

Australian blue tongue lizard ancestor was round-in-the-tooth

May 1 2019



The reassembled skull bones of *Egernia gillespieae*, a 15 million year old skink from Riversleigh World Heritage Area of northwestern Queensland. Remarkably similar to modern social skinks (silhouette shown) *E. gillespieae* instead is equipped with rounded crushing teeth and a deep, thick jaw. Credit: M. Hutchinson, P. Stokes and K. Thorn

Reconstruction of the most complete fossil lizard found in Australia, a 15 million year old relative of our modern blue tongues and social skinks

named *Egernia gillespieae*, reveals the creature was equipped with a robust crushing jaw and was remarkably similar to modern lizards.

A new study lead by Flinders University PHD student Kailah Thorn, published in the journal of *Vertebrate Palaeontology*, combined the anatomy of of living fossils with DNA data to put a time scale on the family tree of Australia's 'social skinks'.

"This creature looked like something in-between a tree skink and a bluetongue lizard. It would have been about 25 cm long, and unlike any of the living species it was equipped with robust crushing [jaws](#)," says Ms Thorn.

The results show that our Australia's bluetongue [lizards](#) split from *Egernia* as early as 25 million years ago.

"The new fossil is unusually well-preserved, with much of the skull, and some limb bones, all from a single individual. It belongs to the genus *Egernia*, a modern species in this group which are often called 'social skinks' and are known for living in family groups, sharing rocky outcrops and hollow tree stumps."

Remarkably similar to modern social skinks, *E. gillespieae* instead is equipped with rounded crushing teeth and a deep, thick jaw.

The fossils are from the Riversleigh World Heritage fossil deposits in northwest Queensland, and were named after Dr. Anna Gillespie, a UNSW palaeontologist responsible for preparing many of the spectacular fossils from that area.

"I have been preparing the Riversleigh fossil material for quite a few years now and lizard bones are rare elements. When the jaw appeared and was quickly followed by associated skull elements, I had a good

feeling it would be a significant addition to the Riversleigh reptile story," says Dr. Gillespie.



Fossil preparator Dr. Anna Gillespie immersing a large block of Riversleigh Limestone in acid. Credit: Dr. Anna Gillespie

More information: Kailah M. Thorn et al, A new scincid lizard from the Miocene of Northern Australia, and the evolutionary history of social skinks (Scincidae: Egerniinae), *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1080/02724634.2019.1577873](https://doi.org/10.1080/02724634.2019.1577873)

Provided by Flinders University

Citation: Australian blue tongue lizard ancestor was round-in-the-tooth (2019, May 1) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-05-australian-blue-tongue-lizard-ancestor.html>

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