

Newly discovered baby Titanosaur sheds light on dinosaurs' early lives

April 29 2016



A baby Rapetosaurus stands alongside other young mammals of today for size comparison. Credit: Demetrios Vital

Long-necked sauropod dinosaurs include the largest animals ever to walk on land, but they hatched from eggs no bigger than a soccer ball.

A lack of young sauropod fossils, however, has left the earliest lives of these giants shrouded in mystery. Did they require [parental care](#) after hatching like some other dinosaurs, or were they self-reliant?

Research funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and led by Kristi Curry Rogers of Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, sheds the first light on the life of a young *Rapetosaurus*, a titanosaurian sauropod buried in the Upper Cretaceous Maevarano Formation of Madagascar.

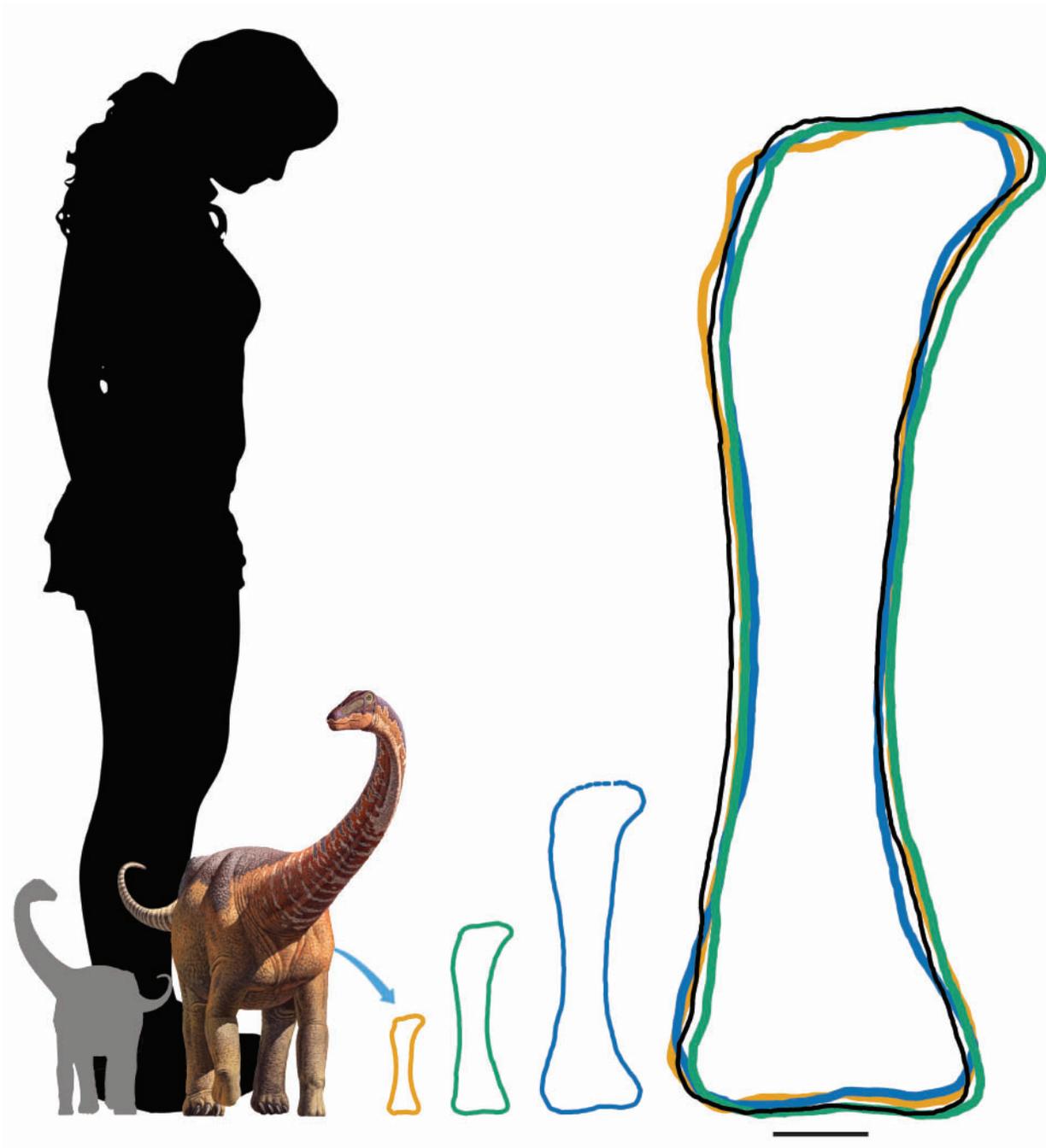
The findings are published today in the journal *Science*.

Active at birth

The baby behemoths were active, capable of a wider array of maneuvers than adult members of their species, and didn't need parental care after hatching.

"These scientists employed several lines of evidence to investigate growth strategies in the smallest known post-hatching sauropod dinosaur," said Judy Skog, a program director in NSF's Division of Earth Sciences, which funded the research along with NSF's Division of Environmental Biology.

Skog said the researchers developed tests that could be applied to other perinatal dinosaurs.



Rapetosaurus at hatching (gray) and a neonate (color), with its femur scaled to that of an adult. Credit: Kristi Curry Rogers

"It's intriguing that these animals developed quickly to function on their

own, much like some birds and herding mammals of today," she said.

The preserved partial skeleton was so small that its bones were originally mistaken for those of a fossil crocodile, said Curry Rogers.

"This baby's limbs at birth were built for its later adult mass; as an infant, however, it weighed just a fraction of its future size," Curry Rogers said. "This is our first opportunity to explore the life of a sauropod just after hatching, at the earliest stage of its life."

Along with researchers Megan Whitney of the University of Washington, Mike D'Emic of Adelphi University, and Brian Bagley of the University of Minnesota, the team studied thin-sections of the tibia and used a high-powered CT scanner to get a closer look at the microstructures preserved inside the [limb bones](#).

Microscopic bone features

The detailed microscopic features of the *Rapetosaurus* bones revealed patterns similar to those of living animals and made it possible for the scientists to reconstruct the beginning of the dinosaur's post-hatching life.



A comparison of an adult *Rapetosaurus*, a baby *Rapetosaurus* and a human.
Credit: Kristi Curry Rogers

"We looked at the preserved patterns of blood supply, growth cartilages at the ends of limb bones, and at bone remodeling," Curry Rogers said. "These features indicate that *Rapetosaurus* grew as rapidly as a newborn mammal and was only a few weeks old when it died."

The tiny titanosaur was mobile at hatching and less reliant on parental care than other animals. Baby sauropods like *Rapetosaurus* were somewhat like miniature adults, Curry Rogers said.

The team also observed microscopic zones deep within the bones. They proved similar to the hatching lines in today's reptiles, and to neonatal growth lines in extant mammals.

The zones indicate the time of hatching in *Rapetosaurus*, and allowed the scientists to estimate the weight of the newly hatched *Rapetosaurus*—around 7.7 pounds.

Demise in a drought

What caused the demise of this baby *Rapetosaurus*?

Clues came from its cartilage growth plates, which bear a striking resemblance to the modified growth cartilages that occur during starvation among living vertebrates.

When taken in the context of the intensely drought-stressed ecosystem

represented in the Maevarano Formation, it's clear that this *Rapetosaurus* had it rough, Curry Rogers said.

"Between its hatching and death just a few weeks later," she said, "this baby *Rapetosaurus* fended for itself in a harsh and unforgiving environment."

More information: K. Curry Rogers et al, Precocity in a tiny titanosaur from the Cretaceous of Madagascar, *Science* (2016). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aaf1509](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf1509)

Provided by National Science Foundation

Citation: Newly discovered baby Titanosaur sheds light on dinosaurs' early lives (2016, April 29) retrieved 22 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-04-newly-baby-titanosaur-dinosaurs-early.html>

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