

# What did the first snakes look like?

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Artist's rendering of an ancient snake, with tiny hind limbs. Credit: Julius T. Csotonyi

The ancestral snakes in the grass actually lived in the forest, according to the most detailed look yet at the iconic reptiles.

A comprehensive analysis by Yale University paleontologists reveals new insights into the origin and early history of [snakes](#). For one thing, they kept late hours; for another, they also kept their hind legs.

"We generated the first comprehensive reconstruction of what the ancestral snake was like," said Allison Hsiang, lead author the study published online May 19 in the journal *BMC Evolutionary Biology*. Hsiang is a postdoctoral researcher in Yale's Department of Geology and Geophysics.

"We infer that the most recent common ancestor of all snakes was a nocturnal, stealth-hunting predator targeting relatively large prey, and most likely would have lived in forested ecosystems in the Southern Hemisphere," Hsiang said.

Snakes have always captured the imagination of humans. Their long and sinuous body, fearsome reputation, and great diversity—with more than 3,400 living species—make them one of the most recognizable groups of living vertebrate animals. Yet little has been known about how, where, and when modern snakes emerged.

The Yale team analyzed snake genomes, modern snake anatomy, and new information from the fossil record to find answers. In doing so, the researchers generated a family tree for both living and extinct snakes, illuminating major evolutionary patterns that have played out across snake evolutionary history.

"Our analyses suggest that the most recent [common ancestor](#) of all living snakes would have already lost its forelimbs, but would still have had tiny hind limbs, with complete ankles and toes. It would have first

evolved on land, instead of in the sea," said co-author Daniel Field, a Yale Ph.D. candidate. "Both of those insights resolve longstanding debates on the origin of snakes."

The researchers said ancestral snakes were non-constricting, wide-ranging foragers that seized their prey with needle-like hooked teeth and swallowed them whole. They originated about 128.5 million years ago, during the middle Early Cretaceous period.

"Primate brains, including those of humans, are hard-wired to attend to serpents, and with good reason," said Jacques Gauthier, senior author of the study, a Yale professor of geology and geophysics, and curator of fossil vertebrates at the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History. "Our natural and adaptive attention to snakes makes the question of their evolutionary origin especially intriguing."

**More information:** Allison Y Hsiang, Daniel J Field, Timothy H Webster, Adam DB Behlke, Matthew B Davis, Rachel A Racicot and Jacques A Gauthier, The origin of snakes: revealing the ecology, behavior, and evolutionary history of early snakes using genomics, phenomics, and the fossil record, *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 2015. [DOI: 10.1186/s12862-015-0358-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12862-015-0358-5)

Provided by Yale University

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