

discovered at the Angbamo site in Myanmar's Kachin Province. The second fossilized snake, also preserved in amber, only consisted of bits of scales and skin, but these remnants were clearly snake-like in appearance. Together, the fossils are offering fresh insights into the evolution of snakes and their global reach by the time of the Late Cretaceous. Using uranium-lead dating, a research team led by Lida Xing from the China University of Geosciences and Michael Caldwell from the University of Alberta dated the fossils to about 99 million years old.

A technique called synchrotron x-ray

to break them apart.

micro-computed tomography allowed the

researchers to get a close look at the tiny

The second fossil, dubbed DIP-V-15104,

contains the discarded skin of a larger

individual, featuring both dark and light

patterns. This wasn't enough for the

researchers to identify the species.

specimens inside the amber without having

The baby snake, which was just a hatchling when it died, measured 47.55 mm (1.8 inches) in length, but it's missing its head (for reasons unknown). The researchers were able to document nearly 100 vertebrae, along with bits of rib and other anatomy.

It's similar to other Cretaceous snakes, yet

unique enough to warrant the designation

of a new species, Xiaophis myanmarensis,

"dawn," "ophis" meaning "snake" in Greek,

and "myanmarensis" for Myanmar. Snakes

where "Xiao" is the Chinese word for

have been found preserved in amber

paleontologists have discovered a baby

Xiaophis myanmarensis is comparable in

observed today, like the Asian pipe snake.

evidence showing that the growth patterns

of snakes have remained unchanged for

Mesozoic snakes known to have lived in a

forest environment, "indicating greater

ecological diversity among early snakes

researchers in the study. Both fossils were

size and shape to some baby snakes

This fossil provides the earliest direct

These two snakes are also the first

than previously thought," write the

before, but this is the first time

snake fossilized in this way.

the past 100 million years.

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found next to remnants of insects and fragments of plant materials associated with forest floors. It's not clear how this hatchling got stuck in a drop of tree sap, or how it lost its head, but its misfortune has turned into our scientific gain. <u>The study published in the journal</u> Science Advances. PICK-POCKE'×

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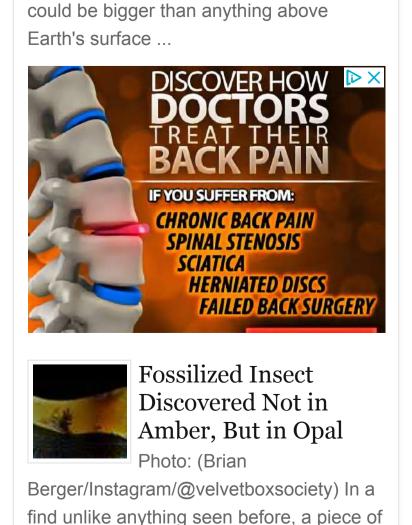
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