

News



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Press Release 08-182 Key to Function of Dinosaur Crests Found in Brain Structure

High-tech imaging reveals inside of duck-billed dinosaur skulls



CT scan reconstructions of Corythosaurus; the nasal cavity is green, and the brain purple. Credit and Larger Version

A reconstruction of the helmet-crested lambeosaur Corythosaurus. Credit and Larger Version

October 16, 2008

Paleontologists have long debated the function of the strange, bony crests on the heads of the duck-billed dinosaurs known as lambeosaurs. The structures contain incredibly long, convoluted nasal passages that loop up over the tops of their skulls.

Scientists at the University of Toronto, Ohio University and Montana State University now have used CT-scanning to look inside these mysterious crests and reconstruct the brains and nasal cavities of four different lambeosaur species.

At the annual meeting of the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology in Cleveland, Ohio, the team today announced new findings that suggest the crests were used for communication.

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the National Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

"These scientists have used cutting-edge visualization and reconstruction techniques to show that duck-billed dinosaurs likely communicated via sound and signal, " said Adam Summers, program director in NSF's Division of Integrative and Organismal Systems.

"Trace fossils were once our main window into the behavior of long-vanished organisms," said Summers. "Now, it's clear that the reconstruction of hard tissues and associated soft tissue is a powerful tool for understanding behavior and physiology."

Some paleontologists have suggested that the crests

heightened the sense of smell by increasing the surface area of the sensory tissue. Others have argued that they regulated temperature, and still others have speculated that the crests acted as sound resonators for communication.

"The shape of the brain can tell us a lot about what senses were important in a dinosaur's everyday life, and give insight into the function of the crests," said scientist David Evans, a paleontologist at the Royal Ontario Museum and the University of Toronto.

"It's difficult to infer the function of structures in an extinct dinosaur when there is so little resemblance to any living animal," said Jack Horner, a member of the team and paleontologist at Montana State University.

By using and analyzing CT scans, conducted by Lawrence Witmer and Ryan Ridgely of Ohio University's College of Osteopathic Medicine, the scientists were able to circumvent the problems of fossilization.

"Even though the soft tissues are not preserved in the fossils, the shape of the bones that encase the brain and nasal passages are," said Evans. "From there, the anatomy of these missing soft parts is easily interpreted."

The CT scan results revealed a mismatch between the external shape of the crest and the internal shape of the nasal passages in closely related species, suggesting a special function for the nasal cavity.

The portion of the brain responsible for the sense of smell was relatively small and primitive, indicating that the crest did not evolve to improve that sense.

Computer models done by other researchers suggest that the crests could have been used to make low, eerie bellowing calls that could have been used in communication, perhaps to call for mates or warn others of predators.

The CT scans documented a delicate inner ear that confirms that the dinosaurs could hear the low-frequency calls produced by the crest.

"We were surprised to see just how large the centers of the brain associated with higher cognitive functions were," said Witmer. "We suspected that the crested duck-billed dinosaurs used both vocal and visual displays, but now we see that they had the brain power and hearing to pull off these behaviors."

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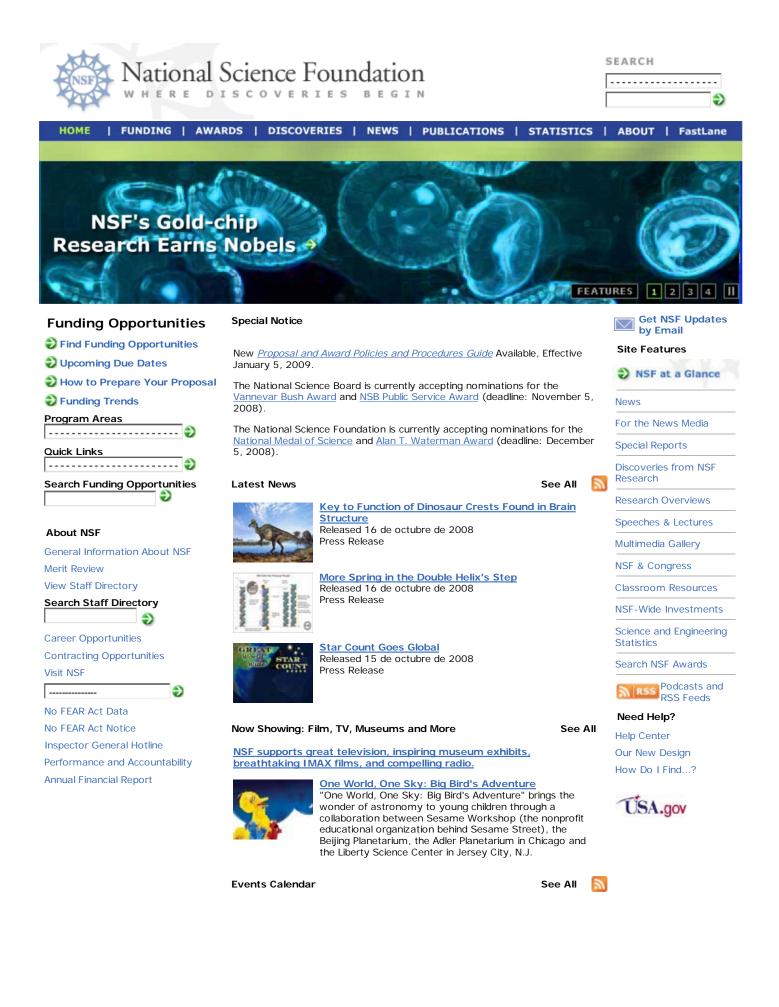
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