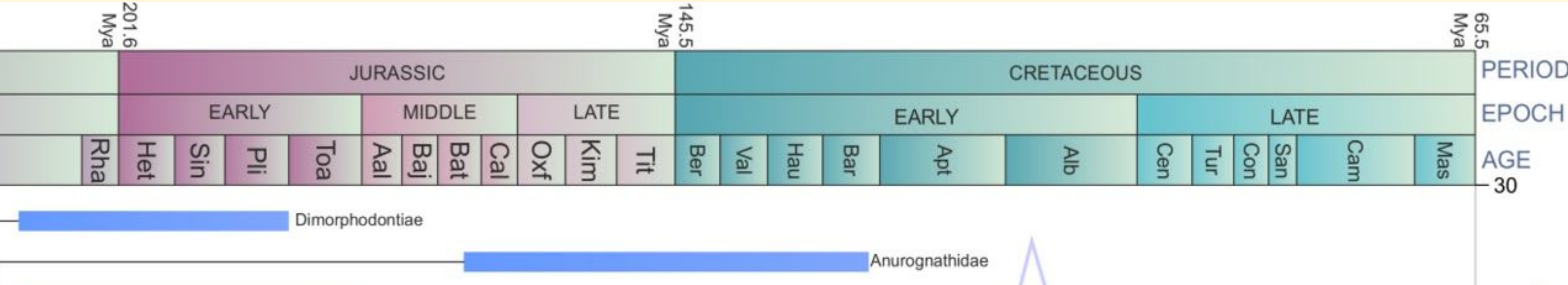


ANUROGNATHIDAE

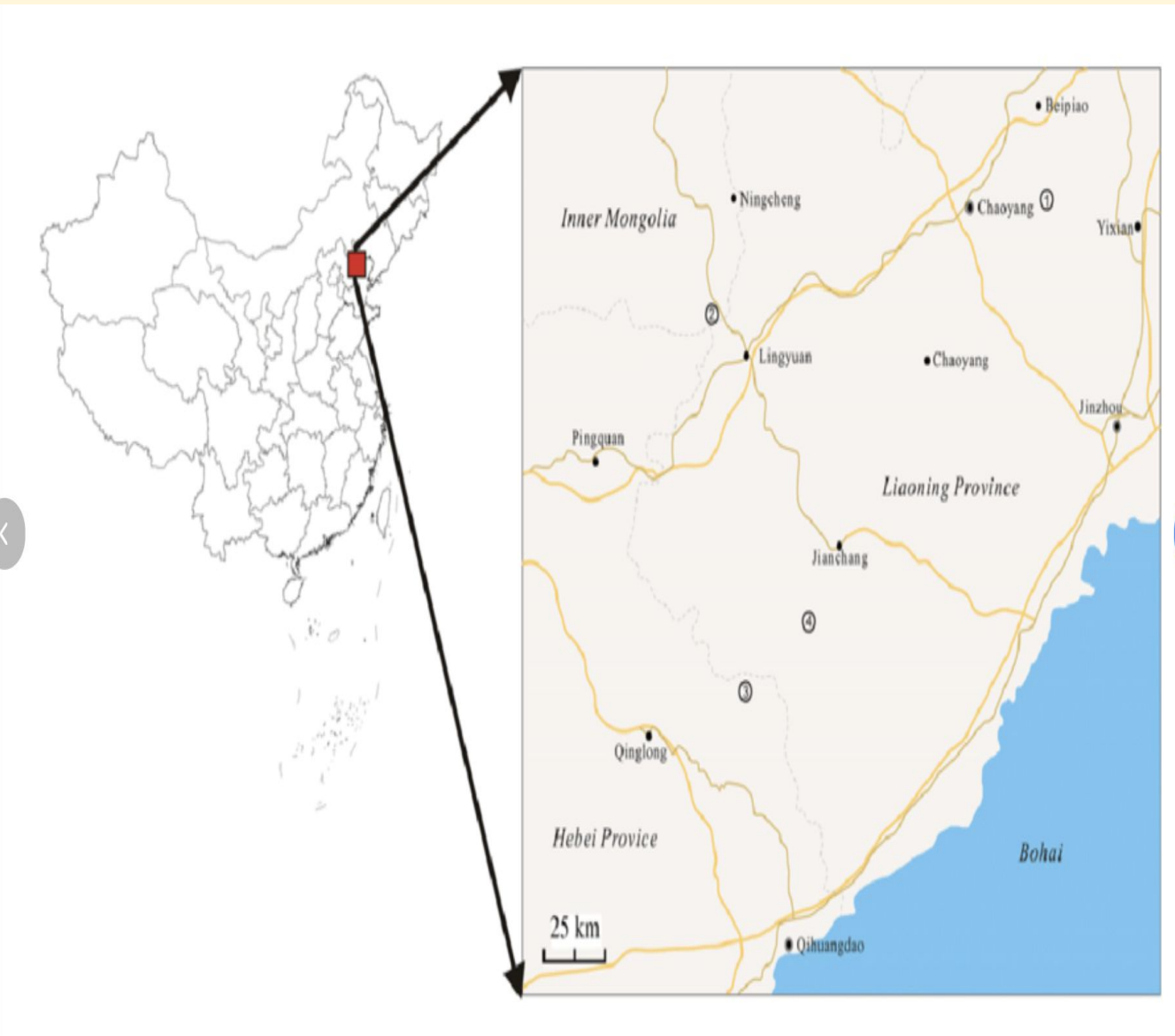
GEOL 204, Section 0102, 2024
By: Eshwar Chandrasekhar, Derin Ayas, Jake Kauderer



Geologic time range of anurognathidae Hone et al. (2012)



Part skeleton of an anurognathid pterosaur from the Sinuiju Series
Gao et al. (2009)



A map of Chinese anurognathid pterosaur sites
Lü et al. (2017)

Geological and Geographical Range

- Came to be in the mid Jurassic period
- Survived until the early Cretaceous period (Lived about 150 Mya)
- Lived in Kazakhstan, Europe, Asia and possibly North America
- Found in the Solnhofen Limestone Formation in Germany
- (Fossil of one on top left), (picture of taxon habitats in China on top right)

Distinctive Features & Traits:

- One of the smallest flying reptiles ever found
 - About half a meter long— slightly more than size of a pigeon
- Large head compared to body
 - wide skulls, short snouts, large eyes
- Had very short, small tails
- Elongated hind limbs for stability
- Not aerodynamic for long distance/speed
- Acrobatic flight
- Pin-like teeth to catch prey
- Small bumps around jaws
- May have had fur-like fuzz for silent flight

Basic Ecology/Habits/Habitats

- Bat-like ecology
- Active, probably arboreal predators
 - Largely insectivores
- May have been scansorial or “walked” for short periods
- May have been food for theropods or larger pterosaurs
 - Could have hid in trees
 - Color camouflage

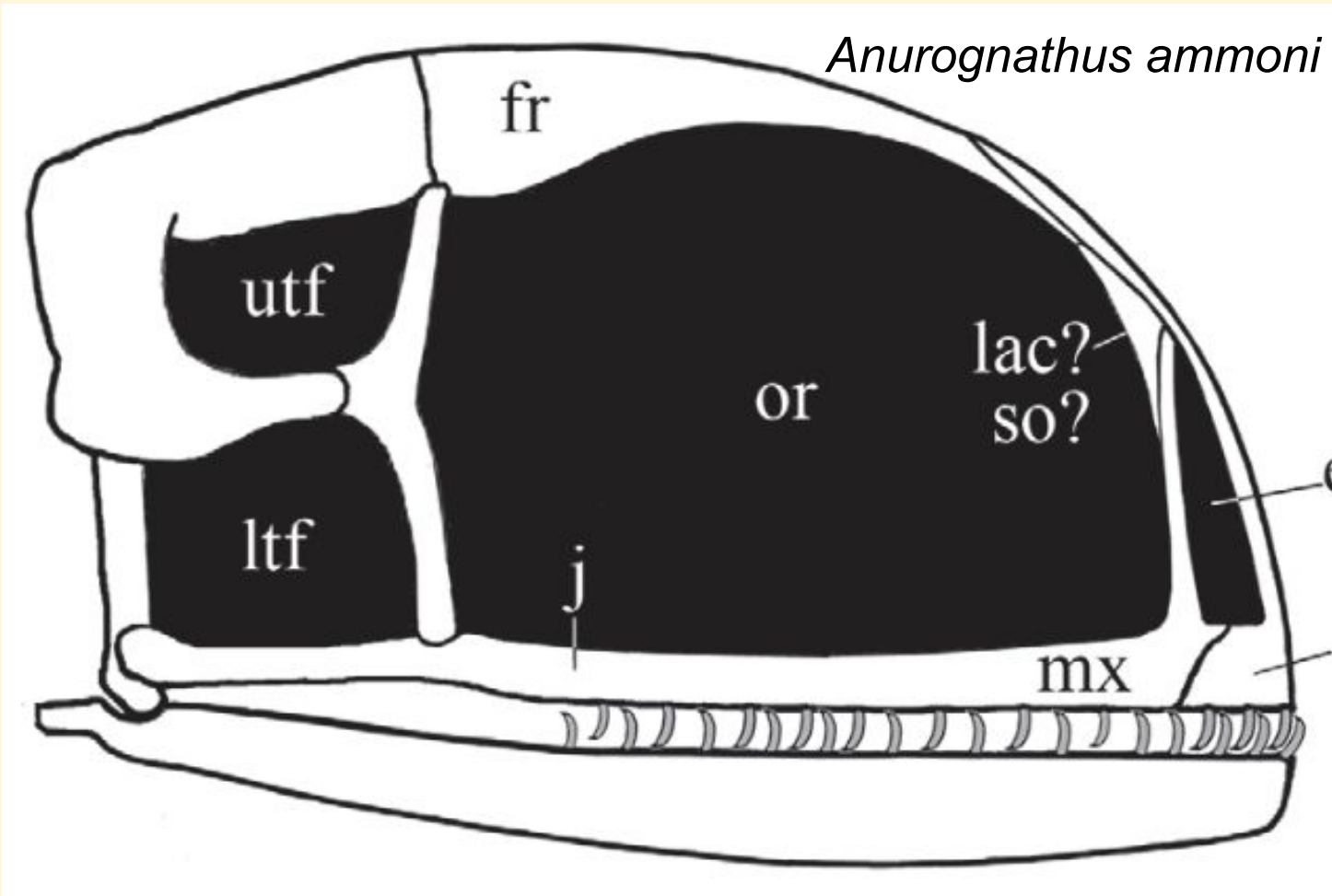


Illustration by Dalla Vecchia F.M. (2022)

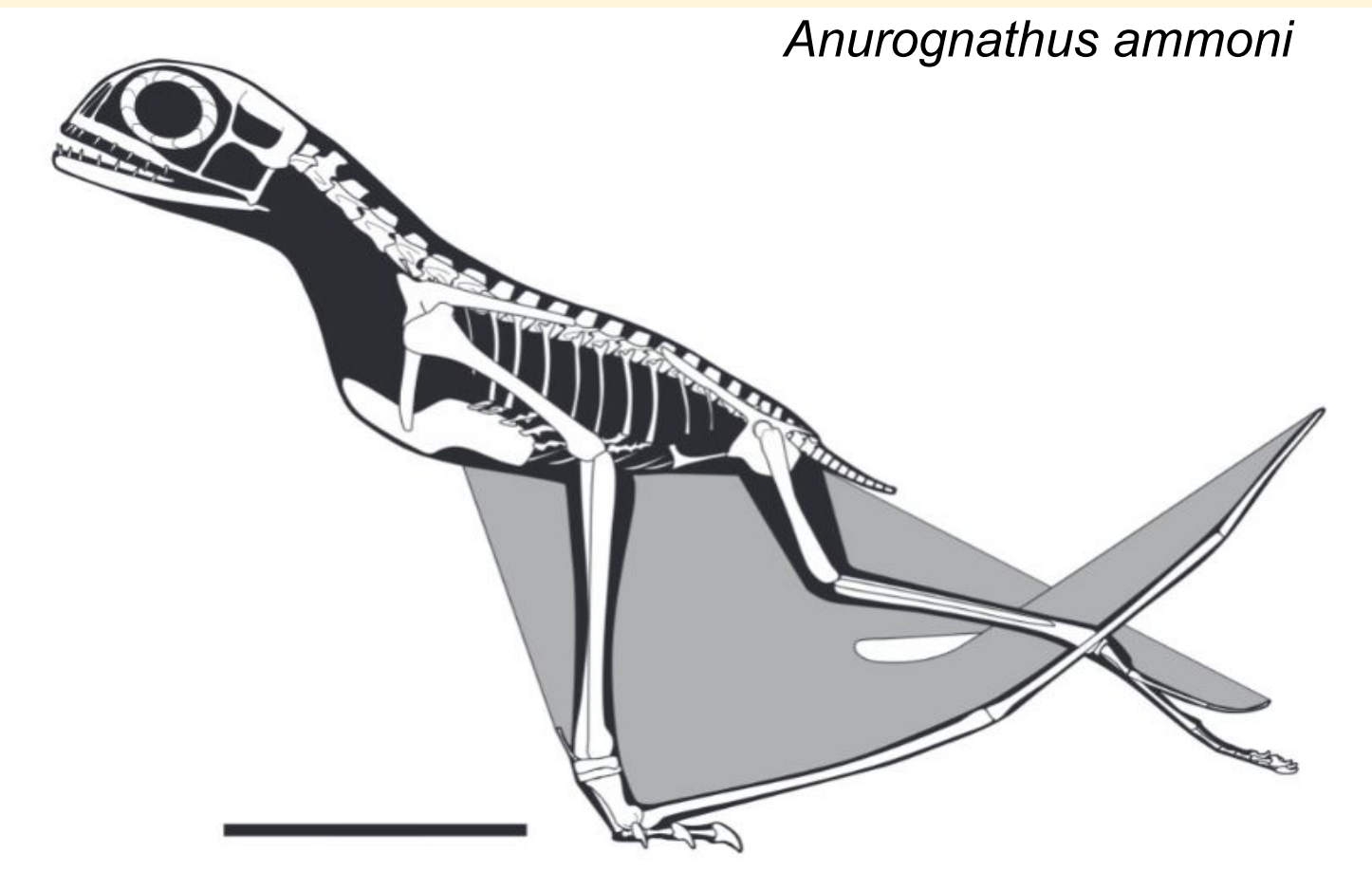


Illustration by Hone (2020)



Location of the Solnhofen Limestones in Germany

Morrison (2021)



Jeholopterus specimen

Hone (2020)



Anurognathus ammoni

Image by Dmitry Bogdanov (2008)



Sinomacrops bondei

Restoration by Wei et al. (2021)