

http://www.natsca.org

NatSCA News

Title: Erecting a Database of Known UK Sphenodon (Tuatara) Material

Author(s): Jones, M.

Source: Jones, M. (2005). Erecting a Database of Known UK Sphenodon (Tuatara) Material. NatSCA

News, Issue 5, 34.

URL: http://www.natsca.org/article/306

NatSCA supports open access publication as part of its mission is to promote and support natural science collections. NatSCA uses the Creative Commons Attribution License (CCAL) http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/ for all works we publish. Under CCAL authors retain ownership of the copyright for their article, but authors allow anyone to download, reuse, reprint, modify, distribute, and/or copy articles in NatSCA publications, so long as the original authors and source are cited.

NotSCA New/

Call For Information

Erecting a database of known UK Sphenodon (Tuatara) material - Marc Jones, UCL

I am currently doing a PhD with Professor Susan E. Evans at University College London on the skull of the Tuatara (*Sphenodon*). This genus is the only living representative of the Rhynchocephalia, a group of lizard-like animals that were widespread and diverse during the time of the dinosaurs (Sues and Reisz 1995; Evans *et al.*, 2001; Apesteguía and Novas, 2003.). *Sphenodon* is therefore of great importance and demonstrates a suite of morphological features not found in any other extant animals (www.digimorph.org/specimens/Sphenodon_punctatus/adult/).

Currently *Sphenodon* occurs naturally on only about 26 New Zealand offshore islands but during the late 19th Century and beyond many animals were collected and widely distributed among universities, museums and certain schools in Europe and North America (Schmidt, 1952). As result many old collections have one or two specimens. *Sphenodon* is now heavily protected (Newman, 1987; Daugherty *et al.*, 1990), therefore previously collected material is irreplaceable and of great scientific value (Arnold, 1991).

Unfortunately many specimens have become isolated. This reduces awareness of their existence to the scientific community and precludes assessment of intraspecific variation, sexual dimorphism or ontogeny. In the long term their isolation and anonymity increases the risk of them being lost completely.

I am already in contact with the Natural History Museum; University of Cambridge Museum of Zoology; The Grant Museum of Zoology, University College London; Birkbeck College, University of London, zoology collection; Kings College London, zoology collection; the Manchester Museum; the Hancock Museum of Newcastle; the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh and the Hunterian Museum of Zoology, Glasgow.

If you possess, or know the whereabouts, of any *Sphenodon* specimens (skulls, skeletons, soft tissue, eggs, embryos, skins etc.) and want to add them to the *Sphenodon* database please send their registration numbers and brief information on the nature of the material. If you would like a copy of the database once it is complete please contact me for further details.

Please contact: marc.jones@ucl.ac.uk marcehjones@hotmail.com 020 7679 6162

Apesteguía S, Novas FE. 2003. Large sphenodontian from Patagonia provides insight into lepidosaur evolution in Gondwana. *Nature* **425**: 609-612.

Arnold N. 1991. Messages in a bottle. New Scientist. 1783: 25-29.

Daugherty CH, Cree A, Hay JM, Thompson MB. 1990. Neglected taxonomy and continuing extinctions of tuatara (*Sphenodon*). *Nature* **347**: 177-179.

Newman D. 1987. Tuatara, endangered New Zealand wildlife series. *John McIndoe*.

Evans SE, Prasad GVR, Manhas, BK. 2001. Rhynchocephalians (Diapsida: Lepidosauria) from the Jurassic Kota Formation of India. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 133: 309-334.

Schmidt KP. 1952. References to the tuatara in the Stephen Island letter book. *Fieldiana Zoology* **34**(1): 1-10.

Sues H-D and Reisz RB. 1995. First record of the Early Mesozoic sphenodontian *Clevosaurus* (Lepidosauria: Rhynchocephalia) from the Southern Hemisphere. *Journal of Palaeontology* **69**: 123-126.