

Signs of wear on mosasaurs' teeth show they were picky eaters who liked seafood

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The cradle of paleontology—the study of fossil remains of animals and plants—lies in the Maastricht limestones, where the first Mosasaurus was discovered in 1766. The Dutch-Belgian border area around the

Limburg capital is one of the best-explored areas in the world where Cretaceous rocks are concerned; the Cretaceous era that came to an abrupt end 66 million years ago.

New data can now be added to all previous knowledge: the Maastricht mosasaurs turned out to be quite picky in their choice of diet. This is the conclusion of researchers from Utrecht University and the Natural History Museum Maastricht. In collaboration with English colleagues from the University of Leicester, they were the first in the world to study the wear marks on mosasaur [teeth](#).

"We were curious whether different [species](#) of mosasaurs around Maastricht were really getting in each other's way in their choice of food, or whether this was not so much of a problem," explains Dr. Femke Holwerda, paleontologist at the Utrecht University Faculty of Geosciences.

In the absence of data on stomach contents of the Maastricht monitor lizards, the researchers therefore looked at minute scratches on the teeth of these animals from southern Limburg (the Netherlands) and in the vicinity of Eben-Emael (province of Liège, Belgium).

Seafood banquet

Dr. Holwerda says, "It seems that the various species of mosasaur reveal differences in diet. We noted these differences mainly between the smaller species—by [mosasaur](#) standards—of about three to seven meters in overall size, and the larger ones, eight to fifteen meters in length."

But there were also some differences between the larger species.

"Prognathodon in particular, with its large cone-shaped teeth, appears to have had a surprising amount of [shellfish](#) in its diet, so it apparently loved its seafood buffet. Another species, Plioplatecarpus, with narrow

pointed teeth, showed a striking number of signs of wear. Perhaps this species was also fond of fish with strongly scaled bodies," Dr. Holwerda adds.

The researchers first made casts of the teeth in silicone rubber and put them in the 3D scanner. "This technique had already been used in dinosaurs, but we were the first to look at the teeth of mosasaurs in the same way," explains fellow paleontologist Anne Schulp, also affiliated with Utrecht University.

With this research, some missing pieces of the puzzle from the long-gone latest Cretaceous world are found. "We wish to understand diversity better," says Schulp. "And that is made easier for us because the animals studied all come from the same rocks, and therefore the same period. So instead of describing just one species, we look at the ecosystem as a whole."

The limestone deposits around Maastricht are a goldmine for paleontologists. Schulp explains, "Nowhere else in the world is the habitat of *Mosasaurus* as well preserved as here. You can find them in very soft limestone, so wear and tear of the teeth from other causes may be ruled out."

Of course, such an abundance of potential finds also exerts a great attraction on amateur paleontologists. "There's nothing wrong with that," says John Jagt, curator at the Natural History Museum Maastricht.

"Amateur literally means 'enthusiast' and thanks to 250 years of intensive research by these enthusiasts, we have learnt a lot about mosasaurs and other extinct life forms. A museum like ours benefits greatly from this. What also helps is that this kind of amateur science is stimulated in the Netherlands: it is simply allowed by law. That's not the case everywhere."

The study is published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

More information: Femke M. Holwerda et al, Three-dimensional dental microwear in type-Maastrichtian mosasaur teeth (Reptilia, Squamata), *Scientific Reports* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-42369-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-42369-7)
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