

New Pterosaur Remains from Crato Member (Aptian-Albian), Santana Formation, Northeast Brazil

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Recently pterosaur fossils have been found in the Crato Member (Santana Fm.). Two species from that unit are described in the literature, *Arthurdactylus conandoylei* and *Tapejara imperator*, each based on one specimen. In this work, I describe two additional specimens that provide more information on the pterosaur fauna from this *Lagerstätte*.

The specimen MN 4797-V consists of a laterally compressed rostrum containing part of the upper and lower jaws. Twelve preserved teeth, seven complete, are found in the upper jaw. Ten teeth, four complete and three imprintings, are found in the lower jaw. MN 4797-V does not have a sagittal crest and has a medial groove on the rostral tip. Those features suggest that MN 4729-V is probably more closely related to *Brasileodactylus* (Romualdo Mb.) than to all other taxons, although no synapomorphys of this taxon can be observed. The specimen certainly does not belong to the Tapejarid clade, since its members are toothless. No association with *Arthurdactylus* can be asserted, since this taxon is based on post-cranial material.

The specimen MN 4798-V consists of a single, elongated tooth slightly curved towards the internal side. It exhibits longitudinal grooves from the base to the tip in the lingual view, absent in the labial view. This feature has not been observed in MN 4797-V, or in the majority of pterosaur taxa of the Santana Formation, suggesting that it represents a different taxon.