

# This curious animal grew larger over time—but its brain didn't quite keep up

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The mountain beaver (not to be confused with the North American beaver) is native to the northwestern U.S. and southern British Columbia, particularly the Cascade Mountains. Credit: John M. Regan - Northwest Wildlife Online

New U of T Scarborough research has found that the ancestor of the modern day mountain beaver had a larger relative brain size.

The research, which is published in the journal *Palaeontology*, offers a rare case of an animal's [brain](#) becoming smaller relative to its [body size](#), likely due to a change in its lifestyle over time.

The mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*) is a rodent that's adapted to burrowing, meaning it lives mostly underground in tunnels dug deep into the soil. But fossil records show that its 30-million-year old ancestor was better adapted to living in trees, similar to squirrels.

"Early squirrels and the mountain beaver's ancestor had a similar, relative brain size," says Ornella Bertrand, a postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Anthropology at U of T Scarborough and lead author of the study.

But something happened over time. While the mountain beaver can climb trees like its ancestor and squirrels—albeit likely not as well—they rarely travel too far from their burrows and are mostly nocturnal. As a result of mostly living underground and being less reliant on their vision, it appears an area of the neocortex responsible for sight may have shrunk over time.



Ornella Bertrand's research on the brain evolution of mammals involves developing 3D models of an endocast, which is the imprint of the brain inside the cranium. Credit: University of Toronto Scarborough

"The brain is metabolically expensive, meaning it needs a lot of food energy to function," says Bertrand, whose research focuses on the brain evolution of mammals. "So the parts of the brain that are not crucial for survival might have been selected against."

Bertrand and her team compared virtual endocasts—the imprint the brain makes against the inner part of the cranium—and found that it may have been the part of the brain related to sight specifically that shrunk over time.

"There appears to be a relationship between being arboreal—that is living in trees—the size of the neocortex and strong vision," says Bertrand. She adds that over time as the modern mountain beaver relied less on its vision, its neocortex decreased in size as a result.

While the modern mountain beaver actually has a larger overall brain size compared to its ancestor, it has a smaller brain relative to its body size, notes Bertrand.

An evolutionary decrease in brain size has been observed in domesticated animals like chickens, pigs and dogs, but this is a rare example of a decrease in [brain size](#) due to a specific shift in where the animal spends most of its time, says Bertrand.



Ornella's research on the brain evolution of mammals involves developing 3D models of an endocast, which is the imprint of the brain inside the cranium. Credit: University of Toronto Scarborough

As for when this change began to take place, it's likely too hard to tell at this point. "It's difficult to pinpoint when the relative size of the brain started to decrease since we only have three specimens to go by," she adds.

Mountain beavers are native to the northwestern U.S. and parts of southern British Columbia, particularly in the Cascade Mountains. Large by rodent standards—averaging about 500 to 900 g and between 30 to 50 cm in length—they're not closely related to the North American beaver.

In fact, despite superficial similarities in facial appearance and the fact they prefer moist habitats and eat tree seedlings, unlike North American beavers they have small, stumpy tails, and they don't chop down trees, build dams or live in lodges. The [mountain](#) beaver is also considered a vulnerable species because its habitat in many places has been reduced.

**More information:** Ornella C. Bertrand et al. Virtual endocasts of fossil Sciuroidea: brain size reduction in the evolution of fossoriality, *Palaeontology* (2018). [DOI: 10.1111/pala.12378](https://doi.org/10.1111/pala.12378)

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