

# Hyper-longirostry and kinematic disparity in extinct toothed whales

Matthew R. McCurry and Nicholas D. Pyenson

**Abstract.**—Toothed cetacean (Odontoceti) lineages in the Miocene and Pliocene evolved rostra that are proportionally more elongate than any other aquatic mammal or reptile, living or extinct. Their similarities in cranial proportions to billfish may suggest a convergent feeding style, where the rostrum is swept through the water to hit and stun prey. Here we calculated second moment of area from rostral cross sections of these fossil odontocete taxa, as well as from extant ecological analogues, to infer variation in feeding behavior. Our results show that the extremely long rostra of extinct toothed whales vary considerably in functionally relevant measures of shape and likely exhibited a diversity of feeding behaviors, ranging from those similar to modern odontocetes to those convergent with billfish. Eustatic sea-level and temperature maxima of the Miocene likely led to changes in prey characteristics or abundance that enabled the repeated evolution of this extreme morphotype, which later went extinct during late Pliocene climatic deterioration.

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## Introduction

The rostra of living toothed whales (Odontoceti) vary in proportions from brevirostral species that have a short, broad rostrum (e.g., *Kogia* spp.) to longirostrine species that have an elongate, slender rostrum (e.g., *Platanista*). In particular, the paraphyletic extant “river dolphins,” including *Platanista*, *Inia*, *Pontoporia*, and *Lipotes*, have long been considered as exemplars of longirostrine morphology. The broad similarities of their longirostry with other aquatic tetrapods, such as gavialid crocodiles, likely reflects ecological convergence for feeding on certain prey or in similar ways within these coastal and riverine environments (Pilleri 1980; Taylor 1987; Walmsley et al. 2013; McCurry et al. 2017a,b). Trade-offs between structural and hydrodynamic demands have been responsible for some of the variation seen in the snout shape of living crocodylians and toothed whales. Robust cranial morphologies (such as that of *Orcinus*) allow for stronger skulls, which are useful for catching and processing large or hard prey, but prevent the rostrum from being swept through the water with

speed; at the other end of the continuum, elongate skulls (such as that of *Inia*) allow for speed in catching small agile prey but are not able to withstand the same forces (McHenry et al. 2006; McHenry 2009; Walmsley et al. 2013; McCurry et al. 2017a,b). Longirostry has evolved multiple times within Odontoceti from mesorostral or brevirostral ancestors (Boessenecker et al. 2017).

Remarkably, fossil odontocetes belonging to widely unrelated clades possess rostral dimensions that greatly exceed those of comparable extant taxa (Figs. 1 and 2, Table 1, Supplementary Table 1), with rostra >500% the length of the braincase, compared with 180% in the living Amazon river dolphin. These fossil taxa are primarily known from coastal marine deposits. This habitat signal for fossil longirostrine taxa differs strongly from extant longirostrine taxa, which are predominantly found in freshwater river systems. Longirostrine extinct species of platanistids, eurhinodelphinids, and allodelphinids all evolved this morphotype independently during the Miocene.

The repeated evolution of extremely long snouts in fossil odontocetes raises questions

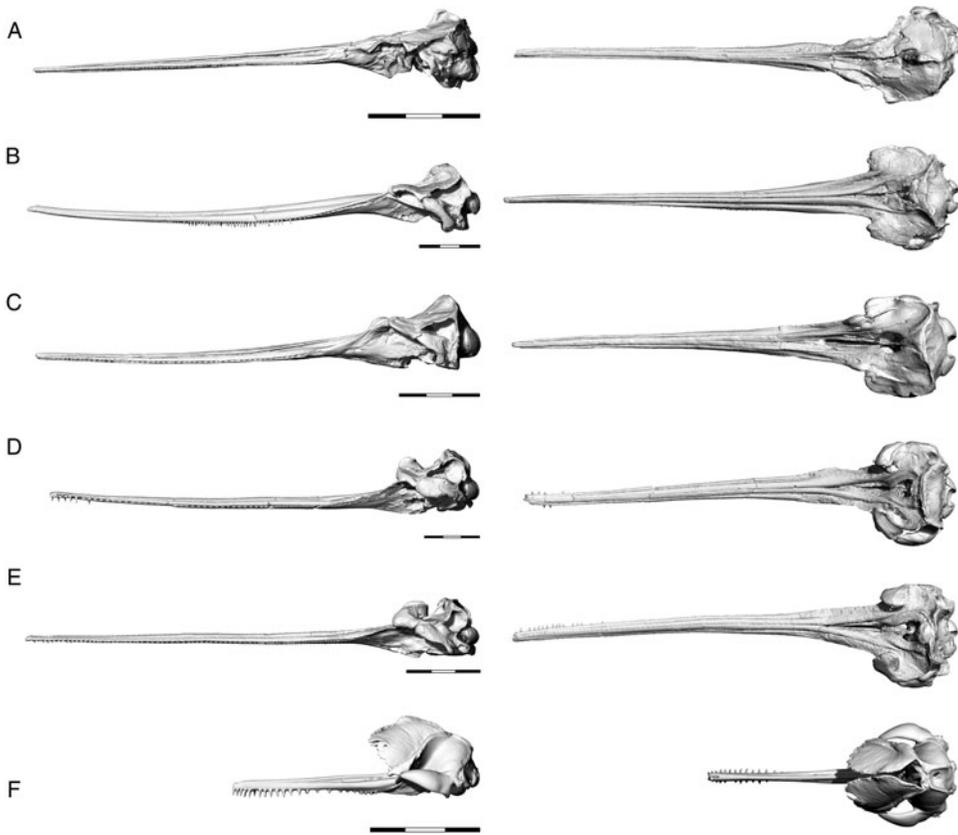


FIGURE 1. Lateral (left) and dorsal (right) views of extinct (A–E) and living (F) taxa used in this study, scaled to zygomatic breadth. A, *Parapontoporia sternbergi*, B, *Xiphiacetus bossi*, C, *Zarhinocetus errabundus*, D, *Zarhachis flagellator*, E, *Pomatodelphis inaequalis*, and F, *Platanista gangetica*. Scale bars, 150 mm.

about the mechanics of their feeding and the prevalence of this morphotype in the past. Does the extreme longirostry seen in fossil odontocetes represent an extension of the functional and ecological continuum seen in living species or a previous expansion into a new feeding style? Furthermore, why did this extreme morphotype evolve multiple times in extinct odontocetes but not in living species? Changes in global climate and sea level have the potential to drive to evolution of certain feeding adaptations by altering prey abundances, opening up new areas of niche space, or altering the performance of certain feeding styles. With the rapid change in the current global climate, we need to better understand the effects of this change not just on the structure of ecosystems, but on the function of individual organisms within those ecosystems. If it can be identified that certain feeding morphologies

will not be viable in certain abiotic conditions (e.g., reduced or altered performance), then we will better be able to identify at-risk species in a changing environment.

Second moment of area is a geometric property used in beam theory to estimate the load-bearing capabilities of beam-like structures in bending scenarios (Bauchau and Craig 2009). Classic studies in functional morphology have applied beam theory to long bones (Brassey et al. 2013), and we argue here that beam theory is especially applicable to extremely longirostrine cetaceans with long neutral axes of the rostrum. This theoretical extension is supported by work on other longirostrine aquatic taxa such as crocodylians and billfish (Walmsley et al. 2013; Habegger et al. 2015). Moreover, ratio of second moment of area of rostral cross sections has been shown to be an important indicator of kinematic behavior in billfish;

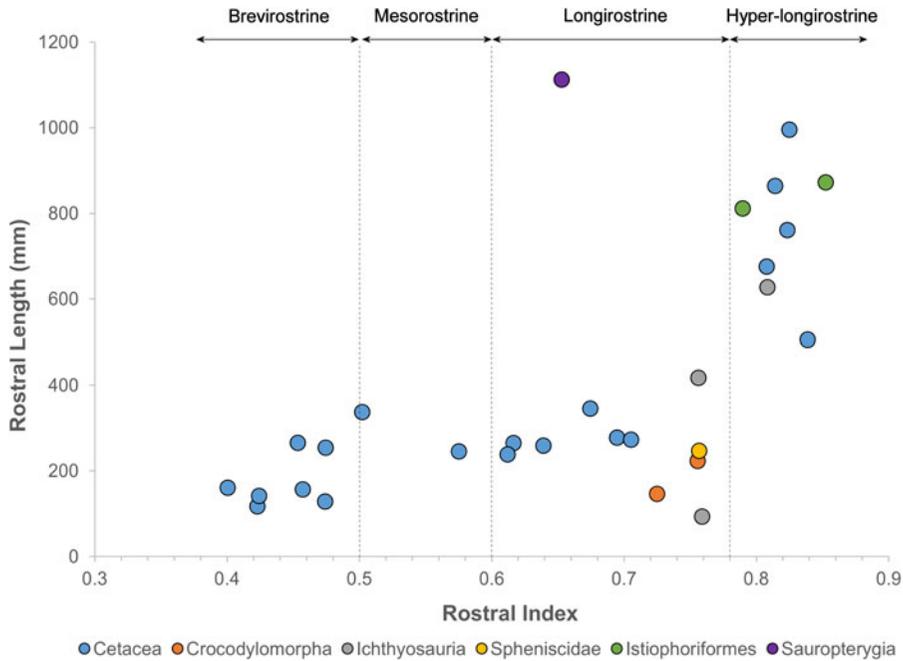


FIGURE 2. Rostral proportions in odontocetes and other aquatic tetrapods.

billfish species with a higher ratio exhibit preference in lateral sweeping, while species with a circular cross section feed by sweeping the rostrum through the water in a variety of directions (Habegger et al. 2015). While complex differences in morphology and material properties also influence the mechanical properties of the skull, the beam-like nature of these crania suggests that beam theory will accurately predict the resistance of the rostra to bending (Metzger et al. 2005). Additionally, the ratio of second moment of area is also likely to relate to hydrodynamic performance, as specimens with a higher ratio will have less frontal area during lateral sweeping movements of the rostrum (Pöyhönen et al. 2000).

While some hyper-longirostrine fossil odontocete groups have received systematic attention (Lambert 2005a,b), the underlying functional morphology of their extreme longirostry has never been examined in detail. Here we examine the morphology and biomechanics of Mio-Pliocene fossil odontocetes using beam theory. We also integrate data on the degree of longirostry with abiotic environmental factors to examine the cause of the repeated evolution of this extreme morphology. In this study,

we sought to (1) characterize the degree of longirostry in Mio-Pliocene longirostrine odontocetes relative to extant odontocetes and billfish; (2) calculate second moment of area from rostral cross sections to examine variation in feeding kinematics; and (3) compare the temporal evolution of this morphotype to changes in global temperature and sea level to elucidate possible causal factors driving the evolution of hyper-longirostry.

## Materials and Methods

The crania of three species of fossil odontocetes (*Pomatodelphis inaequalis*, *Xiphiacetus bossi*, and *Zarhachis flagellator*) and casts of two other species of fossil odontocete (*Parapontoporia sternbergi* and *Zarhinocetus errabundus*) were computed tomography (CT) scanned at the Smithsonian Institution Bio-Imaging Research Center in the Department of Anthropology at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. Additionally, we scanned two species of extant river dolphin (*Platanista gangetica* and *Inia geoffrensis*) and sourced CT data for two species of extant billfish (*Makaira nigricans* and *Xiphias gladius*)

TABLE 1. Scans used in the study. NMV, Museums Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Species	Cast, fossil or osteological	Accession number	CT scanner
<i>Parapontoporia sternbergi</i>	Cast	USNM 546123	Siemens Somatom Emotion 6-slice
<i>Xiphiacetus bossi</i>	Fossil	USNM 8842	Siemens Somatom Emotion 6-slice
<i>Pomatodelphis inaequalis</i>	Fossil	USNM 187414	Siemens Somatom Emotion 6-slice
<i>Zarhinocetus errabundus</i>	Cast	USNM 526600	Siemens Somatom Emotion 6-slice
<i>Zarhachis flagellator</i>	Fossil	USNM 10485	Siemens Somatom Emotion 6-slice
<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	Osteological	NMV C 27417	Siemens Somatom Sensation 64-slice
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	Osteological	USNM 395614	Siemens Somatom Emotion 6-slice
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Osteological	Unregistered	Toshiba Aquilon 64-slice
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Osteological	Unregistered	Toshiba Aquilon 64-slice

(Habegger et al. 2015) to provide benchmarks of morphology and feeding behavior. *Platanista gangetica* exhibits a dorsoventrally reinforced rostral cross section and shows preference for swimming sideways while catching fish using fast closure of the jaws (Herald et al. 1969; Pilleri 1980). In contrast, *X. gladius* exhibits dorsoventral flattening in cross section and feeds using a lateral sweeping motion (Scott and Tibbo 1968).

While we cannot completely rule out deformation of the fossils, they do not appear to exhibit serious signs of compaction or tectonic deformation and are morphologically consistent with other specimens of the same species. Surface models were created from CT data in Mimics v. 15. All internal morphological features were removed from the models, leaving only the external morphology to make them comparable to the casts. While this method ignores internal differences in morphology, these results (Supplementary Fig. 1 B) appear to be comparable to those incorporating internal structure (Supplementary Fig. 1 A). The surface models were sectioned in a plane perpendicular to the basal skull axis (x-axis of Fig. 3) every 5% between the anterior tip of the rostrum and 80% of the distance to the antorbital notch. Second moment area was taken in lateral (xx) and dorsal (zz) axes using the software package Rhino (v. 5; McNeel, Seattle, WA) with the area centroid of each cross section as the origin. We then calculated a ratio (xx/zz) that represents the degree of reinforcing in the mediolateral direction of each cross section of the rostrum. An average rostral index was calculated for each species by dividing condylobasal length

by rostral length (antorbital notch to the end of the rostrum) and plotted onto a phylogeny of the group taken from Boersma and Pyenson (2016). The measurements are depicted in Figure 5. A lower rostral index indicates that the skull has a longer rostrum compared with its total length. Rostral index was measured from *Z. errabundus* (N = 1), *P. gangetica* (N = 6), *P. inaequalis* (N = 1), *Z. flagellator* (N = 1), *X. bossi* (N = 1), *P. sternbergi* (N = 1), *Lipotes vexillifer* (N = 2), *Pontoporia blainvillei* (N = 20), and *I. geoffrensis* (N = 8).

## Results

### Hyper-longirostry

The rostrum of the late Miocene–Pliocene *P. inaequalis* is more than five times the length of its braincase. These taxa exhibit rostral index values of in the same range as billfish, but far in excess of those of living odontocetes (Fig. 2). Here we define brevirostrine taxa as those with rostral index values below 0.5, mesorostrine taxa as those with rostral index values between 0.5 and 0.6, and longirostrine taxa as those with rostral index values between 0.6 and 0.78. Additionally, we draw a new category of hyper-longirostrine taxa with rostral index values above 0.78. These boundaries classify living odontocetes into three approximately equal-sized categories but then draw a new classification to only include billfish-like odontocetes and ichthyosaurs (Fig. 2). Hyper-longirostrine fossil odontocetes also exhibit polydonta, mostly in proportion to rostral elongation. For example, the mid-Miocene *Z. flagellator* has as many as 350 alveoli in the cranium and mandible combined. The mid-Miocene eurhinodelphinid

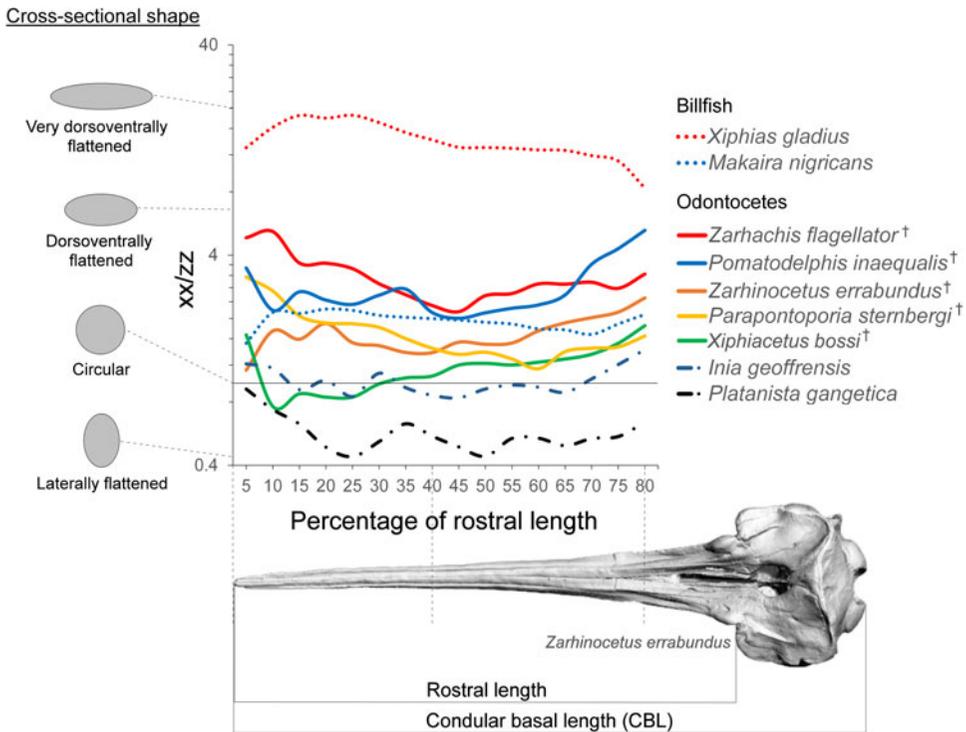


FIGURE 3. Rostral shape. Ratio of second moment of area in the lateral axis ( $xx$ ) to the dorsoventral axis ( $zz$ ) at axial sections along the rostrum. Idealized cross-sectional shapes are shown along the spectrum of this axis. The x-axis defines the position of the cross section from 5% to 80% of total rostrum length. † = extinct taxon.

*X. bossi* provides an exception to this otherwise prevalent pattern: its rostrum lacks alveoli and dentition in the anterior third of its length, which corresponds to the relative shortening of the mandible. This configuration, in which the rostrum is considerably longer than the mandible and alveoli are missing from the anterior section of the upper jaw, represents a remarkable convergence with extant billfish and some Mesozoic ichthyosaurs (e.g., *Eurhinosaurus*) (Fig. 2).

#### Cross-sectional Shape

The second of moment of area measures calculated here depict a spectrum of rostral morphology; some of the hyperelongate fossil taxa are more circular in cross section (e.g., *X. bossi* and *Z. errabundus*), while others are mediolaterally reinforced (*Z. flagellator* and *P. inaequalis*) (Fig. 3). Although *Z. flagellator* and *P. inaequalis* fossil taxa do not possess a rostrum that is as mediolaterally reinforced as swordfishes, they do exhibit a rostrum that

is more mediolaterally reinforced than the round cross section of blue marlins and are certainly very morphologically different from extant odontocetes (Fig. 3). Despite not being as dorsoventrally–mediolaterally reinforced (a specialization for lateral sweeping) as swordfishes (*X. gladius*), taxa with mediolaterally reinforced rostra such as *Z. flagellator* and *P. inaequalis* likely fed using lateral sweeps of the jaws (Fig. 4).

#### Environmental Context of Hyper-longirostry Evolution

Inferred stratigraphic ranges of hyper-longirostrine odontocetes, compared against global sea-level and temperature changes, indicate that many of these taxa coexisted during the mid-Miocene climatic optimum. This time frame corresponds to the maximum richness in the history of cetaceans (Uhen and Pyenson 2007), although this high taxonomic richness must have been ecologically partitioned within a narrow range of body sizes, because the body-

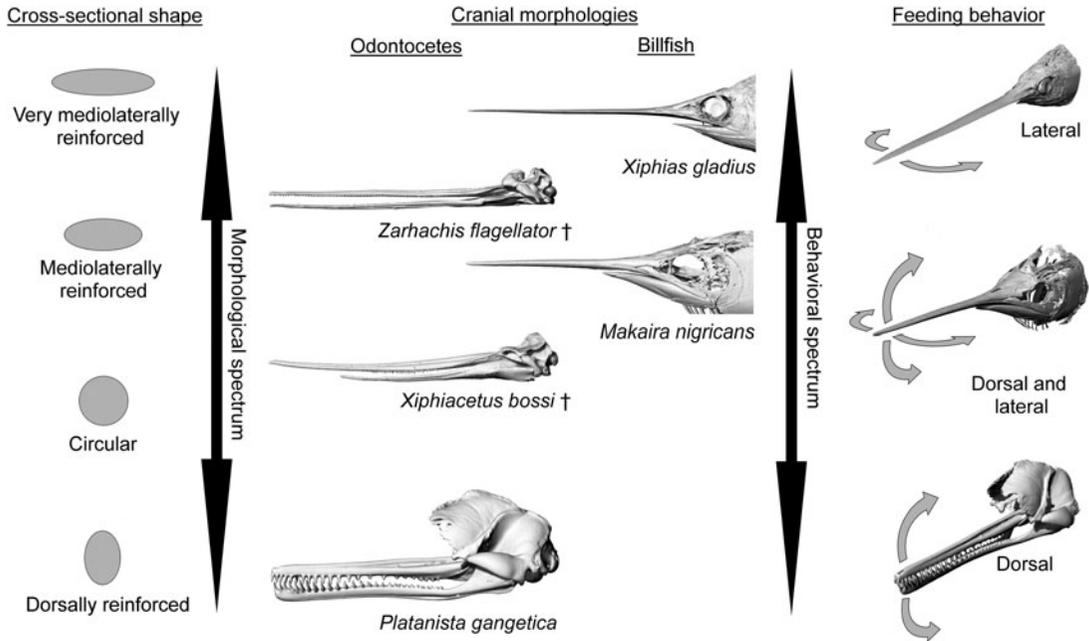


FIGURE 4. Morphological and behavioral spectra organized along skull ecomorphology. Left, rostral cross-sectional shape. Center left, examples of odontocetes placed against cross-sectional shape. Center right, examples of billfish placed against cross-sectional shape. Right, spectrum of feeding behavior from dorsoventral sweeps or jaw opening to lateral sweeps when catching prey. † = extinct taxon.

size maxima at the time were still much smaller than the largest taxa known today (Pyenson and Vermeij 2016). Specifically, longirostrine fossil taxa in our study all show rostral indices above 0.78 (Fig. 5) and derive from separate lineages of odontocetes (e.g., Allodelphinidae, Platanistidae, Eurhinodelphinidae). The long-snouted lineages persisted from the early Miocene through the late Miocene until the end of the Pliocene, coincident with the onset of major glacial–interglacial episodes in the Northern Hemisphere (Zachos et al. 2008).

### Discussion

Our analysis shows that several lineages of fossil odontocetes have departed from usual odontocete skull shape and are convergent with modern billfish in overall snout length. Some duck-billed crocodylomorphs exhibit rostral proportions of this magnitude, but differ substantially in the width of the rostrum (Busbey 1995). Other aquatic tetrapods groups such as sauropterygians and penguins also have longirostrine representatives, but these do not reach rostral index values over 0.78

(Fig. 2). From this finding we hypothesize that these hyper-longirostrine toothed whales fed using a feeding style similar to that of billfish, which use the rostrum to sweep through the water to hit and stun fish. The eurhinodelphinids also possess a mandible that is shorter than the rostrum, a trait that is also convergent with billfish. The shortened mandible has been hypothesized to benefit the action of stunning fish by either placing the entry to the oral cavity farther back, making it possible for stunned fish to be ingested while the predator is moving forward, or by decreasing inertia and drag, thus allowing the rostrum to be used with more speed as a singular structure (McGowan 1988). Some of the fossil odontocetes such as *Z. flagellator* and *P. inaequalis* possess a mandible that is as long as the rostrum; these taxa may have stunned fish as swordfish do, with the mouth closed, or they may have instead used the jaws as the gharial does, sweeping through the water to grasp the prey rather than stunning it first.

Cross-sectional shape is similar in range in both billfish and in fossil odontocetes. This difference in shape from mediolaterally reinforced

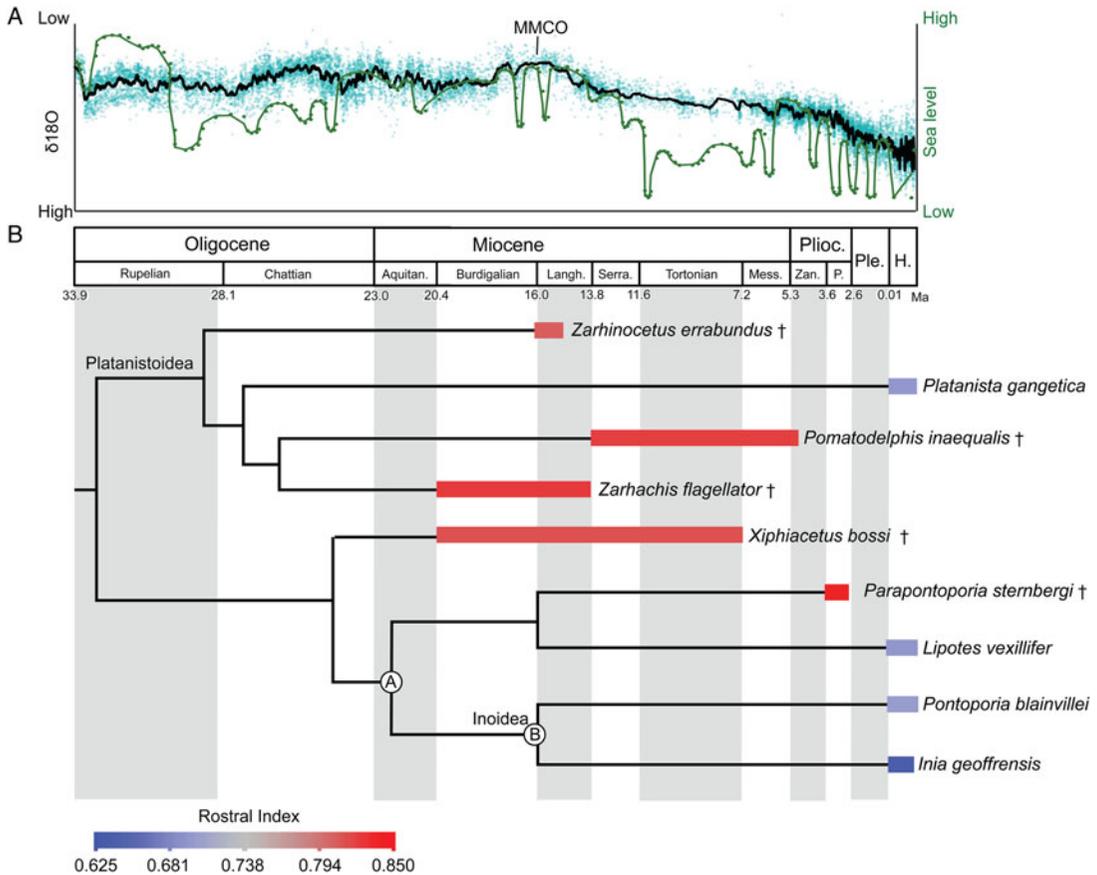


FIGURE 5. Sea-level and climate (A) and odontocete rostral proportions (B) through time. In A,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (black line) used as a proxy for global temperature (high  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  reflects lower temperatures; Zachos et al. 2008) and sea-level (green line) from Haq et al. (1987). B, Mean rostral index for each taxon is averaged across the stratigraphic range. Time-calibrated phylogenetic tree based on consensus cladogram in Boersma and Pyenson (2016). Stratigraphic-range data derive from published accounts for each taxon, including global ranges. Geologic timescale based on Cohen et al. (2013). Calibration for delphinidan node depths follow mean divergence date estimates by McGowen et al. (2009; Table 2: a, Inioidea + *Lipotes* [22.15 Ma]; b, Inioidea [16.68 Ma]). Species temporal ranges relate to oldest and youngest records for the species. All other node depths are graphical heuristics and not intended to reflect actual divergence dates. Abbreviations: Aquitan., Aquitanian; H., Holocene; Langh., Langhian; Mess., Messinian; P., Piacenzian; Ple., Pleistocene; Plioc., Pliocene; Serra., Serravalian; Zan., Zanclean. † = extinct taxon.

to circular appears to be related to finer-scale difference in how the rostrum is used when grasping or hitting prey. Species with circular cross sections such as *X. bossi* and *Z. errabundus* likely approached prey using a combination of sweeps in various directions. In contrast, medio-laterally reinforced species such as *Z. flagellator* and *P. inaequalis* likely employed lateral sweeps. The anterior end of the rostrum of these taxa is even more compressed, possibly indicating higher selective pressures for hydrodynamics. The anterior rostrum is logically an important contributor to drag force during

rotational feeding, because it is swept through the water at greater speed compared with the rest of the head.

The preponderance of longirostrine platanistoids from the early Miocene (e.g., *Goedertius*; Kimura and Barnes 2016) suggest that the factors leading to longirostry are not singular or consistent over geological time. However, some of the most hyper-longirostrine odontocetes evolved in the Miocene, not the Oligocene, which lacked the congruence of higher sea levels and global temperatures. The repeated evolution of hyper-longirostry during the Neogene, and its

comparative absence in today's odontocetes, suggests that strong selective factors underpinning this innovation were related to habitat preferences and are likely recorded in depositional environments (Gutstein et al. 2014).

There are a number of abiotic factors, such as temperature and sea-level change, that could influence the evolution and extinction of hyper-longirostrine morphologies within Odontoceti. First, with regard to temperature, aquatic taxa reduce body size in response to global warming (Daufresne et al. 2009). Additionally, warmer environments could facilitate the evolution of faster maximum swimming speeds in prey by increasing the physiological activity of locomotor muscles and decreasing the viscosity of the fluid environment (Herbing 2002). These changes in prey speed could have initiated predator-prey escalation, thereby leading to selection for longer predator snouts, which are better adapted for this feeding niche (McCurry et al. 2017a). Second, sea-level highs of extended duration, both in the early and mid-Miocene, likely increased the amount of nearshore benthic habitats (Vermeij 2011, 2012). Such changes in available habitat may have also increased availability of certain resources enabling hyper-longirostrine odontocetes to co-inhabit areas with shorter-snouted odontocete morphotypes without outcompeting each other. This is supported by the occurrence of other fossil odontocetes with rostral morphologies that lack modern analogues (e.g., *Odobenocetops*, *Semirostrum*; De Muizon 1993; Racicot et al. 2014) that likely fed on shelf benthos through the Pliocene. The frequent fluctuation in the abundance of temperate benthic habitats after this time, with the onset of major glacial-interglacial cycles during the Pleistocene, seems to mark the end of rostral experimentation in Odontoceti (do Amaral et al. 2016). The repeated evolution of hyper-longirostry during the Neogene, and its comparative absence in today's odontocetes, suggests that there are likely strong selective factors relating to habitat preferences (recorded in depositional environments; Gutstein et al. 2014) underpinning this innovation or prolonged morphological elaboration.

Here we show that fossil hyper-longirostrine odontocetes from the Mio-Pliocene exhibit

cranial proportions that are more elongate than all extant odontocetes. Despite converging in rostral proportions, they exhibit considerable disparity in measures of cross-sectional shape that relate to differences in feeding kinematics (Habegger et al. 2015). These taxa likely fed on schooling fish using a variety of different kinematic feeding styles, including preference for lateral sweeping in some taxa and multidirectional sweeping in others. The evolution of the extremely elongate morphotype may have been supported by high global temperatures and sea levels. This study highlights the importance of global abiotic factors in driving the morphological evolution of aquatic predators (Pyenson et al. 2014). Comparative studies of the dentition, muscle-attachment sites on the skeleton, and sensory systems may also be beneficial in understanding these morphologically extreme taxa.

### Author Contributions

M.R.M. and N.D.P. were responsible for the conceptualization, methodology, and funding acquisition for the study and for writing, reviewing, and editing the article. M.R.M. was responsible for the formal analysis and visualization of data. N.D.P. was responsible for supervising the work.

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