# SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE MATERIAL FOR 

# A new late Miocene elasmotheriine rhinoceros from Morocco 

Denis Geraads and Samir Zouhri

Published in Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 202166 (4): 753-765.
https://doi.org/10.4202/app.00904.2021

## Supplementary Online Material

SOM 1. TNT file used in the parsimony analysis of all taxa available at http://app.pan.pl/SOM/app66-Geraads_Zouhri_SOM/SOM_1.tnt

SOM 2. TNT file used in the parsimony analysis restricted to taxa that have at least $50 \%$ of the characters scored available at http://app.pan.pl/SOM/app66-Geraads_Zouhri_SOM/SOM_2.tnt.

SOM 3. Majority rule consensus tree of the 87 most parsimonious trees obtained by TNT on the data matrix of 75 taxa; the 87 shortest trees; majority rule consensus tree of the 16 most parsimonious trees obtained by TNT on the data matrix of the 59 taxa that have at least $50 \%$ of their characters scored; the same tree in parenthetical notation; the apomorphies at each node; the 16 shortest trees in parenthetical notation.

SOM 3. Majority rule consensus tree of the 87 most parsimonious trees obtained by TNT on the data matrix of 75 taxa (file Eoazara.tnt). Length $=1784$; ci=16; ri $=\mathbf{5 7}$ :


The same tree in parenthetical notation:
tread 'majority rule consensus tree, from the complete data matrix Eoazara.tnt' (0 ((51 (54 (21 (39 (61 (()(() 45$)(31 ~(89)))(44 ~(48)(4755))))((1012$
 $((72(2466))(40(4269))))))))(6368)))))(65(64(3567)))(16(5874$
 $7(5(23)))(60(6(53(1718)))))))))))(3256))) ;$

## The 87 shortest trees in parenthetical notation:

tread '87 shortest trees, from the complete data matrix Eoazara.tnt'





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Majority rule consensus tree of the 16 most parsimonious trees obtained by TNT on the data matrix of the 59 taxa that have at least $50 \%$ of their characters scored (file Eoazara-16.tnt); the same tree in parenthetical notation; the apomorphies at each node; the $\mathbf{1 6}$ shortest trees in parenthetical notation:

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(0 (51 (54 (39 (21 ((48 (44 (()(31 (1 45 )))(8 9 )))(20 36 )(47 55 ))((10 12 )(46
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)))))))))((16 58 ))))((22 (23 (15 19 )))(49 50 )))(26 38 )))))))))(35 (43 ((2
(3 5 ))(7 (4 (6 (53 (17 18 ))))))))))))(32 56 )));
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Tapirus terrestris :
No autapomorphies
Aceratherium incisivum :
Upper molars medifossette (143): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Humerus fossa olecrani (215): high $\rightarrow$ low
Trapezoid proximal border in anterior view (217): symmetric $\rightarrow$ asymmetric
Acerorhinus fuguensis :
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
Basioccipital foramen nervi hypoglossi (59): in the middle of the fossa $\rightarrow$ shifted antero-externally
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ huge
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Acerorhinus hezhengensis :

Frontal-parietal (49): sagittal crest $\rightarrow$ close frontoparietal crests
Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ very upraised
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
dil (202): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Acerorhinus palaeosinensis :
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
Acerorhinus tsaidamensis :
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Zygomatic width/frontal width (48): less than $1.5 \rightarrow$ more than 1.5
Ramus processus coronoideus (83): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
P3 crista (134): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower premolars labial cingulum (182): continuous $\rightarrow$ reduced
Acerorhinus yuanmouensis :
Nasal dorsal profile (2): straight $\rightarrow$ undulated
Maxillary foramen infraorbitalis (4): above premolars $\rightarrow$ above molars
Basioccipital foramen nervi hypoglossi (59): in the middle of the fossa $\rightarrow$ shifted antero-externally
Upper cheek teeth crista (110): one $\rightarrow$ always doubled
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3-4 medifossette (129): usually present, or always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P3 crista (134): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present

## Acerorhinus zernowi :

Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
P3 crista (134): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars medifossette (143): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Alicornops complanatum :
I1 (93): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Lower cheekteeth paralophid (172): away from the lingual rim $\rightarrow$ nearly reach the lingual rim
Alicornops simorrense :
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ always simple
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower premolars labial cingulum (182): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
D2 mesostyle (197): present $\rightarrow$ absent
d2 paralophid (211): simple $\rightarrow$ double
Aprotodon fatehjangense :
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ closed
Cheekteeth cement (87): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled and corrugated $\rightarrow$ wrinkled
Cheekteeth roots (92): joined $\rightarrow$ distinct
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ usually multiple
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower molars hypolophid (193): oblique $\rightarrow$ transverse
Lower milk teeth constriction of the metaconid (204): present $\rightarrow$ absent
d3 paralophid (213): double $\rightarrow$ simple
d3 lingual groove on the entoconid (214): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Humerus fossa olecrani (215): high $\rightarrow$ low

## Begertherium grimmi :

Frontal-parietal (49): close frontoparietal crests $\rightarrow$ sagittal crest
Foramen mandibulare (84): above the teeth neck $\rightarrow$ below the teeth neck
Upper cheek teeth crista (110): one $\rightarrow$ always doubled
P3-4 medifossette (129): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
Lower cheekteeth paralophid (172): nearly reach the lingual rim $\rightarrow$ away from the lingual rim
Lower cheek teeth occlusal outline of the trigonid basin (173): U-shaped $\rightarrow$ V-shaped
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): constricted $\rightarrow$ joined to the metalophid
Lower milk teeth constriction of the metaconid (204): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Brachypotherium brachypus :
Foramen magnum (67): circular $\rightarrow$ subtriangular
Basioccipital median ridge on the condyle (68): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent, or always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ separated
P2 protoloph (128): joined to the ectoloph $\rightarrow$ interrupted
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars antecrochet (139): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M1-2 metacone fold (149): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Lower premolars lingual opening of the posterior valley (178): narrow V-shape $\rightarrow$ U-shape
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower molars labial cingulum (192): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
McII magnum-facet (218): curved $\rightarrow$ straight
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Brachypotherium minor :
Nasal dorsal profile (2): dorsally arched $\rightarrow$ straight
Skull dorsal profile (25): concave $\rightarrow$ flat
Skull narrowing of dorsal surface anterior to the orbit (36): gradual $\rightarrow$ abrupt
Nasal bones (39): anteriorly separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Median nasal horn (41): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Occipital processus paraoccipitalis (64): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P2-4 lingual cingulum (117): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
P2 protocone (126): less strong than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ equal or stronger than the hypocone
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ separated
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M3 protoloph (167): transverse $\rightarrow$ lingually elongated
Lower cheekteeth paralophid (172): nearly reach the lingual rim $\rightarrow$ away from the lingual rim
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Caementodon caucasicum :
Nasal lateral apophysis (1): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): low $\rightarrow$ high
Upper cheek teeth crista (110): one $\rightarrow$ always doubled
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
P2 metaloph (124): transverse $\rightarrow$ hypocone anterior to metacone
P4 hypocone and metacone (137): joined $\rightarrow$ separated
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent

Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (146): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
Ceratotherium simum :
Jugal/squamosal suture (24): rough $\rightarrow$ smooth
Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ forked
Cheekteeth cement (88): weak or variable $\rightarrow$ abundant
P1 (in adults) (120): usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual wall
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
M1-2 paracone fold (147): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M3 protoloph (167): transverse $\rightarrow$ lingually elongated
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ smooth U-shaped
Lower molars hypolophid (193): oblique $\rightarrow$ almost sagittal
Chilotheridium pattersoni :
Nasal notch (7): above P1-3 $\rightarrow$ above P4-M1
Zygomatic arch (17): high $\rightarrow$ low
P2-4 postfossette (118): wide $\rightarrow$ narrow
P2 protocone (126): less strong than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ equal or stronger than the hypocone
P4 antecrochet (136): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
McII anterior and posterior McIII-facets (221): separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Chilotherium anderssoni :
Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): closed $\rightarrow$ partially closed
Frontal-parietal (49): close frontoparietal crests $\rightarrow$ distant crests
Chilotherium wimani :
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
M1-2 cristella (153): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1 antecrochet-hypocone (156): always separated $\rightarrow$ sometimes joined
Coelodonta antiquitatis :
Maxillary foramen infraorbitalis (4): above premolars $\rightarrow$ above molars
Nasal notch (7): above P1-3 $\rightarrow$ above P4-M1
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): open $\rightarrow$ closed
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Occipital nuchal tubercle (32): developed, or very developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Skull widest part of the dorsal surface (37): at level of supraorbital process $\rightarrow$ at level of postorbital
process area
Nasal bones (39): anteriorly separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Squamosal processus postglenoidalis (58): convex $\rightarrow$ dihedron
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Symphysis (71): very upraised, or upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
Foramen mentale (77): level of $\mathrm{p} 2-4 \rightarrow$ in front of p 2
Premolar/molar row index (85): (100xLP3-4/LM1-3>50 $\rightarrow 42<$ (100xLP3-4/LM1-3<50
Cheekteeth crown (91): high $\rightarrow$ partial hypsodonty
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ always simple
P2-3 antecrochet (119): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P2 protocone (126): less strong than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ equal or stronger than the hypocone
P3-4 medifossette (129): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
P3 crista (134): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent

Upper molars crista (142): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 metaloph (151): short $\rightarrow$ long
M1 metaloph (155): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
M2 metaloph (159): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
d2 posterior valley (212): always open $\rightarrow$ usually open
Trapezoid proximal border in anterior view (217): asymmetric $\rightarrow$ symmetric
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
McII trapezium-facet (222): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Diaceratherium aginense :
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): rounded $\rightarrow$ angular
Lower premolars lingual opening of the posterior valley (178): narrow V-shape $\rightarrow$ U-shape
$\mathrm{d} 1 / \mathrm{p} 1$ (in adults) (183): usually present, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Diceratherium armatum :
Nasal notch distance to the the orbit/length of the skull (9): short( $<17 \%$ ) $\rightarrow \operatorname{long}(>17 \%)$
Lacrymal processus lacrymalis (14): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
Squamosal area between temporal and nuchal crests (27): flat $\rightarrow$ depression
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ closed
Occipital side (29): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Paired nasal horns (43): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Paired nasal horns (44): terminal bumps $\rightarrow$ lateral crests
Squamosal articular tubercle (55): smooth $\rightarrow$ high
Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
Lower premolars lingual opening of the posterior valley (178): narrow V-shape $\rightarrow$ U-shape
d2 posterior valley (212): always open, or usually open $\rightarrow$ usually closed

## Dicerorhinus sumatrensis :

Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
Basioccipital sagittal crest on the basilar process (60): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Foramen mentale (77): level of $\mathrm{p} 2-4 \rightarrow$ in front of p 2
P2-4 metaloph constriction (115): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
p2 paralophid (186): curved without constriction $\rightarrow$ isolated spur-like
Humerus fossa olecrani (215): low $\rightarrow$ high

## Diceros bicornis :

Squamosal area between temporal and nuchal crests (27): depression $\rightarrow$ flat
Squamosal transversal profile of articular tubercle (56): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
Occipital processus paraoccipitalis (64): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
P2-4 lingual cingulum (117): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Elasmotherium sibiricum :
Nasal dorsal profile (2): dorsally arched $\rightarrow$ straight
Nasal anterior end (3): before premaxillae $\rightarrow$ before DP1
Nasal notch distance to the the orbit/length of the skull (9): long( $>17 \%) \rightarrow \operatorname{short}(<17 \%)$
Nasal septum ossified (11): partially $\rightarrow$ totally
Orbit anterior border (13): behind M3 $\rightarrow$ above M3
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): nearly equal $\rightarrow$ under

Nasal bones rostral end (38): broad, or very broad $\rightarrow$ narrow
Median nasal horn (41): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Frontal horn (45): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ forked
Maxillary processus zygomaticus maxilla anterior tip (53): progressive $\rightarrow$ steep
Squamosal processus postglenoidalis (58): convex $\rightarrow$ dihedron
Nuchal face outline (65): trapezoidal $\rightarrow$ square
Cheekteeth enamel foldings (86): weak $\rightarrow$ intense
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P2-4 metaloph constriction (115): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P2 (122): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): lingual wall $\rightarrow$ separated
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
M1 antecrochet-hypocone (156): sometimes joined, or always joined $\rightarrow$ always separated
Eoazara xerrii :
Frontal processus postorbitalis (15): present $\rightarrow$ absent
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): open $\rightarrow$ partially closed
Pterygoid posterior margin (34): nearly horizontal $\rightarrow$ nearly vertical
Squamosal foramen postglenoideum (57): distant from the processus postglenoidalis $\rightarrow$ close to it
Squamosal occipital processus posttympanicus and processus paraoccipitalis (62): fused $\rightarrow$ distant
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
Foramen mentale (77): level of p2-4 $\rightarrow$ in front of p2
Corpus mandibulae base (80): convex $\rightarrow$ straight
Cheekteeth cement (88): abundant $\rightarrow$ weak or variable
i2 (100): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P1 (in adults) (120): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
M2 antecrochet and hypocone (162): separated $\rightarrow$ joined
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
McII trapezium-facet (222): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Gaindatherium browni :
Upper cheek teeth protocone constricted (108): anteroposteriorly $\rightarrow$ just anteriorly
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Hispanotherium beonense :
Maxillary processus zygomaticus maxilla anterior tip (53): progressive $\rightarrow$ steep
Symphysis posterior margin (76): level of $\mathrm{p} 2-4 \rightarrow$ in front of p 2
Foramen mentale (77): level of p2-4 $\rightarrow$ in front of p 2
i1 crown (99): developed with a pronounced neck $\rightarrow$ reduced
P2 protocone (126): less strong than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ equal or stronger than the hypocone
P2 protoloph (127): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P3 protoloph (133): joined to the ectoloph $\rightarrow$ interrupted
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
M2 protocone lingual groove (158): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Hispanotherium corcolense :
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower cheek teeth occlusal outline of the trigonid basin (173): U-shaped $\rightarrow$ V-shaped
d2 posterior valley (212): always open $\rightarrow$ usually open
Hispanotherium matritense :
Infraorbital foramen (5): behind the nasal notch $\rightarrow$ below the nasal notch
Nasal notch (8): U-shaped $\rightarrow$ V-shaped
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ usually multiple
M2 protocone lingual groove (158): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
d3 paralophid (213): double $\rightarrow$ simple
Hispanotherium tungurense :
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): low $\rightarrow$ high
P3-4 metaloph (132): hypocone posterior to metacone $\rightarrow$ transverse
P4 hypocone and metacone (137): joined $\rightarrow$ separated
M2 mesostyle (161): weak $\rightarrow$ strong
Hoploaceratherium tetradactylum :
Maxillary foramen infraorbitalis (4): above premolars $\rightarrow$ above molars
Nuchal face outline (65): square $\rightarrow$ bell-shaped
Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
Symphysis posterior margin (76): level of $\mathrm{p} 2-4 \rightarrow$ in front of p 2
I1 (93): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3 crista (134): always absent, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
D3-4 mesostyle (198): absent $\rightarrow$ present
d2-3 vertical external roughnesses (208): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Hyrachyus eximius :
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$
under
Symphysis posterior margin (76): level of $\mathrm{p} 2-4 \rightarrow$ in front of p 2
Ramus (82): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward
i2 shape (101): tusk-like $\rightarrow$ incisor-like
i3 present (104): $1 \rightarrow$ absent
c1 (105): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): separated $\rightarrow$ fused
P2 protoloph (127): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P3 protoloph (133): joined to the ectoloph $\rightarrow$ interrupted
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Upper molars antecrochet (139): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 metaloph (151): long $\rightarrow$ short
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
p2 paralophid (186): isolated spur-like $\rightarrow$ curved without constriction
Semilunate anterior side (216): keeled $\rightarrow$ smooth
Iranotherium morgani :
Zygomatic arch (17): high $\rightarrow$ very high
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ forked
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ huge
Upper cheek teeth crista (110): one $\rightarrow$ always doubled
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ always simple
Upper molars base of the antecrochet expanded toward the entrance of the median valley (140):
absent $\rightarrow$ present
M1 postfossette (157): present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lartetotherium sansaniense :
P3 crista (134): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower cheek teeth occlusal outline of the trigonid basin (173): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Menoceras arikarense :
Nasal notch distance to the the orbit/length of the skull (9): short( $<17 \%$ ) $\rightarrow \operatorname{long}(>17 \%)$
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low

External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ open
Paired nasal horns (43): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Occipital processus paraoccipitalis (64): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Nuchal face outline (65): bell-shaped $\rightarrow$ trapezoidal
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
Cheekteeth roots (92): joined $\rightarrow$ fused
C1 (97): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P2-4 lingual cingulum (117): continuous $\rightarrow$ reduced
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars crista (142): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
M2 mesostyle (160): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ angular shaped
p2 paralophid (186): isolated spur-like $\rightarrow$ curved without constriction
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
D2 mesoloph (201): absent $\rightarrow$ present
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Mesaceratherium gaimersheimense :
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars crochet (141): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ angular shaped d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually present, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower molars hypolophid (193): oblique $\rightarrow$ transverse
Mesaceratherium paulhiacense :
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M2 mesostyle (160): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Trapezoid proximal border in anterior view (217): symmetric $\rightarrow$ asymmetric
McII magnum-facet (218): curved $\rightarrow$ straight
McII anterior and posterior McIII-facets (221): separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Mesaceratherium welcommi :
Symphysis constriction before the lower cheek teeth row (74): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): always absent, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars antecrochet (139): always absent, or usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always
present
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (146): weak $\rightarrow$ strong
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
M2 metaloph (159): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
M3 shape (164): triangular $\rightarrow$ quadrangular
p2-3 vertical external rugosities (169): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ angular shaped
Lower cheekteeth entoconid (177): joined to the hypolophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Molassitherium albigense :
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (23): on jugal $\rightarrow$ on squamosal
Occipital side (29): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined backward
Skull back of tooth row (33): in the posterior half $\rightarrow$ restricted to the anterior half
Nasal bones (40): short $\rightarrow$ long
Occipital crest (52): concave, or straight $\rightarrow$ forked

Squamosal foramen postglenoideum (57): distant from the processus postglenoidalis $\rightarrow$ close to it Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Foramen magnum (67): circular $\rightarrow$ subtriangular
Cheekteeth enamel foldings (86): absent $\rightarrow$ weak
M1-2 metacone fold (149): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M1 metaloph (155): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
M1 postfossette (157): present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M2 mesostyle (160): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower cheekteeth external groove (171): vanishing before the neck $\rightarrow$ developed until the neck
D3-4 mesostyle (198): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower milk teeth protoconid fold (206): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Ningxiatherium euryrhinus :
Nasal lateral apophysis (1): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Frontal processus postorbitalis (15): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Occipital nuchal tubercle (32): very developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Pterygoid posterior margin (34): nearly horizontal $\rightarrow$ nearly vertical
Squamosal articular tubercle (55): smooth $\rightarrow$ high
Basioccipital sagittal crest on the basilar process (60): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent, or always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ always simple
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually present, or always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P3 crista (134): usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
M1 metaloph (155): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
M3 ectoloph and metaloph (163): fused(ectometaloph) $\rightarrow$ distinct
M3 protoloph (167): lingually elongated $\rightarrow$ transverse
Ningxiatherium longirhinus:
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Squamosal area between temporal and nuchal crests (27): flat $\rightarrow$ depression
Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
Cheekteeth crown (91): subhypsodonty, or hypsodonty $\rightarrow$ partial hypsodonty
Upper molars base of the antecrochet expanded toward the entrance of the median valley (140):
absent $\rightarrow$ present
Upper molars crista (142): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 cristella (153): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M2 antecrochet and hypocone (162): separated $\rightarrow$ joined
Parelasmotherium lingxiaense :
Maxillary processus zygomaticus maxilla anterior tip (53): progressive $\rightarrow$ steep
Premolar/molar row index (85): 100xLP3-4/LM1-3<42 $\rightarrow$ (100xLP3-4/LM1-3>50
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3-4 medifossette (129): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars base of the antecrochet expanded toward the entrance of the median valley (140):
absent $\rightarrow$ present
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower cheekteeth entoconid (177): constricted $\rightarrow$ joined to the hypolophid
Plesiaceratherium gracile :
Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Occipital side (29): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ under

Nasal bones (40): short $\rightarrow$ very long
Ramus (82): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward

Upper cheek teeth crista (110): one $\rightarrow$ always doubled
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually present, or usually absent, or always absent $\rightarrow$ always present Plesiaceratherium mirallesi :

Squamosal area between temporal and nuchal crests (27): flat $\rightarrow$ depression
Occipital crest (52): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
Squamosal foramen postglenoideum (57): distant from the processus postglenoidalis $\rightarrow$ close to it
Squamosal occipital processus posttympanicus and processus paraoccipitalis (62): distant $\rightarrow$ fused
Basioccipital medial truncation on the condyle (69): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled and corrugated $\rightarrow$ wrinkled
Cheekteeth roots (92): joined $\rightarrow$ distinct
P2-3 antecrochet (119): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P3-4 medifossette (129): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
p2-3 vertical external rugosities (169): absent $\rightarrow$ present
d1 (184): always one-rooted $\rightarrow$ usually two-rooted
Lower molars hypolophid (193): oblique $\rightarrow$ transverse
d2-3 vertical external roughnesses (208): absent $\rightarrow$ present
McII anterior McIII-facet (219): present $\rightarrow$ sometimes absent
McII trapezium-facet (222): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Pleuroceros blanfordi :
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
P4 antecrochet (136): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (146): weak $\rightarrow$ strong
M1-2 metacone fold (149): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M1-2 posterior cingulum (154): continuous $\rightarrow$ low and reduced
M2 mesostyle (160): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M3 shape (164): triangular $\rightarrow$ quadrangular
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): rounded $\rightarrow$ angular
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (180): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
Lower premolars labial cingulum (182): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
McII magnum-facet (218): straight $\rightarrow$ curved
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Pleuroceros pleuroceros:
Zygomatic arch (17): low $\rightarrow$ high
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Occipital side (29): inclined forward $\rightarrow$ vertical
Skull (35): brachycephalic $\rightarrow$ dolichocephalic
Paired nasal horns (43): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Maxillary processus zygomaticus maxilla anterior tip (53): progressive $\rightarrow$ steep
Cheekteeth cement (87): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled and corrugated $\rightarrow$ wrinkled
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ usually multiple
P2-4 metaloph constriction (115): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P4 hypocone and metacone (137): joined $\rightarrow$ separated
M1-2 posterior cingulum (154): continuous $\rightarrow$ low and reduced
p2-3 vertical external rugosities (169): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): rounded $\rightarrow$ angular
d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Prosantorhinus douvillei :

Nasal lateral apophysis (1): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Nasal notch (7): above P4-M1 $\rightarrow$ above P1-3
Jugal/squamosal suture (24): smooth $\rightarrow$ rough
Paired nasal horns (43): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Occipital crest (52): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
Cheekteeth roots (92): joined $\rightarrow$ distinct
i1 (98): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars antecrochet (139): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 metacone fold (149): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M1 metaloph (155): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower premolars lingual opening of the posterior valley (178): narrow V-shape $\rightarrow$ U-shape
p 2 posterior valley (188): lingually open $\rightarrow$ always closed
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
m2-3 lingual groove of the entoconid (194): absent $\rightarrow$ present
d3 lingual groove on the entoconid (214): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
McII trapezium-facet (222): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present

## Protaceratherium minutum :

Nasal dorsal profile (2): straight $\rightarrow$ undulated
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ open
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
i1 crown (99): developed with a pronounced neck $\rightarrow$ reduced
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ separated
P4 antecrochet (136): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ angular shaped
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
$\mathrm{d} 1 / \mathrm{p} 1$ (in adults) (183): usually present, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present

## Rhinoceros sondaicus:

Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Occipital crest transverse expansion (50): wide $\rightarrow$ narrow
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ usually multiple
P1 antero-lingual cingulum (121): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower cheekteeth paralophid (172): nearly reach the lingual rim $\rightarrow$ away from the lingual rim
p2 posterior valley (188): lingually open $\rightarrow$ usually closed
Rhinoceros unicornis :
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Skull dorsal profile (25): concave $\rightarrow$ very concave
Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
i2 orientation (102): parallel $\rightarrow$ divergent
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3 crista (134): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars crista (142): always absent, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars medifossette (143): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
M1-2 metaloph (151): short $\rightarrow$ long
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
$\mathrm{m} 2-3$ lingual groove of the entoconid (194): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Ronzotherium filholi :
Maxillary foramen infraorbitalis (4): above premolars $\rightarrow$ above molars
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Skull dorsal profile (25): flat $\rightarrow$ concave
Skull widest part of the dorsal surface (37): at level of postorbital process area $\rightarrow$ at level of supraorbital process

Frontal-parietal (49): sagittal crest $\rightarrow$ close frontoparietal crests
Maxillary processus zygomaticus maxilla anterior tip (53): progressive $\rightarrow$ steep
Symphysis posterior margin (76): level of $\mathrm{p} 2-4 \rightarrow$ in front of p 2
Corpus mandibulae lingual groove (79): still present at adult stage $\rightarrow$ present at juvenile stage only
Ramus processus coronoideus (83): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
P2-4 postfossette (118): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
P3 crista (134): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars antecrochet (139): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars crochet (141): always absent, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars crista (142): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 metacone fold (149): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M1-2 metastyle (150): short $\rightarrow$ long
McII trapezium-facet (222): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Rusingaceros leakeyi :
Frontal horn (45): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
p2 paralophid (186): curved without constriction $\rightarrow$ isolated spur-like
Shansirhinus ringstromi :
Nasal dorsal profile (2): straight $\rightarrow$ upturned
Median nasal horn (41): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P2-4 crochet (114): always simple $\rightarrow$ usually multiple
Upper molars crista (142): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars medifossette (143): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower cheekteeth paralophid (172): away from the lingual rim $\rightarrow$ nearly reach the lingual rim
Lower cheek teeth occlusal outline of the trigonid basin (173): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Lower molars hypolophid (193): oblique $\rightarrow$ transverse
Subhyracodon occidentalis :
Nasal notch distance to the the orbit/length of the skull (9): short( $<17 \%$ ) $\rightarrow \operatorname{long}(>17 \%)$
Squamosal area between temporal and nuchal crests (27): flat $\rightarrow$ depression
Paired nasal horns (43): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Zygomatic width/frontal width (48): less than $1.5 \rightarrow$ more than 1.5
Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
Symphysis (72): slender $\rightarrow$ massive
Premolar/molar row index (85): (100xLP3-4/LM1-3>50 $\rightarrow 42<$ (100xLP3-4/LM1-3<50
P2-4 metaloph constriction (115): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P2-4 postfossette (118): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
P2 metaloph (124): hypocone posterior to metacone $\rightarrow$ transverse
P4 hypocone and metacone (137): joined $\rightarrow$ separated
M1-2 metastyle (150): short $\rightarrow$ long
M1-2 metaloph (151): long $\rightarrow$ short
p2 posterior valley (188): lingually open $\rightarrow$ usually closed
Teleoceras fossiger :
Occipital side (29): inclined forward $\rightarrow$ vertical
Nasal bones (39): totally separated $\rightarrow$ anteriorly separated

Frontal-parietal (49): sagittal crest $\rightarrow$ close frontoparietal crests
Squamosal posterior groove on the processus zygomaticus (61): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Occipital processus paraoccipitalis (64): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Foramen mentale (77): level of p2-4 $\rightarrow$ in front of p2
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
Premolar/molar row index (85): (100xLP3-4/LM1-3>50 $\rightarrow 42<(100 x L P 3-4 /$ LM1-3<50
Cheekteeth crown (90): low $\rightarrow$ high
i2 orientation (102): parallel $\rightarrow$ divergent
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P2-4 lingual cingulum (117): continuous $\rightarrow$ reduced
P1 (in adults) (120): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (146): weak $\rightarrow$ strong
M1-2 paracone fold (147): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M1-2 metaloph (151): long $\rightarrow$ short
M1 antecrochet-hypocone (156): always separated $\rightarrow$ sometimes joined
M2 protocone lingual groove (158): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower cheekteeth paralophid (172): away from the lingual rim $\rightarrow$ nearly reach the lingual rim
Lower cheek teeth occlusal outline of the trigonid basin (173): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
p2 (185): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
D2 mesostyle (197): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Lower milk teeth constriction of the entoconid (205): absent $\rightarrow$ present
d1(in juveniles) (207): present $\rightarrow$ absent
d2-3 ectolophid fold (209): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Semilunate anterior side (216): smooth $\rightarrow$ keeled
Trigonias osborni :
Nasal lateral apophysis (1): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Occipital crest transverse expansion (50): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Nuchal face outline (65): bell-shaped $\rightarrow$ square
Foramen magnum (67): circular $\rightarrow$ subtriangular
Symphysis (71): very upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
Il shape of the crown cross section (94): almond $\rightarrow$ oval
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
Lower premolars labial cingulum (181): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent

## Turkanatherium acutirostratum :

Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
P3-4 metaloph (132): hypocone posterior to metacone $\rightarrow$ transverse
M1 metaloph (155): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
Victoriaceros kenyensis :
Nasal notch distance to the the orbit/length of the skull (9): long(>17\%) $\rightarrow \operatorname{short}(<17 \%)$
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$
nearly equal
Nasal bones rostral end (38): narrow $\rightarrow$ very broad
Median nasal horn (42): small $\rightarrow$ developed
Orbit lateral projection (47): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Frontal-parietal (49): close frontoparietal crests $\rightarrow$ distant crests
Ramus (82): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward

P2 metaloph (124): hypocone posterior to metacone, or transverse $\rightarrow$ hypocone anterior to metacone P3 crista (134): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars crochet (141): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Upper molars crista (142): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 posterior cingulum (154): low and reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
M2 protocone lingual groove (158): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower cheekteeth entoconid (177): joined to the hypolophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Node 60 :
Nasal notch (7): above P4-M1 $\rightarrow$ above P1-3
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ open
Occipital side (29): inclined forward $\rightarrow$ vertical
Nasal bones (40): short $\rightarrow$ long
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ always simple
P2 protocone (126): less strong than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ equal or stronger than the hypocone
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ smooth U-shaped
Node 61 :
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled and corrugated $\rightarrow$ wrinkled
P1 (in adults) (120): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
McII trapezium-facet (222): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Node 62 :
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Maxillary processus zygomaticus maxilla anterior tip (53): progressive $\rightarrow$ steep
Squamosal posterior groove on the processus zygomaticus (61): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Foramen mandibulare (84): below the teeth neck $\rightarrow$ above the teeth neck
i2 orientation (102): parallel $\rightarrow$ divergent
P2-4 metaloph constriction (115): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 63 :
Infraorbital foramen (5): behind the nasal notch $\rightarrow$ below the nasal notch
Zygomatic width/frontal width (48): less than $1.5 \rightarrow$ more than 1.5
Foramen magnum (67): circular $\rightarrow$ subtriangular
P2 protocone (126): equal or stronger than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ less strong than the hypocone
McII magnum-facet (218): curved $\rightarrow$ straight
McII anterior and posterior McIII-facets (221): separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Node 64 :
P2 protoloph (128): interrupted $\rightarrow$ joined to the ectoloph
P3-4 medifossette (129): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
P3 crista (134): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 metacone fold (149): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M1-2 metaloph (151): short $\rightarrow$ long
M1 metaloph (155): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Node 65 :
Zygomatic arch (17): high $\rightarrow$ low
Occipital side (29): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward

Squamosal articular tubercle (55): smooth $\rightarrow$ high
Symphysis (72): slender $\rightarrow$ massive
M3 shape (164): quadrangular $\rightarrow$ triangular
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): angular $\rightarrow$ rounded
Lower premolars labial cingulum (182): continuous $\rightarrow$ reduced
D2 secondary folds (200): absent $\rightarrow$ present
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 66 :
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 67 :
Squamosal posterior groove on the processus zygomaticus (61): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P2-4 crochet (113): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
P3-4 medifossette (129): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P3 crista (134): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent, or usually present
Upper molars crochet (141): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 metastyle (150): short $\rightarrow$ long
M1-2 metaloph (151): long $\rightarrow$ short
Node 68 :
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled $\rightarrow$ wrinkled and corrugated
Cheekteeth roots (92): distinct $\rightarrow$ joined
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent, or always absent
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): separated $\rightarrow$ lingual bridge
Node 69 :
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): open $\rightarrow$ partially closed
I1 shape of the crown cross section (94): almond $\rightarrow$ oval
P3-4 metaloph (132): transverse $\rightarrow$ hypocone posterior to metacone
Upper molars antecrochet (139): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present, or always present
M2 metaloph (159): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
Node 70 :
Symphysis (71): very upraised $\rightarrow$ upraised
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
M3 ectoloph and metaloph (163): distinct $\rightarrow$ fused(ectometaloph)
Lower premolars lingual opening of the posterior valley (178): U-shape $\rightarrow$ narrow V-shape
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (180): reduced $\rightarrow$ continuous
d1 (184): always two-rooted $\rightarrow$ always one-rooted
Node 71 :
No synapomorphies
Node 72 :
Maxillary foramen infraorbitalis (4): above premolars $\rightarrow$ above molars
Upper molars crista (142): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Node 73 :
Infraorbital foramen (6): one $\rightarrow$ two-three
Skull narrowing of dorsal surface anterior to the orbit (36): gradual $\rightarrow$ abrupt
Symphysis constriction before the lower cheek teeth row (74): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Cheekteeth crown (90): low $\rightarrow$ high
I1 (93): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ separated
Node 74 :
Infraorbital foramen (5): behind the nasal notch $\rightarrow$ below the nasal notch
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ closed
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled and corrugated $\rightarrow$ wrinkled
Cheekteeth roots (92): joined $\rightarrow$ distinct
i2 orientation (102): parallel $\rightarrow$ divergent
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple, or usually multiple $\rightarrow$ always simple
P2-4 postfossette (118): narrow $\rightarrow$ posterior wall
P1 (in adults) (120): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
P2 protocone (126): equal or stronger than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ less strong than the hypocone
P2 protoloph (128): interrupted $\rightarrow$ joined to the ectoloph
M1-2 metacone fold (149): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M1 metaloph (155): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
M3 shape (164): quadrangular $\rightarrow$ triangular
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
p2-3 vertical external rugosities (169): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Node 75 :
Squamosal transversal profile of articular tubercle (56): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
i1 (98): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P3-4 medifossette (129): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent, or usually present
P3 crista (134): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars crista (142): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 posterior cingulum (154): continuous $\rightarrow$ low and reduced
D2 mesostyle (197): present $\rightarrow$ absent
d2-3 vertical external roughnesses (208): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Node 76 :
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 77 :
Zygomatic width/frontal width (48): less than $1.5 \rightarrow$ more than 1.5
Frontal-parietal (49): sagittal crest $\rightarrow$ close frontoparietal crests
Node 78 :
Upper molars crista (142): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 cristella (153): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower premolars labial cingulum (182): continuous $\rightarrow$ reduced
Node 79 :
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 cristella (153): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Node 80 :
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ convex
Cheekteeth cement (87): absent $\rightarrow$ present
i1 (98): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): rounded $\rightarrow$ angular
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (175): obtuse or right dihedron $\rightarrow$ acute dihedron
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): usually present, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Node 81 :
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Occipital processus paraoccipitalis (64): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Symphysis (72): massive $\rightarrow$ very massive
Corpus mandibulae lingual groove (78): present $\rightarrow$ absent
I1 shape of the crown cross section (94): oval $\rightarrow$ almond
Lower cheek teeth occlusal outline of the trigonid basin (173): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
p2 paraconid (187): developed $\rightarrow$ reduced
Node 82 :
Frontal-parietal (49): sagittal crest $\rightarrow$ distant crests
Vomer (54): rounded $\rightarrow$ acute

Symphysis (71): upraised $\rightarrow$ nearly horizontal
d2-3 ectolophid fold (209): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Node 83 :
il crown (99): developed with a pronounced neck $\rightarrow$ reduced
i2 (100): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P3 crista (134): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present, or always present
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Node 84 :
P3 crista (134): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
D2 lingual wall (199): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Node 85 :
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1 metaloph (155): continuous $\rightarrow$ hypocone isolated
Node 86 :
Symphysis (72): massive $\rightarrow$ slender
P2-4 crochet (113): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
P2 protocone and hypocone (123): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ lingual wall
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ lingual wall
M1-2 metacone fold (149): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M2 mesostyle (160): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M3 shape (164): triangular $\rightarrow$ quadrangular
Trapezoid proximal border in anterior view (217): symmetric $\rightarrow$ asymmetric
McII posterior McIII-facet (220): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Node 87 :
Nasal dorsal profile (2): dorsally arched $\rightarrow$ undulated
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Occipital crest (52): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
Squamosal posterior groove on the processus zygomaticus (61): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Premolar/molar row index (85): (100xLP3-4/LM1-3>50 $\rightarrow 42<(100 x L P 3-4 / L M 1-3<50$
Node 88 :
Skull (35): brachycephalic $\rightarrow$ dolichocephalic
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P2-4 postfossette (118): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
Upper molars antecrochet (139): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars crochet (141): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (146): weak $\rightarrow$ strong
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower cheekteeth external groove (170): developed $\rightarrow$ angular shaped
Node 89 :
Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Median nasal horn (42): developed $\rightarrow$ small
Occipital crest transverse expansion (50): wide $\rightarrow$ narrow
Squamosal articular tubercle (55): high $\rightarrow$ smooth
I1 shape of the crown cross section (94): oval $\rightarrow$ almond
Upper premolars labial cingulum (112): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 posterior cingulum (154): continuous $\rightarrow$ low and reduced
M3 posterior groove on the ectometaloph (168): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): rounded $\rightarrow$ angular
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Node 90 :
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present

Upper molars crochet (141): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 metaloph (151): long $\rightarrow$ short
M1 metaloph (155): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
M3 constriction of the protocone (165): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
d1 (184): always one-rooted $\rightarrow$ always two-rooted, or usually two-rooted
Node 91 :
Zygomatic width/frontal width (48): less than $1.5 \rightarrow$ more than 1.5
Occipital crest (52): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
Squamosal posterior groove on the processus zygomaticus (61): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Cheekteeth cement (87): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P2 protocone (126): equal or stronger than the hypocone $\rightarrow$ less strong than the hypocone
Node 92 :
Upper molars antecrochet (139): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent, or usually absent, or usually present

Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 posterior part of the ectoloph (152): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
M2 metaloph (159): hypocone isolated $\rightarrow$ continuous
Lower premolars labial cingulum (181): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Node 93 :
Nasal bones rostral end (38): narrow $\rightarrow$ broad, or very broad
Median nasal horn (41): absent $\rightarrow$ present
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 94 :
Nasal notch (7): above P4-M1 $\rightarrow$ above P1-3
P2-4 lingual cingulum (117): continuous $\rightarrow$ reduced
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
p2 paralophid (186): isolated spur-like $\rightarrow$ curved without constriction
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Node 95 :
Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Orbit anterior border (13): above P4-M2 $\rightarrow$ above M3
Occipital side (29): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined backward
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P2-4 postfossette (118): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
P3 crista (134): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars crochet (141): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars crista (142): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars medifossette (143): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1 antecrochet-hypocone (156): always separated $\rightarrow$ sometimes joined
M3 shape (164): triangular $\rightarrow$ quadrangular
M3 posterior groove on the ectometaloph (168): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): rounded $\rightarrow$ angular
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Lower cheekteeth entoconid (177): joined to the hypolophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
p 2 posterior valley (188): lingually open $\rightarrow$ usually closed
dI1 (195): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Node 96 :
Nasal/lacrymal contact (12): long $\rightarrow$ punctual or absent
Frontal processus postorbitalis (15): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Nasal bones rostral end (38): broad $\rightarrow$ very broad
Basioccipital median ridge on the condyle (68): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Symphysis (72): massive $\rightarrow$ slender
Corpus mandibulae base (80): straight $\rightarrow$ very convex

Ramus (82): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined backward
Cheekteeth shape of enamel (89): wrinkled and corrugated $\rightarrow$ corrugated and arborescent
I1 (93): present $\rightarrow$ absent
i1 (98): present $\rightarrow$ absent
i2 (100): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P3-4 medifossette (129): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars medifossette (143): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 constriction of the protocone (145): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
McII anterior and posterior McIII-facets (221): separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Node 97 :
Jugal/squamosal suture (24): smooth $\rightarrow$ rough
Frontal horn (45): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Zygomatic width/frontal width (48): more than $1.5 \rightarrow$ less than 1.5
Vomer (54): acute $\rightarrow$ rounded
Symphysis (71): nearly horizontal $\rightarrow$ upraised
McII trapezium-facet (222): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Node 98 :
il crown (99): developed with a pronounced neck $\rightarrow$ reduced
Upper cheek teeth protocone constricted (108): anteroposteriorly $\rightarrow$ just anteriorly
P2 protoloph (128): joined to the ectoloph $\rightarrow$ interrupted
P3-4 protocone and hypocone (131): lingual bridge $\rightarrow$ separated
P3 crista (134): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Trapezoid proximal border in anterior view (217): symmetric $\rightarrow$ asymmetric
Node 99 :
Skull narrowing of dorsal surface anterior to the orbit (36): gradual $\rightarrow$ abrupt
P2-3 antecrochet (119): always absent, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
P3-4 medifossette (129): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent, or usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
Lower premolars lingual opening of the posterior valley (178): narrow V-shape $\rightarrow$ U-shape
Node 100 :
Skull narrowing of dorsal surface anterior to the orbit (36): abrupt $\rightarrow$ gradual
Symphysis (72): massive $\rightarrow$ very massive
P3 pseudometaloph (135): always absent $\rightarrow$ sometimes present
M1-2 paracone fold (148): strong $\rightarrow$ weak
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Lower premolars labial cingulum (181): present $\rightarrow$ absent
d1/p1 (in adults) (183): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
Lower molars labial cingulum (191): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
Node 101 :
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ under

Skull widest part of the dorsal surface (37): at level of supraorbital process $\rightarrow$ at level of postorbital process area

Occipital crest transverse expansion (50): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
P2-3 antecrochet (119): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
P3-4 constriction of the protocone (130): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
P4 antecrochet (136): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 102 :
Nasal lateral apophysis (1): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Nasal notch (7): above P4-M1 $\rightarrow$ above P1-3
Squamosal area between temporal and nuchal crests (27): flat $\rightarrow$ depression

External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ closed
Occipital nuchal tubercle (32): developed $\rightarrow$ very developed
Nasal bones (39): totally separated $\rightarrow$ anteriorly separated
Occipital processus paraoccipitalis (64): well developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Foramen mentale (77): level of p2-4 $\rightarrow$ in front of p 2
P2-4 crochet (113): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
P4 antecrochet (136): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always absent
M3 shape (164): triangular $\rightarrow$ quadrangular
Node 103 :
Occipital ventral end of the paraoccipital process relative to the postglenoid process (30): above $\rightarrow$ nearly equal

Nasal bones (40): very long $\rightarrow$ short
Occipital crest transverse expansion (50): narrow $\rightarrow$ wide
Squamosal occipital processus posttympanicus and processus paraoccipitalis (62): fused $\rightarrow$ distant
Upper cheek teeth crista (110): one $\rightarrow$ always doubled
P1 (in adults) (120): always present $\rightarrow$ always absent
M1-2 metastyle (150): long $\rightarrow$ short
M3 protocone (166): trefoil-shape $\rightarrow$ indented
Node 104 :
Nasal septum (10): never ossified $\rightarrow$ ossified (even sometimes)
Squamosal processus posttympanicus (63): well developed $\rightarrow$ huge
P2-4 postfossette (118): wide $\rightarrow$ posterior wall
P2-3 antecrochet (119): always absent $\rightarrow$ always present
M1 postfossette (157): present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 105 :
Nasal notch (7): above P1-3 $\rightarrow$ above P4-M1
Orbit anterior border (13): above P4-M2, or above M3 $\rightarrow$ behind M3
Lacrymal processus lacrymalis (14): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): low $\rightarrow$ high
Upper molars crochet (141): always present $\rightarrow$ usually present
Upper molars crista (142): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
M1-2 metaloph (151): short $\rightarrow$ long
Node 106 :
Nasal bones (39): anteriorly separated $\rightarrow$ fused
Nasal bones (40): short $\rightarrow$ very long
Squamosal posterior groove on the processus zygomaticus (61): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Symphysis constriction before the lower cheek teeth row (74): absent $\rightarrow$ present
M2 mesostyle (160): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M3 protoloph (167): transverse $\rightarrow$ lingually elongated
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (175): acute dihedron $\rightarrow$ obtuse or right dihedron
Node 107:
Zygomatic arch processus postorbitalis (22): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Nasal bones (39): totally separated $\rightarrow$ anteriorly separated
Occipital crest (52): concave $\rightarrow$ straight
Ramus (82): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined backward
Premolar/molar row index (85): 42<(100xLP3-4/LM1-3<50 $\rightarrow$ 100xLP3-4/LM1-3<42
Cheekteeth enamel foldings (86): absent $\rightarrow$ weak
Cheekteeth crown (91): high $\rightarrow$ partial hypsodonty
i1 (98): present $\rightarrow$ absent
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
P2 lingual groove (125): present $\rightarrow$ absent
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Upper molars crista (142): usually absent $\rightarrow$ usually present
M1-2 metacone fold (149): present $\rightarrow$ absent
M2 protocone lingual groove (158): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent, or always present

Node 108 :
Nasal dorsal profile (2): straight $\rightarrow$ dorsally arched
Nasal bones rostral end (38): narrow $\rightarrow$ broad
Median nasal horn (42): small $\rightarrow$ developed
Frontal-parietal (49): close frontoparietal crests $\rightarrow$ distant crests
Cheekteeth cement (88): weak or variable $\rightarrow$ abundant
P2 protoloph (128): interrupted $\rightarrow$ joined to the ectoloph
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M1 antecrochet-hypocone (156): always separated $\rightarrow$ sometimes joined, or always joined
Lower cheekteeth external groove (171): vanishing before the neck $\rightarrow$ developed until the neck
Lower cheekteeth trigonid (174): angular $\rightarrow$ rounded
Lower cheekteeth entoconid (177): joined to the hypolophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
D3-4 mesostyle (198): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Node 109 :
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): partially closed $\rightarrow$ closed
Occipital nuchal tubercle (32): developed $\rightarrow$ little developed
Basioccipital sagittal crest on the basilar process (60): present $\rightarrow$ absent
I2 (95): absent $\rightarrow$ present
i2 orientation (102): parallel $\rightarrow$ divergent
P2-4 lingual cingulum (116): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Node 110 :
Nasal notch (8): V-shaped $\rightarrow$ U-shaped
Nasal notch distance to the the orbit/length of the skull (9): short( $<17 \%$ ) $\rightarrow \operatorname{long}(>17 \%)$
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): open $\rightarrow$ partially closed
Occipital nuchal tubercle (32): little developed, or developed $\rightarrow$ very developed
Premolar/molar row index (85): (100xLP3-4/LM1-3>50 $\rightarrow 42<$ (100xLP3-4/LM1-3<50
P 4 hypocone and metacone (137): joined $\rightarrow$ separated
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): always present, or usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Lower molars lingual cingulum (189): always present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Node 111:
Maxillary anterior base of the processus zygomaticus maxillari (16): high $\rightarrow$ low
Squamosal transversal profile of articular tubercle (56): straight $\rightarrow$ concave
Corpus mandibulae lingual groove (78): present $\rightarrow$ absent
I1 shape of the crown cross section (94): oval $\rightarrow$ almond
P2-4 crochet (114): usually simple $\rightarrow$ usually multiple
P2 protoloph (128): joined to the ectoloph $\rightarrow$ interrupted
P4 antecrochet (136): usually absent, or usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Upper molars labial cingulum (138): usually absent $\rightarrow$ always absent
Upper molars lingual cingulum (144): always present, or usually present $\rightarrow$ usually absent
M2 mesostyle (160): absent $\rightarrow$ present
Lower cheekteeth metaconid (176): joined to the metalophid $\rightarrow$ constricted
Lower premolars lingual cingulum (179): usually present $\rightarrow$ always present
Lower premolars labial cingulum (181): present $\rightarrow$ absent
d2 posterior valley (212): always open $\rightarrow$ always closed
d3 lingual groove on the entoconid (214): always absent $\rightarrow$ usually absent
Humerus fossa olecrani (215): high $\rightarrow$ low
Node 112 :
External auditory pseudo-meatus (28): open, or partially closed $\rightarrow$ closed
Pterygoid posterior margin (34): nearly horizontal $\rightarrow$ nearly vertical
Ramus (82): vertical $\rightarrow$ inclined forward
D2 secondary folds (200): absent $\rightarrow$ present
The 16 shortest trees obtained by TNT on Eoazara-16.tnt (taxa that have at least $50 \%$ of their characters scored):
tread '16 shortest trees, from the data matrix Eoazara-16.tnt'



$(35))(7(4(6(53(1718))))))))))))(3256)))$ *
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 $))(7(4(6(53(17 \quad 18)))))))))))(51(32 \quad 56))))^{*}$

