

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



LEBENSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE FAKULTÄT

INSTITUT FÜR BIOLOGIE

MASTERARBEIT

ZUM ERWERB DES AKADEMISCHEN GRADES

MASTER OF SCIENCE

"Körpergrößentrends in fossilen Landschildkröten aus dem Neogen"

"Body size trends in Neogene testudinid tortoises"

vorgelegt von

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1 Material & Methods

1.1 Data collection

I collected data on body size of fossil testudinids from the Upper Miocene until recent times. The body size data set includes 26 genera, comprising over 70 fossil species. The majority of the data was obtained from the primary literature (??). To find relevant publications, I relied mostly on the references listed in FosFarBase (CITE), PDBD (cite), and "Fossil Turtle Checklist (CITE). Furthermore, the FosFarBase provided fossil occurrences of testudinids all over the world, including their exact localities and age (??), which were used to get an overview over the availability of body size data. For extant taxa, I measured dry material (n = 67) from the collection of the Museum für Naturkunde zu Berlin (MFN). In addition, body size data from the literature was included (??).

1.2 Body size estimation

Body size is reported as straight carapace length (SCL). Where SCL was not available from the primary literature, it was estimated either from plastron length (PL), femur length or humerus length (??). For carapace length estimations based on plastron length, the measurements from the MFN collection material was used to calculate the ratio between SCL and PL. Since the SC/PL ratio was similar for all species and genera, a single general ratio was calculated for all testudinids and hence used for the SCL estimations unless stated otherwise. For estimations based on humeri or femora, the ratios provided by Franz et al. (2001) were used.

TO DO: check Franz & Quitmyer, 2005 again!! (CL regression)

1.3 Analyses

All subsequent analyses were performed with R (version ...), including the packages dplyr (cite) to manipulate the data and ggplot2 (cite) to create figures. Species Accumulation Curves were created to see if sample size sufficed. This was repeated on genus level, since genera of fossil testudinids are relatively well resolved by now whereas determination on the species level is still somewhat obscure in many cases, as quite some species were based on scarce material. Since the data set relies on literature, occurrences increase with each added reference and reach a maximum, when no new species/genera are added.

- only used samples > 11.000 mya?!