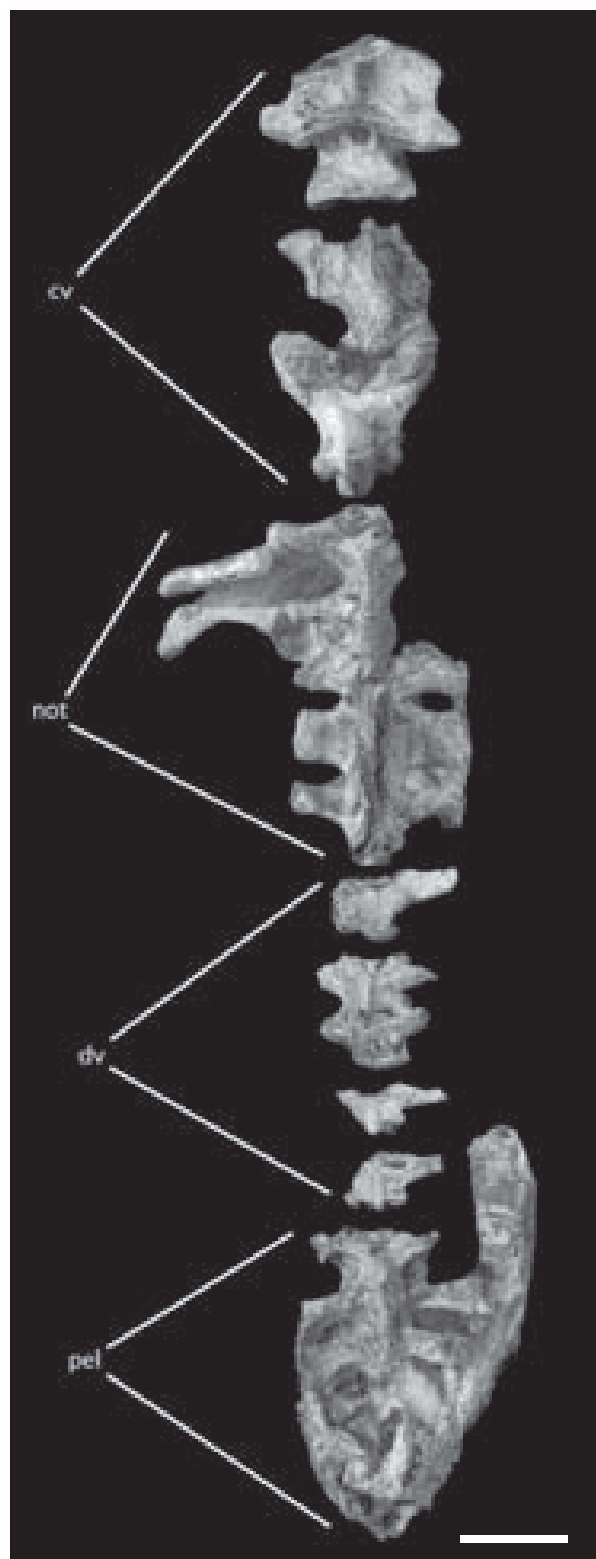
The lower jaw is incomplete and shows the posterior end of the mandibular symphysis and part of both mandibular rami, with the right one more

complete than the left one (Fig. 1f). The ventral part is not preserved and was likely broken off during the collecting process. Only the dentary and part of the splenial are preserved. Four alveoli are present on the right and three on the left mandibular ramus, respectively, some bearing teeth. Compared to other lower jaws of anhanguerid pterosaurs, the number of teeth in MN 6594-V in the preserved portions is the same as in *Tropeognathus* and less than in *Anhanguera* (Wellnhofer 1985, 1987, Kellner and Tomida 2000). Part of a small and rounded Meckelian fossa is observed. All preserved teeth are comparatively small and vertically oriented.

A fragmentary portion of a jaw with remains of two alveoli was also found and is interpreted as part of the mandibular symphysis. The preserved teeth tend to be very small. The deepness of this element suggests the presence of a dentary sagittal crest (Figs. 1g, h).

The postcranial elements of MN 6594-V represent the main parts of the skeleton, including cervical, dorsal and sacral vertebrae, scapula and coracoid, sternum, all main parts of the wing, partial pelvis and one femur (Figs. 5-8). The preservation varies from complete and lacking distortions (e.g., some vertebrae) to partial, compacted and broken (e.g., middle portion of radius and ulna). All postcranial elements are very similar to the ones of anhanguerids (e.g., Wellnhofer 1991a, Kellner and Tomida 2000, Veldmeijer 2003).

The axis is incomplete, lacking the anterior part. It bears a tall neural spine and blunt postzygophyses that are stouter than in *Anhanguera piscator*. At the contact between neural arch and centrum there is a well-developed lateral pneumatic foramen. The remaining cervical vertebrae belong to the posterior part of the neck (Fig. 5). All are well preserved and show a spike-like neural spine. They show a lateral pneumatic foramen as observed in *Anhanguera santanae* and *Anhanguera piscator* (Wellnhofer 1991a, Kellner and Tomida 2000). There is no additional foramen or opening



**Fig. 5** - Vertebral column of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V) in dorsal view. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 50 mm.

around the neural canal. The last cervical is partially dorsalized and is interpreted as the 8th. All bear a well-developed hypapophysis. The main differences between the cervical vertebrae of MN 6594-V and *Anhanguera*'s are the stronger zygapophyses in the former.

There are 12 dorsal vertebrae, the first five fused into a notarium (Figs. 5, 7d). The fourth dorsal element is the longest one and bears the articulation surface for the scapula. This vertebra also shows stronger transverse processes and a shallow depression at the base of the neural spine. The centra of the first five dorsal vertebrae are fused, although the neural spine of some was not completely fused to each other yet. There is one rib connected with the first dorsal vertebra, but not fused to it. The notarium of MN 6594-V differs from that observed in *Anhanguera spielbergi*, where this structure, formed by six elements, is composed by the ninth cervical and the first five dorsal vertebrae (Veldmeijer 2003). Although possible, it is not clear if these differences are ontogenetic.

There are five sacral vertebrae, all fused to each other and to the ilium, forming a synsacrum (Fig. 5). Although unfused, *Anhanguera piscator* also has five sacral vertebrae (Kellner and Tomida 2000) while *Anhanguera spielbergi* bears six (Veldmeijer 2003), the last one being an incorporated caudal. Sacral vertebrae three and four in MN 6594-V bear a keeled ventral surface, an unusual feature never before recorded in Pterosauria.

The sternum is comparatively large and shows a blunt, short and deep cristospine (Figs. 6 d, e), similar to the one of *Anhanguera piscator* (Kellner and Tomida 2000). The sternocoracoid articulations are symmetrical.

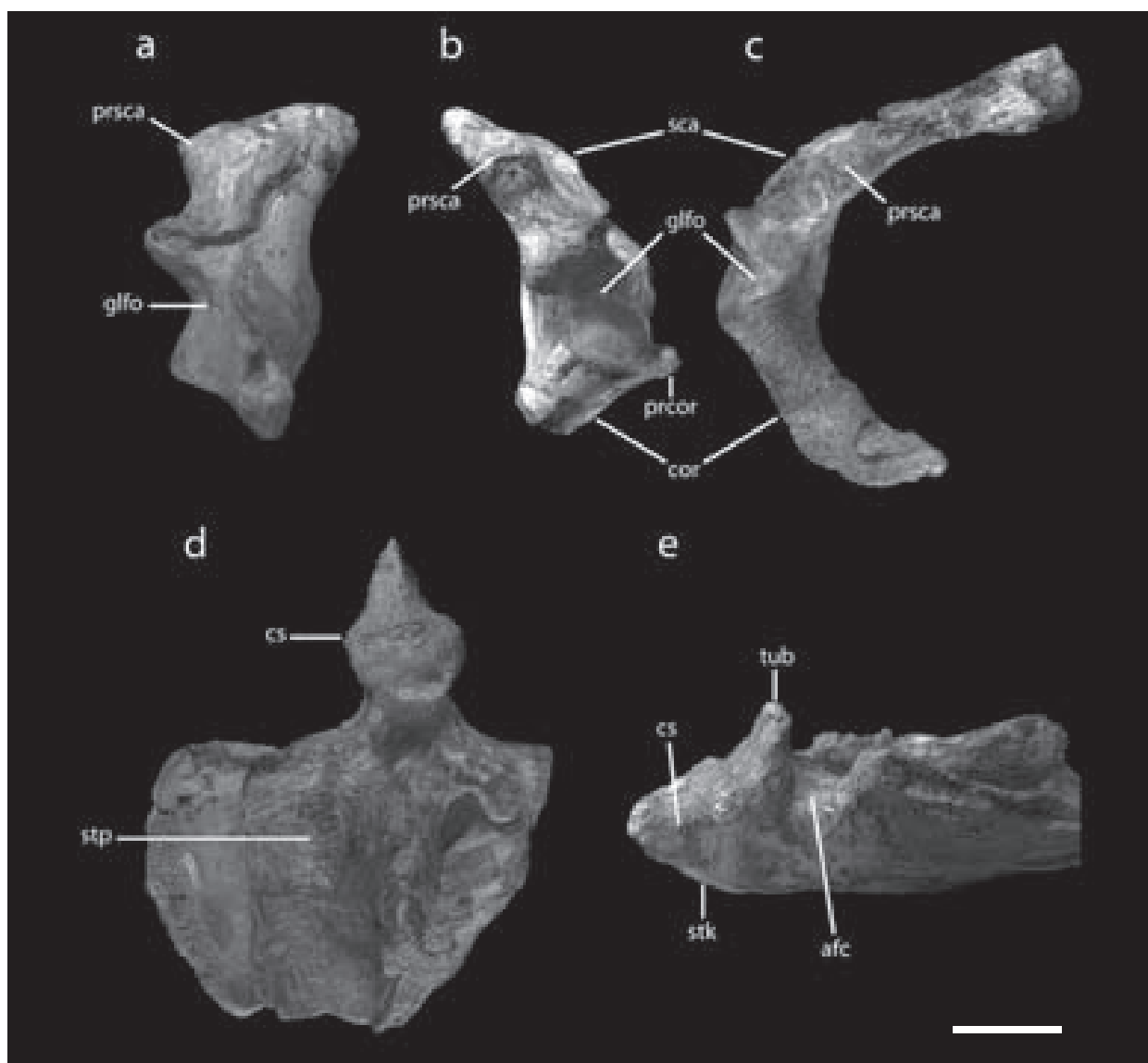
Both scapulae and coracoids are preserved and fused into scapulocoracoids (Figs. 6 a, b). The left scapula is almost complete, with an estimated length of 195 mm. Besides being stronger, the scapula is similar to that of *Anhanguera* (Wellnhofer 1991a, Kellner and Tomida 2000).

Regarding the wing bones, both humeri are incomplete, with the right one having the proximal and distal parts preserved (Figs. 7a-c). It shows a developed supracondylar process and a warped deltopectoral crest. The radius and ulna are known from both sides, particularly their proximal and distal articulations. Unfortunately the shaft is not complete, but the preserved parts show that the diameter of the radius is less than half of that of the ulna, as has been observed in other anhanguerids (e.g., Kellner and Tomida 2000, Veldmeijer 2003). The carpus is incomplete, but the proximal and distal carpal series are fused. Only the proximal articulation of the wing metacarpal is observed. Metacarpal I articulates with the carpus and metacarpals II and III are apparently reduced. The wing finger is incomplete and its main preserved part is the distal articulation of what we interpret as being the first wing finger phalanx. A histological section of this bone was made (see below).

The pelvic girdle from the right side is preserved (Fig. 8). The ilium is elongated, with the preacetabular part longer than the postacetabular portion. The preacetabular part is strongly deflected dorsally, similar to *Anhanguera santanae* and *Anhanguera spielbergi* (Wellnhofer 1991a, Veldmeijer 2003). Both pubis and ischium are very incomplete in this specimen.

The only preserved bone of the hindlimb is the femur, which is long and slender. Its rounded head has a constricted neck and is set apart from the shaft. As observed in other anhanguerids (e.g., Kellner and Tomida 2000), the femur is not very bowed.

**MCT 1838-R.** The second specimen studied here is formed by an isolated distal part of a right humerus that was prepared using chemical methods (Silva and Kellner 2006). It is quite large, with the distal end about 127 mm wide (Fig. 9). The distal articulation surface is triangular, a trait found in pteranodontoids (Fig. 9c). The supracondylar process is ridge-like and positioned close to

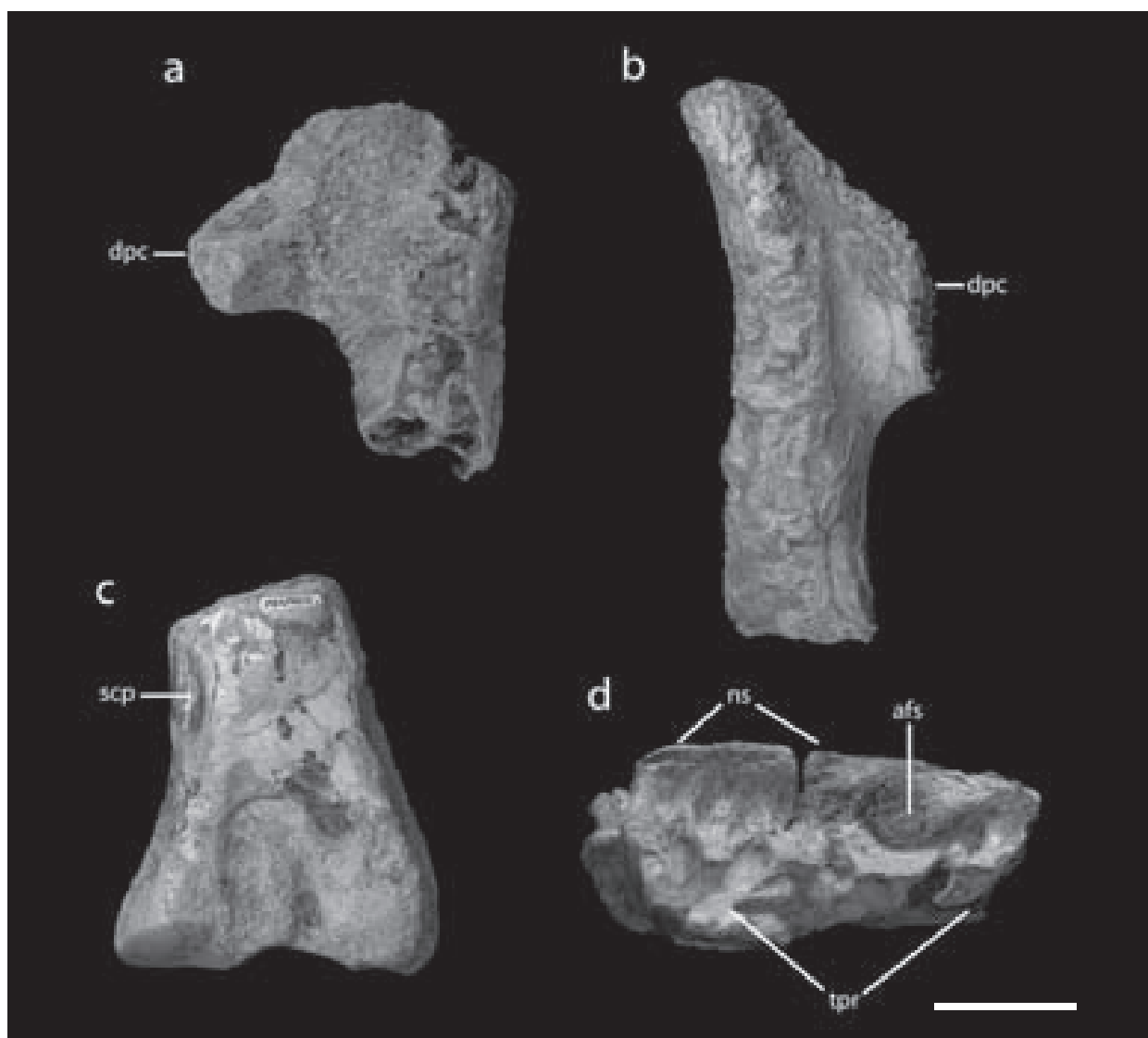


**Fig. 6** - Postcranial elements of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V). **(a)** Right scapulocoracoid in anterior view. **(b)** Right scapulocoracoid in posterior view. **(c)** Left scapulocoracoid in posterior view. **(d)** Sternum in ventral view. **(e)** Anterior portion of the sternum in left lateral view. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 50 mm.

the distal articulation. There are two pneumatic foramina, one on the anterior surface and another on the distal articulation.

Despite its size, the cortical bone is very thin, less than 2 mm wide in most parts. The bone is very hollow, reinforced internally with well-developed trabeculae (Fig. 9b). In this specimen, most trabeculae are covered with a brownish layer that is composed of diagenetic carbonates, mainly calcite.

**MPSC R 1395.** Another specimen only briefly described here is an almost complete left wing formed by the humerus, wing metacarpal and the complete wing finger. This material is still being prepared by one of us (JSF) using mechanical methods (Silva and Kellner 2006) and so far the humerus, metacarpal IV and the first wing phalanx are partially freed from the calcareous matrix (Fig. 10). The specimen is extremely well preserved, showing no detectable distortion.

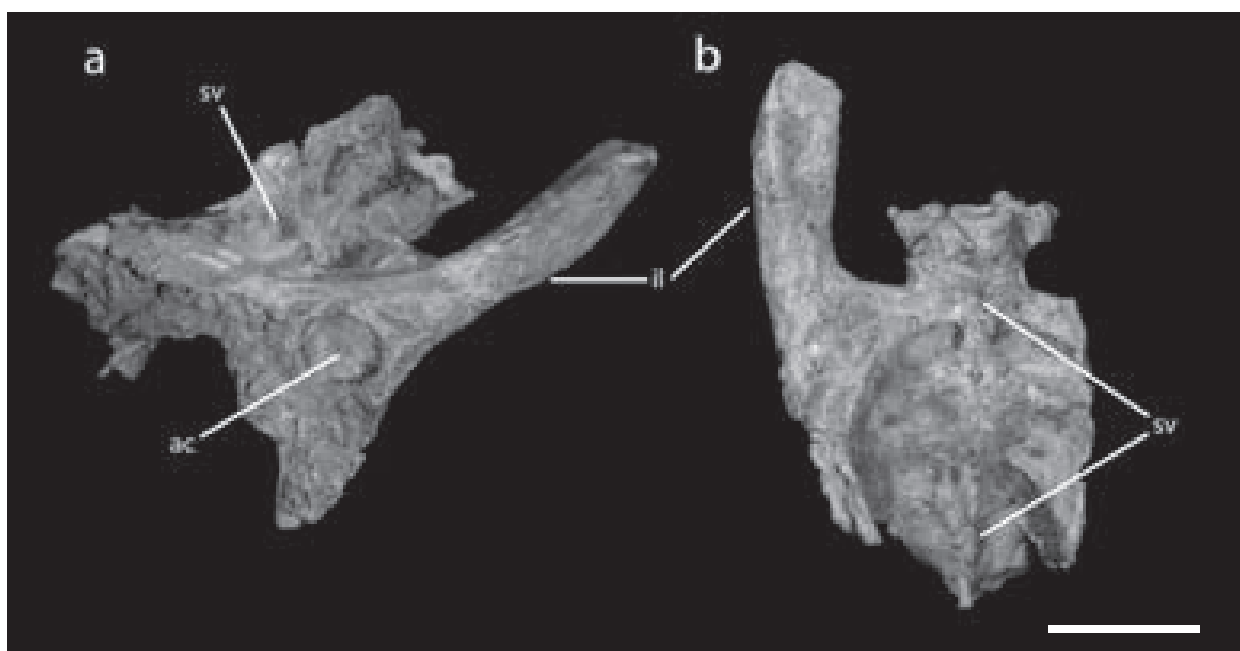


**Fig. 7** - Postcranial elements of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V). **(a)** Proximal portion of the right humerus in medial view. **(b)** Left humerus in medial view. **(c)** Distal portion of the right humerus in ventral view. **(d)** Notarium in left lateral view. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 50 mm.

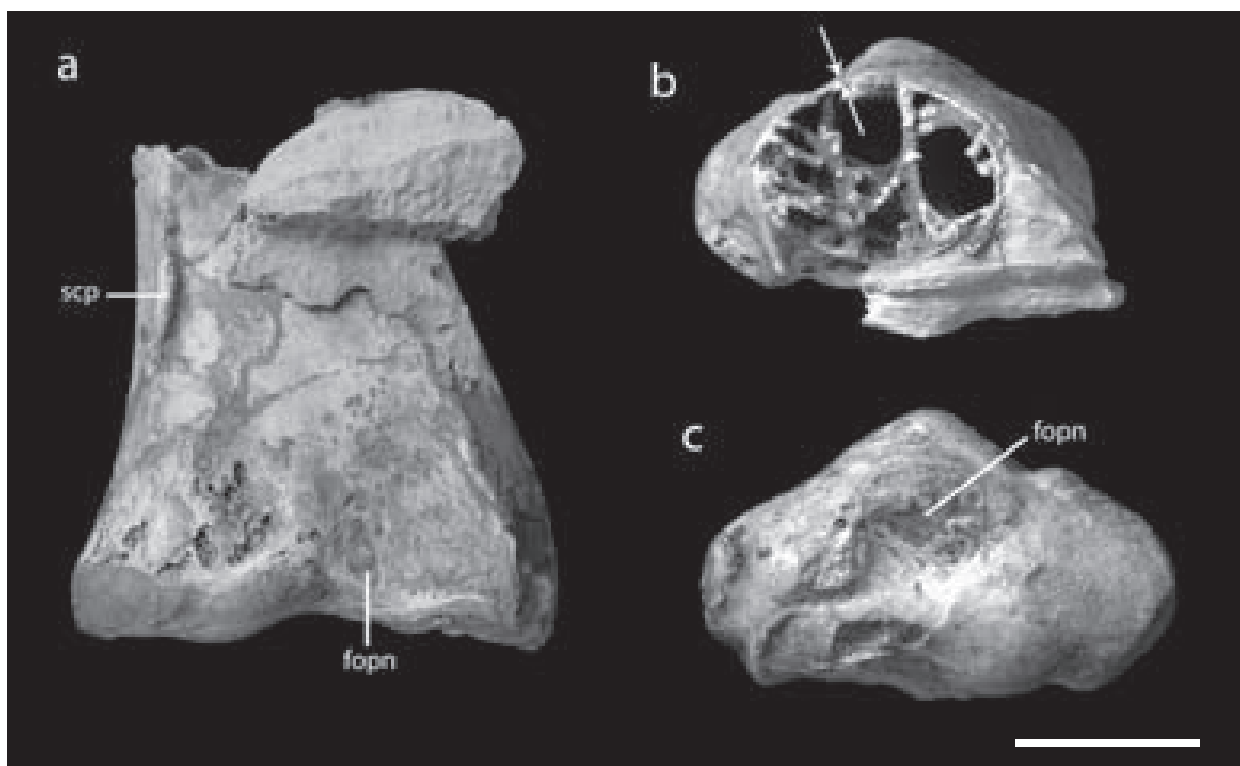
The humerus lacks the middle part of the shaft. It has a well-developed warped deltopectoral crest that shows the same morphology of other anhanguerids from the Romualdo Formation (e.g., *Anhanguera piscator*). Based on the proportions of other anhanguerids, in which the humerus has almost the same length of the wing metacarpal IV (e.g., Vila Nova and Sayão 2012), it is estimated to be 262 mm long.

The proximal articulation of the wing metacarpal IV shows a developed process that fits into a fovea on the distal carpal series (not preserved in this specimen). The distal articulation shows the typical rounded surface to receive the first wing phalanx.

The first wing phalanx is a large element, a typical feature of most pteranodontoids. Its general morphology agrees well with the corresponding elements referred to Anhangueridae. The extensor

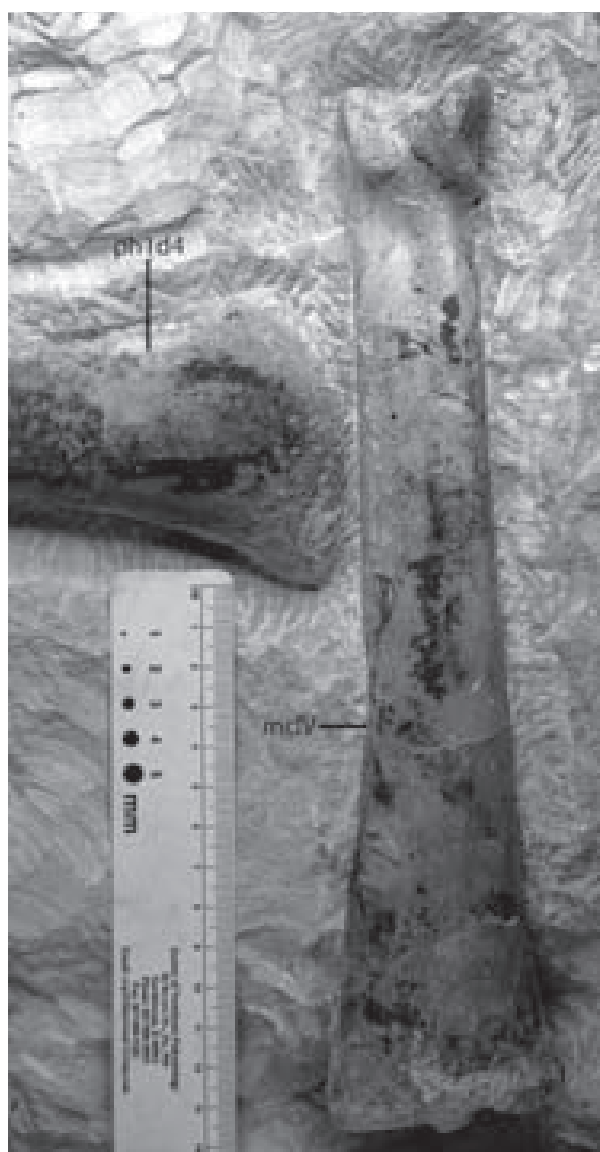


**Fig. 8** - Pelvis of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V). **(a)** Right lateral view. **(b)** Dorsal view. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 50 mm.



**Fig. 9** - MCT 1838-R right humerus. **(a)** Ventral view. **(b)** Transverse section, showing the bony trabeculae covered mainly by calcite. **(c)** Distal view. Arrows indicate the cortical bone. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 50 mm.



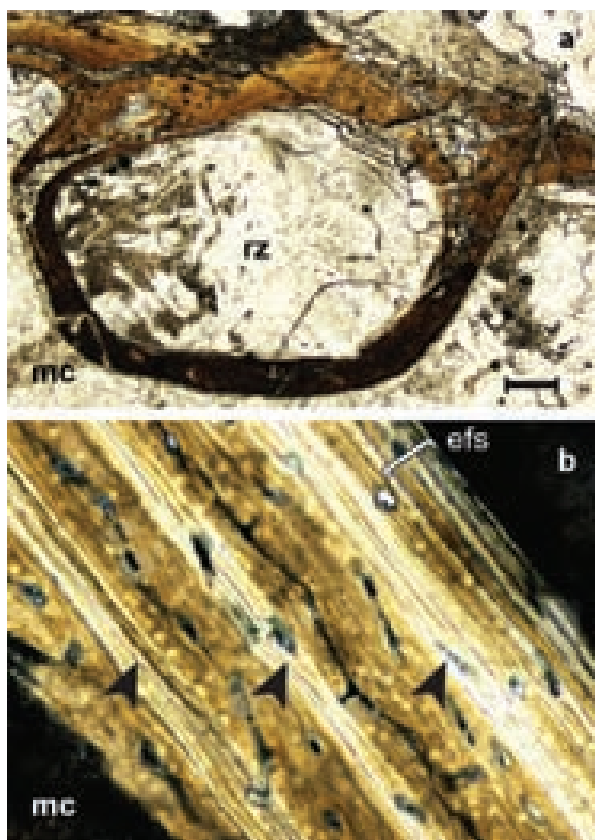


**Fig. 10** - Wing elements of MPSC R 1395. See text for abbreviations.

tendon process is not fused, suggesting that this specimen was a young individual despite its large size.

#### BONE HISTOLOGY OF MN 6594-V

We have also examined one histological section of the distal part of a wing phalanx of MN 6594-V, regarded to be the first phalanx of the wing finger. Despite the three-dimensional preservation of this bone, histological details in some parts of the thin section are not clearly discernible because of the



**Fig. 11** - Bone microstructure of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus*. **(A)** Transverse section of the first wing phalanx showing a resorptive cavity in the medullary surface. Scale bar 50  $\mu$ . **(B)** Detail of the wing phalanx section, arrows indicate periodical interruption in growth. See text for abbreviations. Scale bar 100  $\mu$ .

extensive calcite permineralization. Where the structures are better preserved, the outermost periosteal layer frequently constitutes the external fundamental system (efs) of pseudolamellar tissue with coarsely parallel-fibers. Predominantly circumferentially oriented vascular channels compose the cortex (Fig. 11). In a small amount they are arranged in lines with only some isolated occurrences of secondary osteons. MN 6594-V presents a well-developed layer of inner circumferential lamellar bone that lines the medullary cavity. It bears three reabsorption zones filled by well-developed calcite crystals.

Three cycles of zones and annuli are observed, resulting in the formation of lines of arrested

growth (LAGs). As pointed out before in the literature, when increasing ontogeny with the formation of LAGs, the bone deposited in the zones changes to a parallel-fibered bone tissue with fewer channels for vascularization, suggesting an overall slower rate of bone formation when compared with an early growth stage (Sayão 2003, Chinsamy et al. 2008). Later in ontogeny, the spacing of the LAGs tends to become visibly closer as a result of less bone being appositionally (Chinsamy et al. 2008) as the pattern observed here. Based on the bone histology of *Pterodactylus*, Chinsamy et al. (2009) established two phases of posthatching growth. The first one is an early phase of relative rapid growth cycles composed of zonal fibro-lamellar bone with annuli. This would be replaced by a later phase of relative slower growth, with cycles of parallel-fibered to lamellar bone tissue interrupted by LAGs (Chinsamy et al. 2009). The close spacing of the growth lines in MN 6594-V, as well as its general histological features such as the presence of an external fundamental system, suggests that the overall growth had ceased and that it represents an adult individual (see Horner et al. 1999 for a review). These features agree with the anatomical observation in which essentially all elements that tend to be unfused in ontogenetically immature individuals (e.g., Bennett 1993, Kellner and Tomida 2000) are fused. Despite these observations, it is not totally clear if this individual could not have grown a little further, mainly because of the unfused neural spines of the notarium, as well as the ribs and the dorsal elements. It is possible that even if the appendicular elements completely cease to grow, the animal still tends to finish its fusion on the axial skeleton in order to allow greater stability during the flight of more mature individuals.

#### TAXONOMIC IDENTIFICATION

The specimen MN 6594-V can be referred to the Anhangueridae particularly due to the presence of a premaxillary sagittal crest confined to the

anterior portion of the skull that does not reach the nasoantorbital fenestra. It also has a blunt frontoparietal crest, another potential anhanguerid trait (Kellner 2003). Unfortunately MN 6594-V lacks the rostral end and therefore it is unclear if it also has the distal end of the jaws expanded. However, the fragment of the jaw that is here interpreted as part of the mandibular symphysis suggests the presence of dentary sagittal crest, which is another anhanguerid feature.

Within the Anhangueridae, only two genera are present in the Romualdo Formation: *Anhanguera*, known by several species (e.g., Kellner and Tomida 2000, Veldmeijer 2003, Kellner 2006), and *Tropeognathus*, which is monospecific. *Tropeognathus* differs from *Anhanguera* mainly by having considerably fewer teeth (in both upper and lower jaws), a broader and blunter frontoparietal crest, a more developed palatal ridge, the dorsal portion of the occiput more inclined posteriorly and a shorter mandibular symphysis. Although the total amount of teeth in MN 6594-V cannot be established, the preserved parts clearly indicate that the number of teeth was less than in *Anhanguera* and the same as in *Tropeognathus mesembrinus*. Furthermore, although not complete, the frontoparietal crest of MN 6594-V is blunt and more massive than in *Anhanguera* and similar (albeit slightly more developed) to *Tropeognathus mesembrinus*. Other features that MN 6594-V shares with this taxon are the strong palatal ridge and the more inclined dorsal portion of the occipital region. Unfortunately the extension of the mandibular symphysis cannot be established in MN 6594-V, but based on the preserved portion it was shorter than in *Anhanguera*. The comparisons above indicate that MN 6594-V represents a taxon that shares more features with *Tropeognathus* than with *Anhanguera*.

However, there are some differences between MN 6594-V and the holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus*. The main one is size, with the

estimated length of the skull of MN 6594-V (based on the proportions of the postcranial elements, including the humerus) of approximately 979 mm, about 55% longer than the holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* (630 mm, see Wellnhofer 1987). Furthermore, the posterior margin of the premaxillary sagittal crest is much steeper than in *Tropeognathus mesembrinus*, being about 60° and 36° relative to the ventral margin of the skull, respectively. Another difference is observed in the bones that compose the dorsal and ventral portions of the nasoantorbital fenestra. In MN 6594-V, the lower bony bar, formed by the maxilla, is much larger than the dorsal one, formed by the premaxilla.

These anatomical differences lead to the question if MN 6594-V represents an individual of the species *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* or a new taxon. The main difficulty for a definitive answer is the limited information (if any) available about individual variation and the lack of a reliable notion concerning anatomical changes due to ontogeny in anhanguerids and in pterosaurs in general. In order to address these kinds of questions, there is a need of a large number of fairly complete and articulated specimens that could be reliably regarded as part of one population. To our knowledge, no deposit known so far fulfills this condition. This is true even for those *Lagerstätten* that have yielded a large number of specimens such as the Yixian (Barremian) and Jiufotang (Aptian) Formations in China, the Romualdo Formation (Aptian-Albian) in Brazil, the Cambridge Greensand (Cenomanian) in England, the Smoky Hill Chalk Member of the Niobrara Formation (Coniacian-Early Campanian) and the Sharon Springs Formation (Campanian) in North America. Another deposit where a large number of pterosaur specimens are found is the Kimmeridgian-Tithonian Solnhofen Limestone and other lithographic deposits in south Germany, recently regarded as having been formed in a time span of 4 million years (Schweigert 2007). Unfortunately, these deposits have also not provided

specimens that could be definitely regarded as part of one population. The lack of stratigraphic control regarding most of the pterosaur material collected in all these deposits is part of the problem and could be solved by controlled excavations.

One of the few examples in which a species is known from a great number of individuals is the archaeopterydactyloid *Pterodaustro guinazui*. Although hundreds of specimens have been reported, the vast majority is formed by unarticulated material and more complete individuals are very rare (Codorníu and Chiappe 2004). Unfortunately, due to the nature of the material (very compacted), little is known or has been reported regarding individual variations.

Perhaps the best example of a certain number of pterosaurs potentially belonging to the same population is *Quetzalcoatlus* sp. from the Javelina Formation (Maastrichtian) at the Big Bend National Park (Texas, USA, see Kellner 1994). However, even there the total sample is limited to seven individuals (minimum number) whose size difference is less than 10% and that lack any significant morphological variation (A.W.A. Kellner, unpublished data).

Regarding ontogeny, both macroscopic (closed cranial sutures, fusion of several elements such as the proximal syncarpals and the scapula and coracoid) and microscopic (seen in the histological section of the first wing phalanx) features indicate that MN 6594-V represents an adult specimen that has essentially finished its ontogenetic development, ceasing or about to cease growth. The cranial sutures of the holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* are also closed and it was therefore regarded as likely representing an adult individual (Kellner and Tomida 2000). Unfortunately there are no postcranial elements known from that individual that would allow further comparisons, including histological sections. Therefore, it is unclear if the holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* represents the maximum size reached by this species.

Since the main differences of the new specimen are size and the steeper inclination of the posterior margin of the premaxillary crest, we refer MN 6594-V to *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus*.

The two other specimens described here are not complete enough to allow a classification at the generic or specific level. The distal portion of the very large humerus (MCT 1838-R) has a triangular distal articulation, a feature found in pteranodontoids, including anhanguerids. Since the members of the main other clade represented in the Romualdo Formation, the Tapejaridae, possess a quadrangular distal end of the humerus (e.g., Kellner 2003), this specimen is tentatively referred to the Anhangueridae. If it represents the same taxon as MN 6594-V is presently unknown.

MPSC R 1395 is composed by a partial wing and lacks any cranial material. The humerus shows a warped deltopectoral crest, which is a typical pteranodontoid feature (e.g., Bennett 2001a, Kellner 2003). The proportional size of the wing metacarpal is also consistent with pteranodontoids, particularly the Anhangueridae (Vila Nova & Sayão 2012), to which this specimen is referred.

#### MAXIMIZED AND NORMAL WINGSPANS

Establishing the wingspan of a pterosaur is always a complex issue and can get even more complicated when the specimen is only known from incomplete bones. Among the problems, there is how one should deal with the natural flexures of several parts of the wing, particularly the elbow and the phalanges of the wing finger. Also the degree of the natural bending of the wing elements during flight influences the wingspan.

In order to establish the wingspan of *Pteranodon* specimens, Bennett (2001b) disregarded the lengths of the carpals and the scapulocoracoid, added the lengths of the humerus through the last wing phalanx, and multiplied the final number by two. Other researchers tried to find some compromise that might take those flexures into account or have

essentially added the lengths of all those bones (including carpus and the distance between the scapulocoracoid and the body) and multiplied the value by two (e.g., Eaton 1910, Wang et al. 2010).

Using the reconstruction provided by Wellnhofer (1991a) for AMNH 22552, the ratio between the estimated wingspan (3,270 mm) and the total sum of the lengths of individual wing bones (including the estimated length between the glenoid articulation of the scapulocoracoid and the body, plus the length of the fourth wing phalanx, totalizing 3,445 mm) is about 95%. Based on the reconstructions of Kellner and Tomida (2000) for *Anhanguera piscator* and of Bennett (2001a) for a general *Pteranodon*, the values are similar (96-97%), although the natural bending of the wing in the last two cases was not taken into account.

We suggest that, whenever possible, two values of pterosaur wingspan should be presented. The first can be considered the *maximized wingspan* (maxws) and is essentially the addition of the maximum length of all wing elements, including carpals and the length of the scapula or coracoid (always the smaller of the two). This is a straightforward measure and offers a good basis for comparisons between the wingspans of different taxa or specimens since it shows less subjectivity other than the estimates of the length of bones that might be incomplete. A second value can be considered the *normal wingspan* (nws), defined as the maximized wingspan reduced by a certain reducing factor (rfc) that should account for the dorsoventral bending and the natural flexures between different parts of the wing. Since proportions of the wing elements vary among pterosaurs (see Kellner 2003, Vila Nova and Sayão 2012), this reduction is likely to change depending on the clade. For pteranodontoids, we suggest that this reducing factor is in the magnitude of 5%, which is based on the ratio of the estimated wingspan and the total sum of the lengths of individual wing bones taking into

TABLE I

Measurements (in mm) of the humerus of *Anhanguera piscator* (NSM-PV 19892) and AMNH 22552, including the estimated humerus length for *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V).

	Length	Distal Width
<i>Anhanguera piscator</i>	255	71
AMNH 22552	170	46
MN 6594-V	402*	112
	414**	112

\*based on *Anhanguera piscator*.

\*\*based on AMNH 22552.

TABLE II

*Anhanguera piscator* (NSM-PV 19892) and AMNH 22552 ratios based, respectively on the measurements presented by Kellner and Tomida (2000) and Wellnhofer (1991a).

Ratios	<i>Anhanguera piscator</i>	AMNH 22552
hu/ul	0.654	0.701
hu/mcIV	0.996	0.988
hu/fe	1.090	-
hu/ti	0.911	-
hu/ph1d4	-	0.457
hu/ph2d4	-	0.525
hu/ph3d4	-	0.675
hu/ph4d4	-	1.063

account the data and reconstructions provided by Wellnhofer (1991a), Kellner and Tomida (2000), and Bennett (2001a).

The calculation of the wingspan of MN 6594-V was made based on comparisons with *Anhanguera piscator* and AMNH 22552. The latter has been regarded by Wellnhofer (1991a) to represent *Santanadactylus pricei*, but this assignment is problematic (see Kellner and Tomida 2000). With the measurement of the distal width of the humerus of MN 6594-V (112 mm), the total length of this bone was estimated using the proportions of the humerus length relative to the distal width based on the measurements available for *Anhanguera piscator* and AMNH 22552 (Table I). Since the ratios vary, a mean value was obtained (408 mm). This value and the ratios obtained from *Anhanguera piscator* and AMNH

22552 were used to estimate the lengths of all other bones (Tables II and III). The maximized wingspan of MN 6594-V is 8.70 m, with a normal wingspan of 8.26 m.

It should be noted that the distal articulation of MCT 1838-R is larger (127 mm) and that it represents an animal with a maximized and a normal wingspan of about 9 m. These two specimens show that large pterosaurs, some reaching gigantic sizes, have formed a considerable part of the pterosaur fauna from the Romualdo Formation.

The estimated length of the humerus and the wing metacarpal of MPSC R 1395 indicates an individual with a maximized wingspan of 5.5 m, with a normal wingspan of around 5.2 m and skull length around 630 mm. It is important to point out that the extensor tendon process of the first wing phalanx and the epiphysis of the humerus are both unfused, clearly indicating that this specimen represents a young animal. If it attained gigantic size after completing its ontogeny, a strong possibility, cannot be conclusively established at present.

#### GIANT PTEROSAURS - DEFINITION

Still concerning pterosaur wingspans, some individuals have been occasionally regarded as giants. However, there is no definition about which size a species of those volant archosaurs should have to fall into this category (e.g., Averianov et al. 2005, Witton and Naish 2008, Rodrigues et al. 2011, Novas et al. 2012). Witton and Habib (2010), for example, restrict the term giant pterosaur to *Pteranodon* and the largest azhdarchids, implying that all pterosaurs with a wingspan over 7 m fall into this category, without further discussion.

Ideally, in order to establish the size variation within a particular group, even such a diverse one as pterosaurs, it would be important to have data showing the wingspan considering the whole spectrum of these animals. However, the available information about pterosaur diversity is strongly



TABLE III

Estimated lengths (in mm) of the forelimb and hind limb elements of *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* (MN 6594-V) based on the bone ratios of *Anhanguera piscator* (NSM-PV 19892) and AMNH 22552 (Table 2). The length of scapula and carpals were kept constant since they were measured directly on the specimen. Abbreviations: car - carpals, fe - femur, hu - humerus, maxws - maximized wingspan, mcIV - metacarpal IV, nws - normal wingspan, ph1d4 - phalanx 1 of manual digit 4, ph2d4 - phalanx 2 of manual digit 4, ph3d4 - phalanx 3 of manual digit 4, ph4d4 - phalanx 4 of manual digit 4, sca - scapula, ti - tibia ul - ulna. The maxws was obtained by the addition of the lengths of sca, hu, ul, car, mcIV, ph1d4, ph2d4, ph3d4 and ph4d4 multiplied by 2, the nws was calculated by multiplying the maxws by 0.95.

	sca	hu	ul	mcIV	ph1d4	ph2d4	ph3d4	ph4d4	car	fe	ti	maxws	nws
Based on <i>Anhanguera piscator</i>	195	402	615	404	880*	766*	596*	378*	75	369	441	<b>8,622</b>	<b>8,191</b>
Based on AMNH 22552	195	414	591	419	906	789	613	389	75	-	-	<b>8,782</b>	<b>8,343</b>
Mean values	195	408	603	412	893	777	604	384	75	374	448	<b>8,702</b>	<b>8,267</b>

\*based on AMNH 22552.

biased towards the occurrences of species that lived close to or at shorelines and concentrated in very few deposits (Kellner 1994). Furthermore, most species are based on incomplete specimens (e.g., Wellnhofer 1991b), making the evaluation of their wingspan problematic.

Considering living flying vertebrates, one of the largest bats is the giant golden-crowned flying fox (*Aceron jubatus*) that achieves a wingspan of around 1.8 m (Nowak 1999). Regarding birds, the species with the largest wingspan recorded so far is *Argentavis magnificens* recovered from Miocene deposits of Argentina, which is estimated around 7 m (Campbell and Tonni 1980). Among the living birds the two taxa that share the largest wingspans are the albatross *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758 (3.7 m) and the marabu *Leptoptilos crumeniferus* Lesson, 1831 (3.5 m). Although admittedly arbitrary, we suggest that a pterosaur whose wingspan is larger than 7.4 m (double that of an albatross) should fall into the category of a giant.

Up to date, the largest toothed pterosaur reported is represented by a fragment of a skull (NHMUK R481) assigned by Martill and Unwin (2012) to *Coloborhynchus capito* (Seeley, 1870). Although this specimen is undoubtedly large, its taxonomy is questionable. The holotype of

*“Coloborhynchus” capito* (CAMSM B 54625, whose assignment to this genus is also disputed, see Rodrigues and Kellner 2008) is a very fragmentary specimen whose most prominent and diagnostic feature is the presence of a premaxillary crest that is concave in lateral view. NHMUK R481, being preserved basically as an inch-thick transverse section, does not show this feature, and thus cannot be confidently referred to this species. Although aware about the problematic to establish the wingspan of NHMUK R481, Martill and Unwin (2012) tentatively regarded this specimen as representing an animal with a wingspan up to 7 m. Those authors also set this as the upper size limit for toothed pterosaurs, but did not explain why this would be the case. Anyhow, MN 6594-V and MCT 1838-R clearly show that the wingspan of toothed pterosaurs could exceed 7 m.

The occurrence of large and, according to our definition, giant pterosaurs in the Romualdo Formation has been suggested before by Dalla Vecchia and Ligabue (1993) on the basis of a large isolated distal phalanx of a pterodactyloid. Martill and Unwin (2012) accepted the large size represented by this specimen, but stated that this bone likely belonged to an azhdarchoid, suggesting that it might represent a large individual of *Thalassodromeus* or *Tupuxuara*. Although the identity of the isolated



phalanx described by Dalla Vecchia and Ligabue (1993) cannot be assessed with confidence, it should be noted that there is a considerable difference in the proportions of the wing elements of azhdarchoids (including thalassodromines) and pteranodontoids (including anhanguerids). While pteranodontoids have wings comparatively large relative to the body (e.g., Bennett 2001a, Kellner 2003, Vila Nova and Sayão 2012), azhdarchoids are short winged (e.g., Kellner 2003). Therefore, the largest flying creatures in the Romualdo Formation are pteranodontoids (including anhanguerids) and not azhdarchoids (including thalassodromines). We suspect that this might have also been the case in most pterosaur faunas where these clades have been recorded (e.g., Jiufotang Formation).

Still regarding the isolated phalanx described by Dalla Vecchia and Ligabue (1993), if it indeed represents an azhdarchoid, it must have belonged to a pterosaur with a wingspan considerably smaller than MN 6594-V and MCT 1838-R. However, if it represents a pteranodontoid, as suspected here, it belonged to an individual larger than MN 6594-V and perhaps with the same size or slightly smaller than MCT 1838-R. In any case, these three specimens (MN 6594-V, MPSC R 1395 and MCT 1838-R) show that large and gigantic pterosaurs formed an expressive part of the pterosaur fauna from the Romualdo Formation. *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* is presently the largest flying vertebrate recovered from any Gondwanan deposit. The sole other species that could potentially be larger is *Arambourgiania philadelphiae* (Arambourg, 1959), known from an incomplete isolated cervical vertebra found in Maastrichtian deposits of Jordan. Martill et al. (1998) tentatively estimated the wingspan of this pterosaur as 12 m, but Suberbiola et al. (2003) suggested 7 m instead. MCT 1838-R that may or may not belong to the same species as MN 6594-V, represents still a larger animal, and at least also potentially the isolated distal end of the wing phalanx described by Dalla Vecchia and Ligabue

(1993). Since the age of the Romualdo Formation is regarded as Aptian/Albian, these specimens show that pterosaurs have developed large and some gigantic sizes at least as early as the middle Cretaceous. Lastly, MN 6594-V provides the first information on the postcranial skeleton of *Tropeognathus*, which is very similar to *Anhanguera*, suggesting limited postcranial variation within the Anhangueridae.

## CONCLUSION

MN 6594-V is referred to *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* based mainly on the comparatively reduced number of teeth, the presence of a broad and blunt frontoparietal crest, the developed palatal ridge and the dorsal portion of the occiput more inclined posteriorly. Among others, MN 6594-V differs from the holotype of *Tropeognathus mesembrinus* by being about 55% longer and showing a steeper posterior margin of the sagittal crest. *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* is the largest pterosaur recovered from Gondwanan deposits so far and, along with MPSC R 1395 and MCT 1838-R, shows that large taxa represented a significant part of the pterosaur fauna from the Aptian/Albian Romualdo Formation. Furthermore, these and other specimens (e.g., Dalla Vecchia and Ligabue 1993) show that pterosaurs that developed large and gigantic sizes (here defined as specimens with wingspans larger than 7.4 m) evolved at least as early as the middle Cretaceous. MN 6594-V also provides the first information on the postcranial skeleton of *Tropeognathus*, indicating little variation within anhanguerids.

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### RESUMO

Um grande pterossauro (MN 6594-V) da Formação Romualdo (Aptiano/Albiano), Grupo Santana, Bacia do Araripe, é descrito. O espécime é referido a *Tropeognathus* cf. *T. mesembrinus* principalmente pela crista frontoparietal baixa e obtusa, por um número comparativamente baixo de dentes e pela inclinação da porção dorsal da região occipital. Duas distintas medidas de envergadura para pterossauros são introduzidas: a envergadura maximizada (maxws), que consiste essencialmente no dobro da soma de todos os elementos da asa e o comprimento da escápula ou do coracóide (o menor de ambos), e a envergadura normal (nws), que aplica um fator de redução (rdc) à envergadura maximizada para compensar as curvaturas naturais da asa. Para pteranodontóides o rfc sugerido é de 5%. No caso de MN 6594-V, maxws e nws correspondem a 8,70 m e 8,26 m, respectivamente, o que faz deste espécime o maior pterossauro coletado do Gondwana até hoje. A extremidade distal de um úmero de maior tamanho (MCT 1838-R) e uma asa parcial (MPSC R 1395) também são aqui descritos, mostrando que pterossauros grandes ou gigantes formaram uma parcela significativa da fauna de pterossauros da Formação Romualdo. Finalmente, alguns comentários sobre a estabilidade nomenclatural para os depósitos de Santana são feitos.

**Palavras-chave:** Pterosauria, Anhangueridae, *Tropeognathus*, Cretáceo, Gondwana.

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