

WHEEEEE!

## What are we Doing Today?

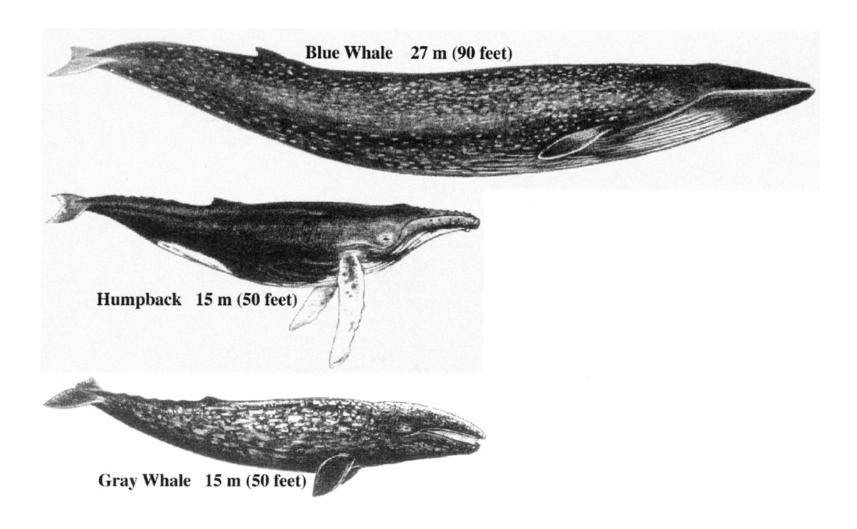
- Whale fossil hunt
- WHALE EVOLUTION

# **Becoming Whales**



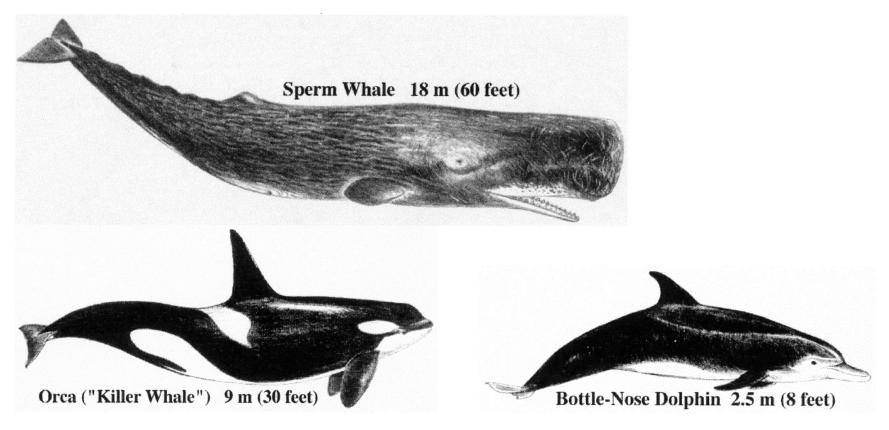
#### Diversity of Whales Today

Mysticetes (baleen whales):



## Diversity of Whales Today

#### Odontocetes (toothed whales):

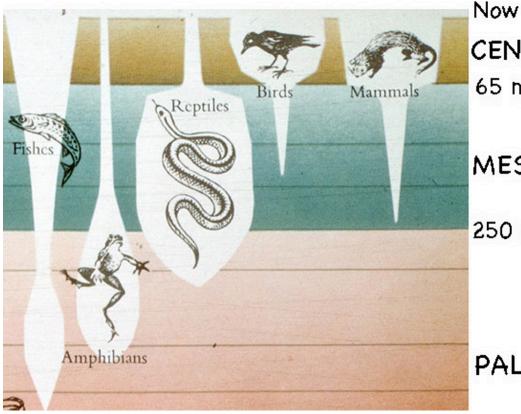


# But Where Did They Come From? Here's a Peek into the Past...

Animals of the Past: Patterns in the Fossil Record



#### Moving in...



CENOZOIC 65 mya

MESOZOIC

250 mya

PALEOZOIC

Notice that the earliest MAMMALS... were TERRESTRIAL - with LEGS!

# But WHALES SWIM; they DON'T WALK ON LAND!

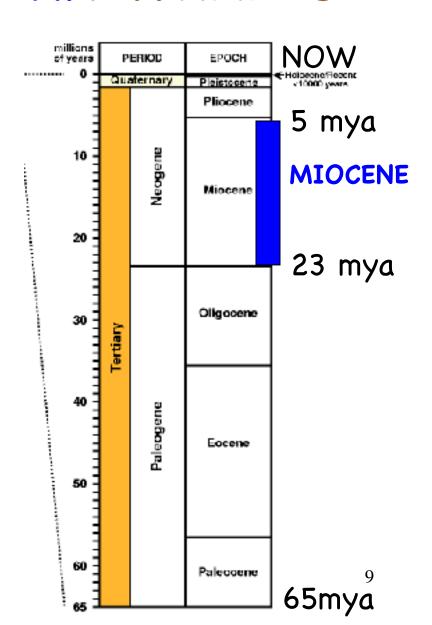
So - Where DID Whales Come From?

What would the earliest whales look like?

#### The Earliest MODERN WHALES...

Only go back to about 23 mya... the beginning of the MIOCENE...

Great swimmers...
but NO WALKING
LEGS!

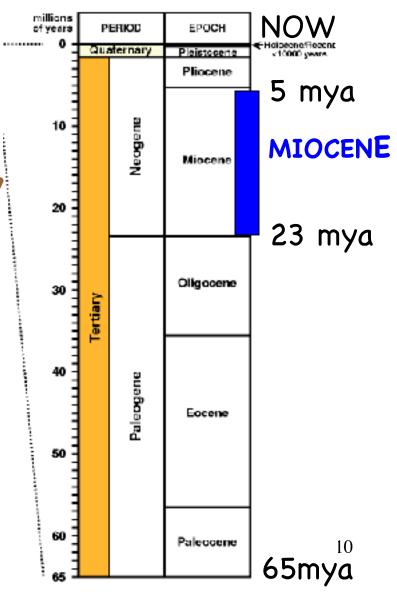


#### HOWEVER!

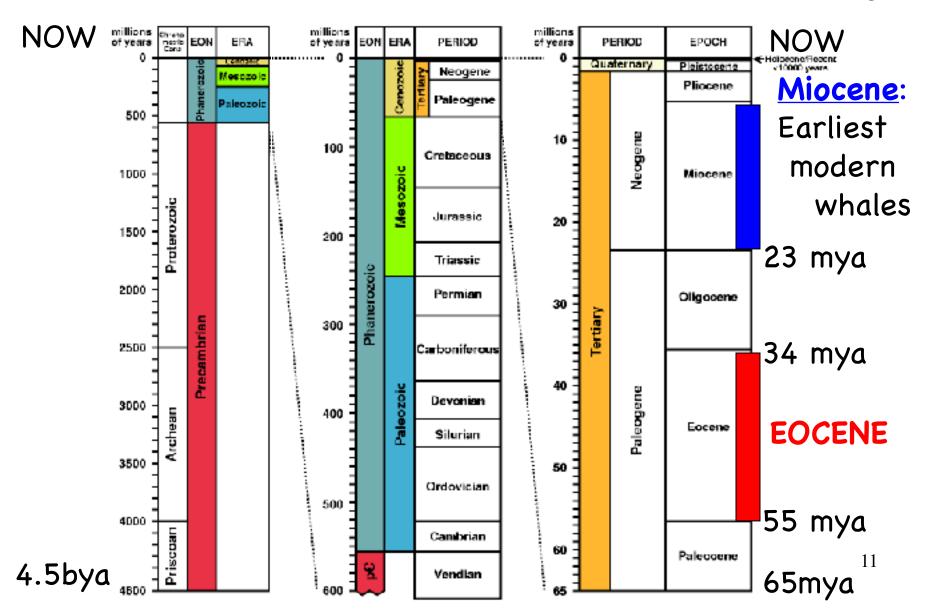
We DO have some whale-like fossils, with strange teeth,



from the EOCENE!



#### But... Where's the Eocene?



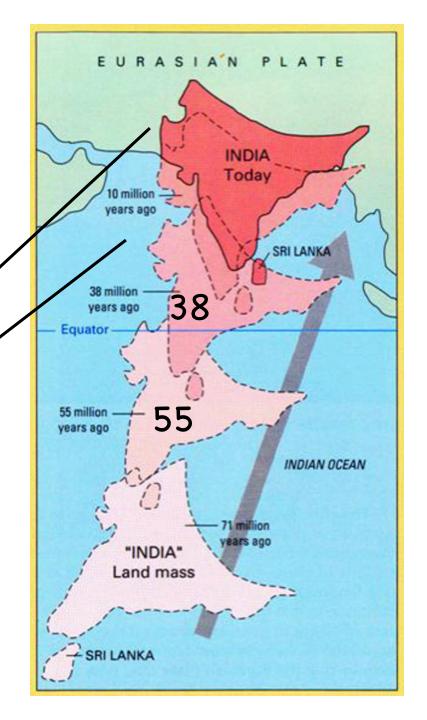
# OK! So, where shall we look for Eocene Fossils?

Mountains of Pakistan

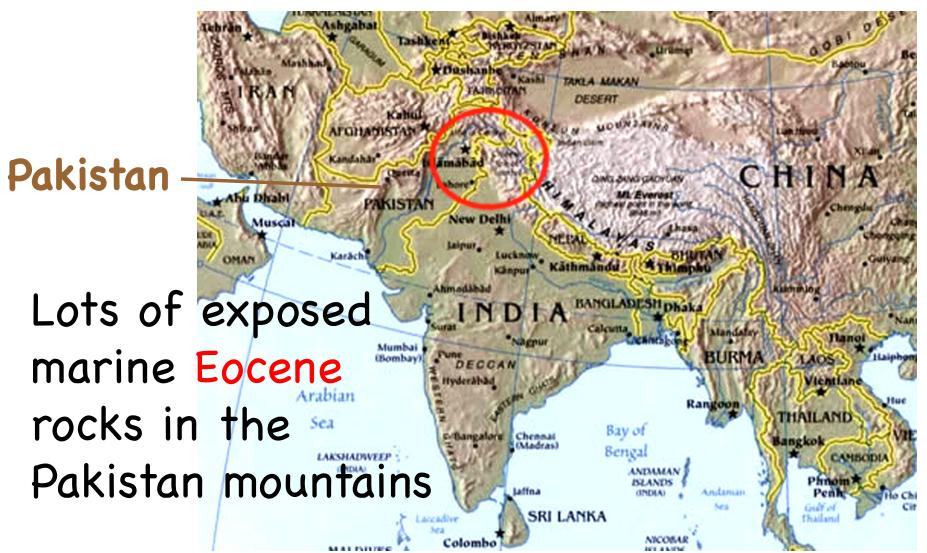
The Tethys Sea

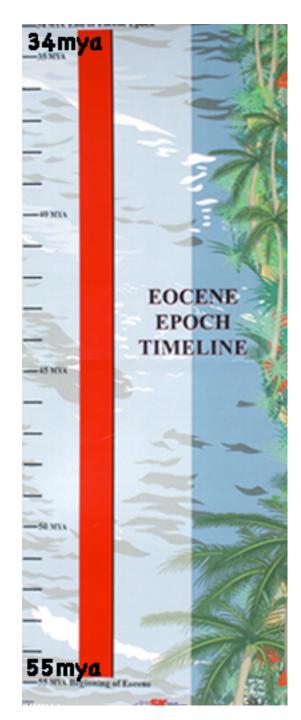
India Moved North...

... Squished into Asia...



#### Where shall we look?





This is the time period between 34 mya and 55 mya.

It was a time of rising temperatures, and there was an abundance of mammals, including the first horses, bats, and whales.

The dinosaurs had only been extinct about ten million years when the Eocene began. Mammals evolved larger bodies and became more diverse during the Eocene.

Eon (Phanerozoic) --> Era (Cenozoic) --> Period (Paleogene) --> Epoch (Eocene)

#### Early Whale Teeth



in Dorudon

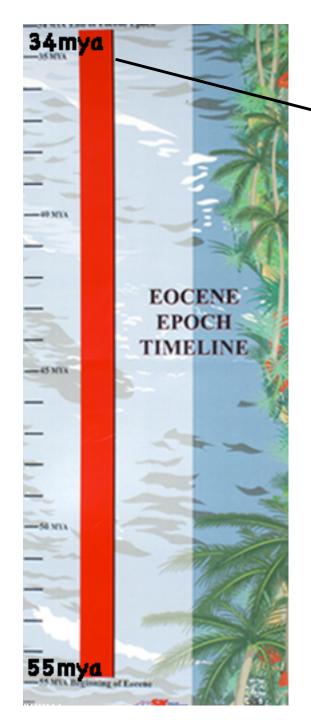






~ 36 mya

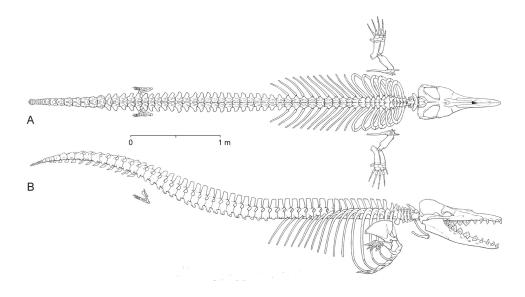
Discovered - 1936 - Pakistan



# Eocene Epoch Timeline Dorudon 36 mya



Species: 33 mya - 40 mya

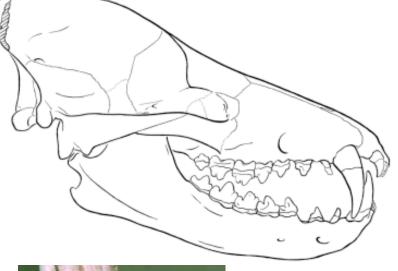


Deep ocean mammal Primitive whale teeth Tiny hind legs, no hooves



# Early Whale Teeth... in a 4-legged mammal?

a Mesonychid –
called *Pachyaena*Translates to "Thick Hyena"



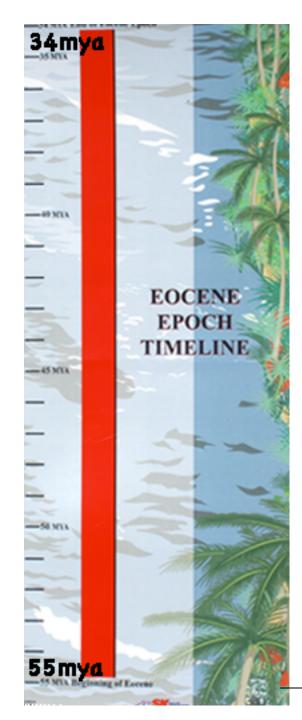


... with tiny hooves!

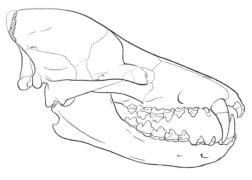


~ 55 mya

Discovered in 1955 Pakistan





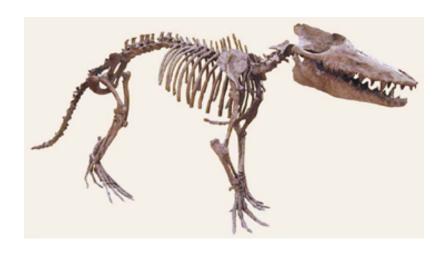


Land Mammal
Primitive whale-like teeth
Tiny hooves

Pachyaena 55 mya

#### Early Whale Teeth

#### WITH LEGS!





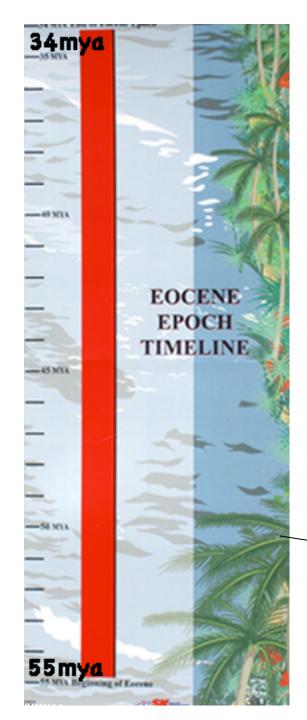
...and hooves,

too! In Pakistan..



~50 mya

Discovered in 1983 - Pakistan



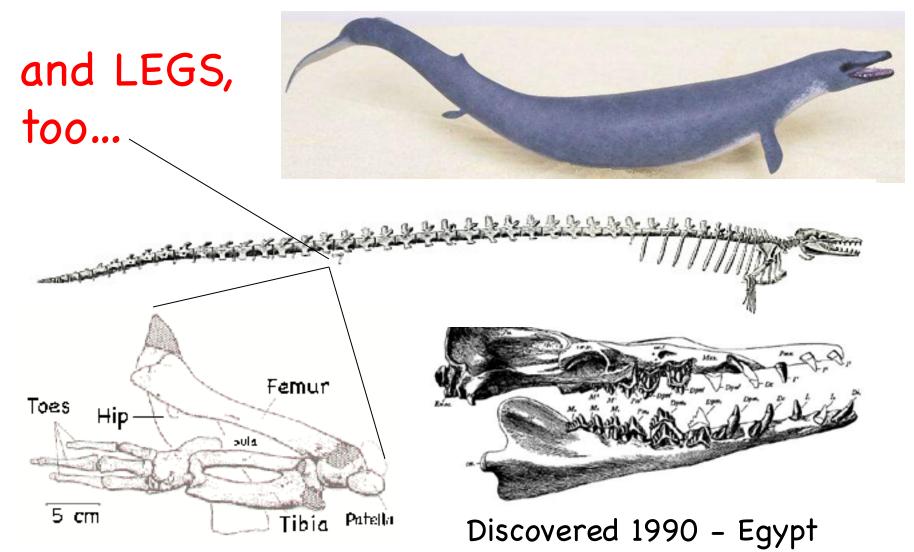


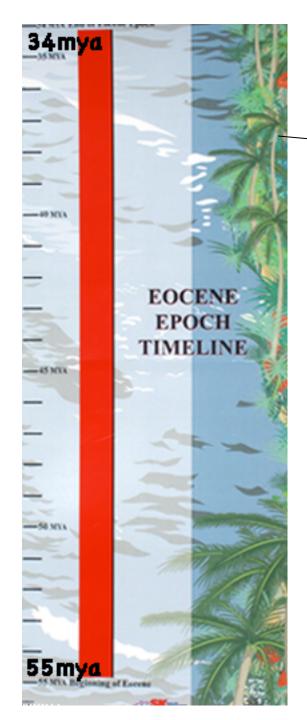
Shore dwelling mammal Primitive whale-like teeth Tiny hooves

Pakicetus 50 mya

#### Early whale teeth in...

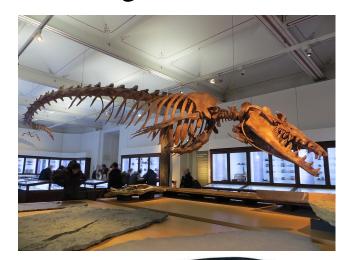
Basilosaurus ~37mya





Basilosaurus 37 mya (39-36 mya)

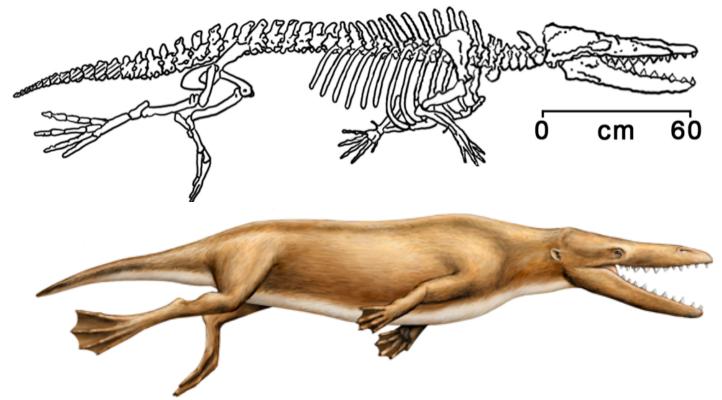
Deep ocean mammal Primitive whale teeth Small hind legs - no hooves





#### Early Whale Teeth

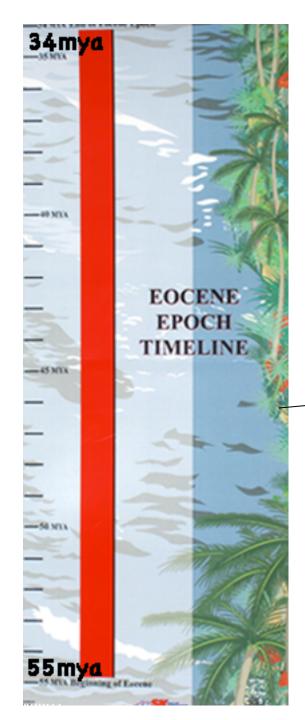
Rodhocetus - an early whale



And tiny hooves, too!

~46 mya

Discovered 1994 - Pakistan

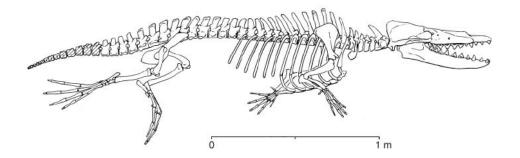


Rodhocetus was a small whale, measuring 2–3 m (6.6–9.8 ft) long. It had four short legs, a strong tail, pointed snout, and sharp teeth. It also had a "balance organ" that helped it keep its balance in the water.

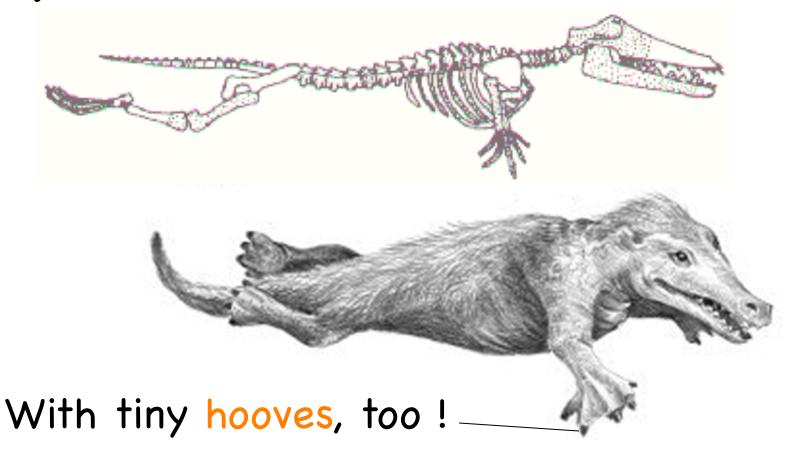
Rodhocetus was more aquatic than earlier known species. It had large, paddling hind feet to propel it through the water. It also had a strong tail which may have helped to act as a rudder.

#### Rodhocetus 46 mya (early 1994 - Pakistan)

Shallow ocean mammal Primitive whale teeth Tiny hooves

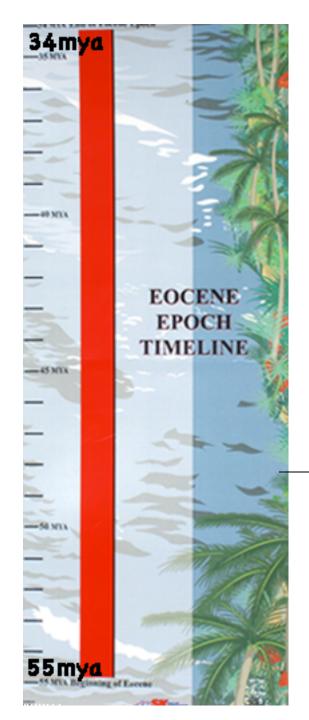


#### Early Whale Teeth... in Pakistan



Ambulocetus - the "walking whale"

~48 mya



Ambulocetus was a 10-foot-long cetacean that could both walk on land and swim proficiently.

Their forelimbs were equipped with fingers and small hooves. The hind feet of Ambulocetus were clearly adapted for swimming. They could swim by pushing back with their hind feet and undulating their tail, as otters do today.

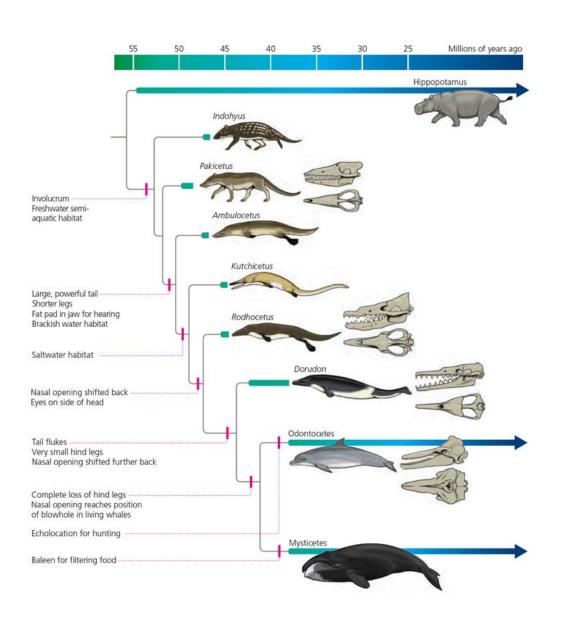


Ambulocetus 48 mya

Shallow ocean mammal Primitive whale teeth Tiny hooves



#### Whale Evolution



# Whale's Closest Cousin: Hippos





FAREWHALE!

#### Have a Whale of a Time!

