# MAthesis

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# Time bins (stratigraphic stages)

Table 1: Smaller time bins with age range, epoch name, mean age and corresponding sample sizes (on individual, species and genus level)

bin	EpochBins	Stages	MeanBins	nIndividuals	nSpecies	nGenera
(0,0.0117]	Modern	Modern	0.00585	252	64	18
(0.0117, 0.126]	Upper Pleistocene	Upper Pleistocene	0.06885	48	16	8
(0.126, 0.781]	Middle Pleistocene	Middle Pleistocene	0.45350	49	11	6
(0.781, 1.81]	Lower Pleistocene	Lower Pleistocene	1.29350	47	19	11
(1.81, 2.59]	Gelasian	Lower Pleistocene	2.19700	26	10	7
(2.59, 3.6]	Piacencian	Upper Pliocene	3.09400	23	15	9
(3.6, 5.33]	Zanclean	Lower Pliocene	4.46600	29	17	8
(5.33, 7.25]	Messinian	Upper Miocene	6.28900	12	9	6
(7.25, 11.6]	Tortonian	Upper Miocene	9.42700	41	17	8
(11.6, 13.8]	Serravallian	Middle Miocene	12.71400	23	8	6
(13.8,16]	Langhian	Middle Miocene	14.89500	17	13	9
(16,20.4]	Burdigalian	Lower Miocene	18.20500	25	13	9

**##** [1] 0

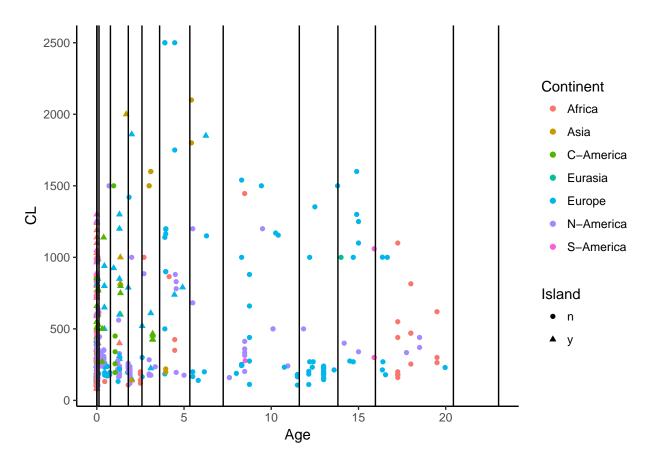


Figure 1: Scatterplot of CL over time, indicating insular (triangle) and continental (circles) and colour indicating continents. Lines indicte bins, dashed line = new bins.

## Maps

#### fossil occurences of testudinidae

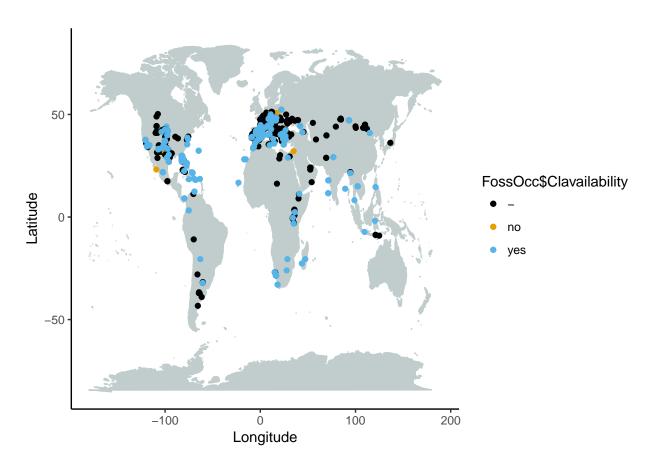


Figure 2: Map displaying all fossil occurrences of testudinids, with color indicating whether relevant literature was available (black if not) and if it was, whether body size data was available or not (yes and no, respectively).

#### body size of testudinidae

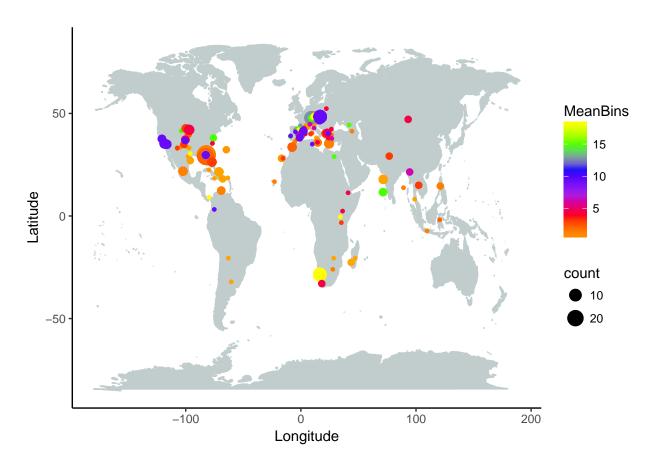
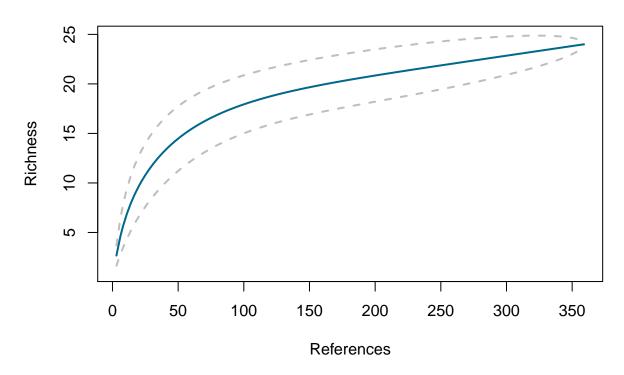


Figure 3: Map displaying all localities for which body size data for testudinids was available in the literature. Size of points denotes sample size, color denotes approximate age.

# Sampling Accumulation Curve

## Fossil genera, CL, per Reference



### Eurasia

# Fossil genera, CL, per Reference

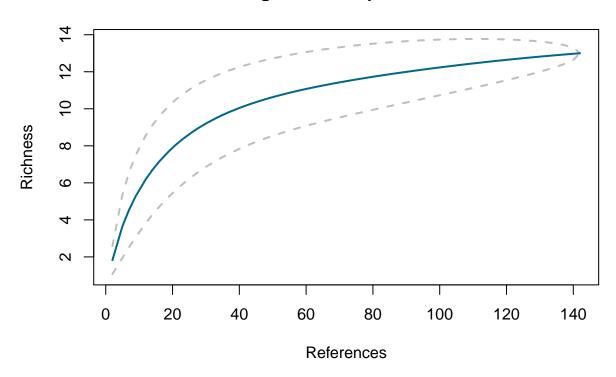


Figure 4: Sampling Accumulation Curve of fossil genera per reference, Eurasia

## Histograms

#### all

## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

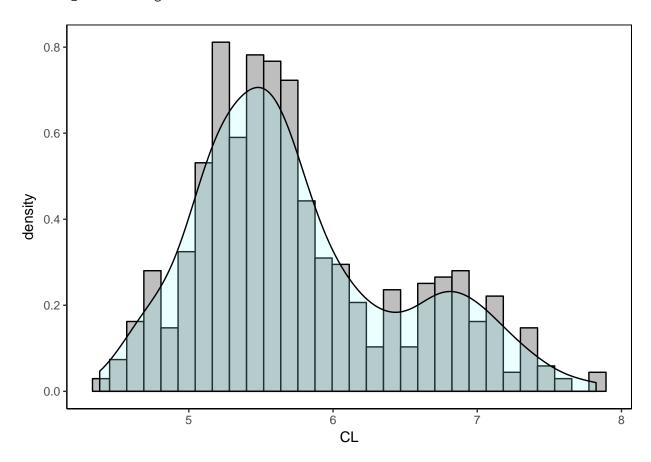
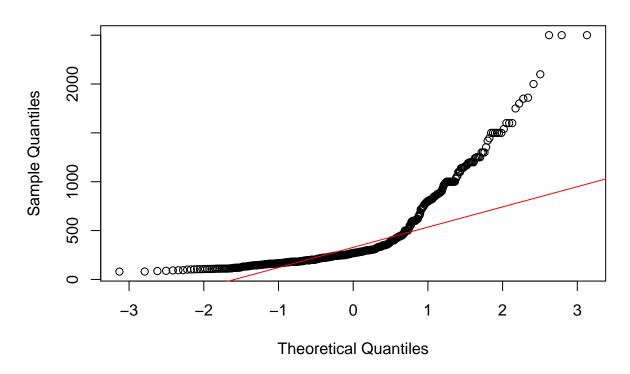


Figure 5: Distribution of body size data, logtransformed, all data.

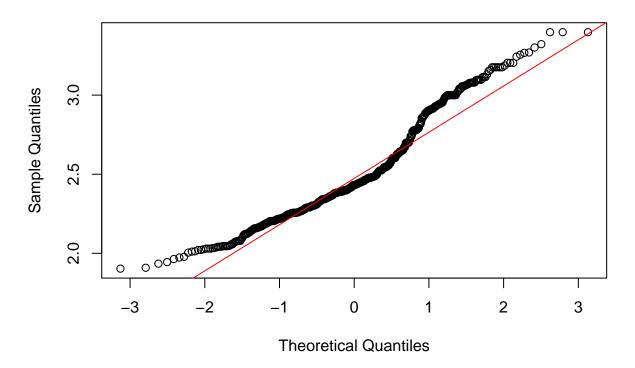
qqnorm(PleiPlioCL\$CL); qqline(PleiPlioCL\$CL, col=2)

## Normal Q-Q Plot



qqnorm(log10(PleiPlioCL\$CL)); qqline(log10(PleiPlioCL\$CL), col=2)

# Normal Q-Q Plot



#### per time bin

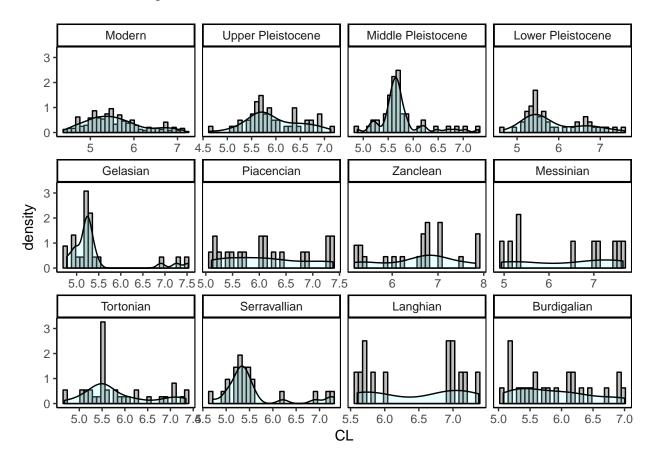


Figure 6: Distribution of body size data per time bin, logtransformed.

#### modern vs. fossil

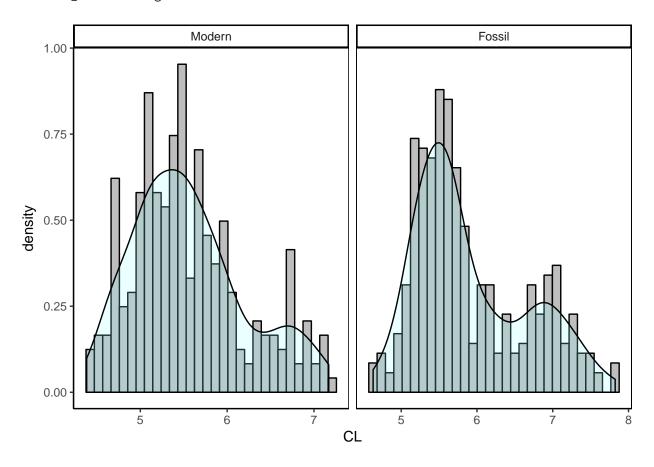


Figure 7: Distribution of body size data modern vs. fossil, logtransformed.

#### modern vs. fossil, continental vs. insular

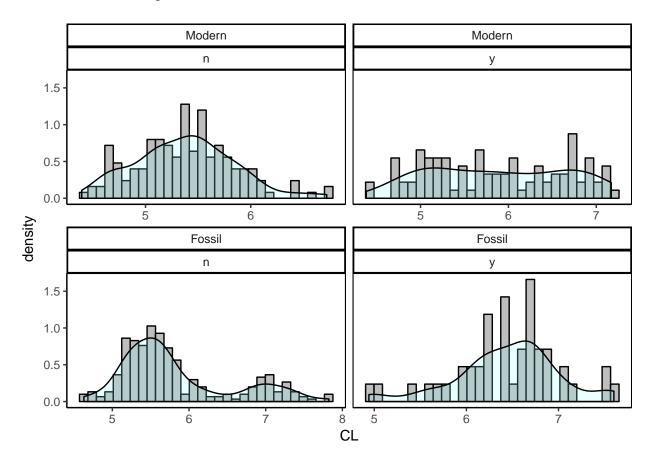


Figure 8: Distribution of body size data modern vs. fossil, continental vs. insular logtransformed.

#### continental vs. insular

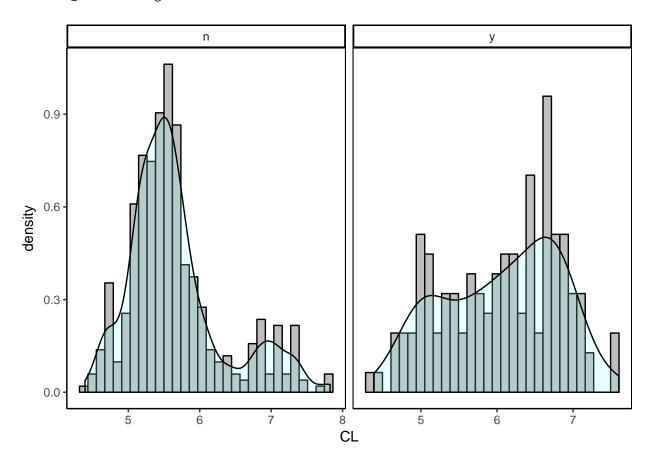


Figure 9: Distribution of body site data of continental (n) and insular(y) species, logtransformed.

#### continents

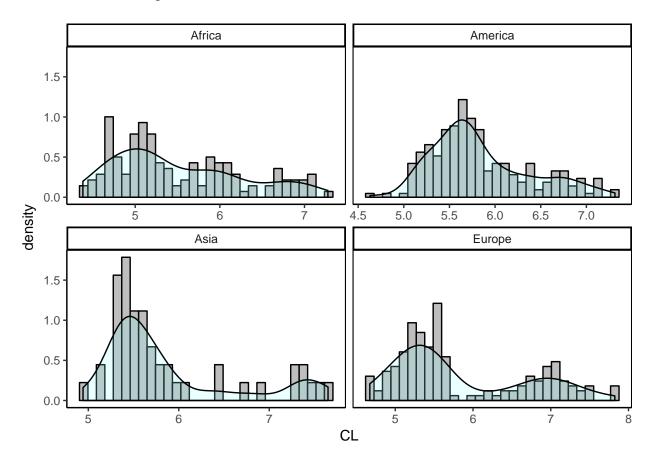


Figure 10: Distribution of body site data per continent, logtransformed.

#### General statistics

Table 2: General statistics of body size data: all, per time bin, insular and continental, per continent (all referring to CL: min, max, variance, mean, logmean, median, logmedian, skewness, logskewness, kurosis, logkurtosis

nCL	min	max	var	mean	logm	med	logmed	skew	logsk	kurt	logku	Variable
571	80.00	2500	153024.63	424.8	2.5	270.0	2.4	2.23	0.70	8.71	2.79	all
251	80.00	1300	67716.64	328.9	2.4	242.0	2.4	1.85	0.60	5.91	2.73	Modern
47	102.44	1250	68679.40	441.9	2.6	334.7	2.5	1.26	0.24	3.85	2.66	Upper Pleistocene
48	132.00	1500	63574.87	360.3	2.5	288.8	2.5	2.95	1.50	11.95	5.69	Middle Pleistocene
47	107.80	2000	165103.07	460.3	2.5	259.5	2.4	1.90	0.78	6.44	2.55	Lower Pleistocene
24	118.90	1860	195107.42	333.4	2.4	186.2	2.3	2.60	2.07	8.39	5.95	Gelasian
20	165.00	1600	269797.71	636.6	2.7	440.5	2.6	0.96	0.29	2.38	1.78	Piacencian
24	176.00	2500	516172.48	953.5	2.8	847.5	2.9	1.08	-0.31	3.32	2.13	Zanclean
10	140.00	2100	602611.21	948.9	2.8	916.0	2.9	0.26	-0.22	1.49	1.29	Messinian
40	107.00	1540	174154.16	465.2	2.5	250.0	2.4	1.49	0.76	3.81	2.50	Tortonian
23	111.00	1500	146626.87	355.2	2.4	213.0	2.3	2.22	1.60	6.40	4.46	Serravallian
13	270.00	1600	229590.10	784.2	2.8	1000.0	3.0	0.17	-0.11	1.52	1.21	Langhian
24	160.00	1100	81679.97	425.8	2.5	317.0	2.5	1.20	0.48	3.25	2.06	Burdigalian
251	80.00	1300	67716.64	328.9	2.4	242.0	2.4	1.85	0.60	5.91	2.73	Modern
320	102.44	2500	207448.16	500.0	2.6	287.8	2.5	1.92	0.72	6.70	2.50	Fossil
430	81.00	2500	147179.14	381.9	2.5	249.8	2.4	2.76	1.10	11.48	3.89	continental
141	80.00	2000	149135.58	555.6	2.6	486.0	2.7	1.09	-0.25	4.39	2.03	insular
156	81.00	830	16385.92	241.9	2.3	220.5	2.3	1.97	0.29	8.59	3.02	fossil-con
95	80.00	1300	119898.26	471.7	2.6	351.0	2.5	0.82	0.02	2.44	1.75	fossil-ins
274	102.44	2500	204405.38	461.6	2.5	270.0	2.4	2.15	1.00	7.62	3.02	modern-con
46	140.00	2000	167981.36	728.9	2.8	632.0	2.8	1.41	-0.45	5.23	3.61	modern-ins
140	80.00	1446	92601.87	337.4	2.4	193.5	2.3	1.69	0.64	5.04	2.35	Africa
231	102.44	1500	72942.55	403.8	2.5	300.0	2.5	1.83	0.75	6.06	2.94	America
48	140.00	2100	290958.22	510.7	2.6	272.5	2.4	1.84	1.25	4.90	3.21	Asia
152	107.00	2500	273298.31	510.1	2.5	245.0	2.4	1.77	0.74	5.88	2.18	Europe

nCL min max var mean logm med logmed skew logsk kurt logku Variable

## Boxplots

#### genera per time bins

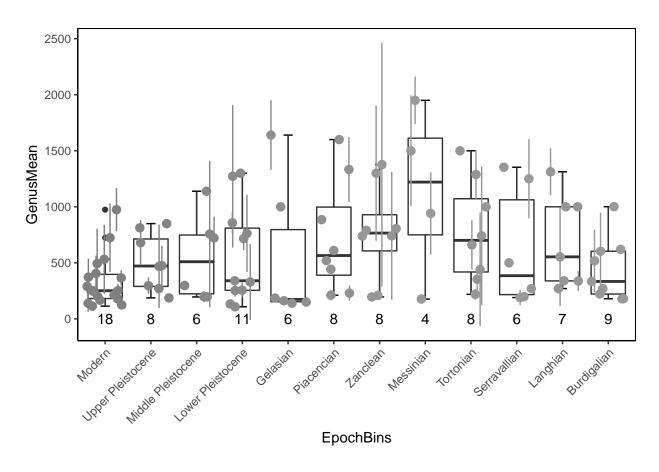


Figure 11: Boxplots of mean CL per time bin, including mean and sd CL for each genus (as pointrange).

#### continental vs. insular per time bin

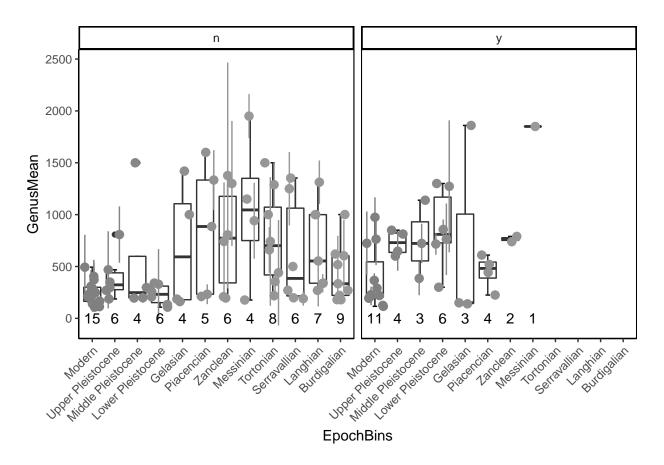


Figure 12: Boxplots of each genus per time bin, continental vs. insular species.

#### fossil vs. modern

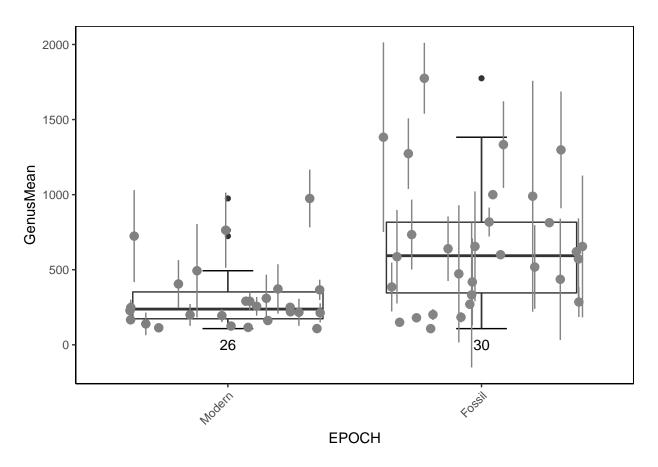
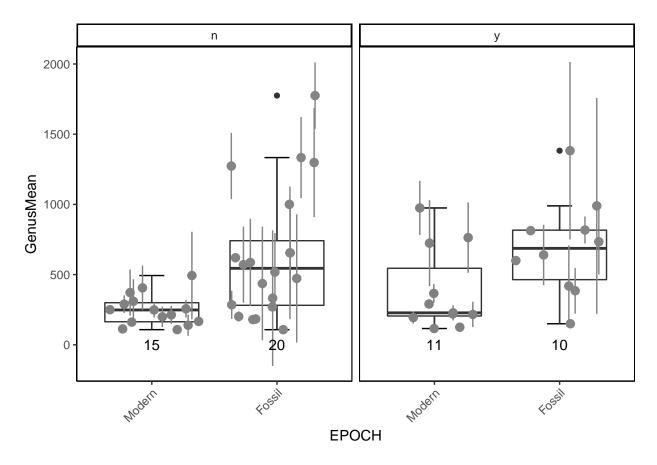


Figure 13: Boxplots fossil vs. modern.

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (unpaired data):

 $\mathrm{modern} < \mathrm{fossil} \; (\mathrm{P} = 1.6327968 \times 10^{-8})$ 

#### fossil vs. modern, continental vs. insular



Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (unpaired data):

 $\mathrm{modern}\ \mathrm{continental}\ < \mathrm{fossil}\ \mathrm{continental}\ (\mathrm{P}=1.1915312\times 10^{-9})$ 

modern insular < fossil insular (P =  $6.2264268 \times 10^{-5}$ )

#### continental vs. insular

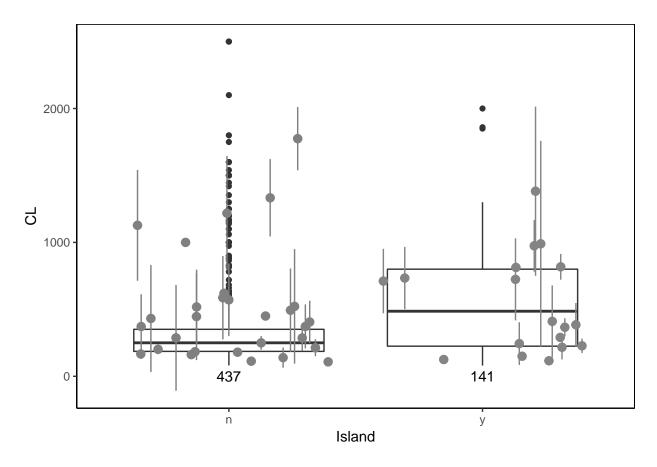


Figure 14: Boxplot continental vs. insular, genera summarised

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (unpaired data):

continental < insular (P =  $1.6773219 \times 10^{-8}$ )

## continental vs. insular per time bin

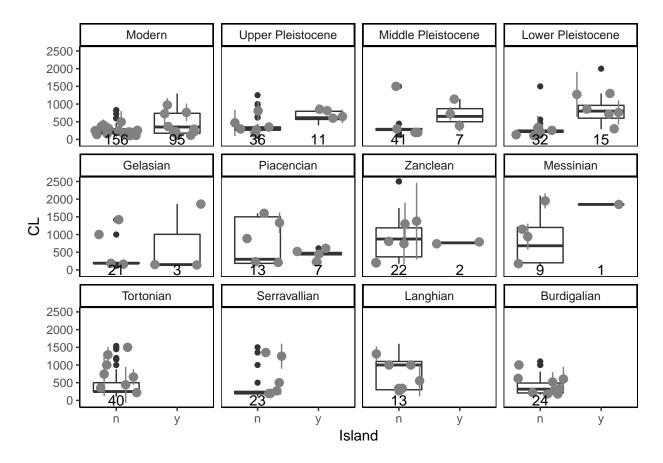


Figure 15: Boxplot continental vs. insular, genera summarised

#### continents

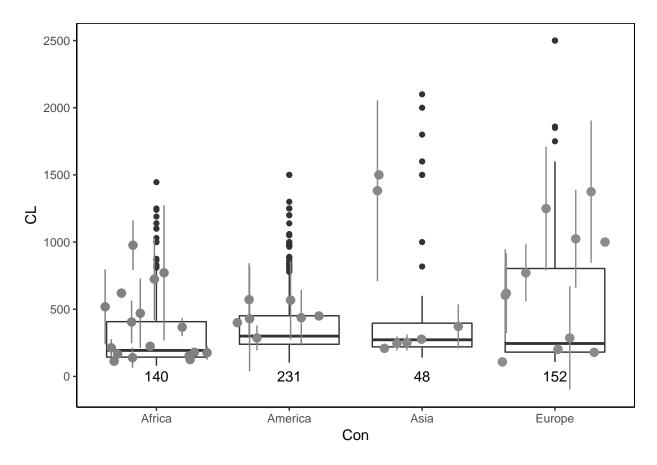


Figure 16: Boxplot: body size on different continents, genera summarised

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (unpaired data):

Continent means differ (P =  $1.1297236 \times 10^{-7}$ ) (still have to look into the details. . . )

#### continents, continental vs. insular

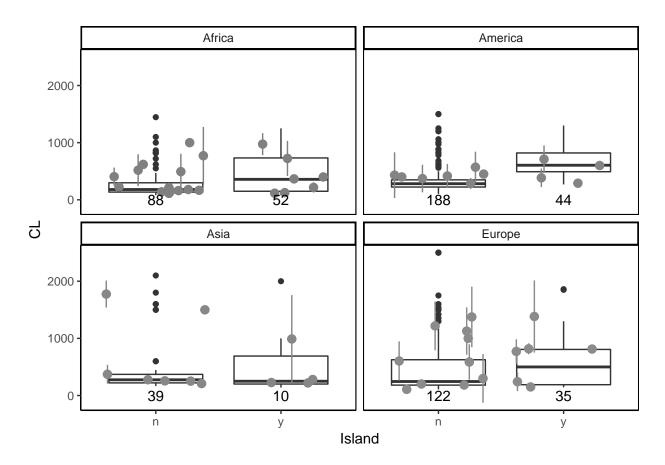


Figure 17: Boxplot: body size on different continents, genera summarised

### paleoTS analysis

#### all (continental and insular)

genera (all)

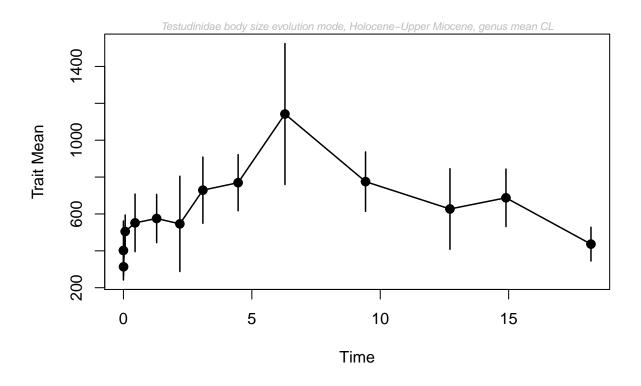


Figure 18: paleoTS plot with genus mean, including island species

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Table 3: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, genera, including island species}$ 

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-80.10095	2	165.5352	0.206
URW	-80.67684	1	163.7537	0.502
Stasis	-79.75270	2	164.8387	0.292

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Table 4: Model-fitting results for testudinidae (4 models), genera,} \\ \mbox{including island species}$ 

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-80.10095	2	165.5352	0.204
URW	-80.67684	1	163.7537	0.496
Stasis	-79.75270	2	164.8387	0.288
StrictStasis	-84.43223	1	171.2645	0.012

#### continental (excluding insular species)

genera (continental)

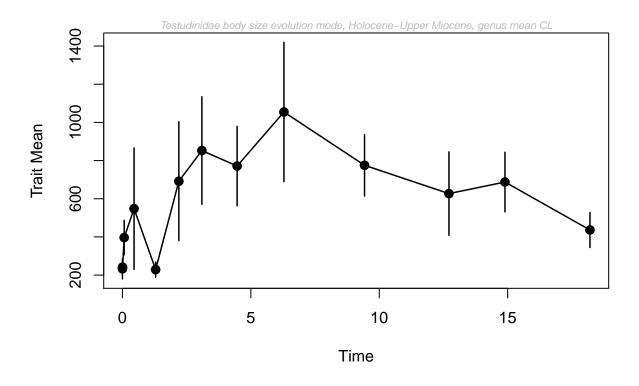


Figure 19: paleoTS plot with genus mean, excluding island species

Table 5: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, genera, excluding insular species

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-81.39555	2	168.1244	0.295
URW	-82.05507	1	166.5101	0.662
Stasis	-83.32821	2	171.9897	0.043

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Table 6: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, genera, excluding insular species}$ 

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-81.39555	2	168.1244	0.295
URW	-82.05507	1	166.5101	0.662
Stasis	-83.32821	2	171.9897	0.043
StrictStasis	-92.50213	1	187.4043	0.000

#### insular (excluding continental)

genera (insular)

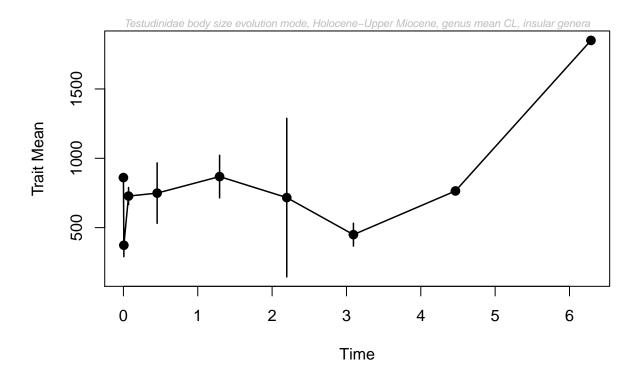


Figure 20: paleoTS plot with genus mean, only insular species

Table 7: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, genera, only insular species

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-68.48011	2	143.3602	0
URW	-75.20567	1	153.0780	0
Stasis	-60.38739	2	127.1748	1

### Equal time bins

#### genera (equal bins)

Table 8: paleoTS object, equal time bins, genera)

nn	vv	mm	tt
17	49292.698	335.6380	0.00025
12	95029.158	557.6242	0.50025
11	194613.806	558.2001	1.50000
5	235547.641	627.7867	2.50000
7	285072.539	758.8929	3.50000
6	621030.522	961.8833	4.50000
3	797671.000	1020.0000	5.50000
2	845000.000	850.0000	6.50000
2	435.125	174.2500	7.50000
6	229304.487	770.9667	8.50000
2	45000.000	1350.0000	9.50000
5	143534.355	527.1000	10.50000
2	58824.500	328.5000	11.50000
5	291476.249	602.1210	12.50000
3	420956.333	904.3333	13.50000
5	224901.227	651.9800	14.50000
1	0.000	553.3333	15.50000
5	183446.278	532.6600	16.50000
3	41915.395	366.5238	17.50000
1	0.000	405.0000	18.50000
3	44841.333	377.3333	19.50000
1	0.000	406.2500	23.50000
1	0.000	450.0000	25.50000
1	0.000	275.0000	32.50000
1	0.000	400.0000	33.50000
1	0.000	617.5000	49.50000

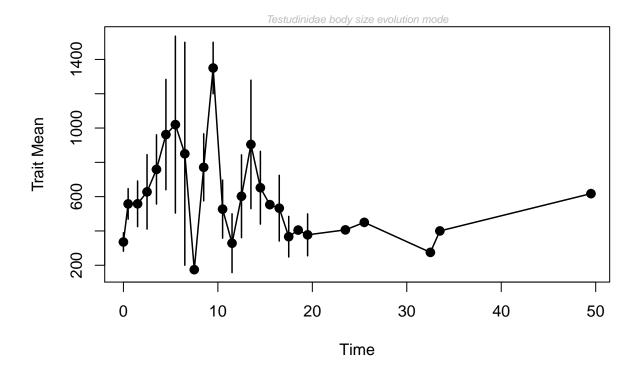


Figure 21: Equal bins, genera

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Table 9: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, equal time bins,} \\ \mbox{genera}$ 

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-179.4657	2	363.4769	0.006
URW	-180.1926	1	362.5590	0.009
Stasis	-174.3472	2	353.2398	0.985

### larger equal bins

#### genera (larger equal bins)

Table 10: PaleoTS object, larger equal bins, genera

tt	mm	vv	nn
0.5	406.1103	74156.024	21
1.5	558.2001	194613.806	11
2.5	627.7867	235547.641	5
3.5	758.8929	285072.539	7
4.5	961.8833	621030.522	6
5.5	1020.0000	797671.000	3
6.5	850.0000	845000.000	2
7.5	174.2500	435.125	2
8.5	770.9667	229304.487	6
9.5	1350.0000	45000.000	2
10.5	527.1000	143534.355	5
11.5	328.5000	58824.500	2
12.5	602.1210	291476.249	5
13.5	904.3333	420956.333	3
14.5	651.9800	224901.227	5
15.5	553.3333	0.000	1
16.5	532.6600	183446.278	5
17.5	366.5238	41915.395	3
18.5	405.0000	0.000	1
19.5	377.3333	44841.333	3
23.5	406.2500	0.000	1
25.5	450.0000	0.000	1
32.5	275.0000	0.000	1
33.5	400.0000	0.000	1
49.5	617.5000	0.000	1

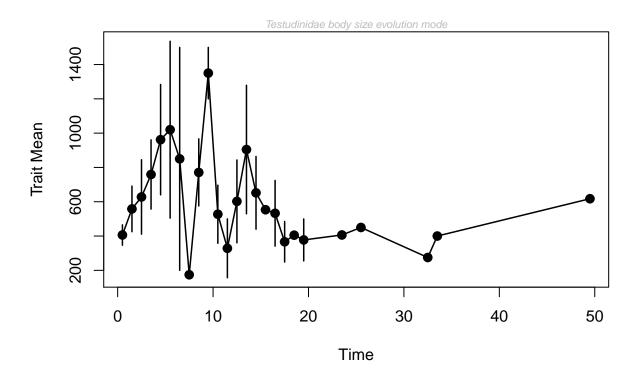


Figure 22: Larger equal bins, genera

 $\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 11: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, larger equal time \\ bins, genera \end{tabular}$ 

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-172.4164	2	349.4042	0.012
URW	-172.9589	1	348.0997	0.023
Stasis	-168.0413	2	340.6540	0.965

#### per continent

#### Europe, smaller original bins (see Table 2), genera

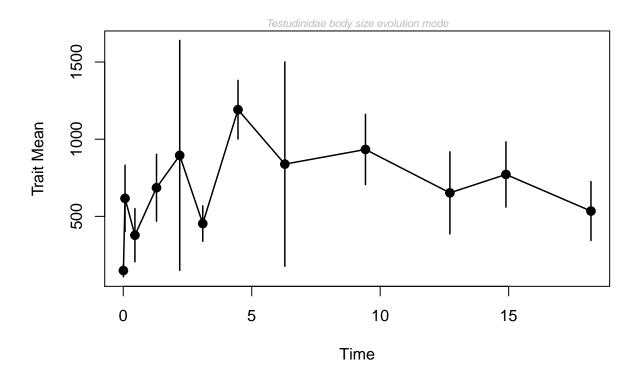


Figure 23: Smaller original bins, genera, Europe

Table 12: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, no bins, genera

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-85.36329	2	176.2266	0.001
URW	-85.37027	1	173.1850	0.006
Stasis	-78.70862	2	162.9172	0.993

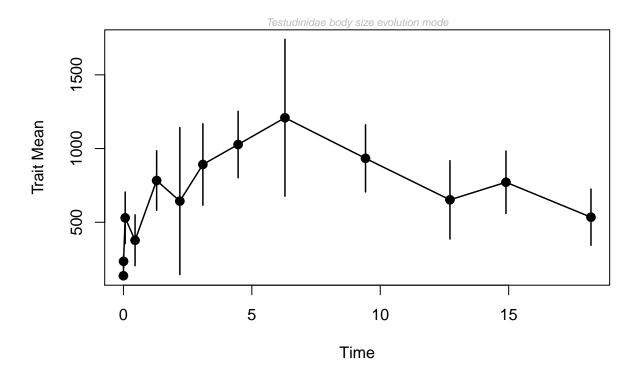


Figure 24: Smaller original bins, genera, Eurasia

Table 13: Model-fitting results for testudinidae, no bins, genera

	$\log L$	K	AICc	Akaike.wt
GRW	-85.88537	2	177.1041	0.141
URW	-86.03691	1	174.4738	0.526
Stasis	-85.02733	2	175.3880	0.333