

Mandibular and dental characteristics of Late Triassic mammaliaform *Haramiyavia* and their ramifications for basal mammal evolution

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As one of the earliest-known mammaliaforms, *Haramiyavia clemmensei* from the Rhaetic (Late Triassic) of East Greenland has held an important place in understanding the timing of the earliest radiation of the group. Reanalysis of the type specimen using high-resolution computed tomography (CT) has revealed new details, such as the presence of the dentary condyle of the mammalian jaw hinge and the postdentary trough for mandibular attachment of the middle ear—a transitional condition of the predecessors to crown Mammalia. Our tests of competing phylogenetic hypotheses with these new data show that Late Triassic haramiyids are a separate clade from multituberculate mammals and are excluded from the Mammalia. Consequently, hypotheses of a Late Triassic diversification of the Mammalia that depend on multituberculate affinities of haramiyids are rejected. Scanning electron microscopy study of tooth-wear facets and kinematic functional simulation of occlusion with virtual 3D models from CT scans confirm that *Haramiyavia* had a major orthal occlusion with the tallest lingual cusp of the lower molars occluding into the lingual embrasure of the upper molars, followed by a short palinal movement along the cusp rows alternating between upper and lower molars. This movement differs from the minimal orthal but extensive palinal occlusal movement of multituberculate mammals, which previously were regarded as relatives of haramiyids. The disparity of tooth morphology and the diversity of dental functions of haramiyids and their contemporary mammaliaforms suggest that dietary diversification is a major factor in the earliest mammaliaform evolution.

mammaliaform | haramiyid | occlusion | Rhaetic

Haramiyids are among the first mammaliaforms to appear during the Late Triassic in the evolutionary transition from pre-mammalian cynodonts. Their fossils have a cosmopolitan distribution during the Late Triassic to the Jurassic (1–8), tentatively with the youngest record in the Late Cretaceous of India (9). Most of these occurrences are of isolated teeth. For this reason, *Haramiyavia clemmensei* (1) holds a special place in mammaliaform phylogeny: It is the best-preserved Late Triassic haramiyid with intact molars, nearly complete mandibles, and also postcranial skeletal elements (Figs. 1 and 2 and *SI Appendix*, Figs. S1–S4) (1). By its stratigraphic provenance from the Tait Bjerg Beds of the Fleming Fjord Formation, East Greenland (Norian–Rhaetic Age) (7), *Haramiyavia* is also the oldest known haramiyid (5, 7). Haramiyids, morganucodonts, and kuehneotheriids are the three earliest mammaliaform groups that are distinctive from each other in dental morphology and masticatory functions (10–12).

Haramiyids are characterized by their complex molars with longitudinal rows of multiple cusps. The cusp rows occlude alternately between the upper and lower molars. Primarily because of similarities in molar morphology, haramiyids are considered to be related to poorly known therapsid relatives of the Late Triassic (5, 13) and leutherodontids of the Middle to Late Jurassic (14–17). Collectively haramiyids and leutherodontids are referred to as “haramiyidans” (10, 14, 15, 18, 19). Recent discoveries of diverse

leutherodontids or leutherodontid-related forms with skeletons from the Tiaojishan Formation (Middle to Late Jurassic) of China (18–20) have greatly augmented the fossil record of haramiyidans, ranking them among the most diverse mammaliaform clades of the Late Triassic and Jurassic.

Historically, it has been a contentious issue whether haramiyidans (later expanded to include therapsid relatives and leutherodontids) are closely related to the more derived multituberculates from the Middle Jurassic to Eocene (13) or represent a stem clade of mammaliaforms excluded from crown mammals (21, 22). The conflicting placement of haramiyidans was attributable in part to the uncertainties in interpreting the isolated teeth of most Late Triassic haramiyids (21, 22). More recent phylogenetic disagreements have resulted from different interpretations of mandibular characters in *Haramiyavia* (17–20, 23–25), which has not been fully described (figure 2 in ref. 1).

Here we present a detailed study of the mandibles and teeth of *Haramiyavia* from the exhaustive documentation during initial fossil preparation (Fig. 1 and *SI Appendix*, Figs. S1–S4), from scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images, and from computed tomography (CT) scans and 3D image analyses of the two fossil slabs with mandibles (MCZ7/95A and B), plus a referred

Significance

The origins and earliest evolution of mammals can be deciphered by studying Late Triassic fossil relatives of modern mammals. The computed tomography study of *Haramiyavia* from the Late Triassic has revealed new information about the skull evolution and dental function in the forerunners of mammals. *Haramiyavia* had a unique way of chewing. Its teeth of multiple cusp-rows were adapted to omnivory or herbivory and are distinctive from the teeth of other early mammal relatives that are presumed to be insectivorous. On the mammal family tree *Haramiyavia* occupies a position crucial for dating the initial appearance of the major mammalian groups. Our reanalysis affirms that the earliest diversification of mammals occurred in the Jurassic.

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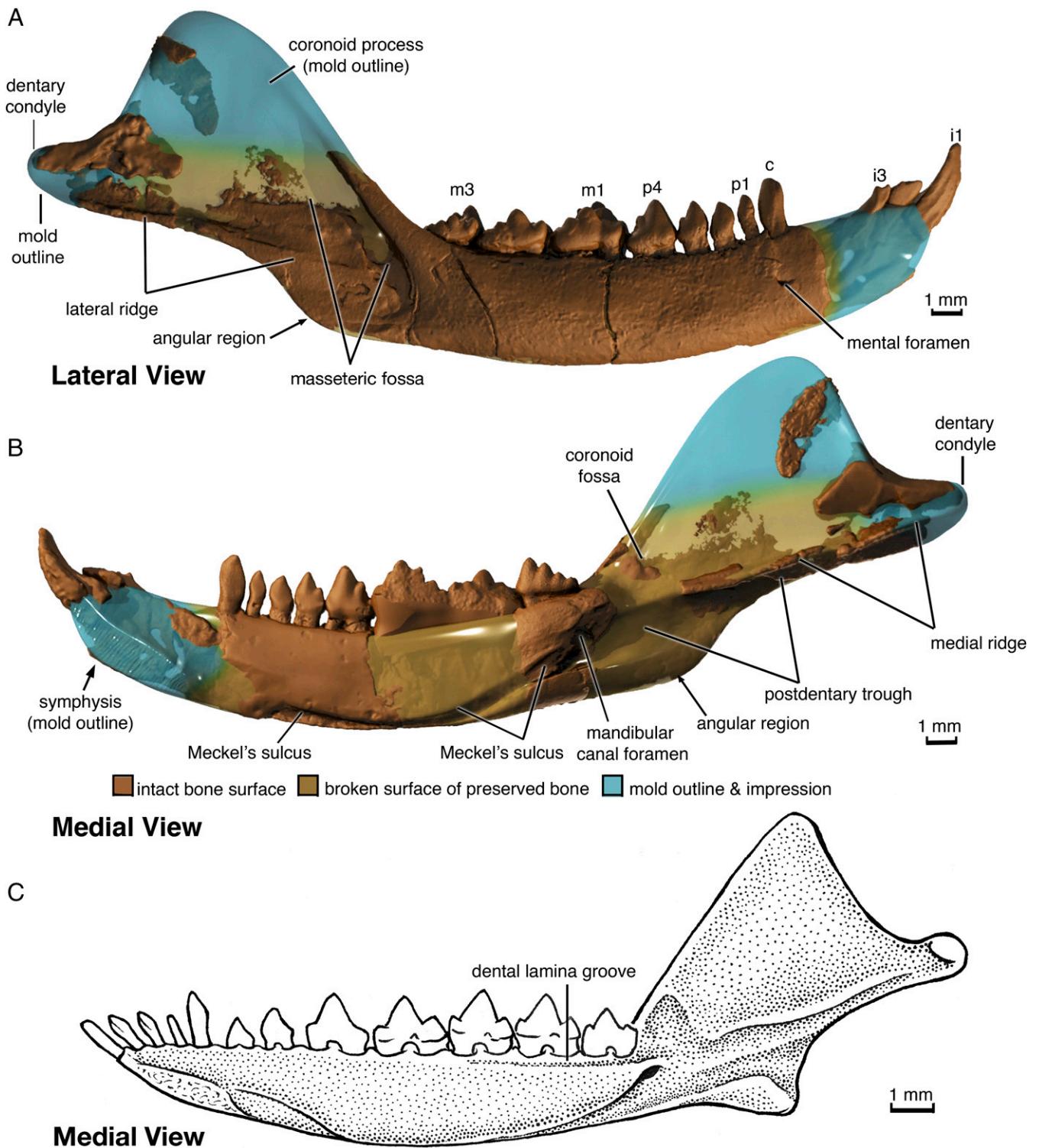


Fig. 1. (A and B) Composite reconstruction of *Haramiyavia clemmenseni* right mandible in lateral (A) and medial (B) views. Dark red: original bone with intact periosteal surface; brown: broken surface of preserved bone or remnant of bone; light blue: morphologies preserved in mold outlines or clear impression. (C) *Morganucodon* mandible in medial view.

specimen of upper molars in a maxilla (MCZ10/G95) (Figs. 2 and 3, *SI Appendix*, Figs. S5–S8 and Tables S2 and S3, and *Movie S1*). These new data are informative for testing alternative mammaliaform phylogenies (Fig. 4 and *SI Appendix*) and are useful for reconstructing evolutionary patterns of feeding function in the earliest mammaliaforms.

Mandibular Features

All mandibular characteristics of *Haramiyavia* are documented by the paired stereo photographs of the original fossil slabs and by CT scans (Fig. 1, *SI Appendix*, Figs. S1–S4, and *Movie S1*). The dentary condyle is relatively small, posteriorly directed, and continuous with the lateral ridge in the masseteric fossa (Fig. 1

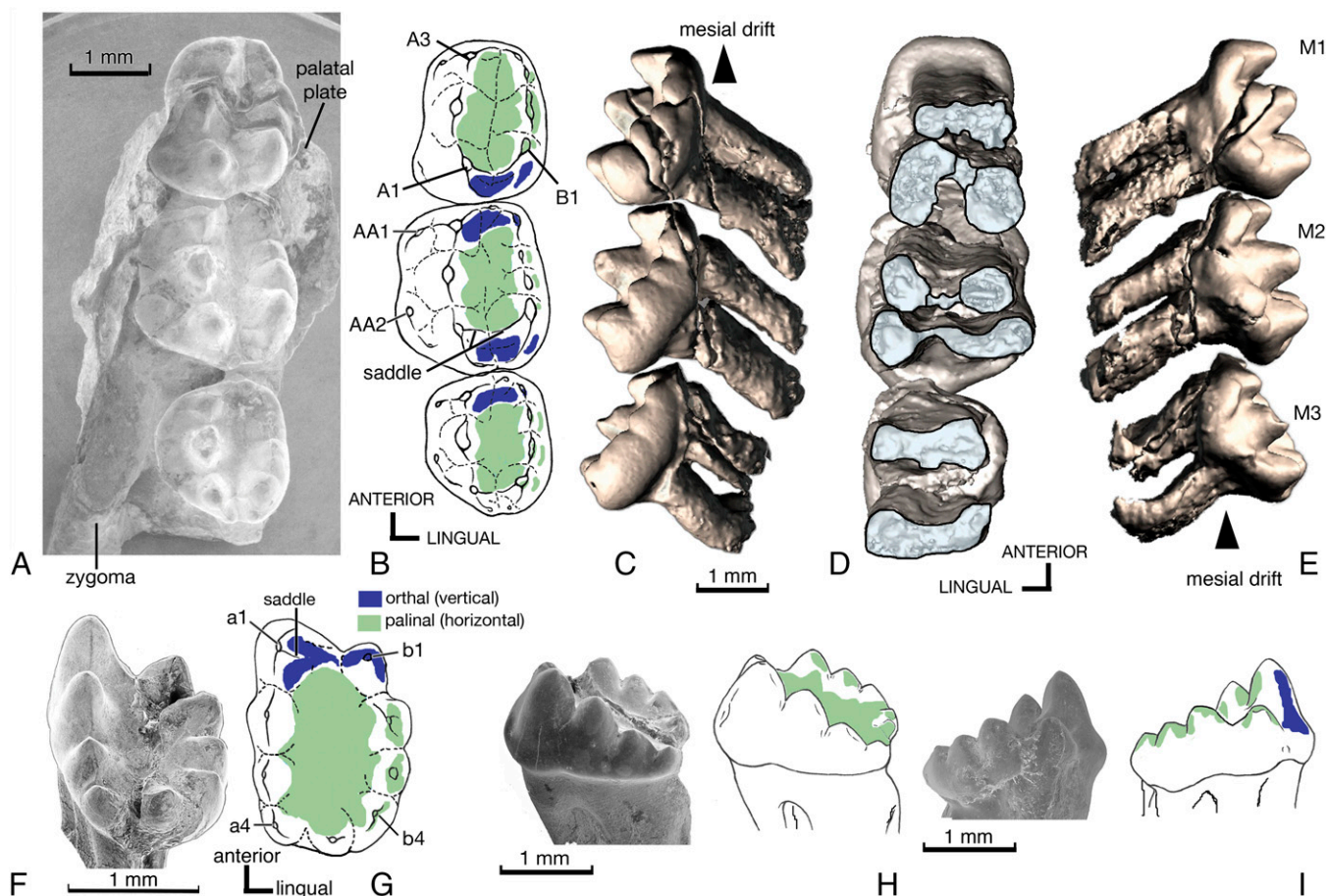


Fig. 2. Molar features of *Haramiyavia*. (A) Right M1–M3 in occlusal view (medio-lateral orientation by the zygomatic root and the palate). (B) Occlusal facets of upper molars. (C) Lingual view of M1–M3. (D) Root structures of upper molars (M1 and M2 show three partially divided anterior roots connected by dentine and two posterior roots connected by dentine; M3 has two anterior and two posterior roots connected respectively by dentine). These roots have separate root canals. (E) Buccal view of M1–M3. All roots are bent posteriorly, suggesting that crowns shifted mesially, relative to the roots, during the tooth eruption, also known as mesial drift of teeth (arrowhead), typical of successive eruption of multirooted postcanines. (F) SEM photograph of lower m3 in a posterior occlusal view. (G) Approximate extent of wear facets by orthal occlusion (a1 cusp in embrasure of upper molars) (blue) and palinal movement of b2–b4 cusps sliding across the median furrow of upper molars (green). (H) Lingual view of m3. There are no wear facets on lingual side of cusps a1–a4. (I) Buccal view of m3 showing wear facets on the buccal sides of cusps b1–b4 and on apices.

and *SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). The condyle and its lateral ridge are leveled to the molar alveolar line. The preserved bony parts of the condyle were extracted by CT from the two fossil slabs (*SI Appendix, Fig. S1*), and the bony parts on one slab are matched with the complementary outlines in the matrix of the opposite slab (*SI Appendix, Figs. S2–S4 and Table S3*). The masseteric fossa is bound by a low crest on its anterior and ventral margins and does not extend into the body (ramus) of the mandible (Fig. 1 and *SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). The coronoid process is typical of mammaliaforms, with its anterior margin forming a 150° angle to the molar alveolar line. There is a discernible angular region for the insertion of superficial masseter muscle, although there is no distinctive angular process. The medial side of the mandible shows a prominent postdentary trough and its medial ridge (Fig. 1 and *SI Appendix, Figs. S2–S4*). The posterior opening of the mandibular canal (alveolar foramen of ref. 1) is in the anterior part of the trough near the point where the trough continues into Meckel's sulcus (*SI Appendix, Fig. S4*). Meckel's sulcus is wider under m2 and m3 but is narrower under the premolars, maintaining a course parallel to the mandibular margin (Fig. 1). The coronoid fossa, although incomplete, is represented by a small rugose area on the left mandible. A right mandibular segment bearing m3 clearly shows the absence of

the dental lamina groove on the medial side. The mandibular symphysis extends to the level of p2 and is unfused (*SI Appendix, Figs. S2 and S4*). The left mandible has a single mental foramen below the canine, but the right mandible shows two foramina. Thus, the number of foramina is variable (*SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). There is no foramen in the masseteric fossa (Fig. 1).

Haramiyavia is distinguishable from premammaliaform cynodonts by its dentary condyle (10, 25–27). *Haramiyavia* lacks the dental lamina groove (*SI Appendix, Fig. S4*) and is more derived than *Sinoconodon* and *Morganucodon* in this regard (11, 28). However, its other mandibular features are typical of mammaliaforms and are plesiomorphic for mammals. Although the middle ear bones themselves are not preserved, we infer from the postdentary trough and its related structures that *Haramiyavia* had a mandibular middle ear (*sensu ref. 29*). These structures have vis-à-vis correspondence to the middle ear in other mammaliaforms and include the medial ridge supporting the surangular, the angular concavity (also a part of the trough) accommodating the reflected lamina of the angular, and the wide sulcus hypothesized to house the Meckel's cartilage, as seen in *Sinoconodon* (25), *Morganucodon* (13), and docodonts (30). Other plesiomorphies include the absence of the pterygoid fossa defined by an

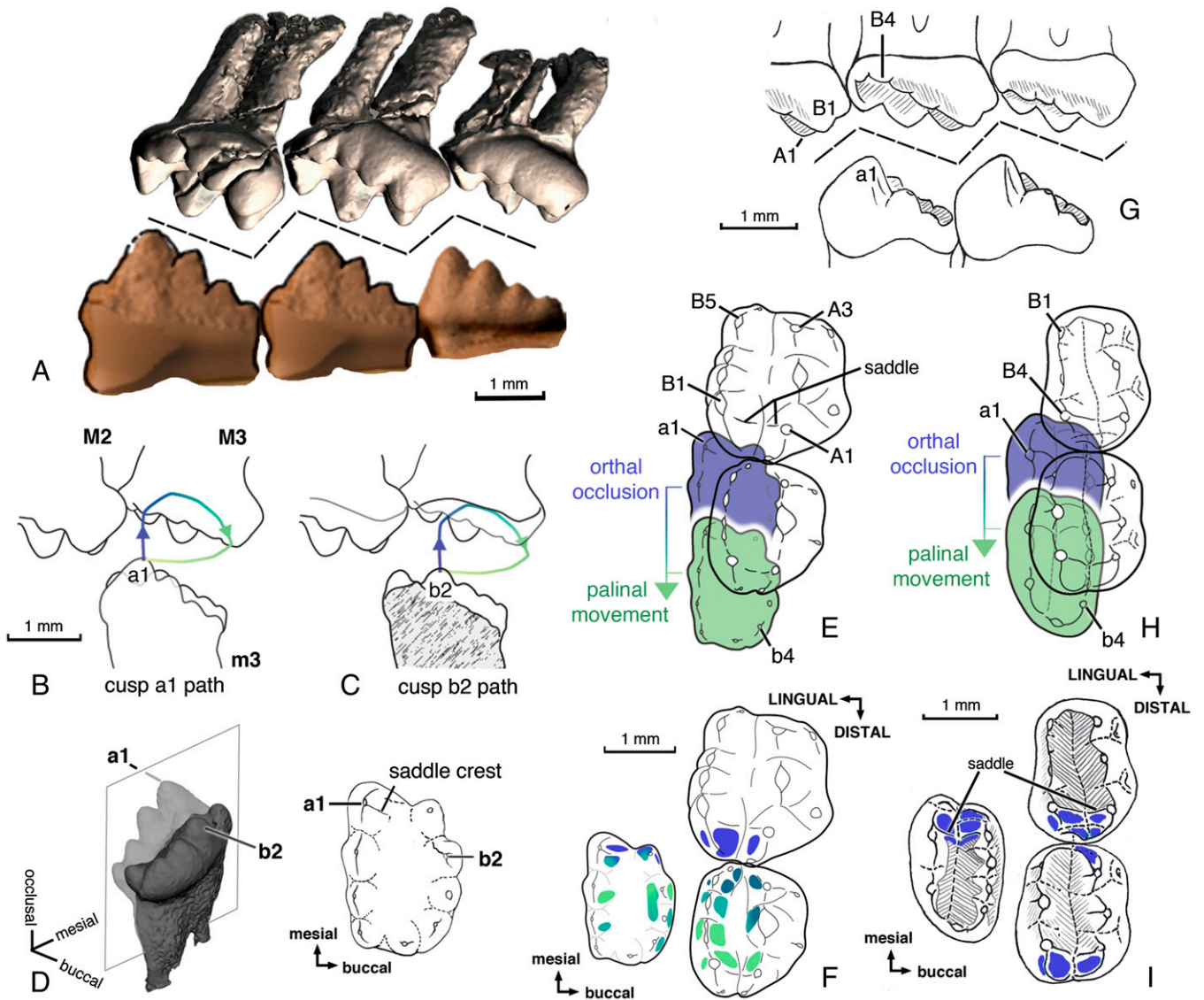


Fig. 3. Molar occlusion of haramiyavids. (A) In *Haramiyavia* the upper and lower molars form an en echelon pattern, a series of parallel and step-like occlusal surfaces in lingual and buccal views (based on 3D scaled models from CT scans of MCZ7/G95 and MCZ10/G95). (B–E) In *Haramiyavia* are shown the occlusal paths of cusps a1–a4 of the lingual row (B), cusps b2–b4 of the buccal row (shown with the lingual half of the tooth cut away) (C), and tooth orientation and the cut-away plane (D). During the orthal occlusion phase, the tallest lingual cusp a1 occludes into the embrasure of the preceding and the opposing upper molars (B and E), and the tallest buccal cusp b2 occludes into the upper furrow and behind the A1–B1 saddle of the upper molar (C). During the palinal occlusion phase, cusps b1–b4 of the buccal row slide posteriorly in the upper furrow, and in the upper row cusps B5–B1 slide in the lower furrow (lower molars with blue and green shading, superpositioned by flipped upper molar in clear outlines) (E). (F) Extent of wear on molars during the orthal phase (blue) and the palinal movement (green) produced by OFA simulation (Movie S1). (G–I) In *Thomasia*, reconstruction of upper and lower molar series on the basis of wear surfaces and tooth crown morphology (revised from refs. 2, 3, and 10). (G) The en echelon occlusal surfaces in lingual view. (H) Orthal occlusion (blue) is followed by palinal occlusal movement (green). (I) Occlusal wear facets of molars. Facets worn by orthal occlusion are shown in blue, and facets worn by palinal occlusion are shown in gray hatching. Cusp and facet designations are after refs 3 and 6.

arcuate margin and an anterior location of the posterior mandibular foramen (Fig. 1).

The first report on *Haramiyavia* (1) illustrated only a small segment of the well-preserved mandibles (that under m3) in medial view (SI Appendix, Fig. S4). The mandibular features labeled in that figure (figure 2 in ref. 1) were questioned by Averianov et al. (17). Bi and colleagues (18) further argued that “Logically, a mandibular middle ear cannot be assumed in *Haramiyavia*” (supporting information p. 19 in ref. 18). As a result, most mandibular features of *Haramiyavia* were excluded from two recent phylogenetic estimates (18, 23). We note that Averianov et al. (17) and Bi and colleagues (18) did not examine these

preserved features in the original fossil material of *Haramiyavia* before disregarding these features.

Dentition

The dentition of *Haramiyavia* is emended here as I4.C?.P?.M3/i3.c1.p4.m3. Our CT examination identified three lower incisors, not four as previously reconstructed (1). The lower p1 is present on the left mandible, but it was shed, and its alveolus was already plugged by bone on the right (SI Appendix, Fig. S1). The loss of anterior premolar(s) with age without replacement is typical of stem mammaliaforms (28) and also occurred in eutriconodont mammals (31).

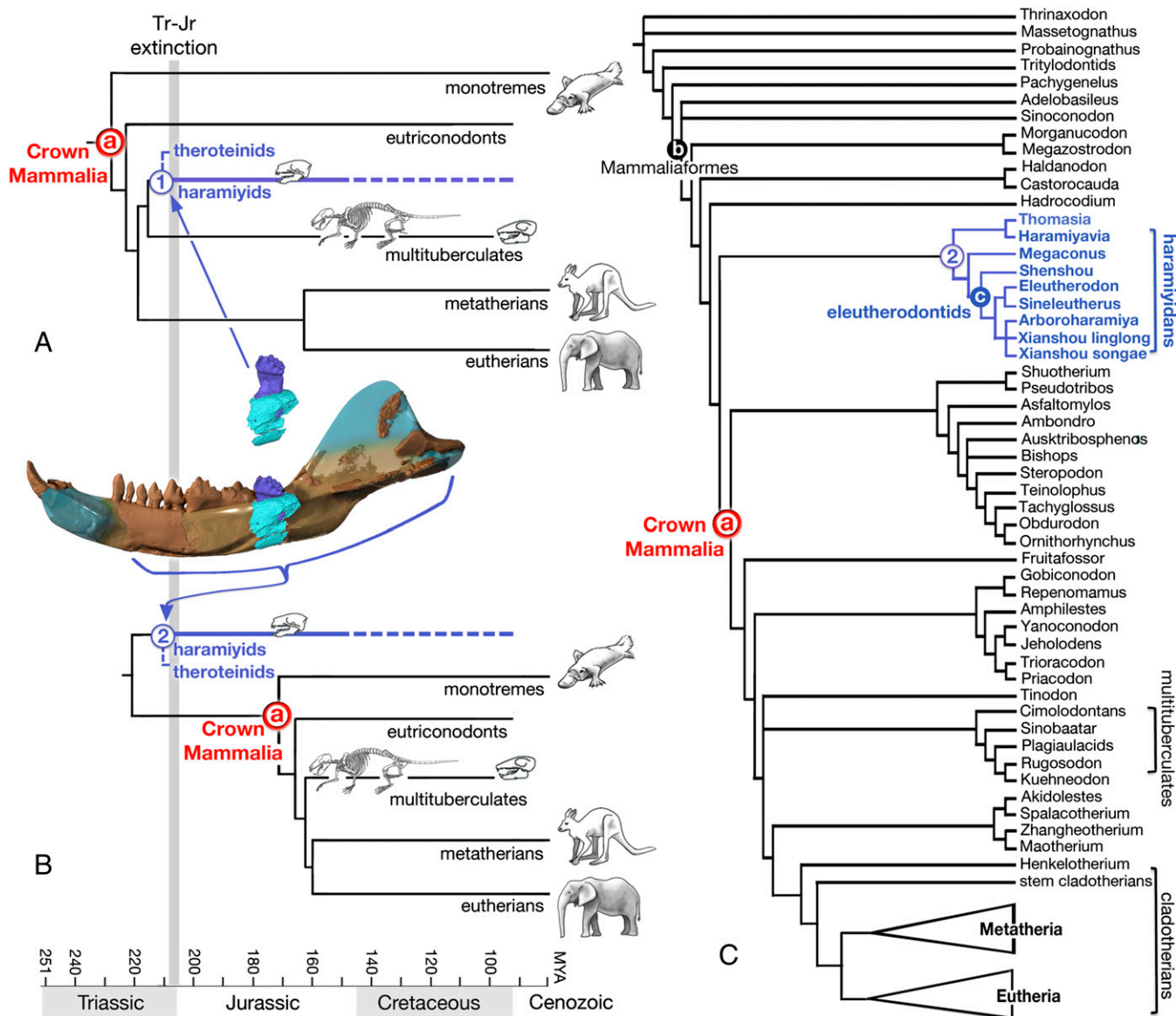


Fig. 4. Hypotheses concerning the phylogenetic relationship of *Haramiyavia* and timing estimates of the basal diversification of crown mammals. (A) *Haramiyavia* is a close relative of multituberculates, both nested in the crown Mammalia. This hypothesis (haramiyidan node position 1) was based on a misinterpretation of a previous illustration of a fragment of the mandible (17, 18). (B) *Haramiyavia* is a stem mammaliaform, as determined by incorporating the features preserved on both mandibles into phylogenetic estimates (haramiyidan node position 2). (C) Placement of *Haramiyavia* and other haramiyidans among mammaliaforms according to this study. Many mandibular features were treated as unknown by studies favoring a Late Triassic diversification of mammals (18, 23). A more complete sampling of informative features revealed by this study now has overturned the previous placement. Clades: crown Mammalia (node a); Mammaliaformes (node b); haramiyidans (node 1 or 2, alternative positions); Eleutherodontida (node c). The rescored datasets and analyses are presented in *SI Appendix*.

The three lower incisors are procumbent and show a size gradient from the largest, i1, to the smallest, i3, with i1 being more than twice as wide and long as i2. All lower incisors have a heel on the lingual cingulid, and their root tips are closed (*Movie S1*). i1 has three buccal ridges along its length and a median lingual ridge. Upper incisors are single-rooted and have a lanceolate outline, a slightly concave lingual surface, and a convex buccal surface (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S1). The upper incisors lack the heel or circular cusp(s) of multituberculates (5). Lower premolars p2–p4 are double-rooted. Lower m3 has partially divided multiple roots (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S6). Each of the two smaller anterior roots has a separate root canal. The larger posterior root contains two root canals, which can be seen in CT serial sections. These partially divided multiple roots are similar to those of the Middle–Late Jurassic haramiyidans (18–20).

Upper molars have partially divided multiple roots in two root-rows (Fig. 2). Two to three smaller roots in the anterior root-row are connected by dentine; each root has a separate root canal. The two to three larger posterior roots are connected into the posterior root-row; each posterior root has a root canal (Fig. 2). The roots are bent posteriorly from the crown–root junction, indicating that the molar crowns shifted anteriorly relative to the anchored roots, an eruption pattern known as “mesial drift” in extant mammals (*sensu* ref. 32; also see ref. 33). The lower teeth in *Haramiyavia* show no mesial drift. More pronounced mesial drift of both upper and lower toothrows is well documented in tritylodontids, a cynodont group that also has multiple roots of postcanines (33, 34), and also evolved convergently in several marsupials and placentals (32).

Molar Occlusion

The upper molars (Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix*, Fig. S5) have two main cusp rows separated by a fusiform median furrow, which is also known as a “basin” because it is closed anteriorly by a crest (on M1) or a cusp B5 (in M2 and M3) (1, 2). The buccal shelf is absent on M1 but is present on M2 and M3. The buccal accessory cusps (AA1–AA3) are variable and have no occlusal contact with the lower molars (Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix*, Fig. S5). Adjacent upper molars are interlocked by cusp B5 of the succeeding molar fitting into a distal cingular notch of the preceding molar (Fig. 2*B*). Upper molars are in a straight alignment, without a lingual offset of the ultimate upper molar, as seen in multituberculates (1).

Upper molars are set in an *en echelon* (step-like) pattern, as first noted by Jenkins et al. (p. 171 in ref. 1). Each molar crown is much taller from the crown–root junction on the distal end than on the mesial end along both the lingual and buccal sides (Fig. 2*C* and *D*). As the crowns are leveled to the maxillary alveolar line, cusp rows and occluding basins and furrows form a pronounced zigzag contour along the molar series (Fig. 3). Cusps B1 and A1 are the highest points, and the embrasures of adjacent molars are the lowest points of this zigzag contour.

Cusps of lingual row B show mesially (anteriorly) decreasing heights, from the tallest cusp, B1, to the lowest, B4. Cusps of buccal row A also show mesially decreasing cusp heights, with A1 being the tallest. The tallest cusps, B1 (lingual row) and A1 (buccal row), have an elevated transverse saddle (2, 6), which partially divides the distal basin from the mesial furrow. The distal basin is oriented posteroventrally, whereas the mesial furrow is oriented anteroventrally, both sloping away from the saddle. The wear surfaces are more vertically inclined in the distal basin, as seen on cusp A1 posterior to the saddle (facet 1 of ref. 3) (Fig. 2, blue). Anterior to the saddle, the striations are more vertically inclined near the bases of cusps A2 and B2 but become horizontal in most of the mesial furrow (facets 3 and 4) (Fig. 2, green).

Prominent wear of upper molars is visible on the lingual cusp in row B, on their lingual aspect (facet 6), on the apices of B2–B4, and along the furrow side of the cusp row (facet 4) (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S5). Cusps A1–A3 of the buccal row show wear in the median furrow and abrasion on the A2 apex but no sign of wear or contact on their buccal sides (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S5). The buccal shelf and its accessory cusps have no sign of contact with the lower teeth (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S5).

On the lower molars, cusp a1 is the tallest of the lingual row and of the entire tooth. Cusp b2 is the tallest of the buccal cusp row (although still much lower than a1). Cusps a1 and b2 have an elevated oblique saddle that separates the mesial basin (Fig. 2*G–I*, blue) from the median furrow distal to the saddle (Fig. 2*G–I*, green). The most visible wear is on the buccal cusp row (b2–b4) with abrasion on the apices of cusps, along the furrow side (facet 4), and on the buccal side (facet 6) (Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix*, Figs. S6 and S7). On lower m3, the lingual aspect of the lingual cusp row has no wear striations or any apical wear on cusps a1–a5 (Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix*, Fig. S6).

On m3, the mesial basin anterior to the saddle shows more inclined striations [Fig. 2*G–I*, blue, also known as “facet 1” (3)]. The furrow posterior to the saddle shows more vertically inclined wear striations at the bases of cusps a2 and b2 (and also on the posterior aspect of a1) but more horizontal striations along much of the furrow [Fig. 2*F–I*, green; also known as “facets 3 and 4” (3)].

The associated tooth-bearing mandibles and maxillary of *Haramiyavia* offer a crucial anatomical context for orienting the isolated teeth of other haramiyids (5, 6, 10). Nonetheless there have been divergent interpretations of dental occlusion. Jenkins et al. (1) noted that the *en echelon* pattern precludes a lower molar from sliding across more than one upper molar and reconstructed only orthal occlusion without palinal movement.

Subsequently, Butler (2) agreed with the interpretation that *Haramiyavia* had orthal movement and one-to-one upper–lower relationship. However, Butler (figure 3, p. 323 in ref. 2) suggested that, after the initial orthal occlusion, there was also a palinal movement about one third of the upper tooth length, similar to the palinal movement of lower teeth in cynodont group of traversodontids (35), although not to the same extent as in multituberculates (2).

Zheng et al. (20) and Meng et al. (36) offered an entirely novel interpretation of haramiyid occlusion. Based on their analysis of the isolated teeth of newly discovered *Arboroharamiya* (20) (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S8), they argued that the bucco–lingual alignment of opposing molars would be for the lingual cusp row of the lower molar to fit into the median furrow of the uppers for *Haramiyavia* and other haramiyids. This alignment of the opposing molars differs by an entire cusp row from the reconstructions for *Haramiyavia* by Jenkins et al. (1) and for all haramiyids by other studies (2, 6). These alternative interpretations can now be tested by SEM studies on wear facets, by manipulation of scaled 3D models from CT scans (*SI Appendix*, *Methods*), and by kinematic simulation using Occlusal Fingerprint Analyzer (OFA) software (*SI Appendix*, *Methods*) (37, 38).

We note that the distal basin of the upper molar and the mesial basin of the lower molar have vertically inclined striations (*SI Appendix*, Figs. S5 and S6). On m3, there also are some inclined striations at the bases of cusps a1 and a2 (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S6). However, most of the furrow of m3 shows the more horizontal striations, and both sides of b2–b4 of the buccal cusp row show a mixture of horizontal and less inclined striations.

The vertical (or strongly inclined) striations of the distal basin of the upper molar, the mesial basin of the lower molar, and those close to the lower saddle crest are evidence of orthal occlusion. As a lower molar moved vertically, the tallest lingual cusp, a1 of the lower molar, fit into the embrasure of the opposing upper molars. Concurrently, the lower cusps b2–b4 occluded vertically into the upper furrow (Fig. 2*B–H*: orthal occlusion, blue).

The more horizontal striations in the furrow and the mixture of horizontal and less inclined striations along both sides of b2–b4 of the buccal cusp row were produced by palinal movement. Buccal cusps b2–b4 of the lower slid posteriorly along the upper furrow between the lingual row B2–B4 and the buccal row A1–A3. Concurrently, lingual cusps a1–a4 of the lower slid posteriorly past the lingual side of upper lingual cusps (Fig. 2*B–H*: palinal movement, green). Therefore, wear patterns documented by SEM corroborate the occlusal contact reconstructed by manipulation of 3D scale models. Within a single occlusal cycle, orthal movement occurs first, followed by a subsequent palinal phase of slightly more than one third of the upper tooth length (*Movie S1*) (2).

We now can demonstrate that the only possible configuration of the bucco–lingual alignment of cusp rows for *Haramiyavia* (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S8) (ref. 36 vs. other studies) is for the buccal row (b2–b4) of the lower m3 to occlude the median furrow of the upper M3 and for the lingual cusp row (B1–B4) of the upper to occlude the median furrow of the lower, as originally established (1, 2). The putative alignment in which lingual cusps a1–a4 of the lower molar fit into the median furrow of the upper molar (36) would result in a mismatch of upper and lower contact surfaces for *Haramiyavia*. Meng and colleagues did not have access to the material that shows the significant height difference of cusp a1 from other lower molar cusps (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S6), the shallow depth of the occluding furrow, and the elevated saddle of the upper molars (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S8). If the lower lingual row a1–a4 were to be placed in the median furrow of the upper molar, the tallest cusp a1 would be the only possible contact point between the two teeth. If upper cusps A1–A3 were to be aligned with the median furrow of the lower molar (36), the apices of A1–A3 would not be tall enough to contact any part of the lower molar at

all (*SI Appendix, Fig. S8*). The buccal aspect of the upper molar and the lingual aspect of the lower molar have no wear striations or facets, as predicted by the cusp row alignment proposed by Meng and colleagues (36).

3D Occlusal Tooth Models and OFA

Using 3D models printed from CT scans, we found that rescaling the referred and larger upper molars (MCZ10/G95) to 83% made the best match to the lower teeth (MCZ7/G95). More details are given in *SI Appendix*. Using the OFA kinematic simulation tool (37, 38), we further tested the orthal and palinal occlusal movements (2) and the alternative bucco–lingual cusp row alignments (ref. 36 vs. other studies) for the goodness of fit of the molar contact surfaces (*Movie S1*).

OFA analysis demonstrates that for the orthal phase of occlusion, the best fit is for the tallest cusp a1 of the lower lingual row to occlude into the lingual embrasure of the adjacent upper molars as the lower buccal cusp b1 simultaneously contacts the distal occlusal basin of the preceding upper molar (Fig. 3*B*, blue arrow and *Movie S1*). For the palinal phase of occlusion, the best fit is for the buccal cusps b2–b4 of the lower molar to slide through the median furrow of the upper (Fig. 3*C*, green arrow and *Movie S1*). These best fits of the upper–lower contacts resulted in a distribution of tooth contacts (OFA “collision”) very similar to the wear facets directly observed by SEM of the teeth (Fig. 2*F*). Thus, the occlusal relationship proposed from wear facets (Fig. 2) is corroborated independently by kinematic analysis (*Movie S1*). On the contrary, the bucco–lingual row alignment suggested by Meng and colleagues (36) would result in minimal contact by the apex of lower cusp a1 to the entire opposing upper tooth, an obvious mismatch (*SI Appendix, Fig. S8*).

Comparison with Other Haramiyids

Tooth wear surfaces and striations of *Haramiyavia* are similar to those of *Thomasia* (2, 3, 6, 39). *Thomasia* shows an upper crown height differential similar to that in *Haramiyavia*: a taller distal end, a shorter mesial end, and a cusp row height gradient with the distal cusp B1 being the tallest (Fig. 2*G*) (3, 6). Thus, it was proposed that *Thomasia* has a similar *en echelon* arrangement for the occlusal surfaces of upper molars (2, 39). Therefore, the orthal–palinal occlusal movement (2) is likely applicable to haramiyids as a whole. For further comparisons, see Figs. 2 and 3 and *SI Appendix, Fig. S7*.

Dental Age and Body Size

We estimate by dental eruption stage that the type specimen (MCZ7/95) and the referred specimen (MCZ10/95G) of *Haramiyavia clemmenseni* are adult. The ultimate molars (m3 and M3) are fully erupted and have sustained wear from chewing (*SI Appendix, Figs. S5 and S6*). Our CT scanning detected no dental laminae or erupting teeth inside the jaws, indicating the individual was an adult. Several mammaliaforms and some pre-mammaliaform cynodonts show a pattern of successive loss of the anterior postcanines with advancing age (28, 40). This loss creates and/or enlarges a postcanine diastema in older individuals. The lower right premolar p1 already has been shed, and its alveolus is plugged (*SI Appendix, Fig. S1*), consistent with an interpretation that aging had already started in the *Haramiyavia* type specimen, although the initiation of this pattern is different between the two mandibles.

We estimate that the body mass of *Haramiyavia* ranged from 50 to 70 g. The right mandible is 27 mm long as measured on the slabs. The reconstructed mandible is 28 mm long, based on complementary parts from the right and the left (Fig. 1 and *Movie S1*). Body mass of the type specimen ranges from 61 to 68 g by regression to mandibular length [$\ln(\text{body mass in grams}) = 2.9677 \times \ln(\text{jaw length in millimeters}) - 5.6712$] from a dataset of some placental insectivores and marsupials (41). The humeral length

is 17 mm (*SI Appendix, Figs. S2 and S3*). The body mass of *Haramiyavia* is estimated to be 47 g by a regression to humeral length ($\log_{10} \text{body mass} = 2.8626 \times \log_{10} \text{humerus length} - 1.8476$) based on a dataset of extant mammals (42).

Phylogenetic Analyses and Implications

Since the discovery of haramiyids more than 100 years ago, their phylogenetic position has always been controversial (Fig. 4). Traditional studies assumed that haramiyids were associated with multituberculates, and the latter were universally regarded as members of Mammalia (2, 5, 18) (Fig. 4*A*). A recent variant of this hypothesis is that haramiyids are closely related to the gondwanatherian–multituberculate clade (23). Including Late Triassic haramiyids in a clade with the geologically younger multituberculates would help extend the minimal age of their common ancestor, the basis for recent arguments in favor of a Late Triassic diversification of crown Mammalia (18, 23) (Fig. 4*A*).

However, a competing hypothesis postulates that haramiyids are a stem lineage separate from Mammalia (1, 19, 21, 22). This hypothesis is supported by the newly documented mandibular and dental characteristics of *Haramiyavia* (Fig. 4*B*). Our study revealed 37 new mandibular features of *Haramiyavia*. Most of these features were treated as unknown or inapplicable in two recent studies supporting the haramiyidan–multituberculate clade (18) or the haramiyidan–gondwanatherian–multituberculate clade (23). When these features are added into the matrices of these studies, our analyses of the improved datasets show that haramiyids (including *Haramiyavia*) are a mammaliaform clade outside crown Mammalia, separated from multituberculates (Fig. 4*B*) and from the gondwanatherian–multituberculate clade (*SI Appendix*). The clade of gondwanatherians and multituberculates (23) is relatively robust to the character changes in haramiyidans. Removing haramiyids from the putative haramiyidan–multituberculate clade, which is the sole basis for the Late Triassic diversification of Mammalia, cancels the fossil date for the Late Triassic origin and basal diversification of Mammalia (Fig. 4 and *SI Appendix*) (21, 22, 24).

Discussion

The hypothesis of the haramiyidan–multituberculate clade, if upheld, would have another implication for vertebrate macroevolution. Fossils of *Haramiyavia*, *Thomasia*, and their putative theroteinid relatives are older than the end of Triassic extinction (7, 13), and they predate the major paleoecological transition from the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic (43, 44). A corollary of this hypothesis is that main crown mammalian clades would have split before the Triassic–Jurassic ecosystem transition, survived the mass extinction at the end of the Triassic (Fig. 4*A*), and later again survived the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous. On the contrary, our current analyses conclude that haramiyidans are a stem clade by its new dental and mandibular features. This conclusion is more consistent with a macroevolutionary scenario that major mammalian clades split after the end of Triassic extinction, not before it (Fig. 4*B*). The mammaliaform diversification occurred mostly during the paleoecological revolution during the Triassic–Jurassic ecosystem transition (44), not before it.

Haramiyavia of the Triassic and multituberculates of the Jurassic and Cretaceous also are different in many mandibular structures: *Haramiyavia* has a postdentary trough, indicating a plesiomorphic mandibular middle ear. It has a small, posteriorly directed dentary condyle, a larger coronoid process, and a masseteric fossa that is limited to the angular region. Also it lacks a pterygoid fossa. In contrast, multituberculates show none of these plesiomorphic features. Instead they are characterized by a rounded, dorsally directed dentary condyle (45), a masseteric fossa extending anteriorly into mandibular body, and a distinctive pterygoid fossa. These phylogenetically derived features also have significant functions in the jaws of multituberculates.

The small coronoid process of multituberculates provided less area of insertion for the temporalis muscle and likely less orthal biting force. However, their masseteric fossa has a prominent anterior extension for a larger masseter muscle and the backward power stroke of the jaw (45). Consistent with this anatomy, their molars exhibit minimal orthal occlusal wear but a greater range of wear by palinal movement (2). By comparison, *Haramiyavia* has a relatively large coronoid process (a mammaliaform plesiomorphy; see Fig. 1) with a more sizable insertion area for the temporalis muscle that is more effective in vertical biting. This characteristic is consistent with major wear by orthal occlusion as constrained by *en echelon* tooth surfaces. However, *Haramiyavia* lacks an anterior extension of the masseteric fossa and likely had a less developed masseteric muscle than can be inferred for multituberculates. We hypothesize that it has a shorter posterior power stroke powered by the masseter, as also evidenced by the limited extent of palinal wear on teeth (Fig. 2 and Movie S1).

Molariform teeth with longitudinal cusp rows in alternate upper-lower occlusion are a major feeding adaptation for a herbivorous diet or for an omnivorous diet with a major plant component (46, 47). In the cynodont–mammal phylogeny, this adaptation occurred first in traversodontids with both orthal and palinal occlusal movements (35) and then in tritylodontids with predominantly palinal movement (34, 35), according to some recent phylogenies (47, 48). It evolved again in multituberculates and rodents, two mammal clades that had spectacular radiations and evolutionary success. However, the rodent-like teeth in multituberculates occlude by a backward (palinal) power stroke of the jaw, whereas the teeth of rodents occlude by a forward power stroke of the jaw (49, 50). Thus, their dental functions are likely convergent.

We posit that teeth with multiple cusp rows evolved iteratively, each time with distinctive skeletomuscular functions of the mandible and also different occlusal structures of teeth. Molars of haramiyids represent such an iterative and convergent evolution. Moreover, haramiyids with their multirow and multicusp teeth, which are adapted to omnivorous/herbivorous feedings, are distinctive from contemporary morganucodonts and *Sinoconodon* with triconodont-like teeth (11, 28) and kuehneotheriids with a triangular cusp pattern, both of which are adapted to insectivorous feeding (12). These disparate dental patterns of the earliest mammaliaforms suggest that dietary diversification was a major factor in the earliest mammaliaform evolution through the paleoecological changes in the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic continental ecosystems (44).

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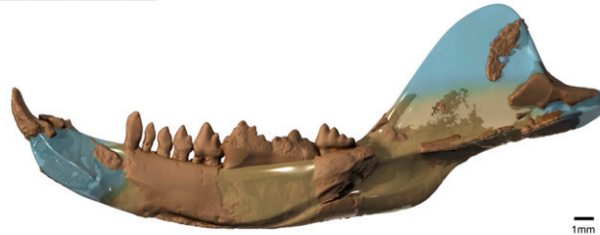
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Supporting Information

Luo et al. 10.1073/pnas.1519387112

Haramiyavia clemmense



PNAS Supplementary Information Videos of Reconstructed Mandible and Tooth Occlusion

Movie S1. Composite reconstruction of the right mandible and lower dentition of *Haramiyavia clemmense* (Part 1) and the occlusal movement of teeth simulated by OFA virtual simulation software (Part 2). See *SI Appendix* for an extended legend and explanation. Movie courtesy of April I. Neander (University of Chicago, Chicago).

[Movie S1](#)

Other Supporting Information Files

[SI Appendix \(PDF\)](#)

**Mandibular and Dental Characteristics of Late Triassic Mammaliaform
Haramiyavia and Their Ramifications for Basal Mammal Evolution**

Supporting Information

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SI Appendix Table of Contents

Supporting Information – Movie S1 extended caption and explanation

Appendix - Figures S1-S8 and their captions

Appendix - Materials, Methods, Datasets and Results of Analyses

(1) SI Materials

(2) SI Methods

(3) SI Analysis of Tooth Occlusion and Functional Simulation

(4) SI New Characters of Haramiyavia and Phylogenetic Analyses

(5) SI - Explanation on Revision of Bi et al. (2014) Matrix Scorings

(6) Log of PAUP searches on revised matrix of Bi2014

(7) Revised Bi2014 matrix in nexus format

(8) SI - Explanation on Revision of Krause et al. (2014) Matrix Scorings

(9) Log of PAUP searches on revised matrix of Krause2014

(10) Revised Krause2014 matrix in nexus format

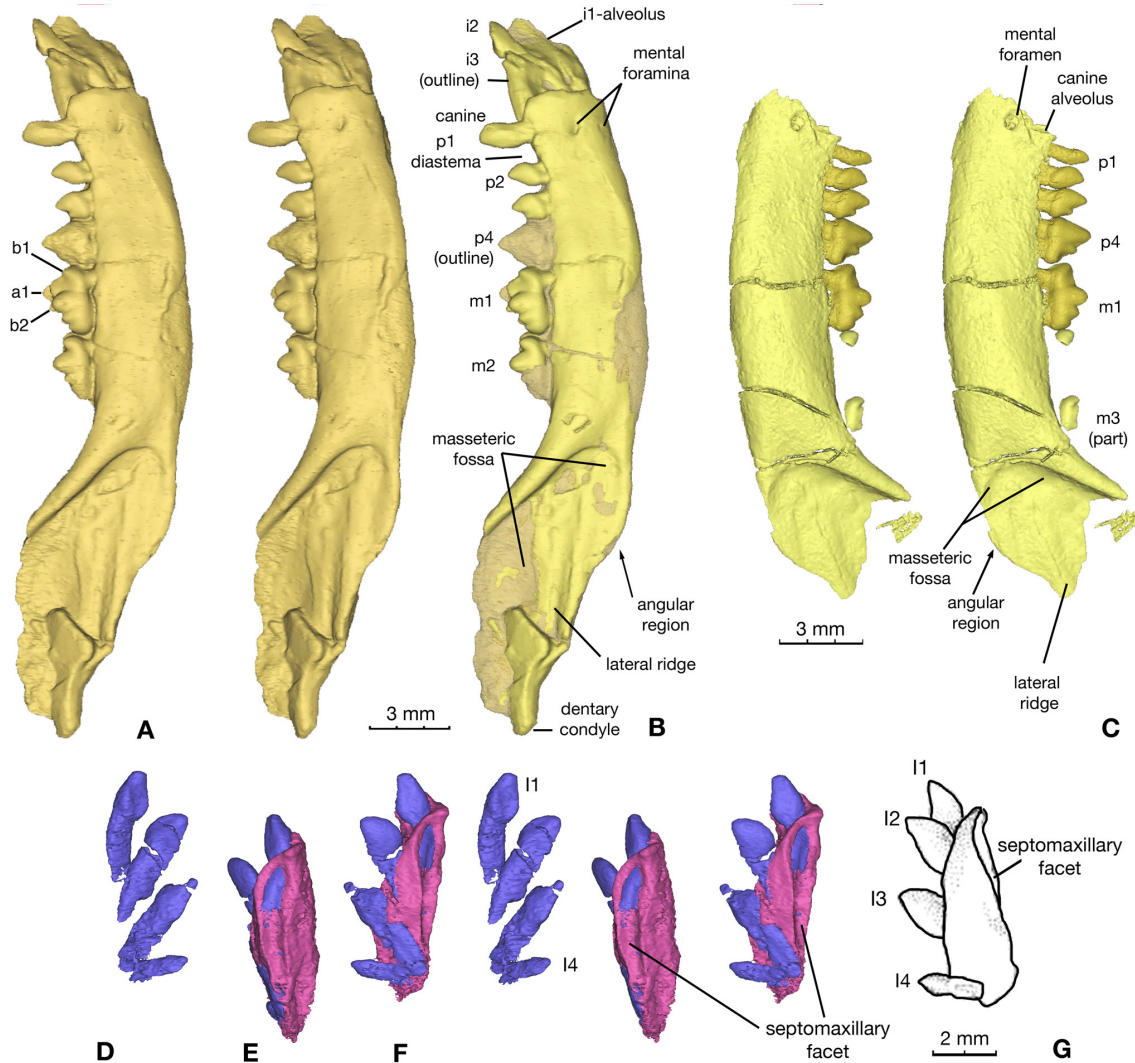
(11) SI – References Cited in Supporting Information Appendix

Supporting Information Movie S1 Extended Caption and Explanation

Movie S1 – Part 1 - Composite reconstruction of the right mandible and lower dentition of *Haramiyavia clemmenseni*. All bony structures of the main slab and counter-slab can be matched by corresponding outlines on the opposite slab. All bone structures, and impression and outlines are documented by paired stereo photographs (Fig. S2-S4) before the excavation of right and left mandibles. The main improvement on the historical illustration of Jenkins et al. (1) (black/white) by the new CT composite restoration (color) is on the dentary condyle, a more distinctive angular region for the superficial masseter muscle insertion, and a different incisor count. The condyle was reconstructed by CT extraction of preserved bony parts from the two fossil slabs (Fig. S2-4). The bony parts on the main slab and counter-slab are matched with the complementary outlines in the matrix of the opposite slab. The CT scanning identifies only three lower incisors (color), not four as previously reconstructed (black/white). The angular region is defined as the insertion site of the superficial masseter muscle (56, 57). The new reconstruction shows, the postdentary trough, and Meckel's sulcus and other features on the medial side of the mandible, for the first time. Dark red – bone with well-preserved periosteal surface. Brown – preserved bone with broken surface or remnant of bones with impression outlines. Light blue – morphological features preserved only in clear mold outlines or impression. Movie by April I. Neander, the University of Chicago. Line drawing from Jenkins et al. (1) for comparison.

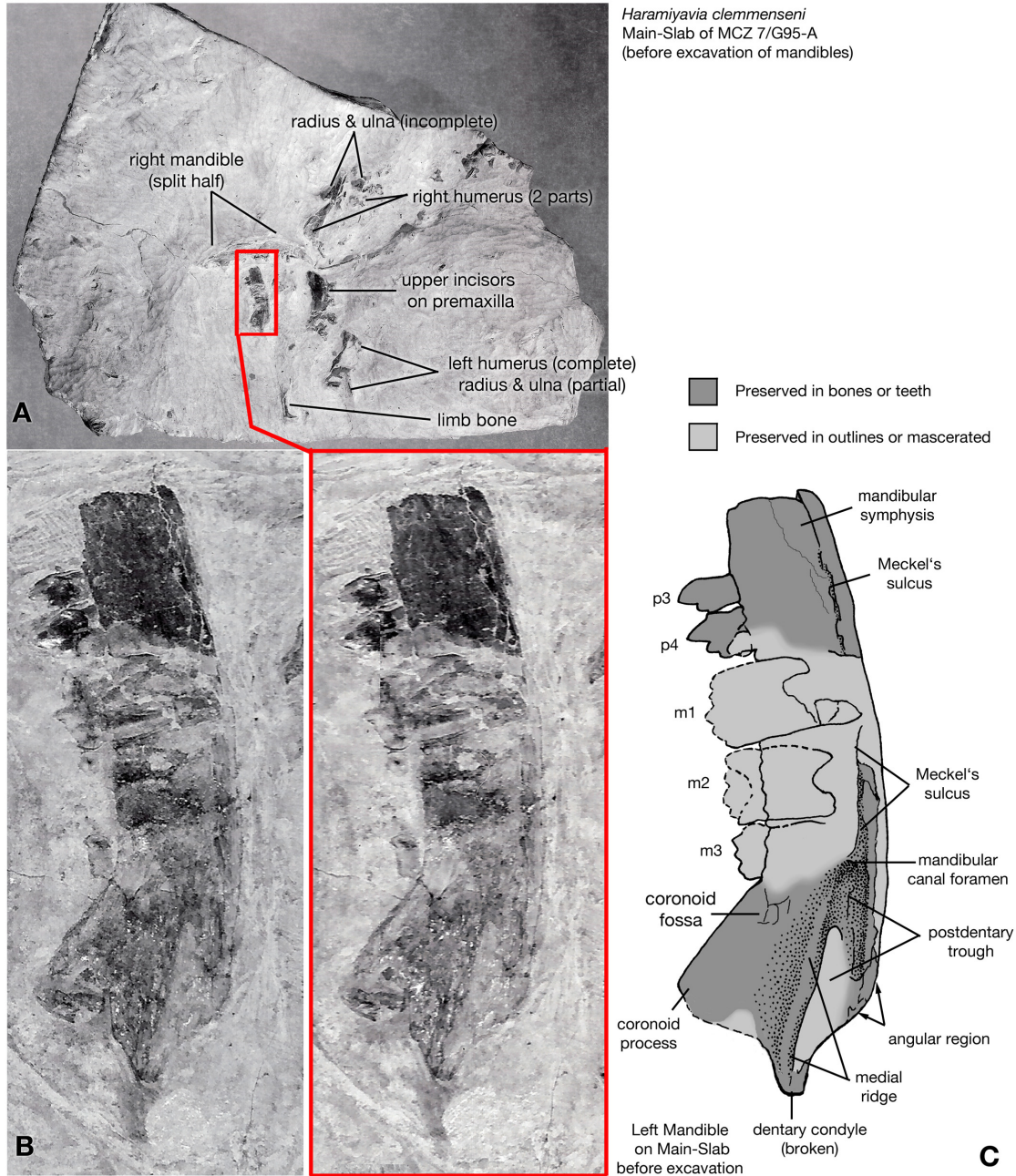
Movie S1 Part 2. *Haramiyavia* molar occlusal movement simulated by Occlusal Fingerprint Analyser (OFA) virtual simulation software. A. Right lower m3 occlusion cycle (orthal phase + palinal phase) in the lingual view of the upper and lower molars. Blue line envelope represents the path of lower m3 occlusal movement. B. Lower m3 occlusion cycle in buccal view. C. Slightly tilted posterior view of right m3 occluding with right upper M3. The occlusion starts from orthal movement as lower lingual cusp a1 (the tallest of lower cusps) bites into the lingual embrasure between the adjacent upper molars (*sensu* Jenkins et al. 1997 [1]), then transitioning into palinal movement (*sensu* Butler 2000 [2]). The extent of orthal-to-palinal movement is similar to that of traversodontid cynodonts (2, 35). During the orthal phase of occlusion, the lower molar also rotates slightly lingually as the mandible occludes orthally. This slight lingual rotation in transverse section may be facilitated by the mobile mandibular symphysis even in the bilaterally occlusion of both mandibles (1). The lingual rotation as the lower molar approaches the upper molar during the occlusion is a plesiomorphic pattern of the mandibular movement of mammaliaforms (54, 55). By this mandibular rotation, which is not fully shown due to the limit of OFA simulation, the actual contact areas between the upper and lower molars are larger, than can be shown in this Movie. Because the chewing path is guided (and constrained) by the contact surfaces on the molars, this corroborates the occlusal movement reconstructed by manipulation of 3D print tooth models. The range of palinal movement of lower molar is about 1/3 of the tooth length. OFA source: http://www.for771.uni-bonn.de/en/ofa_info. Movie produced by April I. Neander of the University of Chicago.

Supporting Information - Appendix Figures and Captions



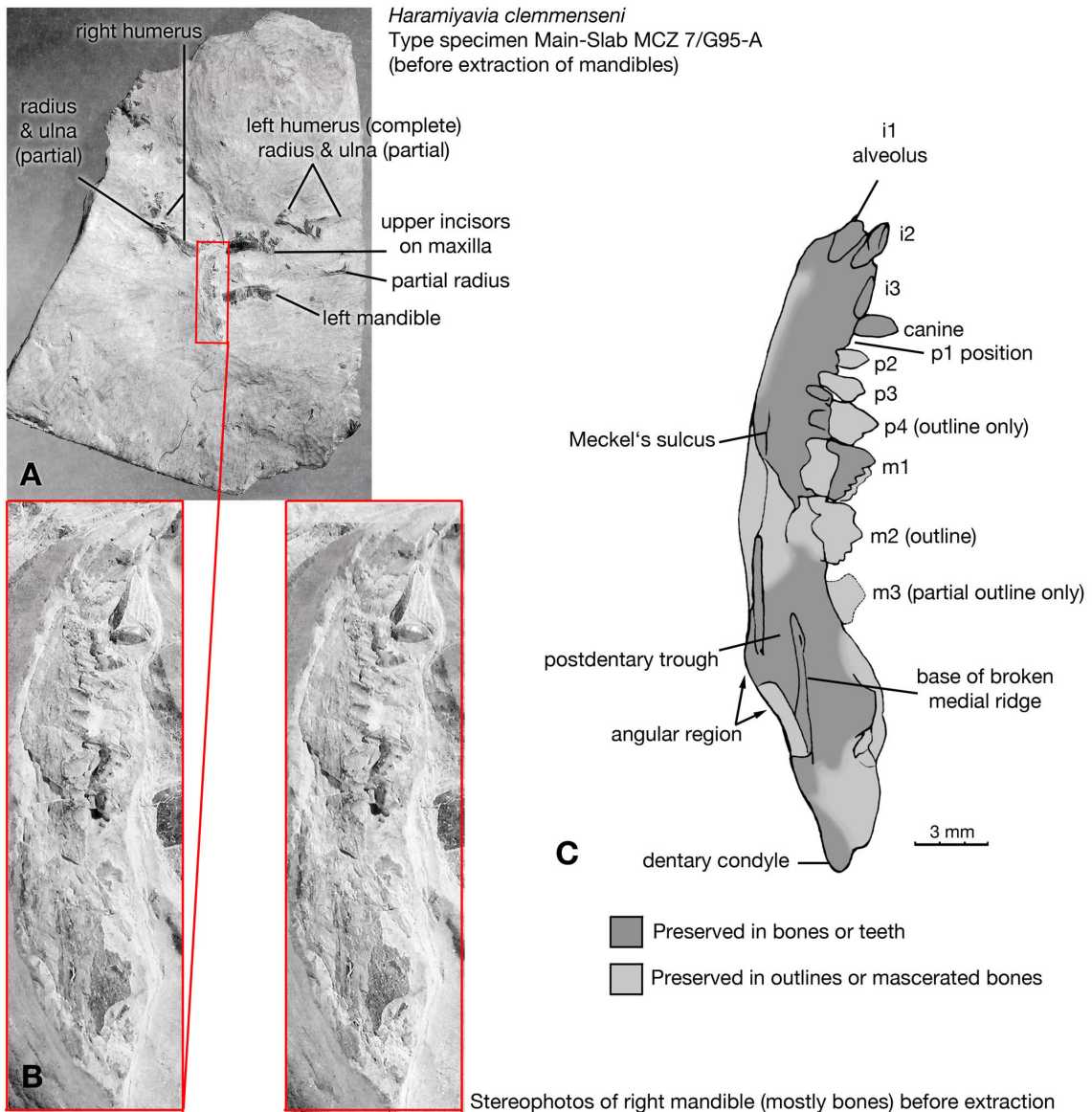
SI Appendix Fig. S1

SI - Appendix Figure S1. *Haramiyavia clemmenseni* mandibles and premaxilla - images rendered from CT scanning. A. Stereo images of right mandible with teeth (lateral view), after it was excavated from the holotype main slab (MCZ7/G95A), preserved in resin plastic, and then CT-scanned; presented in combined bones and molds of the original fossil. B. Lateral view, yellow - original bones and teeth; light brown- embedding resin plastic representing the original outlines and molds of the fossil. C. Left mandible with teeth from the holotype main slab (MCZ7/G95A): fossil was excavated from the main slab, preserved in resin plastic, and then CT-scanned, presented in stereo images of lateral view of mandible. D, E, F & G. Premaxilla with upper incisors. D. Ventral view (stereo-pair) of separated I1-I4. E and F. Dorsal and lateral views of premaxilla with its incisors, and premaxillary facet for the septomaxilla (stereo pairs). G. Original illustration of the same by Jenkins et al. (1997) (1).



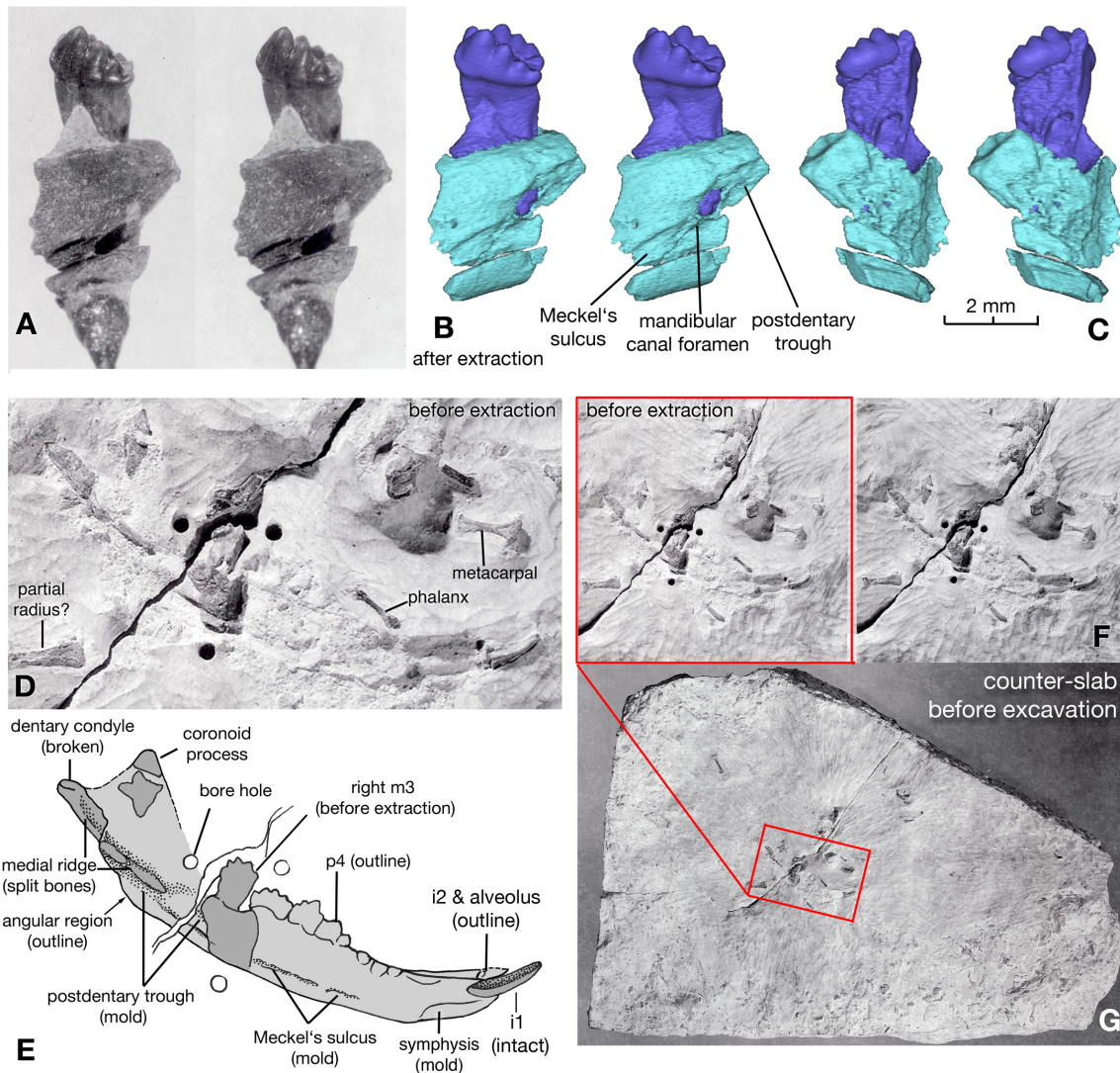
SI Appendix Fig. S2

SI - Appendix SI - Appendix Figure S2. *Haramiyavia clemmenseni* left mandible. A. Holotype main slab (MCZ7/G95A) - left mandible as exposed in medial view after preliminary preparation but before its excavation from the slab. B. Stereo photos of the left mandible in medial view with dental features, as preserved, taken before excavation of the mandible. C. Identification of intact p3-4, and mold outlines of m1-m3, bony part of the dentary condyle, the postdentary trough preserved in bones and mold outlines, the medial ridge mostly in bone, posterior foramen of the mandibular (alveolar) canal, remnant of the Meckel's sulcus, the incomplete coronoid fossa, the incomplete coronoid process, and the incomplete mandibular symphysis preserved in bones.



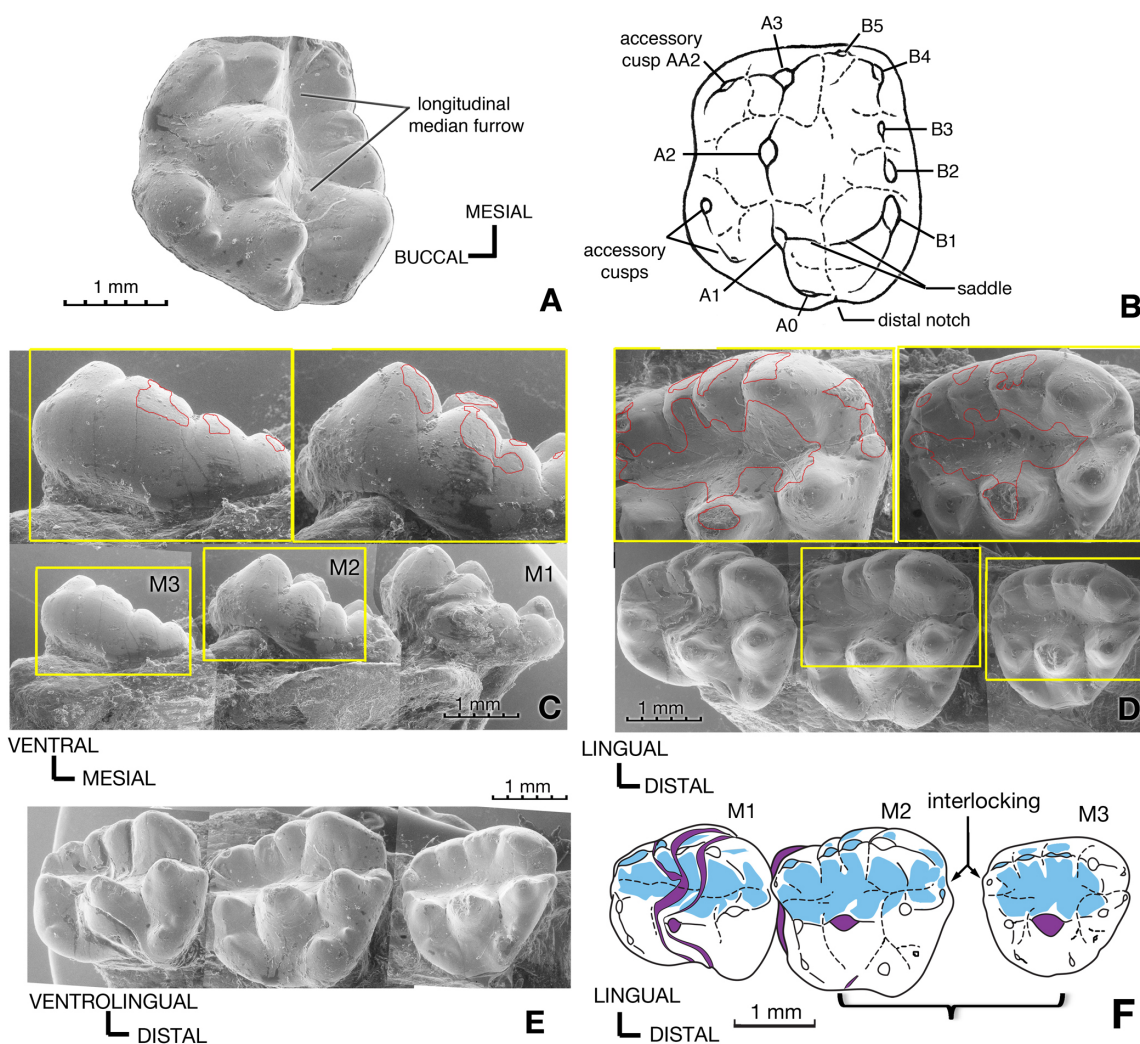
SI Appendix Fig. S3

SI - Appendix Figure S3. *Haramiyavia* right mandibular parts preserved on the holotype main slab (MCZ7/G95A). A. Right mandible exposed in medial view on the main slab, after preliminary preparation but before its excavation from the slab. B. Stereo photos of right mandible in medial view (after preparation but before its removal). C. Outline identification of the preserved features of teeth and the mandible. Additional intact teeth, jaw parts, and corresponding outline and mold surface features are preserved on the counter slab (MCZ7/G95B) and are matched with those on this slab.



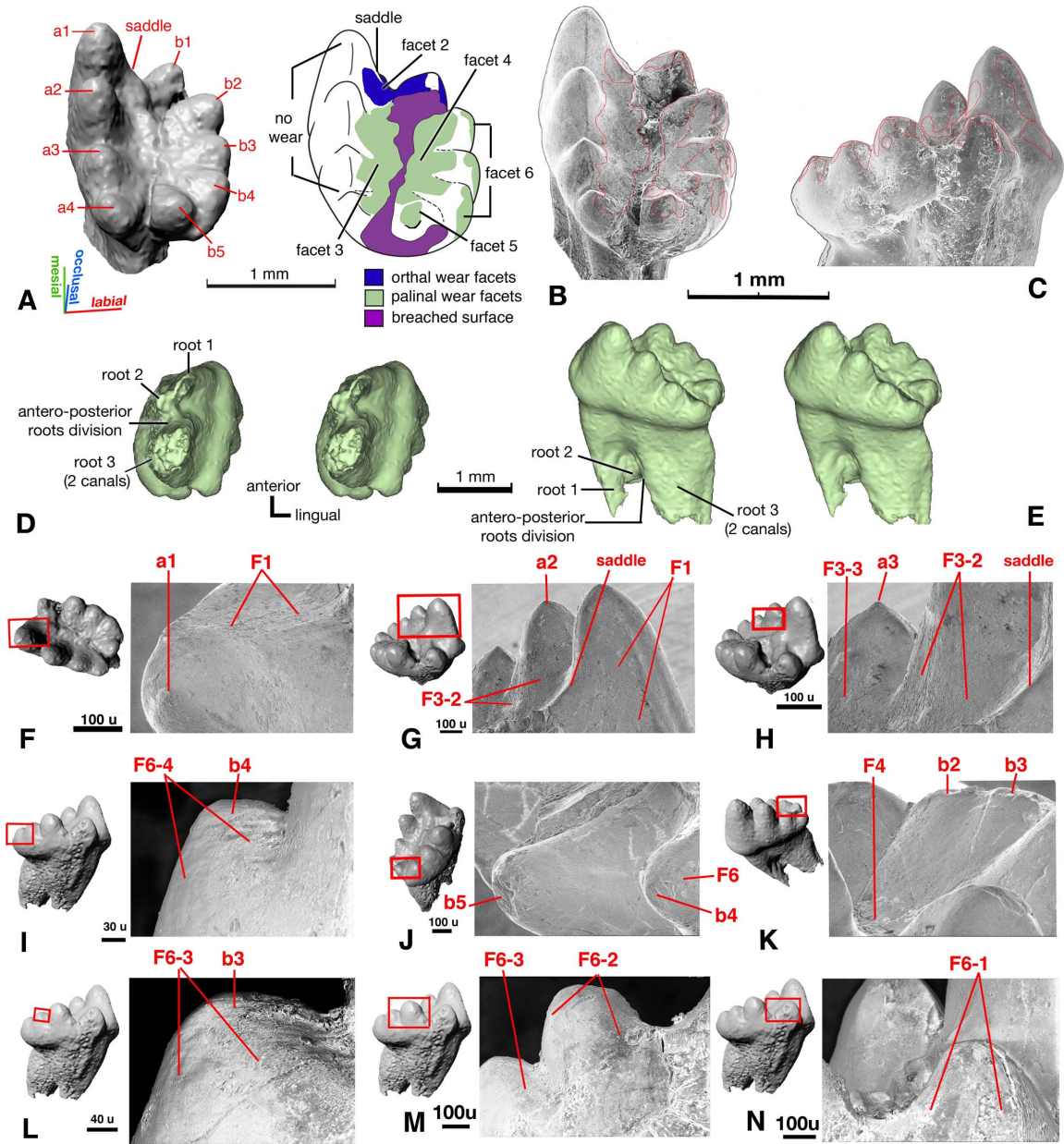
SI Appendix Fig. S4

SI - Appendix Figure S4. *Haramiyavia* right mandibular parts preserved on the holotype counter-slab (MCZ7/G95B). A and B. Excavated right m3 and its jaw section in medial view: paired stereo-photographs after excavation by Jenkins et al. (1997) (1) (A); stereo CT-images after excavation in medial view (B), and in lateral view (C). D. The entire right mandible with preserved teeth (i1 and m3), bony parts, and features represented by well-preserved mold outlines and surfaces. Photographed after preliminary preparation on teeth but before the excavation m3 from the slab. The three bore holes were drilled for excavation of m3 and its mandibular segment. E. The identifiable features of the right mandible and teeth on the counter-slab (MCZ7/G95B). F. Stereo photos of right mandible on counter-slab before excavation of m3 and its jaw section, showing the mandibular features on the counter-slab as found in the field. G. The location of the preserved right mandible on the entire counter-slab MCZ7/95B. Intact teeth, complementary bone parts, and corresponding mold outline and surface features on this counter-slab can be precisely matched with those preserved on the main part (MCZ7/95A).



SI Appendix Fig. S5

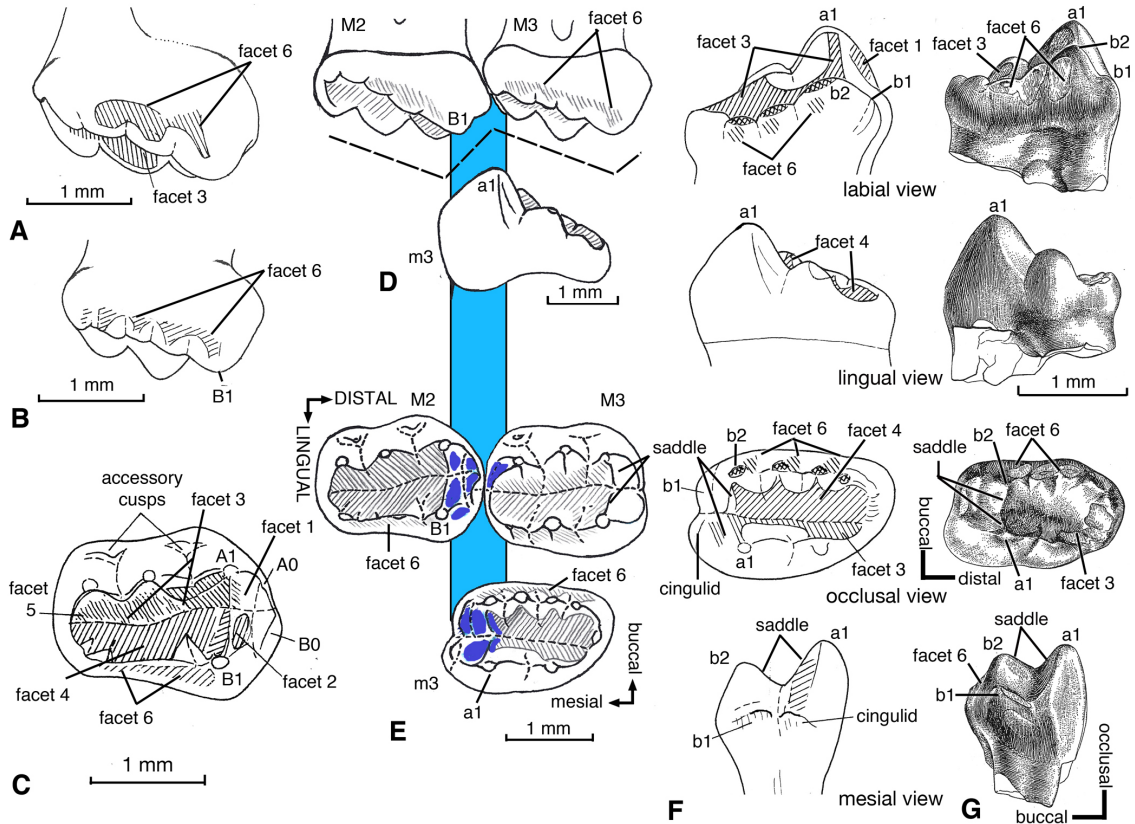
SI – Appendix Figure S5. *Haramiyavia* right upper molars of the referred specimen (MCZ10/G95). A. and B. Right upper M2 SEM photo and outline for identification of molar cusps, the longitudinal furrow for occlusion and the A1-B1 saddle. C. - E. SEM photos of right M1-M3, as preserved. C. Lingual view of entire right upper M1-3, and magnified areas showing wear facets and striations on lingual aspects of M2 and M3. D. Approximately occlusal view of entire right upper M1-3, and magnified areas of wear facets and striations of M2 and M3. E. Oblique buccal view of right upper M1-3, showing no occluding furrow on the buccal aspect and absence of any striation or wear facets on the buccal side of the upper teeth. F. Outline of occlusal view of M1-M3 to illustrate the extent of wear facets (purple = damaged surfaces or fractures; blue = wear facet or striation area); M1-2 and M3 separated to show interlocking features.



SI Appendix Fig. S6

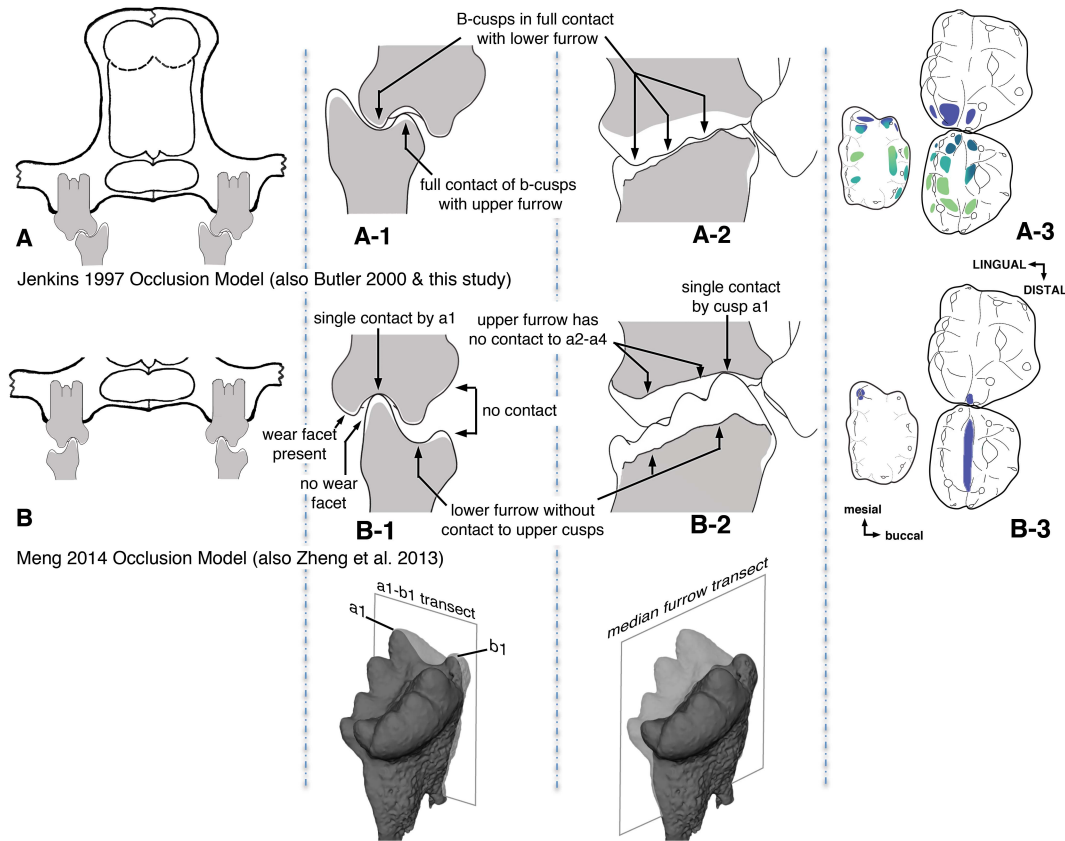
SI - Appendix Figure S6. *Haramiyavia* right lower molar 3: Occlusal features and wear facets. A. CT image and outline of wear facets in posterodorsal view. B. SEM photo of m3 in posterodorsal view. C. Buccal view. Red outlines in B and C are the areas with wear facets and occlusal striations. D. Multiple roots of m3 (bottom view): anterior root 1 and root 2 are partially divided but each has a separate root canal. Roots 1 and 2 are divided from the much larger posterior root 3 that internally contains two root canals that can be seen in the flying through longitudinal sections of CT scans. E. Multiple roots of m3 (oblique lingual view): root 1 and 2 each with a root canal are confluent at their bases; larger posterior root (3) has two internal root canals. F. Facet 1 on anterolabial aspect of cusp a1 (orthal phase facet); a1 without any apical abrasion. G. Facet F3-2 on the furrow side of

cusps a2; Facet 1 on the antero-buccal side of cusp a1 and the saddle crest on the furrow side of cusp a1 separating F-1 facet from F3-2 facet. H. Facet 3-2 on cusp a2 and Facet 3-3 on cusp a3, furrow sides of cusps; the saddle crest is also visible on cusp a1. I. Facet 6-4 on buccal side of cusp b4. J. Apical wear on cusp b5 and the apical wear and buccal facet 6 on cusp b4. K. Wear facet 4 in the bottom of longitudinal furrow and on the furrow side of buccal cusps b2 and b3; apical wears on cusps b2 and b3. L. Facet 6-3 on buccal aspect of cusp b3 and apical abrasion on b3. M. Facet 6 on buccal aspects of cusps b2 and b3 and apical abrasion on b2. N. Facet 6 on buccal aspect of cusp b1 and apical abrasion on b1. Scales vary with SEM magnification.



SI Appendix Fig. S7

SI – Appendix Figure S7. Late Triassic haramiyid *Thomasia*: molar occlusion and wear facets (cusp and facet designation follow Clemens and Martin [6], and partly modified from Sigogneau-Russell [3]). A and B. Right upper molars in lingual view (*Thomasia* sp. Saint Nicholas-du-Port [SNP] collection: SNP59, SNP661, adopted with modification from ref [3]). C. Left upper molar in occlusal view (SNP661): facet designation after Sigogneau-Russell (3). D. Reconstruction of *en echelon* (step-like) occlusal pattern along tooth row, with the tallest lower cusp a1 biting into the embrasure between upper molars. E. Occlusal views of upper and lower molars. Facets 1-2 (blue facets) contact the embrasure region of upper molars during the orthal occlusion. Facets 3-6 (Grey hatch line pattern) occlude during the palinal movement of the lower tooth; facets 6 on lingual aspect of upper molars and buccal aspect of the lower. F. Right lower molar (top to bottom: labial, lingual, occlusal and anterior views of SNP665; adopted with modification from ref [3]). G. *Thomasia antiqua* (GIT1430/1; adopted from Hahn 1973 [4], reinterpreted as a lower tooth, flipped for comparison, from top to bottom: labial, lingual, occlusal and anterior views of a lower right tooth); well developed facet 6 on buccal side of the lower molar. *Thomasia* sp. (following Ref [3]) and *Thomasia antiqua* (4) show nearly identical molar facets as *Haramiyavia clemmenseni*.



SI Appendix Fig. S8

SI –

Appendix Figure S8. Interpretative models of molar occlusion of *Haramiyavia*. A. The occlusal model by Jenkins et al. (1) as modified by Butler (2): Lower lingual a-cusp row occludes medial to the upper molar and the lower buccal b-cusp row occludes into the longitudinal median furrow of the upper. A-1. This model maximizes the contact between upper and lower molars by a full contact of lower b-cusp-row to both sides of the longitudinal furrow of the upper. A-2. This also maximizes the upper B cusp row to the lower molar - all upper cusps B1-B4 can contact the floor of lower furrow on both sides of the lower furrow. A-3. This model generates extensive contact surfaces on both sides of upper B cusp row and also on both sides of the occlusal furrow of the upper in Occlusal Finger Print Analyser (OFA) simulation. B. Occlusal model by Zheng et al. (20) and Meng et al. (36). This posits that the lower lingual a cusp row would occlude into the upper furrow. B-1. This cannot account for the wear on the lingual sides of the upper molars. Due to the great height of cusp a1 and the height difference between a1 and a2-a4, cusps of the upper A cusp row have no possibility to contact the lower furrow. B-2. The lower cusps a2-a4 could not contact the floor of upper furrow. The entire contact of upper and lower molars would be limited to a single contact point of a1 (tallest cusp). B-3. This occlusal model shows minimal contact between cusp a1 and a single contact line in the furrow by OFA test, thus entails extensive mis-match of the known occlusal surfaces.

Appendix - Materials, Methods, Datasets and Results of Analyses

(1) SI Materials

The fossil materials of Haramiyavia clemmenseni Jenkins et al. 1997 include the holotype of H. clemmenseni Museum of Comparative Zoology MCZ7/G95, which consists of main slab MCZ7/G95A (*SI Appendix* Fig. S2) and the counter-slab MCZ7/G95B (*SI Appendix* Fig. S4), and a referred specimen MCZ10/G95 (*SI Appendix* Fig. S5). All were discovered and collected by F. A. Jenkins, S. M. Gatesy, N. H. Shubin, W. W. Amaral and collaborators in 1995 from the Tait Bjerg Beds of the Fleming Fjord Formation in East Greenland (1). The fossil site is determined to be of the Rhaetic Age of the Late Triassic and can be as old as the Norian Age (7).

Comparison to the haramiyid Thomasia (*sensu* Sigogneau-Russell [3]) is based on SEM photographs and illustrations in the literature (2-6).

(2) SI Methods

Fossil Preparation History and Documentation – The holotype of Haramiyavia is preserved in the main slab (MCZ7/G95A) and counter-slab (MCZ7/95B) that were already split but within one meter of each other when found by Stephen M. Gatesy in the field. The majority of the bones of the premaxilla and both mandible are preserved on the main slab (*SI Appendix* Fig. S2). The main slab has preserved all major features on the medial aspect of right mandible with original periosteal surface, or bone with broken surface plus mold outline (*SI Appendix* Fig. S3). The counter slab has preserved the remaining structure of the right mandible in bony features, including the medial ridge overhanging the postdentary trough, a part of the dentary condyle, the impression-mold outline of mandibular angle, outline of the postdentary trough, the incisors, m3, and the Meckel's sulcus. All features on the counter-slab MCZ7/G95B can be matched with the corresponding bony or mold outline features for the same structures of the right mandible in the main slab MCZ7/95A.

After the preliminary preparation of both slabs by William A. Amaral, all features preserved in original bones and in mold outlines were completely documented in paired stereo photographs by Farish A. Jenkins Jr., William A. Amaral, and A. H. Coleman. The left mandible, which had been naturally exposed in medial view on the main slab (*SI Appendix* Fig. S2), was reinforced and embedded in resin plastic, and then excavated to expose its buccal aspect (*SI Appendix* Fig. S1-C). The medial features on the left mandible, originally documented by stereo photographs (*SI Appendix* Fig. S2) but now under the protective resin plastic, have been extracted by CT scanning (*Supporting Information* Movie S1). The right mandible was naturally exposed in its medial view on the main slab (*SI Appendix* Fig. S3). It was also reinforced and embedded by resin plastic, and then excavated to expose the buccal side of the mandible (*SI Appendix* Fig. S1-A). The photographed medial features on the left mandible (*SI Appendix* Fig. S3) are now under the protective resin plastic,

but can be detected, just as well, by CT scanning and extracted by 3D image analysis of CT data (*Supporting Information Movie S1*).

The counter-slab MCZ7/G95B has evidence of all major mandibular features. A short section of the right mandible bearing the right m3 was preserved. This bony part shows the outlines of the anterior-most part of postdentary trough, the Meckel's sulcus and the posterior opening of mandibular canal (ref [1]: fig 2). The postdentary trough and Meckel's sulcus in this in situ mandibular bone fragment (ref [1]: fig 2) are contiguous with these features on the rest of the mandible in the main slab (*SI Appendix Fig S4*). After these features of the counter slab were documented by stereophotography, the right m3 with its immediate mandibular section was extracted for SEM photography of the tooth crown (Ref [1]: fig. 2). The dentary condyle (incomplete bone) and the bones of the medial ridge overhanging the postdentary trough are left intact in the counter-slab. The latter structures have been extracted, in their entirety, by CT scanning, and documented by 3D rendering of CT data (*Supporting Information Movie S1*).

The referred specimen MCZ10/G95 of the maxilla with upper molars was found at the same fossil site. Its upper teeth are larger than the lower teeth of the type specimen (MCZ7/G95) (Ref [1]: fig. 3), but Jenkins et al. (1) considered the referred specimen to be from a larger individual of Haramiyavia clemmenseni, based on the match of occlusal features between the two (ref [1]: fig. 4).

We can now re-affirm the conspecific status of the two specimens with additional observation. The larger tooth size of MCZ10/G95 is partly from the greater width of uppers relative to lower molar width. An upper-lower width difference is now known in the larger samples of the haramiyid Thomasia and the theroteinid mammaliaforms (2, 3, 6). A greater width of the uppers is a feature of haramiyids as a group. By our SEM examination, the greater width of the uppers is formed largely by the buccal shelf, which bears non-occlusal accessory cusps (AA1-AA2). A similar, non-occlusal buccal part on wider upper molars is a plesiomorphic feature of many mammaliaforms (10). Although differences in width and length should be both corrected for wear facet analysis, the width difference is less of an issue than the length difference of MCZ10/G95.

Regarding the length of molars, the M3 to M1-2 length ratio is similar to the m3 to m1-2 length ratio (ref [1]: fig. 3) and indicates a comparable size gradient from the first to the third molar of the uppers (MCZ10/G95) and the lowers (MCZ7/G95). By 3D print models of the upper and lower molars, we determined that the intact lower m3 is 83% in length of upper M3. The reconstituted lower m1-3 series and upper M1-3 (after correction of minor deformation due to fossilization) show similar length difference.

We noted that M1, M2 and M3 are slightly separated from each other, and their tilting may be accentuated by a slight post mortem distortion (ref [1]: fig. 1). But based on 3D image rendering of the CT scan, we can confirm that the posterior

bending of the multiple roots from the crown-root junction is not caused by distortion. Their corresponding root alveoli in the maxillary bone are intact. Overall, the distortion of teeth and the maxilla is limited. The *en echelon* pattern of crown occlusal surfaces and the mesial drift pattern of the roots are bona fide. In the restoration, we corrected for the minor post mortem gaps between the upper molars in Fig. 2C and 2E (buccal and lingual views of M1-M3, but not Fig. 2D of the root view).

CT-Scans of Fossil – The main slab and counter slab, the excavated mandibles and teeth were scanned in the Varian 450kv scanner in the Varian Medical Systems facility in Lincolnshire, Illinois (www.varian.com), and then the main slab was scanned again with the UChicago PaleoCT (GE Phoenix v/tome/x 240kv/180kv scanner) (<http://luo-lab.uchicago.edu/paleoCT.html>). The left mandible was also scanned at UChicago PaleoCT. Resolution of these datasets is listed in Table S1.

Table S1. CT scanning of *Haramiyavia* specimens and dataset resolution

Specimens	Resolution	Scanner
Main slab MCZ7/G95A	x and y = 46 μm z = 48 μm	Varian 450kv scanner
	voxel size 30.7 μm	UChicago v/tome/x 240/180kv scanner
Counter slab MCZ7/G95B	x and y = 29.3 μm z = 30 μm	Varian 450kv scanner
Right jaw excavated from main slab MCZ7/G95A	x and y = 9.8 μm z = 9 μm .	Varian 450kv scanner
Left jaw excavated from main slab MCZ7/G95A	voxel size = 10 μm	UChicago v/tome/x 240/180kv scanner
Upper molars MCZ10/G95A	x and y = 9.8 μm z = 9 μm	Varian 450kv scanner
Lower m3 and fragment excavated from Counter slab MCZ7/G95B	x and y = 9.8 μm z = 9 μm .	Varian 450kv scanner

3D Segmentation and Image Analysis – All image processing and segmentation analysis was carried out by April I. Neander of the Department of Organismal Biology and Anatomy of the University of Chicago, in consultation with Zhe-Xi Luo. Scan datasets were processed using Mimics software to render 3D virtual reconstructions.

A composite reconstruction of a complete mandible was reconstituted using Maya software from Mimics STereoLithography STL files of both the left mandible excavated from the main slab, and the right mandible split onto the main slab, and counter-slab. The composite mandible and full dentition (Fig. 1 and *Supporting Information* Movie S1) is rendered from the intact bone, teeth and tooth parts (dark red in Fig. 1 and SI Movie 1), and the preserved bone with broken surface (brown in

Fig 1) from both mandibles, supplemented by well-preserved outlines still on both slabs, as well as those documented by the original paired stereo photographs prior to the excavation of the mandibles and lower m3 from the slabs.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) of Tooth Features – Wear patterns were studied by SEM imaging of the extracted right lower m3 (MCZ7/G95B) and the upper M1-3 (MCZ10/G95) in 1996-97 at Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and then again in 2014 in the Field Museum Natural History SEM facility. The SEM photos of the occlusal wear patterns are presented in Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix* Figs. S5, S6.

(3) SI Analysis of Tooth Occlusion and Functional Simulation

Occlusal Modeling – Enlarged molar models were printed by 3D printer (MakerBot 2) from the STeroLithography (STL) files of 3D rendering of CT datasets of the teeth. The size difference between the referred specimen MCZ10/95 and the holotype (MCZ7/G95B) was corrected by scaling upper M1-3 by 83%, similar to morphological analyses of Jenkins et al. (Ref[1]: fig. 3) (1) and Butler (2). The occlusal contacts of the Upper M2-3 and lower m3 was re-enacted with the scale molar models according to the striation patches on the enamel surfaces and apical wears on the cusps of both the upper molars (Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix* Fig. S5) and the lower m3 (Fig. 2 and *SI Appendix* Fig. S6).

Occlusal Fingerprint Analyser (OFA) Simulation of Occlusal Function – Molar occlusion in *Haramiyavia* was further tested by the Occlusal Fingerprint Analyser software to quantitatively characterize the contacts (“collision”) of upper and lower teeth, and to simulate the kinematic sequence of occlusion (http://www.for771.uni-bonn.de/en/ofa_info). The position and orientation of tooth wear facets are treated as the “occlusal fingerprint” of a dentition (9, 51). The OFA uses the virtual 3D upper and lower tooth models reconstructed from CT scan data to virtually simulate occlusal contacts (“collision detection”) during dynamic process of chewing movement of teeth. The chewing path of the teeth is guided by topographical features, such as wear facets and contact surfaces (51). OFA is especially informative for inferring the function of fossil teeth as previously shown (38, 52). Thus, the match of wear pattern by 3D print tooth models is complemented and further tested by the OFA kinematic simulation of process of chewing (*Supporting Information* Movie S1).

In this study, we utilized the Occlusal Fingerprint Analyser simulation (*Supporting Information* Movie S1) to test the alternative hypotheses (or models) of occlusion, quantitatively, for their respective fit of the original fossil data (*SI Appendix* Fig. S8).

(4) SI New Characters of *Haramiyavia* and Phylogenetic Analyses

Background - In the first report of the discovery of *Haramiyavia*, Jenkins et al. (ref [1]: pp. 716, 718) briefly mentioned several mandibular features, including the

condylar process, the inferred presence of a small dentary condyle, and a “large sulcus for postdentary bones.” Jenkins et al. (1) also illustrated a masseteric fossa in the angular region of mandible (Ref [1]: fig. 1), the anterior-most part of the postdentary trough posterior to the inferior alveolar foramen, and a short section of Meckel’s sulcus. Of the two relatively well preserved mandibles (Fig. 1 and *SI Appendix* Figs. S1-S3; *Supporting Information* Movie S1), only a short fragment of right mandible bearing m3 was presented by photographs in the first report (ref[1]: fig. 2; reproduced here as *SI Appendix* Fig. S4A). The majority of mandibular features have not been described in detail, although the features can be seen on the original fossil material, and have been scored into a phylogenetic matrix including Haramiyavia by Zhou et al. (19).

Averianov et al. (ref[17]: p.106) and Bi et al. (ref[18]: supplementary information, p. 20) questioned the mandibular features related to the postdentary bones of Haramiyavia as illustrated by Jenkins et al. (1). Bi et al. (18) further questioned other features of Haramiyavia (e.g. the dentary condyle, etc) and treated all mandibular features related to the coronoid process, the postdentary trough, and the dentary condyle as unknown (“?”) in their phylogenetic analysis. Following the critical comment on figure 2 of Jenkins et al. (1) by Averianov et al. (17), Krause et al. (23) also treated several key mandibular features as unknown (“?”) for Haramiyavia in phylogenetic analysis.

Here we provide the paired stereo photographs of Haramiyavia fossil material as originally exposed before the excavation of jaws and teeth, and by new CT scanning of the slabs and the excavated fossil parts, for a better documentation of the mandibular and skull features for Haramiyavia clemmenseni, as summarized in Table S2.

Table S2. Newly Observed Cranial and Mandibular Features of Haramiyavia

Character Name	Character State	CT and Stereo photographs
Septomaxilla facet (preserved on premaxilla)	Present	Fig S1
Dentary condyle	Present	Fig S1, S3
Dentary condyle size and shape	Small, compressed dorsoventrally	Fig 1, S2
Dentary peduncle (“condylar process”)	Present	Fig 1
Dentary condyle direction	Posterior	Fig 1, S3
Coronoid process angle	Reclined	Fig 1
Alignment of last molar to coronoid	Partially medial	Movie S1
Masseteric fossa anterior and ventral crests	Low crests	Fig 1
Masseteric fossa anterior extension to mandible body	Absent	Fig 1, S1
Mandibular foramen in masseteric fossa	Absent	Fig 1, S1
Lateral ridge extending from D-condyle into	Present	Fig 1, S1

masseteric fossa		
Mandibular angle region	Present (rounded)	Fig 1, S2-S4
Inflected angle	Absent	Fig 1
Angular region A-P position	Anterior to coronoid	Fig 1
Angular region D-V position	Level with mandibular margin	Fig 1
Posterior-most mental foramina on mandible A-P position	In canine region,	Fig 1
Posterior-most mental foramina on mandible A-P position	Larger of the two foramina at mid mandibular depth	Fig. S1
Medial ridge over postdentary trough of mandible	Present	Fig 1, S2-S4
Postdentary trough behind tooth row	Present	Fig 1, S2-S4
Coronoid bone or its attachment fossa	Present	Fig 1, S2
Meckel's sulcus	Present	Fig 1, S2-S4
Curvature of Meckel's sulcus	Parallel to mandible margin	Fig 1, S2-S4
Groove for replacement dental laminae	Absent	Fig 1, Movie S1
Medial concavity (fossa) for angular reflected lamina	Present	Fig. 1
Medial pterygoid shelf on ventral border of mandible	Absent	Fig. 1
Dentary symphysis	Unfused	Fig. 1
Symphysis orientation	Anterodorsal	Fig. 1
Post-incisor diastema	Present	Fig. 1, S3

Re-Analysis of Matrix of Bi et al. (18) with new data - The new features summarized in Table S2 have certainly improved the available characters for estimating the placement of *Haramiyavia* and the closely related *Thomasia* in mammaliaform phylogenies. Bi et al. (18) treated mandibular and dental features of *Haramiyavia* in two significantly different ways from Jenkins et al. (1) and Zhou et al. (19):

First - All features related to the postdentary trough and the dentary condyle were treated as unknown ("?") by Bi et al. (18). Thus Bi and colleagues have excluded many informative mandibular features that can be observed on the original specimens, some of which have been also reported by Jenkins et al. (1). Differences between the Bi et al. (18) treatment of *Haramiyavia* and what is now documented is summarized in *SI Appendix* Table S3.

Second - Bi et al. (2014 [18]; also Zheng et al. 2013 [20]; Meng et al. 2014 [36]) proposed a novel upper-lower molar occlusion for *Haramiyavia*, which is different from that of Jenkins et al. (1), Butler (2), Kielan-Jaworowska et al. (10), and Clemens and Martin (6). All previous studies have the lower molar lingual cusp-row a1-a4 occlude medial (lingual) to the upper molar lingual row (*SI Appendix* Fig. S8-A). By

contrast, Bi et al. (18) and Meng et al. (36) proposed that the lower molar lingual row occludes into the median furrow of the upper molar (*SI Appendix* Fig. S8-B).

In our revision of the matrix by Bi et al. (18) (as presented in extended data figure 9 of Bi et al. 2014 [18]), we have modified (or offered different interpretation for) the scoring of 38 of the 40 mandibular characters for Haramiyavia in the Bi et al. 2014 (Table S3). We further modified some of the skeletal features of the eleutherodontids recently published by Bi et al. (18) by our own re-evaluation of these fossils.

Our re-analysis by PAUP (53) of the revised matrix (*SI Appendix*) has obtained the strict consensus tree from 215 equally parsimonious trees (each has Length = 2438 steps; Consistent Index [CI] = 0.341; Retention Index [RI] = 0.803), from the standard procedure of 1000 replicates of heuristic search, using the same search parameters as Bi et al. (18).

After mandibular features preserved in the fossil material of Haramiyavia are incorporated into the phylogenetic analysis, we demonstrate that Haramiyavia and Thomasia are a part of haramiyidans placed outside the crown Mammalia clade. Thus Haramiyavia is a stem taxon of the mammaliaforms, and cannot be placed in the crown Mammalia (Fig. 4: Hypothesis B).

The nexus file of the revised matrix from Bi et al. (18) is provided here in Supporting Information for others to independently verify these search results (*SI - Appendix*).

Re-Analysis of Matrix of Krause (2014) with new data - Krause et al. (23) also included both Haramiyavia and Thomasia in their phylogenetic analysis of the gondwanatherian Vintana. Krause et al. (23) followed, in part, the earlier comment on mandibular morphology of Haramiyavia by Averianov et al. (17) and further argument by Bi et al. (18) that Haramiyavia lacked certain mandibular features. Thus, Krause and colleagues (23) treated the key characters of the postdentary trough and dentary condyle to be unknown (“?”). By such treatment of morphological features of Haramiyavia, Krause and colleagues also placed Haramiyavia as a member of the allotherian clade that includes multituberculates, Vintana and other gondwanatherians, within crown Mammalia.

From our CT scanning, SEM and stereo photographs of the original fossils of Haramiyavia, as well as a reanalysis of Thomasia, we added the newly observed features of Haramiyavia into the Vintana matrix of Krause et al. (23). *SI Appendix* documents our modification of the character scoring on Haramiyavia and Thomasia of the Krause et al. 2014 character list and matrix (23).

Our re-analysis by PAUP of the revised Krause et al. (23) matrix (*SI Appendix*) has used the identical search parameters as Krause et al. (23) and we also followed Krause et al. (2014) for exclusion of taxa in their analyses. We obtained the strict consensus of 11 equally parsimonious trees (each has length = 2050 steps, CI =

0.302; RI = 0.689), from the standard procedure of 1000 replicates heuristic search by PAUP.

After introducing the newly documented morphological features of Haramiyavia into the same matrix of Krause et al. (23), we show that Haramiyavia and Thomasia are a part of haramiyidan group and that the haramiyidan clade is placed outside the crown Mammalia. Haramiyavia is a stem taxon of the mammaliaforms. This is consistent with the original hypothesis of Jenkins et al. (1) that haramiyidans are not closely related to multituberculates in the allotherian clade (Fig. 4: Hypothesis B).

We note that excluding haramiyidans from the crown Mammalia does not contradict the sistergroup relationship of gondwanatherians and multituberculates. Instead, it lends additional support for the gondwanatherian-multituberculate clade proposed by Krause et al. (23), as the clade is relatively robust to the impact from alternative interpretation of characters of haramiyids.

Nexus file of the revised matrix from Krause et al. (23) is provided as a part of this Supporting Information, for others to independently verify these search results.

(5) SI - Explanation on Revision of Bi et al. (2014) Matrix Scorings

Mandibular Features of Haramiyavia

Jenkins et al. (1) briefly mentioned and illustrated several features of the mandible. Additional mandibular features based on the Haramiyavia fossil material were coded in a phylogenetic matrix (although not fully described) for estimating the phylogenies of haramiyidans including Haramiyavia by Zhou et al. (19). However, the features identified in the published figure of the mandibular segment by Jenkins et al. (1) were questioned and misinterpreted by Averianov et al. (17). Bi et al. (18) followed the morphological opinion by Averianov et al. (17) and further disputed additional mandibular features of Haramiyavia. Bi et al. (18) treated many mandibular features of Haramiyavia as unknown and some as inapplicable. This morphological reinterpretation of the known features of Haramiyavia influenced their phylogenetic analysis to the Late Triassic haramiyids (including Haramiyavia) in the multituberculate clade.

To assess the full phylogenetic implications of the newly documented features of Haramiyavia, we are here adding these newly observed features into the same matrix on mammaliaform phylogeny by Bi et al. (18). This matrix was an expanded and partially modified version from Zhou et al. (19) (Bi et al. 2014 [18]: extended data Fig. 9). Our changes on the scorings the mandibular character for Haramiyavia from the new CT scans, SEM and stereo photographs of the original fossils of Haramiyavia are listed in Table S3.

Table S3: Revised character scoring of Bi et al. (18) according to the current new study on the two mandibles of *Haramiyavia clemmenseni* as preserved on the main slab (MCZ7/G95A) and counter-slab (MCZ7/G95B) (Fig. 1, and *SI Appendix S1-S4*).

Bi et al 2014 Character #	Character Name	Bi 2014 coding of <i>Haramiyavia</i>	Revised coding for <i>Haramiyavia</i>	CT rendering and stereo photo documentation
1	Postdentary (P-D) trough	?	0	Fig. 1, S2-4, Movie S1
2	Surangular-Prearticular scars	?	?	Fig. 1, S2-4
3	Medial ridge above the P-D trough	?	0	Fig. 1, S2-4, Movie S1
4	M-sulcus development	?	0	Fig. 1, S2-4, Movie S1
5	M-sulcus curvature	?	0	Fig. 1, S2-4, Movie S1
6	Crompton's dental lamina groove	?	0	Fig. 1, S4, Movie S1
7	Mandibular angle	?	0	Fig. 1, S1-S3
8	Mandibular angle-region position	?	0	Fig. 1, S1-S3
9	D-V elevation of angle & its region	?	0	Fig. 1, S1-S3
10	Flat ventral surface	?	0	Movie S1
11	Exoflection of angle	?	0	Fig. 1, S1, Movie S1
12	Coronoid or its scar	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
13	Mandibular foramen position	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
14	Mand. for. vertical elevation	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
15	Concavity for angular	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
16	Splenic scar	?	?	
17	Post-dentary reaching into CMJ	?	0	
18	Surangular to SQ	?	?	
19	Pterygoid muscle fossa	?	0	Fig. 1, S2-4
20	Med. Pteryg. ridge along mandible	?	0	Fig. 1, S2-4
21	Masseteric fossa ventral border	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
22	Masseteric fossa anterior crest	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
23	Anterior extension of	?	0	Fig. 1, S1

	mass fossa			
24	Labial man. foramen in mass. fossa	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
25	Mass fossa vertical shelf	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
26	Post mental foramen position	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
27	D/SQ articulation	?	0	Fig. 1
28	Dentary condyle shape	?	2	Fig. 1
29	Orient D-condyle & peduncle	?	0	Fig. 1, S1, S2
30	Ventral border of D-peduncle	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
31	Gracile D-peduncle	?	0	Fig. 1, S1, S2
32	D-condyle elevation to molar alveoli	?	0	Fig. 1, S1, S2
33	Post tilting of coronoid process	?	0	Fig. 1, S1
34	Gracile base of coronoid process	?	0	Fig. 1, S1-S4
35	Height of coronoid process	?	0	Fig. 1, S1-S4
36	Ultimate molar to coronoid process	?	0	Movie S1
37	Jaw occlusal movement	0	2	Fig. S5-8, Movie S2
38	Mandibular symphysis	?	1	Fig. 1
39	Rostral mandible spout	?	0	Fig. 1, Movie S1
40	Dentary depth to length	?	0	Fig. 1, S1

Summary on Revision of Dental Characters of Haramiyavia and Thomasia

We re-studied the teeth of Haramiyavia (Figs. 2, 3, and *SI Appendix* Figs. S6, S7) by SEM and CT scanning. The revised dental formula of Haramiyavia is I4.C?.P?.M3/i3.c1.p4.m3, with one fewer lower incisor than previously reconstructed by Jenkins et al. (1). We also have gather information on Thomasia from published literature (Figs. 3, S7) (2-4, 6, 39). Based on this new work, we modified the some of the scoring by Bi et al. (18) on dental characters of Haramiyavia and Thomasia.

Summary on Revision on Character Scorings for the Jurassic eleutherodontids

One co-author (Zhe-Xi Luo) of our team had the opportunities to briefly examine the type specimen of Arboroharamiya Zheng et al. (20) (courtesy of Mr. Xiaoting Zheng and Professor Shundong Bi), the Shenshou paratype 1 (courtesy of Prof. Shundong

Bi), the Shenshou lui paratype 2 (JZT-CK005A, B) and paratype 3 (JZT-D061) (courtesy of Mr. Haijun Li, Ms Zhijuan Gao, and Ms. Xianghong Ding of Jizangtang Fossil Museum of Beipiao, Liaoning), and the type specimen (IVPP 16707) of Xianshou linglong (courtesy of Profs. Yuanqing Wang and Shundong Bi). This study of the originals was complemented by information from the photographs published by Bi et al. (18). While we endorse most of the characters scored by Zheng et al. (20) and Bi et al. (18) on the new eleutherodontid taxa, we nevertheless offer our alternative interpretation on some features of these fossils. By our own assessment of fossil specimens, we propose to change the scorings by Bi et al. (18) for Arboroharamiya, Shenshou, and Xianshou, as summarized below.

Arboroharamiya's scoring has been changed on these characters (the character state after correction is in the parenthesis):

5(0); 13(2); 19(0); 23(0); 25(0); 26(0); 29(0); 30(3); 51(?); 68(?); 69(?); 70(?); 74(?); 226(0); 233(0); 235(0); 281(0); 292(0); 298(0); 307(0); 309(0); 310(0).

Shenshou's scoring has been changed on these characters (character state after correction is in the parenthesis):

5(0); 13(2); 17(0); 19(0); 21(1); 23(0); 25(0); 26(0); 29(0); 30(3); 68(?); 69(?); 70(?); 72(0); 74(?); 86(0); 156(?); 220(1); 226(0); 233(0); 235(0); 243(0); 244(0); 247(0); 248(0); 251(0); 256(0); 285(0); 286(0); 292(0); 298(0); 299(0); 307(0); 309(0); 310(0); 312(0); 314(0); 315(0); 317(0); 318(0); 320(0); 321(0); 322(0); 324(0); 325(0); 326(0); 327(0); 331(0); 346(0); 361(0); 376(1).

Xianshou's scoring has been changed on these characters (character state after correction is in the parenthesis):

5(0); 17(0); 19(0); 21(1); 23(0); 25(0); 26(0); 29(0); 30(0); 59(?); 69(?); 70(?); 74(?); 216(?); 219(?); 220(0); 226(0); 233(0); 251(0); 281(0); 285(0); 286(0); 292(0); 298(0); 307(0); 309(0); 310(0); 312(0); 314(0); 315(0); 317(0); 318(0); 320(0); 321(0); 322(0); 324(0); 325(0); 326(0); 327(0).

We provide below the revised matrix of Bi2014 and the log of PAUP searches on this revised matrix, and the revised Bi2014 matrix in nexus format is also provided.

SI Appendix (Part 6) PAUP Log of Bi2014 Re-Analysis

P A U P *
Version 4.0b10 for Macintosh (PPC)
Thursday, September 24, 2015 11:54 PM

This copy registered to: Zhe-Xi Luo
Carnegie Museum of Natural History
(serial number = B418684)

-----NOTICE-----
This is a beta-test version. Please report any crashes,
apparent calculation errors, or other anomalous results.
There are no restrictions on publication of results obtained
with this version, but you should check the WWW site
frequently for bug announcements and/or updated versions.
See the README file on the distribution media for details.

Processing of file "Xiansho(Bi14)15Sept15-ReRun.NEX" begins...

Data matrix has 114 taxa, 497 characters
Valid character-state symbols: 012345
Missing data identified by '?'
Gaps identified by '-'

*** Skipping "MacClade" block

Processing of file "Xiansho(Bi14)15Sept15-ReRun.NEX" completed.

Input data matrix:

Table with columns Taxon/Node and a long string of character state symbols (0-5, ?, -). Taxa listed include Thrinaxodon, Megazostrodon, Haldanodon, Castorocauda, Megaconus, Eleutherodon, Sineleutherus, Thomasia, Haramiyavia, Arboroharamiya, Xianshou linglong, Xianshou songae, Shenshou, Rugosodon, Kuehneodon, Sinobaatar, Plagiualacids, Cimolodontans, Hadrocodium, Shuotherium, Pseudotribos, Asfaltosylos, Ambondro, Ausktribosphenos, Bishops, Teinolophos, Steropodon, Obdurodon, Ornithorhynchus, Tachyglossus, Fruitafossor, Gobiconodon, Repenomamus, Amphilestes, Yanoconodon, Jeholodens, Trioracodon, Priacodon, Tinodon, Akidolestes, Spalacotherium, Zhangheotherium, Matherium, Dryolestes, Henkelotherium, Amphitherium, Peramus, and Vincelestes.

Table with columns for Taxon/Node and numerical data. The table lists various taxa such as Thrinaxodon, Pachygenelus, and others, with corresponding numerical sequences. The data is organized in a structured format, likely representing phylogenetic or taxonomic information.


```

Nanolestes      ?????????????????????????????????
Kielantherium  ?????????????????????????????????
Aegialodon     ?????????????????????????????????
Montanalestes  ?????????????????????????????????
Prokennalestes 1????????????????????????????????
Murtoilestes   ?????????????????????????????????
Eomaia         ??????02?1?????1????????????????
Juramaia       ?????????????????????????????????
Kennalestes    201110021010?00??1011223?????
Asioryctes     201110021010000??1011223?????
Ukhaatherium   ??????0?????0????????????????????
Zalambdalestes 101100021010000??1011223?????
Daulestes     ???1?00?????00?2?2????????????
Aspanlestes   ?????????????????????????????????
Eoungulatum    ?????????????????????????????????
Cimolestes     ?????????????????????????????????
Gypsonictops   ?????????????????????????????????
Protungulatum  1????????????????????????????????
Erinaceus      101110021110020122011223111??
Leptictis      101110021010000122011223?????
Canis          212100021111100122001223111??
Felis          212100021111100122001223111??
Rattus         21210002121?200121111223111??
Oryctolagus    21210002121?200121111223111??
Bradypus       212100021011001122001223111??
Tamandua       212100021011001122001223111??
Glyptotherium  212101021011?01122?22311??
Dasypus        212101021011001122001223111??
Chaetophractus 212101021011001122001223111??
Euphractus     212101021011001122001223111??
Holoclemensia  ?????????????????????????????????
Sinodelphys    ??????0?????????1????????????
Deltatheridium 1???002?011000????????????????
Atokatheridium ?????????????????????????????????
Sulestes       ??????????????0????????????????
Asiatherium     ???11000?????10?2?2????????????
Kokopellia     ?????????????????????????????????
Anchistodelphys ?????????????????????????????????
Albertatherium ?????????????????????????????????
Didelphodon    1?????0?????1????????????????
Pediomys       1?????????????1????????????????
Turgidodon     1????????????????????????????????
Mayulestes     ?01100021111100?2?2????????????
Pucadelphys    101100021011100?21????????????
Andinodelphys  10110002101111?21????????????
Didelphis      100100021111110121011223002??
Marmosa        112110021111110121011223002??
Caenolestes    2??10002111?220121?223002??
Dasyurus       201100021111110121011223002??
Perameles      212100021110110121?223001??
Dromiciops     212110021011110121011223002??
Thylacomyidae  2??1?0021?1???0121?22300??
Macropus       21211002101?000121????22300??
                1
                2
Acrobates      212110021111120121????223002??
Phascalartos  201100021111020121????223002??
Vombatus       202100021111001121?223002??
Phalanger      202100021111120121?223002??
Pseudocheirus 212100021111120121?223002??
Petauroides    212110021011120121?223002??

```

```

Heuristic search settings:
Optimality criterion = parsimony
Character-status summary:
Of 497 total characters:
  All characters are of type 'unord'
  All characters have equal weight
  All characters are parsimony-informative
Gaps are treated as "missing"
Multistate taxa interpreted as uncertainty
Starting tree(s) obtained via stepwise addition
Addition sequence: random
  Number of replicates = 1000
  Starting seed = 894606526
Number of trees held at each step during stepwise addition = 1
Branch-swapping algorithm: tree-bisection-reconnection (TBR)
Steepest descent option in effect
Initial 'MaxTrees' setting = 200 (will be auto-increased by 100)
Branches collapsed (creating polytomies) if maximum branch length is zero
'MulTrees' option not in effect; only 1 tree will be saved per replicate
Topological constraints not enforced
Trees are unrooted

```

```

Heuristic search completed
Total number of rearrangements tried = 8.3605e+09
Score of best tree(s) found = 2437
Number of trees retained = 220
Time used = 01:29:57.9

```

Tree-island profile:

Island	Size*	First tree	Last tree	Score	First replicate	Times hit
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2	1	2	2	2437	4	1

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4	1	4	4	2437	20	1
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8	1	8	8	2437	30	1
9	1	9	9	2437	41	1
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13	1	13	13	2437	47	1
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22	1	22	22	2437	102	1
23	1	23	23	2437	103	1
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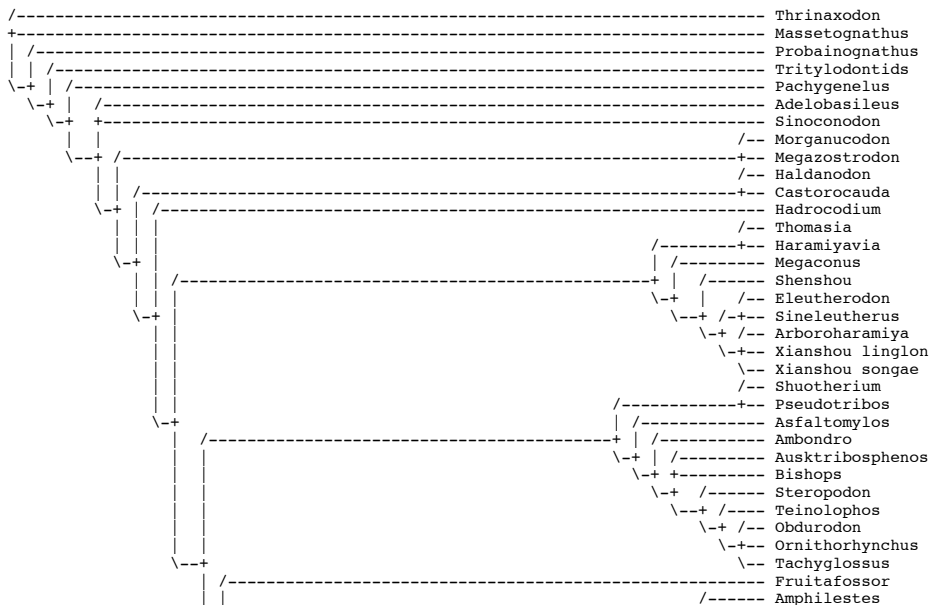
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220	1	220	220	2437	1000	1
221	1	-	-	2438	7	210**
222	1	-	-	2439	3	147**
223	1	-	-	2440	2	150**
224	1	-	-	2441	15	103**
225	1	-	-	2442	28	29**
226	1	-	-	2443	8	20**
227	1	-	-	2444	187	10**
228	1	-	-	2445	71	16**
229	1	-	-	2446	76	10**
230	1	-	-	2447	240	3**
231	1	-	-	2448	68	6**
232	1	-	-	2449	72	14**
233	1	-	-	2450	90	8**
234	1	-	-	2451	191	3**
235	1	-	-	2452	18	2**
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237	1	-	-	2454	81	3**
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241	1	-	-	2460	131	7**
242	1	-	-	2461	120	8**
243	1	-	-	2462	586	4**
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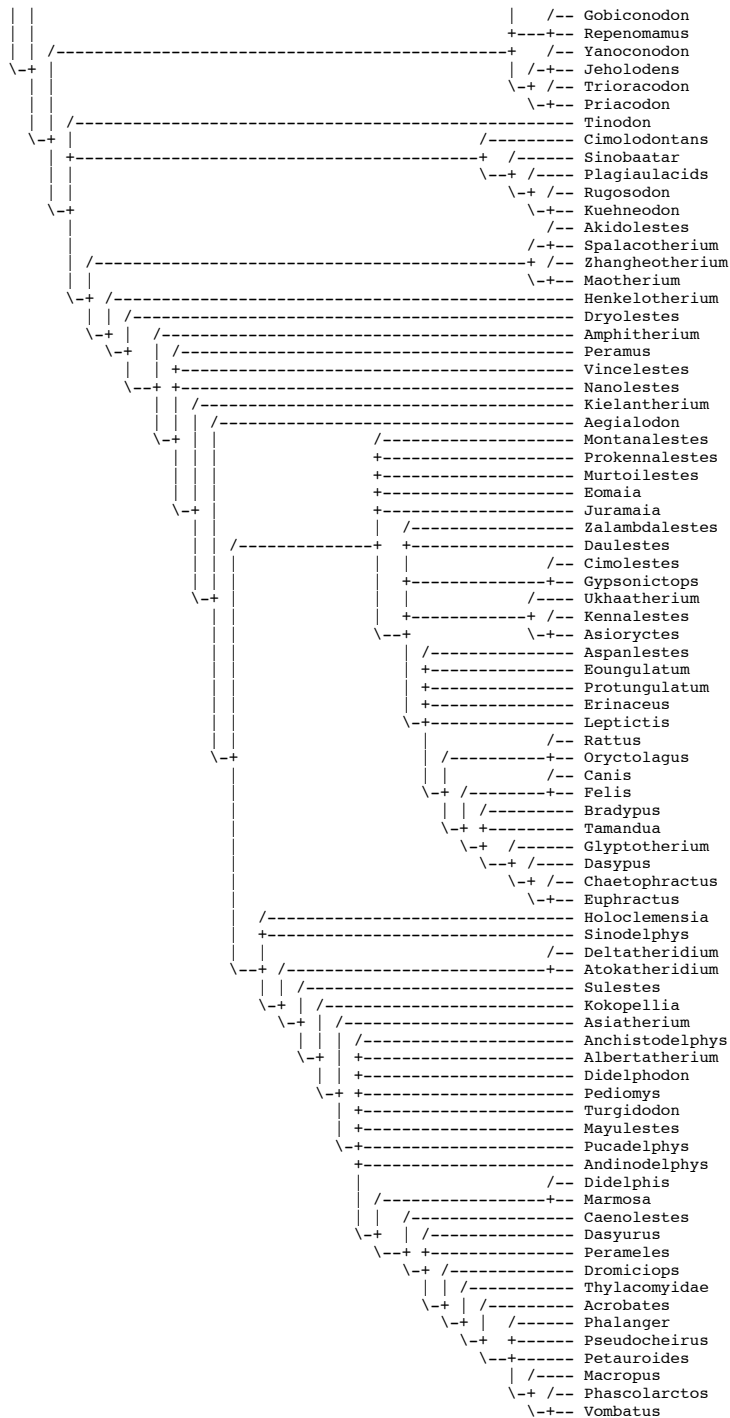
Note(s):

* Only one tree was saved per island; island structure is undetermined

** Multiple observations of the same score do not imply identity of the corresponding trees

Strict consensus of 220 trees:





Lengths and fit measures of trees in memory:

Character-status summary:

Of 497 total characters:
 All characters are of type 'unord'
 All characters have equal weight
 All characters are parsimony-informative
 Gaps are treated as "missing"
 Multistate taxa interpreted as uncertainty

Sum of min. possible lengths = 832
 Sum of max. possible lengths = 8980

Tree # 1
 Length 2437
 CI 0.341
 RI 0.803

Cimolestes	1200001070????1302311300????0202102110011221203115110011200
Gyponictops	1200011070????1302311300????1202102110011221204115110011200
Protungulatum	1000001070????1302421300????1102102110011211201215111001201
Erinaceus	0200010070????1302201300????1103102110011011202215111001211
Leptictis	0200010070????1302221300????1103102110011211204115110001101
Canis	0000001071????1102301200????001010000000000000102107001210
Felis	0000001071????1102301200????0010100000000000000002107001210
Rattus	0007????02????13????21300????13?00040000000????42041100013?1
Oryctolagus	000001????02????13????01300????13?00040000000????2104107003?1
Bradypus	000??????02????????1500????????????????0003????????????????
Tamandua	????????02????????????000????????????????02????????????????
Glyptotherium	0002????02????????1500????????????????0003????????????????
Dasybus	0002????02????????1500????????????????0003????????????????
Chaetopractus	0002????02????????1500????????????????0003????????????????
Euphractus	0002????02????????1500????????????????0003????????????????
Holoclemensia	10????????????1302101300????0201102110011111021151100?2100
Sinodelphys	10????02070????1302??1300?????0101100110011111121151100121??
Deltatheridium	10000000?0????1302101300?????000110(02)11001111102115110001100
Atokatheridium	????????????1?02101300?????0001100110011?111021151100?0??0
Sulestes	10000000?0????1302101300?????000210011001111112115110012211
Asiatherium	10000000?0????1302201300?????010310211001101112215110112211
Kokopellia	1?000000?0????1302101300?????0102102110011001112215110112211
Anchistodelphys	1????????0????1?02101300?????0203102110011?01112205110113210
Albertatherium	1????????0????1302201300?????????????????1?1?1????????????
Didelphodon	10000000?0????1302201300?????00031021100112111122051201?3211
Pedionomys	1007????02070????1302201300?????010310211001111112205120113211
Turgidodon	10000000?0????1302101300?????010310211001111113215120113211
Mayulestes	10000000?0????1302101300?????010310211001111112215120113110
Pucadelphys	10000000?0????1302101300?????120310211001101112215120113210
Andinodelphys	10000000?0????1302101300?????120310211001121112215120103211
Didelphis	10000000?0????1302101300?????0203102110011011112215120103211
Marmosa	10000000?0????1302101300?????020310211001111112115120103212
Caenolestes	1007????02070????1302101300?????020310211001111113215120103212
Dasyurus	10000000?0????1302101300?????020310211001111112215120103212
Perameles	000????02070????302101300?????020210211001121113215120003212
Dromiciops	00000000?0????1302101300?????0203102110011101113205120103212
Thylacomyidae	0007????02070????30????000?????????????00011?11132??1????3???
Macropus	0007????02070????3?2531300?????1303002000011330113204131004312
Acrobates	0007????02070????3?3531300?????1302102000011010113215120004212
Phascolarctos	0007????02070????3?3531300?????1303202000011330113204130004312
Vombatus	0007????02070????3?3531300?????1303202000011330113204131004312
Phalanger	0007????02070????3?3531300?????1303202000011330013215120004312
Pseudocheirus	0007????02070????3?3531300?????1303202000011330013204130004212
Petauroides	?00????????0????3?3531300?????1303202000011330013204130004212
Thrinaxodon	?00????????????????????????????????0??00????????????????00000000
Massetognathus	?00????????????????????????????????033300????11????????????00000000
Probatognathus	?00????????????????????????????????0??00????000????????????00000000
Tritylodontids	?00?00????????????????????????????033300?0023????????????????2?300000
Pachygenelus	?00?00????????????????????????????0??00????000????????????????30030000
Adeლობასილეს	????????????????????????????????????00000000????00000000????02????
Sinoconodon	?00?00????02????02????02????00000000????00000000????000000000000
Morganucodon	?00?40????02????02????02????000000100??1100?0????????000{01}0000
Megazostrodon	?00?40????02????02????02????000000100??1100?0????????00010010000
Haldanodon	?00?11????02????02????02????03320100??1100?0????????00000010000
Castorocauda	????????????????????????????????000?011??1100?0????????0000??100??
Megaconus	????????????????????????????????33401100013????????????????301400??
Eleutherodon	????????????????????????????????4430110113????????????????11??????
Sineleutherus	????????????????????????????????440110113????????????????11??????
Thomasia	????????????????????????????????3330?0013????????????????1?000??
Haramiyavia	????????????????????????????????3330110013????????????????10010000
Arboroharamiya	????????????????????????????????33400??1113????????????????11400?0
Xianshou_linglong	????????????????????????????????43400??1113????????????????31140000
Xianshou_songae	????????????????????????????????43400??1113????????????????1?400??
Shenshou	????????????????????????????????33300?0013?????????????????41140000
Rugosodon	????????????????????????????????33300?0023?????????????????20140000
Kuehneodon	????????????????????????????????33300?0023?????????????????21140000
Sinobaatar	????????????????????????????????33300?0023?????????????????21040000
Plagiaulacids	????????????????????????????????33300?0023?????????????????21140000
Cimolodontans	????????????????????????????????33300?0023?????????????????3004{01}000
Hadrocodium	?0????????02????02????02????000000100??1100?0????????000000000000
Shuotherium	?11?110020000?0?0000000?10011200????221100?0100111????????
Pseudotribos	?11?110020000?0?0000000?10011200????221100?0100111????????
Asfaltomylos	2????????????????????????????????011?0?????2211?1102?00000????????
Ambondro	2????????????????????????????????011?0?????2211?1102010000????????
Ausktribosphenos	3????????????????????????????????033?0?????2221?1112111000????????
Bishops	3????????????????????????????????033?0?????2221?1112111000????????
Teinolophos	3????????????????????????????????33?0?????2221?2113102000????????
Steropodon	3????????????????????????????????033?0?????2221?2113102000????????
Obdurodon	320?1????????????????02????033300????2221?21131020005?5?5????
Ornithorhynchus	320?1????????????????02????033300????2221?211222?5?5?5?5?5?
Tachyglossus	??5?5?5?
Fruitafoessor	?00?0????????????????????????????55400????0?????????????????02?0??
Gobiconodon	?00?10????02????02????0000100?????1201?0????????0002?030000
Repenomamus	?00?10????02????02????0000100?????1101?0????????00020030000
Amphilestes	?00?00????02????02????00000?0?????1201?0????????0000????????
Yanoconodon	?00?00????02????02????00000121??1100?0????????00030030000
Jeholodens	?00?00????02????02????00000121??1100?0????????00010010000
Triaracodon	?00?10????02????02????00000112??1100?0????????000?0300??
Priacodon	?00?10????02????02????00000112??1100?0????????000?0300??
Tinodon	010?11????00????02????0200002210????2211?0????????0000????????
Akidolestes	020?11????000?0?0000000?0002220121??222100?0000000100100??
Spalacotherium	020?11????000?0?0000000?0002220121??222100?00000000????????
Zhangheotherium	020?11????000?0?0000000?0002220121??222100?0000000200200??
Maothierium	020?11????000?0?0000000?0002220121??222100?0000000200200??
Dryolestes	110?01????000?0?00001000?0002220121??221100?00100000100100??
Henkelotherium	110?01????000?0?00001000?0002220121??221100?00100000?0??????

Amphitherium 111101??000??0??0001000?00022101??221111000000000??000??
Peramus 121121?0?010000??000100200001110121??221111000000000??22??
Vincelestes 120?11?0?010000??000101200001110001??221100?0000000010030000
Nanolestes 121?11??0?0000??101201200001110121??2211110000000010?1????
Kielantherium 120?120000100-0--1002011101011?0121??222111001000000??????
Aegialodon 1????????????????????????????????11??21??2221?1001000000????????
Montanalestes 2????????????????????????????????0??0?21??2221?10011100000??????
Prokennalestes 22102202001001100101101000001120121??222121001110000????????
Murtoilestes 7210220200?0011001011000000112?121??222121001?10000????????
Eomaia 2210220200100110010?000?0001120121??2221210011?00000010000
Juramaia 22112202001001100101101110101120121??222121001?100000010?0?
Kennalestes 221022011010011011010000?0001120121??2221210011100001002????
Asioryctes 221022011010011001000000?0001120121??22212100111000000010000
Ukhaatherium 221022011010011001000000?0001120121??22212100111000000010000
Zalambdalestes 220?1201201101100000000?0001120121??222121001110000(23)00211?0
Daulestes 220?12021010011111010000?0001120121??222121001110000?00100??
Aspanlestes 220?120321110312100?0000?1001120121??222121001110000??????
Eoungulatum 320?12232111031210010000?1001120000??222121001110000??????
Cimolestes 221012111010011110000000?0001120121??222121001110000??200??
Gypsonictops 221012111010011110000000?0001120121??222121001110000??????
Protungulatum 320?1223211103100000000?1001120001??222121001110000??????
Erinaceus 220?12122111020?0000000?1003330001??2221211111000021030000
Leptictis 220?12111110011110000000?1001120001??22212111111000021020000
Canis 000?01020211011000110000?3101121001??212100?0210000020020000
Felis 000?01020211000?00110000?3101121001??212100?02100??20020000
Rattus 400?2022211020????????????0033100??2??2????01?0??31?41111
Oryctolagus 300?22012111030????????????01332000??2?????01?0??31?41111
Bradypus ??? ????? ????? ????? ????? 05540?????????????????25?5?5????
Tamandua ???25?5?5????
Glyptotherium ?????????????????????????????03330? ??????????????????25?5?5????
Dasypus ?????????????????????????????05540?????????????????25?5?5????
Chaetopraxctus ?????????????????????????????05540?????????????????25?5?5????
Euphractus ?????????????????????????????05540?????????????????25?5?5????
Holoclemensia 120?220111100010010011121100112?121??222121001000000??????
Sinodelphys 121122??110?????0110121100??0121??2221?10010000010010000
Deltatheridium 12112201011000100100100102201120121??222121001000000100100??
Atokatheridium 121?220101100010010010010220112??12??222121001000000????????
Sulestes 22112201011000100100111102201120121??2221210010100000??????
Asiatherium 2210220211111211?000100101001120121??222121001110000??0?????
Kokopellia 221?220201100111?10011101001120121??222121001110000??11????
Anchistodelphys 22112202212102101010111102001120????222111001110000????????
Albertatherium 221122022110210110011111200??2?121??222111? ?????0000????????
Didelphodon 2211220222102010100201102101120121??222111001110000??0?????
Pediomys 221122022210211000011101001120121??222111001110000????????
Turgidodon 2211220221102110000111102001120121??222111001110000????????
Mayulestes 22112202222002110000101102101120121??22211100111000000010000
Pucadelphys 2210220222112111000211111001120121??22211100111000000010000
Andinodelphys 2210220222112111000211111001120121??22211100111000000010000
Didelphis 22102202221120?000021112001120121??22211100111000000010000
Marmosa 22102202221120?0000211111001120121??22211100111000000010000
Caenolestes 22102202221120?0010210101001120121??22211100111?00010010000
Dasypus 22112202221120?0010210102001120121??22211100111000010020000
Perameles 22102202221120?0010210102001120121??22211100111?00000020000
Dromiciops 22112202221120?000000111001120121??22211100111000000010000
Thylacomysidae 4????2042?1120?00100001?011120121??222101??11000000020000
Macropus 400?3204221120?00100000?3001120121??222101110110???20040000
Acrobates 420?3204221120?0010000111001120121??222101001110???00030000
Phascolarctos 420?3204221120?00100100?3011120121??222101110110???20040000
Vombatus 420?3203221120?00100000?3011120121??222101110110???30040100
Phalanger 420?3204221120?00100100?3001120121??222101110110???20030000
Pseudocheirus 420?3204221120?00100100?3011120121??222101110110???20030000
Petauroides 420?3204221120?00100100?3001120121??222101110110???20030000

Thrinaxodon 00000??000?0?0000001????????0000000001000000000?0?00000?
Massetognathus 00000??00?0?000000100??0000000????0000000??0?0??0??0??
Probrainognathus 00000??00?0?0000000????????00000???01000000?0?0?0??0??
Tritylodontids 2??2??0000?0?10?112001000010000100000?010000000000000000
Pachygenelus 10000?00000?1?2000001????????00000000?0?10??0000100?00000?
Adelobasileus ???
Sinoconodon 000003311220200000001????????00100?0?01????001000000000
Morganucodon 00000000{23}{12}00000001101????????000{12}00000?11?1?000?1??00100?
Megazostrodon 000000011000000001001????????20?200000?0110100?????????01000
Haldanodon 00001220000000001100????????0002??????????????????????1000
Castorocauda ???01?00?0?0?0?01100????????002?????0001000?????????????
Megaconus ???2??333343000?2??12?00001101?103000?0101110000000????110?0?
Eleutherodon ?????????????0?0?0?0?01110?01?103????????????????????????
Sineleutherus ?????????????????0110?01?103????????????????????????????
Thomasia ???0?3323??0?0?3??1?1?110?000?03????????????????????????????
Haramiyavia 10010?133?1?0000??12101100000?00????????????????????????
Arboreoharamiya ???2??334443?0?3??12011100001?103?????01??10?0??0?0?1????
Xianshou_linglong ???2??334443?0?3??12011100001?103?211?101??100?0??0??0??
Xianshou_songae ???2??334443?0?3??12011100001?103?211?101??1?000??1?1?1?
Shenshou ???2??334443?0?3??12011100001?103?????10111100000100010000
Rugosodon 1102?01442200103?1112201010100?002111110?1121100000110111100
Kuehneodon 1102?11443200103?1112200010100?0021????????????????????
Sinobaatar ???2?024423001?0?112000001122002?1?11001121100000110111100
Plagiaulacids 2??2?0244{23}300103?112000001120002????????????????????
Cimolodontans 2??2?1{23}443300120?1120?00011220020011001121100000110111100
Hadrocodium 001003344430000001101????????002????????????????????
Shuotherium ???2??3?2?0?
Pseudotribos 100?0003310000?01100????????002????????101?00?0010001?????
Asfaltomylos ?????????????0?
Ambondro ?????????????0?
Ausktribosphenos ??????????3?00?
Bishops ???????03?0?
Teinolophos ?????????????????????????????????0?2????????????????????
Steropodon ???????3?3?2????????????????0?2????????????????????

Obdurodon 2??2?333443?0??1?1??????002??????????????????
Ornithorhynchus 2??2?3334443?0??1?1??????0??11101111010000010001000001
Tachyglossus 2??2?3334443?0??1?1??????0??11101111010000010001000001
Fruitafossor 10010223332000?0011000??000??3010?0??0100001????0?0000
Gobiconodon 10010111200000001010????002??0101010000000?01012111
Repenomamus 10010112200000001010????002000001010100000001012111
Amphilestes ???0021?00000??0??0????002?????????????????
Yanoconodon 000003333430001001110????002000001010?000000010121111
Jeholodens 100103322320000001111????0020000010102000000010121111
Trioracodon 00000123321000?01100??002?????????????????
Priacodon 0?000122221000?01101????002?????????????????
Tinodon ???1?222?1?0?0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??
Akidolestes 10011000100000000110????002????0011?000010011012111
Spalacotherium ???10?000?0000000?0?0??002?????????????????
Zhangheotherium 10010220000010000110????002??110000112110010011012111
Maootherium 10010220000010000110????002?1?000011?1100?001101211?0
Dryolestes 000001100000000301110????002?????????????????
Henkelotherium 00?0?110000000?0?0??0??0?2??0?11?110?0?0?12111
Amphitherium ???0?000?0?0??0??0??0??0?2??0?2??0?2??0?2??0?2??0?
Peramus ?0000003310?00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Vincelestes 00100333342000030?00?0?0?0?0?201110011?101201?101?2110
Nanolestes ???0?02?0?
Kielantherium ???0?0?12?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Aegialodon ????0?
Montanolestes ???0?0?3?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Prokennalestes ?01010033?0000?001?0????002?????????????????
Murtoilestes ?0????????????????????????002?????????????????
Eomaia 00000003310010000?100????0021?11001121101200?1012210
Juramaia 00100003310000000?100--?-?0021111001?1?0????12210
Kennalestes 001011{01}3320010000101????00201??????????????
Asioryctes 00101113321010000?101????00201111?11?1?10?0?0?0?
Zhalantherium 00000113321010030?101????002?1?1?011?110?0?0?0?12210
Xalambalestes 001104{12}{13}33(23)1010200?111????002?1110011?110?0?0?12210
Daolestes 000101133200?0?0?100????002?????????????????
Aspanlestes ???0?0?33?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Eoungulatum ???0?0?1332?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Cimolestes 0?000113321?00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Gypsonictops 0?000113320?00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Protungulatum 0?000113321?00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Erinaceus 10010333342000200110????0021111001121101200?11112{12}10
Leptictis 00010113321000200?100????002????011?1?101200?101?222?0
Canis 000002332310000000100????2012111110112110120?01012120
Felis 000003443430?00000100????2012111110112110120?01012120
Rattus 2??2?333343???1?02112????0021111001121101200?1012210
Oryctolagus 2??2?333343???0?02112????0021131111001121101201?1012210
Bradypus 1?2?????00?0??01????001?11111011211120?0?10121210
Tandania 1?2?????00?0??01????001?11111011211120?0?10121210
Glyptotherium 102?????00?0??01????001?30101111011211120?0?10121210
Dasypus 102?????43?0??01????001?30101111011211120?0?10121210
Chaetophractus 102?????43?0??01????001?30101111011211120?0?10121210
Euphractus 102?????43?0??01????001?30101111011211120?0?10121210
Holoclemensia ???0?
Sinodelphys 00000113211120?10?100????002????001121?0120?01012310
Deltatheridium 0000022221100?12100????002?????????????????
Atokatheridium ?????????????????????002?????????????????
Sulestes ???022221?10??0?1????002?????????????????
Asiatherium 000?022221010?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?100112110?0?0?12310
Kokopellia 0?000?22221?10?0?100????002?????????????????
Anchistodelphys ?????????????????????002?????????????????
Albertatherium ?????????????????????002?????????????????
Didelphodon ?0?0022221?00?0?1?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Pediomys ???022221100?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Turgidodon ??00022221?00?0?21?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Mayulestes 000002222110011?100????00211110011?101201?1012310
Pucadelphys 0000022221101112100????0021111001121101201?1012310
Andinodelphys 000002222110111?100????002????00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Didelphis 0000022221101112100????00200211110011?101201?1012310
Marmosa 00010222210001112100????0021111001121101201?1012310
Caenolestes 00000222210100202100????0021111001121101201?1012310
Dasyurus 00000332231000112100????0021111001121101201?1012310
Perameles 00000222210100212101????0021111001121101201?1012310
Dromiciops 00010222210100212100????0021111001121101201?1012310
Thylacomyidae 00??22221?0?2?210?0????0021111001121101201?1012310
Macropus 1????332232?110202112??1?10??0021111001121101201?1012310
Acrobates 000102222310000202110????0021111001121101201?1012310
Phascolarctos 10??332233?200102111????0021111001121101201?1012310
Vombatus 20??332233?201?02112????0021111001121101201?1012310
Phalanger 00010222220210202111????0021111001121101201?1012310
Pseudocheirus 100103322320000202111????0021111001121101201?1012310
Petauroides 000103322320000202111????0021111001121101201?1012310

Thrinaxodon 00000000000000000000????000000?0000000000000000000?
Hassetognathus ???00?0?00000000000000????1000?0?00000?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Probrainognathus ???00?
Tritylodontids 000000000000000{01}1000000????2000010?00000000000000000?
Pachygenelus 0000000000000000000010000?210001?0?0000000?0?0?0?0?
Adeლობასილეუსი ???0?
Sinoconodon 00000000000000001000000?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Morganucodon 00000000000000000000?0?0?2100010?0000100000?0000?
Megazostrodon 00000?00000000100000?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Haldanodon 01000?00?0000120000?0?0?0?21?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Castorocauda ???????00001200000000002100000000000000101000?0000?
Megaconus ?????00?00000?00001000????021?0?0?0000?0?0?0000?200210?000?
Eleutherodon ??
Sineleutherus ??
Thomasia ??
Haramiyavia ??

Arboroharamiya ??????????????????????10????12{01}??
 Xianshou_linglong ??????????00011000010110012100201?0000?0?0000?00000?00?000?00?0?
 Xianshou_songae ??????????000110000?10?1?012100201?0?000?0?00100?000?0000?
 Shenshou 11000000000011000010110012?00201?00?000?00000100?000?0000?
 Rugosodon 1111001100100?000010110001021?011000000?1?001002011001000121
 Kuehneodon ???
 Sinobaatar 111100110010020000101100010210{01}11000000011101002011001000121
 Plagiaulacids ???
 Cimolodontans 1111001100100{12}0000{01}01100?02101110000000111?1002011001000121
 Hadrocodium ???
 Shuotherium ???
 Pseudotribos ???
 Asfaltomylos ???
 Ambondro ???
 Auskribosphenos ???
 Bishops ???
 Teinolophos ???
 Steropodon ???
 Obdurodon ???
 Ornithorhynchus 0100000000000120000001001?2111110000111000002201100210000?
 Tachyglossus 0100000000000120000001001?2111110100111000002201100210000?
 Fruitafossor 11000?00100000120001001001021?????0000?000?0100?100?0?0?
 Gobiconodon 111100111000001010000000?21002100000000000000100?000?00000
 Repenomamus 1111001110000010100000?21100210000000000000100000?00000
 Amphilestes ???
 Yanoconodon 11110011100000101010000001?21002100000000000000100000?00000
 Jeholodens 11110011100?0101010000001021002100000000000000100000?00000
 Triaracodon ???
 Pliacodon ???
 Tinodon ???
 Akidolestes 1111001110111101110100001?21111201000011?000002100102100100
 Spalacotherium ???
 Zhangheotherium 1111001110111101110100001021112200000001?11002100100?00100
 Matherium 1111001110111101110100001021112200000001?1?10021{01}1?00?00100
 Dryolestes ???
 Henkelotherium 1?110?111011?1001110210001?21?022000000011100002110000?10???
 Amphitherium ???
 Peramus ???
 Vincelestes 11110011101010001110?00001?210122000000011100002110000?1020?
 Nanolestes ???
 Kielantherium ???
 Aegialodon ???
 Montanalestes ???
 Prokennalestes ???
 Murtoilestes ???
 Eomaia 11110021101112002210210001021112200000001?101102111000?01221
 Juramaia ???
 Kennalestes ???
 Asioryctes ???
 Ukhaatherium 11110?211011120022102100?1?210?2200000001?101102111000?01221
 Zalambdalestes 11110?2110111200221021000102111220000001?101102111210?1221
 Daulestes ???
 Aspanlestes ???
 Eoungulatum ???
 Cimolestes ???
 Gypsonictops ???
 Protungulatum ???
 Erinaceus 1111012110111200221021000102111221?0000011101112101210?12220
 Leptictis 11?1?012110111200221021?????02111221?000001110111221210?12220
 Canis 1111012111111200221121000002111221?000001100110111110?22212
 Felis 111101211111200221121000002111221?000001100110111110?22212
 Rattus 1110001101000210221120000102111211?0010111101112111100?12210
 Oryctolagus 11100020010112002210200001?2111201?0010111101112101110?0?211
 Bradypus 1112102111112002211210000?2111321?1100011001101201100?12212
 Tamandua 11121021111012002211210000?2111321?1100011001101101100?22212
 Glyptotherium 11120021111012002211210000?2111321?1100011001101201210?22212
 Dasypus 11120021111012002211210000?2111321?110001100111101210?22212
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 Ephractus 11120021111012002211210000?2111321?110001100111101210?22212
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 Deltatheridium ???
 Atokatheridium ???
 Sulestes ???
 Asiatherium 11110?21101112002211211110021012200000001?101101100100?01???
 Kokopellia ???
 Anchiatherium ???
 Albertatherium ???
 Didelphodon ???
 Pediomys ???
 Turgidodon ???
 Mayulestes 111101211111200221121?1?????211122000000011101101110000?012?
 Pucadelphys 11110121111121022112?????211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Andinodelphys ???
 Didelphis 11110121111112{01}022112121100211122000000011101101110000001213
 Marmosa 11110121111120022112121100211122000000011101101110000001213
 Caenolestes 11110121111120022112121100211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Dasyurus 11110121111120022112121100211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Perameles 11110121111120022112121100211122000000011101101100100?01213
 Dromiciops 11110121111120022112121100211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Thylacomyidae 111101211?1120022112111100211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Macropus 11110121111120022112111100211122001000011101101210010?01213
 Acrobatas 1111012111112002211211110?211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Phascolarctos 1111012111112002211211110?211122001000011101101110000?01213
 Vombatus 11110121111120022112111100211122001000011101101100100?01213
 Phalanger 11110121111120022112111100211122000000011101101110000?01213
 Pseudocheirus 1111012111112002211211101211122000000011101101110000?01213

Pediomys 01?101242202011021221011?????????????????????????????????12311
Turqidodon ??22311
Maulestes ??????242202011021211011?????210?0001100302011201112311
Pucadelphys 010101242202011021221011?01?0210?0?0001100302011201112311
Andinodelphys ??????22?????????????????????????????????00?0?111003?2011201122311
Didelphis 010101242202111021232011110110210010020011100302011201112311
Marmosa 010101242202111021222011110110210010020011100302011201112311
Caenolestes 020?012422010110212210111000021010002001110030201120?112311
Dasyrus 1201102510010121213?1011110000210100020011100302011201132311
Perameles 020?112510020121213?1011110100200100020111100302011202112311
Dromiciops 020?112510020121213?2011110100210010020011100302011201112311
Thylacomyidae 0?0?22510020121213??11??0?002?0?00020111100302?112?1132311
Macropus 120?112510010121213?101111010020000002011100302111313032311
Acrobates 020?112510020121213?2?111101002?0?1?020111100302111313032311
Phascolarctos 020?112510020121213?101111010021001?020112100302111001032311
Vombatus 020?112510020121213?10111101002100100201121003021110?0032311
Phalanger 020?112510020121213?2011110100210010020112100302111313032311
Pseudocheirus 020?112510020121213?2011110100210010020112100302111313032311
Petaurides 120?112510020121213?2011110100210010020112100302111313032311

Thrinaxodon ?????00?00?00?000?0000010?1000000?0?0?00?00?0?000000
Massetognathus ?????00?00?00?000?000001001000000?0?0?00?00?0?0101000
Probainognathus ?????00?00?00?000?000001001100000?0?0?00?00?0?001000
Tritylodontids ?????0000?00000000?000001000000100?000000?00000?0001000
Pachygenelus ?????0000?000?000?000001011000000?000000?00010000?1?002100
Adelobasileus 00????000001?11?101000010010000?00000000010000?10?????
Sinoconodon 0010000000000101110101000000000100?000000000010001010102100
Morganucodon 11201000000001011101010001101001110010000000010001010002100
Megazostrodon 012010?00000010111010000011?1001110?1000000001000101?00210?
Haldanodon 00201000000001?1210100?001????0101001000000001000101000?0??
Castorocauda ??
Megaconus ??
Eleutherodon ??
Sineleutherus ??
Thomasia ??
Haramiyavia ??
Arboroharamiya ??
Xianshou_linglong ??
Xianshou_songae ??
Shenshou 01???
Rugosodon ??
Kuehneodon ??
Sinobaatar ??
Flagialacids 11301?000000101211101100211??1111?10?00000001000111?0?????
Cimolodontans 1130100(12)00(01)0010121110110021121{01}111{01}010{01}{01}000001{01}001110323121
Hadrocodium 1230100000001?111010?10011021010110100000000100?01010?????
Shuotherium ??
Pseudotribos ??
Asfaltomylus ??
Ambondro ??
Ausktribosphenos ??
Bishops ??
Teinolophos ??
Steropodon ??
Obdurodon 11????0000001?111?1101001112101110?10000000000?00?0?0?????
Ornithorhynchus 1141100000000101110110100111210111011000000000?00?0?323121
Tachyglossus 11411000000001011101101001112101110110000000010?00?0?323121
Fruitafossor ??
Gobiconodon 11301000000001?1211200000111001110020000000001?121011?????
Repenomamus 11301000000001?1211200000111001110020000?000011?101?????
Amphilestes ??
Yanoconodon ?????????????????????02????????????????????????????????????323121
Jeholodens 2130100?0?0?10?1?1????????????????????0?0?0?0?????????221
Triaracodon ??????????0?0?0?1010??0?0????????????????0?0?0?1?10????????
Piacodon 11301????00000101?12100?0111100?100?000?0?0?1100101????????
Tinodon ??
Akidolestes ??
Spalacotherium ??
Zhangheotherium 112????1101001?1?1?10?0?0?121011102000000001?0?11?1?????
Maothorium 112????1101001?1?1?10?100?11000111?20000000001??11?1?????
Dryolestes ??
Henkelotherium 13?2????????????????????????????????????0?0?0?0????????????
Amphitherium ??
Peramus ??
Vincelestes 12400?111010010111010010011{01}2111111020110000001002111?????
Nanolestes ??
Kielantherium ??
Aegialodon ??
Montanalestes ??
Prokennalestes 125111110{12}00102?10?0?0?13?1?111011?2?11001?1?110?21???????
Murtoilestes ??
Eomaia ?????111?0?0?0?0?1?0?
Juramaia ??
Kennalestes 12511??210211002{34}1?2001013?????10110201000110011002110?????
Asioryctes 125?1??2102110?241?2001013??1110110201000110011002110?????
Ukhaatherium ?????222?21????4?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Zalambdalestes 1251??2102110024112001013??1110110201000110011002111?????
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Cimolestes ?????2212?0?1?2?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Gypsonictops ??
Protungulatum 1251?21?0?
Erinaceus 1251111210211002311300113????1110110201100110011002111213111
Leptictis 125111110201002311300113????11101102011001100110021110?0?0?0?
Canis 1251111?3?0?0?23111101113????101102000010000110?112{01}213111
Felis 125111?1?3?0?0?23111101113????101102000010000110?1120213111

Rattus 125111111010000241101011131??2?1011010100111002111110213111
Oryctolagus 125111111010000241101011131??2?101101000011001110110213111
Bradydus 125111111010000241101011131??2?10110100000{01}0000101120213111
Tamandua 125111111010000241101011131??2?101101000010011020213111
Glyptotherium 125111111010000241101011131??2?1011010000000011011202??11
Dasypus 125111111010000241101011131??2?1011010000000001101120213111
Chaetophractus 125111111010000241101011131??2?10110100000{01}0000101112{01}213111
Euphractus 125111111010000241101011131??2?10110100000{01}0000101112{01}213111
Holoclemensia ???
Sinodelphys ???
Deltatheridium 125110??110100212312??1013??2?101112?00001??1101111??
Atokatheridium ???
Sulestes 12510??120??1211??12??12??12??12??12??12??12??12??12??12??12??
Asiatherium 125??11110??23??4101013??1012??12??101111??11??11??11??
Kokopellia ???
Anchistodelphys ???
Albertatherium ???
Didelphodon 12??0??1??0??1??11??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??
Pediomyys 1??0??2??0??0??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??
Turjidodon 1??0??2??0??0??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??1??
Mayulestes 125??110100??24110101013??10110210010100111111111??
Pucadelphys 12511??1101002124110101013??10110210010100111111111??
Andinodelphys 125??110100224110101013??1011021001010001111111??
Didelphis 12511111100212311{01}101013??10110200001011101111213111
Harmosa 125111111100212311101013??101102000001011101111213111
Caenolestes 1251111111300223110101013??1011020000000211011112131??
Dasyrus 12511111113002123101101013??101102000001021101112131??
Perameles 1251111111300223114101013??1011020000010211011112131??
Dromiciops 1251111111300223174101013??1011020000010211001102131??
Thylacomyidae 125111111130022310101013??101102000001021??1??1??1??1??1??1??
Macropus 1251111111300223114101013??1011020000010311001112131??
Acrobates 1251111111300223114101013??1011020000010111011202131??
Phascolarctos 1251111111300223114101013??1011020000010211011112131??
Vombatus 1251111111300223023101013??1011020000010111001112131??
Phalanger 1251111111300223114101013??1011020000010311001112131??
Pseudocheirus 1251111111300223114101013??10110200000103110011212131??
Petaurides 1251111111300223114101013??10110200000103110011212131??
Thrinaxodon 00
Massetognathus 00000000001000000000003000000000000010000000000000000000000000
Probainognathus 00020000001000
Tritylodontids 0000000000100000000{01}01030100000000002001001100000000000001
Pachygenelus 11000000001000000001000010101010000001000000100000000000000
Adelobasileus ???0??2??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??
Sinoconodon 11000000001000001001010001010001000000200010020000000100000
Morganucodon 210000000010000010010100010101010000002000100200001100110000
Megazostrodon 21??0??001?000010?1??0000101010100000?2000100200001?000??
Haldanodon 21000??00?00002011?100010101010000002000100201001110110000
Castorocauda ?????1100010000?????????0????10?000?2??0?2??1??1??1??0??
Megaconus ?1??011?1??0000??
Eleutherodon ???
Sineleutherus ???
Thomasia ???
Haramiyavia ???
Arboroharamiya ???
Xianshou_linglong ?1??
Xianshou_songae ?1??
Shenshou ?1??
Rugosodon ?1??
Kuehneodon ???
Sinobaatar ?1??
Flagialacids 210??
Cimolodontans 21100111?211100000{12}01001002000010200002{01}21112202001100121010
Hadrocodium 210??0??0??1??02012?103010100010000012?2?10020101211001?00?
Shuotherium ???
Pseudotribos ???
Asfaltomylos ???
Ambondro ???
Ausktribosphenos ???
Bishops ???
Teinolophos ???
Steropodon ???
Obdurodon ?10??0??0??0??03012?10000?40?110211?120201122?0012110011?0?
Ornithorhynchus 21100110121010030110100002400110211212020112210012110011?0?
Tachyglossus 2110011012101003012110200240011?211212021112210012110011?0?
Fruitafossor ???
Gobiconodon ?1????12??002002110000110000000011200111221210110001?000
Repenomamus 21????12??002002110000110000000011200111221210110001?000
Amphilestes ???
Yanoconodon 21??11012210100200??0??0??11??0??0??122??0??0??0??0??0?
Jeholodens ?????1221??0??0??0??0??10?2?11?2??00?2??122??011?2?01?0?
Triaracodon ?20??
Priacodon 2?0??0??0??0??020??0000?????1??????{12}??122?10?????????
Tinodon ???
Akiidolestes ???
Spalacotherium ???
Zhangheotherium 21????11??0??0??0??0??0??1??0??10??0??2??12??2??0??0??0??
Maotherium ?????12??0201??20?0??2??100000?2??2??12?02?1??0?00?
Dryolestes ???
Henkelotherium ???
Amphitherium ???
Peramus ???
Vincelestes 210??0??0??0??010110100010201000001012000100202000100111000
Nanolestes ???
Kielantherium ???
Aegialodon ???
Montanalestes ???

Yanoconodon ??????????????????
 Jeholodens ??????1?????????????
 Trioracodon ??????????????????
 Priacodon ??0?2?1?????????????
 Tinodon ??????????????????
 Akidolestes ??????????????????
 Spalacotherium ??????????????????
 Zhangheotherium ??????????????????
 Matherium ??????1?????????????
 Dryolestes ?0?????????????????
 Henkelotherium ??????????????????
 Amphitherium ??????????????????
 Peramus ??????????????????
 Vincelestes 000?2?1?????????????
 Nanolestes ??????????????????
 Kielantherium ??????????????????
 Aegialodon ??????????????????
 Montanalestes ??????1?????????????
 Prokennalestes ?0?????????????????
 Murtoilestes ??????????????????
 Eomaia ??????1?????????????
 Juramaia ??????????????????
 Kennalestes ?00?2?1011223?????
 Asioryctes 000?2?1011223?????
 Ukhaatherium 0?????????????????
 Zalambdalestes 000?2?1011223?????
 Daullestes ?00?2?2?????????????
 Aspanlestes ??????????????????
 Eoungulatum ??????????????????
 Cimolestes ??????????????????
 Gypsonictops ??????????????????
 Protungulatum ??????????????????
 Erinaceus 020122011223111??
 Leptictis 000122011223?????
 Canis 100122001223111??
 Felis 100122001223111??
 Rattus 200121111223111??
 Oryctolagus 200121111223111??
 Bradypus 001122001223111??
 Tamandua 001122001223111??
 Glyptotherium ?01122??222311??
 Dasyus 001122001223111??
 Chaetopractus 001122001223111??
 Euphractus 001122001223111??
 Holoclemensia ??????????????????
 Sinodelphys ??????1?????????????
 Deltatheridium 000?????????????????
 Atokatheridium ??????????????????
 Sulestes ?0?????????????????
 Asiatherium ?10?2?2?????????????
 Kokopellia ??????????????????
 Anchiastodelphys ??????????????????
 Albertatherium ??????????????????
 Didelphodon ?1?????????????????
 Pediomys ?1?????????????????
 Turgidodon ??????????????????
 Mayulestes 100?2?2?????????????
 Pucadelphys 100?2?1?????????????
 Andinodelphys 11?2?1?????????????
 Didelphis 110121011223002??
 Marmosa 110121011223002??
 Caenolestes 220121????223002??
 Dasyurus 110121011223002??
 Perameles 110121????223001??
 Dromiciops 110121011223002??
 Thylacomyidae ??0121????22300??
 Macropus 0{012}0121????223002??
 Acrobates 120121????223002??
 Phascolarctos 020121????223002??
 Vombatus 001121????223002??
 Phalanger 120121????223002??
 Pseudocheirus 120121????223002??
 Petauroides 120121????223002??
 ;
 End;

(8) SI-Explanation on revision of Krause et al. (2014) Matrix

To assess the impact of the newly documented features of Haramiyavia on its placement in mammaliaform phylogeny, we tested it with an independent phylogenetic matrix developed by Krause et al. (23) for their estimate of the phylogenetic position of the gondwanatherian Vintana.

Krause et al. (23) partially followed the earlier morphological interpretation of Haramiyavia of Averianov et al. (17) and treated many mandibular features of Haramiyavia as unknown or not preserved. Our newly documented features from CT scanning, SEM and stereo photograph, and our own reanalysis of Thomasia can provide a test how the new character information can influence the overall mammaliaform phylogeny within the framework of the Krause et al. (23) dataset.

Listed below are the characters on the list of Krause et al. (23) that have been changed, as part of this test.

Cranium

70. Septomaxilla: 0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

Mandible

257. Mental foramina, number (only applicable in taxa with well-developed foramina):
0) one 1) two 2) three 3) four 4) five or more

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	0	0/1

Note: the number of mental foramina in the incisor-canine region appears to be bilaterally asymmetrical: left mandible has only one, but right mandible appears to have two.

258. Anterior-most mental foramen, vertical position:

0) at ventral margin of mandible 1) at midline of mandible 2) at dorsal margin of mandible, close to tooth row

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	1	0/1

259. Anterior-most mental foramen, anteroposterior position:

0) below incisors or canine 1) below mesial premolars (p1, p2) or diastema 2) more posterior

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	1	0

260. Postdentary trough, behind tooth row:

0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

264. Angular process (or region):
 0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring and note of explanation
Haramiyavia	?	1
Megazostrodon	1	0

Note: The definition of character is slightly modified here. The angular region of the dentary (also known as the mandibular angle) serves as insertion site for the superficial masseter laterally, and for the medial pterygoid medially (57). In stem mammaliaforms and premammalian cynodonts, the angular region of the dentary has been interpreted to be the insertion site of the superficial masseter, the same as in extant mammals (refs [55, 56], literature cited therein). However, the angular region as the attachment site of the superficial masseter shows a range of variation, in stem mammaliaforms as in extant mammals. This region can possess a pointed angle, or a recognizable angular region that corresponds, by its position, to the angular process, but lacks a pointed angle, or a shallow, curved border that precludes the identification of an “angular region” (as exemplified by Megazostrodon and Kuehneotherium) (56). Thus we modified this character definition to account for this range of morphological difference and still make the character amenable for scoring. We consider that Haramiyavia as have a recognizable angular region (Fig. 1 and S1), and that Kuehneotherium as an exemplar of lacking an angular region.

265. Angular process orientation:
 0) not posteriorly projecting, possibly slightly inflected 1) straight, posteriorly directed 2) transversely flaring 3) strongly medially inflected

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0
Megazostrodon	0	-

266. Anteroposterior position of angular process (or its region) relative to dentary condyle:
 0) anterior position, angular process below main body of coronoid process 1) posterior position, angular process placed at same level as posterior border of coronoid process

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

Note: definition of character is slightly modified.

267. Vertical position of angular process (or region):
 0) low, at or near level of ventral border of mandibular horizontal ramus 1) high, at or near level of molar alveolar line

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0
Megazostrodon	0	-

268. Medial concavity (fossa for reflected lamina) on dentary angular process:
 0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

269. Coronoid bone, or its attachment scar, in adults:
 0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

270. Medial pterygoid ridge or shelf along ventral border of body of mandible:
0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0
Rugosodon	0	1
Sinobaatar	0	1

272. Medial pterygoid ridge or shelf posterior direction:
0) directed to angular process 1) reaching dentary condyle via low crest

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	-
Arboroharamiya	?	0
Sinobaatar	?	1
Rugosodon	?	1
Nemegtbaatar	?	1
Other multituberc	?	1

273. Position of mandibular foramen:
0) below or near base of anterior border of coronoid process 1) posterior to anterior border of coronoid process

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

274. Ventral border of masseteric fossa:
0) absent (or indistinctive) 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

275. Ventral border of masseteric fossa, extent:
0) low crest 1) well-defined crest

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

279. Dentary peduncle:
0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

280. Dentary condyle direction:
0) posteriorly directed, forms angle of $\leq 35^\circ$ to alveolar margin 1) vertically directed, forms angle of $> 35^\circ$ to alveolar margin

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

281. Shape and relative size of dentary articulation:

- 0) small, dorsoventrally compressed 1) condyle massive, bulbous, transversely broad in dorsal view
 2) condyle mediolaterally narrow, vertically deep, forming broad arc in lateral outline, either ovoid or triangular in posterior view

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

282. Position of dentary condyle relative to vertical level of postcanine alveoli:

- 0) below or about same level as postcanine alveoli 1) above level of postcanine alveoli

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

Dentition

287. Replacement of at least some distal postcanines:

- 0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

288. Distal migration of postcanines, loss of mesial and addition of distal postcanines:

- 0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

293. Diastema distal to ultimate lower incisor:

- 0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	1

294. Diastema distal to lower canine (only applicable if canine present):

- 0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

296. Number of upper incisors in each quadrant:

- 0) five 1) four 2) three 3) two 4) one 5) none

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	2	1

298. I2 gliriform:

- 0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	0	0
Thomasia	1	0
Yunnanodon	?	0

Bienotherium	?	0
Bocatherium	?	0
Guimarota multis	1	0
Sinobaatar	1	0

307. Position of distal end of root of lower mesial incisor relative to cheek teeth:
0) mesial to level of premolars 1) opposite level of premolars 2) opposite level of molars

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0

315. Total number of lower postcanine teeth in each quadrant:
0) ten or more 1) nine 2) eight 3) seven 4) six 5) five 6) four 7) three or fewer

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring & notes
Haramiyavia	?	3 (Haramiyavia has 7 postcanines)

318. Number of lower premolars in each quadrant:
0) five or more 1) four 2) three 3) two 4) one 5) none

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	0	1

322. Ultimate upper premolar (P5)/first upper molar (M1) length ratio:
0) >1.5 1) 1.5–0.8 2) <0.8

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring & notes
Thomasia	2	?

Note: character state scoring for Thomasia is modified here because the upper ultimate premolar size ratio to the first upper molar is unreliable, given that all teeth are isolated.

328. Penultimate lower premolar (p4), roots:
0) three or more 1) two (or incipiently divided into two) 2) single

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	2	1

329. Penultimate lower premolar (p4),
buccal basal cuspules (applicable to bladed lower premolars):
0) present 1) absent

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	1

332. Ultimate lower premolar (p5) cusp alignment:
0) principal cusps mesiodistally aligned 1) principal cusps arranged in triangle

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	0	?

334. Ultimate lower premolar (p5), symmetry of protoconid (cusp a):
0) asymmetrical, mesial edge of protoconid more convex in outline than distal edge 1) symmetrical, mesial and distal cutting edges equal or subequal in length

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	-	0

335. Ultimate lower premolar (p5), paraconid (cusp b):
0) absent or indistinct 1) present as distinct or well-developed cusp

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	-	0

336. Ultimate lower premolar (p5), relative height of protoconid (cusp a) to metaconid (cusp c); measured as height ratio of a and c from bottom of valley between two adjacent cusps:
0) metaconid absent or very small 1) metaconid distinctive but <30% of protoconid 2) metaconid and protoconid equal or subequal in height (40–100% of protoconid)

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	-	1

337. Ultimate lower premolar tooth (p5), hypoconid (= cusp d, following Davis, 2011):
0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	-	0

341. Ultimate lower premolar tooth (p5), buccal cingulid cuspules:
0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	-	0

342. Ultimate lower premolar tooth (p5), lingual cingulid:
0) absent or vestigial 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	-	0

344. Ultimate lower premolar (P5), organization of multiple cusps and rows (only applicable to taxa with multi-rowed cheek teeth): 0) two rows 1) one row

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	1

349. Transverse widening of upper relative to lower molars (or distal cheek teeth): 0) upper teeth not wider 1) upper teeth wider, up to 1/3 wider than lowers 2) upper teeth much wider than lowers (>1/3)

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring & Note
Haramiyavia	2	2
Thomasia	1	1
Probainognathus	?	0
Yunnanodon	?	2
Bocatherium	?	2
Tritheledontids	?	0
Hadrocodium	?	0

Nemegbaatar	?	1 (applicable to upper M2)
Guimarota multis	?	1 (applicable to upper M2)
Rugosodon	?	1 (applicable to upper M2)
Sinobaatar	?	1 (applicable to upper M2)

390. m1-2 orientation of postcingulid:

0) oblique, connected to hypoconid 1) horizontal above gum level

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	0	-

392. Number of roots on each m1 and m2:

0) one 1) two 2) three or more

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	?	1

393. m1-2, root length

0) > three times crown height 1) ≤ three times crown height

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	1
Thomasia	?	1
Sinobaatar	?	1

394. m1-2, root orientation

0) straight 1) apical ends inclined or bent posteriorly

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	0
Thomasia	?	0

395. m1 cusp formula in taxa with multi-rowed cheek teeth:

0) 2:2-3 1) 3-4:2-3 2) 4:4 3) 5:4 4) 6:4 or higher

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	1	2

427. M1-2, buccal cingulum:

0) absent or weak 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	0	1
Thomasia	0	1

432. Number of roots on each M1 and M2:

0) one 1) two 2) three 3) more than three

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Haramiyavia	?	3
Thomasia	1/2	2
Sinobaatar	?	1 (two-rooted)
Rugosodon	?	1 (two-rooted)

435. M1 cusp formula in taxa with multi-rowed cheek teeth (only applicable to buccal and middle rows – i.e., cusps and cuspules on distolingual wing not included):
0) 2-3:2-4 1) 4-7:4-6 2) 6-11:7-11

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	?	0
Oligokyphus	0	1

436. M2 cusp formula in taxa with multi-rowed cheek teeth (only applicable to buccal and middle rows – i.e., cusps and cuspules on distolingual wing not included):
0) 2-3:2-4 1) 2-3:5 2) 4-5:4-6

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	?	1

437. M1, distolingual wing (only applicable to taxa with multi-rowed cheek teeth): 0) absent 1) present

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Thomasia	-	0

440. M1-2, third row in taxa with multi-rowed cheek teeth:
0) present, equal in length to or more than ½ tooth length (modified character state definition); 1) absent or third row shorter than ½ length of buccal rows (modified definition).

	Krause 2014	Revised Scoring
Ptilodus	1	0
Taeniolabis	1	0
Lambdopsalis	1	0

Note: For the state “0” of this character, we modified the definition of this character state “third row equal in length to buccal rows” to “equal in length to or more than ½ tooth length”.

New Characters from This Study

New characters have been added from our re-study on Haramiyavia. These characters are informative, in our view, for estimating the position of Haramiyavia in the mammaliaform phylogeny.

454. (New character) Lateral ridge of dentary in masseteric fossa
0) Absent: All premammaliaform cynodonts (except tritylodontids and tritheledontids); all crown mammals for which this feature has been assessed.

1) Present: all tritylodontids, tritheledontids, Sinoconodon, Morganucodon, Megazostrodon, Hadrocodium, Haldanodon, Haramiyavia.

?) Scored for those taxa for which the mandible is not preserved or the labial view of the mandible is not exposed.

455. (New character) Anterior extension of masseteric fossa onto the body (horizontal ramus) of mandible.

0) Absent: all premammaliaform cynodonts, all premammalian mammaliaforms, Haramiyavia, all eutriconodonts, all ausktribosphenids, all monotremes, all spalacotheroids, all dryolestoids, all cladotherians including metatherians and eutherians.

1) Present: In all multituberculates: Guimarota Paulchoffattiids, Plagaiulacidae, Ptilodus, Taeniolabis, Lambdopsalis, Kryptobaatar, Catopsabaatar, Nemegtbaatar, Rugosodon, Sinobaatar. Arboroharamiyia is tentatively scored as having this feature (until further study).

?) Scored for those taxa for which the mandible is not preserved or labial aspect of the jaw is not exposed.

456. (New character) Occlusal relationship of the tallest cusp of cusp row - tallest cusp of lower occludes the lingual embrasure of adjacent upper molars (Only score for those taxa with multi-cusped multi-row molars, not applicable to other tooth types).

0) Absent: Exaeretodon, Diademodon, Oligokyphus, Bienotherium, Kayentatherium, Yunnanodon, Bocatherium, paulchoffattiids, plagiulacids, Ptilodus, Taeniolabis, Lambdopsalis, Kryptobaatar, Chulsanbaatar, Nemegtbaatar;

1) Present: Haramiyavia, Thomasia

?) Not applicable: Thinaxodon, Cynognathus, tritheledontids, all mammaliaforms with “triconodont” molars, all eutriconodonts, all spalacotherioids, all cladotherians including metatherians and eutherians.

Note: cusp occlusion of Exaeretodon and Diademodon following Crompton (35).

457. (New character) Saddle-shaped crest between the cusp A1 (the tallest of A-row) and B2 (the tallest of B-row) (Only score for those taxa with multi-cusped multi-row molars, not applicable to other tooth types).

0) Absent: Oligokyphus, Bienotherium, Kayentatherium, Yunnanodon, Bocatherium, paulchoffattiids, plagiulacids, Ptilodus, Taeniolabis, Lambdopsalis, Kryptobaatar, Chulsanbaatar, Nemegtbaatar;

1) Present: Exaeretodon, Diademodon, Haramiyavia, Thomasia.

?) Not applicable: Thinaxodon, Cynognathus, tritheledontids, all mammaliaforms with “triconodont” molars, all eutriconodonts, all spalacotherioids, all cladotherians including metatherians and eutherians.

Note: cusp occlusion of upper and lower postcanines for Exaeretodon and Diademodon following Crompton (35).

SI Appendix (Part 9) Log of PAUP Searches on revised Krause2014 Matrix

P A U P *
Version 4.0b10 for Macintosh (PPC)
Thursday, June 25, 2015 1:36 PM

This copy registered to: Zhe-Xi Luo
Carnegie Museum of Natural History
(serial number = B418684)

-----NOTICE-----
This is a beta-test version. Please report any crashes,
apparent calculation errors, or other anomalous results.
There are no restrictions on publication of results obtained
with this version, but you should check the WWW site
frequently for bug announcements and/or updated versions.
See the README file on the distribution media for details.

Processing of file "Vintana(Krause2014)Re-run3.nex" begins...

Data matrix has 91 taxa, 457 characters
Valid character-state symbols: 01234567
Missing data identified by '?'
Gaps identified by '-'

1 tree read from TREES block
Time used = 0.02 sec

1 tree converted from rooted to unrooted.

*** Skipping "MacClade" block

Processing of file "Vintana(Krause2014)Re-run3.nex" completed.

Input data matrix:

Table with columns for Taxon/Node and a long sequence of characters (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ?). Rows include various taxa such as Thrinaxodon, Probainognathus, Exaeretodon, Diademodon, Cynognathus, etc.

Deltatheridium 200--????20001-1010000200?000-0012??010-02?????11?112010?1?11??10112121?7

1

Asiatherium 100--??12?001???1??002?1??000-0013??010-02??0?110112010010?11?1?1011212???

Kokopellia ???

Pucadelphys 110--111120001-1011000020?120100-0?1211010000201302110112010011011?111011212310

Didelphis 110--111120021-111000020110000-0?1211010-0201302110112010011011011011212310

Juramaia ???

Eomaia ?00--????2?0?2-1?1?2?????????0-0?1?2??010-?2?2???11?2??1?1?2?10?2???????????????

Prokennalestes ???

Asioryctes ?00--1?120?21-?110?????200120100-00131?010-1201302110102010110011011111212???

Zalambdalestes 000--??120011-10100001100110100-01111111002003011101010110110111112123?0

2

Ukhaatherium 10???????2?2?-101010002?0?0100-10131?010-12??30????10201011?0?0????11112123?0

Gomphos 010?????1210?1?1?110002100-0000-01001?111002?3011?010111001001110?1111212???

Tribosphenomys ??

Erinaceus 110--111120?21-11100000201121100-02120-1100020130211010101011001101101121231?

Dasypus 010--110121100-011010002000-1000-021-0-01000201301110100110110012111111212310

Ferugliotherium ??

Ferugliotherium ??

Trapalcotherium ??

Bharattherium ??

Gondwanatherium ??

Lavanify ??

Sudamerica A ??

Sudamerica B ??

Tanzanian taxon ??

Tanzanian taxon ??

Greniodon ??

Vintana A 0010111011000111011000000-1000-01221101000200001001111101000200?110011111111

Vintana B 00101110111000111011000000-1000-01221101000200001001111101000200?110011111111

Guimaraota Paulch 000001102100?1-1100000?0?0?????1112?0????100?2?2?21?001?1?1?1?0?1?1?1?1211???

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Plagiaulacidae ??????????1?0?2???

Ptilodus 21111???12000?2-1112001?0010-00?1112110-110002??11100111110000010211111211???

Taeniolabis 0?0-??1?200?2-?11?0000?0?????11202??010102?1??0?10?000?0?????????1???????

Lambdopsalis 0?120??120?02-111100000000-011112120-0100021-?1100011010000001211111121?1100

Kryptobaatar 20110110121001-11100011000120111112110-111121-111001111?000001021111112011?0

Catopsbaatar 201102??110?1-11101010000-0111?2010-111112??11100111110000010211111211???

2

Chulsanbaatar 00110110121001-??10001110012011111211??0101121-1110011111000?010211111121110?

Nemegtbaatar 00121110121001-0110001100112011111211100101121-111001111100010?02111111211100

Thomasia ??

Haramiyavia ??

Arboroharamiya ??

Rugosodon ??????????1?2?????????1???

Sinobaatar ??1?0?????2?1??????????1?0?0?????1?1?1?1?????0?????00111210?000???????????????????

Input data matrix (continued):

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555666666666677777777777888888888899

Taxon/Node -----

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Probrainognathus ?0000-01000?0?0??110000-00?000001000-0000??01??30000-0000?000100001300000000

Exaeretodon ??000-01000?00000010010-00000?00100-2000?0-0?????00?100000000100000100

Diademodon ??000-0??00?00000010010-000001-00100-2000?0-0???0000-001000000000000003000

4

Cynognathus ??000-0??00?00000010010-000001-00100-2000?0-0???0000-00?0000000010000000000

Oligokyphus ??000-00?00?10000000010-1010?1-0001002011100-011-?0011021??1000????1120003000

Bioenotherium ??000-00?00?0000000010-101001-001?0??0?1?2?0-011-?0011021??2??2??0?0000010

Kayentatherium ??000-0??00?00000?0010-101001-??2??01??0?0-??2?0010021??100000000130000?0

Yunnanodon 00000-0??00?0000000010-101001-00010020111?0-??2??001-21?????????01300?010

Bocatherium ??000-0??00?000???

Bioenotheroides ??000-0??00?000000010-10100?00110020?11?0-???0010021??1000?0?013000?010

Tritheledontids 00000-00000?00000010000-00000000000000001?0-01??0000-1100?????????0100000000

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Sinoconodon 00000-01011100000000010-0010000000100011000-01??0000-110010001?000130001000

Morganucodon 00000-01011100000101120-10100000001000111000-010000110?2100100010001130101000

Megazostrodon 0?000-0?011?00001?1120-101000000010001110?0?0?0?1?0?21?2??1?1?00?2?1?000

Haladocodon 00000-010?100000102020-10100000101000011000-010000????2?001???00000110101100

Hadrodacium ??000-0?011?10?0102020-101001?0101000?1100?1?????????2?????1?????0201101

Pseudotribos ??

Ambondro ??

Ausktribosphenos ??

Henosferus ??

Asfaltomylos ??

Bishops ??

Steropodon ??

Teinolophos ??

Obdurodon ??000-0?1101010000112120-10100000100010000?0?1?????????2?2?????????1?0201001

Ornithorhynchus 00000-01110101000112120-10100000100010000?011?0122012?211111122010110201001

Gobiconodon ??000-0?011?10001?1120-201000000?0?????1?1?0-????????????1?????????????1?01010?0

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Jeholodens ??????0?0?2??2122??2????2??012?????

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Triaracodon ??000-010111?00111120-1?100000001?001?000-0?000?0?2?2?????????????0111?

Tinodon ??

Akiodontes ??

Spalacotherium ??

Maothierium ?????11000?1?2?2000110111?20?000??0?0?1?1?0?

Zhangtheotherium ??111000?0?1?00001121210020100?0101?1?111?0-?????????21???????????????????

Amphitherium ??

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Kayentatherium	--320-----00200-0-0-0-----0-0-
Yunnanodon	??740-----?1200-0-0-0?-----???
Bocatherium	--740-----?1200-0-0-0?-----???
Bienotheroides	--210-----00200-0-0-0-----0-0-
Tritheledontids	0?210-----000-0-?0-----
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Adelobasileus	?????????-----????????????-----
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Morganucodon	002000001101-001-0000011000--01---12000-0-0-0-110000000?010??0---0--?0?--00110-
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Megazostrodon	000000001?71-001-0000001000--01---11000-0-0-0-110000000?010??0---0--?0?--00100-
Haldanodon	011102200121-011-00000100010011--01100-0-0-0-0120000001?110????-0--?0?--00100-
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Hadrododion	0?550330?101-0?1-0100100000-??1---44000-0-0-0-0000000?010??0---0--?0?--000-0-
Pseudocribos	??21?00?????-0??-00101111?1?1?---33100-0-0-0-00111111000?0---0--?0?2?0010-
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Bishops	?0?0?0????-011-0011111110--11---3?700-0-0-0-0000111101121010111122300110-
	1
Steropodon	?????????-----??-?????????-----???00-0-0-0-001121201011110110--?0223101011
Teinolophos	?????????-----??-?????????-----???00-0-?00-001121201011110110--?0223001011
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Obdurodon	--55?3300110-??-0000100111?1?---34000-0-?00-10012121101110110--?0223101011
Ornithorhynchus	--76?4400??0-----44000-0-0-0-?0-1----?21-011-0---0--?0-23??0-11
Gobiconodon	101001101131-202-0000101?00?01---11100-0-0-0100?01000?010??0---0--?0---010-0-
	21 2 2 2
	3
Repenomamus	103303301101-002-000110?000--02---12100-0-0-0100?01000?0?0??0---0--?0---01???
Yanoconodon	005403300??-??-?000?000????01---33000-0-0-012000100?010??0---0--?0---100-0-
Jeholodens	??44033????-??-?00011100??0?---23000-0-0-0120001000?010??0---0--?0---100-0-
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Triaracodon	0032011011?1-10?-010001110??0?---33000-0-0-0120001000?010??0---0--?0---000-0-
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Tinodon	114?02????-01?-0000111100--0?---3?700-0-0-010000111102000-0---0-00---01110-
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Zhangheotherium	101?03????-??-?100??100--01---01000-0-0-0130001111?2000-0---0-000---00110-
Amphitherium	010?00????-00?-00000001????11---0?700-0-0-0-00001110101101?00--00001100-0-
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Henkelotherium	?00001101111-001-00000011????11---00100-0-0-013000011211000-0---0-00000100-0-
Dryolestes	0100014?1001-001-01000011?0--11---00100-0-0-0000011211000-0---0-00000100-0-
Peramus	?221011?111-001-0110001100--01---22?00-0-0-010000211101011011000--00001010-0-
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Vincelestes	015403300101-002-0100000100--11---33000-0-0-000111102011000?0--01101100-0-
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Sinodelphys	00?1?00????-1??-????????????-----?3?00-0-0-0100?011?201?110110010?111?1010-0-
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Deltatheridium	0032011????-101-????????????-----33200-0-0-0002112010110110010011101100-0-
Asiatherium	??32011????-001-????????????-----33200-0-0-00100112110110011111213101-10
Kokopellia	003?01????-10?-????????????-----3?200-0-0-0010111110112110011111203100-10
Pucadelphys	0032011????-101-????????????-----33200-0-0-01001001121101121101111121?010-10
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Didelphis	0032022-----001-----33200-0-0-0010011211011211011111223110-0-
Juramaia	0021?000101?1-011-0?00100100????1---3?000-0-0-0?0?001?1?????110?1??1????110-0-
Eoania	002100010??1-111-0000110100--01---33?00-0-0-010000??1?10110110?11?1?1?1?1?1?1010-0-
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Asioryctes	1132011?1110-10?-0000110100??0?---33200-0-0-001021211011011001101112110-0-
Zalambdalestes	103201111000-111-01100121?0--0?---33200-0-0-0120010212110112110?11111223110-0-
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Ukhaatherium	003201100100-111-0000100100--??---33200-0-0-00-0?0?0??1?11?1?????1?1??3?10-0-
Gomphos	--5303210101-?01-0111102100--01---33200-0-0-00-1---2121-0110100011-11223100-0-
Tribosphenomys	--6404310211-----0100021?0--01---33200-0-0000-0-102121101101000110122?100-0-
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Erinaceus	104402310110-00?-0011110000--01---33200-0-0-00001121101121--01111223110-0-
Dasyus	?????0??101-0??-??1?0??00--0?---?010-0-0-0-????????????????????-?????0-0-
Ferugliotherium	?????0??-?????????????????????????????00-10100?-----?-----?-----?-----
Ferugliotherium	??7?4?2?--??-?-----202--00--011104?200-10100?-----?-----?-----?-----
Trapalcotherium	?????0??-?????????????????????????????00-10100?-----?-----?-----?-----
Bharattherium	?????0??-?????????????????????????????111?101?-----?-----?-----?-----
Gondwanatherium	?????5?-????-----?-----?11110100??-----0-0-----
Lavanify	????????-?????????????????????????????1111101?-----?-----?-----
Sudamerica A	--6?15?-????-----2?7110111000-----0-0-----
	1
Sudamerica B	--6?13?-????-2101?1---00--02---4?711011100?-----0-0-----
	1
Tanzanian taxon	--6?1??-????-----????-?-?-?-??22?1?2??2??2??-----????-----?-----
Tanzanian taxon	--6?2??-????-?20?2?-----?-?-?-2??22?1?2??2??2??-----????-----?-----
Greniodon	?????0??-?????????????????????????????1110110?-----?-----?-----?-----
Vintana A	?24?24--231?2??2??2??2??2??2??2??2??2??11110100??-----?-----?-----
Vintana B	?24?24--100?2??2??2??2??2??2??2??2??4?1110100?-----?-----?-----
Guimarota Paulch	--42010-10101-100102-----0110100044100-0-0-0-----0-0-----
	3121
Plagiaulacidae	--42?10--00101-110202-----0110100144100-0-0-0-----0-0-----
	5 2
Ptilodus	--63131--00131-211202-----01000112144100-0-0-0-----0-0-----


```

Bharattherium      ????-?-?-----?--?-----?2115?-----?????
Gondwanatherium   0010--?-?-----01--0-----100154-----0????
Lavanify           ????-?-?-----?--?-----?2115?-----?????
Sudamerica A      0010--?-?-----01--0-----100154-----0????
Sudamerica B      0010--?-?-----01--0-----100154-----0????
Tanzanian taxon   ?0??-?-?-----?--?-----?2115?-----?????
Tanzanian taxon   ?0??-?-?-----?--?-----?2115?-----?????
Greniodon          ????-?-?-----?--?-----102154-----0????
                2
Vintana A          ????-0-----01-??3-----0---221155-----1????
Vintana B          ????-0-----01-??3-----0---221155-----1????
Guimarota Paulch  01?0100-----01--1--0?0--10??244-----1000
Plagiaulacidae    01??0?0-----01--1--0010110??244-----1000
Ptilodus           0110420-----01--1--201110210?44-----1000
Taeniolabis        011?420-----01--3--221210110?44-----1000
Lambdopsalis       01??320-----01--?-2012101??244-----1000
Kryptobaatar       0???110-----01--1--101111110?44-----1000
                2
Catopsbaatar       01?0210-----01--1--101211??244-----1000
Chulsanbaatar      0???110-----01--1--1011011??244-----1000
Nemegtbaatar       0???310-----01--1--201211??244-----1000
Thomasia           0110220-----11--2--?10--1??243-----??11
Haramiyavia        0110220-----11--3--010--1??243-----0111
Arboroharamiya     0010420-----?1--3--010--1??243-----0100
Rugosodon          0110200-----01--1--110--1??244-----1000
Sinobaatar         011?110-----01--1--001101??244-----1000

```

1

All trees cleared from memory.

Taxon-deletion status changed:

4 taxa deleted
Total number of taxa now deleted = 4
Number of nondeleted taxa = 87

Heuristic search settings:

Optimality criterion = parsimony
Character-status summary:
Of 457 total characters:
All characters are of type 'unord'
All characters have equal weight
1 character is constant
13 variable characters are parsimony-uninformative
Number of parsimony-informative characters = 443
Gaps are treated as "missing"
Multistate taxa interpreted as uncertainty
Starting tree(s) obtained via stepwise addition
Addition sequence: random
Number of replicates = 1000
Starting seed = 894606526
Number of trees held at each step during stepwise addition = 1
Branch-swapping algorithm: tree-bisection-reconnection (TBR)
Steepest descent option in effect
Initial 'MaxTrees' setting = 200 (will be auto-increased by 100)
Branches collapsed (creating polytomies) if maximum branch length is zero
'MulTrees' option not in effect; only 1 tree will be saved per replicate
Topological constraints not enforced
Trees are unrooted

Heuristic search completed

Total number of rearrangements tried = 3.3234e+09
Score of best tree(s) found = 2050
Number of trees retained = 11
Time used = 00:38:56.7

Tree-island profile:

Island	Size*	First tree	Last tree	Score	First replicate	Times hit
1	1	1	1	2050	122	1
2	1	2	2	2050	337	1
3	1	3	3	2050	452	1
4	1	4	4	2050	467	1
5	1	5	5	2050	475	1
6	1	6	6	2050	534	1
7	1	7	7	2050	672	1
8	1	8	8	2050	749	1
9	1	9	9	2050	796	1
10	1	10	10	2050	799	1
11	1	11	11	2050	928	1
12	1	-	-	2051	19	16**
13	1	-	-	2052	61	27**
14	1	-	-	2053	2	64**
15	1	-	-	2054	5	115**
16	1	-	-	2055	13	129**
17	1	-	-	2056	23	115**
18	1	-	-	2057	1	83**
19	1	-	-	2058	12	90**
20	1	-	-	2059	10	73**
21	1	-	-	2060	18	66**
22	1	-	-	2061	3	46**
23	1	-	-	2062	15	45**
24	1	-	-	2063	69	33**
25	1	-	-	2064	59	19**
26	1	-	-	2065	28	11**
27	1	-	-	2066	101	17**
28	1	-	-	2068	36	2**

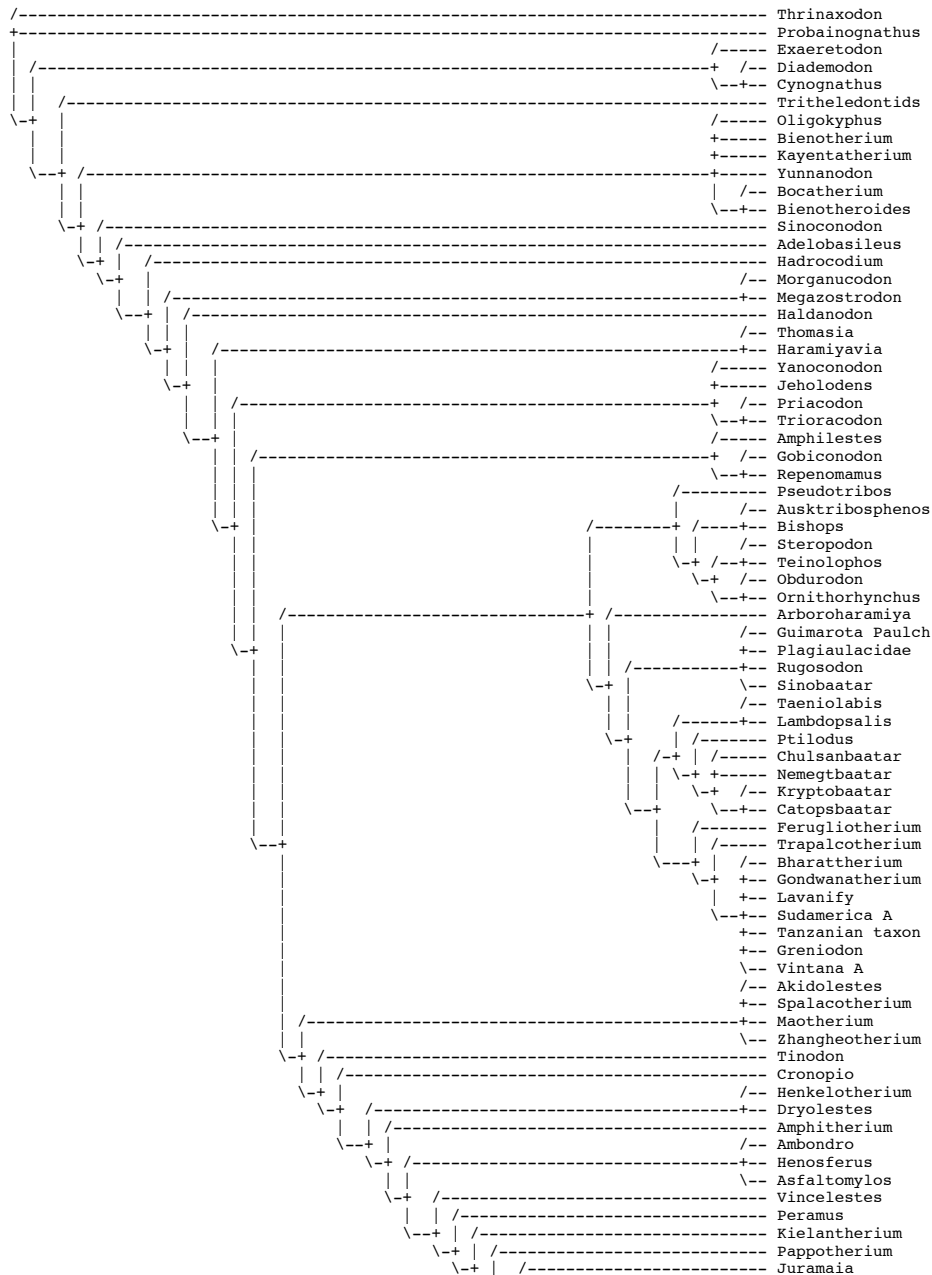
29	1	-	-	2069	418	2**
30	1	-	-	2070	343	2**
31	1	-	-	2071	321	1
32	1	-	-	2073	203	3**
33	1	-	-	2074	665	1
34	1	-	-	2075	264	3**
35	1	-	-	2076	38	7**
36	1	-	-	2077	169	4**
37	1	-	-	2078	844	2**
38	1	-	-	2079	658	2**
39	1	-	-	2080	135	2**
40	1	-	-	2082	674	1
41	1	-	-	2083	310	1
42	1	-	-	2084	401	3**
43	1	-	-	2085	366	1
44	1	-	-	2086	977	1
45	1	-	-	2087	641	1
46	1	-	-	2088	513	1

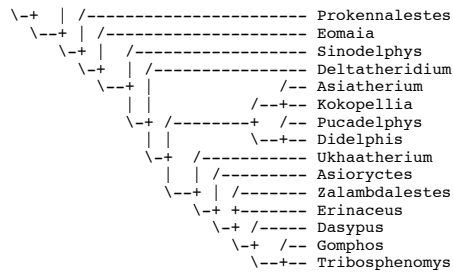
Note(s):

* Only one tree was saved per island; island structure is undetermined

** Multiple observations of the same score do not imply identity of the corresponding trees

Strict consensus of 11 trees:





Lengths and fit measures of trees in memory:

Character-status summary:

Of 457 total characters:
 All characters are of type 'unord'
 All characters have equal weight
 1 character is constant
 13 variable characters are parsimony-uninformative
 Number of parsimony-informative characters = 443
 Gaps are treated as "missing"
 Multistate taxa interpreted as uncertainty

Sum of min. possible lengths = 620
 Sum of max. possible lengths = 5216

Tree #	1
Length	2050
CI	0.302
RI	0.689

#NEXUS

Begin data;

Dimensions ntax=91 nchar=457;
Format datatype=standard interleave symbols="01234567" gap=-;
Matrix

Thrinaxodon
Probainognathus
Exaeretodon
Diademodon
Cynognathus
Oligokyphus
Bienotherium
Kayentatherium
Yunnanodon
Bocatherium
Bienotheroides
Trithelodontids
Adelobasileus
Sinoconodon
Morganucodon
Megazostrodon
Haldanodon
Hadrocodium
Pseudotribos
Ambondro
Ausktribosphenos
Henosferus
Asfaltomylos
Bishops
Steropodon
Teinolophos
Obdurodon
Ornithorhynchus
Gobiconodon
Repenomamus
Yanoconodon
Jeholodens
Amphilestes
Piacodon
Triaracodon
Tinodon
Akidolestes
Spalacotherium
Maothierium
Zhangheotherium
Amphitherium
Cronopio
Henkelotherium
Dryolestes
Peramus
Vincelestes
Kielantherium
Sinodelphys
Pappotherium
Deltatheridium
Asiatherium
Kokopellia
Pucadelphys
Didelphis
Juramaia
Eomaia
Prokennalestes
Asioryctes
Zalambdalestes
Ukhaatherium
Gomphos
Tribosphenomys
Erinaceus
Dasybus
Ferugliotherium_A
Ferugliotherium_B
Trapalcotherium
Bharatherium
Gondwanatherium
Lavanify
Sudamerica_A
Sudamerica_B
Tanzanian_taxon_A
Tanzanian_taxon_B
Greniodon
Vintana_A
Vintana_B
Guimarota_Paulschoffatiidae
Plagiaulacidae
Ptilodus
Taeniolabis
Lambdopsalis
Kryptobaatar
Catopsbaatar
Chulsanbaatar
Nemegtbaatar
Thomasia
Haramiyavia
Arboroharamiya
Rugosodon

Sinobaatar 11?1101000111001-1011010020?010100?{01}1?11110201?001??01101111
Thrinaxodon ??00100000000101-0201200?00--200100000000100-0000-0-030-001
Probainognathus 0-?1000000000101-0200--00-00--2001?000000000100000-0-0311001
Exaeretodon ???100100000?100-0000-??0111-?000100{01}000000100000-0-02111001
Diademodon ???1000000000101-0200--00-00--?101100000000100000-0-2310001
Cynognathus ???01000000?101-0200--???00--?0011000000000??000-0-2310?01
Oligokyphus ???010?0?0?0?0?0?0?0200--???111021010101000000120000-1-02111010
Bienoatherium ???0?0000??001-0200--??0110?10?101000000?00000-?-?211?10
Kayentatherium ???1000000010101-0100-??000--10011101000000120000-0-0211010
Yunnanodon ???0?010?0?0?0?0?0?0200--???01-?01??1?000??0?0?0-0-0211010
Bocatherium ???00?0?110?0?11?0?0?0120?0?00--?00??101100010?00000-0-?2??010
Bienotheroides ???101?110?0?11?020110??0101?0010101100010?00000-0-221?010
Tritheledontids ???{01}000{01}00{01}??101-0100--?0-10--200101010001{01}0100100-0-0211010
Adelobasileus ???01000000000110?-02010001010--2001110000?100120100-001311010
Sinoconodon ???010100011?101101012001010--10010100000100120100-001311010
Morganucodon 0-0010??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??0??1?0??0??0??0??1?0??0??0??0??13?01?
Megazostrodon ???0101000110110102011110-11002001010000200120000-000210010
Haldanodon ???000?00011?10?1?000--???1100200?1?0002?0?0?0?0-0013?010
Hadrocodium ???0??
Pseudotribos ???0??
Ambondro ???0??
Auskribosphenos ???0??
Hensiferus ???0??
Asfaltomylos ???0??
Bishops ???0??
Steropodon ???0??
Teinolophos ???0??
Obdurodon ???010200011?0010101111?111022?111?00002?00-00012121?1?1?10
Ornithorhynchus 101010200011?001010110100-111?22?0111?0002?00-00012121?11110
Gobiconodon ??1010?0001?0?0?11?00--??012?1000011?0?0?2?011011?120?1?110
Repenomamus 1000101000110?01102000--???12?10000?10000?2?01101?0-12021?110
Yanoconodon 0-0?0-121?0?0?0?
Jeholodens 0-0000?10011?0?01110--??0?2?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0-121?0?0?1?
Amphilestes ???0??
Priacodon ???0??
Trioracodon ???0??
Tinodon ???0??
Akiodontes 111?10?11?0?0?0?
Spalacotherium ???0??
Maothierium 1110102000?0?11102000--???1?1010?0?1?0?0?0?0?0?0-011?1?0?10
Zhangtheotherium 111?10?0-011?0?0?10
Amphitherium ???0??
Cronopio ???0102000?1?11?0000?0??011100100111?000000?00?000-0?3?3?0?
Henkelotherium ??1?0-0?1?0?0?
Dryolestes ???0-0?1?0?0?
Peramus ???0??
Vincelestes 0-?000200011?1110201111?110021000100000100110000-00{01}310010
Kielantherium ???0??
Sinodelphys 110?2?0-0?1?0?0?
Papotherium ???0??
Deltatheridium ???000?2101----?0200--??020001-1010000200?0?0?0-0{01}12?0?10
Asiatherium 110000?0-0?13?0?10
Kokopellia ???0??
Pucadelphys ?00002101----100110--11120001-1011000020?120100-0?1211010
Didelphis ?00002101----100110--11120021-11110000201110000-0?1211010
Juramaia ???0-0?1?0?0?
Eomaia ?0?0?0?101----?0?00--??0?2?0?0?-1?1?0?0?0?0?0?0-0?1?0?0?
Prokennalestes ???0??
Asioryctes ?00002101----?0?00--1?1202?1-?110?0?0200120100-00131?010
Zalambdalestes ?00102101----010{02}00--??0120011-10100001100110100-011111111
Ukhaatherium ???0002101----?010?0?0?0?0?0?0?0-101010002?0?0100-10131?010
Gomphos ?00002101???110010?0?0?1210?1?11100002100-0000-01001?111
Tribosphenomys ???0??
Eriaceus 1100?02101----101110--11120?21-1110000201121100-02120-110
Dasypus 1102102101----101010--110121100-011010002000-1000-021-0-010
Ferugliotherium_A ???0??
Ferugliotherium_B ???0??
Trapalcotherium ???0??
Bharattherium ???0??
Gondwanatherium ???0??
Lavanify ???0??
Sudamerica_A ???0??
Sudamerica_B ???0??
Tanzanian_taxon_A ???0??
Tanzanian_taxon_B ???0??
Greniodon ???0??
Vintana_A ???000101001101110010111011000111011000000-1000-012211010
Vintana_B ???000101001101110010111011000111011000000-1000-012211010
Guimarota_Paulchoffatiidae ???0??02101----01000{01}00110?100?1-1100000?0?0??0?1112?{01}??010
Plagiaulacidae ???0??
Ptilodus ?00002101----11121111??12000?--112001?0010-00?1112110-110
Taeniolelaphis ???010?101----?10?0--??1200?2--?11?0000?0??0??111202?010
Lambdopsalis ???0102101----110?120??120?02-111100000000-011112120-010
Kryptobaatar 1102112101----01020110110121001-1110001100012011112110-111
Catopsbaatar ?021212101----01020110?0?0?1?101-111010110000-0111?2010-111
?00002101----?1000110110121001-?10001110012011111211?010
Nemegtbaatar ???0002101----?100012110121001-01100011001120111121110010
Thomasia ???0??
Haramiyavia ???0??
Araboharamiya 0-?0-0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Rugosodon 111?0-0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
Sinobaatar 111?0-0?0?0?0?0?0?0?

Diademodon 2011-01000-0-----0-0000100000200????000-0?00?00000010010-
 Cynognathus 20?1-0000?0-----0-0?00100?00200????000-0?00?00000010010-
 Oligokyphus -0???20?00-0-----0-0?10?10?01?00??0?0000-00?00?10000000010-
 Bienotherium 00?0?00000-0-----0-0000110?01?00????000-00?00?0000000010-
 Kayentatherium 002000100?-?-----?0-000001?01000?0?0000-0?00?00000?0010-
 Yunnanodon 002000?00?-0-----0-?00?1?1?011000?00000-0?00?00000000010-
 Boceratherium 00????????-?-----?0-0000110?1?00????000-0?00?000??????
 Bienotherioides 002010100?-0-----0-0100110001?00??0000-0?00?0000000010-
 Tritheledontids -0100{01}{01}000-0-----0-00000100000001?00000-00000?00000010000-
 Adelobasileus ?0?0011?00?????????0?0?0?101111?0?0000-0?011?0?0?10101000-
 Sinoconodon -02001100000200000?001011101110010?00000-0101100000000010-
 Morganucodon -0200111001012000000001010101121110000000-0101100000101120-
 Megazostrodon ?02000010?0????000?1?1?1?1?1120010?0?000-0?011?00001?1120-
 Haldanodon -0200000001010000000012?1?11120010000000-0101?100000102020-
 Hadrocodium -0200?0000100010000?12?1?1111212?0000-0?011?10?10102020-
 Pseudotribos ???
 Ambondro ???
 Ausktribosphenos ???
 Henosferus ???
 Asfaltomylos ???
 Bishops ???
 Steropodon ???
 Teinolophos ???
 Obdurodon 0021-?010001100?0000120101111212?0000-0?1101010000112120-
 Ornithorhynchus 0021-20100001100000001201011121211000000-0110101000112120-
 Gobiconodon ?02?10100101200?000?0101??11211????0000-0?011?10001?1120-
 Repenomamus ?0200101?01012000000?010????11211????0000-0?011?100??1120-
 Yanoconodon ??????????1?120000?0?0????????????????????????????????
 Jeholodens ?0?????0010?00?000????????????{01}?????????0?0????????????
 Amphilestes ???
 Priacodon ?????20????????????????????11211100?0000-0101?11?00111?20-
 Trioracodon ?????????????????????????11211?00?0000-010111?00111?20-
 Tinodon ???
 Akidolestes ??????????1?0?000????????????????????????????
 Spalacotherium ???
 Matherium -?200?00011?00?000????????11211????11100??1?0?2000110111?1
 Zhangheotherium -?????????1112000000?0?0?0?1?211????11100?0?1?0001121210
 Amphitherium ???
 Cronopio 002??????11001?2?????110?1121?0?0?11100?{01}11??????01021?1
 Henkelotherium ?????????1?1?1000000????????1121221011?11001?1?1?0011?02?1
 Dryolestes ?????????????????????????1121221011110010?0?1?0?01?1?210
 Peramus ???
 Vincelestes 002002010001100000000?011111212201?11100?01111000102120
 Kielantherium ???
 Sinodelphys ?02?????1?0?000??
 Pappotherium ???
 Deltatheridium -02?????11?112010?1?11?1011212?1?0?11100?0221?2?1?-1?0210
 Asiatherium -02?????0?110112010010?1?1?1011212?0?0?1110?0?2?2?2101-?0?0??
 Kokopellia ???
 Pucadelphys 00201302110112010011011?11011212310?0?11100?0-211?2?01-1?0210
 Didelphis -0201302110112010011011011011212310?0?111001-22112101-1?0211
 Jurmaia ???
 Eomaia -?2?????11?0?0?1?10?
 Prokennalestes ?????????????????????????11212?011111011??11??1-110210
 Asioryctes -1201302110102010110011011111212?0?0?11111?0-2112011-1?021?1
 Zambdalestes 0020030111010101110110111112123?01111110-21112011-1-0210
 Ukhaatherium -12?30?0?0?10201011?0?0?111112123?011?1110-21112011-?-0?10
 Gomphos 002?3011?010111001001110?111212?0?1101?0?0?2?21201??0?0??
 Tribosphenomys ???
 Erinaceus 002013021101010101001101101121231?1111110-22112011-1-0210
 Dasyus 002013011101001101100121111112123101111010-21{01}2001-1-0210
 Ferugliotherium_A ???
 Ferugliotherium_B ???
 Trapalcotherium ???
 Bharatherium ???
 Gondwanatherium ???
 Lavanify ???
 Sudamerica_A ???
 Sudamerica_B ???
 Tanzanian_taxon_A ???
 Tanzanian_taxon_B ???
 Greniodon ???
 Vintana_A 0020000100111101000200?1001111111111011-12111010112121?
 Vintana_B 0020000100111101000200?10011111111111011-12111010112121?
 Guimarota_Paulchoffatiidae 0?2?2?1?001?1?0?0?1?0?0?1?1?11211????0000-0101210?0?0?1?1?1?
 Plagiaulacidae ?0??
 Ptilodus 002?11100111100000102111111211?0?0?0?100?12102?02121210
 Taeniolabis 102?1?2?0?10?000?
 Lambdopsalis 0021-?110001101000000121111112?110000000-0?0121020002112120
 Kryptobaatar 1121-11100111?000001021111112011?0?0010011121020002121210
 Catopsbaatar 112?11100111100000102111111211?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
 Chulsanbaatar 1121-111001111000?0102111111121110?00?10010121020002121210
 Nemegtbaatar 1121-11100111100010?0211111121110000?1001?121020002121210
 Thomasia ???
 Haramiyavia ???
 Arboroharamiya ???
 Rugosodon ???
 Sinobaatar ?0?????00111210?000????????????????????????????????
 Thrinaxodon -000000001000-0?01?0-01?23?00-0000000000000300040000000?
 Probainognathus -00?000001000-0000?0?01?230000-0000?00010000130000000011?
 Exaeretodon -00000?00100-2000?0-0????????00?100000000100000100001110
 Diademodon -000001-00100-2000?0-0????0000-00100000000000000{34}000001110
 Cynognathus -000001-00100-2000?0-0????0000-00?000000001000000000?11?0
 Oligokyphus -1010?1-0001002011100-011-?0011021?1000?0?1120003000100100
 Bienotherium -101001-0001?0?0?1?0-011-?0011021?????????0?0000010?00?00
 Kayentatherium -101001-?????01?0?0-????0010021?100000000130000?0?00?0?

Yunnanodon -101001-0001002011170-?????001-21?????????01300?010?0?0?0
Bocatherium ???
Bienotheroides -10100?0001002011170-?????0010021?1000?0?013000?010?1?1?0
Tritheledontids -00{01}00000000000001?0-01???0000-1100?0?0?0?0{01}1{03}00000001000??
Adelobasileus -00?00000101?000011?2?01?2?
Sinoconodon -00100000001000011000-01???0000-110010001?000130001000100?0
Morganucodon -10100000001000111000-010000110?21001000100011301010001?0010
Megazostrodon -1010000000100011110?2?
Haldanodon -10100000101000011000-010000?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?
Hadrocodium -101001?0101000?1100?2?1?2?
Pseudotribos ???
Ambondro ???
Ausktribosphenos ???
Henosferus ???
Asfaltomylos ???
Bishops ???
Steropodon ???
Teinolophos ???
Obdurodon -10100000100010000?0?2?1?2?
Ornithorhynchus -10100000100010000?011?0122012?21111111220101102010011111111
Gobiconodon -201000000?2?
Repenomamus -201000000010?1?11?0-?2?
Yanoconodon ???
Jeholodens ???
Amphilestes ???
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Trioracodon -1?100000001?0011?000-0?000?2?
Tinodon ???
Akiolestes ???
Spalacotherium ???
Maotherium ?20?00?2?
Zhangheotherium 020100?2?0101?2?11?0-?2?
Amphitherium ???
Cronopio 02?111?01010111?2?
Henkelotherium ???
Dryolestes ???
Peramus ???
Vincelestes 020111000111001011100-010000?2?
Kielantherium ???
Sinelophys ???
Pappotherium ???
Deltatheridium ???
Asiatherium ???
Kokopellia ???
Pucadelphys 121100001--1011011110-?00(12)?????21?????2??11301?23-0010011
Didelphis 120100001--1001011110-01?1?2?
Juramaia ???
Eomaia ???
Prokennalestes 1?2111?0111?2?10?2?0?2?1-?0?2?
Asioryctes ?20110000111?010110?0-1-?1?2?
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Ukhaatherium 020110001--10?1011{01}0?2?
Gomphos 110?2?0?2?
Tribosphenomys ???
Erinaceus 120111000111001011110-1-002111112120111141131100201200111111
Dasyus 11010?011--1011?11010-1-0021112221201?11311221302013-011111?1
Ferugliotherium_A ???
Ferugliotherium_B ???
Trapalcotherium ???
Bharattherium ???
Gondwanatherium ???
Lavanify ???
Sudamerica_A ???
Sudamerica_B ???
Tanzanian_taxon_A ???
Tanzanian_taxon_B ???
Greniodon ???
Vintana_A ?10100010111000011210?2?3?2?
Vintana_B ?101000101110000111210?2?3?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?
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Plagiaulacidae ???
Ptilodus 0?01110101110001?11?2?
Taeniolabis ???
Lambdopsalis 0101000101?110?1?11?000022112?21?1?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?2?
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Catopsbaatar 010?2?010110?2?1?0?2?
Chulsanbaatar 010?110101?110?1?0?2?
Nemegtbaatar 010?1101011110?1?0?2?
Thomasia ???
Haramiyavia ???
Arboroharamiya ???
Rugosodon ???
Sinobaatar ???


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Bishops 000111101121010111122300110-011?--????????????????????
Steropodon 01121201011110110--?0223101011011?--????????????????????
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Repenomamus ?01000?0?0?0?0---0--?0---01???01?--?0-----00??00000-0-----0
Yanoconodon 001000?010??0---0--?0---100-0-0110-00----?0??????0-0-----0
Jeholodens 001000?010??0---0--?0---100-0-011?--00-----??{02}??0000?0-----0
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Trioracodon 001000?010??0---0--?0---{01}00-0-11??--10----000??0002?0-----0
Tinodon 00111102000-0---0-00---01110-111?--00-----0001201000-1110000
Akiolestes 00?211?1000-0---0-00---000-0-1???--10----00???01000-100---0
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Amphitherium 00011101011011700-00001100-0-0110-??-????????????????????
Cronopio 1021211000-0---0-00000100-0-00?0-00----001121---??1011020
Henkelotherium 0001121000-0---0-00000100-0-01?0-00----001120100101010000
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Peramus {01}021101010101000-00001010-0-0110-00----00{01}120000101010000
Vincelestes 00111102011000?0-0-01101100-0-01??--0100?0000?0000?1010000
Kielantherium 00211201011010000-11101{01}10-0-01?0--?100?0000110000101010000
Sinodelphys ?011?201?110110010?111?1010-0-011?--?1??1?????0001?1010???
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Deltatheridium 002112010110110010011101100-0-0110-010{01}101100-0000101010000
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Kokopellia 10111110112110011111203100-1001?0-010121110120010101010010
Pucadelphys 1001121101121110111112{12}010-10011?--0102101101200111110110{01}1
Didelphis 100112110112111011111223110-0-0110-011210110120011111011011
Juramaia ?001?1?2?1?10?1?10?1?1?1?1?10-0-??1?--?10121100120000101010000
Eomaia 00???1?101101101?111?13010-0-011?--01?1{01}01101200?01?10{01}??0
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Tribosphenomys -1021211011010001110122?100-0-0110-??11{01}10110{01}{12}00120-0-0---0
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Ferugliotherium B -----?--?--????--?-----
Trapalcotherium -----????????--?-----
Bharattherium -----????????--?-----
Gondwanatherium -----0-0-0010-?-----
Lavanify -----????????--?-----
Sudamerica A -----0-0-0010-?-----
Sudamerica B -----0-0-0010-?-----
Tanzanian_taxon_A -----??????0?--?-----
Tanzanian_taxon_B -----??????0?--?-----
Greniodon -----????????--?-----
Vintana_A -----????????--0-----
Vintana_B -----????????--0-----
Guimarota_Paulchoffatiidae -----0-0-01?0100-----
Plagiaulacidae -----0-0-01?0?0?0-----
Ptilodus -----0-0-0110420-----
Taeniolabis -----0-0-011?420-----
Lambdopsalis -----0-0-01??320-----
Kryptobaatar -----0-0-0???1{12}0-----
Catopsbaatar -----0-0-01?0210-----
Chulsanbaatar -----0-0-0???110-----
Nemegtbaatar -----0-0-0???310-----
Thomasia -----0-0-0110220-----
Haramiyavia -----0-0-0110220-----
Arboroharamiya -----0-0-0010420-----
Rugosodon -----0-0-0110200-----
Sinobaatar -----0-0-011?110-----

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Probainognathus -----0??000-----00??
Exaeretodon -----0????4-----00?1
Diademodon -----0????4-----00?1
Cynognathus -----?????4-----00??
Oligokyphus -----00---3-01---00??044-----0100
Bienotherium -----00---3-00---0???44-----0100
Kayentatherium -----00---3-00---0???44-----0100
Yunnanodon -----00---3-00---0???44-----0100
Bocatherium -----00---?--00---0???44-----0100
Bienotheroides -----00---3-00---0???44-----0100
Tritheledontids -----100100-----01??
Adelobasileus ?????????????????????????????????????????
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Morganucodon 0--0??100??10?-----110010000?-?-010?
Megazostrodon 0--0??100??10?-----100120000?-?-011?
Haldanodon 0--0??11-00211-----0??010000?0?-010?
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Pseudotribos 0--01111-00?11-----?????21110?00-000?
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Bishops ?????????????????-----?????311???01?000?
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Teinolophos ?????????????????-----?????301?2100?000?
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Ornithorhynchus 0--000100??310-----0????{02}?????00??

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Henkelotherium 10100001-?2210-----100?21110?0?-001?
Dryolestes 10100001-?2210-----100021110?0?-001?
Peramus 111111100??110-----????3111100?-001?
Vincelestes 0--00011-?2211-----100031111000-001?
Kielantherium 111111?1-00211-----????31111010-000?
Sinodelphys 1???111?????-----????31111010-000?
Pappotherium 1111?1?1-00211-----????311?1010-??0?
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Asiatherium 11010111-11211-----????31111010-000?
Kokopellia 0--1?111-00211-----????31111010-000?
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Didelphis 11010111-0?211-----221131111110-000?
Juramaia 1?0?1111-00211-----????311?2010-000?
Eomaia 0--?0111-001?1-----????3?1120??-000?
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Ukhaatherium 11011111-00211-----????31111010-000?
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Tribosphenomys 0--00011-00211-----????3?112010?00?
Erinaceus 0--00011-11211-----221131111110-000?
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Ferugliotherium_B -----??-?-0-----?02?44-----????
Trapalcotherium -----??-?-0-----??2?5?-----????
Bharattherium -----??-?-0-----?2115?-----????
Gondwanatherium -----01--0-----100154-----0????
Lavanify -----??-?-0-----?2115?-----????
Sudamerica_A -----01--0-----100154-----0????
Sudamerica_B -----01--0-----100154-----0????
Tanzanian_taxon_A -----??-?-0-----??2?5?-----????
Tanzanian_taxon_B -----??-?-0-----??2?5?-----????
Greniodon -----??-?-0-----{12}02154-----0????
Vintana_A -----01-??3--0---221155-----1????
Vintana_B -----01-??3--0---221155-----1????
Guimarota_Paulchoffatiidae -----01--1--0?0--10??2?44-----1000
Plagiaulacidae -----01--1--0010110??2?44-----1000
Ptilodus -----01--1--201110210?2?44-----1000
Taeniolabis -----01--3--221210110?2?44-----1000
Lambdopsalis -----01--?--2012101??2?44-----1000
Kryptobaatar -----01--1--101111110?2?44-----1000
Catopsbaatar -----01--1--101211??2?44-----1000
Chulsanbaatar -----01--1--101101??2?44-----1000
Nemegtbaatar -----01--1--201211??2?44-----1000
Thomasia -----11--2--?10--1??2?43-----?211
Haramiyavia -----11--3--010--1??2?43-----0111
Arboroharamiya -----?1--3--010--1??2?43-----0100
Rugosodon -----01--1--110--1??2?44-----1000
Sinobaatar -----01--1--{01}01101??2?44-----1000
;
End;

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(11) SI – References

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