

## Shell Puzzle: An Additional Piece Added to the Evolution of Turtles

Link between skull and neck evolution in turtles clarified

**Tübingen, 04/07/2020. The origin of turtles is among the most debated topics in evolutionary biology. In a recently published study in the journal “Nature Scientific Reports,” Senckenberg scientist Ingmar Werneburg, in cooperation with an international research team, refutes existing hypotheses and sheds a new light on the evolution of the skull architecture. The results indicate a close link between skull evolution and the highly flexible neck of these armored reptiles.**

In addition to their shell, turtles are characterized by their flexible necks and small heads. “Although turtles belong to the reptiles, their skulls differs markedly from those of other members of this group, which – together with their unique armored skeleton – makes it difficult to assess their phylogenetic origin,” explains PD Dr. Ingmar Werneburg of the ‘Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment (SHEP) an der Universität Tübingen’.

Fossils suggest that several modifications during turtle evolution drove the initially mobile skull to transform to a rigid structure. In this process, the temporal openings behind the eyes closed as well, forming a so-called anapsid skull, which is not found in any other living reptile.

At the same time, the animals developed a unique arrangement of their jaw muscles, comparable to a pulley system. “Until now, it was assumed that these modifications led to an increased bite force in turtles, and that this development constituted a functional adaptation to a modified feeding behavior,” adds Werneburg.

This hypothesis was now tested for the first time under biomechanical aspects by an international research team led by Werneburg. The scientist from Tübingen comments as follows: “To our surprise, the results do not show any support for an increased bite force – neither due to the skull’s rigidity nor caused by the rearranged jaw musculature.” However, the analyses reveal that the evolutionary innovations led to an optimized skull structure, which can withstand higher stress loads while requiring less bone material.

PRESS RELEASE  
04/07/2020

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### Publication

Ferreira, G.S., Lautenschlager, S.,  
Evers, S.W. et al. Feeding  
biomechanics suggests  
progressive correlation of skull  
architecture and neck evolution in  
turtles. *Sci Rep* 10, 5505 (2020).  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-62179-5>

### Press Images



Reconstruction of the turtle  
*Proganochelys quenstedti* at  
Naturkundemuseum Stuttgart.  
Foto: I. Werneburg



Although turtles belong to the  
reptiles, their skulls differs  
markedly from those of other  
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“We combined our new findings with the previous paleontological and anatomical knowledge, allowing us to develop a new scenario,” explains Werneburg. The key feature in this scenario is the close link between the evolution of the skull and the highly flexible neck. “We assume that the skull of modern turtles is the result of a complex process that has been taking place since the emergence of the shell.” On the one hand, the neck movement facilitates a general increase in the animal’s mobility, which counteracts its otherwise rigid body. On the other hand, the option of retracting the neck serves as an additional protective mechanism in dangerous situations.

Moreover, the modifications in the turtles’ skull may not only have led to an improved stress distribution but may also have paved the way for the evolution of new species. “The evolutionary potential for a novel skull architecture and longer, more flexible necks enabled the development of a larger diversity among turtles during and after the Jurassic period,” adds Werneburg in closing.

*To study and understand nature with its unlimited diversity of living creatures and to preserve and manage it in a sustainable fashion as the basis of life for future generations – that has been the goal of the **Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung (Senckenberg Nature Research Society)** for the past 200 years. This integrative “geobiodiversity research” and the dissemination of research and science are among Senckenberg’s primary tasks. Three nature museums in Frankfurt, Görlitz, and Dresden display the diversity of life and the earth’s development over millions of years. The Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung is a member of the Leibniz Association. The Senckenberg Nature Museum in Frankfurt is supported by the City of Frankfurt am Main as well as numerous other partners. Additional information can be found at [www.senckenberg.de](http://www.senckenberg.de).*

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