mocline shoals. Thus, the increase in the zonal SST difference after ~1.7 Ma could indicate that tropical air-sea feedbacks (34) amplified the SST response to a changing thermocline once critical thermocline conditions were reached.

Mean tropical thermocline conditions can influence air-sea feedbacks that affect high-frequency climate variability (4, 15); the amplitude of ENSO variability is dampened when the thermocline is deeper or warmer in the EEP (5, 10). This effect applied to longer time scales may explain why permanent El Niño conditions during the Pliocene were accompanied by reduced-amplitude glacial-interglacial cycles; a deeper or warmer thermocline may have preconditioned the tropical system such that air-sea feedbacks needed to amplify small cycles; a deeper or warmer thermocline may be a target and a test to climate models.

References and Notes

19. Materials and methods are available as supporting material on Science Online.
26. We use a sensitivity of foraminiferal calcite δ18O to temperature of 0.21‰ δ18O per °C from (35).
33. Although a detailed study of G. tumida needs to be performed, a low-resolution record of Mg/Ca measurements of G. tumida from the same site location (ODP site 847) shows cooling of the subsurface before 3.5 Ma (20), implying that our use of δ18O of G. tumida as an indicator of temperature is appropriate and that changes in the δ18O of seawater are probably negligible.
37. Data are available at www.cdc.noaa.gov.
38. We thank M. Cane, G. Philander, A. Fedorov, and P. Molnar for helpful discussions; R. Franks for analytical support; and A. Chilla, C. Ziegler, and M. Flower for help with sample preparation and analysis. We thank the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) for supplying samples. The ODP is sponsored by NSF and participating countries under the management of Joint Oceanographic Institutions [JOI]. Incorporated. We thank NSF (grant to A.C.R.) for funding this work. Requests for data should be sent to A.C.R.

Supporting Online Material
www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/1112596/DC1

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22 March 2005; accepted 14 June 2000
Published online 23 June 2005
10.1126/science.1112596
Include this information when citing this paper.

Embryos of an Early Jurassic Prosauropod Dinosaur and Their Evolutionary Significance

Robert R. Reisz, Diane Scott, Hans-Dieter Sues, David C. Evans, Michel A. Raath

Articulated embryos from the Lower Jurassic Elliot Formation of South Africa are referable to the prosauropod Massospondylus carinatus and, together with other material, provide substantial insights into the ontogenetic development in this early dinosaur. The large forelimbs and head and the horizontally held neck indicate that the hatchlings were obligate quadrupeds. In contrast, adult Massospondylus were at least facultatively bipedal. This suggests that the quadrupedal gait of giant sauropods may have evolved by retardation of postnatal negative allometry of the forelimbs. Embryonic body proportions and an absence of well-developed teeth suggest that hatchlings of this dinosaur may have required parental care.

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Other known fossil dinosaur eggs containing articulated embryonic skeletons are Late Cretaceous in age. Although the precise developmental stage of the embryos could not be determined, the articulated skeleton completely fills the egg and together with the advanced level of ossification (as indicated by the presence of the ossified stapes and fourth trochanter on the femur) suggests that the animals were close to hatching (8, 9). Numerous skeletal features indicate that these embryos represent a prosauropod dinosaur: The first dentary tooth (alveolus) is set back from the anterior end of the bone; a lateral ridge is present on the dentary; the infratemporal fenestra extends below the orbit; the neck is horizontal rather than S-curved; the posterior dorsal centra are longer than they are tall; and humeral length exceeds 55% of that of the femur (3).

We refer the embryos to *Massospondylus* based on a cranial autapomorphy, the maximum transverse width of the skull exceeding its height by at least 10% (10). *Massospondylus* is the most common sauropodomorph in this stratigraphic interval; two uncollected adult skeletons of this taxon have been found at the egg-producing locality, and several other skeletons are exposed within 500 m (11).

The embryonic contents of two of the six eggs have been completely prepared. One skeleton is preserved curled up and in articulation (Fig. 1). The skull has been slightly telescoped in the snout region before fossilization, with the anterior part of the mandible, the premaxilla, and the anterior end of the maxilla having been lost. The skull is virtually complete in the second embryo, and the position of various postcranial elements suggests that this skeleton was also articulated and curled up (Fig. 2). This skull is exposed in dorsal view, and the lower jaws have been shifted slightly forward, exposing their alveolar regions and symphysis. One fragment that may represent a partially erupted tooth is preserved in the dentary; all other alveoli are empty.

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**Fig. 1.** (A and B) An articulated embryonic skeleton of *Massospondylus* (BP/1/5347A). an, angular; c3 to c10, cervical vertebrae; ca, caudal vertebra; ch, hemal arch; co, coracoid; cp?, cultriform process; de, dentary; d1 to d14, dorsal vertebrae; f, frontal; fe, femur; fi, fibula; h, humerus; il, ilium; is, ischium; l, lacrimal; m, maxilla; mc, metacarpals; mt1 to mt3, metatarsals; n, nasal; p, parietal; pal, palatine; ph, phalanges; pm, premaxilla; po, postorbital; prf, prefrontal; pt, pterygoid; pu, pubis; q, quadrate; r, rib; ra, radius; s1 to s3, sacral vertebrae; sc, scapula; scl, scleral ring; sr1 to sr3, sacral ribs; sq, squamosal; su, surangular; t, tibia; u, ulna.

**Fig. 2.** (A and B) Embryonic skull and postcranial elements of *Massospondylus* (BP/1/5347A). The embryonic membrane is preserved inside the egg immediately to the right of the skull. Abbreviations are the same as in Fig. 1.
Embryonic skull structure (Fig. 3B) is consistent with referral to *Massospondylus*. The posterior part of the maxilla forms a distinct, slender process that underlies the jugal. The tail lacerum is visible in dorsal view. A long posterodorsal process of the prefrontal is identical to that seen in other skulls of *Massospondylus*. The antorbital fenestra is tall and almost triangular in outline. The external naris is large in the embryo but not as tall as the antorbital fenestra. The nasal is small, the frontal is long, and the dome-like parietals are feebly emarginated for the upper temporal fenestra. In contrast, the largest known skull of *Massospondylus* (specimen BP/1/4934) has an elongate nasal, a relatively short frontal, and the parietals are strongly emarginated, and form a median crest. Other smaller specimens show intermediate stages between the two extremes (10). The embryonic skulls preserve a nearly complete ring of scleral ossicles in the proportionately enormous orbit (the diameter is 39% of the reconstructed skull length). In addition, a stapes is still in its original position in one of the embryonic skulls; its distal end is slightly expanded, as in adults.

The embryonic postcranial skeleton generally conforms to that in *Massospondylus* but differs markedly in its proportions. The atlas-axis complex could not be exposed. The remaining eight cervical vertebrae are short with delicate ribs, in contrast to the elongate cervicals and cervical ribs in adults. Juvenile skeletons show intermediate stages in cervical development. Thirteen dorsals are preserved with most ribs still in their original positions. Damage in the posterior region of the series has disrupted the arrangement of ribs, but a tiny posterior left dorsal rib is preserved just anterior to the pelvis. The rod-like first sacral rib extends to the anterior edge of the iliac blade; its proportions support the hypothesis that the first sacral vertebra was a modified dorsal (5). The anterior caudals are substantially shorter than the dorsals, and their hemal spines form short, V-shaped chevrons.

Both pectoral and pelvic girdles are exposed. The scapula is tall and slender. Most of the right coracoid was lost during fossilization. There appear to be no ossified sternals. The iliac blade is well preserved; its preacetabular process is poorly developed and the supra-acetabular crest is absent (i.e., not ossified). The ischium and pubis are slender and short, about one-half the length of the femur.

The limb bones are well preserved, but the texture of their external surfaces indicates the presence of substantial cartilaginous “epiphyseal” caps. All forelimb elements are relatively longer than those in the adults, including the metacarpals and proximal phalanges, but this is consistent with their ontogenetic trajectories. The right femur has a slightly intumted proximal head and a greatly expanded distal end. The left femur shows the presence of an ossified fourth trochanter. The posterior surface of the distal end of the left femur has an intercondylar fossa. The proximal head of the tibia is not as wide as the distal end of the femur, whereas the fibula is relatively broad, consistent with the generally columnar appearance of the hindlimb. In the manus, metacarpals I to III and at least two phalanges are ossified, as are metatarsals I to III and some phalanges of the pes, including a complete second digit.

*Massospondylus* reached a total body length of up to 5 m (5). The large number of complete skeletons permits analysis of relative growth in the skull, vertebrae, and limbs (12). We made six bivariate comparisons using femur length as the standard variable (Fig. 4), which correlates well with overall body size in terrestrial vertebrates (13). Regression analyses show that the tibia and dorsal vertebrae in *Massospondylus* grew isometrically with reference to the femur. Both the humerus and the ulna show negatively allometric growth during ontogeny. The strongest negative allometry is observed in the skull, and the strongest positive allometry is seen in the length of the cervical vertebrae.

Relative incremental growth also accounts for proportional differences between the embryonic skulls and those of the adult. In embryonic skulls, the nasal is shorter than either the frontal or parietal, and the maxilla and premaxilla are also quite small relative to the rest of the skull. The known series of skulls of *Massospondylus* shows gradual elongation of the nasal, an increase in the relative length and height of the maxilla and premaxilla, and an increase in the size of the narial and antorbital
openings as the antorbital region of the skull becomes increasingly longer (10). Associated with this change is the gradual emargination of the frontal and parietal along the edges of the upper temporal fenestrae for the increase in the attachment areas for the adductor jaw musculature. The quadrate also shows a gradual relative increase in height, possibly related to the increase in the adductor jaw muscles. Finally, as in other vertebrates, the relative size of the orbit decreases throughout ontogeny. Despite these changes, the embryo maintains the diagnostic skull width-to-height ratio of *Massospondylus*.

The proportionately enormous skull; the long, horizontally held neck; the proportionately long forelimbs; and the small caudal with weakly developed transverse processes and hemal spines all indicate that the hatchlings of *Massospondylus* were obligate quadrupeds (Fig. 3). This is in contrast to the body proportions of adult *Massospondylus*, which are characterized by a small head, short forelimbs, and robust caudal with large transverse processes and hemal arches. As in most prosauropods, these adult proportions indicate at least facultatively bipedal locomotion (14, 15). The changes from a sauropodlike condition with long forelimbs (16) and quadrupedal posture in early ontogenetic stages of *Massospondylus* to the plesiomorphic condition of short forelimbs and bipedal posture in the adult suggest that the quadrupedal posture of sauropods (17) may have evolved through paedomorphosis, the retention of early ontogenetic features in the adult, as first suggested by Bonaparte and Vince (18).

Modification of the sauropodomorph neck may have been correlated with the evolution of quadrupedality in this clade. The reconstructed quadrupedal posture for the embryo is at least in part related to the structure of the neck. As in most sauropodomorphs (19), the neck of *Massospondylus* was held more or less horizontally. This condition represents an autapomorphy for Sauropodomorpha and differs from the plesiomorphic condition of an S-curved neck in other dinosaurs and their immediate outgroups among Ornithodira (20). The S-curved neck is associated with their bipedal posture and the need for bringing the head closer to the center of gravity of the body. The presence of a horizontally held neck in the prehatching stages of basal sauropodomorphs like *Massospondylus* may have constrained them to a quadrupedal posture, one that required long forelimbs.

The combination of the body proportions and poorly developed dentition suggest that the hatchlings may have required parental care (21). The diminutive ventral elements of the pelvic girdle, small caudal vertebrae, and relatively enormous head of the *Massospondylus* embryos suggest it would have been difficult for the hatchlings to move around efficiently.

The virtual absence of teeth in these embryos is another indicator of altricial behavior. Only a single possible tooth fragment is preserved in the two skulls, whereas other delicate, loosely attached elements were preserved largely undisturbed. Even if most of the teeth were poorly mineralized or lost postmortem, they were not well suited for feeding. If this interpretation is correct, these embryos provide early evidence of altricial behavior in a non-avian dinosaur.

References and Notes
6. The clutch of eggs was collected by J. W. Kitching in 1978 along a road-cut at the locality called Roodraai (Red Corner), along the main road connecting the towns of Clarens and Phuthaditjhaba [28°30.565′S, 28°37.376′E].
11. These partially exposed skeletons of *Massospondylus* are used by the Golden Gate Highlands Park rangers for their guided tours and cannot be collected.
12. Materials and methods are available as supporting material on Science Online.
22. We thank C. Vasconcelos, A. Yates, and C. Kelly for information and discussions; B. Rubidge and R. Smith for access to specimens and assistance; and the staff of the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. This work is dedicated to the memory of Dr. James Kitching. Supported by the University of Toronto, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, the National Geographic Society, and the Paleo-Anthropology Scientific Trust (South Africa).

Supporting Online Material
www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/309/5735/761/D1
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17 May 2005; accepted 23 June 2005
10.1126/science.1114942

Pesticide Resistance via Transposition-Mediated Adaptive Gene Truncation in *Drosophila*

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To study adaptation, it is essential to identify multiple adaptive mutations and to characterize their molecular, phenotypic, selective, and ecological consequences. Here we describe a genomic screen for adaptive insertions of transposable elements in *Drosophila*. Using a pilot application of this screen, we have identified an adaptive transposable element insertion, which truncates a gene and apparently generates a functional protein in the process. The insertion of this transposable element confers increased resistance to an organophosphate pesticide and has spread in *D. melanogaster* recently.

The *Drosophila* genome contains a large number of active transposable element (TE) families that generate new TE insertions (1, 2). Many such TEs are deleterious at least partly because ectopic recombination among them scrambles chromosomes (3, 4). Thus, many new TE insertions cannot reach high population frequencies unless they either recombine infrequently (4) or they lead to a sufficiently beneficial change to overcome the disadvantage of ectopic recombination.

The *Drosophila* genome is very frequent worldwide (~80%) and is much more rare (G test; *P* = 0.0001) in putatively ancestral African pop-