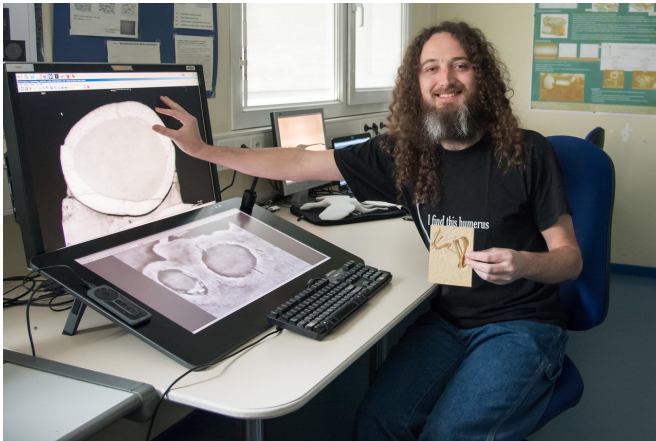


The early bird got to fly: Archaeopteryx was an active flyer

13 March 2018



Dennis Voeten indicates the bone wall thickness of the 'Chicken Wing' specimen of *Archaeopteryx* on the top computer screen for comparison against the bone walls of a primitive pterosaur on the bottom screen. A three-dimensional model of the 'Chicken Wing' is held up, the referred bone cross section is that of the humerus, the uppermost arm bone visible most right on the 3-D-printed model. Credit: ESRF

The question of whether the Late Jurassic dino-bird *Archaeopteryx* was an elaborately feathered ground dweller, a glider, or an active flyer has fascinated palaeontologists for decades. Valuable new information obtained with state-of-the-art synchrotron microtomography at the ESRF, the European Synchrotron (Grenoble, France), allowed an international team of scientists to answer this question in *Nature Communications*. The wing bones of *Archaeopteryx* were shaped for incidental active flight, but not for the advanced style of flying mastered by today's birds.

Was *Archaeopteryx* capable of flying, and if so, how? Although it is common knowledge that modern-day birds descended from extinct dinosaurs, many questions on their early evolution and the development of avian [flight](#) remain

unanswered. Traditional research methods have thus far been unable to answer the question whether *Archaeopteryx* flew or not. Using [synchrotron microtomography](#) at the ESRF's beamline ID19 to probe inside *Archaeopteryx* fossils, an international team of scientists from the ESRF, Palacký University, Czech Republic, CNRS and Sorbonne University, France, Uppsala University, Sweden, and Bürgermeister-Müller-Museum Solnhofen, Germany, shed new light on this earliest of birds.

Reconstructing extinct behaviour poses substantial challenges for palaeontologists, especially when it comes to enigmatic animals such as the famous *Archaeopteryx* from the Late Jurassic sediments of southeastern Germany that is considered the oldest potentially free-flying dinosaur. This well-preserved fossil taxon shows a mosaic anatomy that illustrates the close family relations between extinct raptorial dinosaurs and living dinosaurs: the birds. Most modern bird skeletons are highly specialised for powered flight, yet many of their characteristic adaptations in particularly the shoulder are absent in the Bavarian fossils of *Archaeopteryx*. Although its feathered wings resemble those of [modern birds](#) flying overhead every day, the primitive shoulder structure is incompatible with the modern avian wing beat cycle.



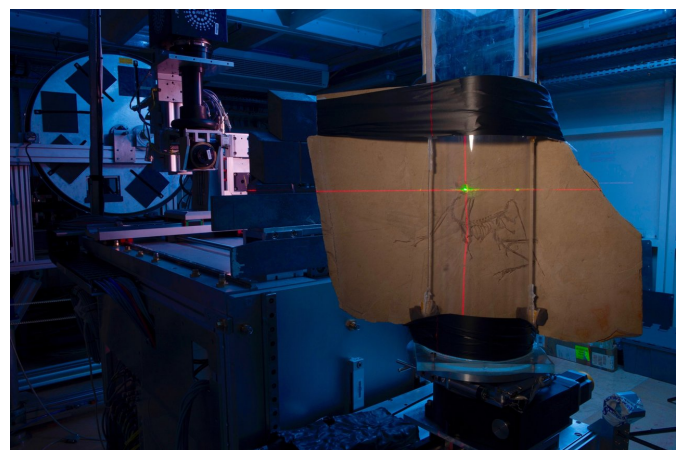
The Munich specimen of the transitional bird *Archaeopteryx*. It preserves a partial skull (top left), shoulder girdle and both wings slightly raised up (most left to center left), the ribcage (center), and the pelvic girdle and both legs in a 'cycling' posture (right); all connected by the vertebral column from the neck (top left, under the skull) to the tip of the tail (most right). Imprints of its wing feathers are visible radiating from below the shoulder and vague imprints of the tail plumage can be recognized extending from the tip of the tail. Credit: ESRF/Pascal Goetgheluck

"The cross-sectional architecture of limb bones is strongly influenced by evolutionary adaptation towards optimal strength at minimal mass, and functional adaptation to the forces experienced during life," explains Prof. Jorge Cubo of the Sorbonne University in Paris. "By statistically comparing the bones of living animals that engage in observable habits with those of cryptic fossils, it is possible to bring new information into an old discussion," says senior author Dr. Sophie Sanchez from Uppsala University, Sweden

Archaeopteryx skeletons are preserved in and on limestone slabs that reveal only part of their morphology. Since these fossils are among the most valuable in the world, invasive probing to reveal obscured or internal structures is therefore highly discouraged. "Fortunately, today it is no longer necessary to damage precious fossils," states Dr. Paul Tafforeau, beamline scientist at the ESRF. "The exceptional sensitivity of X-ray imaging

techniques for investigating large specimens that is available at the ESRF offers harmless microscopic insight into fossil bones and allows virtual 3-D reconstructions of extraordinary quality. Exciting upgrades are underway, including a substantial improvement of the properties of our synchrotron source and a brand new beamline designated for tomography. These developments promise to give even better results on much larger specimens in the future."

Scanning data unexpectedly revealed that the wing bones of *Archaeopteryx*, contrary to its shoulder girdle, shared important adaptations with those of modern flying birds. "We focused on the middle part of the arm bones because we knew those sections contain clear flight-related signals in birds," says Dr. Emmanuel de Margerie, CNRS, France. "We immediately noticed that the bone walls of *Archaeopteryx* were much thinner than those of earthbound dinosaurs but looked a lot like conventional bird bones," continues lead author Dennis Voeten of the ESRF. "Data analysis furthermore demonstrated that the bones of *Archaeopteryx* plot closest to those of birds like pheasants that occasionally use active flight to cross barriers or dodge predators, but not to those of gliding and soaring forms such as many birds of prey and some seabirds that are optimised for enduring flight."



The Munich specimen of *Archaeopteryx* at beamline ID19 at the ESRF. The limestone plate was mounted on a rotating sample stage and the beam is here centered on the skull using lasers. The X-ray beam, coming from the

right of the picture, travels through the sample and arrives at the detector (visible left) where a camera records the signal. Credit: ESRF/Pascal Goetgheluck

Provided by European Synchrotron Radiation Facility

"We know that the region around Solnhofen in southeastern Germany was a tropical archipelago, and such an environment appears highly suitable for island hopping or escape flight," remarks Dr. Martin Röper, Archaeopteryx curator and co-author of the report. "Archaeopteryx shared the Jurassic skies with primitive pterosaurs that would ultimately evolve into the gigantic pterosaurs of the Cretaceous. We found similar differences in wing [bone](#) geometry between primitive and advanced pterosaurs as those between actively flying and soaring birds," adds Vincent Beyrand of the ESRF.

Since Archaeopteryx represents the oldest known flying member of the avialan lineage that also includes modern birds, these findings not only illustrate aspects of the lifestyle of Archaeopteryx but also provide insight into the early evolution of dinosaurian flight. "Indeed, we now know that Archaeopteryx was already actively flying around 150 million years ago, which implies that active dinosaurian flight had evolved even earlier!" says Prof. Stanislav Bureš of Palacký University in Olomouc. "However, because Archaeopteryx lacked the pectoral adaptations to fly like modern [birds](#), the way it achieved powered flight must also have been different. We will need to return to the fossils to answer the question on exactly how this Bavarian icon of evolution used its wings," concludes Voeten.

It is now clear that Archaeopteryx is a representative of the first wave of dinosaurian flight strategies that eventually went extinct, leaving only the modern avian flight stroke directly observable today.

More information: Dennis F. A. E. Voeten et al, Wing bone geometry reveals active flight in Archaeopteryx, *Nature Communications* (2018).
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