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BODY MASS ESTIMATES OF PHYTOSAURS (ARCHOSAURIA: PARASUCHIDAE) FROM THE PETRIFIED FOREST FORMATION (CHINLE GROUP: REVUELTIAN) BASED ON SKULL AND LIMB BONE MEASUREMENTS

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Abstract—Phytosaurs were the largest and most common semi-aquatic predators of the Late Triassic. Although their skulls are relatively common in the fossil record, articulated, or even associated skeletons are extremely rare, so it has always been difficult to gauge just how large (mass or length) an individual phytosaur may have been. Body mass in particular is an important physiological variable, often used for the scaling of organs, biomass determination, biomechanics, and locomotion. We take advantage of phytosaurs' general similarity to extant crocodylians to attempt to reconstruct body mass and length based on measurements of the skulls and limbs of phytosaurs from the Upper Triassic Snyder and Canjilon quarries in north-central New Mexico. These quarries, in the Painted Desert Member of the Petrified Forest Formation (Revueltian: early-mid Norian) preserve catastrophic death assemblages that appear to well-represent discrete populations of phytosaurs. We also utilize a snout-vent measurement based on an articulated skeleton from the Canjilon quarry to compare the accuracy of different equations based on discrete limb elements. Body mass estimates for Snyder quarry phytosaurs range between 25 and 500 kg, with most specimens yielding estimates of approximately 200-350 kg. The Canjilon quarry sample encompasses fewer juveniles and more robust adults, including one individual that may have weighed as much as 535 kg. From equations based on nine extant crocodylian genera, these Revueltian phytosaurs appear to have approached 4.5 m total body length for a ~ 400 kg phytosaur. The prevalence of subadult to adult phytosaurs in both quarries based on body mass estimates corroborates qualitative estimates of the population structure based on skull sizes alone, thereby reinforcing the hypothesis that both quarries are catastrophic assemblages.

Keywords: Parasuchidae, phytosaur, body mass, size, analogue

INTRODUCTION

Phytosaurs are an extinct clade of primitive crurotarsan archosaurs known from Upper Triassic strata on most modern continents (Gregory, 1962; Westphal, 1976; Hunt, 1994; Long and Murry, 1995; Hungerbühler, 1998, 2002) (Fig. 1). Superficially similar to crocodiles in their elongate snout and tooth-filled mouths, phytosaurs have typically been regarded as filling a similar niche as semi-aquatic predator, although detailed studies of their paleoecology are few (Hunt, 1989). Although phytosaur skulls are relatively common in the fossil record, articulated, or even associated, skeletons are extremely rare, and seldom described (e.g., Camp, 1930; Renesto and Lombardo, 1999; Lucas et al., 2002a). Consequently, it has always been difficult to gauge just how large an individual phytosaur may have been. We take advantage of phytosaurs' general similarity to extant garials (crocodiles) to attempt to reconstruct body mass based on skull measurements. We also utilize length and mass estimates obtained from equations based on living crocodylians (principally *Alligator mississippiensis*) to obtain estimates of phytosaurian body mass.

Body mass (MBd) is an important physiological variable, and it is often used for the scaling of organs, biomass determination, biomechanics, and locomotion. Relationships between body mass and skeletal dimensions in modern amniotes are often used to estimate the body mass of extinct amniotes (Anderson et al., 1985; Gingerich, 1990; Hurlburt, 1999). Crocodylian body mass has therefore been estimated from total length (TL) (Dodson, 1975), TL and tail girth (TG) (Chabrek and Joanen, 1979), and multiple regression equations using TL and TG (Woodward et al., 1992, 1995). TG taken at the base of the tail, varies with fat deposited, whereas TL does not vary depending on fat level. A multiple regression equation estimating MBd from TL and TG (Wood-

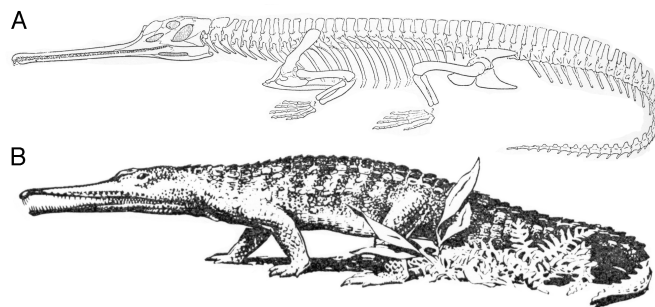


FIGURE 1. Generalized reconstructions of phytosaurs. **A**, skeletal reconstruction, after Colbert (1972); **B**, flesh reconstruction, after Colbert (1955).

ward et al., 1992) gave more accurate estimates of MBd than equations using TL alone, in alligators of known TL (Hurlburt, 1999).

Body mass (MBd) and total body length (TL) of fossil crocodylians and crocodyliform vertebrates have been estimated from equations predicting either from skull length or TL in recent crocodylians (e.g., Sereno et al., 2001). The usefulness of such techniques is hampered by two factors—variable rostral (snout) length among and within crocodylian taxa, and variable tail length among species. Equations predicting snout-anterior vent length (SVLA) and body mass (MBd) from orbitocranial length (ODCL) and orbito-vent length (OVLA) in alligators are used to estimate these in phytosaurs.

Alligators (Alligatoridae: *Alligator mississippiensis*) are widely studied and available for study in the U.S. Use of alligator skull length to estimate body mass is hampered by the fact that snout length is more variable than “braincase length” among both Recent and fossil croco-

dilians, and the primitive crurotarsan archosaurian phytosaurs (Benton and Clark, 1988; Sereno, 1991; Brochu, 2001). Alligators in particular have the shortest snouts among crocodylians (Rowe et al., 1999; Sereno et al., 2001). Predictions from orbitocranial length (ODCL), which approximates braincase length, can evade this confounding factor and make alligator-based equations applicable to crocodylians and vertebrates of crocodylian body form with varying snout length (Fig. 2) (for abbreviations, see Table 1).

A major challenge of this study is the difference between skull morphology in crocodylians and phytosaurs. Specifically, the retracted nares of the phytosaurs confound measurements based on their position. Furthermore, it has long been apparent that phytosaurian taxa exhibited strikingly different snouts, presumably correlated to specific feeding habits (e.g., Chatterjee, 1978, fig. 16; Hunt, 1989). Thus, we suspect that estimates based on skull length alone may be erroneous, as the phytosaurs with the proportionately longest skulls (e.g., *Mystriosuchus*) tend to be the most gracile, whereas the more robust taxa have less elongate snouts (Hungerbühler, 2002).

Institutional abbreviations: NMMNH = New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, Albuquerque; ROM = Royal Ontario Museum, Paleobiology Department, Toronto; UCMP = University of California, Berkeley; U. Mo. = University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Equations new to this paper relating cranial dimensions to crocodylian body mass, total length, and snout-vent length are based on a sample of wild and pen-raised alligators from Florida and Louisiana. In both states, pen-raised alligators were raised from eggs in water-filled environmental chambers until reaching four feet TL in Florida and three years of age in Louisiana, at which point they were released to pens. In Louisiana, the chambers held 530 liters with 10.4 m² surface area; in Florida the chambers were about half this size. These enclosures were approximately two meters wide and two or more meters long. In Louisiana, pens were fenced areas of two acres that contained rectangular ponds 5-18 m wide, 30-53 m long, and 2 m deep, with additional small ponds and natural vegetation (Joanen and McNease, 1987). Pinned alligators could and did catch and eat birds and other wild creatures, and were also fed ground nutria and fish weekly in the spring and summer. The Florida pen-raised alligators (Hill-top Farms) were raised and released to pens in similar conditions in central Florida: they were fed chicken (rejects from restaurants; young alligators were fed ground chicken). Wild alligators were obtained from licensed trappers of nuisance animals in northern Florida, and on the Louisiana Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. Alligators were measured where caught. Skulls and skeletons were defleshed on site and at one of the author's (JOF) home institution by dermestid beetles or maceration. The ALLMASS programs use relationships among fifteen pen-raised and three wild alligators from Florida, and the MFL (maximum femur length) sample includes wild and pen-raised alligators.

For purposes of this paper we focus primarily on the fossil record of phytosaurs from the Chama basin in north-central New Mexico. This includes the UCMP sample from the Canjilon quarry (Gregory, 1962; Lawler, 1974; Long et al., 1989; Zeigler et al., 2002a) and the Snyder quarry (Zeigler et al., 2002b, 2003a,b). All of these specimens pertain to the species *Pseudopalatus buceros* (Lucas et al., 2002; Zeigler et al., 2002a,b). These fossils were recovered from the Painted Desert Member of the Petrified Forest Formation. Specifically, we studied skulls of *Pseudopalatus* in the New Mexico Museum of Natural History, Albuquerque (NMMNH), humeri, ulnae, femora, and tibiae of *Pseudopalatus* (NMMNH), and UCMP V2816/27235, an articulated fossil skeleton of *Pseudopalatus pristinus* lacking only the tail in the collection of the UCMP. All specimens were measured directly except UCMP V2816/27235 (*Pseudopalatus*), which was measured from figure 42 in Long and Murry (1995). UCMP V2816/27235 is a preserved complete fossil

TABLE 1. Abbreviations used in this paper

ANDCL = anterior narial-cranial length from anterior narial limit to posterior mid-sagittal skull limit
ANVLA = anterior nares-vent length (anterior narial -vent length from anterior narial limit to anterior vent limit)
AP = antero-posterior
DCL = dorsal cranial length
DV = dorso-ventral
MBd = body mass
MFL = maximum femur length
ML = medio-lateral
NRL = distance between anterior and posterior nasal limits
ODCL = orbito-cranial length
OVLA = orbito-vent length
SL = snout length
SVL = snout-vent length
SVLA = snout-vent length (to anterior limit)
SVLP = snout-vent length (to posterior limit)
TG = tail girth
TL = tail length

skeleton except the tail, facilitating estimation of MBd, TL, and SVLA from skull dimensions, the axial skeleton, and limb bones. Skull dimensions for UCMP V2816/27235 were measured from the dorsal view of the skull of U. Mo. 525VP, the holotype of *P. pristinus*, figured in Long and Murry (1995), and enlarged 123% to match the length of the skull of UCMP V2816/27235. These measurements were also compared to NMMNH skulls (especially NMMNH P-31292) and lower jaws (e.g., NMMNH P-36051).

In this paper, the posterior limit of the ischium is used as a skeletal correlate of the anterior vent limit in alligators, thus facilitating snout-vent length (SVLA) and orbito-vent length (OVLA) measurement in fossil crocodylians and phytosaurs, the "A" indicating anterior vent limit. It is useful to estimate MBd from SVL instead of or in addition to TL for the following reasons. First, tail length is often less accurately measured than SVL on living crocodylians, due to accidental loss of terminal tail segments. Second, the number of trunk vertebrae is more constant than the number of caudal vertebrae, due to tail length differences, among Recent and fossil crocodylian and crocodyliform vertebrates. For example, in the phytosaur *Mystriosuchus*, the tail is much longer than the body (Renesto and Lombardo, 1999), whereas alligator SVL approximates one-half TL (Woodward et al. 1992). The *Mystriosuchus* specimen possesses 70-75 caudal vertebrae, but only an estimated 25 presacral vertebrae (Camp, 1930; Renesto and Lombardo, 1999). By way of contrast, *Alligator mississippiensis* possesses 23 presacral vertebrae (plus the proatlas) and 34 caudals in (examination of three complete adult skeletons—ROM R4406, R4410, and R4414). Third, terminal caudal elements are often absent from otherwise relatively complete fossil specimens, due to their small size, so that a missing meter of TL can greatly affect body mass estimates even though terminal tail segments often contribute little to body mass in crocodylians and other non-avian reptiles. Use of SVL circumvents these limitations.

In this study, MBd, TL, and SVL are estimated separately from different skeletal elements, with the expectation that similar estimates from different elements are more reliable than a single estimate from one element or dimension. Use of a largely complete articulated phytosaur, *Pseudopalatus pristinus*, UCMP V2816/27235 (Long and Murry, 1995, fig. 42), will permit assessment of the accuracy of several equations.

Equations predicting body mass (MBd), total length (TL) and snout-vent length (SVL) from cranial dimensions were calculated us-

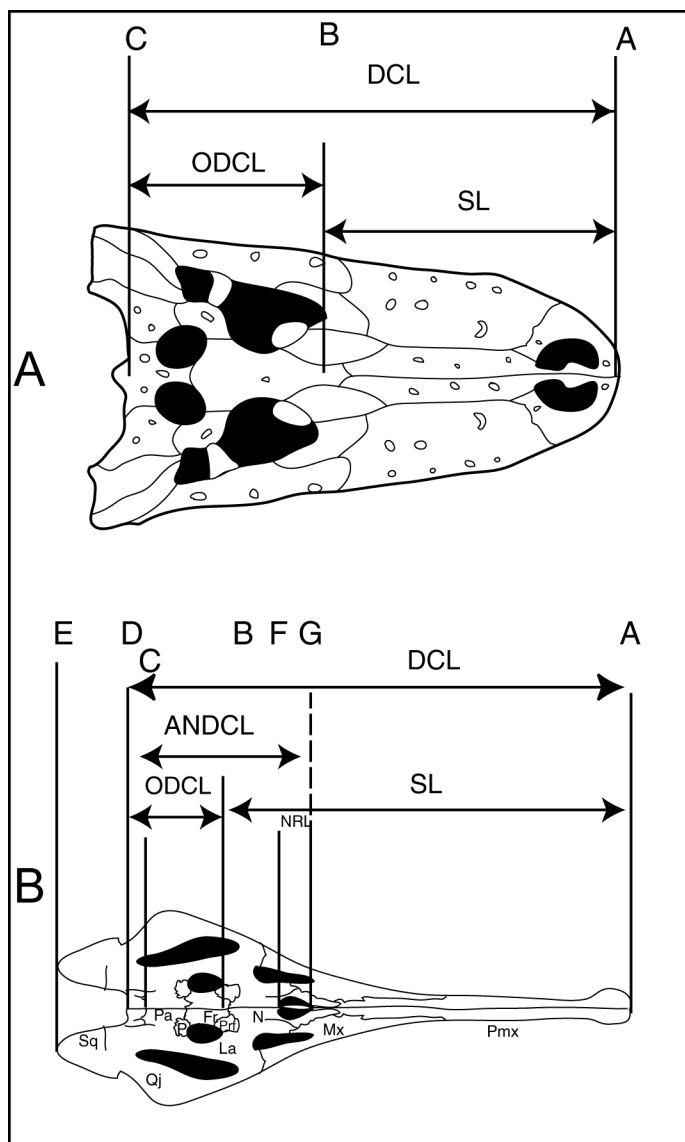


FIGURE 2. Measuring protocols used here on **A**, alligator, and **B**, phytosaur skulls. **A**, dorsal view of skull of a wild female *Alligator mississippiensis* from northern Florida (DCL, 246 mm; SVLA 905 mm; TL, 1913 mm), FL01-06 in private collection of GRH. **B**, idealized dorsal view of NMMNH P-31292 (DCL, 685 mm), a phytosaur skull assigned to *P. buceros* (modified from Zeigler et al., 2002b). Drawings not to scale. Abbreviations: A, anterior snout-tip; B, anteriormost inner rim of orbit; C, posteriormost dorsal midpoint of parietals; D, posteriormost dorsal midpoint of supraoccipital; E, posteriormost limit of squamosals; F, posterior limit of inner rim of nares; G, anterior limit of inner rim of nares. Points B, C, F, and G are the intersection of the sagittal midline with transverse lines determined by the right and left points and limits described above. ANDCL, anterior narial dorsal cranial length between anterior nares and posteriormost dorsal midpoint of skull; DCL, dorsal cranial length between snout tip (A) and posteriormost dorsal midpoint of skull (C or D); ODCL, orbitocranial length between anteriormost inner rim of orbit and posterior dorsal skull limit; NRL, narial length; SL, snout length from snout tip to anteriormost inner rim of orbit. Fr, frontal; Mx, maxilla; N, nasal, P, postorbital; Pa, parietal; Pmx, premaxilla; Qj, quadratojugal; Sq, squamosal.

ing a sample of combined wild and farmed alligators. The cranial dimensions included dorsal cranial length (DCL), measured from the snout tip to the posterior dorsal midpoint of the skull, which was on the parietals in alligators but often the supraoccipital in phytosaurs (Fig. 2). This marked the point at which the skull met the vertebral column. Orbito-cranial length (ODCL) extends from the internal anterior limit of the orbit to the posterior dorsal skull limit (Fig. 2), and orbito-vent

length (OVLA) from the internal anterior orbital limit to the anterior vent limit. The anterior ODCL point was a point where the skull mid-sagittal line crossed a transverse line joining the internal anterior limit of the orbit. ODCL can be approximated by DCL minus snout length (SL), where SL is the distance between the most rostral snout tip and the anteriormost internal rim of the orbit. SL and DCL resemble similar measurements in Iordansky (1973). The anterior vent limit was approximated by the posterior limit of the ischium. Dissection showed the anterior vent limit was 15 to 25 mm posterior to the ischium in a wild female alligator in Florida with the following dimensions: TL, 2470 mm; SVLA, 1350 mm; MBd, 60 kg and vent length 36.05 mm (specimen FL01-01, collection of GRH). This positioning in archosaurs is supported by the presence of a vent-like structure in the articulated type skeleton of *Coahomasuchus* (Heckert and Lucas, 1999, fig. 4), located about 30 mm caudal to the broken and incomplete caudal end of the ischium.

Equations predicting alligator MBd from various variables (ODCL, DCL, TL, SVL_{Def} , and OVL_{Def}) were calculated for a mixed sample including all specimens for which SVLA was known (N=32) and a second mixed sample using SVLA when available (32 cases), and SVL_p (SVL to posterior limit) otherwise (5 cases). This second, mixed sample (N=37) was designated as SVL_{Def} . SVLA was known for all pen-raised and all but five wild alligators. SVL_{Def} equations are used to predict SVLA in fossil specimens.

Due to the differences between braincase form in alligators and phytosaurs, the measurements ANDCL and ANVLA were taken on phytosaurs, extending from the anterior interior narial limit to the posterior skull limit (ANDCL, fig. 2) and the posteriormost point visible on the pelvic region of UCMF V2816/27235. This dimension was entered in the equations with ODCL and OVLA as independent variables. This relationship was investigated to test the hypothesis that braincase length in alligators, measured as ODCL, is functionally equivalent to braincase length measured from the anterior narial limit. Phytosaur SVLA was estimated by subtracting estimated (from SVLA) alligator skull length (DCL) from the calculated SVLA, then adding the actual phytosaur DCL.

Body mass was also estimated from ALLMASSC18 and ALLMASSD18, Microsoft Excel® programs using equations for relationships in alligators (N=18). Similar ALLMASS programs in QBASIC are described in Hurlburt (1999). These equations essentially modify the approach for mammals of Gingerich (1990). ALLMASSD is based on 12 equations predicting body mass from bone length and two parasagittal midshaft diameters from each of humerus, ulna, femur, and tibia. Entering any of these dimensions in the program yields a prediction of body mass with upper and lower 95% confidence limits. Where two or more dimensions are entered, the program also calculates the geometric mean of the predictions and the 95% confidence limits. In this calculation, individual predictions are weighted by the coefficient of determination (r^2) corresponding to each equation. In ALLMASSD, body mass was also calculated by obtaining the geometric mean of two estimates, one from bone lengths and the second from both diameters, so as to equally weight estimates obtained from lengths and midshaft diameters (Hurlburt, 1999). ALLMASSC is similar, using equations predicting body mass from length and midshaft circumference of the same bones. Lengths of all bones were measured as in Dodson (1975). Midshaft was one-half length. The humerus and femur were measured as extending laterally from the body, whereas the ulna and tibia were measured as vertically upright. This resulted in dorso-ventral (DV) and anteroposterior (AP) diameters measured on the humerus and femur, and mediolateral (ML) and AP diameters measured on the ulna and tibia. MBd, TL, and SVLA were also estimated from maximum femur length (MFL) in alligators and crocodylians using equations in Farlow et al. (in prep.). MFL was the maximum distance from the lateral condyle of the distal end to the most proximal end of the femur head.

RESULTS

Equations predicting MBd, TL, SVLA, and SVL_{Def} from cranial or axial skeletal dimensions were based on samples combining wild and pen-raised alligators (Tables 2-3). "Def" (default SVL) indicates measurements were to anterior vent limit (SVLA) except in the four cases where only SVL_p was available. Where $N=37$ or 38 , the MBd range is 1.15-232.27 kg, TL range of 805-3836 mm, and SVL range of 385-1913 mm. Where $N=51$, the MBd range is 1.15 -237.9 kg; and the TL and SVL range the same as for $N=38$. Wild alligators ($N=20$) were generally smaller, with mean TL and MBd of 1890 mm and 36.7 kg respectively, and only one specimen exceeding 68 kg (232 kg and 2700 mm). In contrast, pen-raised alligators ($N=18$) had a mean TL and MBd of 2340 mm and 63 kg respectively, with an MBd range of 12.9-124.7 kg and TL range of 1664-2870 mm (Appendix 1, table 2).

SVL_{Def} equations were calculated to produce equations based on larger sample sizes. Comparisons of 95% confidence interval of slopes indicates that the slopes of SVLA and SVL_{Def} samples were not significantly statistically different for equations predicting MBd from skull dimensions, SVL and TL (Appendix 1, table 1), nor were equations predicting TL from ODCL and DCL (Appendix 1, table 3). Slopes predicting SVL from ODCL and DCL were significantly statistically different between the small and larger mixed samples, perhaps due to the effect of the frequency of alligators with truncated tails (Appendix 1, table 3). TL predicted for phytosaurs using alligators is less dependable than SVL or MBd in any case due to differences between phytosaurs and alligators. Slopes were statistically indistinguishable for equations predicting SVL_{Def} from DCL and ODCL (Appendix 1, table 4). These results legitimize the use of all equations based on the larger mixed sample (equations using SVL_{Def}), with the possible exception of those predicting TL from OVLA and SVL.

All slopes of equations predicting MBd using the larger common sample ($N=37, 38$, or 51) were within the 95% confidence interval of the wild and pen-raised samples, (Appendix 1, tables 1-2). Of all equations predicting MBd, only the slopes relating MBd and OVL_{Def} of the smaller mixed sample ($N=32$) and the pen-raised sample had statistically distinct slopes, and the smaller mixed sample slope was not used in this study. For equations predicting TL from ODCL, DCL, OVLA, and SVL, all slopes of the maximum mixed samples ($N=37$ or 51) were within the 95% confidence interval of the wild and pen-raised samples, except that the TL=DCL slope was outside the 95% confidence interval of the wild sample, but the wild slope was within the maximum sample's slope (Appendix 1, table 3). For equations predicting SVL_{Def} from ODCL and DCL, the slopes of the mixed, pen-raised, and wild samples were all within each other's confidence interval (Appendix 1, table 4).

Table 3 (see appendix) lists slopes (b), intercepts (a), N , 95% confidence limits, and correlation coefficients (R) for least squares equations predicting MBd, TL, and SVL_{Def} from the independent variables ODCL, DCL, OVLA, ODCL, and maximum femur length (MFL). Note that correlation coefficients (r) relating MBd, TL, and SVL_{Def} to ODCL and OVL_{Def} are very close to those relating MBd, TL, and SVL_{Def} to DCL and SVL_{Def} , differing by 0.016 or less (Table 3). Figures 3-5 are scattergrams of raw data showing point scatters and power functions relating MBd and ODCL and DCL, SVL_{Def} and ODCL and DCL, and MBd and OVL_{Def} and SVL_{Def} for the mixed samples. Raw data are plotted to show shapes of the point distributions; the plotted power functions, of the form $Y = aX^b$, are equivalent to the \log_{10} -transformation of the least squares regression equations, of the form $\text{Log} Y = \text{Log} a + b \text{Log} X$, used to predict size.

Table 4 (see appendix) shows estimates from various equations of MBd, TL, and SVLA for UCMP V2816/27235 from skull dimensions, the axial skeleton, and limb bones. Importantly, MFL estimates resulted in a trunk length estimate and phytosaur SVLA that were

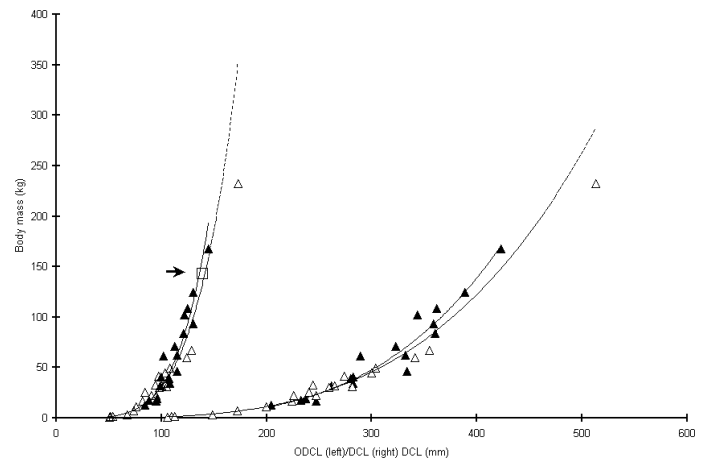


FIGURE 3. Raw data power functions ($Y=aX^b$) predicting body mass from ODCL (left) and DCL (right), for pen-raised alligators (solid symbols) and wild alligators (open symbols and dashed line). Arrow shows open square indicating predicted body mass (142.9 kg) from ODCL for phytosaur UCMP V2816/27235. Predicted body mass was 2034 kg from DCL. Raw data power functions used to show raw data distribution and shape of raw data curves. Predictions were made from corresponding \log_{10} least squares equations. DCL, dorsal cranial length; ODCL, orbitocranial length (see text and tables).

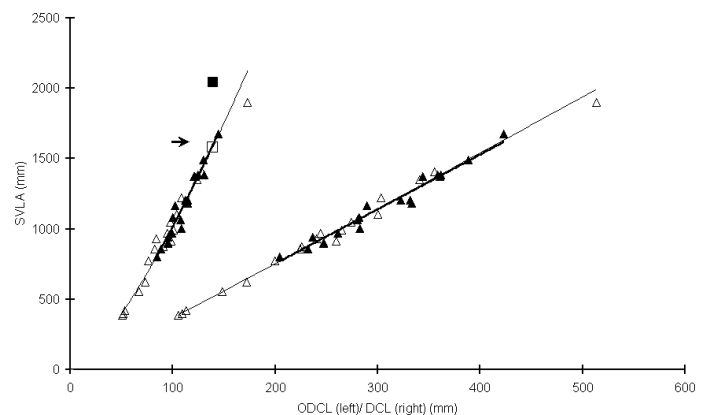


FIGURE 4. Raw data power functions ($Y=aX^b$) predicting SVLA from ODCL (left) and DCL (right), for pen-raised alligators (solid symbols) and wild alligators (open symbols and dashed line). Arrow shows open square indicating SVLA (1583 mm) predicted for an alligator with the ODCL of phytosaur UCMP V2816/27235. Upper solid square indicates ODCL and predicted SVLA (2047.7 mm; 81.6% of actual) for UCMP V2816/27235 incorporating actual phytosaur DCL (see text). The SVLA prediction from DCL was 137% of actual SVLA (table 3). SVLA, snout-vent length to the anterior vent limit. Other abbreviations as in Fig. 3.

100.4% and 100.3% respectively of the actual trunk length and SVLA measured on figure 42 of Long and Murry (1995). ODCL produced the next nearest estimate at 81.6% of actual phytosaur SVLA, but only 71.7% of trunk length (atlas-vent length, or AtVLA). Other estimates were 37% or more away from actual phytosaur SVLA, and more from trunk length. This gives reason for confidence in the MFL-based estimate of MBd (377 kg), and similar results were obtained from ALLMASSD (389 kg) and OVLA (416 kg), all converging on a range of 380-416 kg. The estimate from ODCL (142 kg) was less than half the average value, whereas that from phytosaur SVLA was nearly double the actual estimate, and only the lower 95% prediction limit (PL) was above the range. Both DCL and ANCL gave estimates about five times the most reasonable estimate. Presumably because of the differences in skull morphology between alligators and phytosaurs, phytosaur skull length (DCL) gives totally unreliable results for body mass. The inac-

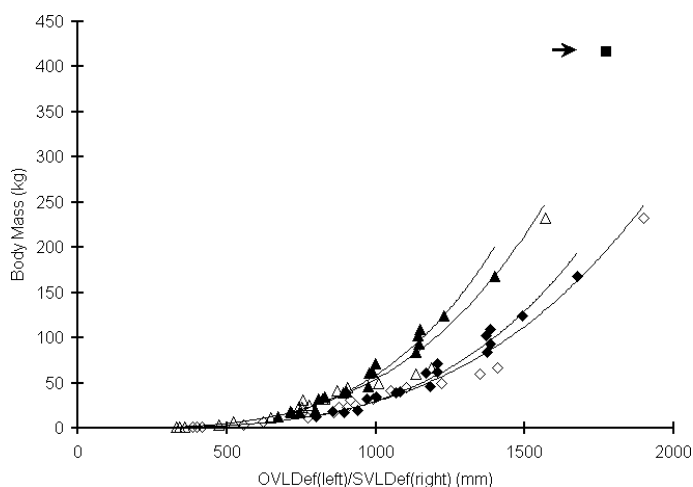


FIGURE 5. Raw data power functions ($Y=aX^b$) predicting body mass from OVLA (left) and SVLA (right), for pen-raised alligators (solid symbols) and wild alligators (open symbols and dashed line). Arrow shows solid square indicating predicted body mass (416.4 kg) from OVLA, within 40 kg of predictions from leg bone dimensions (table 3). The predicted MBd from SVLA (691.4 kg) considerably exceeded leg bone-based estimates. Although the equations relate MBd to SVL_{Def} and $OVLA_{Der}$, MBd is predicted from SVLA and OVLA. Abbreviations: OVLA, orbito-vent length to anterior vent length. Other abbreviations as in Figs. 3 and 4.

curate results from skull and axial skeleton dimensions measured from the anterior nares, using equations predicting from ODCL and OVLA, are reason to abandon use of these measurements. Although DCL predicts an SVLA within 40% of the actual figure, it is less accurate than the 81% result from ODCL (Table 4). Estimates of phytosaur TL are given, but their accuracy cannot be assessed because UCMP V2816/27235 lacks a tail. Table 4 gives estimates of MBd, TL, and phytosaur SVLA from ODCL and DCL. Estimates of SVLA from ODCLA are most likely to be accurate. No estimates were made from dimensions measured from the anterior narial limit due to the results for UCMP V2816/27235. Tables 5 and 6 give similar estimates for individual bones from ALLMASS and MFL. Table 7 shows ALLMASSD output for UCMP 2816/27235.

DISCUSSION

This is the first study known to the authors to use orbitocranial length and snout-vent length to predict MBd in fossil amniotes, the first known to predict snout-vent length, and one of the few to use several uncorrelated dimensions to estimate MBd. This was done under the assumption that similar estimates from different methods would converge on a more accurate result than any single method. The close similarity of r-values relating the predicted variables MBd, TL and SVL_{Def} to ODCL and $OVLA_{Der}$ (0.991) to those relating these predicted variables DCL and SVL_{Der} , some different only at the third decimal place, gives confidence in their use in predictive equations.

Estimates of MBd, SVLA, and TL for Phytosaurs.

The accuracy of the MFL estimate of SVLA (discussed below) suggests that the MBd estimate computed from MFL is likely accurate as well. Further support is provided by the fact that estimates from two other sources (ALLMASS and OVLA), one uncorrelated and the other only partly correlated with MFL, resemble those from MFL. This suggests a MBd of approximately 390 kg for UCMP V2816/27235, if it has a alligator-shaped tail (Tables 4 and 5). Although ALLMASS results may be partly correlated with MFL due to inclusion of femur length in ALLMASS, estimates from other dimensions (diameter) and other elements in ALLMASS gave similar results (Table 5). Because MFL and ODCL underestimated SVLA until a phytosaur skull was

added, MBd may similarly have been underestimated by an amount equivalent to the difference between phytosaur and alligator skull mass. The ALLMASS estimates from femora and humeri may be more accurate than those from tibiae and ulnae, as in Hurlburt (1999). The MBd estimate from ODCL was about 50% of that from the other sources, but was of the same order of magnitude. In contrast, estimates from ANCL and DCL were an order of magnitude higher, and not useful at all. Although the estimate from ANVLA (140%) was of the same order of magnitude of the MFL estimate, the OVLA estimate approximated the MFL result much more closely.

MFL estimated trunk length and “phytosaur” SVLA (when actual phytosaur skull length was included) with nearly 100% accuracy (Table 3). Similarly, when SVLA was estimated from ODCL, subtracting estimated alligator skull length (from SVL), and adding actual phytosaur skull length gave a much more accurate estimate of SVLA (81.6% of actual SVLA) than an estimate that retained alligator skull length (63%). This result not only recommends this method, but also indicates strong similarity between trunk proportions of alligators and phytosaurs, at least based on one specimen.

Our estimates of the mass and length of the Chama basin phytosaurs are thus as follows. ODCL-derived estimates yielded masses of 91-476 kg and SVLA lengths of 1400-2260 mm (Table 5). ALLMASS-derived MBd estimates, based on hind limb measurements, range from 50-350 kg (Table 6). MFL-derived MBd estimates range from 126-377 kg, and yield SVLA estimates of 1600-2200 mm depending on the specimen. We also provide estimates of total length, but as discussed earlier, these are much more speculative due to the difference in caudal vertebral counts in phytosaurs and alligators. In alligators, SVLA equals approximately one-half TL, but the relationship is not known for phytosaurs presently. We do not believe that this greatly affects MBd estimates, as using an alligator as a model for a phytosaur should yield a similar mass, as the apparently more elongate, gracile tail of a phytosaur (Renesto and Lombardi, 1999) would add relatively little mass to the animal.

Utility of Anterior Orbital Limit and Snout-vent Length

Measuring from the anterior orbital limit provides useful information from incomplete skulls, as does SVL for incomplete skeletons. The results indicate the utility of these methods, as ODCL produced acceptable estimates, whereas equations using skull length and ANCL both overestimated MBd by a factor of 10. Skull and axial skeleton measurements from the anterior narial opening were not useful, nor were estimates of SVL or TL from dorsal cranial length. The hypothesis that “braincase length” is more conservative in the group including crocodylians and phytosaurs is supported, despite the specializations of the phytosaur skull, providing a theoretical explanation for the empirically determined results. It is possible that other dimensions from the phytosaur skull may provide better accuracy. The results generally suggest that most variation between phytosaurs and crocodylians is in skull and tail length. Estimates of SVL are more dependable than estimates of TL, because trunk length is similar in phytosaurs and alligators, but tail length differs according to available evidence. It is encouraging that ODCL and therefore “braincase” length can be used to estimate phytosaur size, as this allows the measurement of incomplete skulls.

Usefulness of maximum femoral length

These results also suggest that estimates from ALLMASS, MFL and OVLA are more accurate than those from DCL, SVLA, or the distance from the anterior narial limit to the posterior skull limit. The extremely accurate result from MFL for SVLA is particularly useful, and further indicates proportional similarities between phytosaurs and crocodylians in leg dimensions and trunk size.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study are encouraging. It may be possible to associate separate elements from the same deposit based on similar associated body size estimates

Body size in the form of body mass (MBd), snout-vent length to the anterior vent limit (SVLA), and total length (TL) was estimated in phytosaurs using several methods, some of which appear for the first time in this paper. Accuracy of methods was assessed using UCMP V2816/27235, a fossil phytosaur skeleton missing only the tail. SVLA, measuring to the posterior ischial limit, is used here for the first time and shown useful on crocodyliform archosaurs of conservative body form, allowing comparisons to Recent non-avian reptilians in whom SVLA is commonly used, and circumvents problems of missing tail elements and differences in relative tail length among taxa. The paper also introduces body size estimates from orbital cranial length (ODCL) and orbito-vent length (OVLA), measured from the anterior orbital limit. ODCL estimated 80% of actual SVLA and 50% of probable MBd of UCMP V2816/27235, a fossil phytosaur skeleton missing only the tail, whereas OVLA estimated an MBd near estimates from leg bones. Approximately 100% of both actual trunk length and actual SVLA of UCMP V2816/27235 was estimated from maximum femur length (MFL) relations in Recent crocodylians, by replacing estimated alligator skull length (DCL) by actual phytosaur skull length. Similar MBd estimates were produced by MFL, ALLMASS, which estimates body mass from long bone dimensions (Hurlburt, 1999), and from OVLA. ODCL estimated half this body mass. In contrast, estimates of MBd using alligator equations from DCL or ANCL (anterior phytosaur nares to posterior skull limit) were an order of magnitude higher for MBd and 40% to 50% too large for SVLA.

ODCL gave an estimate that was 80% of actual phytosaur SVLA. Use of ODCL and OVLA allowed use of alligator-based equations to

make reasonably accurate estimates of phytosaur mass and SVL from the phytosaur skull, which would not be possible using DCL or SVLA, despite many differences in skull morphology between phytosaurs and crocodiles. Cranial and ALLMASS equations provided 95% confidence limits. These and use of estimates from several uncorrelated dimensions may allow convergence on accurate values.

In general, phytosaurs appear to have comparable trunk and leg bone proportions to alligators, suggesting these regions and elements are conservative within crocodyliform archosaurs, whereas the greatest skeletal differences are in skull dimensions and morphology. Mbd estimates for Snyder quarry phytosaurs range between 25 and 500 kg, with most specimens yielding estimates of approximately 200-350 kg. The Canjilon quarry sample includes fewer juveniles and more robust adults, including one individual that may have weighed as much as 535 kg. From equations based on nine extant crocodylian genera, these Revueltian phytosaurs appear to have approached 4.5 m total body length for a ~ 400 kg phytosaur. The prevalence of subadult to adult phytosaurs in both quarries based on body mass estimates corroborates qualitative estimates of the population structure based on skull sizes alone, thereby reinforcing the hypothesis that both quarries are catastrophic assemblages (Zeigler, 2002, 2003).

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APPENDIX—TABLES

TABLE 2. Mean SD, and CV of alligator skull and body linear measurements and body mass. SVLA (Snout-vent length) to anterior vent margin known for 32 alligators (MBd known for 31). SVL_{Def} known for 38 alligators (MBd known for 37). SVL_{Def} (Default) is SVLA when known, otherwise SVL_p (SVL to posterior vent limit). SVLA known for all pen-raised alligators, and all but five wild alligators. MBd was unknown for one wild alligator with a TL of 3836 mm and SVLA of 1913 mm. Abbreviations: CV, coefficient of variation (=SD x 100/Mn); CW, cranial width at quadrates; DCL, dorsal cranial length from snout to posterior dorsal midpoint of skull; MBd, body mass; Mn, mean; ODCL, orbital dorsal cranial length from interior anterior orbital limit to posterior dorsal midpoint of skull; OVLA, P; orbitovent length from interior anterior orbital limit to anterior or posterior vent limit; SL, snout length from snout to interior anterior orbital limit; TG, maximum tail girth posterior to vent; TL, total length from snout to tail tip.

Sample Alligators	Parameter	TL (mm)	MBd (kg)	SVLA (mm)	SVLDef (mm)	OVLDef (mm)	DCL (mm)	ODCL (mm)
known SVLA (N=32 but 31 for 31 for MBd)	SD	432.97	37.11	242.45	242.45	199.82	60.07	17.29
	Mean	2205.43	49.96	1094.72	1094.72	910.81	286.99	104.47
	CV	19.63	74.28	22.15	22.15	21.94	20.93	16.55
SVLA or SVLP (N=38 but 37 for 31 for MBd)	SD	626.43	48.08		338.18	277.19	85.75	25.09
	Mean	2103.24	49.19		1045.65	870.74	275.07	101.12
	CV	29.78	97.75		32.34	31.83	31.17	24.81
Pen-raised (N=18)	SD	438.91	43.10	240.89	240.89	197.72	59.69	16.09
	Mean	2340.13	63.04	1169.94	1169.94	971.37	307.51	110.54
	CV	18.76	68.37	20.59	20.59	20.35	19.41	14.56
	Range	MBd, 12.9-124.7 kg; TL, 1664-2870 mm; plus one at 167.8 kg and 3302 mm						
Wild (N=20 but 19 for MBd) (N=15 for SVLA)	SD	700.57	49.95	215.37	3792.37	311.49	96.12	33.30
	Mean	1890.05	36.72	998.00	927.89	320.33	245.88	96.53
	CV	37.07	136.03	21.58	408.71	97.24	39.09	34.49
	Range	MBd, 1.15-67.3 kg; TL, 805-2700mm; plus one at 232.3 kg and 3700 mm.						

TABLE 3. (MBd); body length (TL), and snout-vent length to anterior vent limit (SVLA) predicted from cranial dimensions, orbitovent length, SVLA, and maximum vent length. For all femur-based equations, p<0.001. Most wild and domestic alligators in skull sample also included in femur sample. Interspecific equation consists of 1 individual of each of *Alligator mississippiensis*, *A. sinensis*, *Paleosuchus trigonatus*, *Caiman crocodylus*, *Melanosuchus niger*, *Tomistoma schlegelii*, *Crocodylus acutus*, a *C. porosus-C. siamensis* hybrid, and *Gavialis gangeticus*. All lengths in mm unless otherwise indicated, MBd in kg. Abbreviations: FLM, maximum femur length; Log₁₀, logarithm to base 10; N, sample size; ODCL, orbitocranial length measured from anterior internal limit of orbit to posterior skull limit; OVL_{Def}, default orbitovent length from anterior internal orbit limit to default vent limit (“default” indicates measurements were to anterior vent limit except in four specimens in which only the posterior vent limit was used in the contributing sample); R, correlation coefficient; Sample, sample on which equations based; SVLA, snout-vent length measured to the anterior vent limit. All samples from Farlow et al. except those where (Hurlburt) indicated.

Predicted Variable	Independent Variable	Slope (b)	Intercept (a)	R	N	Sample
Log ₁₀ MBd	Log ₁₀ ODCL	4.573	-7.642	0.9759	38	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ MBd	Log ₁₀ DCL	3.522	-7.054	0.9919	51	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ MBd	Log ₁₀ OVL _{Def}	3.471	-8.659	0.9909	37	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ MBd	Log ₁₀ SVL _{Def}	3.395	-8.704	0.9920	37	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ TL	Log ₁₀ ODCL	1.259	0.793	0.9817	39	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ TL	Log ₁₀ DCL	0.970	0.954	0.9941	52	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ TL	Log ₁₀ OVL _{Def}	0.964	0.489	0.9922	37	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ TL	Log ₁₀ SVL _{Def}	0.944	0.475	0.9941	37	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ SVL _{Def}	Log ₁₀ ODCL	1.351	0.306	0.9857	37	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
Log ₁₀ SVL _{Def}	Log ₁₀ DCL	1.026	0.515	0.9952	37	Wild and domestic Alligators (Hurlburt)
TL	FLM	14.448	16.454	0.9960	98	Wild and domestic Alligators
TL	FLM	15.361	-102.039	0.9860	9	Interspecific regression equation
Log ₁₀ MBd	Log ₁₀ FLM	3.335	-5.720	0.9940	36	Wild alligators
SVLA	FLM	7.167	5.828	0.9920	43	Wild and domestic alligators
Log ₁₀ DCL	Log ₁₀ SVL _{Def}	0.965	-0.473	0.9952	37	Wild and domestic alligators (Hurlburt)

TABLE 6. Body mass (MBd) estimates from leg bone dimensions in phytosaurs, using ALLMASSD and ALLMASSC (see text). All four ALLMASSC measurements (length, circumference, and two orthogonal diameters) were taken on each phytosaur element. Also calculated was the geometric mean (GM) of the ALLMASSD estimate from length and the estimate from the two diameters, to equally weight the estimates from length and diameters. Estimates from skull dimensions provided for selected skulls possibly associated with limb bone elements. Abbreviations: D, diameter; Elem, element; F, femur; H, humerus; L, left; R, right; T, tibia; and U, ulna.

Specimen	Elem. (PL _{1,2})	ALL-MASSD (kg)	ALL-MASSC (kg)	ALLMASS GM L&D= mass(kg)
NMMNH P-34731	R. H.	47.974	51.030	50.135
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	44.091	46.367	46.274
	(PL ₂)	52.199	56.162	54.318
NMMNH P-34733	L. H.	28.024	30.690	29.869
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	25.586	27.681	27.443
	(PL ₂)	30.693	34.025	32.508
3. NMMNH P-34732	L. F.	300.163	340.287	324.712
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	245.723	279.376	267.666
	(PL ₂)	366.663	414.477	393.917
P-34733 & P-34732	LH&LF (PL ₁)	91.431	102.791	98.254
	(PL ₂)	105.741	119.477	112.888
NMMNH P-31297	R. H.	65.061	74.055	70.391
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	59.355	66.593	64.400
	(PL ₂)	71.316	82.353	76.939
NMMNH PREP. Lab Project 12A51 (probably aetosaur)	R. H.	306.479	388.566	348.932
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	254.814	310.248	290.793
	(PL ₂)	368.620	486.656	418.696
NMMNH P-33663	L. F.	131.649	144.422	138.788
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	114.694	126.238	121.582
	(PL ₂)	151.110	165.225	158.430
2. NMMNH P-33670	L. F.	330.296	368.351	350.257
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	268.107	300.377	286.867
	(PL ₂)	406.910	451.707	427.655
3. NMMNH P-34732	L. F.	300.163	340.287	322.176
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	245.723	279.376	265.753
	(PL ₂)	366.663	414.477	390.579
4. NMMNH P-35999	L. F.	321.319	400.333	349.418
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	261.158	324.272	286.128
	(PL ₂)	395.338	494.235	426.707
5. NMMNH P-30843	L. F.	309.972	358.330	343.160
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	253.454	293.502	282.121
	(PL ₂)	379.093	437.478	417.405
NMMNH P-35785	L. T.	222.654	139.201	133.565
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>	(PL ₁)	180.208	119.691	114.165
	(PL ₂)	275.096	161.893	156.262
UCMP V2816/27235	R.H.	356.776	N/A	N/A
<i>P. pristinus</i>	(PL ₁)	293.721		
	(PL ₂)	433.367		
UCMP V2816/27235	R.U.	407.522	N/A	N/A
<i>P. pristinus</i>	(PL ₁)	310.602		
	(PL ₂)	534.686		
UCMP V2816/27235	R. F.	445.343	N/A	N/A
<i>Pseudopal. pristinus</i>	(PL ₁)	360.855		
	(PL ₂)	549.614		
UCMP V2816/27235	RT	354.687	N/A	N/A
<i>P. pristinus</i>	(PL ₁)	280.457		
	(PL ₂)	448.564		
UCMP V2816/27235	RH,U,F,T	389.323	N/A	N/A
<i>P. pristinus</i>		310.078		
		488.821		

TABLE 7. Estimates of body mass (MBd), total length (TL), and SVLA (see below) in phytosaurs from maximum femur length (MFL) based on relationships in alligators and nine crocodylian genera (Farlow et al., in prep.). Abbreviations: D, diameter; Elem, element; F, femur; H, humerus; L, left; R, right; SVLA, snout-vent length to the anterior vent limit; T, tibia; and U, ulna.

Specimen	Elem.	LogMBd =LogMFL (kg)	TL=MFL (mm)	TL=MFL Intersp. 9spp (mm)	SVLA=MFL (mm)
NMMNH P- L. F.		125.851	3212.352	3295.814	1591.168
Ctars, Phdae. L. Tr.					
<i>Nicrosaurus</i> ?					
<i>buceros</i> . (L-3845)					
NMMNH P. L. F.		303.617	4178.200	4322.697	2070.282
Ctars, Phdae.					
<i>Pseudopalatus</i> ? <i>buceros</i> .					
3. NMMNH L. F.		294.802	4141.599	4283.783	2052.126
Ctars, Phdae.					
<i>Pseudopalatus</i>					
4. NMMNH L. F.		314.111	4220.822	4368.012	2091.425
Ctars, Phdae.					
L. femur					
5. NMMNH L. F.		339.835	4321.236	4474.771	2141.236
Ctars, Parasuchidae.					
(sic) (Phytosaur)					
UCMP V281 R. F.		377.092	4457.632	4619.786	2208.896
<i>Pseudopal. pristinus</i>					

TABLE 8. ALLMASSD output for UCMP V2816/27235, *Pseudopalatus pristinus* Output gives body mass and 95% prediction limits for each dimension, and calculates geometric mean of all predictions and 95% PL, weighted by the coefficient of determination (r²) associated with each equation. Original equations based on 18 specimens of *Alligator mississippiensis*.

Dimension	Enter Dimension (mm)	N	Predicted Body Mass (kg)	95% Prediction Limits		
				Min (kg)	Max (kg)	
Humerus length	281.5		485.420	409.127	575.941	
Ulna length	187.2		409.051	332.683	502.949	
Femur length	311.1		549.354	454.816	663.545	
Tibia length	198.0		329.744	271.110	401.059	
Humerus DV diameter			0.000	0.000	0.000	
Ulna ML diameter	35.1		405.935	289.139	569.909	
Femur DV diameter			0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tibia ML diameter	29.0		382.069	290.322	502.811	
Humerus AP diameter	33.3		260.206	209.122	323.768	
Ulna AP diameter			0.000	0.000	0.000	
Femur AP diameter	33.3		359.518	284.988	453.539	
Tibia AP diameter			0.000	0.000	0.000	
N, GM of prediction, PL ₁ , & PL ₂ .			8	389.323	310.078	488.821

Table 9. Correlation coefficients (R), intercepts (a), slopes (b) and lower and upper 95% confidence limits (LCL and UCL) for least-squares regression equations predicting body mass (MBD) using log₁₀-transformed data for a mixed sample of wild (W) and pen-raised (P) alligators. The independent variable (X) is one of several linear dimensions (mm) of the body and skull. Pen-raised alligators grew in small, warm-water enclosures (see Methods). Statistics given for the sample for which SVLA was known (N=32) and for the maximum sample (N=37) for each relationship, using SVLP when SVLA was not known, indicated as SVLDef (default). Columns headed "Y/N" indicate whether or not the slope was within the 95% CL of the indicate relationship. Abbreviations as in Table 1.

TL ₁ total body length. SVLA was known for all pen-raised and all but five wild alligators.											
Relationship		N=32. Sample for which SVA known.					Maximum sample, SVLDef includes 5 SVLPs.				
Data log ₁₀ -transformed Y=X	R (N)	a	b	Y/N	Y/N	R	a	b	Y/N	Y/N	
		LCL	LCL	P	W	(N)	LCL	LCL	P	W	
		UCL	UCL				UCL	UCL			
MBd = ODCL		0.94141	-6.97888	4.25473	Y	Y	0.97594	-7.64162	4.57253	Y	Y
		32	-8.12376	3.68640			38	-8.33012	4.22724		
MBd = DCL		0.97157	-6.82216	3.43432	Y	Y	0.98991	-6.97341	3.49164	Y	Y
		32	-7.58673	3.12227			38	-7.38236	3.32267		
MBd = TL		0.97328	-10.70497	3.68534	Y	N	0.99157	-10.33382	3.57375	Y	Y
		32	-11.78652	3.36117			38	-10.85528	3.41591		
MBd = SVLDef (All=SVA)		0.97663	-8.38789	3.29311	Y	Y	0.99227	-8.70370	3.39534	Y	Y
		32	-9.20681	3.02288			37	-9.14057	3.24961		
MBd = OVLDef (All=SVA)		0.97324	-8.21113	3.32210	N	Y	0.99087	-8.65869	3.47128	Y	Y
		32	-9.07415	3.02963			37	-9.13192	3.30917		
MBd = DCL			-7.34811	3.61457			0.99187	-7.05358	3.52187	Y	Y
							51	-7.36915	3.39217		
MBd = TL							0.99297	-10.35800	3.58106	Y	Y
							51	-10.76409	3.45852		
								-9.95190	3.70360		

Table 10. Correlation coefficients (R), intercepts (a), and slopes (b) for least squares equations using log₁₀-transformed data from wild and pen-raised alligators. The dependent (Y) variable is body mass (MBd_{kg}) and the independent variable (X) one of several linear dimensions (mm) of the body and skull. Pen-raised alligators grew in small enclosures until reaching 4 feet TL, at which point they were released to large fenced enclosures around large water lagoons and land in semi-wild conditions (see Methods). Abbreviations as in Table 1. All pen-raised SVLDef were SVLA; four wild SVLDef values were SVLP.

Relationship (data log ₁₀ -transformed) Y=X	R (N)	PEN-RAISED PEN		Y/N Y/N		WILD		WILD		Y/N Y/N	
		a	b	32	38	R	a	b	32	38	
		LCL	LCL			(N)	LCL	LCL			
		UCL	UCL				UCL	UCL			
MBd=ODCLIN	0.94437	-8.31943	4.91005	N	Y	0.97877	-7.42624	4.45708	Y	Y	
	18	-10.16820	4.00383			20	-8.32823	3.99489			
MBd = DCL	0.96820	-6.47066	5.81626	Y	N	0.99345	-6.81942	3.42346	Y	Y	
	18	-8.70988	3.18406			20	-7.28037	3.22848			
MBd = TL	0.97014	-6.20244	4.19459	Y	N	0.99664	-6.35847	3.61843	Y	Y	
	18	-11.55630	3.94078			20	-9.99085	3.46486			
MBd = SVLDef	0.98541	-13.31220	3.41866	N	N	0.99643	-10.44876	3.31758	Y	Y	
	18	-9.80040	4.46290			19	-9.53294	3.60578			
MBd = OVLDef	0.98327	-8.34463	3.94213	N	N	0.99129	-7.88580	3.52133	Y	Y	
	18	-9.20810	3.65942			19	-8.43804	3.39033			
MBd = DCL	0.96820	-9.09744	3.30014	N	(51)	0.99345	-9.09744	3.42346	-	(51)	
	18	-8.13741	4.01869			20	-7.77864	3.62088			
MBd = TL	0.97014	-6.20244	4.19459	N	N	0.99664	-6.35847	3.61843	-	Y	
	18	-11.55630	3.94078			20	-9.99085	3.46486			
TL = ODCL	0.96602	-9.80040	4.46290			0.98161	-10.44876	3.32394			
	18	0.84074	1.23646			21	-9.53294	3.60578			
TL = DCL	0.98137	0.48304	1.06113			0.99504	0.56297	0.96584			
	18	1.19843	1.41180			26	1.02499	0.92515			
		1.07910	0.92060				0.86846	1.00652			
		0.84210	0.82508				1.06171				
		1.31611	1.01611								

Table 11. Equations predicting TL from various independent variables for alligators. Equations given for samples for which SVLA known (N=32), SVLDef (SVLA or SVLP known)(N=37), Pen-raised and Wild samples. A larger sample (N=51) was available to predict TL from DCL. All data Log10 - transformed. Y/N columns indicate whether or not the slope fits within the 95% confidence limits of the slope of the indicated relationship. Abbreviations as in Table 1.

Relationship Data log ₁₀ - transformed Y=X	N=32. Sample for which SVLA known.						SVLDef (max. sample), with 5 SVPs.						PEN-RAISED						WILD					
	R	a	b	Y/N	Y/N	R	a	b	Y/N	Y/N	R	a	b	Y/N	Y/N	R	a	b	Y/N	Y/N				
	(N)	LCL	LCL	P	W	(N)	LCL	LCL	P	W	(N)	LCL	LCL	P	W	(N)	LCL	LCL	P	W				
TL=ODCL	0.95322	1.04479	1.13775	Y	N	0.98167	0.79275	1.25926	Y	Y	TL=ODCL	0.96602	0.84074	1.23646	Y	Y	0.98161	0.79398	1.25798	Y	Y			
	32	0.77378	1.00321			39	0.62984	1.17783			18	0.48304	1.06113			21	0.56297	1.14050						
		1.31581	1.27228				0.95567	1.34069				1.19843	1.41180				1.02499	1.37547						
TL=DCL	0.98549	1.08273	0.91998	Y	N	0.99422	0.97908	0.96060	Y	N	TL=DCL	0.98137	1.07910	0.92060	Y	N	0.99504	0.96509	0.96584	Y	Y			
	32	0.93795	0.86089			39	0.89515	0.92605			18	0.84210	0.82508			26	0.86846	0.92515						
		1.22752	0.97907				1.06301	0.99515				1.31611	1.01611				1.06171	1.00652						
TL=DCL (N=51)	--	--	--	--	--	0.99413	0.95439	0.97015	Y	Y	TL=DCL (N=51)	0.98137	1.07910	0.92060	-	(51)	0.99504	0.96509	0.96584	-	(51)			
						52	0.88124	0.94017			18	0.84210	0.82508		N	26	0.86846	0.92515		Y				
							1.02754	1.00014				1.31611	1.01611				1.06171	1.00652						
TL=OVL _{Def}	0.97804	0.73496	0.88168	Y	N	0.99216	0.48994	0.96440	Y	Y	TL=OVL _{Def}	0.98854	0.69501	0.89532	Y	N	0.99689	0.44902	0.97829	N	Y			
	(all SVA)	0.52823	0.81162			37	0.36724	0.92271			18	0.38781	0.79224			19	0.28880	0.92227						
		0.94170	0.95174		(5 SVP)		0.61064	1.00609				1.00221	0.99840				0.60924	1.03431						
TL=SVL _{Def}	0.98294	0.68402	0.87532	Y	N	0.99408	0.47497	0.94379	Y	Y	TL=SVL _{Def}	0.98126	0.65343	0.88535	Y	N	0.88535	0.43507	0.95752	N	Y			
	(all SVA)	0.49893	0.81424			37	0.36883	0.90838			18	0.37138	0.79320			19	0.29996	0.91151						
		0.86912	0.93639		(5 SVP)		0.58112	0.97920				0.93547	0.97750				0.57019	1.00353						

Table 12. Correlation coefficients (R), intercepts (a), and slopes (b) for least squares equations predicting SVLDef using log10-transformed data from a mixed sample of wild and pen-raised alligators. The independent (X) variable is dorsal cranial length (DCL_{mm}) or orbitocranial length (ODCL_{mm}). Statistics given for SVL, SVLDef, Wild, and Pen-raised samples. See Table 1 for definitions of these categories and abbreviations.

Relationship (data log ₁₀ - transformed) Y = X	Wild+Pen-raised; SVLA and SVLDef samples.						
	R (N)	a		b		Y/N	Y/N
		LCL	UCL	LCL	UCL		
SVLDef=ODCL	0.96272	0.43116	1.29038	Y	Y		
	32	0.15884	1.15519				
		0.70348	1.42556				
SVLDef=ODCL	0.98566	0.30577	1.35064	Y	Y		
	37	0.14760	1.27129				
		0.46394	1.42998				
SVL _{Def} =DCL	0.98507	0.50049	1.03266	Y	Y		
	32	0.33559	0.96536				
		0.66539	1.09996				
SVLDef=DCL	0.99517	0.51489	1.02646	Y	Y		
	37	0.43078	0.99170				
		0.59900	1.06122				
						32	37
SVLDef=ODCL PEN	0.967216275	0.26149	1.37211	Y	Y		
	18	-0.12803	1.18118				
		0.65101	1.56304				
SVLDef=ODCL WILD	0.98615	0.30964	1.34889	Y	Y		
	19	0.08352	1.23280				
		0.53577	1.46497				
SVL _{Def} =DCL PEN	0.967216275	0.52811	1.02075	Y	Y		
	18	0.26824	0.91602				
		0.78797	1.12547				
SVLDef=DCL WILD	0.99688	0.50439	1.03131	Y	Y		
	19	0.40586	0.98956				
		0.60291	1.07306				



The crew of September 1999 pulling jacket 37 out of the western end of the Snyder quarry.