

In the gaping mouth of ancient crocodiles

June 18 2018



Reconstruction of Shartegosuchus. Credit: Artist: Viktor Rademacher

The mouth of today's crocodylians inspires fear and awe, with their wide gape and the greatest known bite force in the vertebrate animal kingdom. However, this apex predator of today and its modus of attack (its mouth) had humble beginnings.

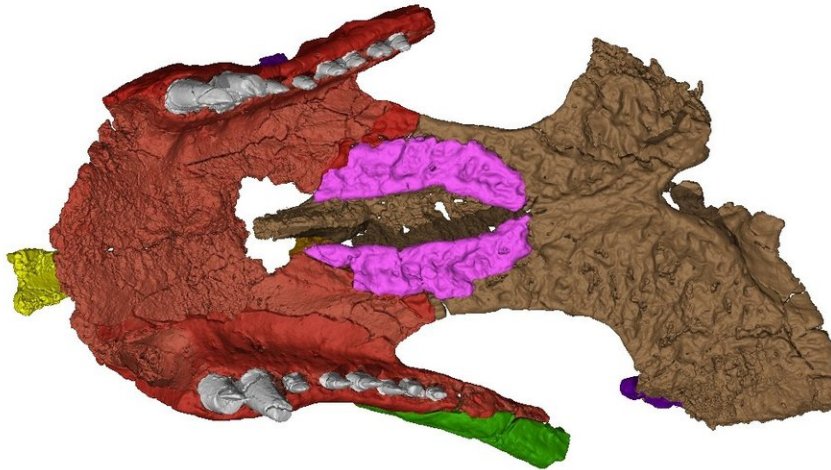
The very earliest crocodylians were very different to the beasts we know

well today, they were much smaller bodied, slender and had longer legs. It is speculated that they led a much different lifestyle to the [crocodiles](#) we all know and fear today.

A new study by a team of international experts, led by University of Witwatersrand Ph.D. candidate Kathleen Dollman and Professor Jonah Choiniere published today in the *American Museum Novitates*, endeavoured to further explore the mouth of one of the earliest occurring and least understood groups of crocodylians, the shartegosuchids.

In 2010, Choiniere was a part of a field team working in the Late Jurassic (± 160 mya) exposures in the western Gobi in Mongolia, when he found the fossil of a small snout of a shartegosuchid. This work was co-authored by researchers based at the American Museum of Natural History, the George Washington University and the Institute for Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology.

The snout was later CT scanned at the American Museum of Natural History, exposing an unusual, closed secondary palate. Crocodylians are one of only a few groups of animals that evolve a completely closed, bony secondary palate (along with turtles and mammals). A closed secondary palate has many biological implications for crocodylians, including breathing whilst under water and reinforcing the skull to allow for their incredible bite force.



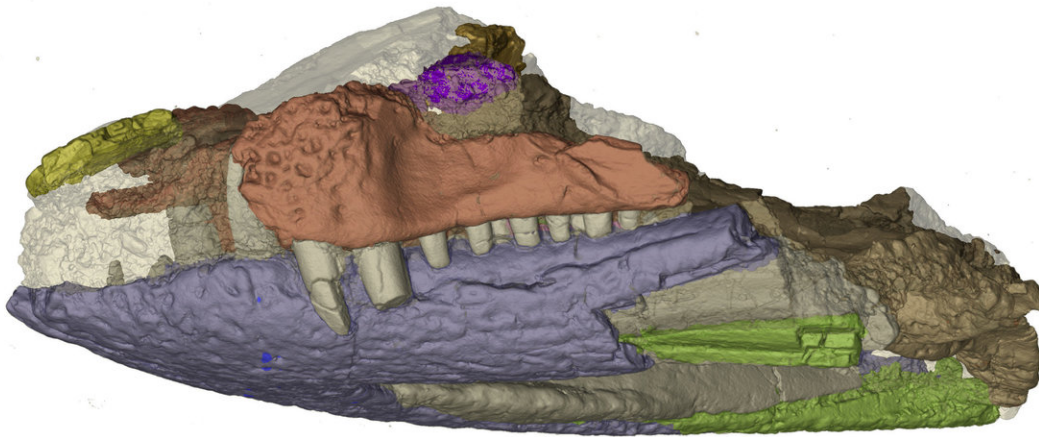
Digital reconstruction of the palate of the fossil. Credit: WITS University, Jonah Choiniere, Katheleen Dollman

This study showed that these early crocodylians, the shartegosuchids, are important because they evolved a completely closed secondary palate much earlier than previously thought. This is an interesting example of convergent evolution, whereby a similar feature evolves independently in two completely unrelated groups. The advent of a convergent evolutionary event allows scientists to test questions about why that feature evolved and even the function of that feature which in this case is the first step in understanding the purpose of a closed secondary palate in crocodylians.

"I was surprised to find that there were many features in the palate and snout that were completely different between shartegosuchids and extant

crocodilians," says Dollman. Shartegosuchids have a thickened and sculptured palate together with a tall and short rostrum, whereas extant crocodilians have a smooth palate with a long and broad rostrum.

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Digital model of the skull still enclosed in matrix. Credit: WITS University, Jonah Choiniere, Katherleen Dollman

"We would expect to see the same palatal structures and snout shapes in both shartegosuchids and extant crocodiles if they were using it for similar functions and had evolved a closed palate for similar reasons," says Dollman. "The observed differences tell us that shartegosuchids likely had predation practices to which there is no modern analogue in

crocodilians".

"It's been nearly 10 years since we collected this fossil after driving 5 days across the Gobi Desert," said Choiniere, "and I am delighted that it's formed a part of Kathleen's Ph.D."

Provided by Wits University

Citation: In the gaping mouth of ancient crocodiles (2018, June 18) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-06-gaping-mouth-ancient-crocodiles.html>

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