

Paleozoogeography of the Wine Mouse (*Akodon oenos*) & Late Holocene Paleoenvironments in South-Central Mendoza, Argentina

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Received: November 24th 2010

Published: February 14th 2011

Volume 1:52-57

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Abstract: Cranial remains of the wine mouse (*Akodon oenos*) are documented from an archaeological site in south-central Mendoza, Argentina (Agua de La Mula, 35°22' S, 68°15' W), which dates to the end of the late Holocene (1610 ± 60; 1260 ± 60; 1000 ± 50 C¹⁴ yr B.P.). The taxonomic status of this small rodent is currently being assessed, but these remains represent the first fossil record for the morphotaxon *A. oenos*. The species' present distribution is restricted to a few records from Mendoza province. Analysis of the remains supports paleoenvironmental reconstruction using the small mammal assemblage recovered from this site. From the late Holocene into modernity temperature decreased and winter precipitation increased, resulting in advance of Patagonian steppe grading with altitude into Monte desert. Holocene climatic conditions may explain the relatively late human occupation of ecologically marginal environments in this region, which probably favored effective human occupation of the Payunia region at sites such as Agua de La Mula between 1600 and 1000 years B.P.

Key Words: *Akodon oenos*, paleoenvironmental analysis, Agua de la Mula, Mendoza, Argentina

Introduction

The wine mouse, *Akodon oenos* (Braun et al. 2000), is a poorly known small rodent of the family Cricetidae (subfamily Sigmodontinae, tribe Akodontini) for which no fossil remains have been reported. Knowledge about the biogeography of the species is restricted to a few records from Mendoza, Argentina. These records range from north-central arid environments of the Monte desert and Puna in localities that are modified by modern human activities (mainly vineyards and olive groves) to the southwest (see Figure 1A) in wetland habitat in the foothills of the volcanic Payunia region, which is in the semi-arid Patagonian steppe (Braun et al. 2000; Contreras and Rosi 1980; Pardiñas et al. 2011). *Akodon oenos* lives in sympatry with *A. molinae*, the only akodontines reported within Mendoza (Braun et al. 2000; Pardiñas et al. 2011). In general, knowledge of small mammal paleobiogeography and of Holocene paleoenvironmental conditions from the volcanic Payunia region of Mendoza is limited.

In this paper the first fossil record of the *A. oenos* from the Agua de La Mula archaeological site in south-central Mendoza, Argentina is presented. In addition, the species' taxonomic status and geographic distribution are discussed. The paleobiogeography of *A. oenos* is integrated into reconstruction of environmental conditions during the late Holocene in the region via analysis of the small mammal assemblages from Agua

de La Mula. This paleogeographic and paleoenvironmental study expands ongoing discussion of human-environment interactions during the very late Holocene in southern, central Mendoza.

Study Area

The Agua de La Mula site is located near the northern boundary of the volcanic Payunia region (Figure 1A). This area is within the Monte phytogeographic province (Cabrera 1976), which is included in the climatic region known as the South American Arid Diagonal covering a large part of the subcontinent from northern Peru along the Andes to the south of Neuquén continuing across Patagonia to the Chubut River (Bruniard 1982). The east band of the Payunia region is exposed to the action of the Atlantic anticyclone. However, the great distance traveled by the humid Atlantic winds results in low summer precipitation (~200 mm). The vegetation is characterized by xerophytic shrubs, such as *Prosopis torquata*, *P. alpataco*, *Cercidium praecox*, *Chuquiraga erinacea*, *Cassia aphylla*, *Larrea*, *Bulnesia*, and *Plectrocarpa*, and isolated stands of *Geophroea decorticans* that grow in low organic matter sandy or rocky soils (Abraham et al. 2009; Cabrera 1976).

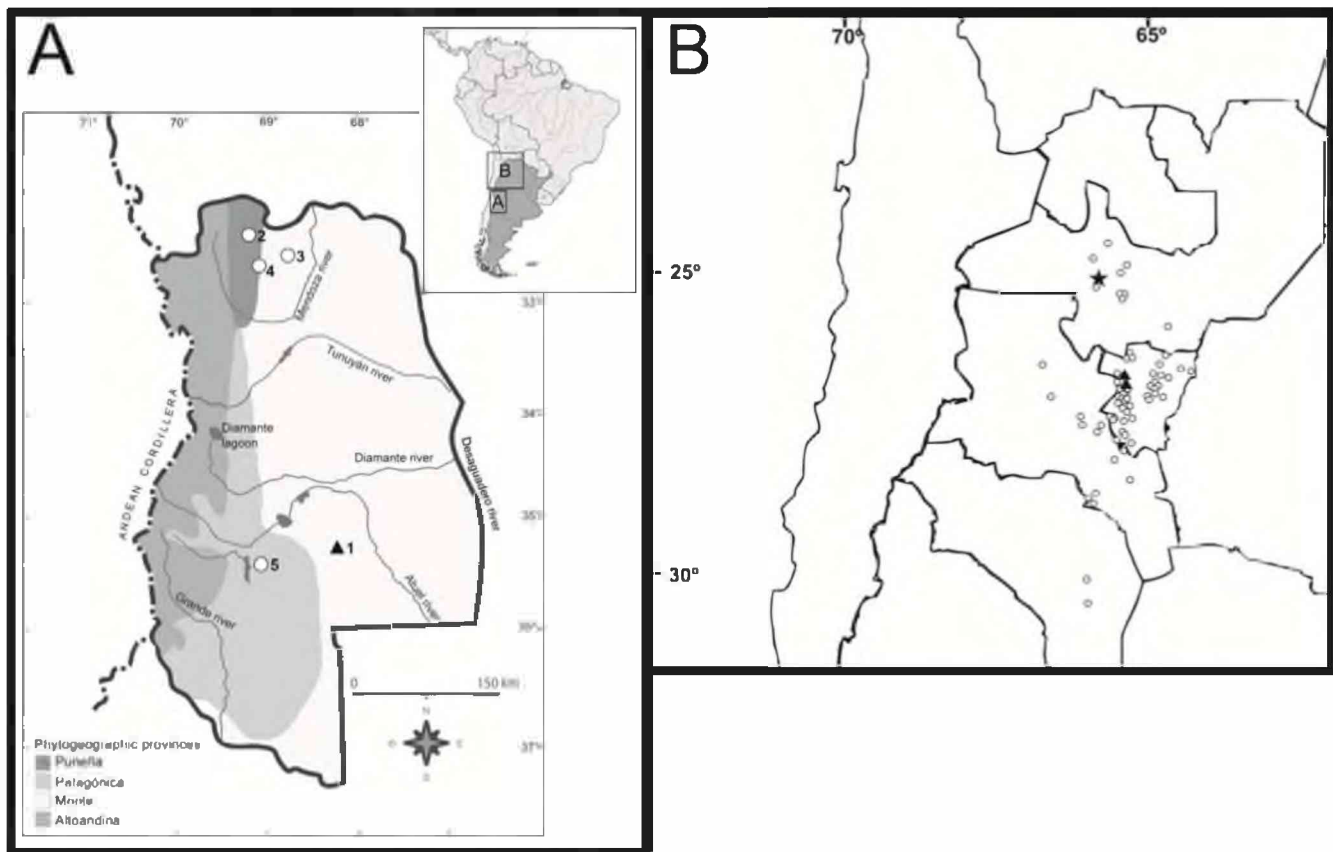


Figure 1. A: Map of Mendoza province (Argentina), recording localities for *A. oenos*: Triangles (archaeological) 1. Agua de La Mula (35°22' S, 68°15' W, 967 m above sea level). Circles (modern) 2. 2 km S of Villavicencio Ruta 32 (32°31' S, 68°59' W); 3. La Pega (32°48' S, 68°40' W, type locality); 4. Puesto de Lima (32°54' S, 69°01' W) and 5. Llancanelo Natural Reserve (35°38' S, 69°11' W). Phylogeography follows Cabrera (1976). **B:** Map of NW Argentina, recording localities for *A. spegazzinii*: star (type locality); circles (modern); triangles (fossil samples).

Methods

The Agua de La Mula site is a basaltic cave. Excavations directed by Dr. Humberto Lagiglia were done by the staff of Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael in 1987 in 10 levels of 10 cm each. 1026 small mammal bones and bone fragments were recovered from levels 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, as were other organic materials such as remains of domestic plants (*Zea mays* and *Cucurbita* sp.) (LP-563, charcoal sample, level 10, 1610 ± 60; LP-620, charcoal sample, level 10, 1260 ± 60; LP-973, charcoal sample, level 5, 1000 ± 50 C¹⁴ yr B.P.). Two cranial specimens of *A. oenos* (a juvenile and an adult individual) were identified from levels 5 and 6.¹ Morphological description and craniodental measurements of *A. oenos* (taken with a digital caliper to the nearest 0.01 mm) were made following criteria reported by Myers (1989). These data were compared with those provided by Braun et al. (2000) and with those from a sample of ten specimens of *A. iniscatus mucus* from the

Neuquén province.² Unfortunately, measurements from the juvenile specimen of *A. oenos* from the site could not be taken due to its fragmentary condition.

Paleoenvironmental analysis using small mammal remains is based on modern ecological requirements and biogeographic distributions for various taxa represented in the Agua de la Mula fauna. For comparative purposes an additional study was done on the area's modern small mammals. A sample of 22 pellets of black-chested buzzard-eagle (*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*, Accipitridae) and trapping data were analyzed, identifying 28 individual micromammals.

The Modern Small Mammal Assemblage

The modern fauna is made up primarily of sigmodontine rodents, with *Graomys griseoflavus* (MNI% 17.9), and *Eligmodontia* sp. (MNI% 10.7) well represented, followed by low frequencies of *Phyllotis xanthopygus* (MNI% 7.1), *Calomys musculus* (MNI%



Figure 2. Dorsal, ventral and lateral views of cranium of *Akodon oenos* (MHNSR 15.002). Scale: 5 mm.

7.1), and *Akodon molinae* (MNI% 3.6). A single hystricognath rodent *Galea leucoblephara* (MNI% 28.6) was recorded, and one chiropteran *Tadarida brasiliensis* (MNI% 3.6), and one marsupial marmosine *Thylamys pallidior* (MNI% 3.6). The modern small mammal assemblage also contained one exotic lagomorph (MNI% 7.1).

Small Mammals at Agua de La Mula

A sample of 1026 cranial remains was analyzed, and represents an MNI of 491. In this assemblage, hystricognath rodents dominate, *Ctenomys* sp. (MNI% 41.9), *Microcavia australis* (MNI% 7.7), and *G. leucoblephara* (MNI% 5.3), followed by remains of sigmodontine rodents, *P. xanthopygus* (MNI% 16.1), *G. griseoflavus* (MNI% 14.1), *Eligmodontia* sp. (MNI% 3.1), *A. molinae* (MNI% 2.2), *Reithrodon auritus* (MNI% 1), *C. musculinus* (MNI% 0.4), and *A. oenos* (MNI% 0.4). A single chiropteran *T. brasiliensis* (MNI% 0.4) was recorded, as were two marsupial marmosines *T. pallidior* (MNI% 6.3), and *Lestodelphys halli* (MNI% 1).

The adult specimen of *A. oenos* is represented by a fragmented cranium that is missing the braincase (Figure 2). It is medium in size compared to other individuals in the genus with a relatively short and wide rostrum. The interorbital region is narrow and hourglass shaped with frontals that are rounded in the dorsolateral margins. The frontoparietal suture is crescent-shaped. The zygomatic notches are moderately wide and deep. The zygomatic plate is relatively broad, and its anterior margin is straight. The zygomatic arches are slender, the palatal bridge is short and narrow, and the incisive foramina extend posteriorly to the protocone of M^1 . The posterior palatal foramina are slightly enlarged and are located at level of the M^2 ; there is also a second pair of small posteropalatal pits situated at the level of M^3 . The mesopterygoid fossa is narrow, with an anterior border tending towards a lyre shape. Upper incisors are orthodont, and toothrows are parallel. Molars are relatively hipsodont and robust, with the major cups about equal in size.

This description agrees with that provided by Braun et al. (2000) for *A. oenos* and differs from other species in *Akodon* that inhabit the region, such as *A. molinae* and *A. iniscatus*. *Akodon molinae* is distinguished by its comparatively wide interorbital region, square frontals, and parallel dorsolateral margins. The zygomatic plate of *A. molinae* is wide with slightly convex edges that are oriented obliquely backwards and down; the palatal bridge is long and wide. *Akodon iniscatus* is characterized by a long and wide palatal bridge, a narrow zygomatic plate, extension of the incisive foramina posteriorly to the hypocone of M^1 , a moderately narrow mesopterygoid fossa, a slightly M-shaped anterior border, opistodont upper incisors, and slender molars. In terms of biometry, the specimen from Agua de La Mula falls within the range of *A. oenos* described by Braun et al. (2000) (Table 1).

Discussion

The taxonomic status of *A. oenos* is currently being assessed. The species was described by Braun et al. (2000) based on individuals labeled by Contreras and Rosi as “*Akodon minoprioi*,” and as that original study was not formally published *A. minoprioi*, it became a *nomen nudum* (Galliari et al. 1996). Recent research conducted by Pardiñas et al. (2011) based on extensive morphologic and molecular data suggests that *A. oenos* is a junior synonym of *A. spegazzinii* and that it belongs to the *A. boliviensis* species group of *Akodon*. The geographic distribution of *A. spegazzinii* extends to La Rioja, Catamarca, Tucumán, and Salta provinces, with the type locality in Lower Cachi, central Salta (25°07'11.93"S, 66°09'47"W, 2341 m above sea level,

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of craniodental measurements (in mm) of the Agua de La Mula adult specimen of *Akodon oenos*, the *A. oenos* holotype, and individuals of *A. molinae* and *A. iniscatus nucus*.

	MHNSR 15.002	<i>A. oenos</i> Holotype IADIZA-CM611*	<i>A. oenos</i> mean*	<i>A. molinae</i> mean*	<i>A. iniscatus nucus</i> mean
Diastema length	6.4	6.9	6.7 ± 0.35	6.9 ± 0.47	6.5 ± 0.29
Palatal bridge	3.2	3.6	3.3 ± 0.20	4.0 ± 0.31	2.6 ± 0.21
Maxillary tooththrow length	5.0	4.9	4.8 ± 0.19	4.8 ± 0.04	4.6 ± 0.24
Incisive foramina length	5.9	5.3	5.8 ± 0.37	5.7 ± 0.15	6.3 ± 0.21
Zygomatic plate breadth	2.6	2.5	2.8 ± 0.20	3.1 ± 0.19	2.9 ± 0.16
Mid rostral width	4.1	3.9	4.0 ± 0.15	4.2 ± 0.23	4.2 ± 0.20
Interorbital constriction	4.6	4.6	4.6 ± 0.15	4.7 ± 0.16	4.5 ± 0.15

* Data from Braun et al. (2000: 219).

Figure 1B). If this taxonomic designation is correct, *A. spegazzinii* extends its geographic distribution and ecological domain from Salta province to southern Mendoza, ranging from 400 to about 3500 m above sea level, inhabiting arid environments of the Patagonian steppe, the Monte desert, the Puna, and the high Andes, as well as the Yungas forests, and the semi-arid forests at the ecotone of Yungas-Chaco (see Jayat 2009; Jayat *et al.* 2010). In addition, many fossil remains identified as *A. spegazzinii* have been recovered from two paleontological sites in northwestern Argentina, located in deposits dating to the middle-upper Pleistocene (26°56' S, 65°42' W, La Angostura, Tucumán province [Ortiz and Pardiñas 2001]) and to the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary (26°51' S, 65°43' W, Tafi del Valle, Tucumán province [Ortiz and Jayat 2007]).

The presence of pellets preserved in stratigraphy and light digestive corrosion on some teeth and postcranial bones recovered from Agua de La Mula site, indicate that the main accumulator agent was probably an owl (Fernández *et al.* 2008). Small mammals collected by owl are considered good indicators of environmental conditions (Andrews 1995). The modern association of small mammals from Agua de La Mula shows a clear predominance of species characteristic of the Monte desert and the South American Arid Diagonal (*G. leucoblephara*, *G. griseoflavus*, *C. musculus*, *A. molinae*, and *T. pallidior*), with the addition of two general Andean Patagonian taxa (*P. xanthopygus* and *Eligmodontia* sp.). Also, the occurrence of *P. xanthopygus* suggests a landscape dominated by open rocky areas.

Remains of *A. oenos* from Agua de La Mula were recovered together with those of small mammal species that inhabit the area today (*A. molinae*, *G. griseoflavus*, *P.*

xanthopygus, *C. musculus*, *G. leucoblephara* and *T. pallidior*). It is interesting to note the presence at this site of *L. halli*, an endemic marsupial of the Patagonian steppe that is rare in the Monte desert of Mendoza today (Chacras de Coria, 32°45' S, 69°00' W; Huayquerías del Oeste, 33°38' S, 68°26' W; 50 km N San Rafael, 34°15' S, 68°40' W). Modern populations of *L. halli* are considered relicts of those that were more widely distributed earlier in the Holocene. In addition, the occurrence of *R. auritus* suggests the development of open, herbaceous steppe environments associated with bodies of water. The presence of both species at Agua de La Mula indicates wetter and colder conditions in the past, which may have been the result of westerlies generated by the Pacific anticyclonic center (causing winter rainfall) during the late Holocene.

Palynological studies on materials from an archaeological site in the western plains of Mendoza (Gruta del Indio, 34°45' S, 68°22' W), 70 km north of Agua de La Mula, reveal that the establishment of modern climatic conditions occurred at roughly 3000 yr B.P. (D'Antoni 1983). However, D'Antoni (1983: 97) observed a significant change in the pollen sequence between 1600 and 1200 yr B.P. when the Patagonian steppe vegetation increased (e.g., Poaceae, Cyperaceae, and *Adesmia*) and Monte vegetation decreased (e.g., *Larrea*). D'Antoni suggested that change may have resulted from selective wood exploitation by humans that inhabited this area. However, no evidence of wood exploitation in Agua de La Mula was found, and based on the small mammals analysis presented here, I propose that near Agua de La Mula between 1600 and 1000 years B.P. temperature decreased and winter precipitation increased, which produced an advance of Patagonian steppe and its associated fauna, developing

into a transitional mosaic of Patagonian steppe and Monte desert.

Available zooarchaeological and modern data indicate that *A. oenos* are absent from Mendoza's high Andean environments.³ However, the fossil akodontine remains from Agua de La Mula represent an extralimital record in the palaeoenvironmental mosaic of the Patagonian-Monte during the late Holocene (Figure 1A). This species may currently be present in such environments and may be common in the unexplored volcanic Payunia region, which may be of interest to conservation scientists.

More comprehensive understanding of climatic change during the late Holocene in the region is important for the study of the late human occupation of ecologically marginal environments, such as the Payunia. Less dry and cooler environmental conditions observed at Agua de La Mula between 1600 and 1000 years B.P. probably favored human occupation in all environments of Payunia (i.e., effective human occupation, sensu Borrero 1994-1995). Human-environment interactions have been discussed in archaeological literature from Mendoza (e.g., Gil 2006; Neme 2007). Available evidence suggests that economic intensification and effective occupation of Andean environments took place at 2000 yr B.P. (Neme 2007). This intensification process has been interpreted as the consequence of an imbalance between environmental carrying capacity and human population growth. Over-exploitation of the environment reduced the availability of highly-ranked resources (e.g., *Lama guanicoe*, *Rhea americana*, *Pteronemia pennata*), and drove subsistence towards the inclusion of foods with lower caloric returns and higher processing costs such as some plants and small mammals (Gil 2006; Neme 2007). However, increased human occupation and economic intensification in the volcanic Payunia region occurred subsequently (about 1000 yr B.P.) and may relate to climate amelioration indicated by evidence presented here.

In summary, small mammals remains from the Agua de La Mula site in southern Mendoza strengthen understanding of the biogeography and ecology of *A. oenos*. The presence of this species in deposits that date to the late Holocene just prior to human the occupation of the Payunia during a period in which climate amelioration occurred provides insights into the conditions that promoted human occupation of the region and into the conservation biology of the species today.

Acknowledgements

I thank Ulyses Pardiñas, Cesar García-Esponda, Gustavo Neme, Pablo Teta, and Steve Wolverton for editorial comments and discussion. Gustavo Neme and Adolfo Gil provided access to the Agua de La Mula collection through the Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael. Cesar García Esponda, Gonzalo Martínez and Fernando Ballejo assisted with preparation of the images. Germán Moreira, Fernando Ballejo, and Luciano De Santis provided assistance in the field and lab. Three anonymous reviewers provided constructive comments.

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Biosketch

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as MHNSR 15.002 (adult specimen) and MHNSR 15.003 (juvenile specimen).

² The modern specimens of *Akodon iniscatus nucus* are housed in the Colección de Egagrópilas y Afines "Elio Massoia" of the Centro Nacional Patagónico (Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina) under the number CNP-E 88 (owl pellet sample).

³ Fernández, F. J. Microvertebrados del Holoceno de sitios arqueológicos en el sur de Mendoza (República Argentina): aspectos tafonómicos y sus implicancias en la subsistencia humana. Ph.D. Dissertation (in preparation). Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata.

¹ The remains were accessioned to the archaeological collection of Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael