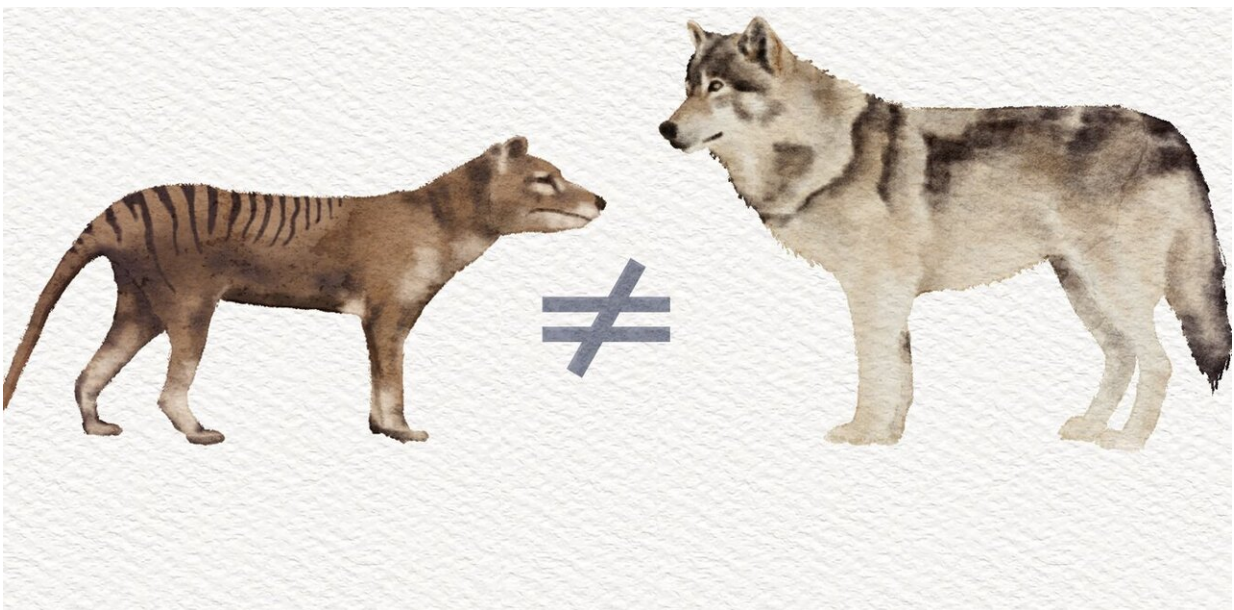


The Tasmanian tiger was no wolfish predator—it hunted small prey

April 22 2021, by Douglass S Rovinsky, Alistair Evans and Justin W. Adams



Credit: The Conversation

The thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger, is an Aussie icon. It was the largest historical marsupial predator and a powerful example of human-caused extinction. And despite being extinct [since 1936](#), it still gets featured in [popular media](#).

Yet much is still unknown about the thylacine, as its extinction left us

with almost no direct observational data. Several mysteries remain regarding its specific ecology, including the question of how wolf-like it was.

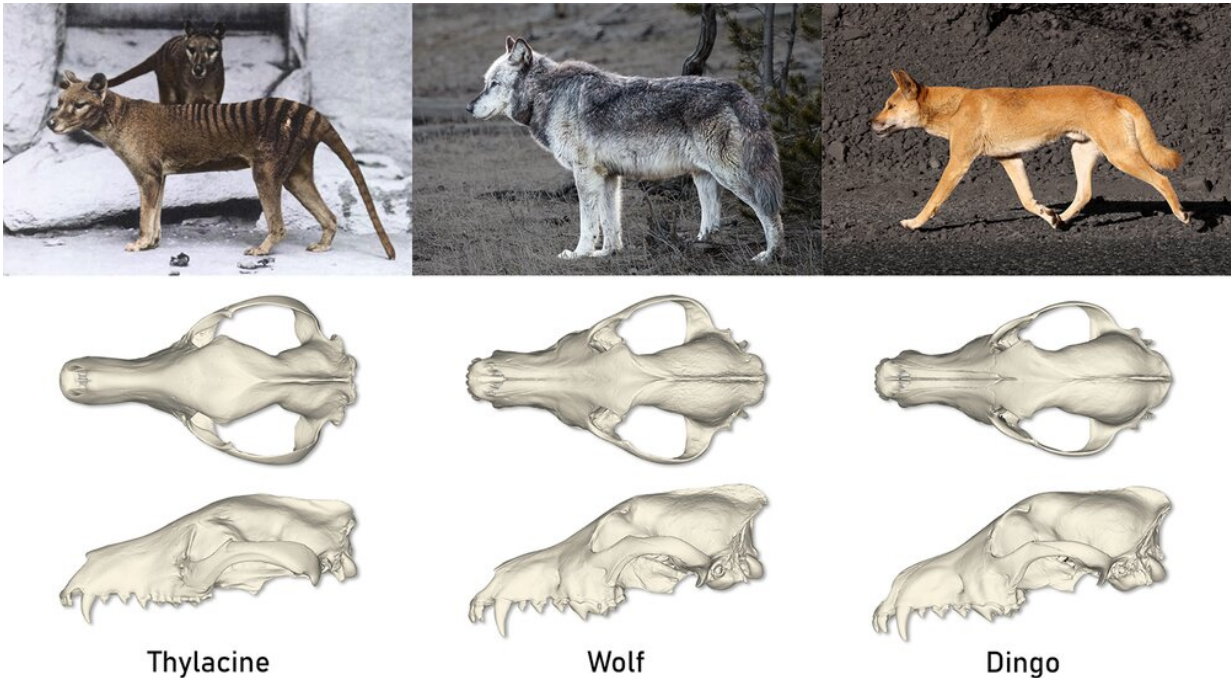
In a new study published in [*BMC Ecology & Evolution*](#), my colleagues and I tackle this question. We show the thylacine was indeed similar to canids, a family which includes dogs, wolves and foxes.

But more specifically, it was similar to those canids which evolved to hunt small animals—as opposed to the wolf (*Canis lupus*) or wild dog/dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*), which are large-prey specialists.

Molded by our environments

When European colonizers first saw the thylacine, they noted its wolf-like appearance and judged it based on that assumption: like the wolf, it would pose a threat to their livestock.

This superficially wolf-like appearance has been taken to mean the thylacine is a textbook example of convergent evolution: where two unrelated animals evolve similar traits in response to similar pressures. The similarities are so striking it's even sometimes called the "marsupial wolf."



The thylacine and its canid comparatives. Credit: Thylacine photo by E.J.K. Baker and coloured by D.S. Rovinsky; wolf photo by Neil Herbert; dingo photo by Jarrod Amoores., Author provided

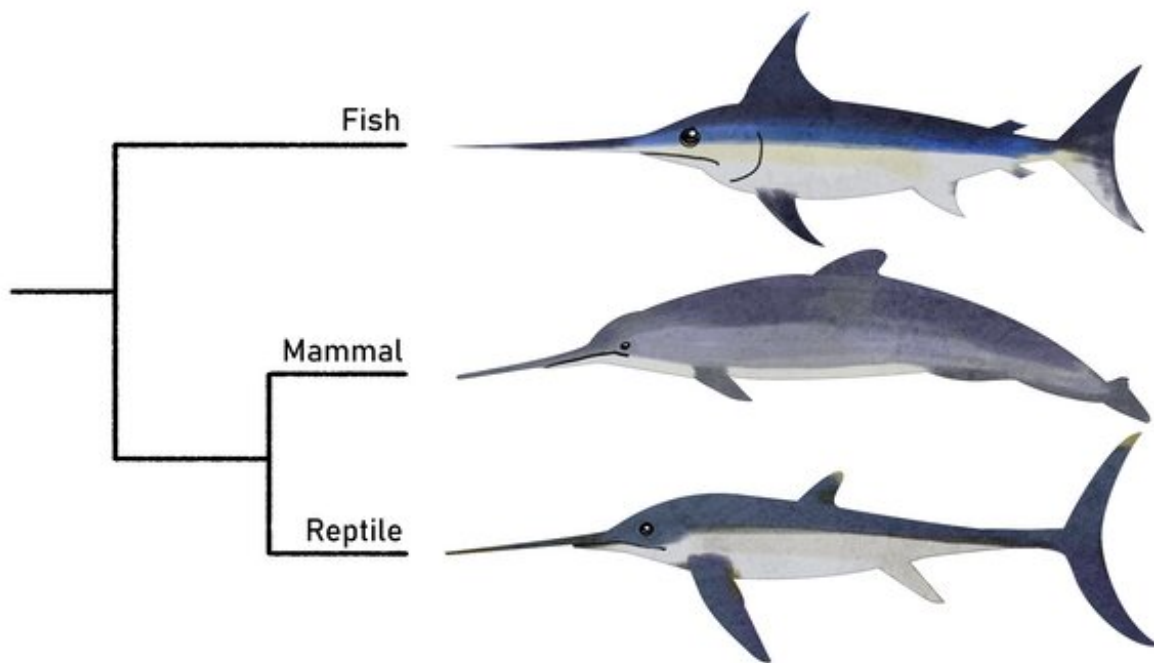
Studying convergent evolution is a promising way for scientists to infer the behavior and ecology of extinct animals that can't be directly observed. Ecology is the study of how species interact with their physical surroundings. So, if an extinct animal shares a similar shape with one living today, we can assume they probably filled a similar ecological niche.

Since the thylacine's ecology is uncertain, comparisons with comparable species are one of the only ways to understand it. And its wolf-like appearance at face value has led to the thylacine and its ecology being assumed similar to that of the gray wolf and its closest relatives, such as the dingo.

But what if that was wrong?

Getting into the right headspace

We decided to put this assumption of ecological similarity to the test. To do so we needed a wide range of ecologically meaningful animals to compare with the thylacine. After all, even though the thylacine was a marsupial (like a koala) it's fair to say it wasn't hanging out in trees munching on eucalyptus!



Although Eurhinosaurus (bottom) is a reptile and Eurhinodelphis (middle) is a mammal, both are strikingly convergent with the modern swordfish. Thus, we can infer a great deal about their ecology. Credit: D.S. Rovinsky

Using hand-held 3D scanners, we scanned hundreds of skulls from 56

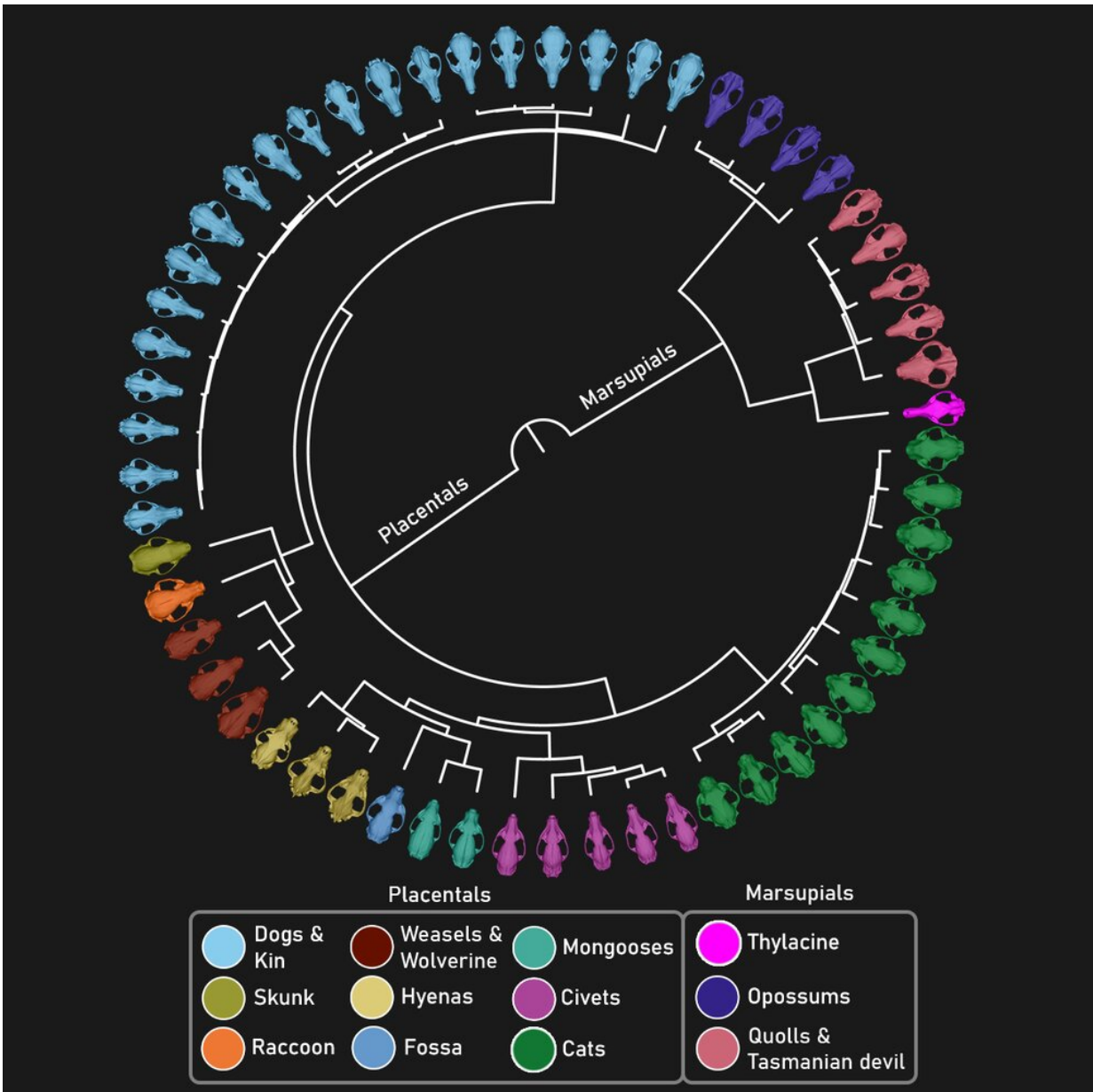
different species of carnivorous mammals, with specimens obtained from more than a dozen museums around the world. This enabled us to build a skull "shapespace" to then see where the thylacine would fit among the others.

We looked for evidence of convergent evolution by observing which of the other carnivorous mammals' skulls were shaped most like the thylacine's.

A case of mistaken identity

It turns out the skull shape of the thylacine is significantly convergent with that of some canids, but not with the usual suspects. We found no meaningful level of convergence with either the gray wolf or the dingo, and only a small degree with the red fox.

What we did find, however, was strong support for convergent evolution between the skulls of the thylacine and another rag-tag group of canids: African jackals and South American "foxes" (which aren't actually foxes). Ecologically, these canids are vastly different from the wolf and dingo. Also, unlike the wolf, they specialize in hunting small prey.



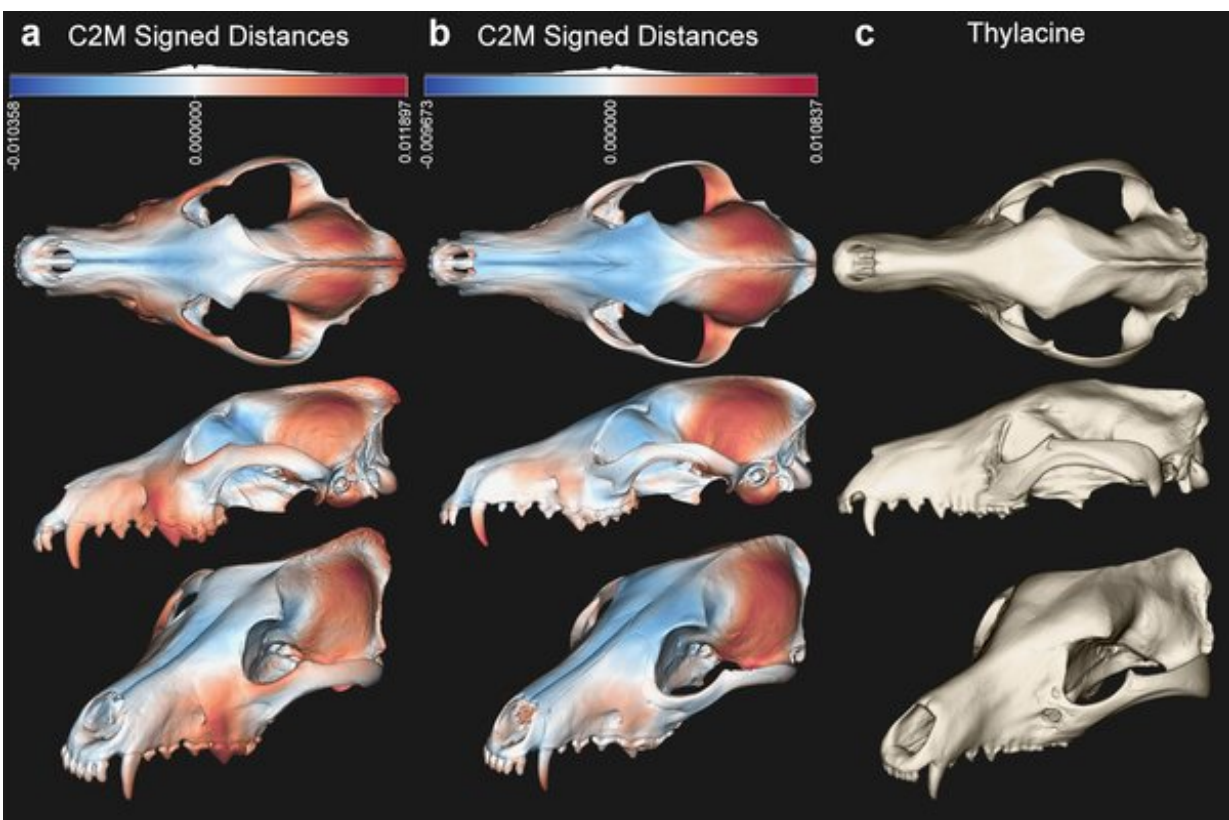
A broad selection of ecologically-meaningful species, shown on this wheel-shaped evolutionary tree, were selected to compare to the thylacine. Credit: D.S. Rovinsky

This brings us back to one of the more powerful uses of studying convergent evolution: the ability to infer the ecology of an extinct

animal. Since the thylacine's skull shape was more similar to that of the African jackals and South American "foxes" than the wolf, it likely shared a similar ecological niche with the former.

Therefore, the thylacine probably also preferred hunting relatively small prey such as pademelons, bettongs, bandicoots and young wallabies.

Interestingly, however, one of the most striking findings was that the thylacine did not actually overlap with any of the other predators, canid or otherwise. While it was similar to some canids, it was not identical. This highlights that even our more precise analysis may paint the thylacine with too broad a brush.



The wolf skull on the left is more different (shown by colour) to the thylacine skull than the skull in the middle, which is the average skull shape of the

significantly convergent canids. White areas are more similar to the thylacine skull, while blue and red respectively show constriction or expansion. The difference is especially strong in the facial area, where the biting happens!

Credit: D.S. Rovinsky

Judged by appearance

The thylacine was hunted to extinction for its wolf-like appearance. This reaction, like most based on first glance, was devastatingly wrong. Although the thylacine turns out to not be very wolf-like, it's still a wonderful example of convergent evolution.



Maned wolf



Side-striped jackal



Pampas fox



Black-backed jackal

The canids most like the thylacine are all small-prey hunters with relatively delicate faces — not robust big-biters like the wolf or dingo. Credit: D.S. Rovinsky

Then again, it truly was different enough from other carnivorous mammals that we still can't say we precisely understand its ecological niche. When we lost the thylacine, we lost something truly unique for its time.

Our understanding of the thylacine is, even now, that of a faded and blurry snapshot. Perhaps, with more research in the coming years, we can make it a little more clear.

More information: Douglass S. Rovinsky et al. Functional ecological convergence between the thylacine and small prey-focused canids, *BMC Ecology and Evolution* (2021). [DOI: 10.1186/s12862-021-01788-8](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12862-021-01788-8)

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