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Migratory behavior in the enigmatic Late Pleistocene bovid *Rusingoryx atopocranion*

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For many animals, migration is an important strategy for navigating seasonal bottlenecks in resource availability. In the savannas of eastern Africa, herds of grazing animals, including blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*), Thomson's gazelle (*Eudorcas thomsonii*), and plains zebra (*Equus quagga*), travel hundreds of kilometers annually tracking suitable forage and water. However, we know nearly nothing about migration among the extinct species that often dominated Late Pleistocene communities. Using serially sampled $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, we characterize the prehistoric movement and diet of the enigmatic wildebeest *Rusingoryx atopocranion* from two localities (Karungu and Rusinga Island) in the Lake Victoria Basin of western Kenya. We find clear evidence for migration in all four individuals studied, with three $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ series demonstrating high-amplitude fluctuations and all falling outside the modeled isoscape $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ranges of the fossil localities from which they were recovered. This suggests that *R. atopocranion* exhibited migratory behavior comparable to that of its closest living relatives in the genus *Connochaetes*. Additionally, individuals show seasonally-variable $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, with a higher browse intake than modern and fossil eastern African alcelaphins indicating behavioral differences among extinct taxa otherwise unrecognized by comparison with extant related species. That this species was highly migratory aligns with its morphology matching that of an open grassland migrant: it had open-adapted postcranial morphology along with a unique cranial structure convergent with lambeosaurine dinosaurs for calling long distances. We further hypothesize that its migratory behavior may be linked to its extinction, as *R. atopocranion* disappears from the Lake Victoria Basin fossil sequence coincident with the refilling of Lake Victoria sometime after 36 ka, potentially impeding its past migratory routes. This study characterizes migration in an extinct eastern African species for the first time and shapes our ecological understanding of this unique bovid and the ecosystems in which Middle Stone Age humans lived.

KEYWORDS

carbon, Kenya, seasonality, stable isotopes, strontium

1. Introduction

Seasonal migration plays a key role in eastern African ecosystems, most famously in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE) of Kenya and Tanzania. Seasonal migrants in the GSE are primarily grazers tracking high-quality grass seasonally (Holdo et al., 2009; Anderson et al., 2010). Migration mitigates competition during times of scarcity and allows migratory populations to sustain far higher population density than nonmigratory ones, even when comparing populations of the same species (Fryxell et al., 1988; Staver and Hempson, 2020). The three key seasonal migrants in this ecosystem are blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*), Thomson's gazelle (*Eudorcas thomsonii*), and plains zebra (*Equus quagga*), which migrate hundreds of kilometers annually between short grasslands in the southern GSE in wet seasons and wooded tall grasslands in the northern GSE (the Mara region) in dry seasons (Estes, 1991, 2014) (Figure 1). Numbering in the millions, *C. taurinus* is the dominant species in this migration (Estes, 2014). An additional historic migratory system brought large mammals from the Lambwe Valley of the eastern Lake Victoria Basin to the Mara region annually (Allsopp and Baldry, 1972), indicating that the migratory systems of the GSE once had a much larger reach prior to colonial practices of population and land control.

Wildebeest migrations in the GSE and elsewhere are well-studied today, but our knowledge of prehistoric migration in Africa is limited to only a few studies (Faith and Thompson, 2013; Copeland et al., 2016; Tucker et al., 2020). The GSE is the largest grassland ecosystem in modern eastern Africa, surrounded by a heterogeneous array of semideserts, bushlands, woodlands, and forests (Burgess et al., 2004). However, there is strong fossil and isotopic evidence that the GSE was greatly expanded during the Last Glacial Period (115–11.7 ka; LGP), with C_4 plant communities dominating most archaeological and paleontological sites in eastern Africa (Marean, 1992; Steele, 2007; Faith et al., 2012, 2015; Tryon et al., 2012, 2016; Beverly et al., 2015). Bulk sampled enamel $\delta^{13}C$ of ungulates and rodents also indicates the dominance of C_4 grasses in this region during the LGP (Faith et al., 2015; Tryon et al., 2016). In this expanded GSE, *C. taurinus* was joined by two extinct wildebeest species: the strange-headed *Rusingoryx atopocranion* and the giant *Megalotragus* sp. (Faith et al., 2011, 2015; Tryon et al., 2012). Though closely related to one another, these species varied in size, ecomorphology, and, most strikingly, in head shape, with *R. atopocranion* characterized by nasal cavities housed within bony cranial crests convergent with lambeosaurine dinosaurs allowing it to produce low-frequency calls (O'Brien et al., 2016). Additionally, stable isotopic analyses suggest that these wildebeests may have varied in diet, with *R. atopocranion* and *Megalotragus* sp. having lower $\delta^{13}C$ values than other alcelaphins (Faith et al., 2015; Garrett et al., 2015), though this has only been evaluated with bulk sampling. Additional stable isotope work will help resolve the paleoecology of this unique species. This in turn can help to shed light on the ecosystems in which Middle Stone Age humans lived and the seasonal availability of large game (Ambrose and Lorenz, 1990; Marean, 1997).

In this study, we employ stable strontium and carbon isotopes from serially sampled molars to evaluate the paleoecology of *R. atopocranion* during the LGP. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ will shed light on migration

and $\delta^{13}C$ will inform on diet and dietary seasonality. We analyze four individuals from the eastern Lake Victoria Basin localities of Karungu and Rusinga, including three individuals from a catastrophic death assemblage at Rusinga thought to have come from the same bachelor herd (O'Brien et al., 2016; Jenkins et al., 2017). Our results shed light on the behavioral ecology of this unique bovid and characterize the migratory paleoecology of an extinct eastern African species for the first time.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sampling

Four *Rusingoryx atopocranion* specimens from the eastern Lake Victoria Basin localities of Karungu and Rusinga were selected for analysis. These two localities are among the region's most fossiliferous assemblages from the Late Pleistocene and have well-established chronologies (Tryon et al., 2012; Faith et al., 2015; Jenkins et al., 2017). The paleontology, archaeology, and geology of both localities have been the subject of ongoing research by the Lake Victoria Prehistory Project since 2009. Rusinga is an island in Lake Victoria connected to mainland Kenya during much of the LGP (Tryon et al., 2016; Beverly et al., 2020), with the Pleistocene Wasiriya Beds yielding abundant large mammal fauna collected across multiple stratigraphic intervals spanning ~100–36 ka (Tryon et al., 2010, 2012). Rusinga's fossil record is dominated by *R. atopocranion*, with this single species accounting for 34% of the recovered mammalian fauna (Tryon et al., 2016). Karungu is a set of Late Pleistocene exposures on the Kenyan mainland with stratigraphic sequences correlated to the Wasiriya Beds of Rusinga Island (Faith et al., 2015). Its ungulate fauna consists of abundant alcelaphins, also dominated by *R. atopocranion* (Faith et al., 2015).

All faunal specimens from Rusinga and Karungu are curated by the Earth Sciences Department at the National Museums of Kenya in Nairobi, Kenya. The Karungu specimen (LVP 2015-462) originates from the locale of Kisaaka (~100–33 ka), and the Rusinga specimens (RUP 12-22, RU-2007-1004, and KNM-RU-49553) are all from the catastrophic death assemblage known as Bovid Hill at Wakondo. Bovid Hill preserves the remains of dozens of *R. atopocranion* individuals in a channel deposit dated to 68 ± 5 ka by optically stimulated luminescence (Jenkins et al., 2017). These individuals are thought to have come from a bachelor herd killed by either human hunting or a mass drowning event. As these three specimens come from the same site, care was taken to ensure they belong to different individuals: they are at different wear stages and have differing mesowear and unique occlusal morphology. The four specimens selected for sampling are among the most complete second and third molars from these localities, with complete enamel surfaces and lacking substantial cracks, discoloration, or other damages. First molars were avoided due to their mineralization occurring during gestation or while nursing, leading to their geochemical signals reflecting those of their mothers rather than their own diet and water intake (Balasse et al., 2001). Identifications were confirmed using fossil and modern comparative collections. Summary descriptions of each specimen are given in Table 1.

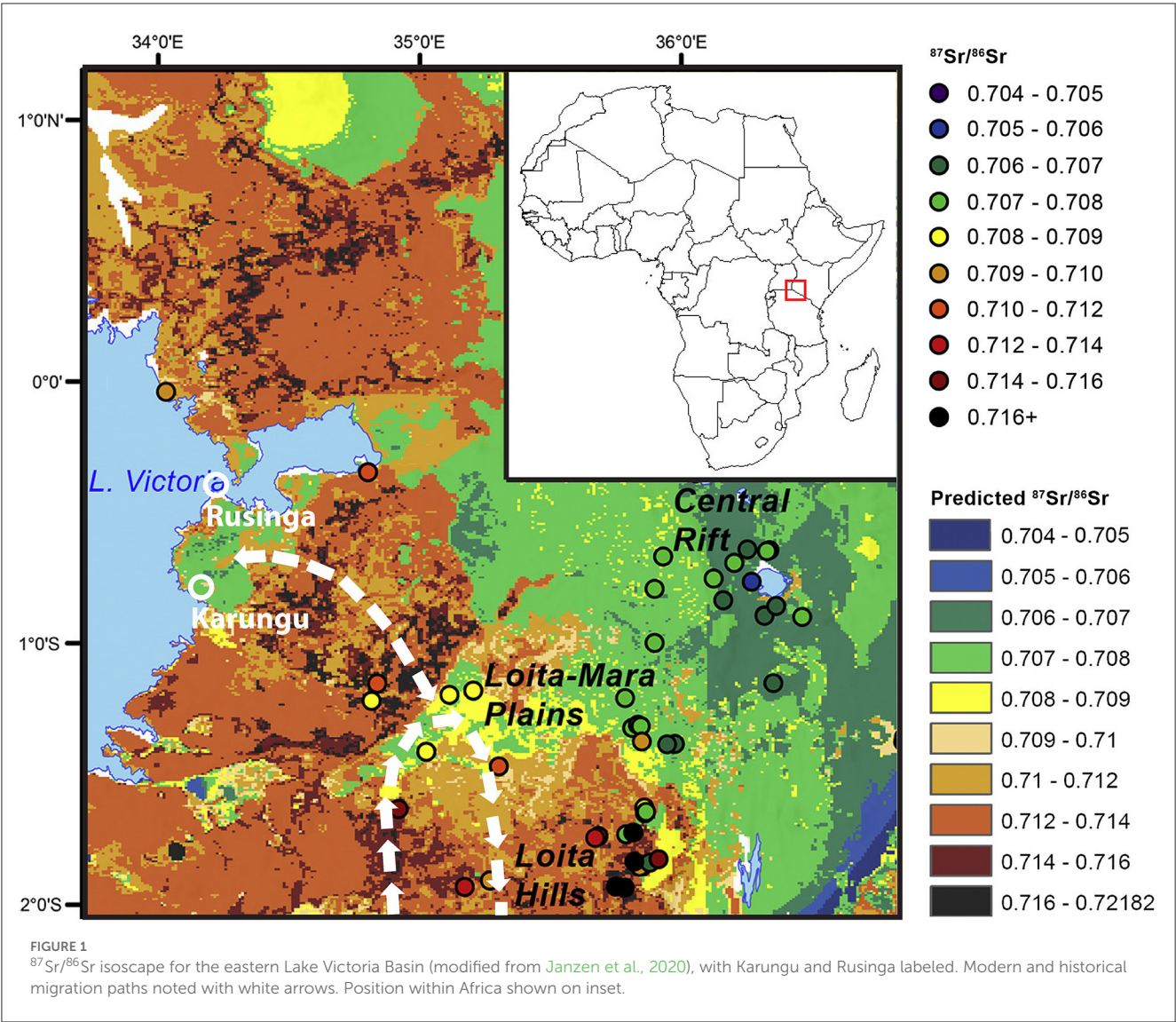


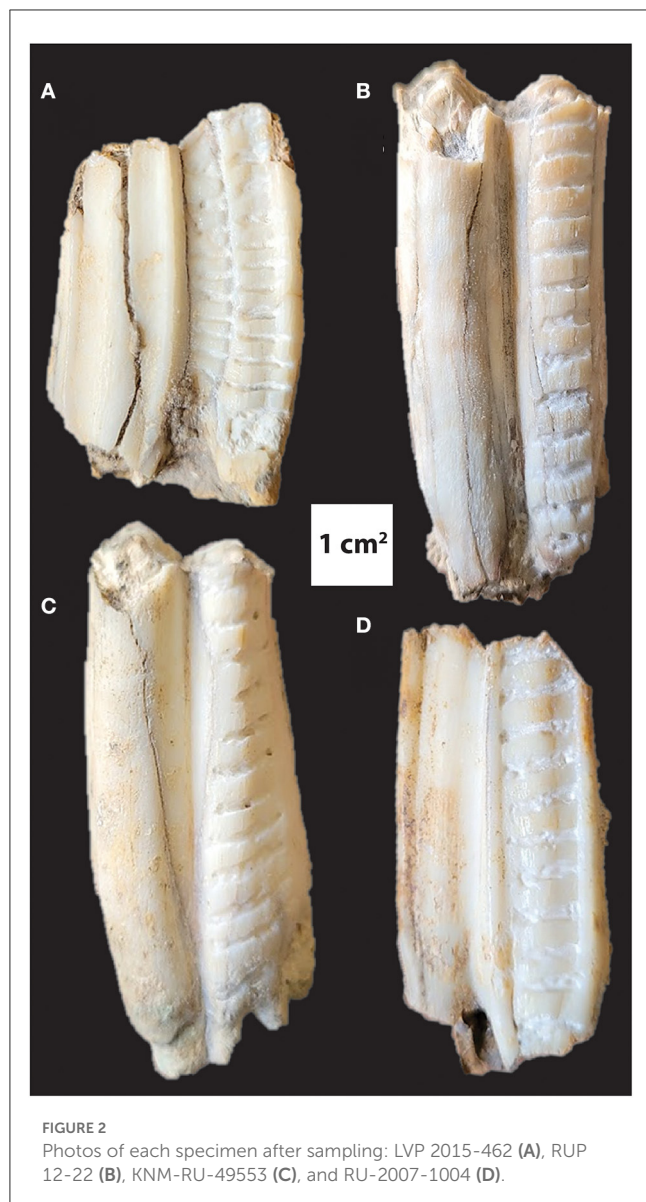
TABLE 1 Summary of *Rusingoryx atopocranion* specimens used in this study.

Locality	Site	Specimen ID	Tooth	Age (ka)	Number of serial samples
Karungu	Kisaaka	LVP 2015-462	LM ³	100–33	13
Rusinga	Wakondo Bovid Hill	RUP 12-22	RM ²	73–63	13
Rusinga	Wakondo Bovid Hill	RU-2007-1004	RM ³	73–63	11
Rusinga	Wakondo Bovid Hill	KNM-RU-49553	LM ³	73–63	12

Each molar was cleaned with acetone and cotton swabs, and the outermost layer of enamel was removed using a handheld drill with a 1.2 mm diameter diamond bit. Then, ~8 mg of enamel was removed with the drill as powder into a microcentrifuge tube in 2–5 mm serial increments along the growth axis from apex to cervix. Sampling lines were ~5 mm by 1 mm. Each tooth was sampled 11 to 13 times (Figure 2). The powder samples were then shipped to the University of Utah for processing. Each aliquot of powdered tooth enamel was divided, with one portion for strontium analysis and the other for carbonate analysis. All remaining enamel powder was retained for future research.

2.2. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ analysis

A 2 ± 0.25 mg sample of enamel powder was taken from each sample for inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ analysis in the ICP-MS Metals Laboratory in the University of Utah Department of Geology and Geophysics following the methods of Mackey and Fernandez (2011). Samples were first digested in concentrated nitric acid. Then, an aliquot of each sample was combined with indium and diluted with 2.4% nitric acid, and elemental concentrations were measured using an ICP-MS Agilent. Using calculated elemental concentrations,



dissolved enamel solutions were diluted to a minimum of 200 ppb Sr and purified using a PrepFAST automated inline dilution system. Samples were then dried, suspended in 2.4% nitric acid, and then run on a Multicollector ICP-MS to measure $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratios.

The resulting $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values were then synthesized for each individual and used to determine the degree to which individuals were migratory, which areas migratory individuals moved through, and how this varied seasonally. Both the raw $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values and the amplitude of variation through each tooth were considered for these purposes. Values were compared to those of the isoscape model produced by Janzen et al. (2020), shown in Figure 1. Based on differences in geology and other factors (see Bataille et al., 2018, 2020; Janzen et al., 2020 for variables used), the modeled local $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ range (values within <5 km radius of locality) for the Karungu locale of Kisaaka is $\sim 0.707\text{--}0.708$. The isoscape does not predict $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values for islands, so two East African mole rat (*Tachyoryctes splendens*) fossils from the

Rusinga LGP locales of Nyamita and Wakondo were evaluated, producing $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values of 0.70495 and 0.70502, respectively. The assumption here is that the home ranges of these animals is small, and should therefore provide a more localized signal of the Sr values of Rusinga. In addition to the Wasiriya Beds, Rusinga hosts early Miocene lavas and sediments, which Janzen et al. (2020) show to have a mean value of 0.70668 elsewhere in the Kenyan rift system. Finally, the Miocene complexes immediately south of Rusinga on the mainland have values from 0.707 to 0.708. Therefore, a conservative estimate for the range of values on Rusinga is 0.704–0.708. Any values outside these ranges for the two localities are interpreted here as indicative of migration.

2.3. Carbonate analysis

Samples of $250 \pm 25 \mu\text{g}$ were used for paired $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ analyses. Samples were treated with 0.1 M ammonium hydroxide buffered acetic acid for 30 mins and stirred every 10 mins on a vortex mixer. Samples were then centrifuged, and the supernatant was removed. Next, samples were rinsed three times with 18.2 M Ω -cm resistance Milli-Q water. All remaining supernatant was removed, and samples were dried for 12 hours in a 50°C oven. Paired $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ analyses were conducted in the Stable Isotope Ratio Facility for Environmental Research in the University of Utah Department of Biology. Enamel powder samples were reacted with 100% H_3PO_4 at 50°C in glass vials for 8 hours using a Thermo Finnigan GasBench II. CO_2 was extracted using a GC-TC PAL autosampler connected to a ConFlo IV. $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ and $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ratios were measured using a Thermo Finnigan MAT 253, with data corrected with fossil internal laboratory carbonate standards and for the temperature-dependent acid fractionation factor for fossils ($\alpha = 1.00699322$, at 50°C). All results were reported relative to the VPDB standard (see Appendix A of Yang et al., 2020 for protocol).

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ will inform diet and intra-annual dietary variation. Percent C_4 is calculated using a dual endpoint mixing model, with 100% C_4 at 4.1‰ and 100% C_3 at -12.5‰ (following Codron et al., 2007; Cerling et al., 2015; Rowan et al., 2017; Abraham et al., 2019; Robinson et al., 2021):

$$\% \text{C}_4 = \frac{\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{enamel}} + 12.5}{16.6}$$

The results for *Rusingoryx atopocranion* will be compared to those of alcelaphins in modern eastern Africa using data from Cerling et al. (2015).

Intra-annual variation in diet will be considered in tandem with $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ results. Variation in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ is most substantial in nonmigrant species due to dietary switching (i.e., consuming unpreferred vegetation during dry seasons), while migrants often show little variation as they track preferred resources seasonally (Abraham et al., 2019). Though measured in this study, interpreting the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ results from a single species is complex (Blumenthal et al., 2017, 2019), especially for a species like *R. atopocranion* that is likely water-dependent like its modern relatives (Kingdon and Hoffman, 2013). Thus, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ results are not interpreted in detail here and will

require further investigation incorporating water-independent taxa from the same localities.

3. Results

Results for $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ are summarized in Table 2.

3.1. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ results

$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ results are shown for each individual in Figure 3. The majority of measurements fall outside the modeled isoscape range for the localities (0.707–0.708 for Karungu; 0.704–0.708 for Rusinga), indicating that most of their tooth development occurred elsewhere. However, for three of the four specimens, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values overlap with the local signal at one or two points in the series, likely indicating that Rusinga or Karungu were part of each individual's migratory path during the period of tooth formation. In addition, all individuals but RU-2007-1004 exhibit high amplitude in values (>0.001), consistent with seasonal migratory behavior.

Individual RU-2007-1004 has a low amplitude relative to the other three specimens, and does not overlap with the local range at Rusinga. Therefore, it can be inferred that it traveled relatively little during the period of tooth development, though outside Rusinga, before migrating or dispersing to Rusinga in later life before its death. Alternatively, it traveled exclusively within an area of uniform strontium isotope values. This is consistent with the fission-fusion systems of many modern bovids, especially those living in bachelor herds like the one these individuals presumably derive from (Estes, 1991).

3.2. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ results

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ results for each individual are shown in Figure 4. All individuals have a majority C_4 grazing signal throughout each tooth, though they vary to some extent throughout the year, and all incorporated some C_3 browse into their diet, with individual samples varying from 63 to 86% C_4 . Despite generally falling into the range of grazing, *Rusingoryx atopocranion* has lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values than any modern alcelaphin species in eastern Africa, falling outside the 1σ ranges of each (Cerling et al., 2015). This is consistent with the findings by Faith et al. (2015) and Garrett et al. (2015) that *R. atopocranion* has lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values than other alcelaphins at eastern Lake Victoria Basin fossil sites. Comparison of *R. atopocranion* results to those of modern alcelaphins is shown in Figure 5, calculated using the means of serial samples from each individual and combined with data from Faith et al. (2015) and Garrett et al. (2015). *Rusingoryx atopocranion* has significantly lower $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ than all modern alcelaphins in eastern Africa as well as fossil hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*), blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*), and extinct eastern African blesbok (*Damaliscus hypsodon*) (two-sample t-test $p < 0.004$ for all), though it overlaps in range with the extinct giant wildebeest (*Megalotragus* sp.). RUP 12-22, the specimen with the strongest migratory signal, also has the strongest evidence for diet-switching,

with $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ranging from 0.70742 to 0.71019 and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ranging from -2.0 to 1.8‰ .

4. Discussion

4.1. Migration

We provide the first direct evidence of migration in a Pleistocene eastern African animal, the extinct wildebeest *Rusingoryx atopocranion*, at the LGP localities of Karungu and Rusinga. A majority of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values for all *R. atopocranion* individuals differ from those modeled for the localities at which their fossils were found. Additionally, three out of four individuals analyzed have notably high amplitude fluctuations, indicating movement during the period of tooth formation. Lake Victoria was desiccated during the time when these animals lived, allowing for movement to and from islands like Rusinga (Beverly et al., 2020), but the high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values of Rusinga individuals (>0.708) do not suggest that these individuals roamed over the dry bed of Lake Victoria during tooth development, as Quaternary lake sediments would likely have low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values like those of Rusinga (~ 0.705). However, more information is needed regarding the true geologic nature of the sediments and bedrock underlying Lake Victoria. Rather, the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values of all four specimens are consistent with those of several higher-elevation areas to the north, east, and south of Rusinga and Karungu, such as the Uyoma and Homa Peninsulas (Figure 1). Movement from far more distant places is also possible, as much of western Kenya has values ranging from 0.708 to 0.710 (Janzen et al., 2020), as detected in the serial samples. Additionally, when considering the delayed attenuation rate of Sr in bovid enamel (Lazzerini et al., 2021), the actual amplitude of geologic strontium in the areas traveled by *R. atopocranion* may be much higher, in which case the distance of migration may have been far greater.

Two individuals from Bovid Hill (RUP 12-22 and KNM-RU-49553) have patterns possibly indicating traveling to Rusinga twice during the period of tooth formation (Figure 3), perhaps one year apart if the growth rate in other medium-sized bovids can be applied to *R. atopocranion* (Milhaud and Nezeit, 1991; Zazzo et al., 2010). This is consistent with them having been part of the same herd, as argued by Jenkins et al. (2017), or at least having followed a similar migration timing through the time of tooth formation.

That *R. atopocranion* is revealed to be a migrant is perhaps unsurprising, as its closest living relatives, the blue and black wildebeests of the genus *Connochaetes*, were highly migratory historically. Additionally, *R. atopocranion* possesses morphological adaptations for migration, including unique cranial morphology distinguishing it from all other ungulates. This is most apparent in its strange, elongated and sinuous nasal cavity convergent with that of lambeosaurine dinosaurs, suitable for calling long distances (O'Brien et al., 2016). This behavior would be advantageous to animals traveling long distances to maintain communication with conspecifics. Its postcranial morphology also indicates that this species was exceptionally adapted for open environments, with some limb structures outside the range of variation in modern African Bovidae, including shorter relative phalanx length than any

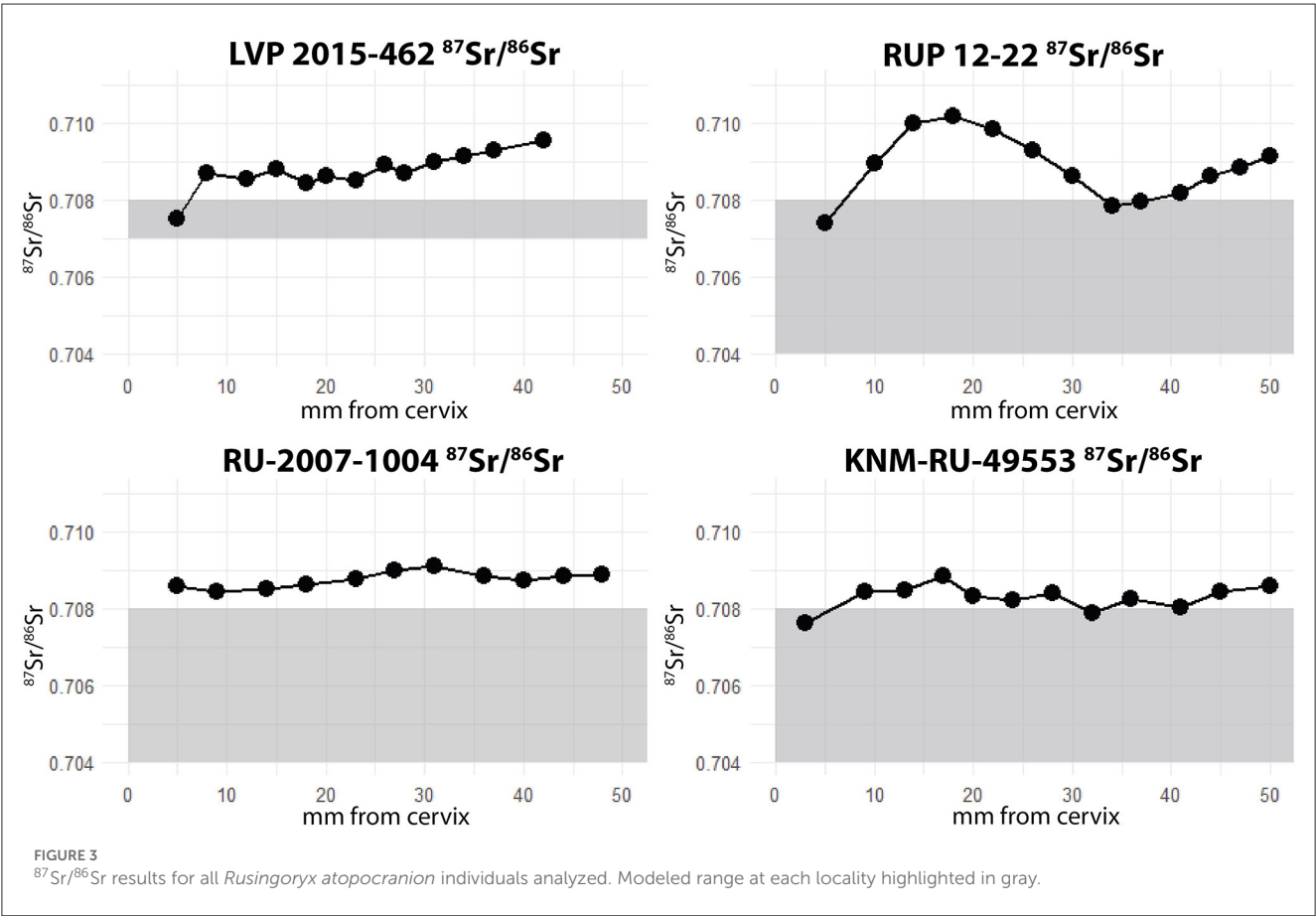
TABLE 2 Isotopic results for *Rusingoryx atopocranium* individuals.

Locality	Specimen ID	mm from cervix	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{‰}}$
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	42	0.70954	1.0	−0.1
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	37	0.70928	0.6	0.2
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	34	0.70913	0.9	−0.8
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	31	0.70899	0.9	0.0
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	28	0.70869	0.7	−0.9
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	26	0.70892	0.7	−0.7
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	23	0.70852	1.6	−1.0
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	20	0.70864	0.8	−0.9
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	18	0.70844	1.2	−0.8
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	15	0.70881	1.3	−0.4
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	12	0.70855	1.8	0.0
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	8	0.70869	1.2	0.1
Karungu	LVP 2015-462	5	0.70750	0.8	1.1
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	50	0.70915	0.3	−2.8
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	47	0.70885	−0.4	−3.3
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	44	0.70862	−0.1	−3.1
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	41	0.70818	−0.2	−3.0
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	37	0.70797	0.2	−2.8
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	34	0.70785	−0.3	−3.2
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	30	0.70864	0.1	−1.7
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	26	0.70930	0.9	−1.4
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	22	0.70984	0.7	−2.1
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	18	0.71019	1.2	−1.7
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	14	0.70999	0.6	−1.6
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	10	0.70894	−0.5	−2.8
Rusinga	RUP 12-22	5	0.70742	−2.0	−4.3
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	48	0.70888	0.6	0.2
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	44	0.70883	1.1	0.4
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	40	0.70874	1.1	−0.2
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	36	0.70886	0.7	−0.2
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	31	0.70911	0.2	−0.8
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	27	0.70899	0.5	−1.2
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	23	0.70878	−0.1	−1.5
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	18	0.70862	0.9	−1.3
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	14	0.70852	1.1	−1.7
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	9	0.70845	0.6	−0.9
Rusinga	RU-2007-1004	5	0.70859	0.9	−0.8
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	50	0.70858	1.2	0.0
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	45	0.70842	1.1	0.2
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	41	0.70804	1.2	0.0
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	36	0.70824	1.0	0.5

(Continued)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Locality	Specimen ID	mm from cervix	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}\text{‰}$	$\delta^{18}\text{O}\text{‰}$
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	32	0.70788	0.7	0.5
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	28	0.70839	−0.2	−0.3
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	24	0.70821	0.7	−1.0
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	20	0.70834	0.0	−1.3
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	17	0.70884	0.9	−1.5
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	13	0.70846	0.1	−0.5
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	9	0.70844	0.9	0.0
Rusinga	KNM-RU-49553	3	0.70763	0.2	−0.6

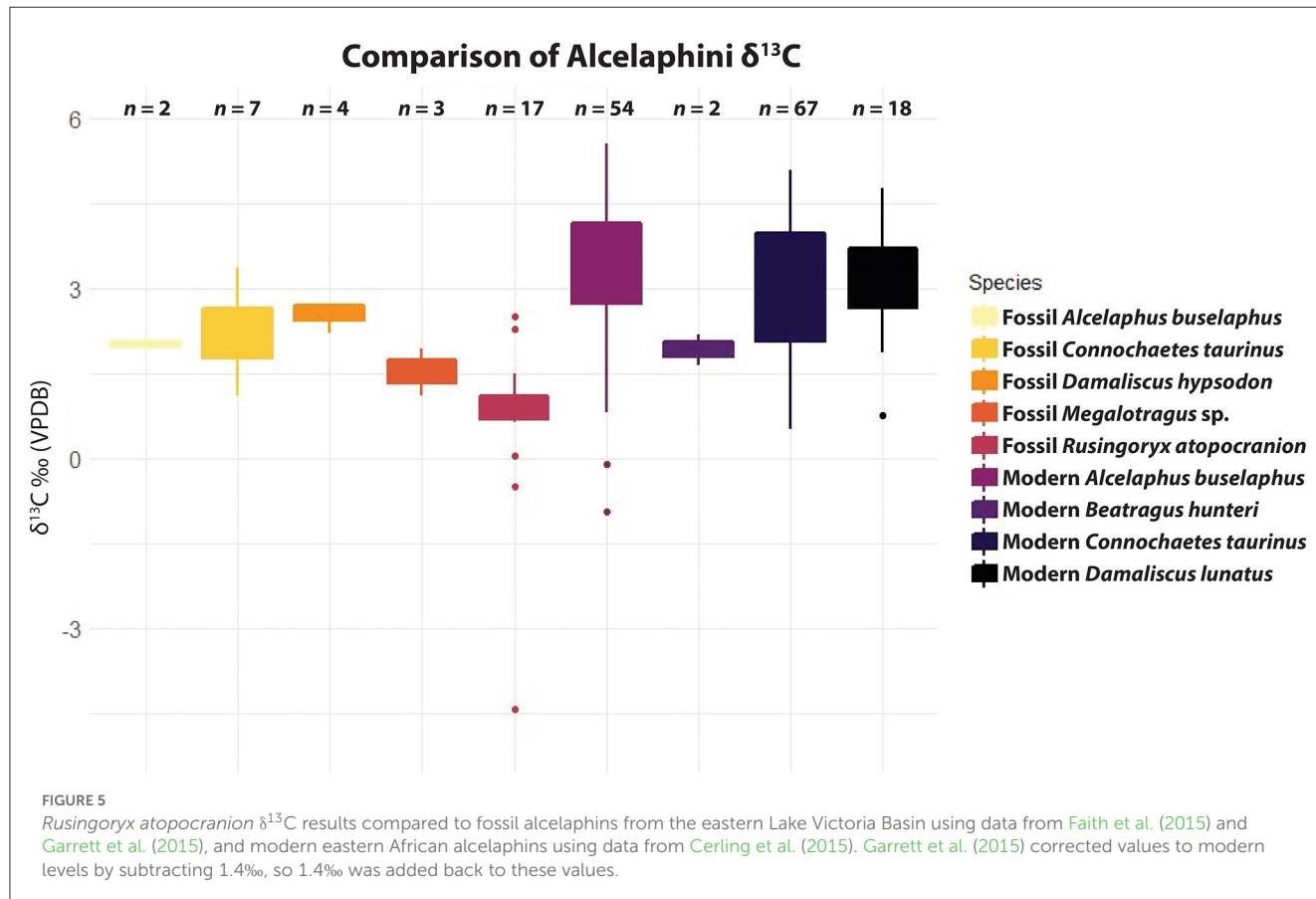
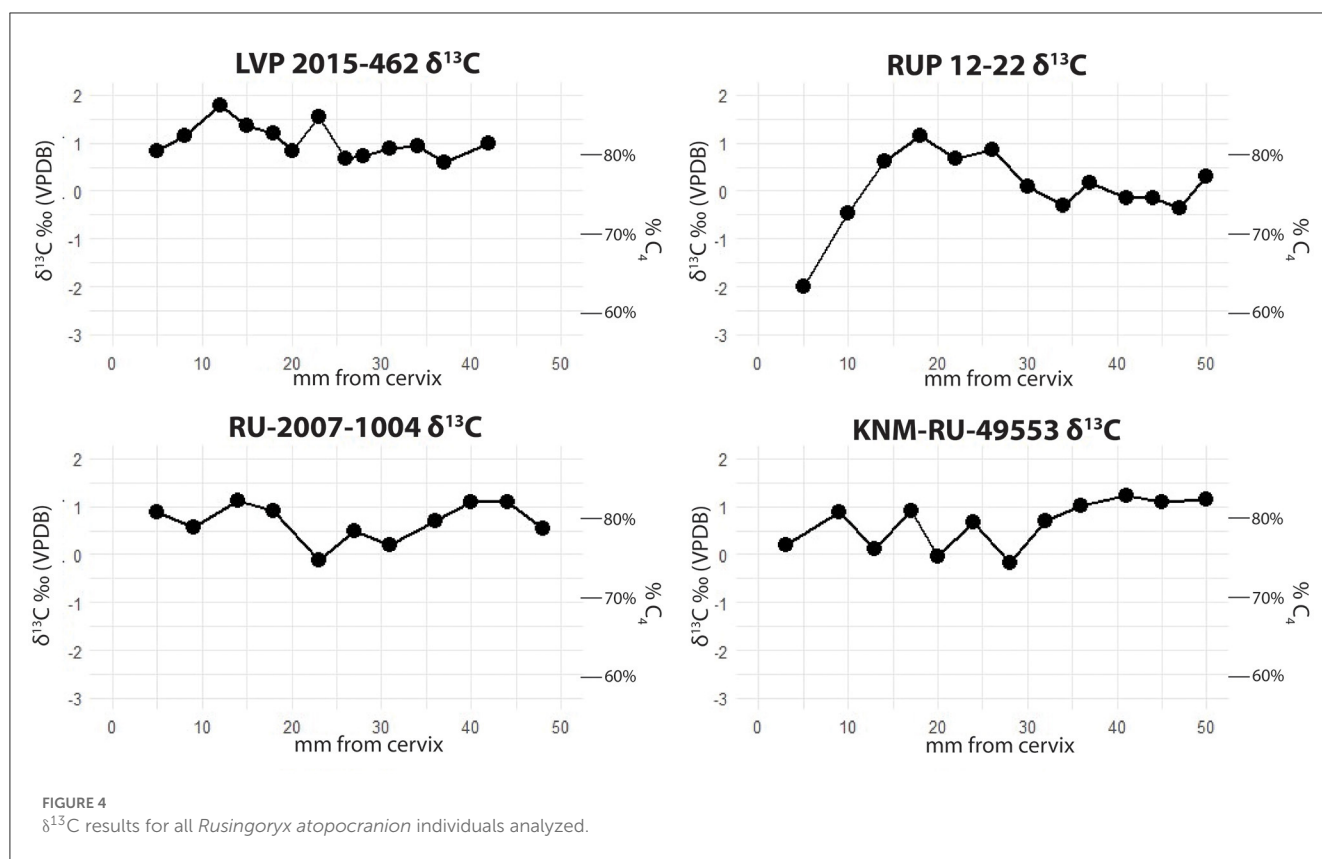


other taxon (Kovarovic et al., 2021). This is consistent with animals traveling across open grasslands seasonally.

4.2. Diet

Though primarily grazing, *Rusingoryx atopocranion* incorporated more browse into its diet than any modern eastern African alcelaphin, including its closest relative in the region, *Connochaetes taurinus* (Figure 5). The relatively low $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of *R. atopocranion* may seem contradictory to the morphology of this species, being highly hypsodont (Faith et al.,

2011) and open-adapted postcranially (Kovarovic et al., 2021). Additionally, Faith et al. (2011) find that its mesowear clusters with other grazers. Indeed, *R. atopocranion* and other extinct eastern African ungulates, which are typically characterized by extreme hypsodonty (*R. atopocranion* and *D. hypsodon*) or massive body size (*Megalotragus* sp. and *S. antiquus*), are often thought to be highly specialized C_4 -grazers (Faith, 2014). Our $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for *R. atopocranion* instead suggest a more varied diet, consistent with other ungulate species in semi-arid environments that seasonally consume herbaceous dicots, including Grévy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*) and eastern African oryx (*Oryx beisa*) (Cerling et al., 2015), both of which frequently co-occur with *R. atopocranion* (Faith et al., 2013).



The most arid-associated alcelaphin in modern eastern Africa, hirola (*Beatragus hunteri*), has the lowest $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of any eastern African alcelaphin today (Figure 5), though even these values are more positive than those of *R. atopocranion*.

A perhaps surprising finding is that these migratory individuals exhibited diet-switching. This is best demonstrated in the individual RUP 12-22, which has particularly high amplitude in both $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$. Today, African savanna herbivores often have a tradeoff between migration and diet-switching: to survive dry seasons, grazers typically either have to migrate to follow high-quality grass forage or temporarily switch to incorporating more browse in their diets (Abraham et al., 2019). For *R. atopocranion*, migration and diet-switching both occurred in the same individuals. This suggests that the seasonal ecological pressures on this species may have been different during the LGP than those experienced by modern large herbivores in the region.

4.3. Implications for extinction

Rusingoryx atopocranion is most associated in the fossil record with a guild of extinct and endangered hypsodont grazers affiliated with semi-arid environments, including *Damaliscus hypsodon*, *Megalotragus* sp., *Oryx beisa*, *Syncerus antiquus*, *Ceratotherium simum*, and *Equus grevyi* (Faith et al., 2013). That these species are absent or rare in eastern Africa today is likely due to their preferred ecosystems being more widespread during the LGP than today. The combination of a colder climate (Osmaston, 1989; Faith et al., 2016a), a hyperabundance of grazing ungulates (Faith et al., 2012, 2015; Tryon et al., 2012), and the expansion of grassy environments across much of the eastern Lake Victoria Basin (Steele, 2007; Beverly et al., 2015; Tryon et al., 2016) created a non-analog faunal community in which *R. atopocranion* was the dominant species (Faith et al., 2016b). Many of these most-associated species became extinct or extirpated around the Pleistocene-Holocene transition (Faith, 2014) when precipitation increased at the onset of the African Humid Period and woody ecosystems expanded.

However, *R. atopocranion* disappears earlier, with its last appearance in the Lake Victoria Basin (the only region in which it is presently known) predating 36 ka at Karungu, Mfangano, and Rusinga (Tryon et al., 2012; Faith et al., 2015). It is notably absent at the well-sampled nearby site of Kibogo (~36–12 ka; ~95 km NE from Rusinga), where the dominant alcelaphins are blue wildebeest and hartebeest (Faith et al., 2020). The faunal evidence from Kibogo (Faith et al., 2020) as well as Holocene zooarchaeological assemblages from the Lake Victoria Basin (Chritz et al., 2019) indicate that grasses were still widely available at later dates, suggesting that factors other than declining forage availability may have been to blame in this species' disappearance from the Lake Victoria Basin. Using the results of this study, a possible additional factor for the extinction of *R. atopocranion* can be deduced: migration. Migrating long distances would be possible in the eastern Lake Victoria Basin so long as grassy ecosystems persisted and there were no obstacles along the migration path. From 100–36 ka, this would have likely been the case, as all lines of evidence suggest reduced lake levels (Beverly et al., 2020) and extensive grasslands (Marean, 1992; Steele, 2007; Faith et al., 2012,

2015; Tryon et al., 2012, 2016; Beverly et al., 2015). However, the previously desiccated Lake Victoria filled after 36 ka (Beverly et al., 2020). In addition to making Rusinga an island directly cutting it off from the mainland, making movement difficult, this also established the Winam Gulf and other waterways blocking long-distance travel through much of the region. For this reason, we hypothesize that the demise of *R. atopocranion* in the Lake Victoria Basin may be linked to its migratory behavior. Finally, as argued by Kovarovic et al. (2021), the re-establishment of Lake Victoria would have been associated with increased humidity and precipitation in the region, possibly leading to expansion of woodier environments that may have further impeded migratory pathways.

5. Conclusions

The paleoecology of *Rusingoryx atopocranion* has been extensively studied due to the abundance of well-preserved specimens from the Lake Victoria Basin and its unique morphology. This study adds a new dimension to our understanding of this enigmatic species through the application of serially sampled strontium and carbon isotopes, revealing insights into its migratory behavior and diet. We find the first direct evidence of prehistoric migration in eastern Africa, consistent with seasonal migration within the eastern Lake Victoria Basin. Additionally, we report a uniquely high browsing component in the diet of this species that is perhaps unanticipated by its morphology but is similar to arid-adapted ungulates in eastern Africa. These results offer insight into the behavior of this species on an individual level and possibly into its extinction.

Data availability statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Author contributions

KO'B and JF conceived the project. KO'B, JF, and CT provided funding. KO'B, LA, KP, and DF conducted stable isotope analyses. KO'B wrote the manuscript. All authors provided manuscript feedback and gave final approval for paper publication.

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