

New basal beaked ornithurine bird found from the lower cretaceous of Western Liaoning, China

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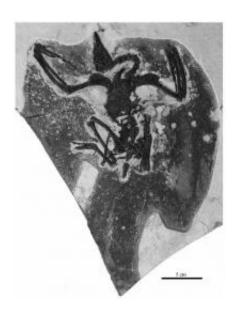


Fig.1: Holotype of Schizooura lii gen. et sp. nov. (IVPP V 16861), a nearly complete, articulated skeleton with feather impressions preserved around the wings, legs, and tail. Credit: ZHOU Shuang

Based on a well-preserved specimen from the Lower Cretaceous Jiufotang Formation in Jianchang, western Liaoning, China, Paleontologists of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP), Chinese Academy of Sciences reported a new species of basal ornithurine bird, Schizooura lii gen. et sp. nov., in the latest issue of *Vertebrata PalAsiatic* 2012(1), helping better



understand the early diversification of ornithurines and revealing new information regarding the complex pattern of character evolution among early birds.

The specimen preserves a nearly perfectly articulated skull that indicates the species was beaked and preserves details of the skull anatomy such as the premaxilla-frontal articulation.

Schizooura preserves numerous characters that align it with the ornithurines. It also preserves features that suggest the new taxon is primitive within this clade. Scientists observed a unique suite of characters in this new specimen that differentiate it from other known taxa, including several features previously unreported in Early Cretaceous ornithurines, such as a V-shaped furcula with a short hypocleidium, a rostrocaudally elongate unperforated sternum with deep caudal notches absent, and a deltopectoral crest that extends for half the length of the humerus.

Phylogenetic analysis indicates that it is more derived than Jianchangornis and Archaeorhynchus, but more basal than all other known Jehol ornithurines. Schizooura preserves several new features and morphological combinations, revealing new information on the morphology of basal ornithurines.

The most notable feature of this new specimen is the preservation of a feathered <u>tail</u> morphology previously unknown among Mesozoic <u>birds</u>. It is the second tail morphology recognized among early ornithurines, which are only known with fan-shaped tails. Schizooura owns a forked tail composed of elongate rectrices medially separated by a deep notch. "This tail feather morphology in modern birds will decrease aerodynamic efficiency but increase chance of sexual reproduction, as compared to the fan-shaped tail. Thus, this discovery suggests that this tradeoff convergently evolved in basal members of Ornithurae, and is



consistent with the wooded environment inferred for the Jehol", said the first author of the study ZHOU Shuang, a paleontologist graduate student of the IVPP.

"The basal placement of Schizooura relative to taxa with a fan-shaped tail (present in Yixianornis and Hongshanornis, which are more derive in the current phylogenetic hypothesis) suggests that sexual selection may have been a stronger evolutionary force than selection for aerodynamic performance among birds from the Jehol Group", added ZHOU Zhonghe, study coauthor and research designer, professor of the IVPP. "The Jehol avifauna is unique in that it preserves long-tailed birds, the oldest known birds with a pygostyle, the dominant enantiornithines and the earliest record of the clade that includes modern birds, the Ornithurae, coexisting within a single ecosystem."

Several features suggests that Schizooura was cursorial. It appears adapted for the ground, and possibly lived a terrestrial or near lakeshore environment, like most other basal ornithurines.

Provided by Institute of Vertebrae Paleontology and Paleoanthropology

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