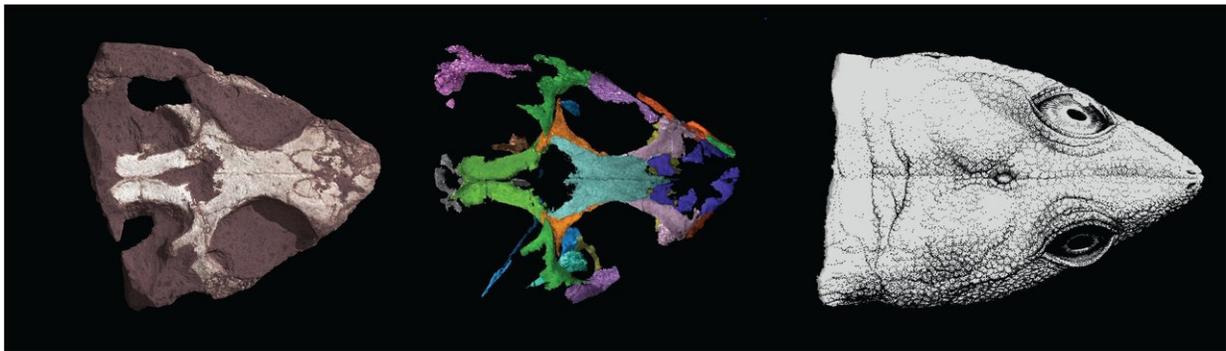


Paleontologists put the bite on an ancient reptile from New England

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This series of images shows the reconstruction process for the ancient reptile species *Colobops noviportensis*. Credit: Yale University

Scientists have identified a new species of reptile from prehistoric Connecticut and, boy, does it have a mouth on it.

Named *Colobops noviportensis*, the creature lived 200 million years ago and had exceptionally large jaw muscles—setting it apart from other reptiles at the time. Even compared to the wide diversity of [reptile species](#) today, *Colobops noviportensis* had quite the bite.

"*Colobops* would have been a diminutive but plucky little beast, part of a little-known menagerie of small animals that lived among the first dinosaurs," said Bhart-Anjan Bhullar, assistant professor and assistant

curator in geology and geophysics at Yale, and senior author of a new paper about the discovery in the journal *Nature Communications*.

"Its tiny frame hid some big secrets," Bhullar said. "Despite its lizard-like aspect, it is in fact an early branch-off of the lineage leading to dinosaurs and birds. Also, its little jaws could bite harder than anything else its size. Perhaps that big bite allowed it to feed on tough, armored prey impervious to weaker mouths."

The lead author of the paper is Adam Pritchard, a former member of Bhullar's lab who is now at the Smithsonian Institution.

Additional Yale authors of the paper are Jacques Gauthier, professor of geology and geophysics and curator of vertebrate paleontology and vertebrate zoology at the Peabody Museum; and Michael Hanson, a graduate student in geology and geophysics.

"This project was a great example of the process of science," Pritchard said. "The skull was initially discovered in the mid-1960s. In the 1990s, the skull was subject to initial study in which it was identified as a cousin of a modern lizard-like [reptile](#) called a tuatara. Our study ups the ante again, using advanced CT scanning and 3D modeling to reveal all kinds of new features of the skull. The features are very distinctive, allowing us to establish a new species."

The specimen is a quarter-sized skull discovered in Meriden, Conn., during roadwork in 1965. It has been part of the collections of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History for decades. The specimen's [new species](#) name derives from *Novus Portus*, a Latinized version of New Haven—a reference to the New Haven Arkose geological formation.

The Yale team took a new look at the specimen. The researchers did a 3D reconstruction of the skull and discovered that it showed

specialization in the jaw that was unprecedented in any other known small tetrapod, juvenile or adult.



Artist's rendering of *Colobops noviportensis*. Credit: Michael Hanson

"Comparisons with modern reptile dissections showed that it had incredibly well-developed jaw muscles for its size, suggesting an exceptional bite, even compared to the diversity of modern reptiles,"

Pritchard said. "It's a great illustration of the critical importance of fossils big and small for understanding the diversity of organisms."

The researchers said the discovery means modern vertebrates originated in a world that was already populated by small and large-bodied physical extremes, in terms of how animals physically adapted to their environment.

Provided by Yale University

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