

Supplementary Information for:

Lunge feeding in early marine reptiles and fast evolution of marine tetrapod feeding guilds

RYOSUKE MOTANI^{*,1}, XIAO-HONG CHEN^{*,2}, DA-YONG JIANG³, LONG CHENG²,

ANDREA TINTORI⁴, and OLIVIER RIEPPEL⁵

¹Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, University of California, Davis, One Shields Avenue, Davis, California 95616, U.S.A.;

²Wuhan Centre of China Geological Survey, Wuhan, Hubei 430023, P. R. China.

³Laboratory of Orogenic Belt and Crustal Evolution, Ministry of Education; Department of Geology and Geological Museum, Peking University, Yiheyuan Street. 5, Beijing 100871, P.R. China;

⁴Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Mangiagalli 34-20133 Milano, Italy

⁵Center of Integrative Research, The Field Museum, Chicago, IL 60605-2496, U. S. A;

*Corresponding authors: RYOSUKE MOTANI, rmotani@ucdavis.edu; XIAO-HONG CHEN, yccxiaohong@163.com.

Supplementary Note

A. Permian marine reptile

Mesosaurus are the only group of marine reptiles before the Triassic but their limited geographical and temporal spans prevented them to affect the open marine trophic structure before the end-Permian extinction. These reptiles lived in restricted seas¹, only for a short time span within the Artinskian (Early Permian)².

1. Rossmann T. Studies on mesosaurs (Amniota inc. sed., Mesosauridae): 3. New aspects on the anatomy, preservation and palaeoecology, based on the specimens from the Palaeontological Institute of the University of Zurich. *Neues Jahrb Geol P-A* **224**, 197-221 (2002).
2. Holz M, Franca AB, Souza PA, Iannuzzi R, Rohn R. A stratigraphic chart of the Late Carboniferous/Permian succession of the eastern border of the Parana Basin, Brazil, South America. *J S Am Earth Sci* **29**, 381-399 (2010).

B. Triassic marine reptiles before mid-Spathian.

There is no Triassic marine reptiles that is known to be definitively older than the mid-Spathian. Almost all Early Triassic marine reptile records are from the Subcolumbites Zone, which is the fourth from the bottom of the five ammonite zones of the Spathian¹, when known. This is true for Anhui², South Kitakami³, and Spitsbergen⁴. Specimens from British Columbia^{5, 6, 7, 8} and Idaho^{9, 10} are from screes, while *Thaisaurus* from Thailand has unknown age within the Triassic¹¹. *Corosaurus* from Wyoming has a controversial stratigraphic position that could be anywhere in the Anisian (Middle Triassic) and Olenekian (Lower Triassic) because of disconformity and lack of index fossils.

Some of thalattosaurs⁶ and ichthyosaurs⁸ from British Columbia were once considered to be from the Smithian but this idea was later overturned by the original

authors⁷, who considered them to be younger. The only record definitively older than the Subcolumbites Zone is a *Chaohusaurus* from the Procolumbites Zone (mid-Spathian)².

1. Gradstein FM, Ogg JG, Schmitz MD, Ogg GM. *The Geologic Time Scale 2012*. Elsevier (2012).
2. Motani R, Jiang D, Tintori A, Rieppel O, Chen GB. Terrestrial origin of viviparity indicated by the oldest embryonic fossil of Mesozoic marine reptiles. *PLoS One* **9**, e8B640 (2014).
3. Ehiro M. Spathian ammonoids *Metadagnoceras* and *Keyserlingites* from the Osawa Formation in the Southern Kitakami Massif, Northeast Japan. *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Japan New Ser* **171**, 229-236 (1993).
4. Harland WB. The geology of svalbard. *Memoir of the Geological Society of London* **17**, 1-521 (1997).
5. Brinkman DB, Zhao XJ, Nicholls EL. A Primitive Ichthyosaur from the Lower Triassic of British-Columbia, Canada. *Palaeontology* **35**, 465-474 (1992).
6. Nicholls EL, Brinkman D. New thalattosaurs (Reptilia: Diapsida) from the Triassic Sulphur Mountain Formation of Wapiti Lake, British Columbia. *Journal of Paleontology* **67**, 263-278 (1993).
7. Nicholls EL, Brinkman DB. A new ichthyosaur from the Triassic of Sulphur Mountain Formation of British Columbia. In: *Vertebrate Fossils and the Evolution of Scientific Concepts* (ed[^](eds Sarjeant WAS). Gordon and Breach (1995).
8. Callaway JM, Brinkman DB. Ichthyosaurs (Reptilia, Ichthyosauria) from the Lower and Middle Triassic Sulfur Mountain Formation, Wapiti Lake Area, British-Columbia, Canada. *Can J Earth Sci* **26**, 1491-1500 (1989).
9. Massare JA, Callaway JM. Cymbospondylus (Ichthyosauria, Shastasauridae) from the Lower Triassic Thaynes Formation of Southeastern Idaho. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **14**, 139-141 (1994).
10. Scheyer TM, Romano C, Jenks J, Bucher H. Early Triassic marine biotic recovery: the predators' perspective. *PLoS One* **9**, e88987 (2014).
11. McGowan C, Motani R. *Ichthyopterygia*. Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil (2003).

C. Effect of metabolic rate on the relative skull size of lunge feeders.

The difference in metabolic rates between mammals and reptiles may lead to different size of lunge feeding apparatuses, especially the mandible. We accounted for this bias by using an approximate model below. The weak positive allometry observed in mandibular length is expected based on a simple dimensional argument. It is generally

known that the basal metabolic rates (Mb) are approximately proportional to the body mass (W) raised to 0.75, although controversies exist. Assuming that the body mass is roughly proportional to the cube of body length (Lb) in similarly shaped animals:

$$Mb = c_1 W^{0.75} = c_1 c_2 Lb^{2.25} \quad (1)$$

where c_1 and c_2 are constants. The amount of food that passes through the gape per time is proportional to the cross sectional area of the gape, which is roughly proportional to the square of mandibular length (Lm), assuming a limited variation in jaw design, including gape angle. Then, if food consumption rate is roughly proportional to the basal metabolic rate and foraging duration does not differ drastically among individuals:

$$Mb = c_3 Lm^2 \quad (2)$$

where c_3 is a constant. Then, from (1) and (2):

$$Lm = (c_1 c_2)^{0.5} c_3^{-1} Lb^{1.125} \quad (3).$$

This model involves many approximations and therefore is admittedly simplistic. Yet, the expected slope of 1.125 is similar to 1.07 reported in this paper, and 1.11 previously¹. In equation (3), the difference in metabolic rates is represented by a constant c_1 . Then, the difference in mandibular length is expected to be roughly proportional to the square root of the difference in metabolic rates.

The model described above suggests that reptiles should have smaller mandibles for lunge feeding than mammals because of their lower metabolic rates that would mandate less food consumption, everything else being the same. At 37°C, average mammals would use about 7 times more oxygen than the average reptiles of the same size, based on the data compiled by² and the equations of³. Then, from equation (3) in Methods, average reptiles

would have about 38% the mandibular length of average mammals for lunge feeding, where mandibular size is expected to determine the amount of water captured per time for a given relative speed. If so, an average lunge-feeding reptile at the size of *Hupehsuchus* would have a mandibular length of about 6.19 cm. The observed length of 13.34 cm is much longer than this expected value. A combination of many factors can explain the difference between the two values, such as lower prey density, less foraging time, and higher-than-average metabolic rate for *Hupehsuchus*. None of these factors, however, can be estimated reasonably. In conclusion, the skull of *Hupehsuchus* is not smaller than what is expected for a lunge-feeding reptile of its size.

- 1 Pyenson, N. D., Goldbogen, J. A. & Shadwick, R. E. Mandible allometry in extant and fossil Balaenopteridae (Cetacea: Mammalia): the largest vertebrate skeletal element and its role in rorqual lunge feeding. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* **108**, 586-599, doi:DOI 10.1111/j.1095-8312.2012.02032.x (2013).
- 2 Makarieva, A. M. *et al.* Mean mass-specific metabolic rates are strikingly similar across life's major domains: Evidence for life's metabolic optimum. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **105**, 16994-16999, doi:DOI 10.1073/pnas.0802148105 (2008).
- 3 Gillooly, J. F., Brown, J. H., West, G. B., Savage, V. M. & Charnov, E. L. Effects of size and temperature on metabolic rate. *Science* **293**, 2248-2251, doi:DOI 10.1126/science.1061967 (2001).

D. R packages used.

- 1 Garland, T., Harvey, P. H. & Ives, A. R. Procedures for the Analysis of Comparative Data Using Phylogenetically Independent Contrasts. *Systematic Biol* **41**, 18-32, doi:10.2307/2992503 (1992).
- 2 R+Core+Team. *R: A language and environment for statistical computing.* . (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <http://www.R-project.org/>, 2013).

- 3 Paradis, E., Claude, J. & Strimmer, K. APE: Analyses of Phylogenetics and Evolution in R language. *Bioinformatics* **20**, 289-290, doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btg412 (2004).
- 4 Warton, D. I., Duursma, R. A., Falster, D. S. & Taskinen, S. smatr 3-an R package for estimation and inference about allometric lines. *Methods Ecol Evol* **3**, 257-259, doi:10.1111/j.2041-210X.2011.00153.x (2012).

E. References used for Figure 2.

- 1 McGowan, C. & Motani, R. *Ichthyopterygia*. Vol. 8 (Verlag Dr. Friedrich Pfeil, 2003).
- 2 Motani, R. *et al.* A basal ichthyosauriform with a short snout from the Lower Triassic of China. *Nature* (in press).
- 3 Nielsen, J. G., Bertelsen, E. & Jespersen, A. The Biology of *Eurypharynx pelecanoioides* (Pisces, Eurypharyngidae). *Acta Zool-Stockholm* **70**, 187-197 (1989).
- 4 Meyers, R. A. & Myers, R. P. Mandibular bowing and mineralization in Brown Pelicans. *Condor* **107**, 445-449, doi:10.1650/7743 (2005).
- 5 Ferry-Graham, L. A., Wainwright, P. C., Hulsey, C. D. & Bellwood, D. R. Evolution and mechanics of long jaws in butterflyfishes (family Chaetodontidae). *J Morphol* **248**, 120-143, doi:10.1002/Jmor.1024 (2001).
- 6 Kammerer, C. F., Grande, L. & Westneat, M. W. Comparative and developmental functional morphology of the jaws of living and fossil gars (Actinopterygii : Lepisosteidae). *J Morphol* **267**, 1017-1031, doi:10.1002/Jmor.10293 (2006).
- 7 Montgomery, J. C. & Saunders, A. J. Functional-Morphology of the Piper Hyporhamphus-Ihi with Reference to the Role of the Lateral Line in Feeding. *Proc R Soc Ser B-Bio* **224**, 197-208, doi:10.1098/rspb.1985.0029 (1985).
- 8 Zusi, R. L. Introduction to the skeleton of hummingbirds (Aves: Apodiformes, Trochilidae) in functional and phylogenetic contexts. *Ornithological Monographs* **77**, 1-94 (2013).
- 9 Shufeldt, R. W. Osteology of *Numenius longirostris*, with notes upon the skeletons of other American Limicolae. *J Anat Physiol* **19**, 1-93 (1884).
- 10 Ferreira, C. D. & Donatelli, R. J. Skull osteology of *Platalea ajaja* (Linnaeus) (Aves, Ciconiiformes), compared with others species of Threskiornithidae. *Rev Bras Zool* **22**, 529-551, doi:10.1590/S0101-81752005000300003 (2005).
- 11 Sereno, P. C. & Larsson, H. C. E. Cretaceous Crocodyliforms from the Sahara. *Zookeys*, 1-143, doi:10.3897/zookeys.28.325 (2009).
- 12 Wang, X., Rodrigues, T., Jiang, S., Cheng, X. & Kellner, A. W. A. An Early Cretaceous pterosaur with an unusual mandibular crest from China and a potential novel feeding strategy. *Scientific Reports* **4**, 6329, doi:10.1038/srep06329 (2014).

- 13 Motani, R., Jiang, D., Tintori, A., Rieppel, O. & Chen, G. B. Terrestrial origin of viviparity indicated by the oldest embryonic fossil of Mesozoic marine reptiles. *PLoS One* **9**, e8B640, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0088640 (2014).
- 14 Shufeldt, R. W. Comparative osteology of certain rails and cranes, and the systematic positions of the supersuborders Gruiformes and Ralliformes. *Anatomical Record* **9**, 731-750, doi:10.1002/ar.1090091002 (1915).
- 15 Johnson, R. The Cranial and Cervical Osteology of the European Oystercatcher *Haematopus-Ostralegus* L. *J Morphol* **182**, 227-244, doi:DOI 10.1002/jmor.1051820209 (1984).
- 16 Raikow, R. J. Osteology and Taxonomic Position of White-Backed Duck, *Thalassornis-Leuconotus*. *Wilson Bull* **83**, 270-& (1971).
- 17 Shufeldt, R. W. *Osteology of Birds*. (University of the State of New York, 1909).

Supplementary Table S1. Feeding type diversity of marine reptiles in the Triassic. Brackets suggest that a feeding style was necessarily present because the following clades persisted through the interval despite the lack of direct record: Pelagic-ram-pointed, Ichthyoptrygia; Pelagic-ram-rounded, Omphalosauridae; Demersal-ram-pointed, Eosauroptrygia; and Demersal-ram-rounded, Placodontia.

Habitat	Pelagic			Demersal						Total
	ram with biting			suction			lunge			
Capture	p	r	n	p	r	n	f'	n	n/f	
Rhaetian	X				X					2
Sevatian	(X)				(X)					2
Alaunian	X				X	X				3
Lancian	X				(X)					2
Tuvalian	X				X					2
Julian	X		X	X	X					4
Longobardian	X			X	X					3
Fassanian	X	X		X	X					4
Illyrian	X	X		X	X					4
Pelsonian	X	X		X	X		X			5
Bithynian	X	(X)		(X)	X					4
Aegean	(X)	(X)		X	X					4
Spathian	X	X		X	X			X	X	6

Supplementary Table S2. Data used to make Supplementary Table S1. Stratigraphic range was derived from a Kelley et al. (2014)¹ for most species; references are given for species that we added. In a trial to maximize the number of feeding types per substage, age assignments that were found to be questionable by Kelley et al. (2014) were all considered valid. For the same reason, taxa that span two substages were counted for both substages.

Binomial	CLADE	Habitat	Approach	Teeth	FirstSubstage	LastSubstage
<i>Ichthyosaurus communis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Rhaetian	Early Sinemurian
<i>Macroplacus raeticus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Rhaetian	Rhaetian
<i>Psephoderma anglicum</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Rhaetian	Rhaetian
<i>Callawayia neoscapularis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Lacian	Lacian
<i>Hudsonelpidia brevirostris</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Lacian	Lacian
<i>Sikannisuchus huskyi</i>	Archosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Lacian	Lacian
<i>Himalayasaurus tibetensis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Lacian/Alaunian	Lacian/Alaunian
<i>Endennasaurus acutirostris</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	none	Alaunian	Alaunian
<i>Macgowania janiceps</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Alaunian	Alaunian
<i>Psephoderma alpinum</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Alaunian	Rhaetian
<i>Shonisaurus sikanniensis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Alaunian	Alaunian
<i>Californosaurus perrini</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	—	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Nectosaurus halinus</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Shastasaurus pacificus</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Shonisaurus popularis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Thalattosaurus alexandrae</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Toretocnemus californicus</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Toretocnemus zitteli</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Tuvalian	Tuvalian
<i>Placochelys placodonta</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Julian/Tuvalian	Julian/Tuvalian
<i>Anshunsaurus</i> <i>huangguoshuensis</i>	Thalattosauriformes	pelagic	ram	point	Julian	Julian
<i>Bobosaurus forojuliensis</i>	Sauropterygia	pelagic	ram	—	Julian	Julian
<i>Concavispina biseridens</i> ²	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian

<i>Guanlingsaurus liangae</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	none	Julian	Julian
<i>Guizhouichthyosaurus tangae</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Julian	Julian
<i>Henodus chelyops</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian
<i>Miodentosaurus brevis</i>	Thalattosauriformes	pelagic	ram	point	Julian	Julian
<i>Protenodontosaurus italicus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian
<i>Psephochelys polyosteoderma</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian
<i>Qianichthyosaurus zhoui</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Julian	Julian
<i>Sinocyamodus xinpuensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian
<i>Xinpusaurus bamaolinensis</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian
<i>Xinpusaurus suni</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Julian	Julian
<i>Anshunsaurus huangnihensis</i> ³	Thalattosauriformes	pelagic	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Anshunsaurus wushaensis</i>	Thalattosauriformes	pelagic	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Fuyuansaurus acutirostris</i> ⁴	Protosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Glyphoderma kangi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Keichousaurus hui</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Lariosaurus balsami</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Lariosaurus valceresii</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Lariosaurus xingyiensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Macrocnemus fuyuanensis</i>	Protosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Neusticosaurus staubi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Neusticosaurus toepflichi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Nothosaurus cymatosauroides</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Nothosaurus edingerae</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian/Julian	Longobardian/Julian
<i>Nothosaurus youngi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Psephosaurus suevicus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Longobardian	Longobardian

<i>Qianichthysaurus xingyiensis</i> ⁵	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Qianxisaurus chajiangensis</i> ⁶	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Yunguisaurus liae</i>	Sauropterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Longobardian	Longobardian
<i>Lariosaurus curionii</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian/Longobardian	Fassanian/Longobardian
<i>Askeptosaurus italicus</i>	Thalattosauriformes	pelagic	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Blezingeria ichthyospondylus</i>	Thalattosauriformes		ram	—	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Ceresiosaurus calcagnii</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Fassanian
<i>Ceresiosaurus lanzii</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Longobardian	Fassanian
<i>Cyamodus hildegardensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Cymbospondylus piscosus</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Lariosaurus buzzii</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Neusticosaurus edwardsi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Neusticosaurus peyeri</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Neusticosaurus pusillus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Nothosaurus jagisteus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Omphalosaurus wolfi</i>	Omphalosauria	pelagic	ram	round	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Paraplocodus broilii</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Serpianosaurus mirigiolensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Fassanian
<i>Simosaurus gaillardoti</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Fassanian	Julian
<i>"Psephosaurus" sinaiticus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Clarazia schinzi</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Eusaurosphargis dalsassoi</i>	Helveticosauridae	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Helveticosaurus zollingeri</i>	Helveticosauridae	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Hescheleria ruebeli</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Lariosaurus stensioei</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Macrocnemus bassanii</i>	Protosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian

<i>Nothosaurus haasi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Nothosaurus tchernovi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Tanystropheus langobardicus</i>	Protorosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian/Fassanian	Illyrian/Fassanian
<i>Anarosaurus heterodontus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Anarosaurus pumilio</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Augustasaurus hagdorni</i>	Sauropterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Besanosaurus leptorhynchus</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Cyamodus kuhnschnyderi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Illyrian	Fassanian
<i>Cyamodus muensteri</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Cyamodus rostratus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Cymbospondylus buchseri</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Cymbospondylus nichollsi</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Dactylosaurus gracilis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Mixosaurus cornalianus</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Mixosaurus kuhnschnyderi</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Nothosaurus giganteus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Julian
<i>Nothosaurus juvenilis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Nothosaurus marchicus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Nothosaurus mirabilis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Illyrian	Fassanian
<i>Omphalosaurus nevadanus</i>	Omphalosauria	pelagic	ram	round	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Phalarodon callawayi</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Phantomasaurus neubigi</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Pistosaurus longaevus</i>	Sauropterygia	pelagic	ram	—	Illyrian	Illyrian
<i>Atopodentatus unicus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	filter	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Diandongosaurus acutidentatus</i> ⁷	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Dianopachysaurus dingi</i> ⁸	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian

<i>Dinocephalosaurus orientalis</i>	Protorosauria	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Largocephalosaurus plicarpon</i> ⁹	Saurosphargidae	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Largocephalosaurus qianensis</i> ¹⁰	Saurosphargidae	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Lariosaurus hongguoensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Mixosaurus panxianensis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Mixosaurus xindianensis</i> ¹¹	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Nothosaurus rostellatus</i> ¹²	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Nothosaurus yangjuanensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Phalarodon fraasi</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Pelsonian	Longobardian
<i>Placodus inexpectatus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Qianosuchus mixtus</i>	Archosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Sinosaurosphargis yunguiensis</i> ¹³	Saurosphargidae	demersal	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Tanystropheus haasi</i>	Protorosauria	pelagic	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Tholodus schmidi</i>	Ichthyopterygia	demersal	ram	round	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Wumengosaurus delicatmandibularis</i>	Sauropterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>Xinminosaurus catactes</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Pelsonian	Pelsonian
<i>"Psephosaurus" mosis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Bithynian	Bithynian
<i>Phalarodon atavus</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Bithynian	Illyrian
<i>Placodus gigas</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	round	Bithynian	Fassanian
<i>Chinchenia sungi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean_question	Aegean_question
<i>Cymatosaurus fridericianus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Cymatosaurus latifrons</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Cymatosaurus minor</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Cymatosaurus multidentatus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean

<i>Germanosaurus latissimus</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Germanosaurus schafferi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Nothosaurus winkelhorsti</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Nothosaurus winterswijkensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean	Aegean
<i>Sanchiaosaurus dengi</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Aegean_question	Aegean_question
<i>Thalattosaurus borealis</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Aegean_question	Aegean_question
<i>Agkistrognathus campbelli</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Spathian_question	Spathian_question
<i>Cartorhynchus lenticarpus</i> ¹⁴	Ichthyosauriformes	demersal	suction	none	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Chaohusaurus chaoxianensis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Chaohusaurus geishanensis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Chaohusaurus zhangjiawanensis</i> ¹⁵	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Corosaurus alcovensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Eohupehsuchus brevicollis</i> ¹⁶	Hupehsuchia	demersal	lunge	none	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Grippia longirostris</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Gulosaurus helmi</i> ¹⁷	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian_question	Spathian_question
<i>Hanosaurus hupehensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Hupehsuchus nanchangensis</i>	Hupehsuchia	demersal	lunge	none	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Isfjordosaurus minor</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Keichousaurus yuananensis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Kwangsisaurus orientalis</i>	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Majiashanosaurus discoracoidis</i> ¹⁸	Sauropterygia	demersal	ram	unknown	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Nanchangosaurus suni</i>	Hupehsuchia	demersal	lunge	none	Spathian	Spathian

<i>Omphalosaurus nettarhynchus</i>	Omphalosauria	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Omphalosaurus nisseri</i>	Omphalosauria	pelagic	ram	round	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Parahupehsuchus longus</i> ¹⁹	Hupehsuchia	demersal	lunge	none	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Paralonectes merriami</i>	Thalattosauriformes	demersal	ram	round	Spathian_question	Spathian_question
<i>Parvinatator wapitiensis</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Spathian_question	Spathian_question
<i>Thaisaurus chonglakmanii</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian
<i>Utatusaurus hataii</i>	Ichthyopterygia	pelagic	ram	point	Spathian	Spathian

1. Kelley NP, Motani R, Jiang DY, Rieppel O, Schmitz L. Selective extinction of Triassic marine reptiles during long-term sea-level changes illuminated by seawater strontium isotopes. *Palaeogeogr Palaeocl* **400**, 9-16 (2014).
2. Zhao L-J, Liu J, Li C, He T. A new thalattosaur, *Concavispina iseridens* gen. et sp. nov. from Guanling, Guizhou, China. *Vertebrata Palasiatica* **51**, 24-48 (2013).
3. Cheng L, Chen X, Wang C. A new species of Late Triassic *Anshunsaurus* (Reptilia : Thalattosauria) from Guizhou Province. *Acta Geol Sin* **81**, 1345-1351 (2007).
4. Fraser NC, Rieppel O, Chun L. A long-snouted protorosaur from the Middle Triassic of southern China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **33**, 1120-1126 (2013).
5. Yang PF, Ji C, Jiang DY, Motani R, Sun ZY. A New Species of Qianichthyosaurus (Reptilia: Ichthyosauria) from Xingyi Fauna (Ladinian, Middle Trassic) of Guizhou, Southwestern China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **32**, 197-198 (2012).
6. Cheng YN, Wu XC, Sato T, Shan HY. A new eosauroptrygian (Diapsida, Sauroptrygia) from the Triassic of China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **32**, 1335-1349 (2012).

7. Shang Q-h, Wu X-c, Li C. A new eosauropterygian from Middle Triassic of eastern Yunnan Province, southwestern China. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, (2011).
8. Liu J, *et al.* A new pachypleurosaur (Reptilia: Sauropterygia) from the lower Middle Triassic of southwestern China and the phylogenetic relationships of Chinese pachypleurosaurs. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **31**, 292-302 (2011).
9. Cheng L, Chen XH, Zeng XW, Cai YJ. A new eosauropterygian (Diapsida: Sauropterygia) from the Middle Triassic of Luoping, Yunnan Province. *J Earth Sci-China* **23**, 33-40 (2012).
10. Li C, Jiang D, Cheng L, Wu X, Rieppel O. A new species of *Largocephalosaurus* (Diapsida: Saurosphargidae), with implications for the morphological diversity and phylogeny of the group. *Geol Mag* **151**, 100-120 (2014).
11. Chen X-h, Cheng L. A new species of *Mixosaurus* (Reptilia: Ichthyosauria) from the Middle Triassic of Pu'an, Guizhou, China. *Acta Palaeontologica Sinica* **49**, 251-260 (2010).
12. Shang Q-h. A new species of *Nothosaurus* from the early Middle Triassic of Guizhou, China. *Vertebrata Palasiatica* **44**, 237-249 (2006).
13. Li C, Rieppel O, Wu X, Zhao L, Wang L. A new Triassic marine reptile from southwestern China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **31**, 303-312 (2011).
14. Motani R, *et al.* A basal ichthyosauriform with a short snout from the Lower Triassic of China. *Nature* **05 November 2014**, (2014).
15. Chen XH, Sander PM, Cheng L, Wang XF. A New Triassic Primitive Ichthyosaur from Yuanan, South China. *Acta Geol Sin-Engl* **87**, 672-677 (2013).
16. Chen X-h, Motani R, Cheng L, Jiang D-y, Rieppel O. A small short-necked hupehsuchian providing additional evidence of predation on Hupehsuchia. *PLoS One* **9**, e115244 (2014).

17. Cuthbertson RS, Russell AP, Anderson JS. Cranial Morphology and Relationships of a New Grippidian (Ichthyopterygia) from the Vega-Phroso Siltstone Member (Lower Triassic) of British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* **33**, 831-847 (2013).
18. Jiang D, *et al.* Early Triassic eosauroptrygian *Majiashanosaurus discocoracoidis*, gen. et sp. nov. (Reptilia, Sauropterygia) from Chaohu, Anhui Province, China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, (in press).
19. Chen X, Motani R, Cheng L, Jiang D, Rieppel O. A carapace-like bony 'body tube' in an Early Triassic marine reptile and early onset of marine tetrapod predation. *PLoS One* **9**, e94396 (2014).