

Supplementary Materials

***Yuhania*: A Unique Angiosperm from the Middle Jurassic of Inner
Mongolia, China**

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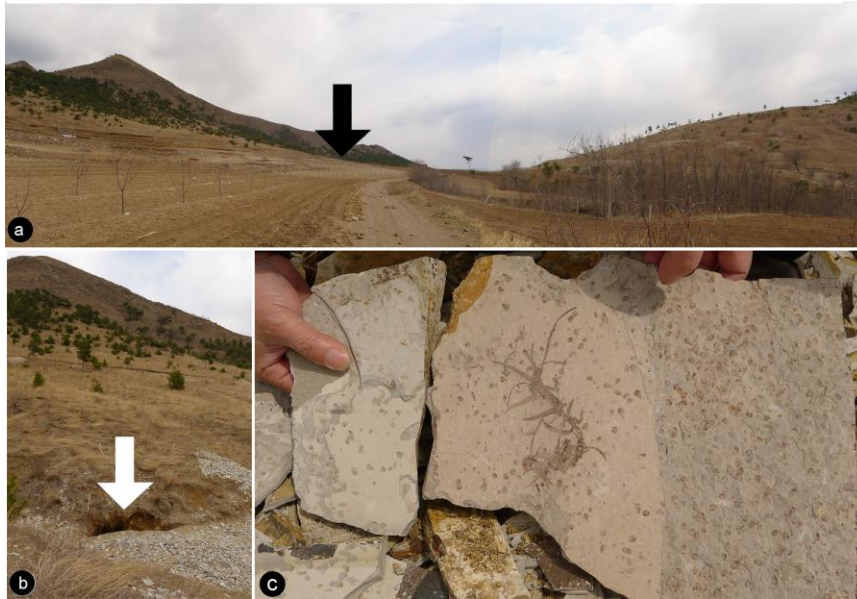


Figure S1 The outcrop yielding the specimens of *Yuhania daohugouensis* gen. et sp. nov.

- A.** The landscape near Daohugou Village, Ningcheng, Inner Mongolia, China. Arrow marks the fossil locality.
B. The pit (arrow) yielding the specimens. **C.** The fossil-bearing slab (right) has sediment context similar to the rock debris left on the ground (left).



Figure S2 Holotype (left) and isotype of *Yuhania daohugouensis* gen. et sp. nov.

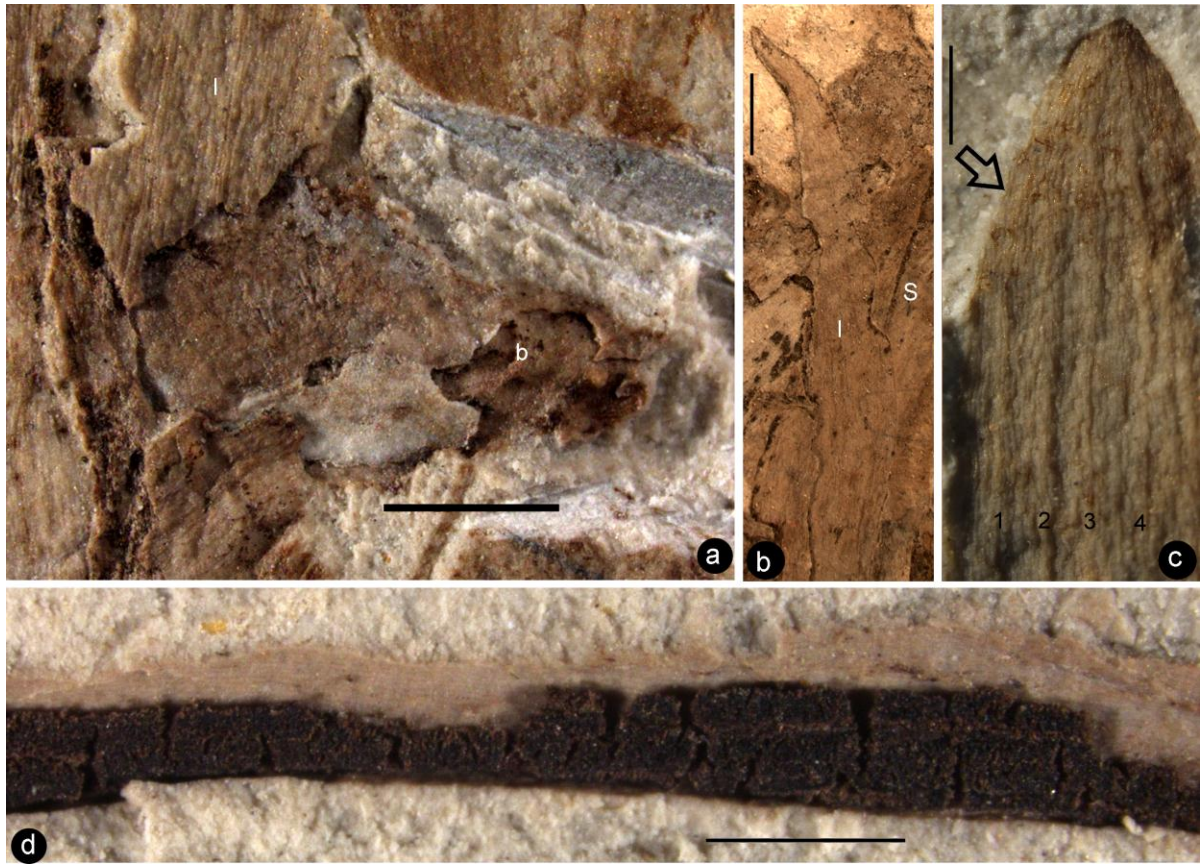


Figure S3 Lateral bud and leaves of *Yuhania daohugouensis* gen. et sp. nov. Light microscopy.

- A.** A lateral bud (b) with scales plunging into the sediment and in close association with a leaf (l). Bar = 1 mm.
B. Detailed view of the region marked as 9 in Fig. 2a, showing leaf base (l) clasping the stem (s). Bar = 1 mm.
C. Detailed view of the leaf marked as 10 in Fig. 2a, showing parallel veins (1-4) joining the margin (arrow). Bar = 0.5 mm. **D.** A leaf preserved as compression (lower half) and impression (upper half). Bar = 1 mm.

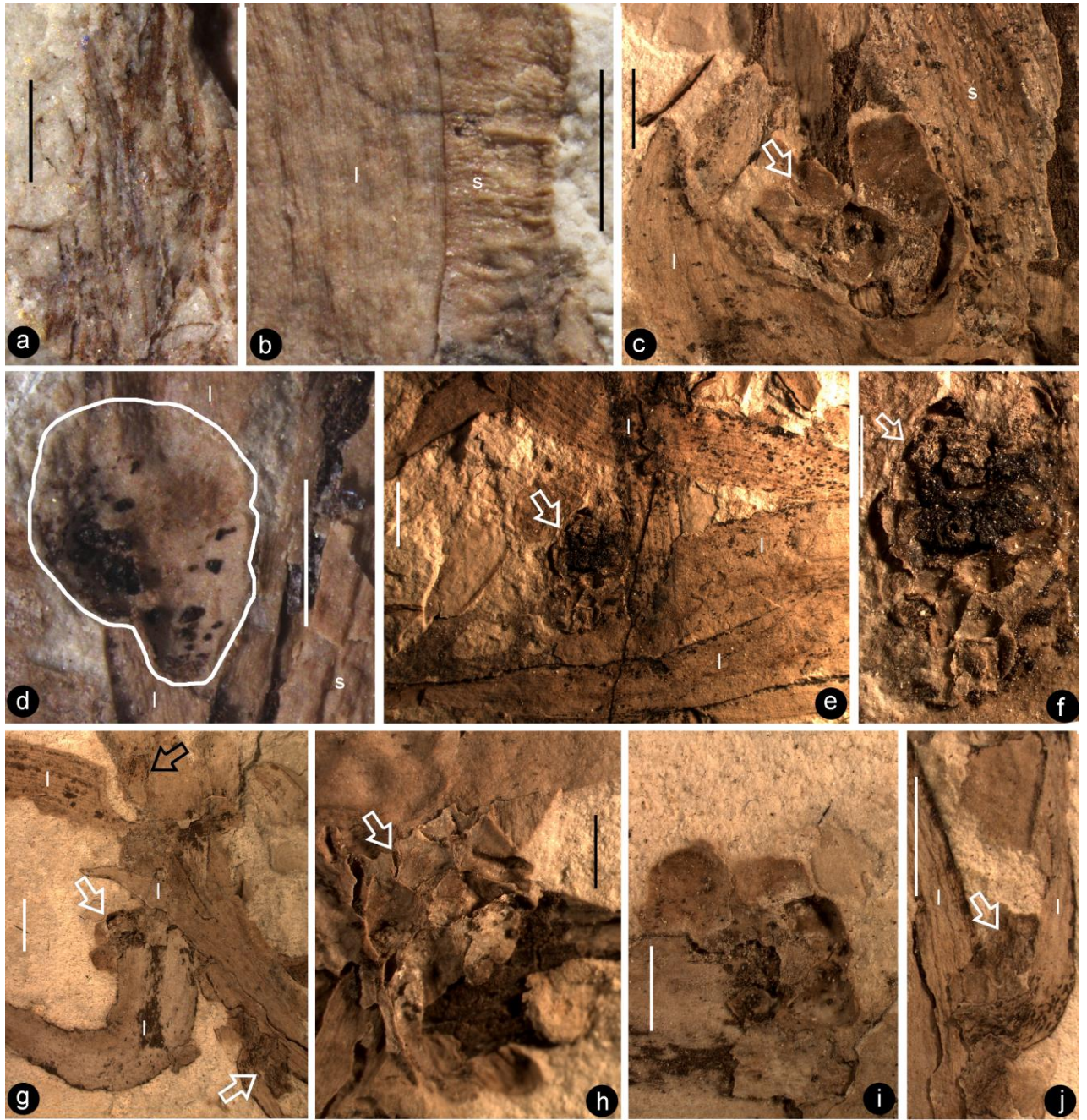


Figure S4 Stem, leaves, and infructescences of *Yuhania daohugouensis* gen. et sp. nov. Light microscopy. Bars are 1 mm long except otherwise annotated.

A. A portion of stem with longitudinal ridges and hairs. Bar = 0.5 mm. **B.** Leaf (l) with longitudinal texture and its stem (s) with horizontal wrinkles. **C.** The infructescence (arrow) marked as 4 in Fig. 2a in a leaf (l) axil. Note the longitudinal ridges on the stem (s). **D.** The immature flower marked as 14 in Fig. 2a. Note its spatial relationship with the adjacent leaf (l) and stem (s). **E.** Detailed view of the region marked as 2 in Fig. 2a. Note the spatial relationship between the infructescence (arrow) and leaves (l). Bar = 2 mm. **F.** Detailed view of the infructescence in Fig. S4e. Note the scales (arrow) at the top covering the fruits. Detailed in Figs. 4i-m. **G.** Detailed view of region marked as 9 in Fig. 2a. Note the spatial relationship among the leaves (l), infructescences (white arrows), and immature flower (black arrow). Bar = 2 mm. **H.** The infructescence (arrow) marked as 13 in Fig. 2a in leaf axil. **I.** Detailed view of one of two infructescences in Fig. S4g. **J.** Detailed view of the other infructescence in Fig. S4g. Note its spatial relationship with leaves (l).

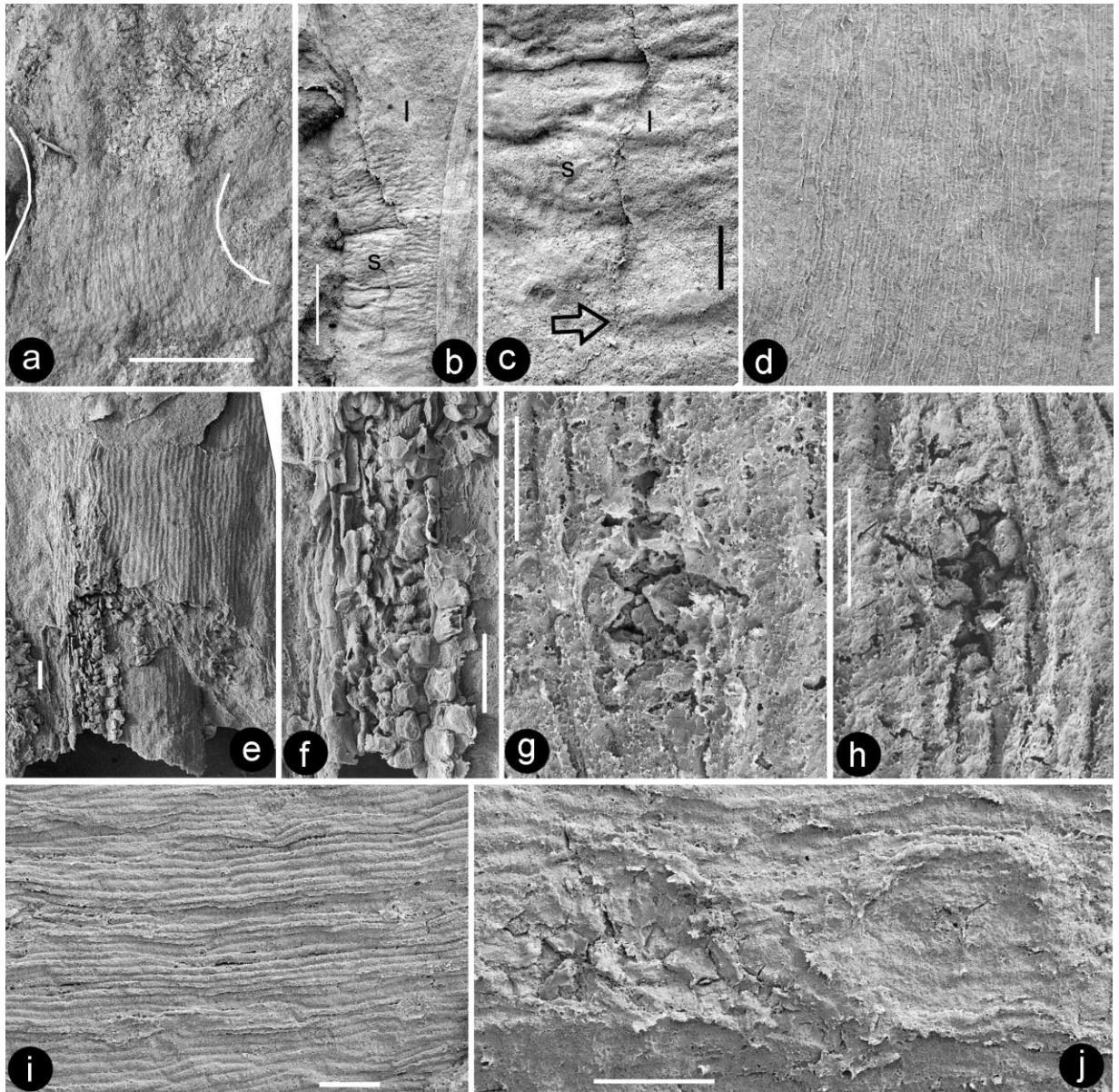


Figure S5 Immature flower and leaves of *Yuhania daohugouensis* gen. et sp. nov. SEM.

A. Bottom portion of the immature flower shown in Figs. 2g and 4a, showing stout pedicel (outlined by white lines) with longitudinal striations. Bar = 1 mm. **B.** Detailed view of a stem (s) and an attached leaf (l), both of which have horizontal wrinkles. The texture in the upper portion of the leaf gradually changes into longitudinal. Bar = 0.5 mm. **C.** Detailed view showing how the leaf (l) diverges from the stem (s). The leaf fuses with the stem below the arrow. Bar = 0.1 mm. **D.** Longitudinal striations on the adaxial leaf surface. Bar = 0.2 mm. **E.** A broken leaf showing adaxial surface and internal aerenchyma. Bar = 0.1 mm. **F.** Close-up of Fig. S5e, showing the parenchymatous tissue (mesophyll) in the leaf. Bar = 0.1 mm. **G-H.** Two stomata on the abaxial surface of a leaf, showing protrusions around the stomata pits. Bar = 50 μ m. **I.** Longitudinal adaxial epidermal details. Bar = 0.1 mm. **J.** Two stomata side by side, one with protrusions covering the pit, the other without such coverage. Bar = 0.1 mm.