

# 20-million-year-old tusked sea cow is Central America's oldest marine mammal

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About 19-21 million years old, this dugong is the oldest marine mammal found in Central America and the first from the Pacific side of the Panama Canal. Here, the skull is seen from the side with the snout pointing to the right. Credit: Jeff Gage, Florida Museum

Steven Manchester didn't set out to discover Central America's oldest known marine mammal. He was hoping to find fossil plants.

Manchester, curator of paleobotany at the Florida Museum of Natural History, had left a group of vertebrate paleontologists uphill of the Panama Canal to do his own prospecting, clambering down onto the narrow, exposed shoreline to look for fossil leaves, petrified wood and mineralized fruits and nuts.

It was a dangerous place to be: The rolling wake from passing ships could sweep a person off shore and into the canal. Manchester noticed that people were occasionally shouting at him through megaphones as they cruised past, but not understanding Spanish, he continued to comb the shore when he spotted bone.

"He quickly walked us over to where he'd found a skeleton sticking out of the rock exposure," said Aaron Wood, then a museum postdoctoral researcher leading fieldwork in Panama. "There

were two or three vertebrae, orange-ish in color, dipping into the black rock on the side of the canal and a couple of ribs around them. We guessed that there would be more under the rock."

What Wood described as an "emergency fossil excavation" due to rising water levels yielded a remarkably complete skeleton of an ancient sea cow, estimated to be about 20 million years old, the first evidence of a marine mammal from the Pacific side of the canal.

The fossil skull, vertebrae, ribs and other bones belong to a new genus and species, *Culebratherium alemani*, a tusked seagrass-grazing relative of modern dugongs, which live in the warm coastal waters of the Indo-Pacific.



Here, the skull is seen from the underside, with eye sockets on either side, molars in the center and the snout pointing upwards. To the right is part of the lower jaw and rib fragments, which twisted during fossilization. The lack of wear on the newest molars indicates that this dugong was not yet a fully-grown adult. Credit: Aaron Wood, Florida Museum

Wood and lead author Jorge Velez-Juarbe, also a former museum postdoctoral researcher, published their findings in the *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*.

About 15 feet long, this *C. alemani* was not done growing, Velez-Juarbe said. Its tusks had only begun to protrude and its newest molars showed little wear, indicating it was not yet an adult.

But it was a powerful eater. The researchers propose that its thick neck muscles, tusks and downward-pointing snout were adaptations for digging pits in the ocean floor to get to the underground stems of seagrass, the plants' most nutritional parts.

"Finding *C. alemani* is pretty good evidence that there was seagrass in this region 20 million years ago," said Velez-Juarbe, now assistant curator of marine mammals at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. "This particular group of sirenians—the order that includes dugongs and manatees—are seagrass specialists."

While only one species of [dugong](#) is alive today—a second, Steller's sea cow, was hunted to extinction within 27 years of its discovery—about 30 species have been recovered in the fossil record, Velez-Juarbe said. The group originated in the West Atlantic and Caribbean and dispersed westward through Panama, whose seaway did not close until a few million years ago, and south to Brazil.

"Today, Panama is the juncture between two continents, and that's where we have a mixture of mammals between North and South America," said Wood, now director of Iowa State University's Carl F. Vondra Geology Field Station and a lecturer in the department of geological and atmospheric

sciences. "In the early Miocene, when this dugong lived, it wasn't a land connection but a sea connection between the Atlantic and Pacific. We would expect to see communities of sea cows there, too."



Researchers packed the shoreline with sandbags as they worked to quickly excavate the sea cow's skeleton from dense rock. Within a week, the Panama Canal flooded the site. Credit: Aaron Wood, Florida Museum

Previous research shows that multiple species of dugongs commonly lived together, each with slightly differently shaped tusks, snouts and body sizes that would have enabled them to divide up food resources, Velez-Juarbe said.

"Some would eat larger species of seagrass buried deeply in the sand while others would feed on smaller grasses closer to the surface," he said. "Evidence from many other places in the world shows that multispecies communities were the norm. To only have one species of dugong now is freaky."

These communities also made for healthier seagrass beds, he said. Whereas a single seagrass species, *Thalassia testudinum*, dominates the Caribbean and West Atlantic, grass beds in Australia have a better balance of species because modern dugongs feed on the larger grass species, keeping them in check and giving smaller grasses a shot at flourishing.

The researchers named *C. alemani* after the Culebra Formation where it was found and Alberto Aleman Zubieta, the former chief executive officer of the Panama Canal, whose support they described as essential to the fieldwork's success.

*C. alemani* was excavated as part of a large-scale, years-long project to salvage fossils during the expansion of the Panama Canal, which temporarily exposed fresh outcrops. Wood said that while he and the rest of the field crew understood the significance of their work, the discovery of the dugong "really brought that home."

"We found the fossil dugong when water levels were at their lowest," he said. "After the first day, they steadily rose. We put sandbags on the edge of the site just to keep water out long enough for us to collect it. Within a week, the site was flooded. We couldn't go back. The idea that this was a once-in-a-century opportunity was wrapped up in this one specimen."

**More information:** Jorge Velez-Juarbe et al, An early Miocene dugongine (Sirenia: Dugongidae) from Panama, *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1080/02724634.2018.1511799](https://doi.org/10.1080/02724634.2018.1511799)

Provided by Florida Museum of Natural History

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