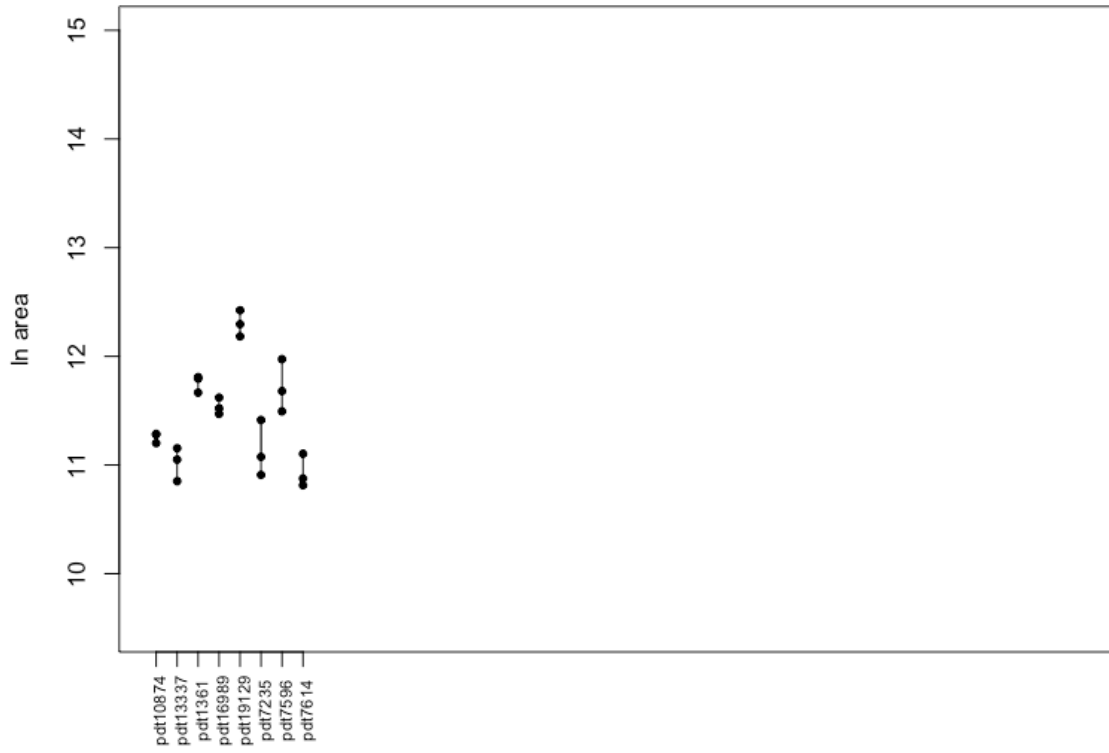
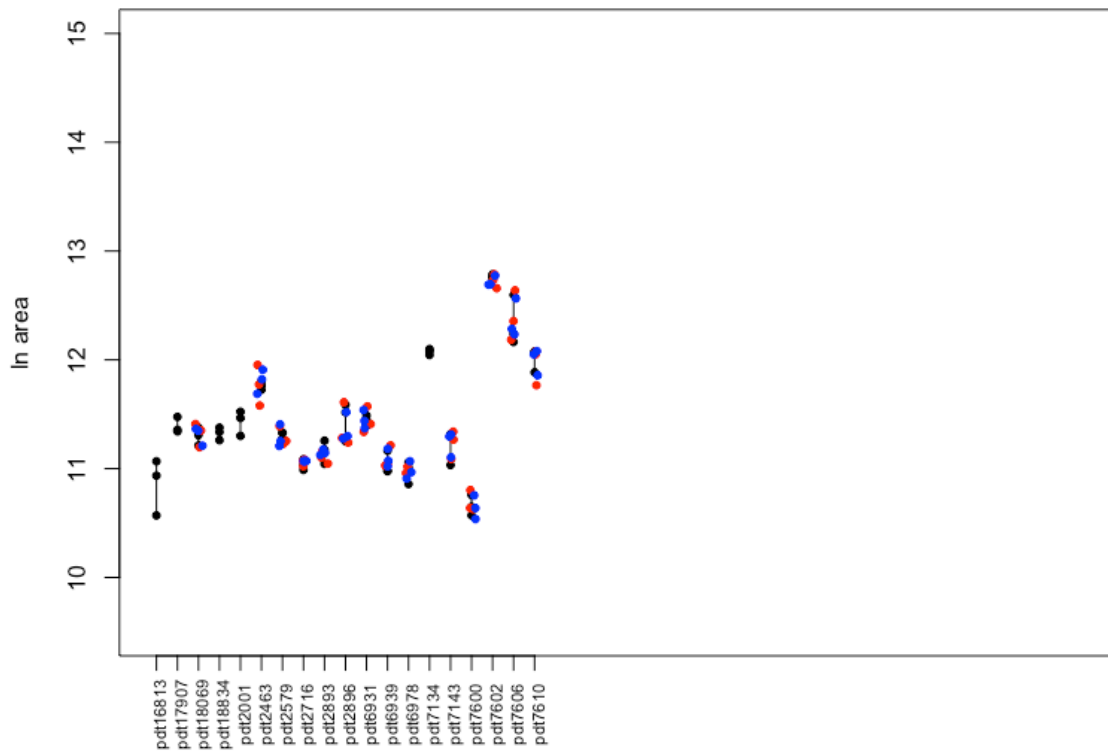


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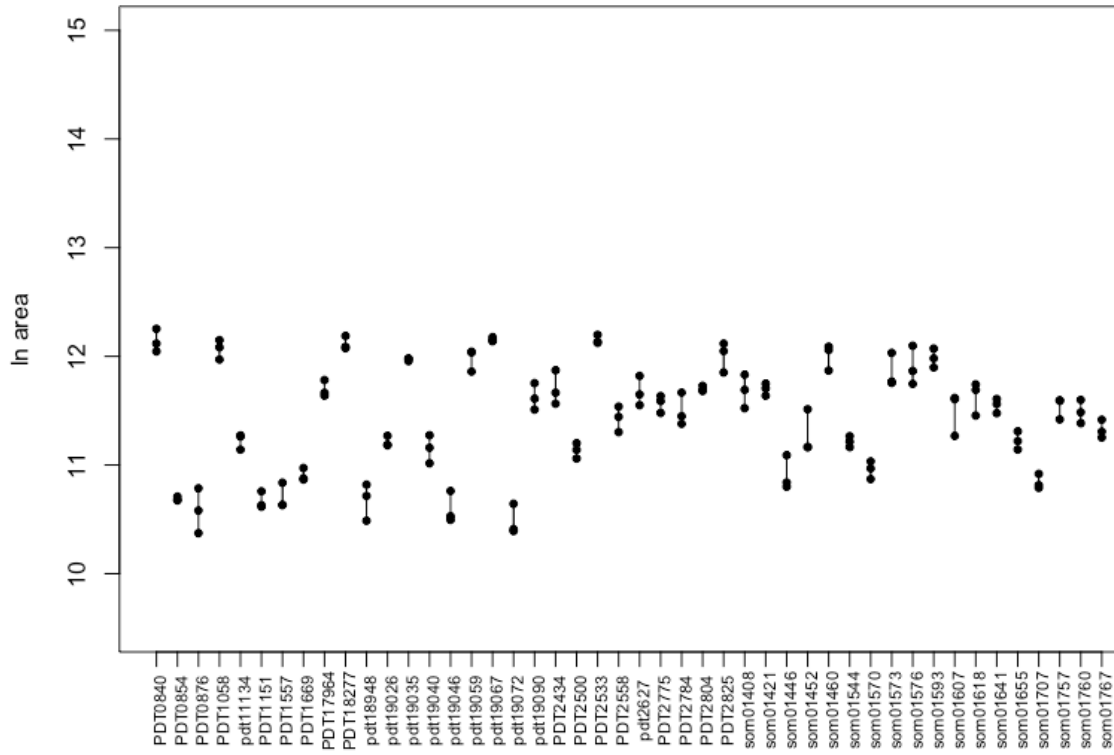
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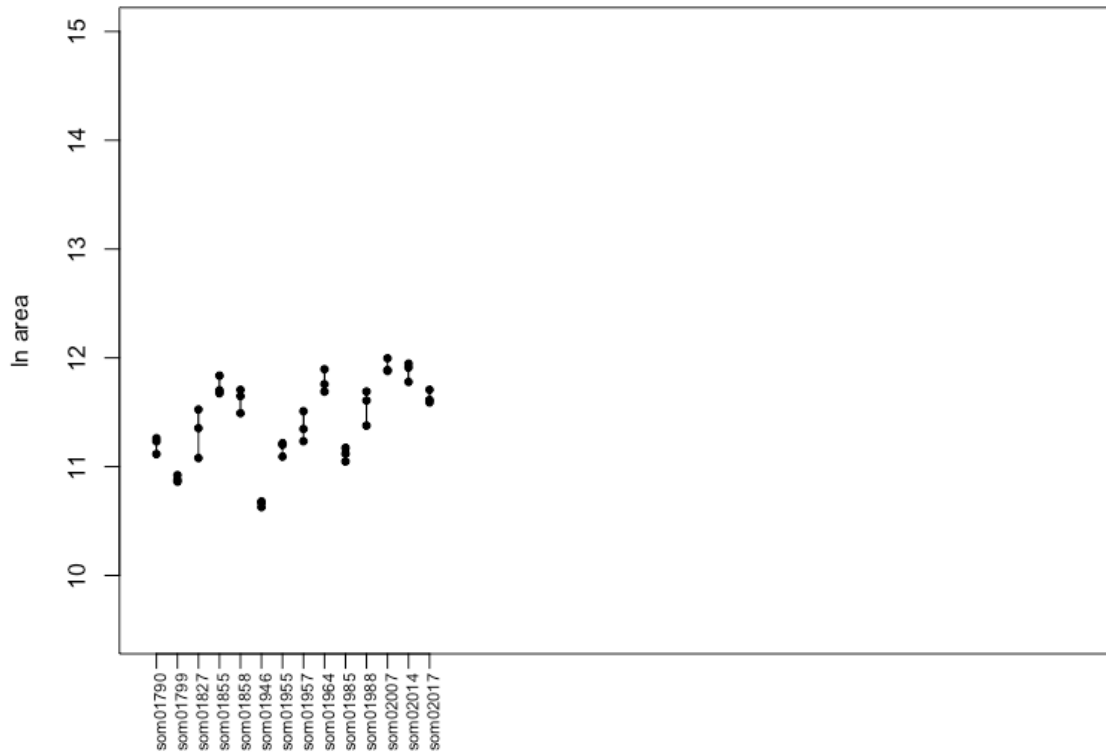
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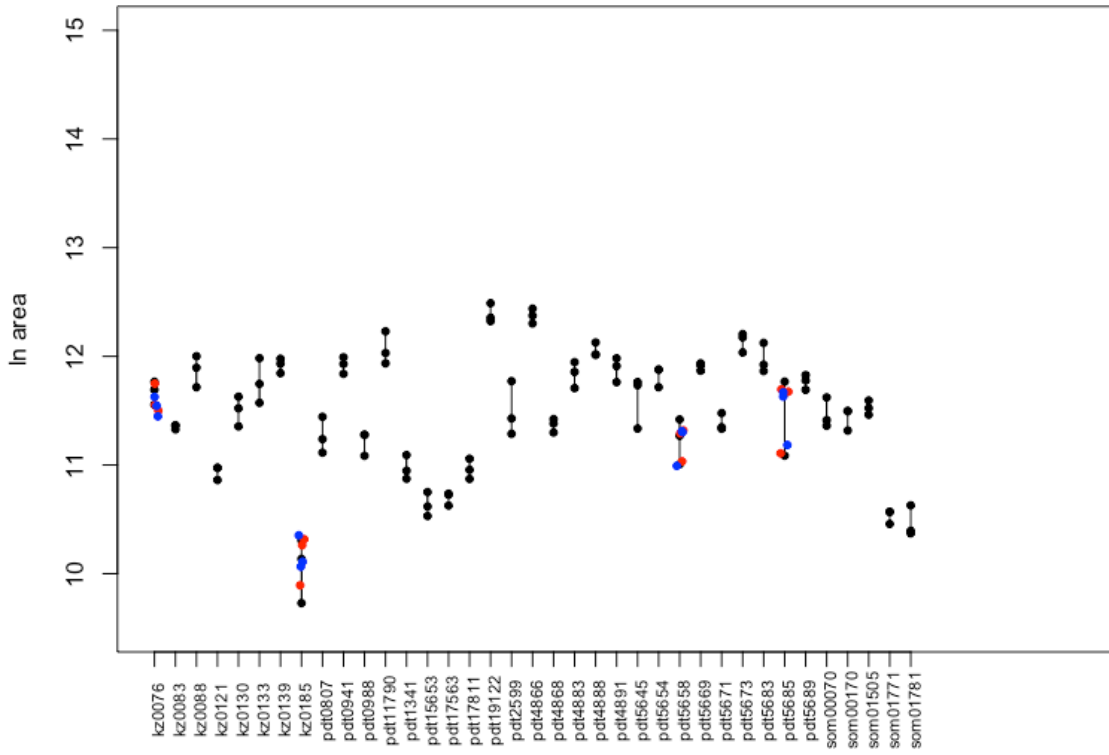
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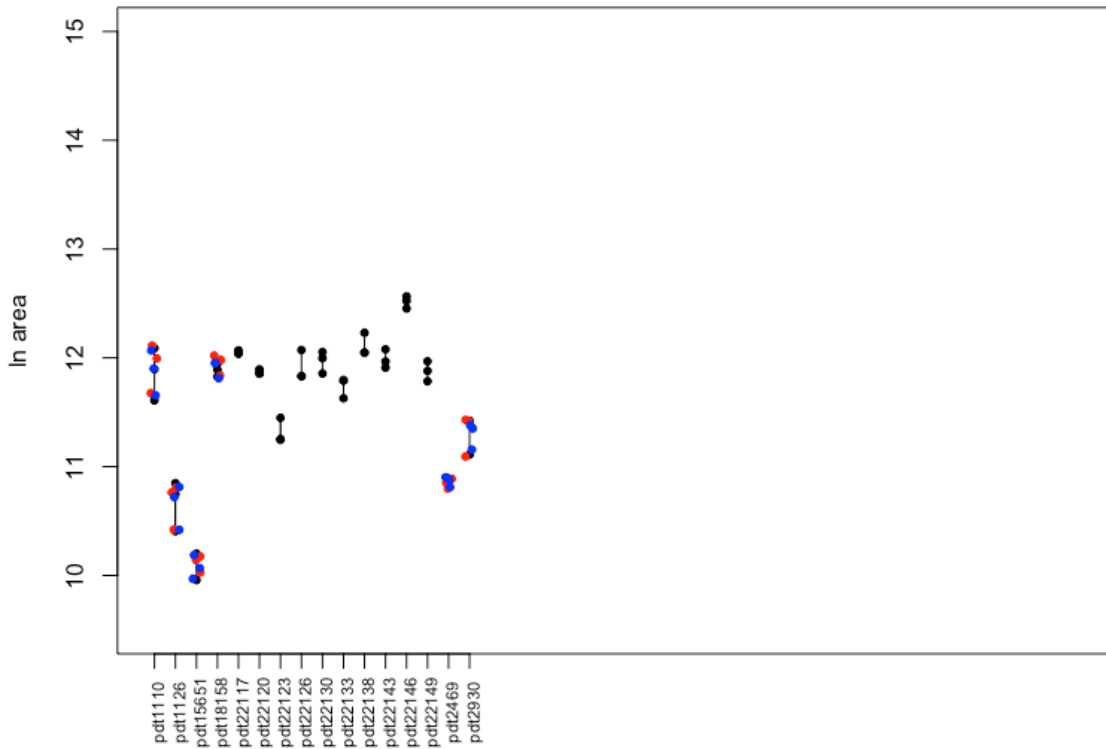
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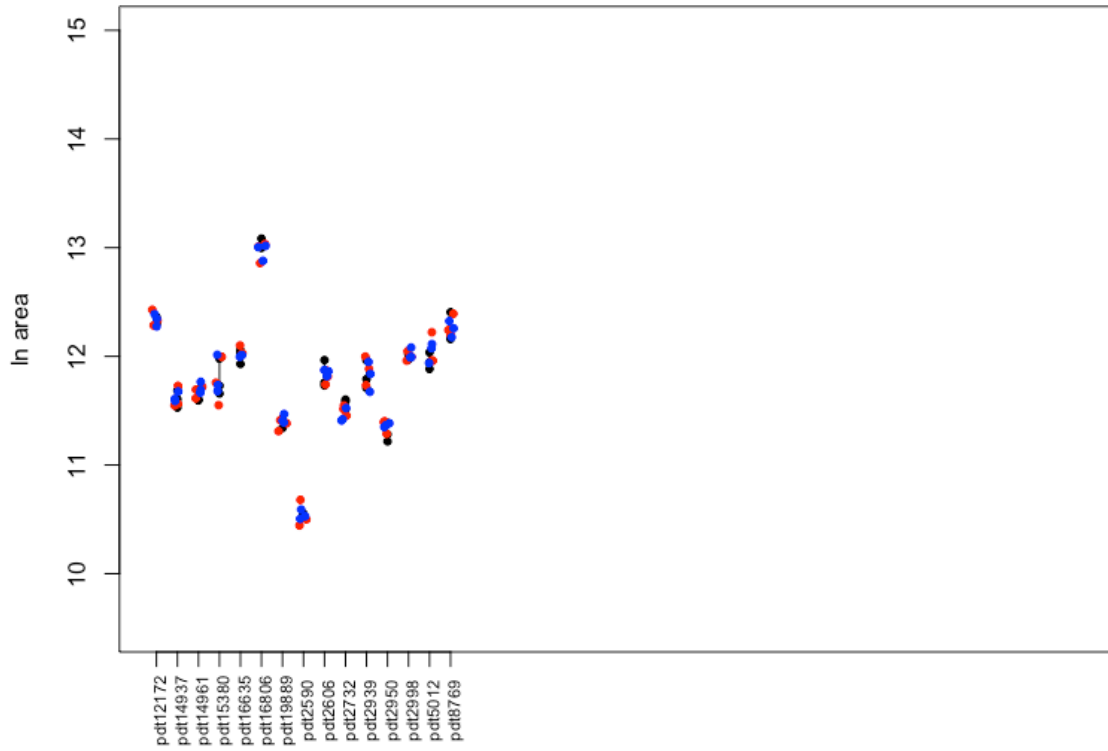
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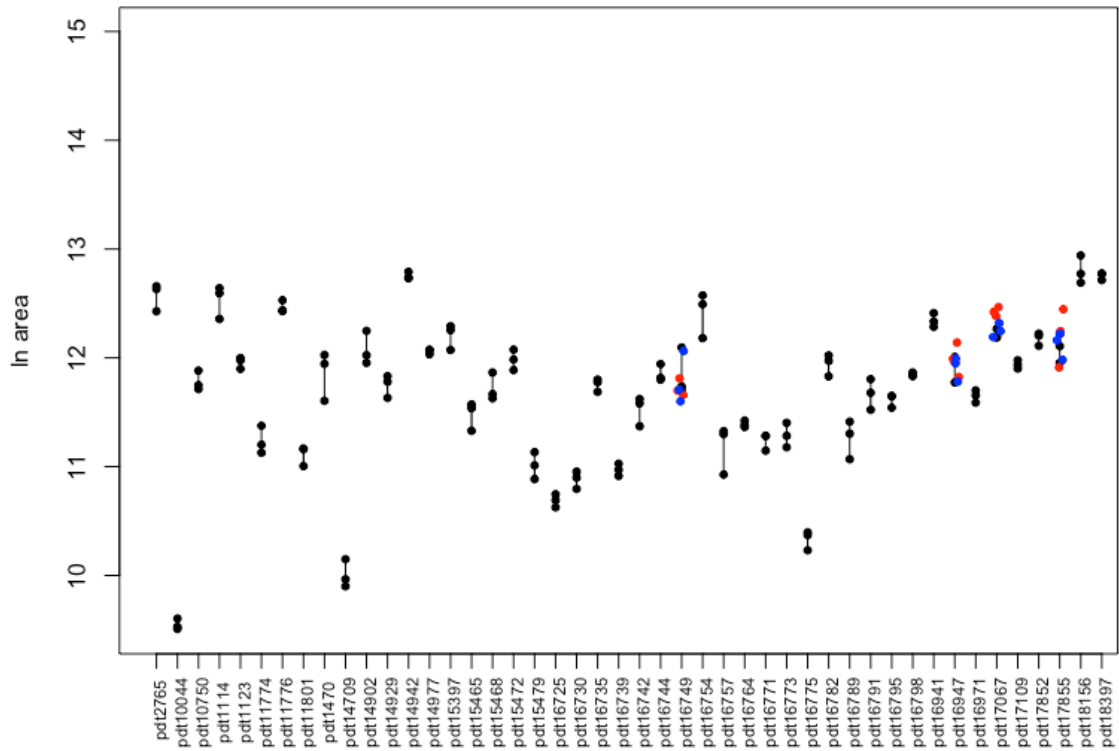
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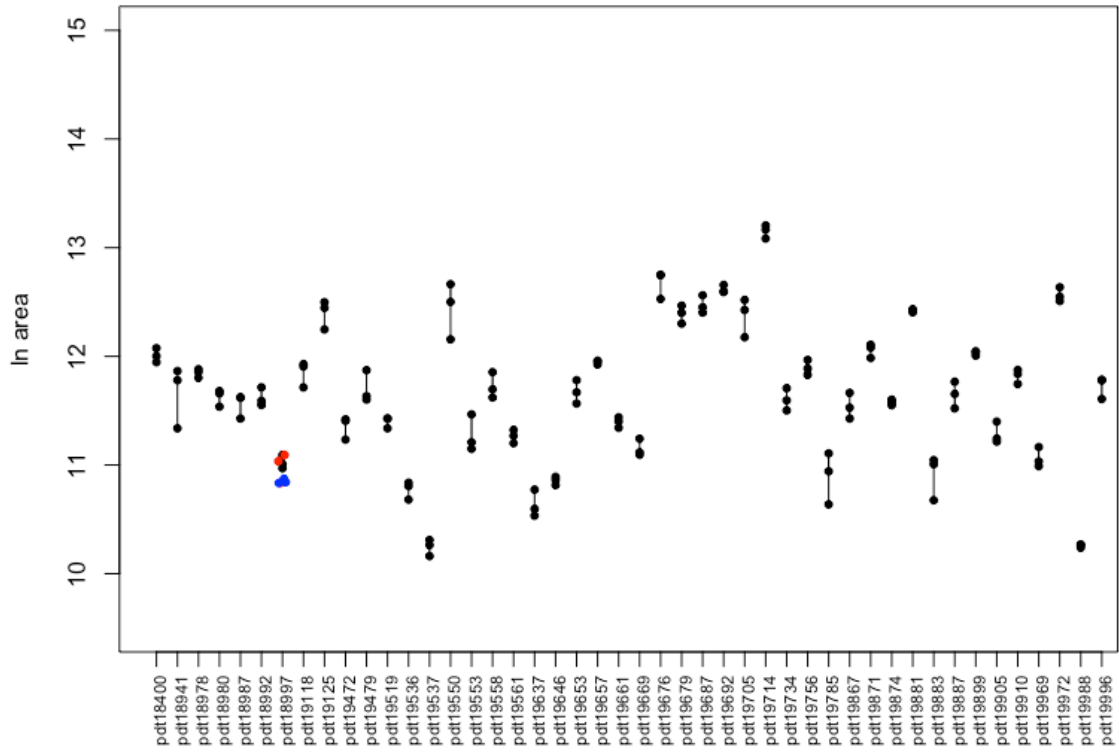
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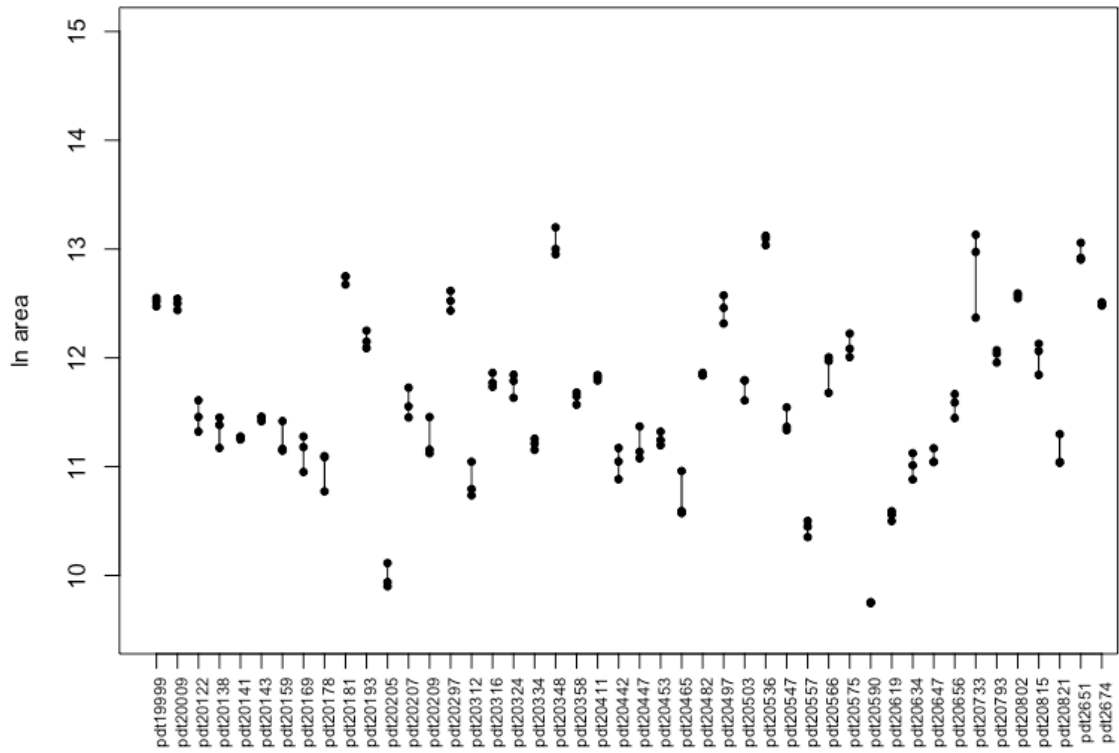
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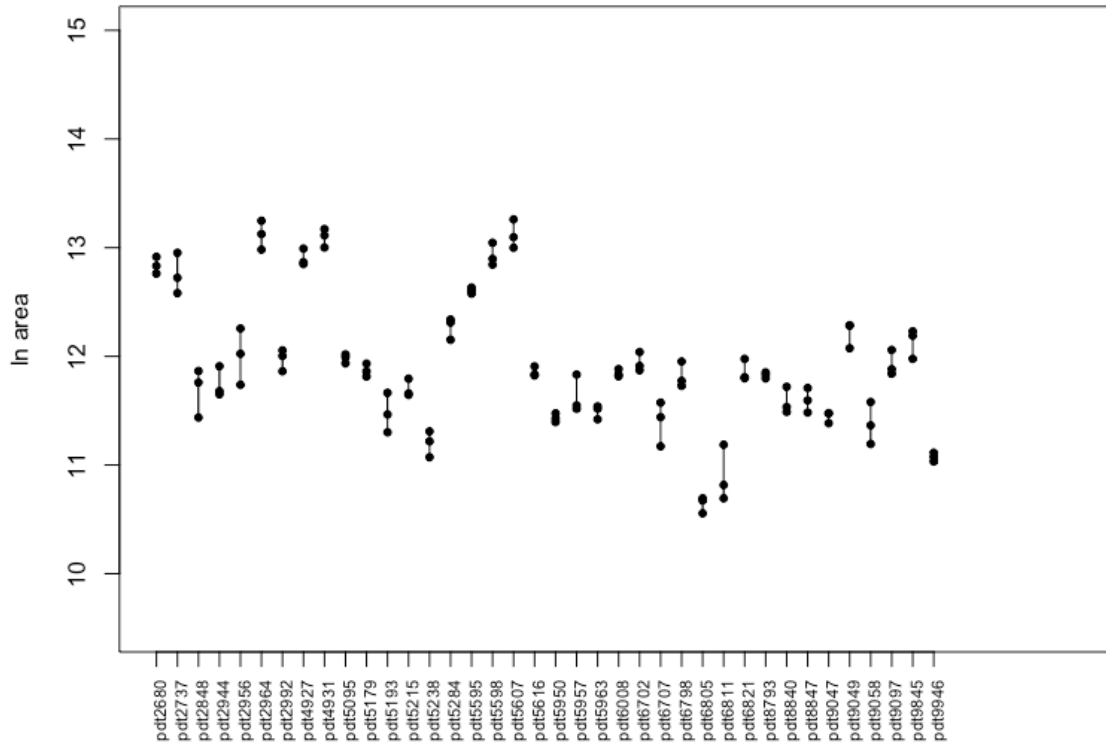
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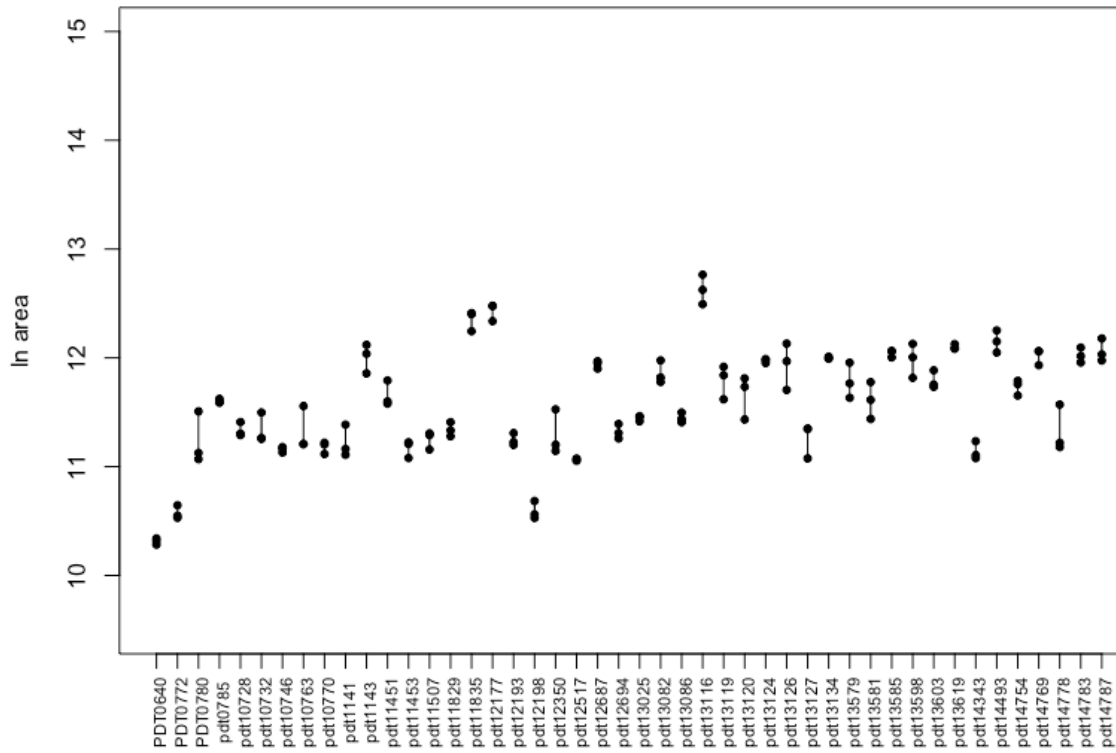
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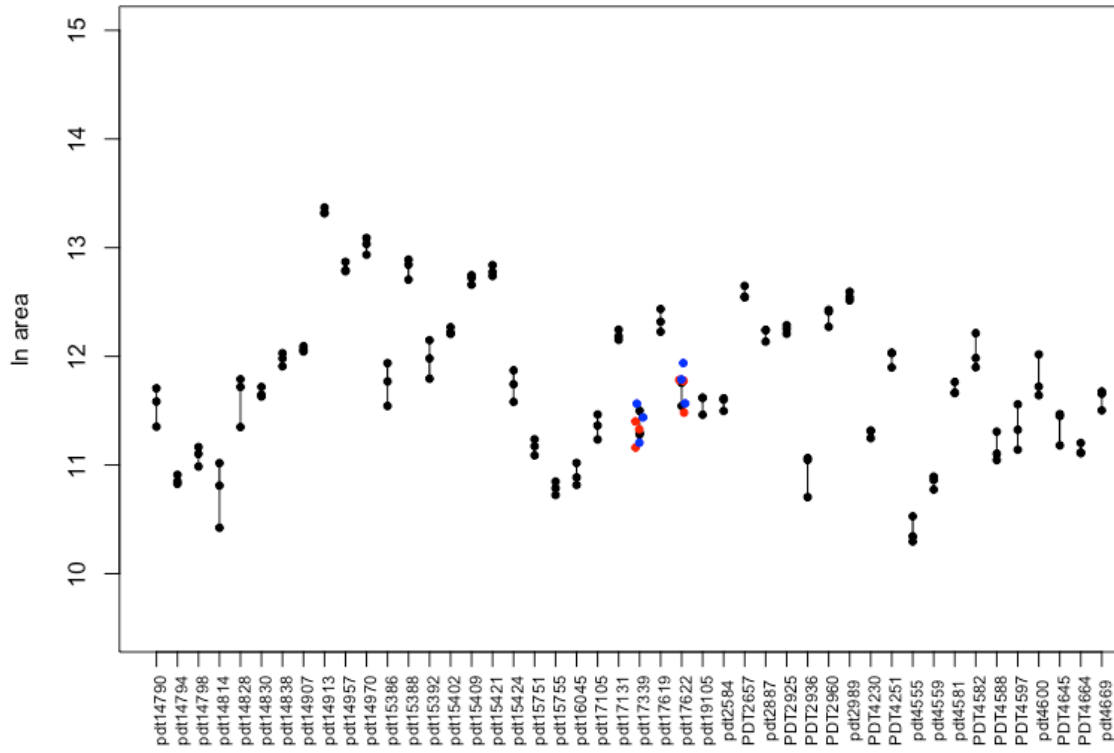
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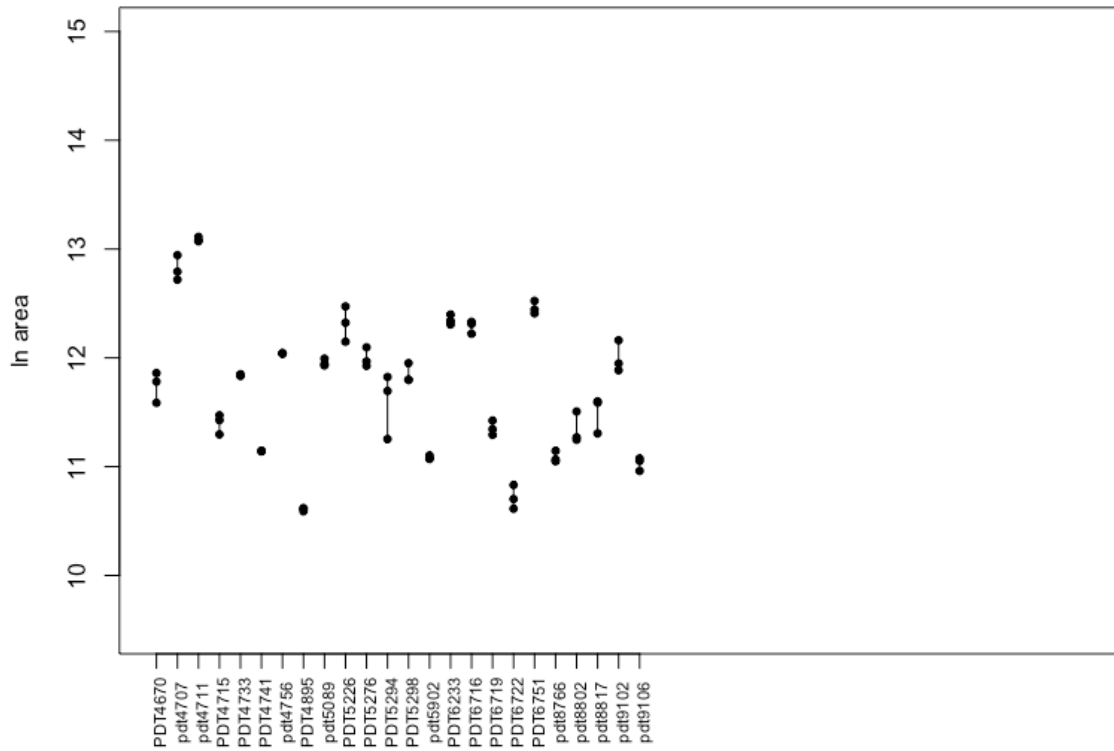
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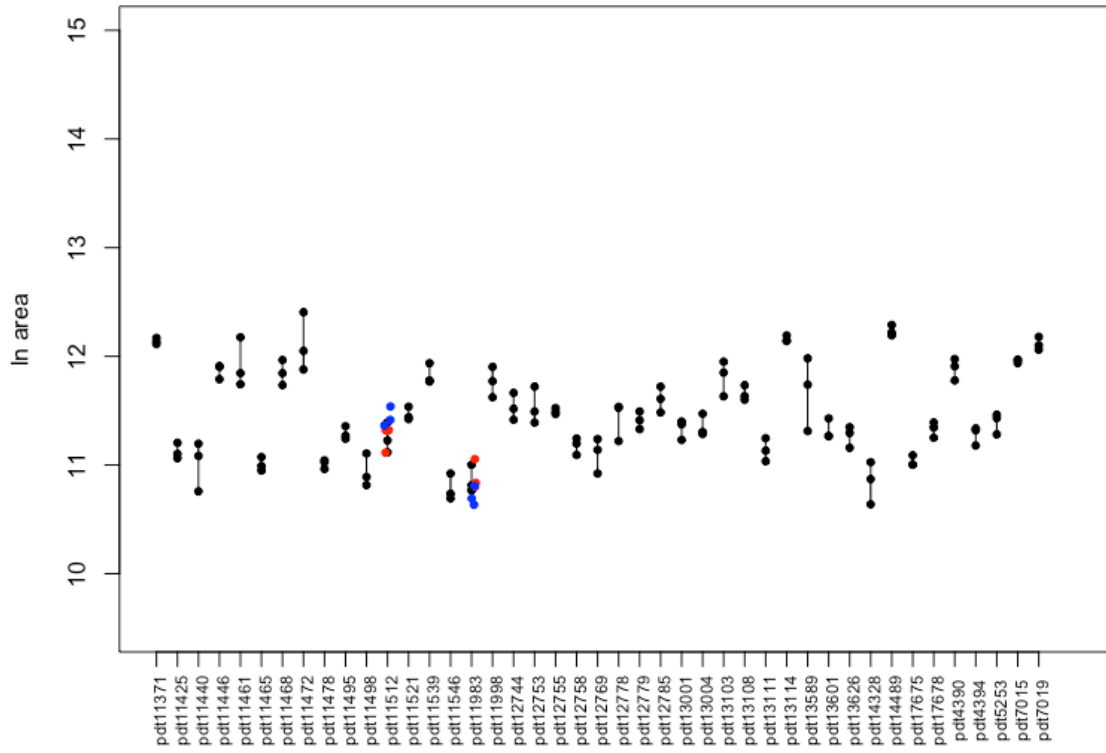
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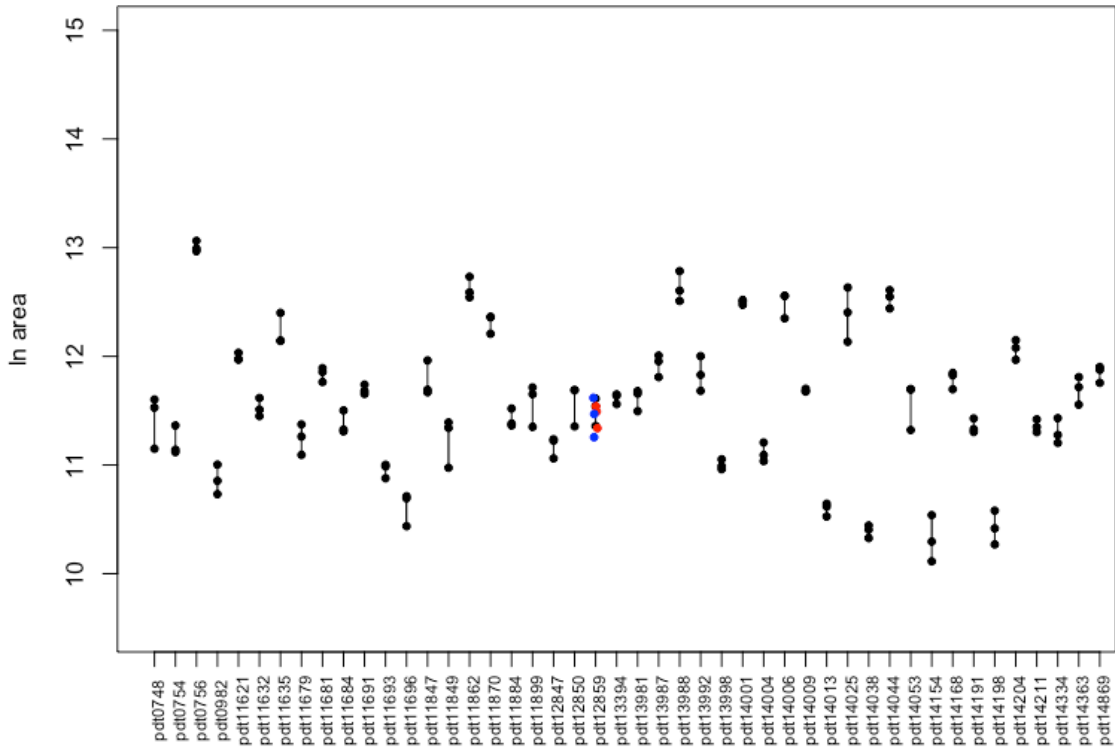


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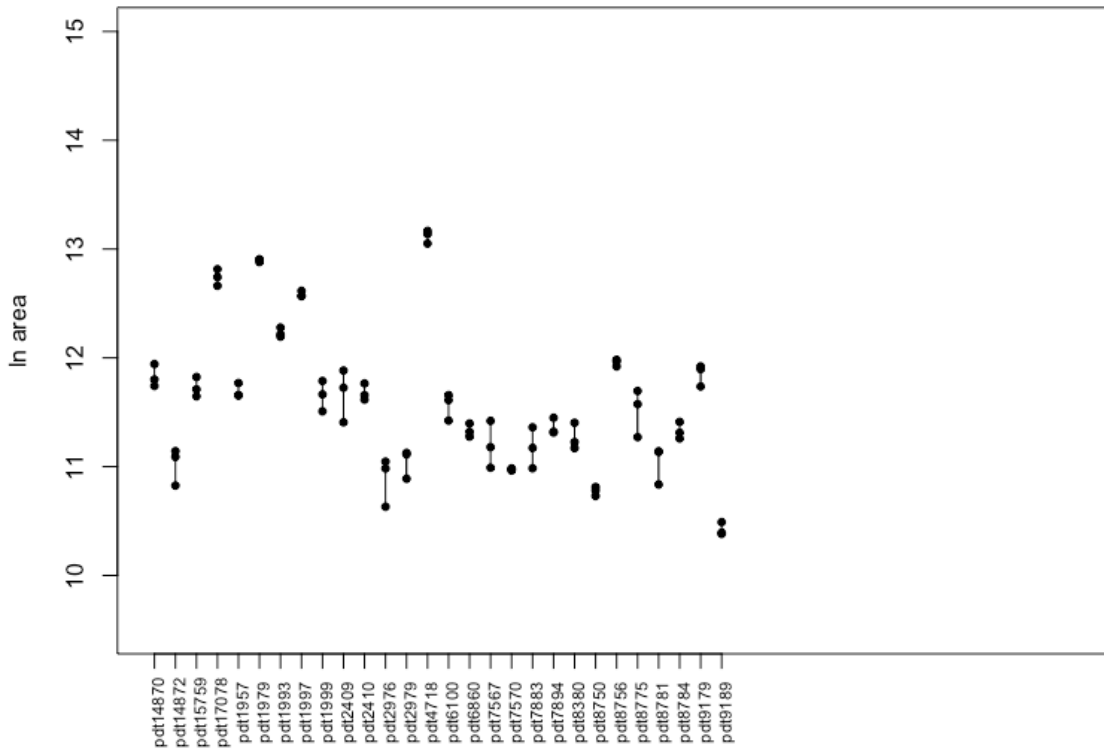


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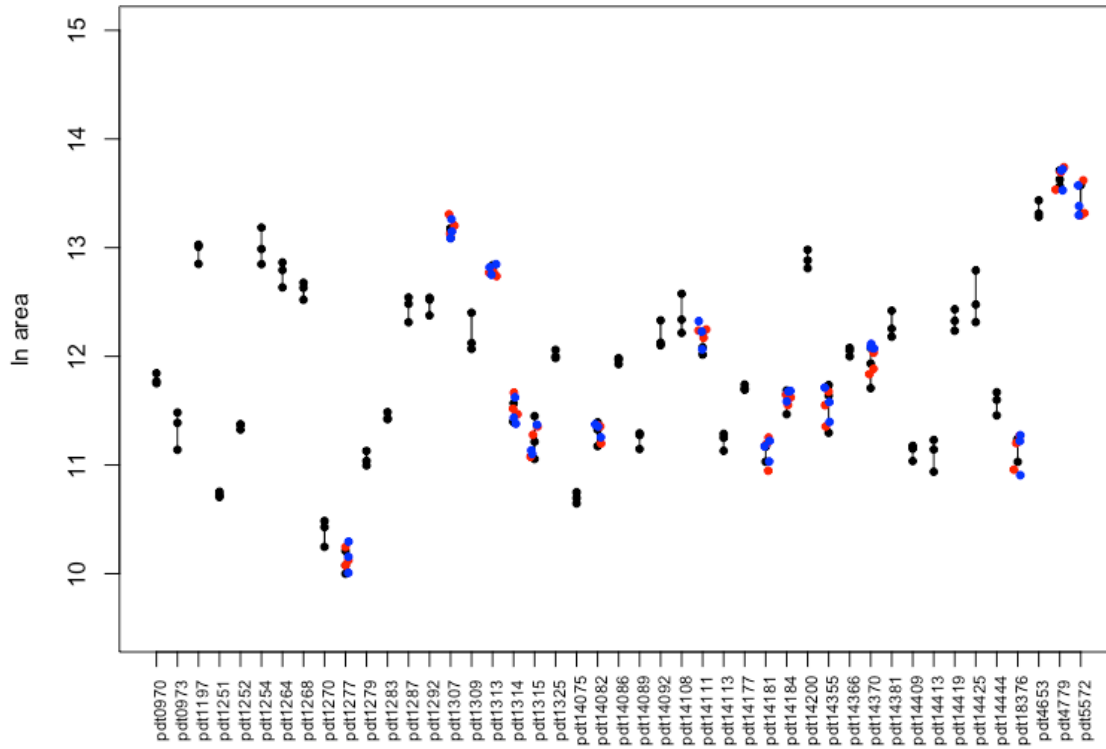
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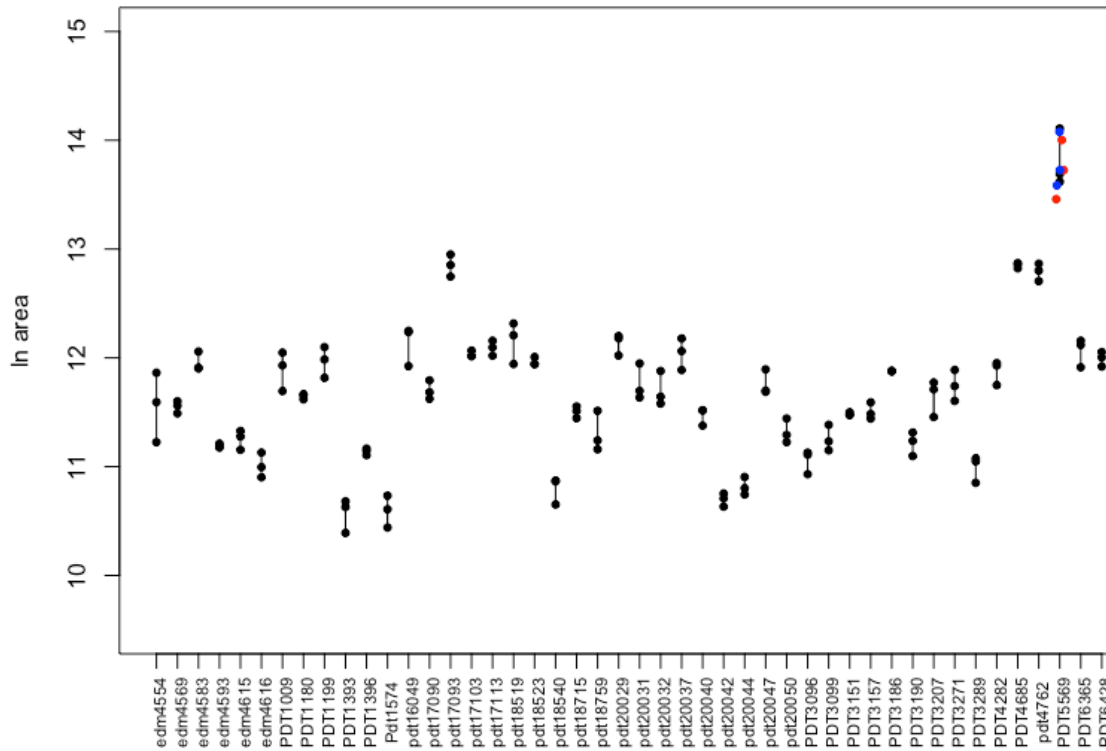
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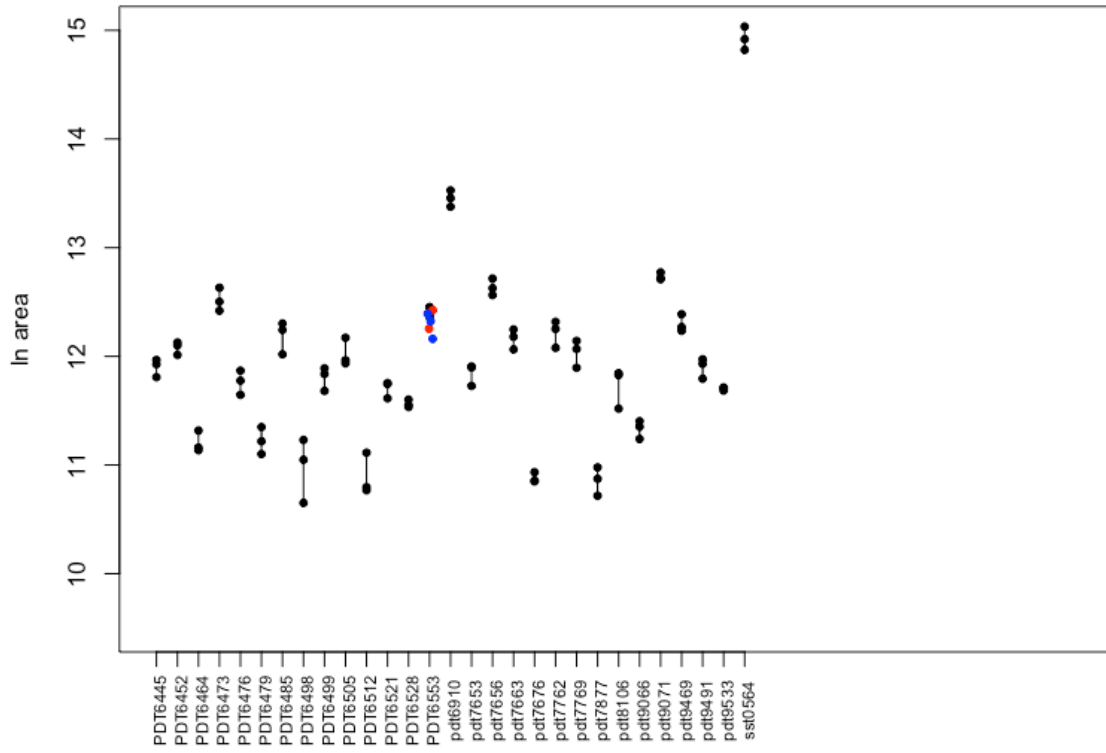
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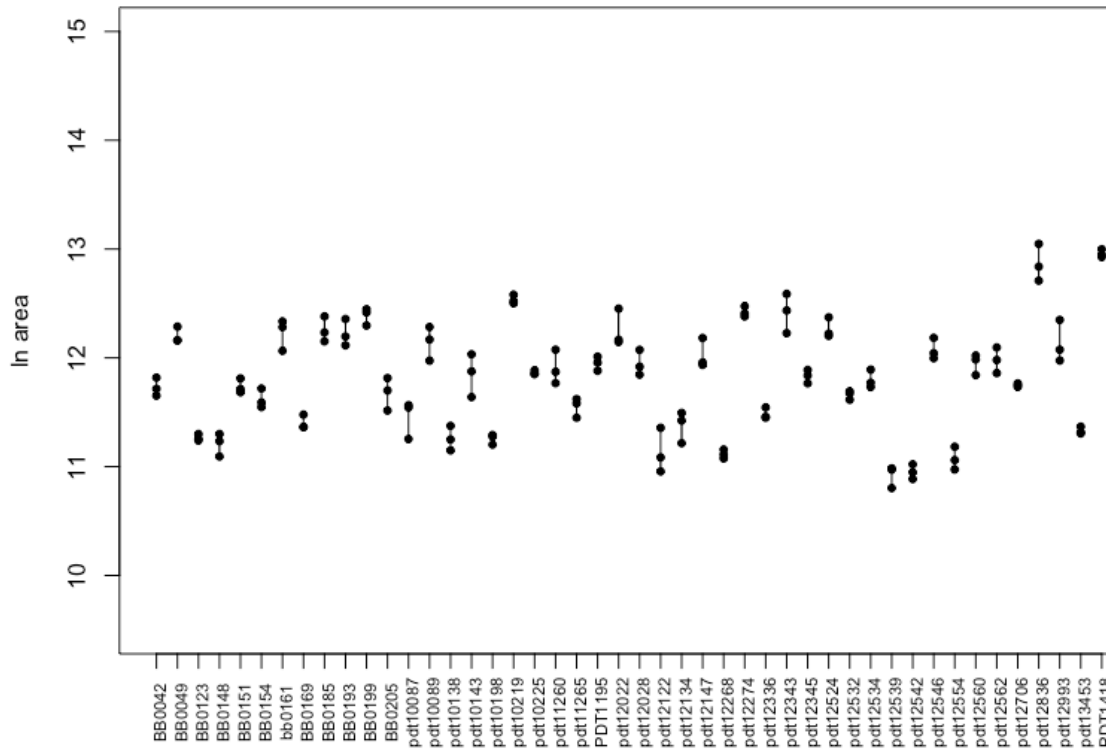
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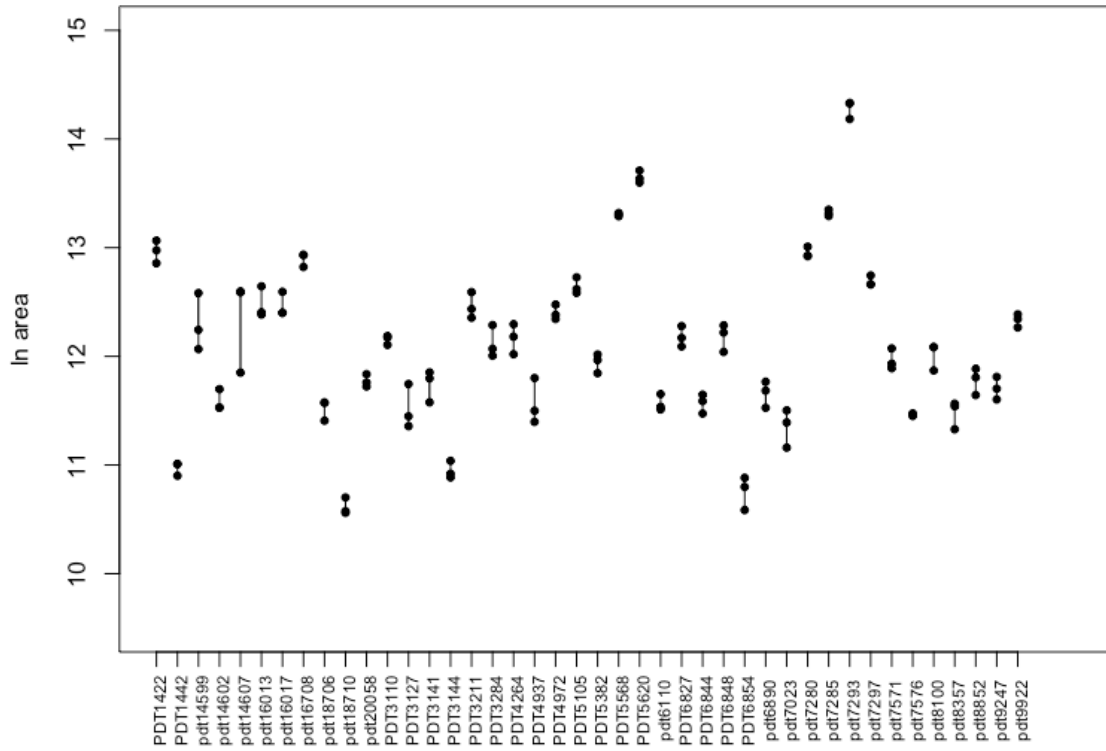
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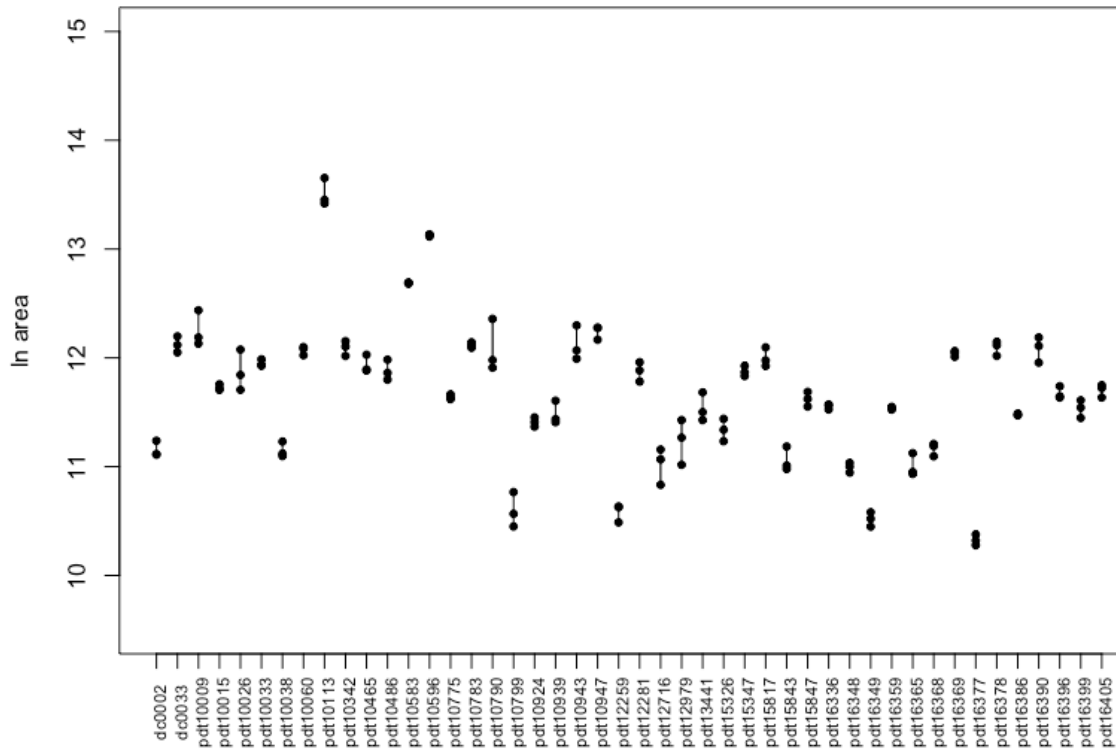
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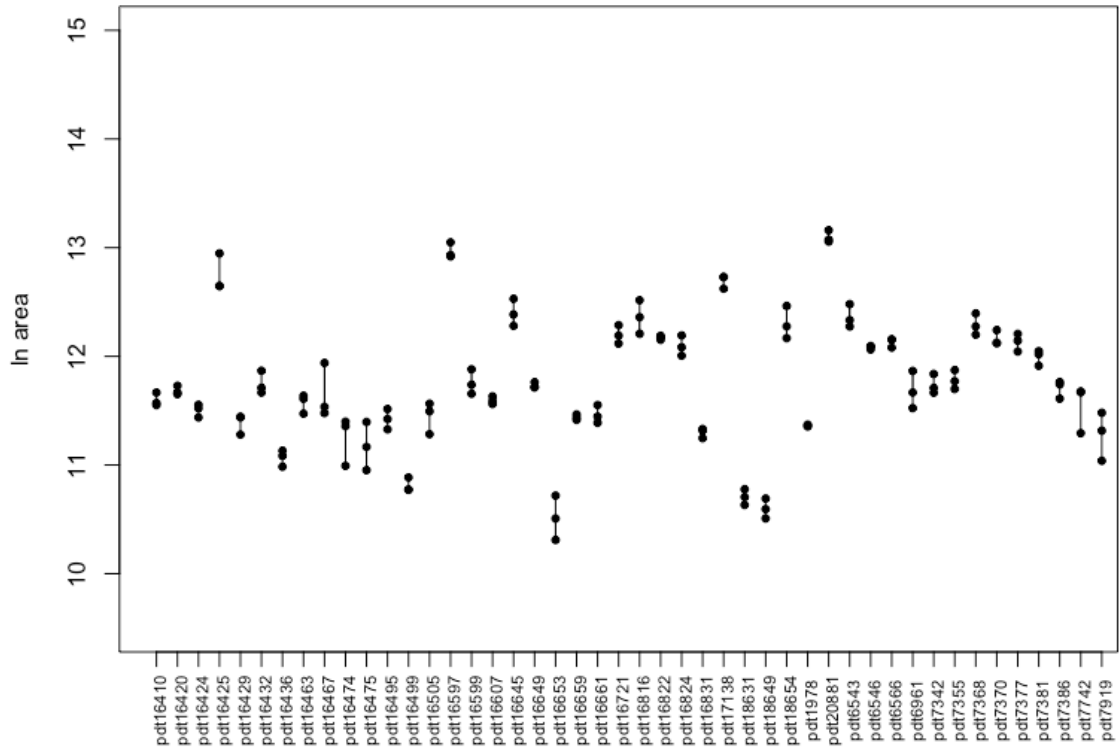
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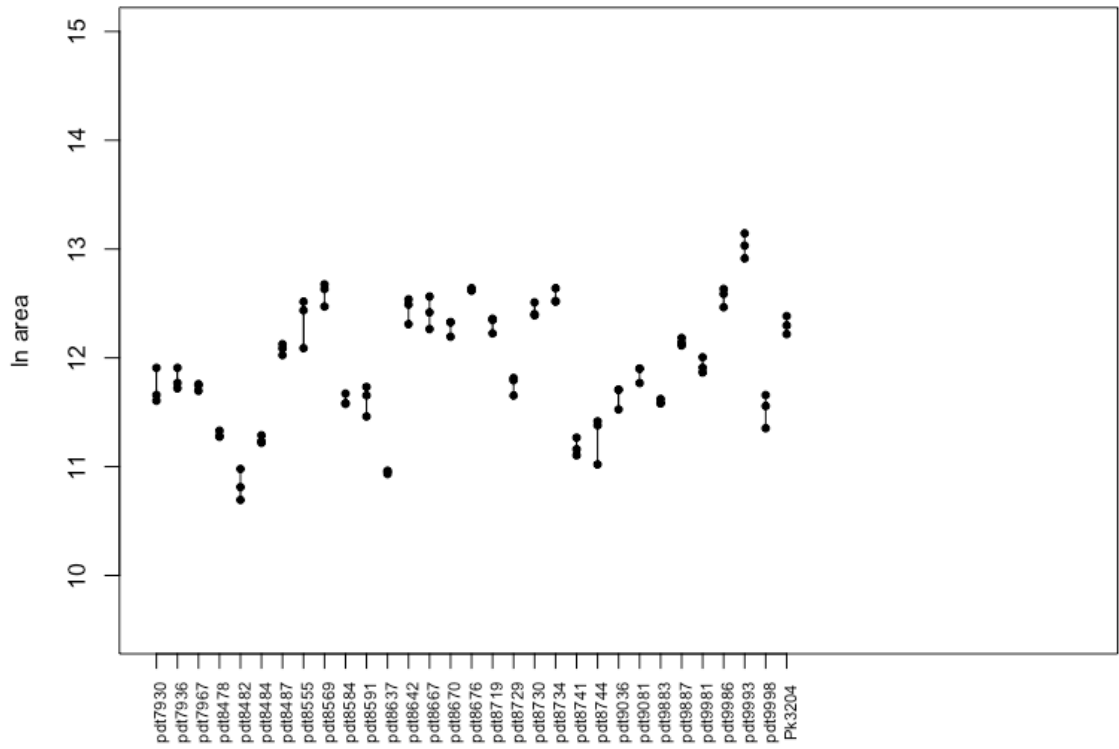
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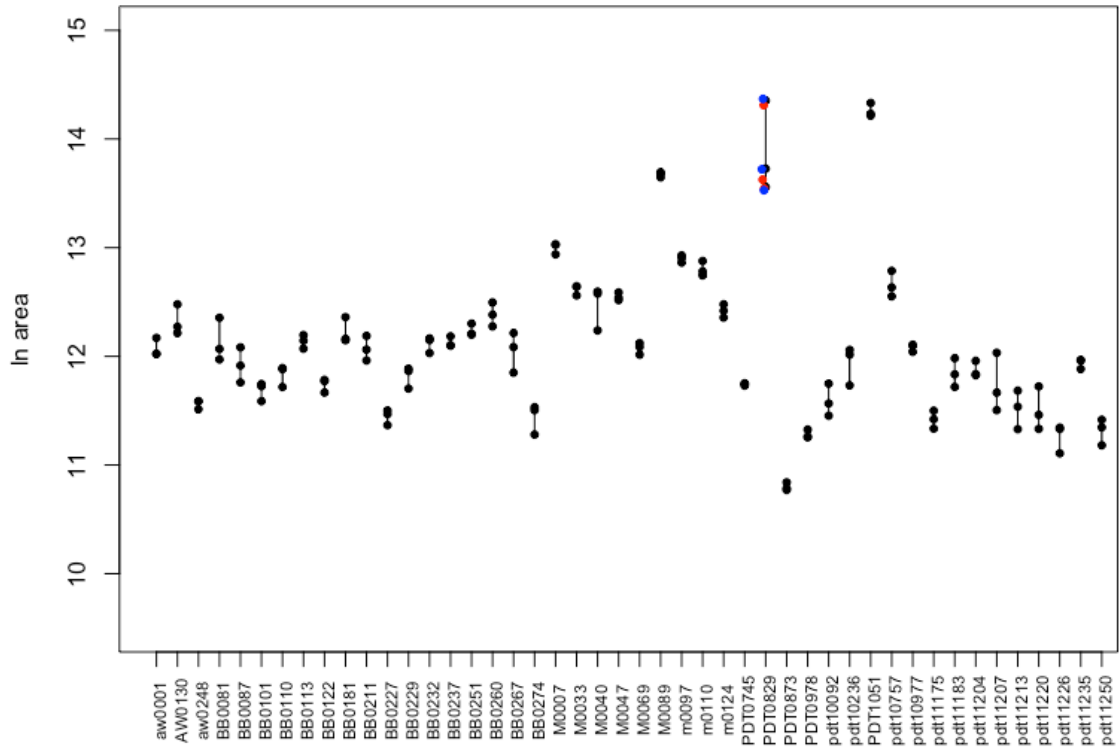
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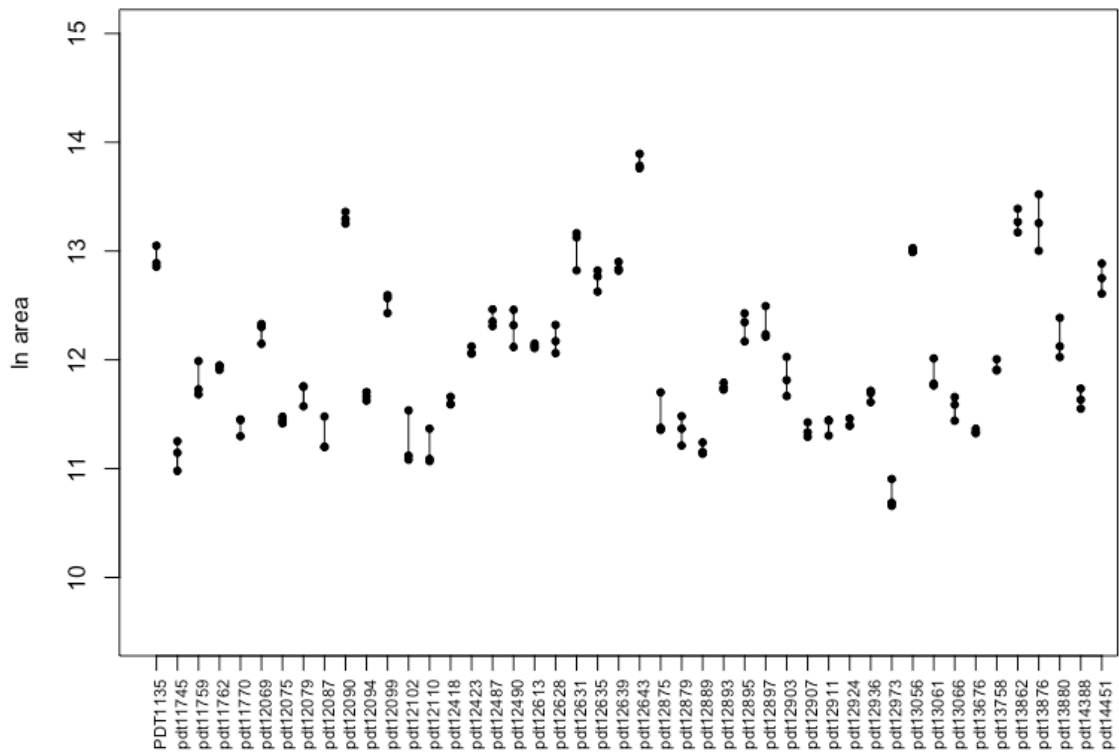
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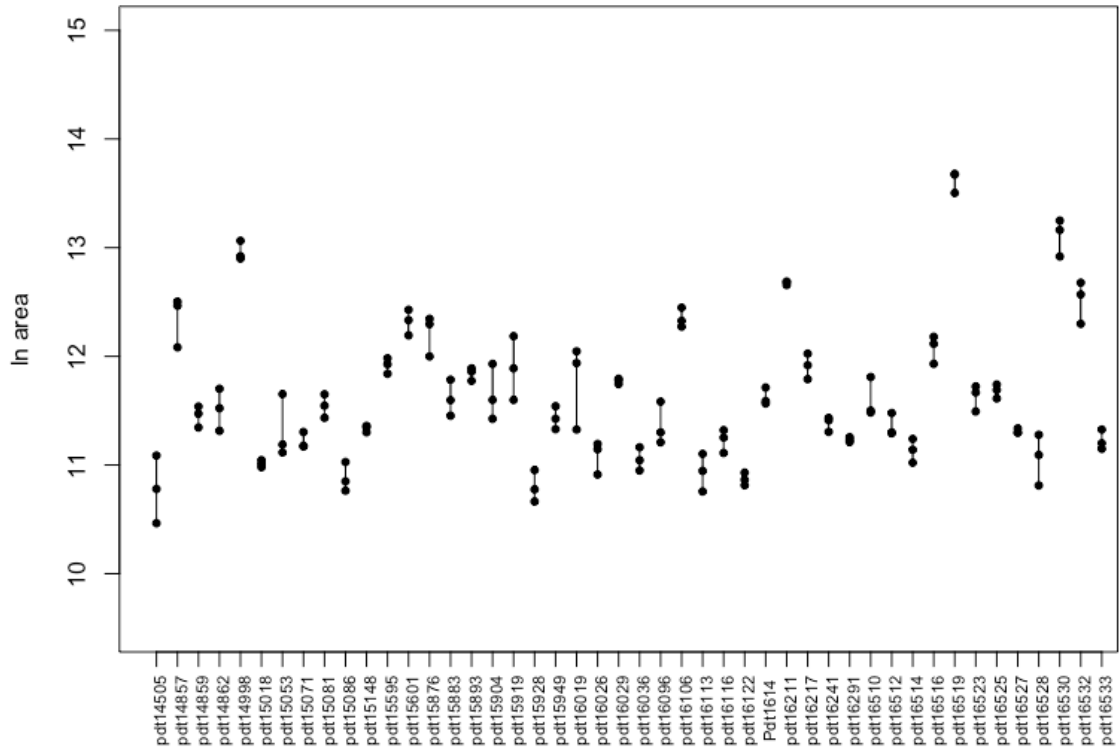
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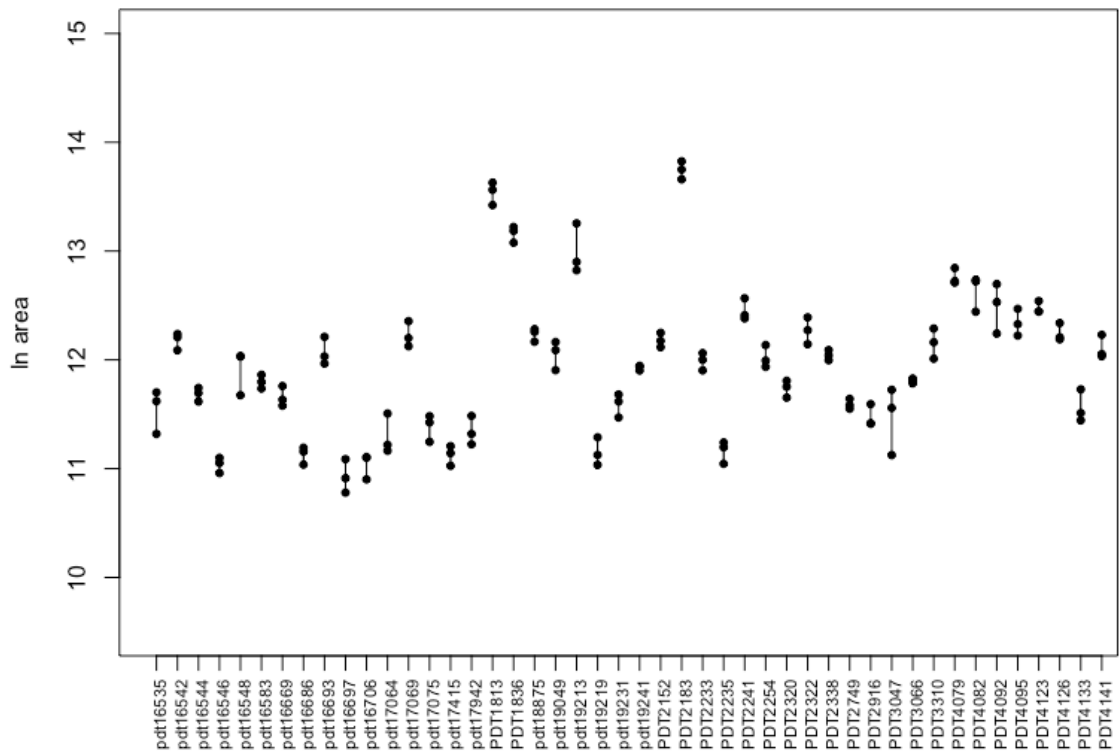
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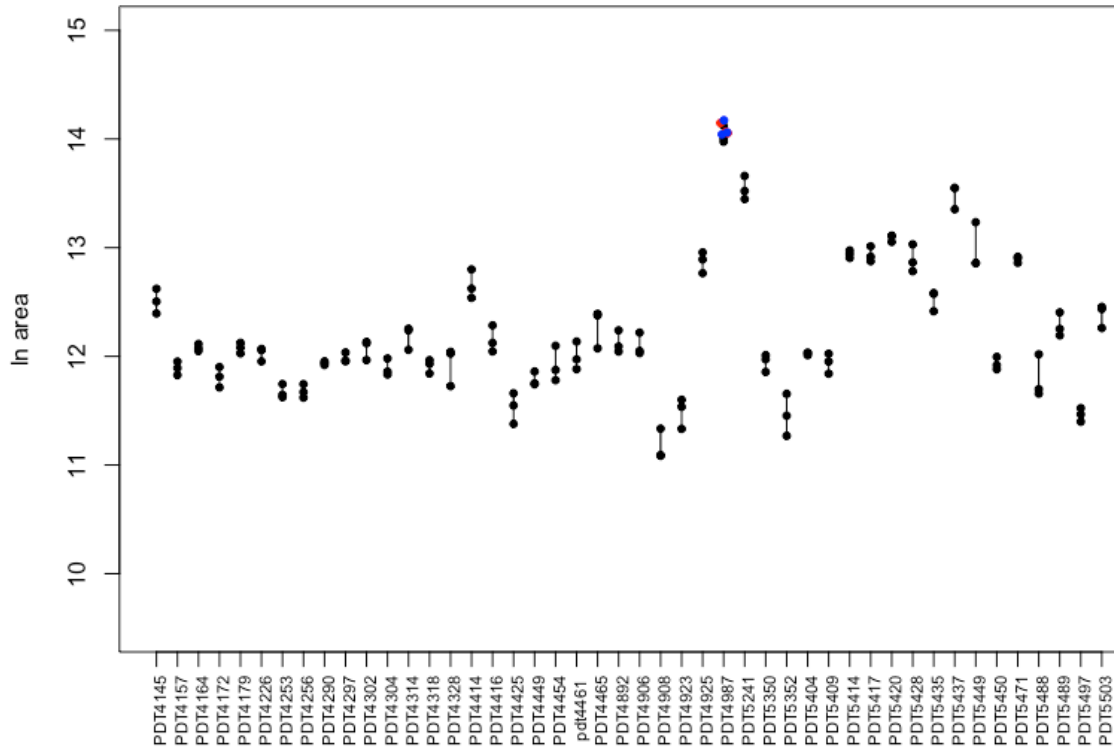
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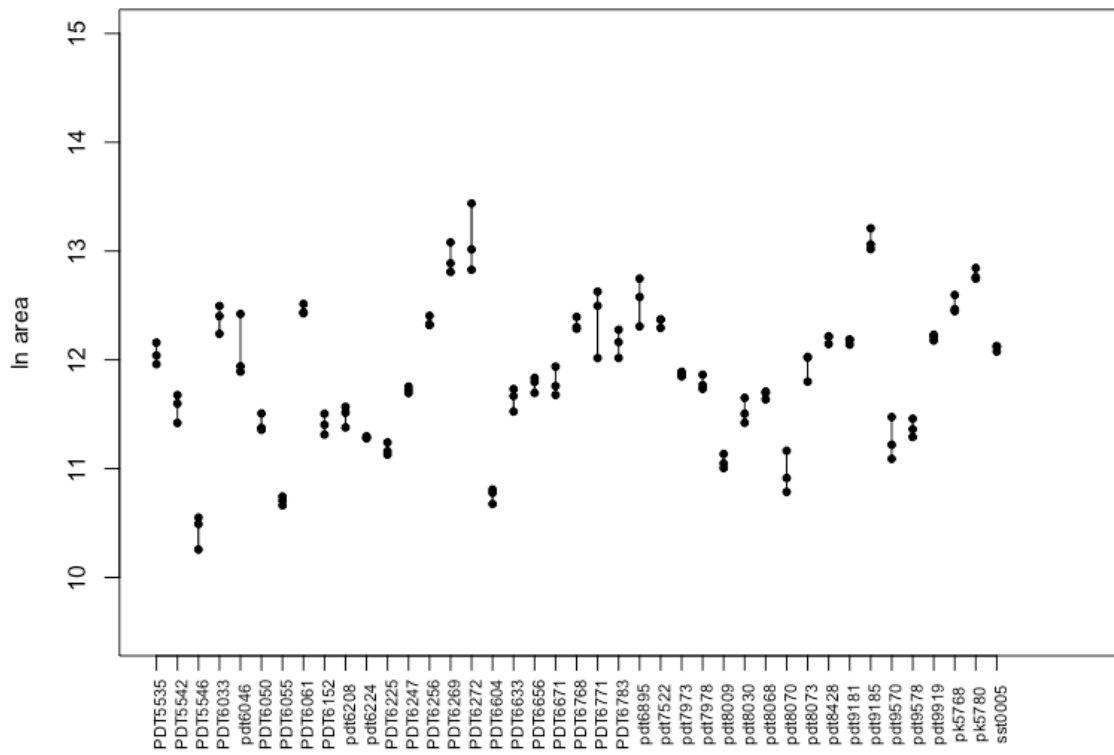
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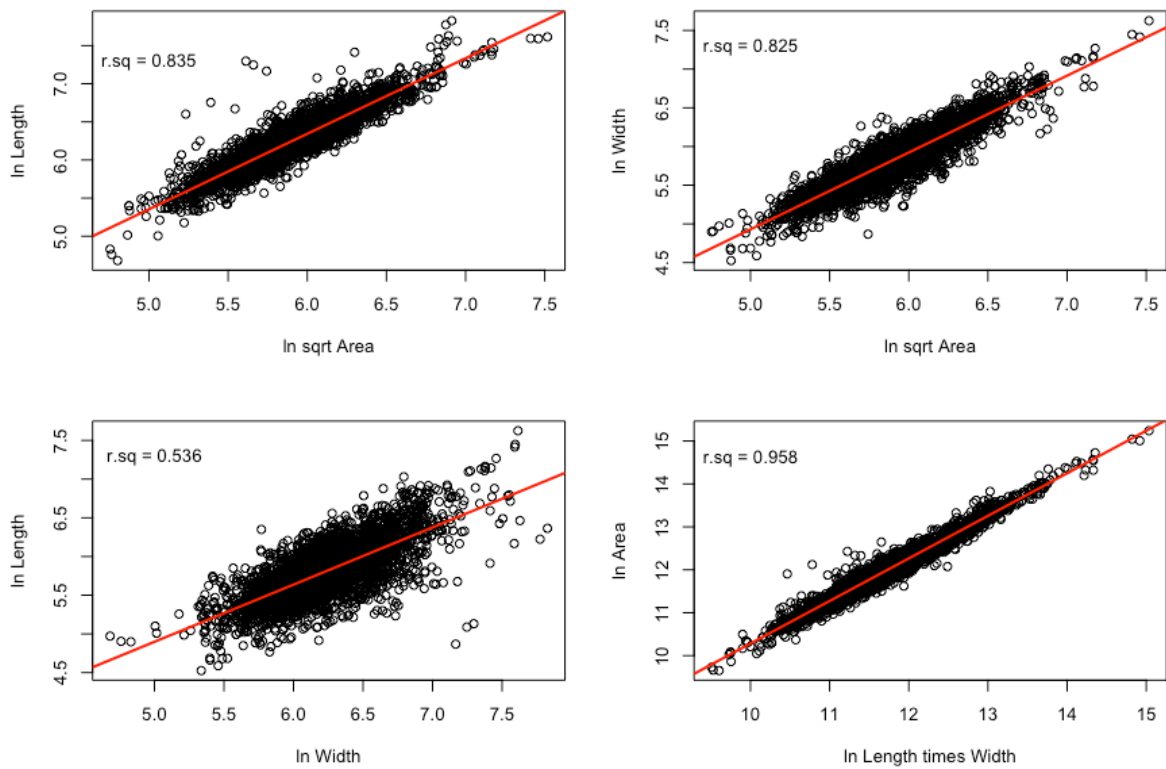
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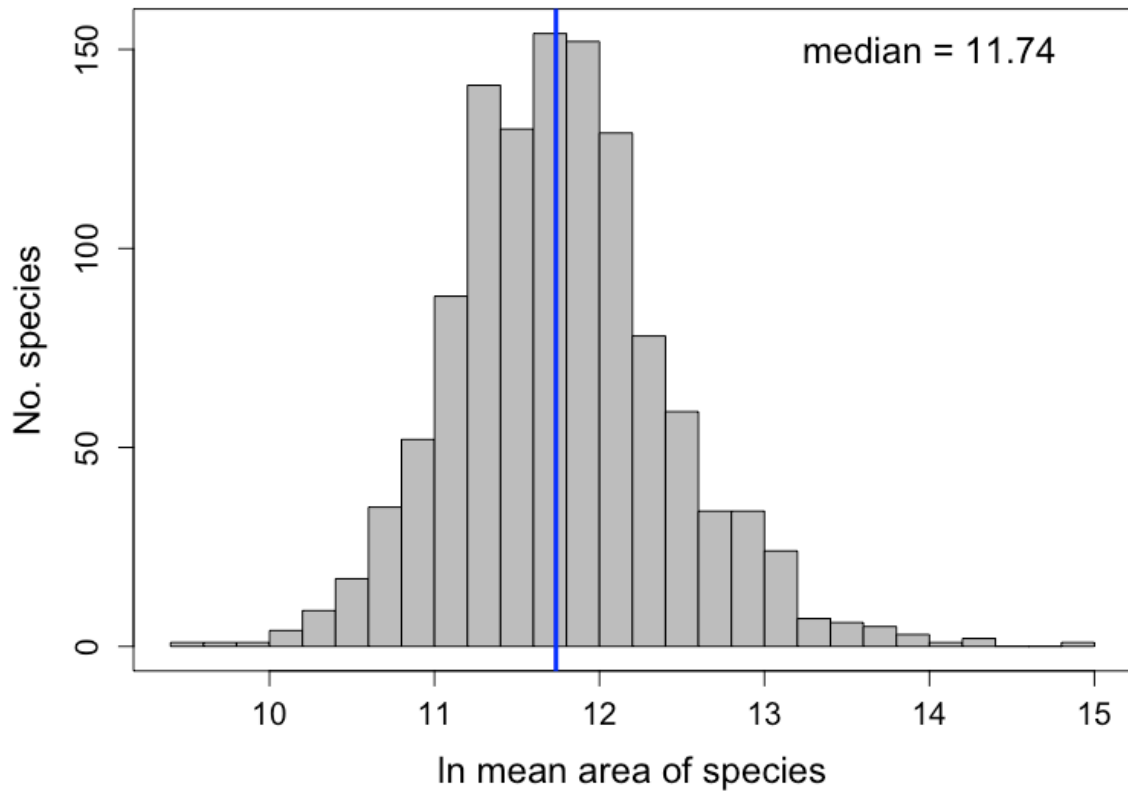
55

56 **Fig. S2. Length, width, area relationships.** Each point represents a measurement of a zooid
57 (natural logged in μm or μm^2), from only the first measurement of any species ($N = 3504$).
58 Zooid areas are square-rooted to reduce it to one dimension, except in the last panel. Red
59 lines are fitted linear models and r.sq are adjusted r-squared values from the linear fit. Note
60 that both length and width are reasonable proxies for area, but that length and width do not
61 correlate well with each other. However, length times width is a good proxy for area
62 (adjusted r-square = 0.958).
63



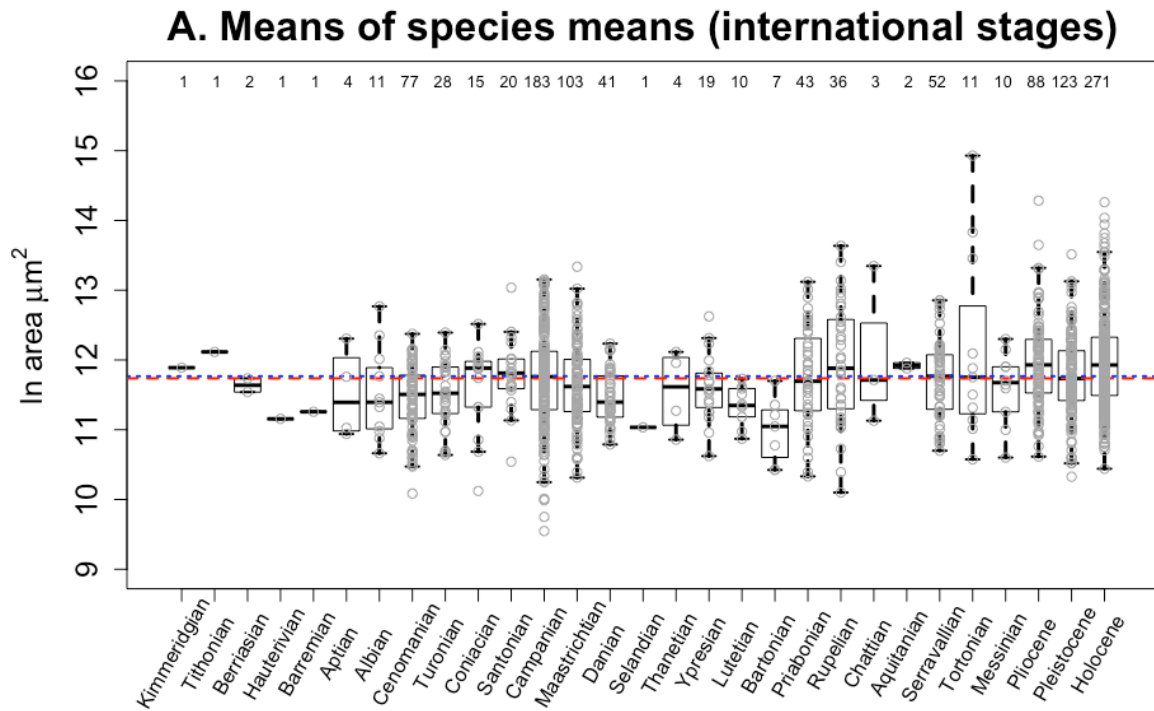
64

65 **Fig. S3. Distribution of ln zooid area.** A histogram showing the species means of all 1168
66 species. The grand median is 11.74 (plotted in blue) while the grand mean is 11.76 μm^2 .

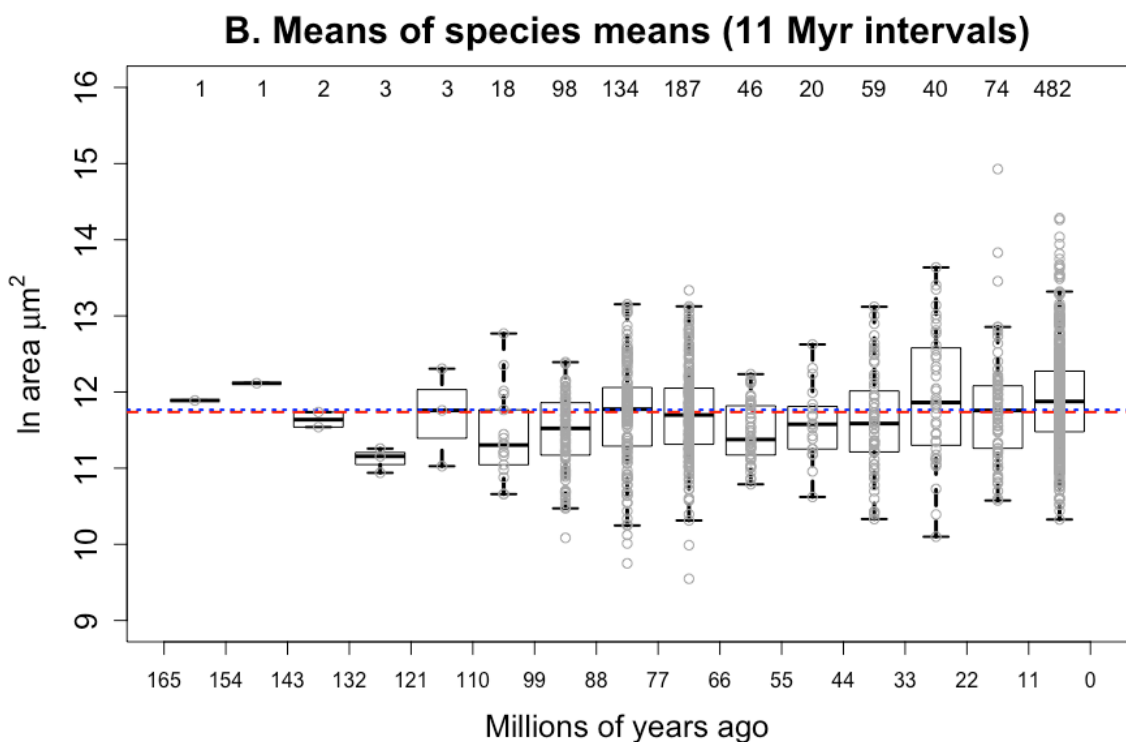


67

68 **Fig. S4. Autozoid area over time.** A. Boxplots of mean \ln area μm^2 of cheilostome species
 69 sampled within international geological stages. B. The same data for 11 million year (myr)
 70 time intervals equivalent to one of the defaults used by the Paleobiology Database. As in
 71 main text Fig. 2, boxes show interquartile ranges (IQR) while whiskers extend to 1.5 times
 72 IQR. Grey open circles are individual species means. Numbers above the boxes are the
 73 number of species represented in the given time interval. The red lines are the grand median
 74 while the blue lines are the grand means.



76



77

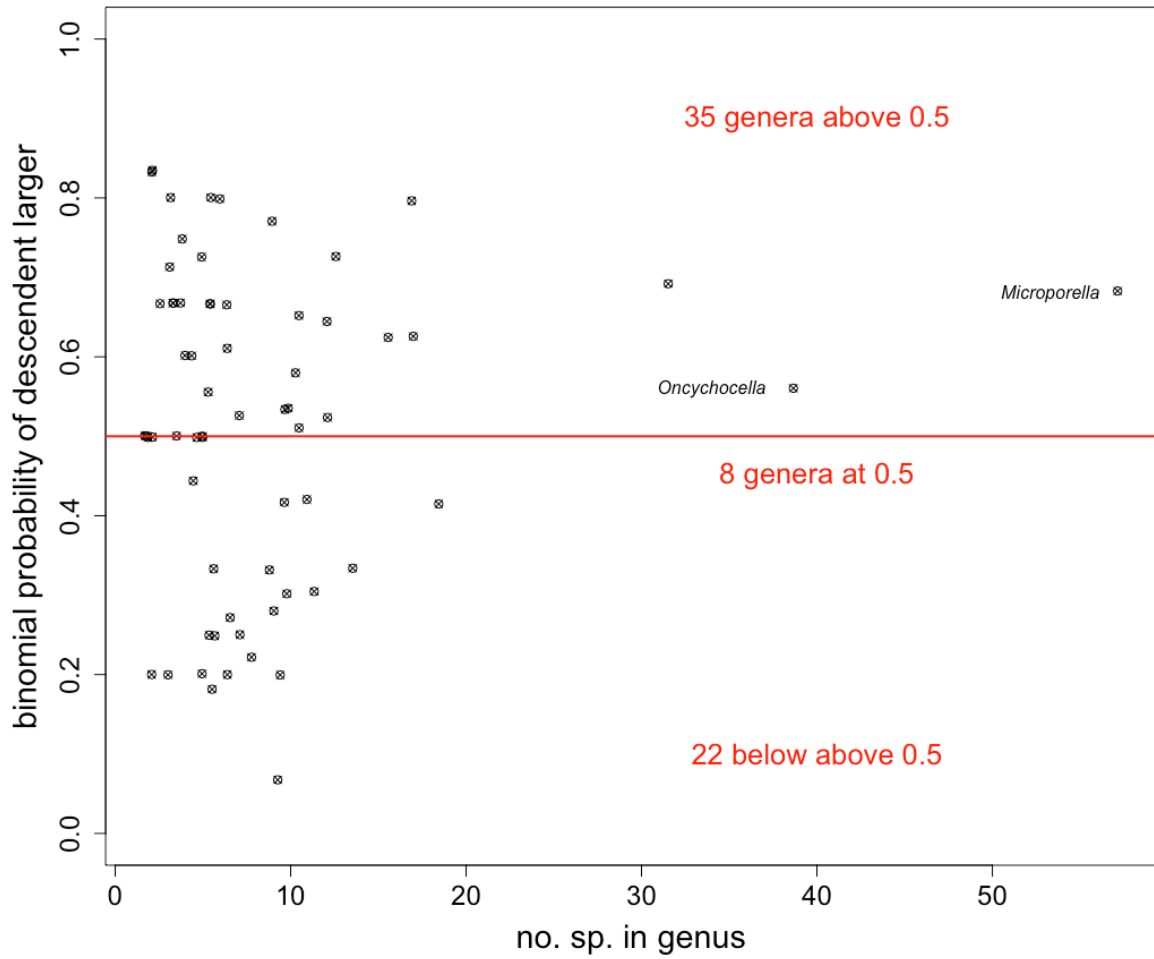
78 **Table S1. Phenotypic change model weights.** The first column indicates the models used.
79 The column ‘10-million-year bins’ shows model weights for data where the ln zooid area
80 data are averaged in evenly spaced 10-million-year bins (data as in main text Fig. 2). The
81 column ‘Stages bins’ shows model weights for data where the ln zooid area are averaged in
82 international geological stages (as in Fig. S4A). The column ‘11-million year bins’ shows
83 model weights for data where the ln zooid area data are averaged in evenly spaced 11-
84 million-year bins (data as in Fig. S4B). The column ‘Runs’ shows means (and standard
85 deviations in parentheses) of 1000 model weights when ages of species are drawn from the
86 duration of the geological stage they were found in (see main text). The best models are in
87 bold.

88
89

Models	10-million- year bins	International stages	11-million- year bins	Runs
Unbiased Random Walk (URW)	0.090	0.003	0.193	0.342 (0.169)
Generalized Random Walk (GRW)	0.031	0.001	0.067	0.119 (0.575)
Stasis	0.571	0.812	0.712	0.249 (0.204)
Strict Stasis (SS)	0	0	0	0 (0)
Ornstein Uhlenbeck model (OU)	0.309	0.185	0.028	0.288 (0.233)

90

91 **Fig. S5. Average probabilities of larger descendants within genera.** Each point (jittered to
92 show overlapping points) plots the average binomial probability of having larger descendants
93 in putative AD pairs in a genus, versus the number of species available for comparisons
94 within that genus. Two of the most data-rich genera are labeled.



95

96 **Table S2 A comparison of basic random effects models.** Comparing four different random
 97 effects models indicated in the first column indicated using R notation. The columns are
 98 degree of difference (df), Akaike Information Criteria (AIC), followed by estimates for the
 99 fixed effect of log zooid area and standard error in parentheses, then random effect variances
 100 for species, repeat measurements in species, time (geologic stages) and residuals. Note that
 101 the third model includes time as fixed effects (hence the cell for random effects is empty).
 102 The df is 13 rather than 19 for the third model because some time intervals have no repeat
 103 measurements and are hence dropped from the analyses. Note that these analyses is based
 104 only on the colonies that have repeat measurements. The bold model is the best but the model
 105 with double asterisks is what will be used (see Table S3).
 106

Model	df	AIC	Fixed (area)	Random (species)	Random (repeats)	Random (Time)	Residuals
~ (1 species/repeat)	5	-758	11.72 (0.10)	0.708	0.016	NA	0.0041
~ (1 species)**	3	-365	11.72 (0.10)	0.712	NA	NA	0.0163
~ Time + (1 species)	13	-381	11.46 (0.17)	0.415	NA		0.0163
~ (1 Time) + (1 species)	4	-368	11.81 (0.23)	0.509	NA	0.419	0.0163

107
 108

109 **Table S3 A comparison of mixed models including paleolatitude and growth forms.**
 110 Comparing five different random effects are indicated using R notation (first column). The
 111 five rows under “two colony forms” include only the most common forms, namely encrusting
 112 sheet (N= 854) and erect colonies (N = 249). The five rows under “four colony forms”
 113 include also encrusting runners (N = 31) and free-living colonies (N = 33). The columns are
 114 degree of difference (df), Akaike Information Criteria (AIC). Note that this analysis is based
 115 only all colonies that can be assigned to a latitude. The bold model is the best one in each
 116 case, as also confirmed by an Anova analysis.
 117

Model	df	AIC
Two colony forms		
~ (1 Time) +(1 species)	4	291
~ Form+(1 Time) +((1 species)	5	291
~PaleoLat+(1 Time) +((1 species)^{§,+}	5	258
~PaleoLat +Form+(1 Time) +((1 species) [§]	6	244
~PaleoLat *Form+(1 Time) +((1 species) [§]	6	246
Four colony forms		
~ (1 Time) +(1 species)	4	328
~ Form+(1 Time) +((1 species)	7	311
~PaleoLat+(1 Time) +((1 species)	5	272
~PaleoLat +Form+(1 Time) +((1 species)[*]	8	264
~PaleoLat *Form+(1 Time) +((1 species)	11	267

118
 119 [§]These three models have different slightly different AICs but are not significantly different in a
 120 anova test and hence the simplest model has been highlighted as the overall best model.
 121

122 ⁺Estimates for the **best model from two colony forms data**: zooid size (fixed effect) = 11.20
 123 (std error = 0.09); latitude (fixed effect) = 0.012 (std error = 0.002); time (random effect
 124 variance) = 0.035 (std. dev = 0.18); species (random effect variance) = 0.37 (std. dev = 0.61);
 125 residual variance = 0.015 (std. dev = 0.12)
 126

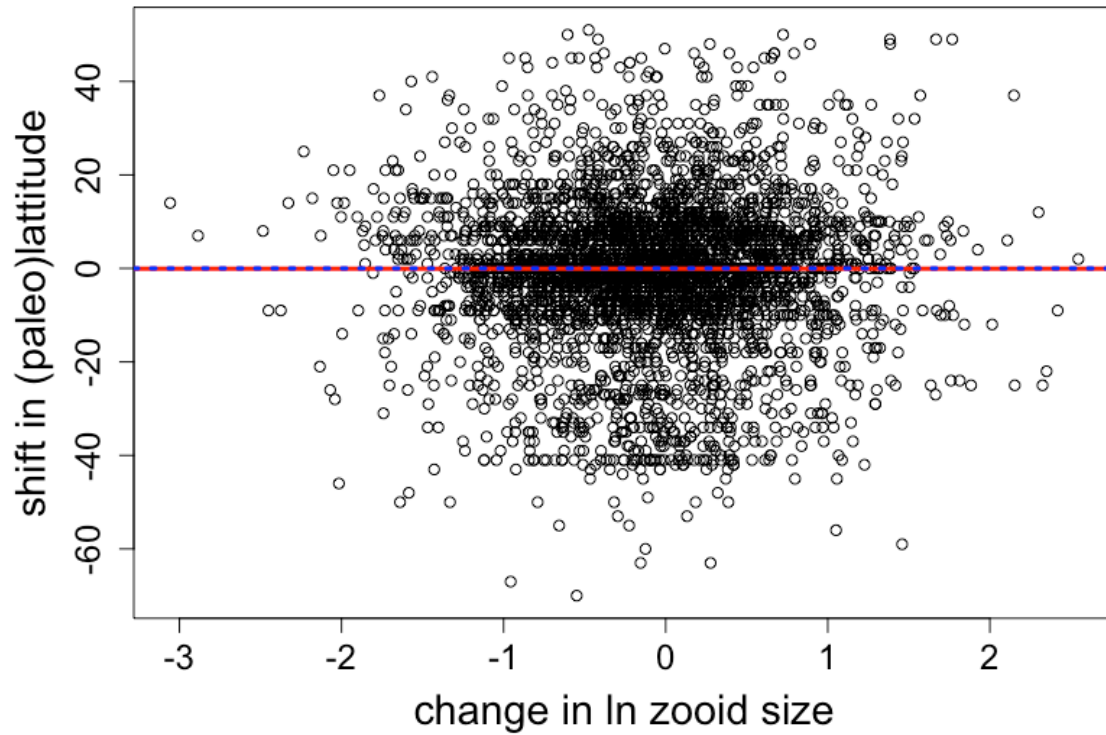
127 ^{*} Estimates for the **best model from four colony forms data**: zooid size (fixed effect) = 11.20
 128 (std error = 0.09); latitude (fixed effect) = 0.012 (std error = 0.002); Free-living (fixed effect)
 129 = -0.40 (std. error = 0.12); Runner (fixed effect) = -0.03 (std. error = 0.12); Encrusting Sheet
 130 (fixed effect) = 0.04 (std. error = 0.05) time (random effect variance) = 0.031 (std. dev =
 131 0.18); species (random effect variance) = 0.37 (std. dev = 0.61); residual variance = 0.015
 132 (std. dev = 0.12). Hence, encrusting sheets are have marginally larger zooids than erect
 133 colonies while runners and free-living forms have somewhat smaller zooids than erect
 134 colonies.

135 **Table S4. A comparison of mixed models for change in area from ancestor to**
 136 **descendent.** Comparing three different random effects models indicated in the first column
 137 indicated using R notation, where shift indicates the change in latitude and abs.time.diff is the
 138 absolute difference in time between the putative ancestor and descendent (using estimates to
 139 the closest million years). The columns are degree of difference (df), Akaike Information
 140 Criteria (AIC), followed by estimates for the fixed effects of change in log zooid area and
 141 standard error in parenthesis, shift in (paleo)latitude, and absolute time difference between
 142 ancestor and descendent followed by genus random effects and the residuals. The bold model
 143 is the best one.
 144

Model	df	AIC	Fixed (change in area)	Fixed (shift in latitude)	Fixed (time transpired)	Random (Genus)	Residual
~(1 genus)	3	8064	-0.061 (0.029)			0.04	0.44
~shift+(1 genus)	4	8065	-0.060 (0.029)	0.0005 (0.0006)		0.04	0.44
~shift+(1 genus)+ abs.time.diff	5	8067	- 0.061 (0.030)	0.0005 (0.0007)	2.96e-06 (5.98e-04)	0.04	0.44

145
 146
 147

148 **Fig. S6. Shift in latitude versus change in ln zooid size (from Ancestor to Descendent).**
149 Each point represents a putative AD pair. The blue line is the null hypothesis, while the
150 dotted red line is the estimated fit from the second model in Table S4. These are
151 indistinguishable.



152