

# Secret of extinct British marine reptile uncovered

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The fossil had been in the collections of Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery for more than 30 years until Dean Lomax (25) palaeontologist and Honorary Scientist at The University of Manchester, uncovered its hidden secrets.

Dean first examined the fossil in 2008 when he noticed several abnormalities in the bone structure which made him think he had something previously unidentified. Working with Professor Judy Massare of Brockport College, New York, he spent over five years travelling the world to check his findings and a paper explaining the discovery is published today in the *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*.

Dean said: "After examining the specimen extensively, both Professor Massare and I identified several unusual features of the limb bones (humerus and femur) that were completely different to any other [ichthyosaur](#) known. That became very exciting. After examining perhaps over a thousand specimens we found four others with the same features as the Doncaster fossil."

Similar-shaped to dolphins and sharks, ichthyosaurs, which are often misidentified as 'swimming dinosaurs', swam the seas of the earth for millions of years during the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, before being wiped out. The Doncaster fossil is between 189 and 182 million years old, from a time in the early Jurassic period called the Pliensbachian. It is the world's most complete ichthyosaur of this age.

"The recognition of this new [species](#) is very important for our understanding of ichthyosaur species diversity during the early Jurassic, especially from this time interval, " Dean added.

The research also looked at the size and age of the new species, and enabled a look at sexual differences (males and females). This included comparison with other groups of reptiles (living and extinct), whose limb bones are different between males and females, something that had never before been applied to ichthyosaurs. The [limb bones](#) of the Doncaster specimen were professionally prepared and removed, funded by the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, as part of a grant awarded to Doncaster Museum Service.

The new species has been named *Ichthyosaurus anningae* in honour of the British collector, and woman in science, Mary Anning, who first collected ichthyosaurs in the early 1800's. It is the first new Ichthyosaurus identified for almost 130 years.

Dean added: "Mary worked tirelessly to bring the ichthyosaurs, among other fossils, to the attention of the scientific world. Mary and her brother, Joseph, discovered the first ichthyosaur specimen to be scientifically recognised, collected at Lyme Regis around 1811.

"It is an honour to name a new species, but to name it after somebody who is intertwined with such an important role in helping to sculpt the science of palaeontology, especially in Britain, is something that I'm very proud of. In fact, one of the specimens in our study was even found by Mary herself!

"This discovery shows that new species, and not only ichthyosaurs, are awaiting discovery in museum collections. Not all new discoveries are made in the field."

"A [new species](#) of Ichthyosaurus from the lower Jurassic of West Dorset, England" will be published in the *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*.

Provided by University of Manchester

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