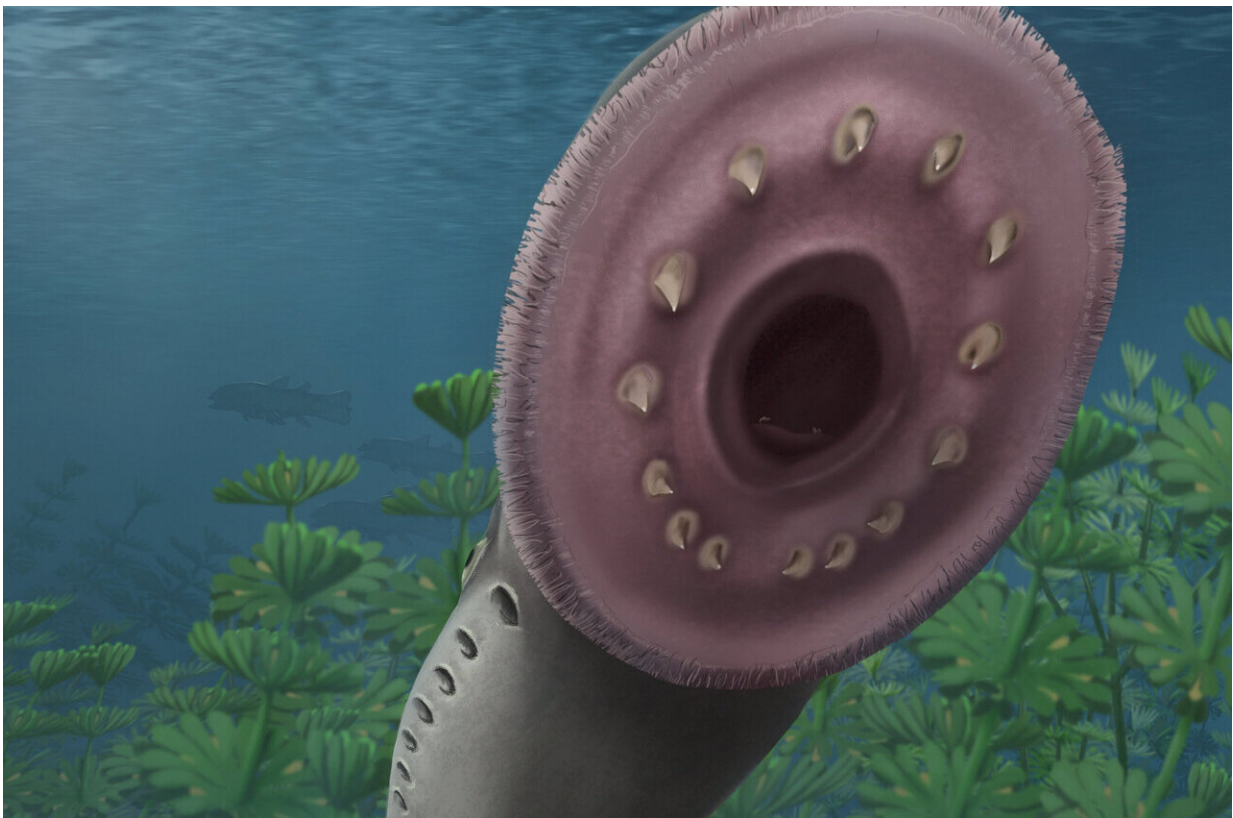


Long-accepted theory of vertebrate origin upended by fossilized fish larvae

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Artist's reconstruction showing the life stages of the fossil lamprey *Priscoomyzon riniensis*. It lived around 360 million years ago in a coastal lagoon in what is now South Africa. Clockwise from right: A tiny, yolk-sac carrying hatchling with its large eyes; a juvenile; and an adult showing its toothed sucker. Credit: Kristen Tietjen

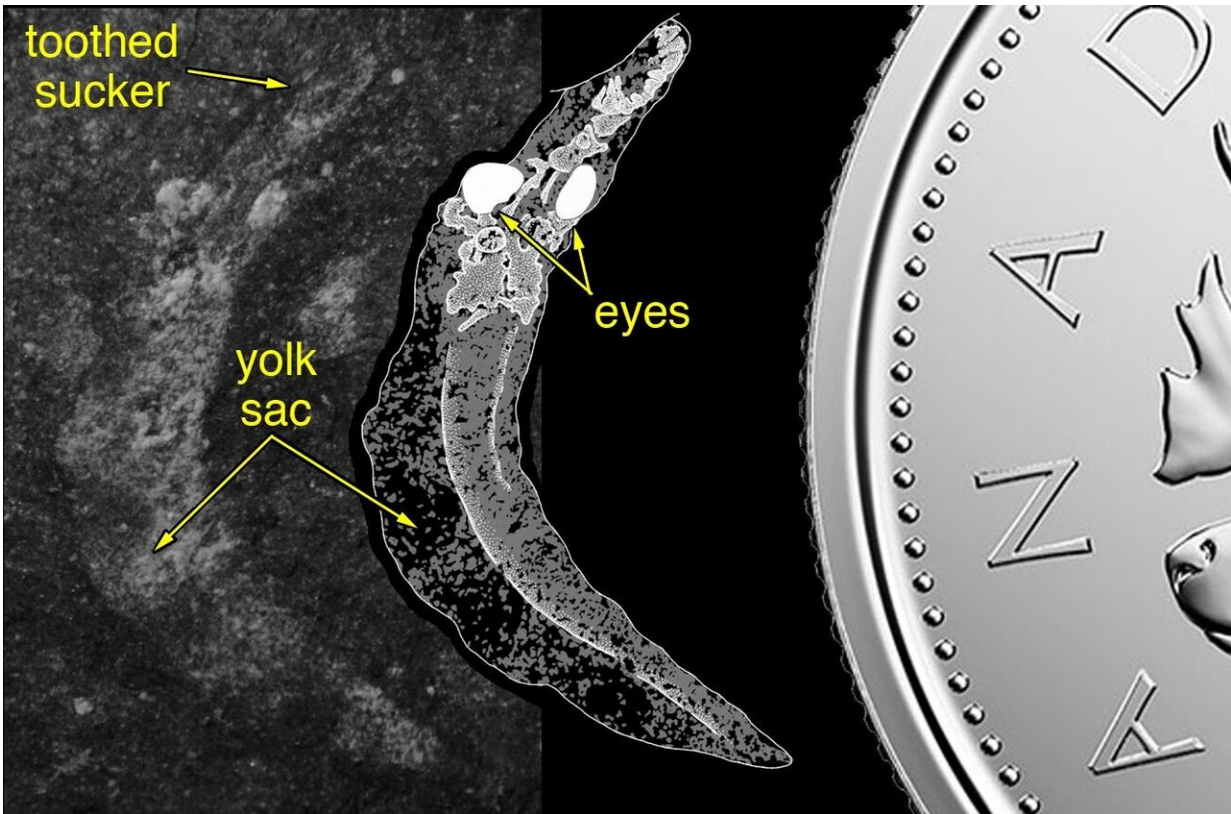
A new study out of the University of Chicago, the Canadian Museum of Nature and the Albany Museum challenges a long-held hypothesis that the blind, filter-feeding larvae of modern lampreys are a holdover from the distant past, resembling the ancestors of all living vertebrates, including ourselves. The new fossil discoveries indicate that ancient lamprey hatchlings more closely resembled modern adult lampreys, and were completely unlike their modern larvae counterparts. The results were published on March 10 in *Nature*.

Lampreys—unusual jawless, eel-like, creatures—have long provided insights into vertebrate evolution, said first author Tetsuto Miyashita, Ph.D., formerly a Chicago Fellow at the University of Chicago and now a paleontologist at the Canadian Museum of Nature. "Lampreys have a preposterous life cycle," he said. "Once hatched, the larvae bury themselves in the riverbed and filter feed before eventually metamorphosing into blood-sucking adults. They're so different from adults that scientists originally thought they were a totally different group of fish.

"Modern lamprey larvae have been used as a model of the ancestral condition that gave rise to the vertebrate lineages," Miyashita continued. "They seemed primitive enough, comparable to wormy invertebrates, and their qualities matched the preferred narrative of vertebrate ancestry. But we didn't have evidence that such a rudimentary form goes all the way back to the beginning of [vertebrate evolution](#)."

Newly discovered fossils in Illinois, South Africa and Montana are changing the story. Connecting the dots between dozens of specimens, the research team realized that different stages of the ancient lamprey lifecycle had been preserved, allowing paleontologists to track their growth from hatchling to adult. On some of the smallest specimens, about the size of a fingernail, soft tissue preservation even shows the remains of a yolk sac, indicating that [fossil record](#) had captured these

[lampreys](#) shortly after hatching.



Fossil of the hatchling of *Priscoomyzon*, from the Late Devonian around 360 million years ago. The hatchling is already equipped with large eyes and toothed sucker, which in modern lampreys only develop in adults. (The Canadian 25-cent coin offers a size comparison for the tiny fossil). Credit: Tetsuto Miyashita

Crucially, these fossilized juveniles are quite unlike their modern counterparts (known as "ammocoetes"), and instead look more like modern adult lampreys, with large eyes and toothed sucker mouths. Most excitingly, this phenotype can be seen during the larval phase in multiple different species of ancient lamprey.

"Remarkably, we've got enough specimens to reconstruct a trajectory from hatchling to adult in several independent lineages of early lampreys," said Michael Coates, Ph.D., a professor in the Department of Organismal Biology and Anatomy at UChicago, "and they each show the same pattern: the larval form was like a miniature adult."

The researchers say that these results challenge the 150-year-old evolutionary narrative that modern lamprey larvae offer a glimpse of deep ancestral vertebrate conditions. By demonstrating that ancient lampreys never went through the same blind, filter-feeding stage seen in modern species, the researchers have falsified this cherished ancestral model.



Tetsuto Miyashita (right) stands with researcher Rob Gess in 2016 atop the shale

locality in Makhanda, South Africa that has yielded fossils of the 360 million-year-old *Priscomyzon* lamprey. Credit: Tetsuto Miyashita

"We've basically removed lampreys from the position of the ancestral condition of vertebrates," said Miyashita. "So now we need an alternative."

After looking back at the fossil record, the team now believes that extinct armored fishes known as ostracoderms might instead represent better candidates for the root of the vertebrate family tree, whereas modern lamprey larvae are a more recent innovation. The team thinks the evolution of filter-feeding [larvae](#) may have allowed lampreys to populate rivers and lakes. Fossil lampreys reported in the new study all came from marine sediments, but modern lampreys mostly live in freshwater.

The researchers say that this is the sort of discovery that can rewrite textbooks. "Lampreys are not quite the swimming time capsules that we once thought they were," said Coates. "They remain important and essential for understanding the deep history of vertebrate diversity, but we also need to recognize that they, too, have evolved and specialized in their own right."

More information: Non-ammocoete larvae of Palaeozoic stem lampreys, *Nature* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-021-03305-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03305-9) , dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03305-9

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