

# New study reveals how reptiles divided up the spoils in ancient seas

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Duria Antiquior - a more ancient Dorset. Watercolour of a Mesozoic marine ecosystem by geologist Henry De la Beche, painted in 1830. Ancient oceans have fascinated natural historians since the 1800s. Credit: Tom Stubbs, University of Bristol

While dinosaurs ruled the land in the Mesozoic, the oceans were filled by predators such as crocodiles and giant lizards, but also entirely extinct groups such as ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs.

Now for the first time, researchers at the University of Bristol have modeled the changing ecologies of these great sea dragons.

Mesozoic oceans were unique in hosting diverse groups of fossil reptiles, many of them over 10 meters long.

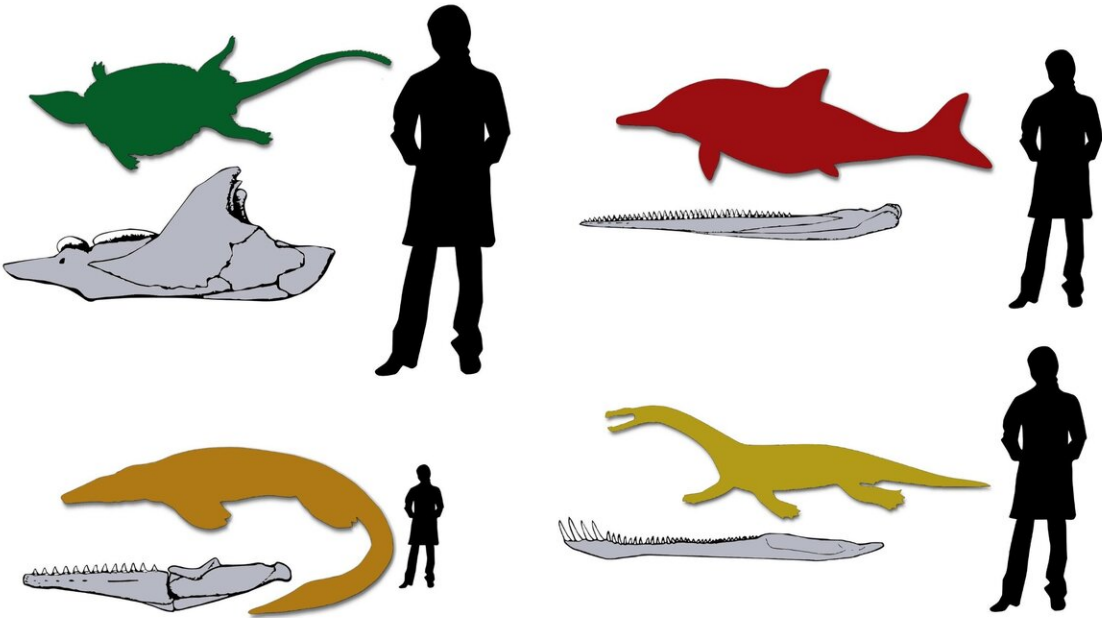
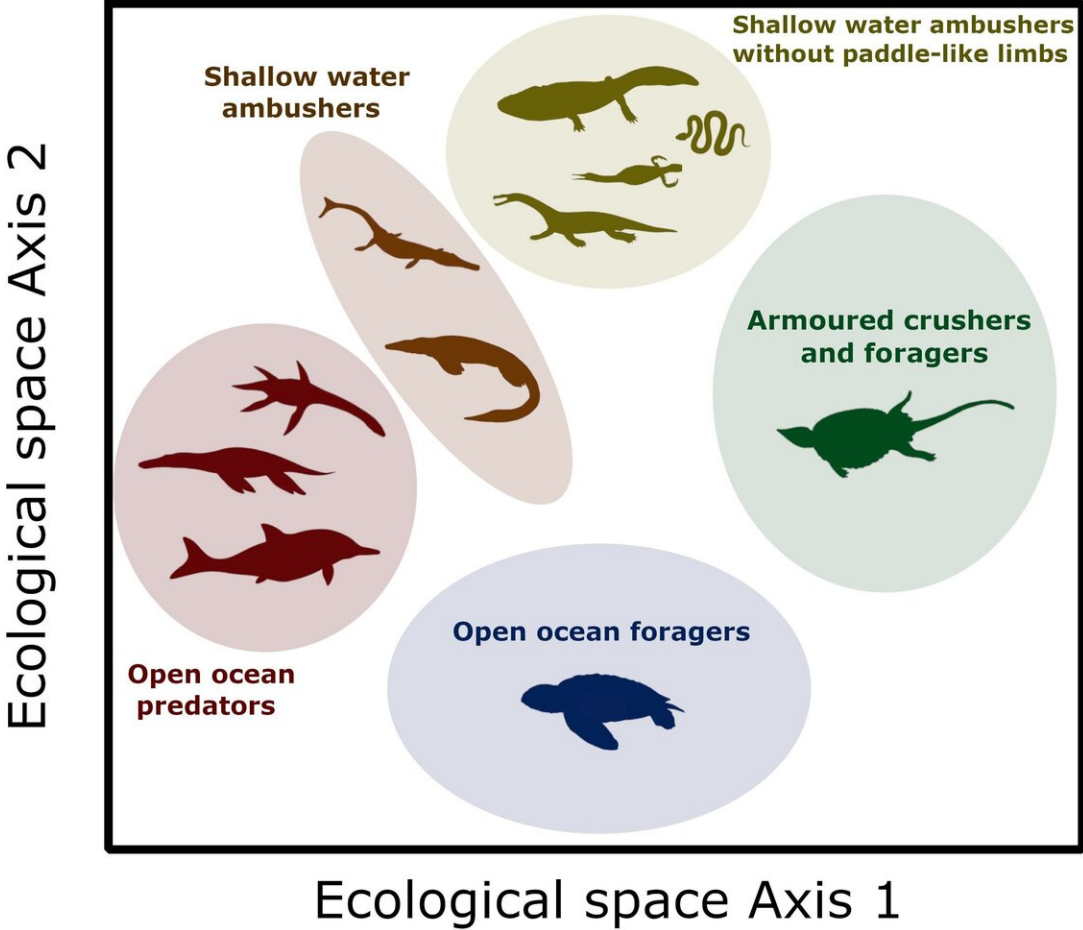
These toothy monsters fed on a variety of fishes, molluscs, and even on each other. Yet most had disappeared by the end of the Cretaceous, 66 million years ago, when the dinosaurs also died out. There are still some marine crocodiles, snakes and turtles today, but sharks, seals, and whales took over these ecological roles.

In a new study, completed when she was studying for the MSc in Palaeobiology at the University of Bristol's School of Earth Sciences, Jane Reeves, now a Ph.D. student at the University of Manchester, used modern computational methods to explore how all these [marine reptiles](#) divided up the spoils.

Jane said: "It's difficult to work out the ecology and function of fossil animals but we decided to focus mainly on their feeding and swimming styles. I tracked down information on 371 of the best-known Mesozoic marine tetrapods, and coded each one for 35 ecological traits, including body size, diet, likely hunting style, tooth type, presence or absence of armor, limb shape and habitat."

The numerical analysis showed that all these marine reptiles could be divided into just six ecological categories linking how they moved, where they lived, and how they fed: pursuit predators that chased their prey, ambush predators that lurked and waited for the prey to swim past (two groups, one in [deep water](#), one in shallow), a fourth group of reptiles that could still walk on land, shallow-water shell-crushers and foragers, and marine turtles with a variety of life modes.

Professor Mike Benton, who co-supervised the study, said: "A problem with studies of form and function of fossils is that we have to be careful in reconstructing the behavior of ancient animals. But in Jane's study, she used ecological characters from the start where their function had already been established. For example, sharp pointy teeth mean fish-eating, whereas broad, flat teeth mean shell crushing."



Mesozoic marine tetrapod ecospace. Animals in each group share ecological characteristics. They came in many shapes and sizes and had great variation in feeding apparatus. Credit: Tom Stubbs, University of Bristol

Dr. Ben Moon, another co-supervisor, said: "We knew that the different marine reptile groups came and went through the 186 million years of the Mesozoic.

"I'm especially interested in ichthyosaurs, and we wanted to test an idea that they had migrated through ecospace during the Mesozoic. Jane's study shows definite movement through time from being semi-terrestrial at the beginning of the Triassic to a wide range of ecologies, including ambush hunting, and finally pursuit predation in the Jurassic and Cretaceous."

Dr. Tom Stubbs, another co-supervisor, said: "We also wanted to test whether all these animals were competing with each other. But in fact, they seem to have avoided competition.

"For example, after a substantial extinction of marine reptiles around the end of the Triassic, the surviving ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs showed considerable conservatism. They didn't expand their ecological roles at all, and many niches were left empty until new groups of crocodiles and turtles emerged later in the Jurassic to take over these roles."

Jane Reeves added: "It was a great experience being able to study a large variety of creatures, and to then reconstruct the ecological lifestyles of extinct animals from just their fossils.

"You do have to be very careful in doing these kinds of studies, not to make any unfounded assumptions. We know animals can be

opportunistic, and don't always behave exactly how we think they should, but we're confident that the data we collected reflects the most common, day-to-day, behaviors of each animal. These results give us a great insight into what was really happening under the surface of the Mesozoic seas."

**More information:** 'Evolution of ecospace occupancy by Mesozoic marine tetrapods by J. C. Reeves, B. C. Moon, M. J. Benton and T. L. Stubbs in *Palaeontology* , [DOI: 10.1111/pala.12508](https://doi.org/10.1111/pala.12508)

Provided by University of Bristol

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