Why is vertebral pneumaticity in sauropod dinosaurs so variable?

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# Introduction

The vertebrae of sauropod dinosaurs are distinctive not only because of their size but also because they have complex pneumatic features. These include fossae and foramina, in both the centrum and neural arch; and laminae connecting landmarks such as the zygapophyses, diapophyses and parapophyses (Wedel 2003). For this reason, sauropod vertebrae are unusually diagnostic and are frequently used in species determination (McIntosh 1990).

Bone is generally the material that varies the least between individuals of a species, with muscle, nerves and especially blood vessels being more prone to variation (Berger 1956:435–439, Moore et al. 2010:11). However, while pneumatic features of sauropod vertebrae can be characteristic of a species, genus or clade, they are also highly variable: not only between individuals, but also along the column of an individual (e.g. *Diplodocus carnegii*, Hatcher 1901:plates 3 and 7), and even sometimes between the sides of a single vertebra. Examples of the latter include the single vertebra that is the *Xenoposeidon proneneukos* holotype: Taylor and Naish (2007:1552, Figure B); and the sequence of vertebrae in the tail of *Giraffatitan brancai* MB.R.5000 (Wedel and Taylor 2013:5–7 and figures 4 and 5). In contrast, the vertebrae of mammals, non-dinosaurian reptiles and even other dinosaurs are much more uniform, exhibiting less individual, serial and bilateral variation. Why are sauropod vertebrae so much more variable?

[**Figure B.**](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MikeTaylor/palaeo-pv/master/figures/export/figure-B--Xenoposeidon-bilateral-variation.jpeg) NHMUK PV R2095, the holotype and only known vertebra of the rebbachisaurid sauropod *Xenoposeidon proneneukos*. A: left lateral view. B: right lateral view. Pneumatic fossa and “M”-shaped complex of laminae highlighted in pale red; pneumatic foramina within fossae highlighted in deep red. Note that, while the general outline of the pneumatic features is the same on both sides, there are numerous differences in detail: the fossae and their contained foramina are different shapes, the fossa on the right contains an accessory lamina, the “M” is better defined on the left, etc. Scale bar = 20 cm. After Taylor (2018:figure 1).

# Analysis

It has been generally assumed that variation in pneumatic features is essentially random: as Witmer (1997:64) wrote of the antorbital paranasal sinus in archosaurs, “pneumatic diverticula are viewed simply as opportunistic pneumatizing machines, resorbing as much bone as possible within the constraints imposed by local biomechanical loading regimes”. However, here we will develop another explanation.

Bremer (1940:200) demonstrated that in extant birds, developing diverticula follow blood vessels as they radiate through the body: “Into this loose tissue, along the vein, the air sac [i.e. diverticulum in modern usage] finally grows in the form of a long tube … The actual entrance of the air sac into the main marrow cavity is effected at first at the internal opening of the vein”. O’Connor (2006:1208–1209) confirmed that “vascular injection studies on birds with pneumatic postcrania reveal that nutrient vessels share (i.e., co-occupy) foramina with pneumatic diverticula to gain access to the medullary space”. It is parsimonious to assume the same was true in sauropods.

But vascularization of vertebrae is itself highly variable, and it is common for the pattern of vertebrae with and without external vascular foramina to be random. For example, in a juvenile specimen of the crocodilian *Tomistoma*, only about half of the first 13 caudal vertebrae have foramina on their right side (Figure D). In sauropods, too, vascularization is variable along the vertebral sequence (Figure A) and between sides of an individual vertebra.

[**Figure D.**](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MikeTaylor/palaeo-pv/master/figures/export/figure-D--Tomistoma-caudals-1-13.jpeg) Proximal tail skeleton (first 13 caudal vertebrate) of LACM Herpetology 166483, a juvenile specimen of the false gharial *Tomistoma schlegelii*. A: close-up of caudal vertebrae 4–6 in right lateral view, red circles highlighting vascular foramina: none in Ca4, two in Ca5 and one in Ca6. B: right lateral view. C: left lateral view. In right lateral view, vascular foramina are apparent in the centra of caudal vertebrae 5–7 and 9–11; they are absent or too small to make out in vertebrae 1–4, 8 and 12–13. In left lateral view, vascular foramina are apparent in the centra of caudal vertebrae 4–7 and 9; they are absent or too small to make out in vertebrae 1–3, 8, and 10–13. Caudal centra 5–7 and 9 are therefore vascularised from both sides; 4 and 10–11 from one side only; and 1–3, 8 and 12–13 not at all.

The ontogenetic development of vertebral vasculature is a complex process. Early in embryonic development, the spinal cord is much larger than the vertebrae. Arteries serve the cord first; then as the notochord segments and is replaced by the cartilaginous anlagen of the vertebrae, branches of the medullary arteries tunnel into the cartilage and support the growth of the vertebrae (Amato 1959). All the blood supply to developing vertebrae therefore comes from inside the neural canal. Branches of the segmental arteries subsequently penetrate the vertebrae from the outside, and anastomotic connections develop inside the vertebra, connecting the internal and external systems (see example in Cramer 2014:figure 2.4).

As the growth of the vertebrae outpaces that of the cord, there is a handoff of arterial supply from the original medullary arteries that serve the cord to the secondary, external arteries: foramina inside the neural canal shrink with age, while those on the external surface of the vertebra enlarge (Smuts 1975:35). However, this handoff is not always completed, and asymmetric arterial supply is common (Smuts 1975). Consequently centra frequently lack an external vascular foramen on one or both sides. This is not a problem as the medullary arteries can provide the necessary blood supply, but in sauropods the absence of such external foramina means there is no point of entry for a diverticulum that otherwise would subsequently produce pneumatic cavities in the side of the bone.

In summary, since external pneumatic cavities follow vascularization of the outer wall, and the latter is variable, it follows that pneumatization is also variable, reflecting the variation in the soft tissues that guide its development.

# Discussion

As noted by O’Connor (2006:1208), “Whereas arteries and veins often utilize a single nutrient foramen within a given vertebra, occasionally there are separate foramina for each”. Similarly, Travan et al. (2015) show that in the cervical vertebrae of humans the transverse foramen, which the vertebral artery and vein pass through, is sometimes double, with the two vessels each passing through its own opening rather than the usual shared opening. (In rare cases, a triple transverse foramen occurs, with the sympathetic nerve plexus passing through a third opening rather than sharing the opening used by one or both blood vessels.) A similar phenomenon can be observed in the tail of the *Brontosaurus excelsus* holotype YPM 1980, in which the right side of the centrum of caudal 7 has the usual single vascular foramen but that of caudal 8 has two (Figure A).

[**Figure A.**](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MikeTaylor/palaeo-pv/master/figures/export/figure-A--variable-formamina-in-brontosaurus-tail.jpeg) *Brontosaurus excelsus* holotype YPM 1980, caudal vertebrae 7 and 8 in right lateral view. Caudal 7, like most of the sequence, has a single vascular foramen on the right side of its centrum, but caudal 8 has two; others, including caudal 1, have none.

If our hypothesis that pneumatization follows vascularization is correct, then then this could explain why there are sometimes two pneumatic fossae on one side of a centrum, for example the left side of caudal 25 of the *Giraffatitan brancai* tail MB.R.5000 (Figure C): the two vascular foramina carrying artery and vein were each followed by a pneumatic diverticulum and each developed into a pneumatic fossa.

[**Figure C.**](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MikeTaylor/palaeo-pv/master/figures/export/figure-C--Giraffatitan-caudals-24-26.jpeg) *Giraffatitan brancai* tail MB.R.5000, part of the mounted skeleton at the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin. Caudal vertebrae 24–26. in left lateral view While caudal 26 has no pneumatic features, caudal 25 has two distinct pneumatic fossae, likely excavated around two distinct vascular foramina carrying an artery and a vein. Caudal 24 is more shallowly excavated than 26, but may also exhibit two separate fossae.

Vascular foramina are rarely if ever seen in sauropod vertebrae that feature pneumatic fossae or foramina. Understandably they do not appear alongside these features, as the cavities were excavated around the blood vessels; but why do vascular foramina not appear *within* pneumatic cavities?

When a blood vessel enters a bone through a vascular foramen it is still detectable in CT scans as a tunnel through the trabeculae (Butler et al. 2012:figures 3 and 11), but the vessels usually arborize into arterioles and capillaries quickly once they're inside. So before a bone becomes pneumatized by a fossa, the artery has already branched into many small vessels. When the diverticulum subsequently enlarges the vascular foramen into a pneumatic fossa, pneumatization likely excavates the bone around the already-branched arterial tree that existed inside the bone. There should therefore be multiple vascular foramina inside the fossa, representing the multiple branches of the artery — as can be observed in a least some vertebrae of ducks (Figure E).

[**Figure E.**](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MikeTaylor/palaeo-pv/master/figures/export/figure-E-duck-dorsals.jpeg) Domestic duck *Anas platyrhynchos*, dorsal vertebrae 2–7 in left lateral view. Note that the two anteriormost vertebrae (D2 and D3) each have a shallow pneumatic fossa penetrated by numerous small foramina.

However, these foramina will be much smaller than those that remain at the surface of apneumatic vertebrae. They may not be well preserved by fossilization, and even when preserved they will be difficult to spot during fossil preparation — especially as pneumatic cavities in large, delicate bones are already difficult to prepare. We recommend that sauropod workers carefully check pneumatic fossae and foramina for evidence of contained vascular foramina.

# Conclusion

In general, bones are the least variable part of a body, followed by muscles, nerves, and finally blood vessels, which are very variable in all vertebrates. Pneumatic fossae and foramina are skeletal features, so they might be expected to fall at the least variable end of the spectrum. But since diverticula follow blood vessels as they develop, the variability of pneumatic features in bones is not a coincidence: the variability of blood vessels causes the variability of diverticula, and of their skeletal traces.

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