Fossils of the Early Cretaceous dinosaur, *Nigersaurus taqueti*, document for the first time the cranial anatomy of a rebbachisaurid sauropod. Its extreme adaptations for herbivory at ground-level challenge current hypotheses regarding feeding function and feeding strategy among diplodocids, the larger clade of sauropods that includes *Nigersaurus*. We used high resolution computed tomography, stereolithography, and standard molding and casting techniques to reassemble the extremely fragile skull. Computed tomography also allowed us to render the first endocast for a sauropod preserving portions of the olfactory bulbs, cerebrum and inner ear, the latter permitting us to establish habitual head posture. To elucidate evidence of tooth wear and tooth replacement rate, we used photographic-casting techniques and crown thin sections, respectively. To reconstruct its 9-meter postcranial skeleton, we combined and size-adjusted multiple partial skeletons. Finally, we used maximum parsimony algorithms on character data to obtain the best estimate of phylogenetic relationships among diplodocid sauropods. *Nigersaurus taqueti* shows extreme adaptations for a dinosaurian herbivore including a skull of extremely light construction, tooth batteries located at the distal end of the jaws, tooth replacement as fast as one per month, an expanded muzzle that faces directly toward the ground, and hollow presacral vertebral centra with more air sac space than bone by volume. A cranial endocast provides the first reasonably complete view of a sauropod brain including its small olfactory bulbs and cerebrum. Skeletal and dental evidence suggests that *Nigersaurus* was a ground-level herbivore that gathered and sliced relatively soft vegetation, the culmination of a low-browsing feeding strategy first established among diplodocids during the Jurassic.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Some 50 years ago the first bones of an unusual sauropod, dubbed *Rebbachisaurus*, came to light in Upper Cretaceous rocks in Morocco [1]. In last twenty years, the fragile bones and slender teeth of close relatives have been recorded in Cretaceous rocks in Europe [2–4], South America [5–8] and elsewhere in Africa [9,10]. The Rebbachisauridae is now understood as a far-reaching radiation of diplodocid sauropods [4,10], a group that also includes the Dicraeosauridae and the more familiar long-necked Diplodocidae. The majority of rebbachisaurid finds to date, nevertheless, are relatively incomplete, especially with regard to the skull.

In this paper we provide the first view of a relatively complete rebbachisaurid skull and skeleton pertaining to the African species *Nigersaurus taqueti* (Text S1, Figure S1, S2). The extremely delicate construction of the skull and axial column in *Nigersaurus* is counterintuitive for a terrestrial herbivore with an estimated body mass comparable to an elephant. An endocast reveals several features of a sauropod brain never before seen, and evidence from the inner ear shows that the muzzle points directly toward the ground, and hollow presacral vertebral centra with more air sac space than bone by volume. A cranial endocast provides the first reasonably complete view of a sauropod brain including its small olfactory bulbs and cerebrum. Skeletal and dental evidence suggests that *Nigersaurus* was a ground-level herbivore that gathered and sliced relatively soft vegetation, the culmination of a low-browsing feeding strategy first established among diplodocids during the Jurassic.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Skull Morphology and Habitual Head Posture**

We used prototypes derived from high-resolution computed-tomography (µCT) scans of the bones of a single adult individual to reassemble the extremely lightweight skull (Figure 1A–E). The delicate construction of the skull is well seen in transverse cross-section (Figure 1E, red), in which the total area of all bone connecting the muzzle to the occipital unit of the skull is approximately 1.0 cm² (Text S2, Figure S3). These delicate connecting struts of bone, which rarely exceed 2 mm in thickness, must resist stress generated by the distally located tooth rows.

Several cranial features of *Nigersaurus* have never been reported in any sauropodphor omnid dinosaur including closure of the supratemporal opening, five additional fenestrae on the lateral aspect of the skull, and teeth packed into terminal dental batteries that extend laterally beyond the side of the skull [10]. The external nares are large elongate openings that are only partially retracted, and the ends of the upper and lower jaws have numerous impressed neurovascular grooves suggestive of a keratinized sheath (Figure 1B, E).

The L-shaped lower jaw is divided into a subcylindrical transverse ramus housing the tooth battery and a lightweight posterior ramus, to which the principal jaw musculature attached.
Figure 1. Skull of *Nigersaurus taqueti* and head posture in sauropodomorphs. (A)-Lateral view of skull (MNN GAD512). (B)-Anterodorsal view of cranium. (C)-Anterior view of lower jaws. (D)-Premaxillary and dentary tooth series (blue) reconstructed from µCT scans. (E)-Skull reconstruction in anterolateral and dorsal view cut at mid length between muzzle and occipital units (cross-section in red) with the adductor mandibulae muscle shown between the quadrate and surangular. (F)-Endocast in dorsal view showing the cerebrum and olfactory bulbs. (G)-Endocast (above) and transparent skulls with endocasts in place (below) based on µCT scans of the basal sauropodomorph *Massospondylus carinatus* (BP 1/4779), the basal neosauropod *Camarasaurus lentus* (CM 11338), the diplodocid *Diplodocus longus* (CM 11161), and the prototype skull of the rebbachisaurid *Nigersaurus taqueti*. Endocasts and skulls are oriented with the lateral semicircular canal held horizontal; the angle measurement indicates degrees from the horizontal for a line from the jaw joint to the tip of the upper teeth. Endocasts show brain space and dural sinuses (blue), nerve openings (yellow), inner ear (pink), and internal carotid artery (red). Phylogenetic diagram at bottom shows the relationships of these four sauropodomorphs, with increasing ventral deflection of the snout toward the condition seen in *Nigersaurus*. Scale bar equals 2 cm in F. Abbreviations: 1–5, fenestrae 1–5; a, angular; amm, adductor mandibulae muscle; antfe, antorbital fenestra; ar, articular; ce, cerebrum; cp, coronoid process; d, dentary; d1, 34, dentary tooth 1, 34; ds, dural sinus; emf, external mandibular fenestra; en, external nares; f, frontal; fo, foramen; j, jugal; m, maxilla; nf, narial fossa; olb, olfactory bulb; olt, olfactory tract; pm, premaxilla; po, postorbital; popr, paroccipital process; q, quadratojugal; sa, surangular; saf, surangular foramen; sq, squamosal; vc, vascular canal.

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Anatomy and Function of a Tooth Battery

The premaxilla, maxilla and dentary are packed with slender teeth packed into opposing tooth batteries, the upper teeth slightly broader and less numerous than the lower and both with asymmetrical enamel that is approximately 10 times thicker on the labial side. The jaw muscles that originate on the palate (pterygoideus musculature), likewise, appear to have been relatively weak. The elongate basipterygoid processes that buttress the palate against the pull of pterygoideus musculature taper distally to rods no more than 0.5 mm in diameter.

The head was habitually held with its muzzle pointing directly downward (Figures 1A, G (right skull), a striking pose that is rotated some 70 degrees from the usual (horizontal) anatomical depiction of a diplodocid skull. Habitual head posture was established on the basis of the lateral semicircular canal of the inner ear, which was rendered from µCT scans. With the lateral semicircular canal positioned in a horizontal plane, the muzzle points downward, and the occipital condyle is exposed posteriorly for articulation with the cervical column (Figure 1A, G, Text S3, Figure S4, S5). Although downward rotation of the muzzle in some sauropods has been previously proposed, skull orientation based only on the anatomy of the occiput (foramen magnum, occipital condyle) also depends on the interpretation of neck posture; as the neck is inclined upward, the snout end of the skull also is raised. Here we present a specific orientation of the skull based on independent evidence from the inner ear. Compared to sauropodomorph outgroups, the muzzle is progressively rotated downward relative to the horizontal in diplodocids, such as Diplodocus [16], and especially in Nigersaurus (Figure 1G).

As individual teeth migrate into an active position, tooth-to-tooth abrasion results in a low-angle, planar wear facet (ca. 5° from the long axis of the crown) on the lingual (internal) surface of the upper teeth, which is similar to that in advanced titanosaurs (Figure 2A). Light microscopy reveals predominantly axially-oriented fine scratches and some deeper gouges on both the planar surface of the facet (dentine) and on the adjacent enamel covering the side of the crown (Figure 2B, C). These gouges appear similar to ‘plucking’ in mammalian prismatic enamel, which is generated from tooth-to-tooth contact. At present worn dentary teeth are not preserved. Such crowns would be expected to show an opposing labial (external) tooth-to-tooth wear facet.

A second high-angle wear facet (ca. 40° from the long axis of the crown) forms on the labial (external) surface of the upper teeth. This facet is D-shaped, rather than circular, owing to its intersection with the lingual (internal) facet (Figure 2D). The labial facet also has axially-oriented fine scratches in the dentine but is bordered by a raised, polished rim of thickened enamel. The form and surface detail of the labial facet, which is very similar to that in the diplodocids Dicraeosaurus [17] and Diplodocus [18–20], suggests that it formed via sustained abrasion with relatively soft plant materials (Figure 2E, F) (Text S4).

We estimated tooth replacement rate from thin sections of an intact premaxillary tooth battery of a second individual that included successive crowns approaching an active position (Figure 2G, H). Incremental lines of von Ebner, which represent daily deposition of dentine [21], were visible in longitudinal and transverse sections, the first of such growth data for any sauropodomorph. The successive crowns differ by fewer than 30 lines, indicating a very rapid tooth replacement rate of approximately one month, or about twice as fast as that observed in hadrosaurid tooth batteries [21]. This corroborates a previous suggestion that tooth replacement rate and the number of teeth in a single tooth column may be correlated [21].
both of which are accelerated in *Nigersaurus* as compared to an average hadrosaurid (Text S4).

**An Endocast with Olfactory Bulbs and Cerebrum**

Brain features were studied via cranial endocasts taken from the exceptionally preserved braincase using both traditional silicone peels and volumetric rendering from μCT scans (Figure 1F, G-right endocast, Text S3, Figure S4, S5). Only the parietal and supraoccipital surfaces of the endocast were reconstructed (because these bones are not preserved), a portion of the endocast that usually also accommodates venous sinuses surrounding the hindbrain [12]. The dural venous sinus in sauropods often expands anterodorsally into the frontal bone, obscuring the dorsal shape of the forebrain (Figure 1G, middle pair of endocasts). In *Nigersaurus*, however, the dural sinus is small, allowing the clearest view to date of the anterior end of a sauropod brain, including the olfactory bulbs, cerebrum, and cerebellar flocculus [12,16] (Figure 1F, G-right endocast, Figure S4). An impressed vessel track crossing the hollow for the cerebrum provides evidence that the forebrain effectively filled the anterior endocranial space in sauropods as has been shown in other dinosaurs. The olfactory tracts are particularly short and the olfactory bulbs are small. Olfaction, thus, may have been less important behaviorally, despite the presence of a large fleshy narial region. Volumetric estimates from the endocast are 2.9, 16.6, and 53.4 cm³ for the paired olfactory bulbs, cerebrum, and total brain, respectively (Text S3, Figure S6). Total brain volume plots within the 95% confidence limits of a log regression of brain volume and estimated body mass in nonavian reptiles [22]. Both cerebral and total brain volume in *Nigersaurus*, nonetheless, are absolutely small relative to ornithischian and non-coelurosaurian theropods of comparable body size [12], measuring for example less than one-third that in the large basal tetanuran theropod *Carcharodontosaurus* [22].

**Skeletal Reconstruction**

*Nigersaurus* is a relatively small sauropod with a femur length of 1 meter, a short cervical series (only 130% of the dorsal series) composed of only 13 vertebrae, and an adult body length of only approximately 9 m (Figure 3A). The first, and only previous, reconstruction of a rebbachisaurid, *Limaysaurus* [5], included a longer cervical series of 16 vertebrae, its proportions (160% of the dorsal series) and high vertebral count ostensibly based on diplodocids. As only eight cervical vertebrae are known, however, the relative length and vertebral count of the cervical series in rebbachisaurids remains an open question, one that has important ramifications for the basal diplodocoid condition.

![Figure 3. Skeleton of *Nigersaurus taqueti*. Skeletal reconstruction is based mainly on four specimens (MNN GAD513, GAD 515-518). (A)-Skeletal silhouette showing preserved bones. (B)-Fifth cervical vertebra in lateral view. (C)-Eighth dorsal vertebra in lateral view with two cross-sections from a μCT scan. (D)-Probable eighth caudal vertebra in lateral view with anterior view of the neural spine. (E)-Eighth caudal vertebra (ca. CA37) with low neural spine. (F)-Distal caudal vertebra (ca. CA47) with biconvex centrum and rudimentary neural arch. Human silhouette equals 1.68 meters (5 feet 6 inches). Upper scale bar equals 10 cm for B-E; lower scale bar equals 5 cm for F. Abbreviations: C, cervical vertebra; CA, caudal vertebra; ce, centrum; D, dorsal vertebra; di, diapophysis; ep, epipophysis; ns, neural spine; pa, parapophysis; pl, pleurocoel; poz, postzygapophysis; prz, prezygapophysis; przepl, prezygapophyseal-epipophyseal lamina; r, rib; se, septum; sp, spine.

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Figure 4. Calibrated phylogeny of diplodocoid sauropods. The diagram is based on strict consensus of five minimum-length trees using 13 ingroup taxa and 102 unordered characters (CI = 0.76; RI = 0.78) (Text S5). Scaled icons represent a diplodocid (Apatosaurus) [11], dicraeosaurid (Dicraeosaurus) [51], and a rebbachisaurid (Nigersaurus). Geographic distributions include Laurasian diplodocoids (western North America—Apatosaurus, Diplodocus, Suuwassea; Europe—Hyracops, Spanish rebbachisaurid) and Gondwanan diplodocoids (South America—Cathartesaurus, Limaysaurus, Zapalsaurus; Africa—Rebbachisaurus, Nigersaurus). Temporal boundaries based on a recent timescale [52]. Color scheme: Laurasia (orange); Gondwana (blue); North America (solid orange); Europe (striped orange); South America (blue); Africa (striped blue). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001230.g004

A proportionately short neck (130% or less of the dorsal series) and modest body length of 10 meters or less characterizes nearly all rebbachisaurids [3–10] and dicraeosaurids [17,23,24] in contrast to the longer neck and larger body size in diplodocids (Figure 4, scaled body icons). In Nigersaurus the relatively short neck length and cervical vertebral count of 13 is established on the basis of two overlapping individuals that together compose a complete presacral series from the axis to the mid dorsal vertebrae. A relatively short neck of 13 vertebrae as in Nigersaurus is certainly equally plausible as the basal diplodocoid condition as opposed to the comparatively long-necked diplodocids. Regarding body size, only the poorly known Rebbachisaurus [1] is comparable to the larger-bodied diplodocids Diplodocus and Apatosaurus, which grow to twelve times the length and four times the estimated body mass of Nigersaurus [25]. This increase in cervical number, neck length, and body size may ultimately be understood as derived diplodocid features within Diplodocidae. At present an alternative hypothesis that invokes parallel evolution of the reversed conditions in rebbachisaurids and dicraeosaurids cannot be definitively excluded until the position of other small-bodied basal diplodocids, such as Suuwassea, are better resolved.

Pneumatic invasion of the centrum of the presacral vertebrae has reduced the vertebral body to a hollow shell divided by a thin median septum (Figure 3C, lower cross-section), an extreme version of the condition in other diplodocoids [26,27]. Internal cancellous bone is nearly eliminated; even the articular ends of the centra are little more than thin plates of bone. External pneumatic diverticulae, in turn, have reduced the dorsal neural arches to a set of intersecting laminae, which often are less than 2mm thick (Figure 3C, upper cross-section). The tail is the only part of the axial column that has solid centra. Anterior caudal vertebrae have cruciate neural spines with a characteristic flaring of the lateral lamina at mid length (Figure 3D, left), mid caudal vertebrae have proportionately low neural spines (Figure 3E), and distal caudal vertebrae have biconvex centra of moderate length (Figure 3F).

Although the neural spines are generally flattened, the caudal vertebrae are larger than in smaller-bodied sauropods. As a result, the caudal vertebrae are proportionately low compared to those in Nigersaurus. The larger body size and greater neural spine height of diplodocids have resulted in an increase in their biomechanical advantage during mastication. The shearing action of its jaws, furthermore, ground down crowns at a faster rate than ever recorded among dinosauromorph herbivores and accomplished this dental degradation in the most challenging location from a biomechanical perspective—at the distal end of its jaws, as far as possible from the jaw joint and adductor musculature (Figure 1E). No tetrapod has ever allocated all of their teeth to such a distal position, much less doing so with an elaborate tooth battery. Somehow this masticatory apparatus was able to grow and maintain a body mass grossly commensurate with that of an average elephant (ca. 4 tons).

Nigersaurus forces a consideration of the biomechanical limits of skull and axial design for a large-bodied, land-based herbivore and impacts our understanding of several aspects of sauropod paleobiology and evolution. No other herbivorous tetrapod has evolved a skull of comparable size with as little bone that is able to withstand sustained impact from tooth-to-tooth shearing. The shearing action of its jaws, furthermore, ground down crowns at a faster rate than ever recorded among dinosauromorph herbivores and accomplished this dental degradation in the most challenging location from a biomechanical perspective—at the distal end of its jaws, as far as possible from the jaw joint and adductor musculature (Figure 1E). No tetrapod has ever allocated all of their teeth to such a distal position, much less doing so with an elaborate tooth battery. Somehow this masticatory apparatus was able to grow and maintain a body mass grossly commensurate with that of an average elephant (ca. 4 tons).

Nigersaurus does not incorporate any of the progressive modifications in jaw structure and musculature that arose in parallel during the evolution of dental batteries in ceratopsids and hadrosaurids or the elaborated masticatory apparatus of mammals. These include closure of fenestrae on the snout and lower jaw to solidify the posterior skull, enlargement of the dentary and development of a coronoid process for the direct and enhanced attachment of adductor musculature, and posterior displacement of teeth toward the adductor musculature and jaw hinge to increase their biomechanical advantage during mastication (Figure 1E). Although other diplodocids also have relatively gracile cranial design, Nigersaurus is more divergent in these regards. Diplodocus, for example, has a nearly solid stout wall with small retracted external nares, lower jaw without openings, adductor musculature that can be reconstructed with the usual origin and insertion, tooth rows with at least some teeth in parasagittal position, and tooth wear without tooth-to-tooth contact (Figure 1G, third skull to right). Bite force in Nigersaurus, we must conclude, must have been reduced compared to other sauropods including Diplodocus.

The skull of Nigersaurus presents an excellent case to test the utility of finite-element modeling of cranial form [28]. This method has been applied to skull shape in Diplodocus [29], but the resulting theoretical construction has far greater bone thickness than in Diplodocus and especially Nigersaurus. If optimal skull design is defined as “maximum strength with minimum material” [29], the skull of Nigersaurus is the outstanding case to evaluate.

Evolution of Habitual Head Posture

Evidence from the inner ear highlights a profound reorientation of habitual head posture from the slightly upturned muzzle in the basal neosauropod Massospondylus to the progressively down-turned muzzle in the basal neosauropod Camarasaurus, the
diploocoid Diplodocus, and the rebbachisaurid Nigersaurus (Figure 1G). The degree of downward rotation doubles from Diplodocus to Nigersaurus with concomitant increase in the width of the squared anterior margin of the muzzle.

Although the downward inclination of the skull of Diplodocus relative to the cervical series was noted in the nineteenth century shortly after its discovery [30] and discussed again when the first skeleton was mounted [31], the skull is sometimes oriented erroneously in recent studies with its long axis nearly aligned with that of the cervical column [e.g. 26]. As in other diplodocoids, the position of the foramen magnum and basioccipital coudyle in Nigersaurus is aligned for articulation with the atlas only when the long axis of the skull is rotated so the muzzle points downward (Figure 3A).

Recent work on the neutral pose of the cervical column in diplodocids and diceraeosaurids also has strongly favored a horizontal or anteroventrally sloping inclination for the neck [14,15,32] as depicted long ago when the cervical series of Diplodocus was first described [33]. Osteological evidence for a strong upward inclination of cervical column for high browsing [34] is lacking. Independent evidence for strong downward deflection of the muzzle is provided here from the lateral semicircular canal of the inner ear. In sum, osteological evidence from the occiput, inner ear, and cervical vertebrae in both Diplodocus and Nigersaurus favors an habitual, or neutral, posture for head and neck with the muzzle rotated downward not far from ground level (Figure 3A).

Feeding Function
The limited capability of the cervical vertebrae for dorsiflexion probably restricted diplodocoids to browsing near the ground. Models estimating maximum cervical dorsiflexion have given a browsing range of up to 4 and 6 meters for the diplodocids Diplodocus and Apatosaurus, respectively [32]. Others have estimated a potential browsing range for diplodocids up to 10 meters or more [35]. The shorter neck of diceraeosaurids and rebbachisaurids would have been far more limiting in this regard. The ability to raise the head to any height, of course, does not necessarily mean that these sauropods regularly sought browse many meters above the ground.

Here we distinguish ground-level browsing as a specialized form of low browsing that involves the gathering and cropping of plants close to the ground. Ground-level browsing may be understood as the Mesozoic functional parallel of grazing among mammalian herbivores of the Cenozoic. Low-lying plants or ground cover, of course, did not include grass until the latest Cretaceous but rather consisted of ferns, horsetails and other non-angiosperms during the Jurassic and most of the Early Cretaceous and possibly some angiosperms by mid Cretaceous times (Aptian-Albian) when Nigersaurus lived. Previous reference to “head down” feeding by “ventrification” [15] included both browsing near the ground as well as subsurface aquatic feeding by straining. Here we use ‘ground-level browsing’ only for the gathering and cropping of browse within one meter or less of the soil surface.

Squaring of the muzzle in diplodocids in general and Nigersaurus in particular suggests increasing adaptation to ground-level browsing. Broadening of the muzzle [36] or premaxilla [37] have proven to be excellent indicators of grazing versus mixed feeding or browsing in many different groups of extant mammalian herbivores. The extraordinary breadth of the muzzle of Nigersaurus and the squared muzzles in other diplodocoids would enhance gathering and cropping near a relatively flat surface.

Unusual wear facets on the labial (external) aspect of the dentition in Nigersaurus (Figure 2D) are also present in diceraeosaurids [17] and diplodocids [18]. If additional work confirms these as similar in orientation and microwear, they may be indicative of a similar, or at least overlapping, feeding strategy among diplodocoids. We suggest here that this enigmatic, external, high-angle facet with polished enamel edge may have formed from tooth-to-plant abrasion occurring during ground-level browsing.

The spectrum of previous explanations for tooth form and wear in diplodocoids include molluscivory or piscivory [10], straining and cropping aquatic plants [18,38], straining planktonic plants and animals [39], bark stripping [18,40], and low and high-level leaf-stripping or raking [19,20,38,41,42]. None of these explanations account for the squared muzzle or strong declination of the snout away from the axis of the cervical column. These features are difficult to understand either as adaptations to bark- or leaf-stripping or to aquatic feeding. Rather they function well in placing the muzzle close to the ground. In Nigersaurus, in particular, the snout could not have been directed anteriorly to strip leaves or generate an external wear facet without disarticulation of the skull from the neck. Estimating ‘feeding envelopes’ based on cervical vertebrae is revealing [15,32] but may have even greater functional significance when the potential range of motion of the skull is considered simultaneously.

Finally, jaw movement in diceraeosaurids and diplodocids has long been interpreted as propalinal (fore-af), either with [43] or without [19,20,41,42] tooth-to-tooth occlusion. Given the evidence from Nigersaurus, this interpretation is open to question. Although the dentition in Diplodocus and some diplodocoids is less compact and more prognathous than Nigersaurus, there are several fundamental similarities, including the distal position of most of the tooth row in a squared jaws, slender crown shape, and increased rate of tooth replacement (judging from the number of crowns in the replacement series). Like Diplodocus and Dicraeosaurus, Nigersaurus has a high-angle labial (external) wear facet, the product of abrasion against plant or other materials (Figure 2D). Nigersaurus, however, also has a low-angle, tooth-to-tooth wear facet on the inside of the maxillary crowns (Figure 2A) that provides indisputable evidence for a precisely controlled, orhthal jaw stroke. Orthal and propalinal jaw motion cannot plausibly coexist and create the regular pattern of intersecting facets observed on individual crowns in Nigersaurus. We tentatively interpret the labial (external) facet in Nigersaurus and possibly other diplodocoids, thus, as evidence of tooth-to-plant abrasion that occurred as vegetation was gathered near the ground prior to orthal shearing.

In sum, although the paradigm for feeding among diplodocoids has shifted from high browsing [34] to low browsing by leaf-stripping across a range as high as to 4–10 meters [15,19,20,32,41,42], it appears that ground-level browsing may constitute a significant, even dominant, feeding strategy among these sauropods. Habitual head posture in Diplodocus and Nigersaurus and constraints on forward rotation of the skull seem to favor browsing near the ground, which would have lowered and diversified the ‘browsing profile’ of faunas with several sauropods [44]. More detail is needed on diplodocid dentitions to reach firm functional conclusions regarding these intriguing herbivores.

Plant Resources
The identity of specific plant groups as food resources for Nigersaurus and other diplodocoids is speculative due to the paucity of evidence from stomach or fecal contents, the true composition of local flora, and the poor correlation between tooth form/wear and plant type. Nevertheless, the weak bite force and fine scale of scratches on the wear facets in Nigersaurus favor soft understory vegetation, possibly immature ferns or horsetails [45], an interpretation that is at least consistent with a mid Cretaceous (ca. 110 Ma) habitat dominated by inland floodplains associated with high-energy river systems. Any hypothetical plant resource must have been fairly widespread, as
Nigersaurus and the iguanodontian Lurdusaurus [46] were the most common megaherbivores of the day.

Conifers, cycads, aquatic vegetation, and grass are less likely primary plant resources for Nigersaurus and other diplodocoids due to their height, resistant structure, absence of a suitable local habitat, and late appearance in the fossil record, respectively. Aquatic vegetation is difficult to imagine as a primary resource in the varied habitats that have yielded diplodocid remains. Cross-banded sandstones, rather than sediments indicative of still water, comprise nearly all of the Elrhaz Formation, where the bones of Nigersaurus are found (Text S1). Seasonally dry habitats are often the favored interpretation for the Morrison Formation and other localities where diplodocoids are abundant. Likewise, grass does not register in the fossil record until the latest Cretaceous [47], whereas diplodocids had evolved the squared jaw and dental specializations before the close of the Jurassic. Despite some concerns regarding caloric content [48], ferns and horsetails are geographically widespread, grow well in a wide variety of habitats, and may be the most probable primary plant resource for many diplodocids.

Diplodocoid Phylogeny

When Nigersaurus is placed in phylogenetic context (Figure 4), it shares its closest relationship with a recently described Spanish rebbachisaurid [4]. This trans-Tethyan link between Africa and Europe during the Cretaceous is a paleobiogeographic pattern that is also found among contemporary spinosaurid dinosaurs and several other vertebrate groups [49] and appears to be the result of persistent connections across carbonate platforms in the Tethyan seaway [50].

Diplodocids, which flourished in Upper Jurassic deposits of western North America, represent an older Jurassic split among diplodocids. These substantially larger-bodied, longer-necked forms flourished in Upper Jurassic deposits of western North America, represent an older Jurassic split among diplomodosaurids and several other vertebrate groups [49] and appears to be the result of persistent connections across carbonate platforms in the Tethyan seaway [50].

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Modest body length, a proportionately short neck, and downward deflection of the muzzle in Nigersaurus are conditions that characterize many diplodocoids and now represent an alternative basal condition for the clade. Nigersaurus is the culmination of a low-browsing feeding strategy among diplodocoids that originated in the mid Jurassic and may have had an ecologically significant impact on surface vegetation on several land areas during the Cretaceous.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Figure S1 Partial skeleton of Nigersaurus taqueti (MNN GAD517) discovered during the 2000 Expedition to Niger. Expedition member G. Lyon is seated inside the curve of the proximal caudal vertebrae of a skeleton planed flat by wind-blown sand at a site in Gadoufaoua, Tenere Desert, Niger (photo by M. Hettwer).

Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001230.s001 (0.34 MB TIF)

Figure S2 Location of outcrops of the Elrhaz Formation where fossils of Nigersaurus taqueti were found.

Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001230.s002 (0.13 MB TIF)

Figure S3 Assembled semi-transparent skull model of Nigersaurus taqueti built from prototyped skull bones (tooth batteries and reconstructed teeth in red) with unknown bones in green modeling clay (photo by T. Keillor).

Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001230.s003 (3.47 MB TIF)

Figure S4 Cranial endocast, endosseous labyrinth, and some endocranial vascular structures in Nigersaurus taqueti (MNN GAD5312) derived from surface renderings of μCT scan data. (A)-left lateral view. (B)-left anteroventral view. (C, H)-ventral view. (D, I)-dorsal view. (E, J)-anterior view. (F, K)-posterior view. Color scheme: cyan blue, cranial endocast; pink, endosseous labyrinth; yellow, nerve canals (some of which also transmit veins); red, arterial canals; dark blue, smaller venous canals. Abbreviations: car, cerebral carotid artery canal; cer, cerebral hemisphere; ccm, caudal middle cerebral vein; de, dural expansion; fl, Bollucus (= cerebellar auricle); lab, endosseous labyrinth; ol, olfactory bulb; osc, orbitocerebral vein; opt, possible optic tectum (= lobe); pit, pituitary ( = hypophyseal) fossa; II, optic nerve canal; III, oculomotor nerve canal; IV, trochlear nerve canal; V, trigeminal nerve canal; VI, abducens nerve canal; VII, facial nerve canal; VIII, canal for vestibular branch of vestibulocochlear nerve; IX-XI, shared canal for glossopharyngeal, vagus, and accessory nerves and accompanying vessels; XII, hypoglossal canal.

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Figure S5 Endosseous labyrinths of the left inner ear of (A-C, stereopairs) the rebbachisaurid Nigersaurus taqueti (MNN GAD512), (D-E) the diplodocid Diplodocus longus (CM 11161), and (F-G) the basal neosauropod Camarasaurus lentus (CM 11338). (A, D, F)-left lateral view. (B, E, G)-dorsal view. (C)-posterior view. Abbreviations: cc, cochlea; csc, caudal (posterior vertical) semicircular canal; fc, fenestra cochlea (= round window); fvb, fenestra vestibuli (= oval window); lsc, lateral (horizontal) semicircular canal; rsc, rostral (anterior vertical) semicircular canal; ve, vestibule of inner ear.

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Figure S6 Partitioned endocast with transparent osseous labyrinth from Nigersaurus taqueti. Colors highlight the partitions used for digital assessment of endocast volumes.

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Text S1 Geologic setting.

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