

ART. XXVI.—*New Pterodactyl from the Jurassic of the Rocky Mountains*; by Professor O. C. MARSH.

THE Pterosaurian remains hitherto discovered in this country are all from the Cretaceous, and most of them belonged to animals of gigantic size. So far as known, they were all destitute of teeth, and hence belong to the order *Pteranodontia*. A characteristic specimen recently found in the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming, and now in the Yale College Museum, is the first indication of this group of reptiles from this formation in America. The specimen, which is in good preservation, is the distal portion of the right wing metacarpal, and indicates a small pterodactyl having a spread of wings of four or five feet. The shaft of this bone at its upper portion is oval in transverse section, but near the condyle it is sub-trihedral, with a distinct

ridge on the under surface. The shaft is hollow, and the walls are thin and smooth. The outer condyle is placed obliquely, as in the Cretaceous species, and the lower groove between the two condyles is unusually narrow. The inner condyle is nearly circular in vertical outline, and its articular portion extends over about three hundred degrees.

The principal dimensions of this specimen are as follows :

Length of portion preserved .....	32·0 <sup>mm</sup>
Transverse diameter of shaft where broken .....	4·5
Antero-posterior diameter .....	3·5
Transverse diameter of shaft immediately below condyle .....	5·
Antero-posterior diameter, .....	4·
Greatest transverse diameter across condyles .....	7·5
Vertical diameter of inner condyle, .....	8·
Antero-posterior extent of outer condyle .....	7·5

This interesting specimen was discovered in the Atlantosaururus Beds of Wyoming, by Mr. S. W. Williston. Its generic relations cannot at present be determined, but the species represented may be named *Pterodactylus montanus*.

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