

Supplementary information: Discrete and continuous character-based disparity analyses converge to the same macroevolutionary signal: a case study from captorhinids

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Abstract

The relationship between diversity and disparity during the evolutionary history of a clade provides unique insights into evolutionary radiation and the biological response to bottlenecks and to extinctions. Here we present the first comprehensive comparison of diversity and disparity of captorhinids, a group of basal amniotes that is important for understanding the early evolution of high-fiber herbivory. A new fully resolved phylogeny is presented, obtained by the inclusion of 31 morphometric characters. The new dataset is used to calculate diversity and disparity through the evolutionary history of the clade, using both discrete and continuous characters. Captorhinids do not show a decoupling between diversity and disparity, and are characterized by a rather symmetric disparity distribution, with a peak in occupied morphospace at about the midpoint of the clade's evolutionary history (Kungurian). This peak represents a delayed adaptive radiation, identified by the first appearance of several high-fiber herbivores in the clade, along with numerous omnivorous taxa. The discrete characters and continuous morphometric characters indicate the same disparity trends. Therefore, we argue that in the absence of one of these two possible proxies, the disparity obtained from just one source can be considered robust and representative of a general disparity pattern.

Appendix 1

Source of measurements taken from the literature

Taxon	Femur	Tibia	Fibula	Humerus	Ulna	Radius	Skull
<i>Protorothyris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Clark and Carrol, 1973
<i>Paleothyris</i>	Sumida, 1997	Carrol, 1969	Carrol, 1969	Sumida, 1997	X	X	Carrol, 1969
<i>Thuringothyris</i>	Müller et al., 2006	X	X	Muller et al., 2006	Muller et al., 2006	Muller et al., 2006	Boy and Martens, 1991
<i>Euconcordia</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Muller and Reisz, 2005
<i>Romeria prima</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Clark and Carrol, 1973
<i>Romeria texana</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Clark and Carrol, 1973
<i>Protocaptorhinus</i>	Olson, 1984	X	X	Olson, 1984	Olson, 1984	X	Olson, 1984
<i>Rhiodenticulatus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Saurorictus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Modesto and Smith, 2001
<i>Captorhinus laticeps</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Heaton, 1979
<i>Captorhinus aguti</i>	Holmes, 2002	Holmes, 2002	Holmes, 2002	Holmes, 1977	Holmes, 1977	Holmes, 1977	Gaffney and McKenna 1979
<i>Captorhinus magnus</i>	Kissel et al. 2002	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Labidosaurus</i>	Sumida, 1989	Sumida, 1989	Sumida, 1989	Sumida, 1989	Sumida, 1988	Sumida, 1989	Modesto et al., 2007
<i>Labidosaurikos</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Dodick and Modesto, 1995
<i>Moradisaurus</i>	O'Keef et al., 2005	O'Keef et al., 2005	O'Keef et al., 2005	X	X	X	X
<i>Rothianiscus</i>	Olson, 1965	X	X	X	Olson, 1965	X	X
<i>Captorhinikos valensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Gansurhinus</i>	X	X	X	X	Reisz et al., 2011	X	X
<i>Captorhinkos chozensis</i>	Olson and Barghusen, 1982	Olson and Barghusen, 1982	Olson and Barghusen, 1982	Olson and Barghusen, 1962	Olson and Barghuse, 1982	Olson and Barghusen, 1982	Kuhn, 1969
<i>Reiszorhinus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sumida et al., 2010
<i>Opisthodontosaurus</i>	Reisz et al., 2015	X	X	Reisz et al., 2015	Reisz et al., 2015	Reisz et al., 2015	Reisz et al., 2015

New morphometric characters

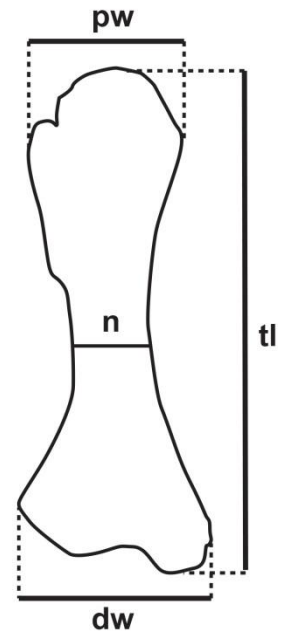
Homologues points chosen for measurements in all long bones: **pw**, proximal width; **dw**, distal width; **n**, narrowing at mid-shaft; **tl**, bone total length.

Femur

Character 76: pw/tl

Character 77: dw/tl

Character 78: n/tl

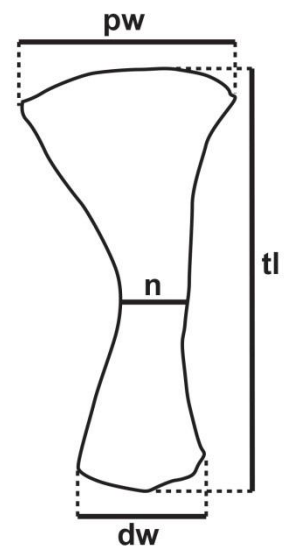


Tibia

Character 79: pw/tl

Character 80: dw/tl

Character 81: n/tl

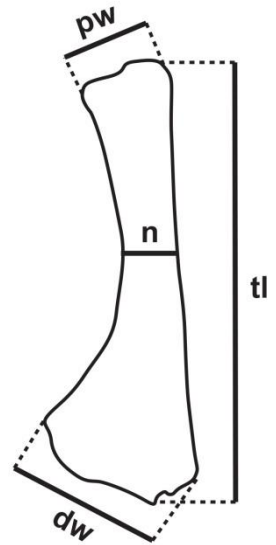


Fibula

Character 82: pw/tl

Character 83: dw/tl

Character 84: n/tl

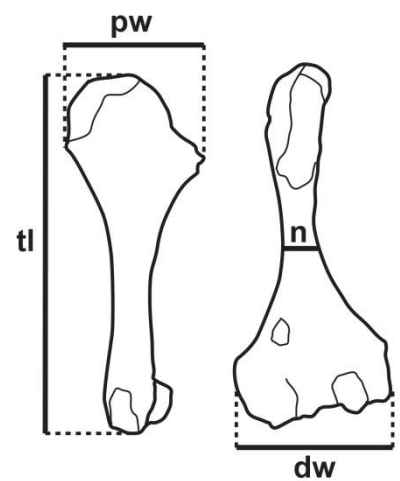


Humerus

Character 85: pw/tl

Character 86: dw/tl

Character 87: n/tl

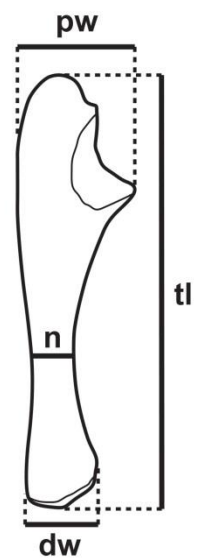


Ulna

Character 88: pw/tl

Character 89: dw/tl

Character 90: n/tl

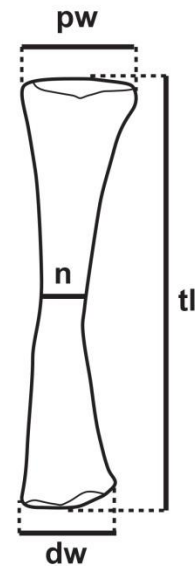


Radius

Character 91: pw/tl

Character 92: dw/tl

Character 93: n/tl



Cranial characters

Character 94: pol/tl

Character 95: aol/tl

Character 96: pw/tl

Character 97: pow/tl

Character 98: aow/tl

Character 99: fnw/tl

Character 100: pl/tl

Character 101: fl/tl

Character 102: nl/tl

Character 103: ppw/tl

Character 104: pfw/tl

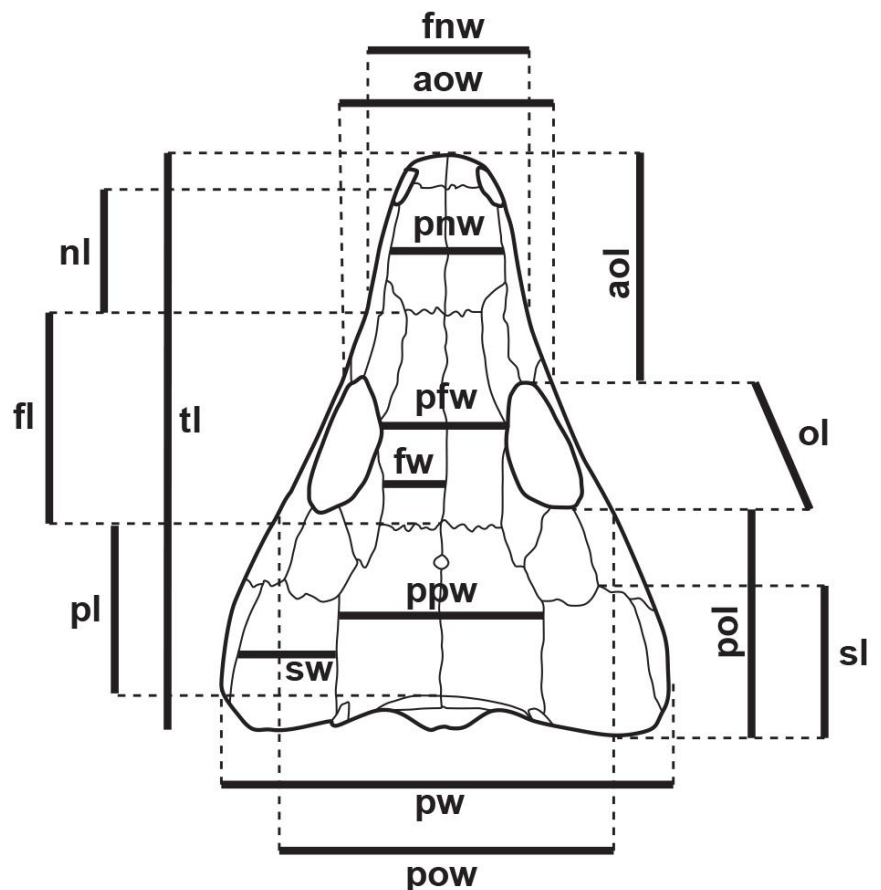
Character 105: pnw/tl

Character 106: sw/tl

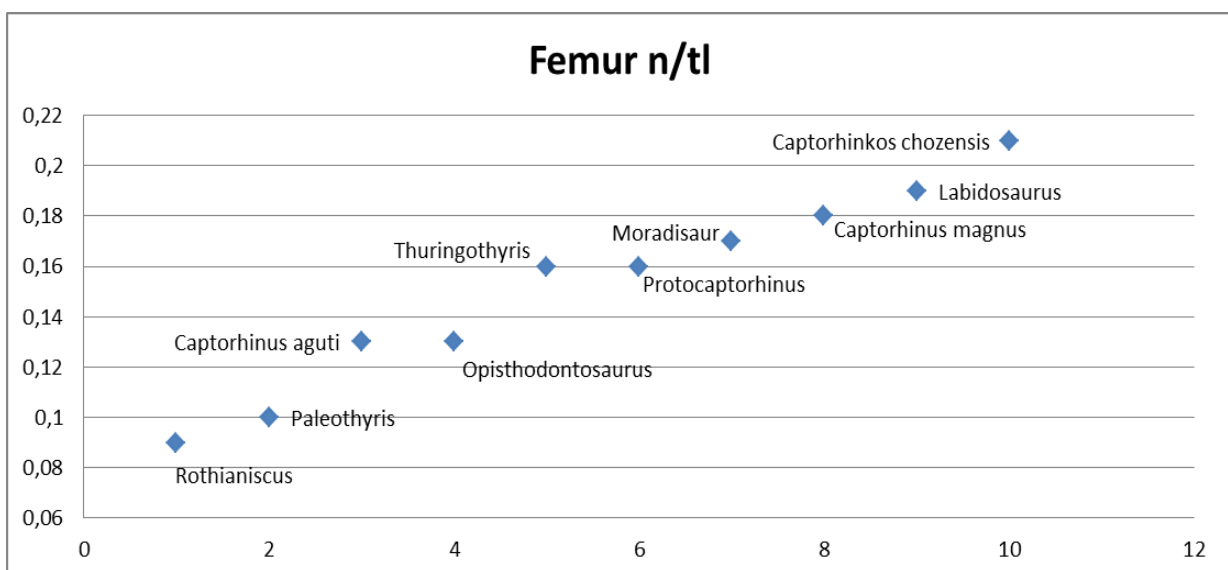
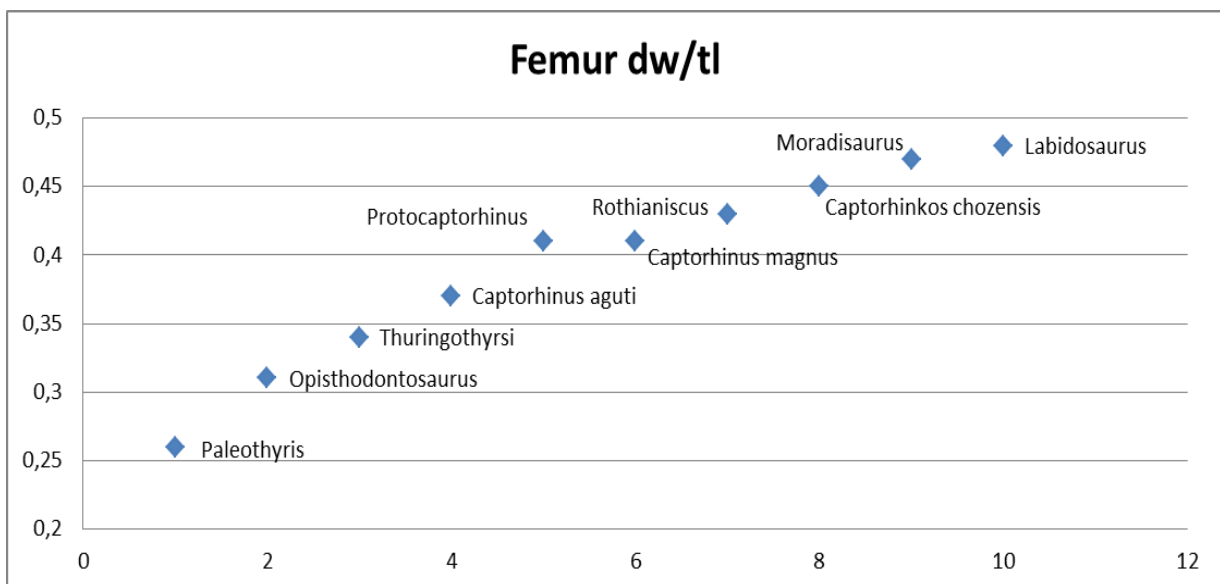
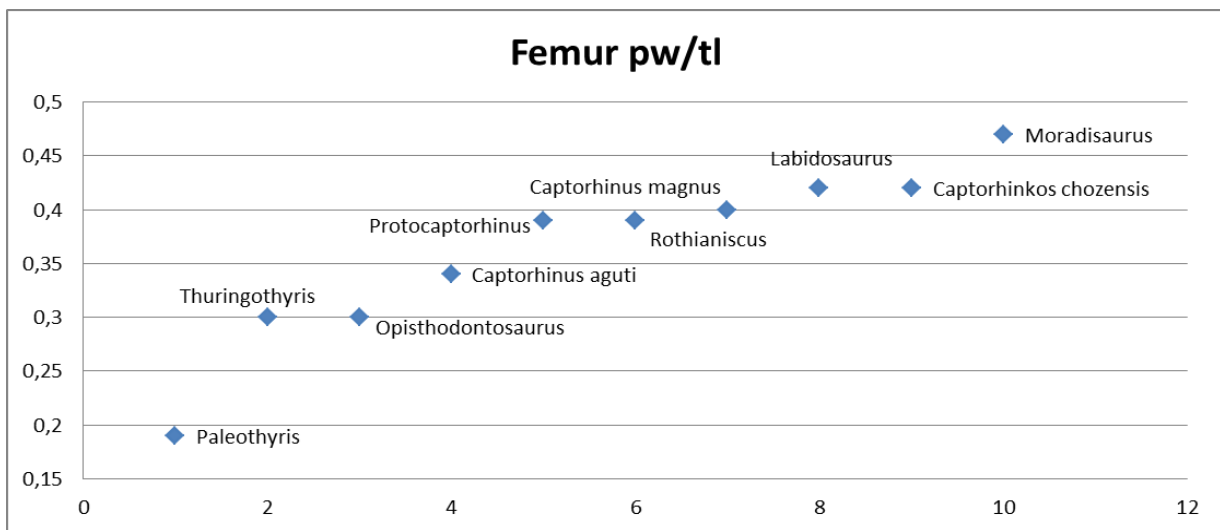
Character 107: fw/ol

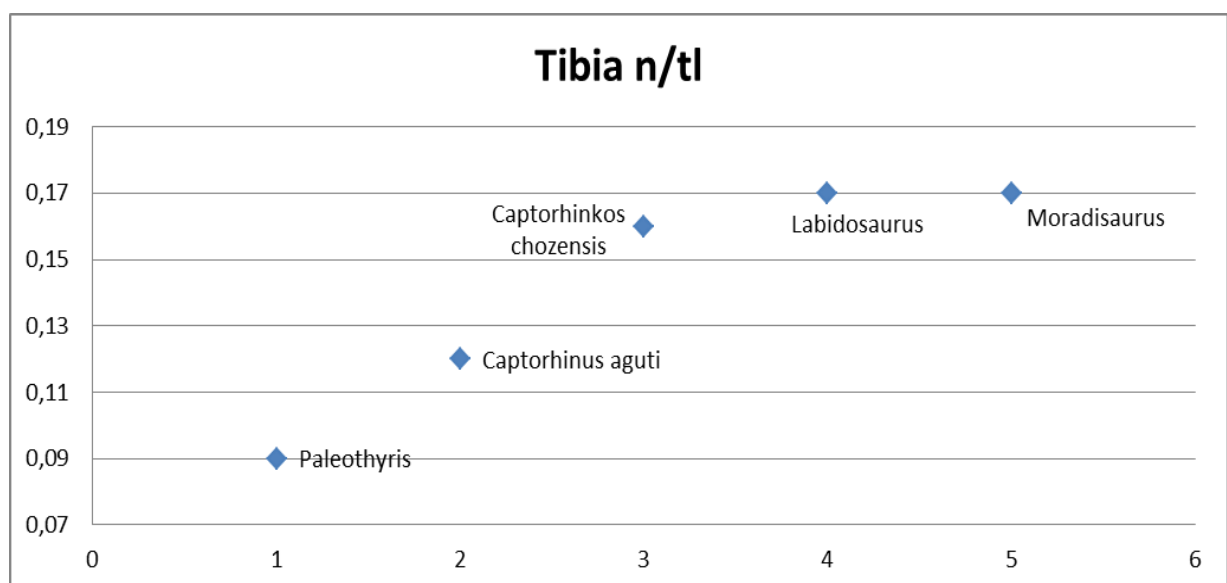
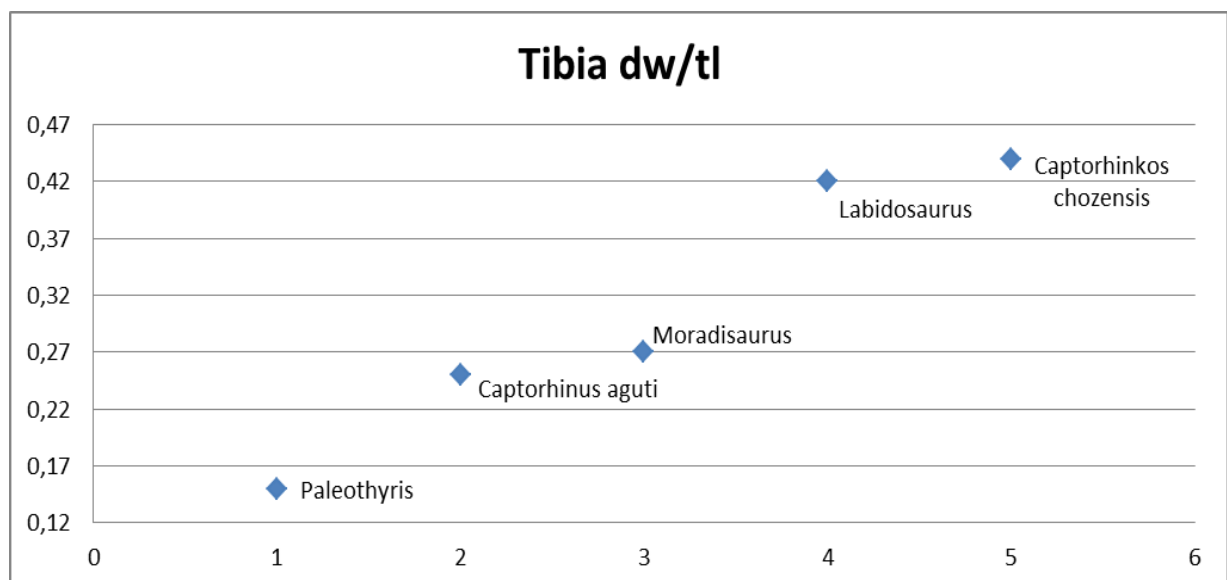
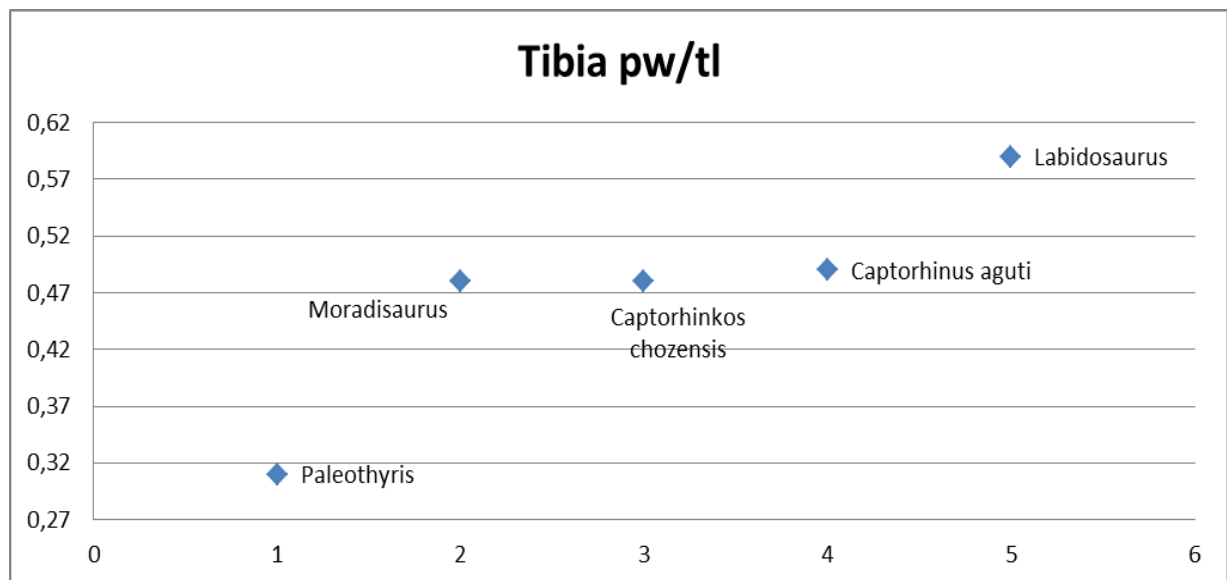
Character 108: pl/ol

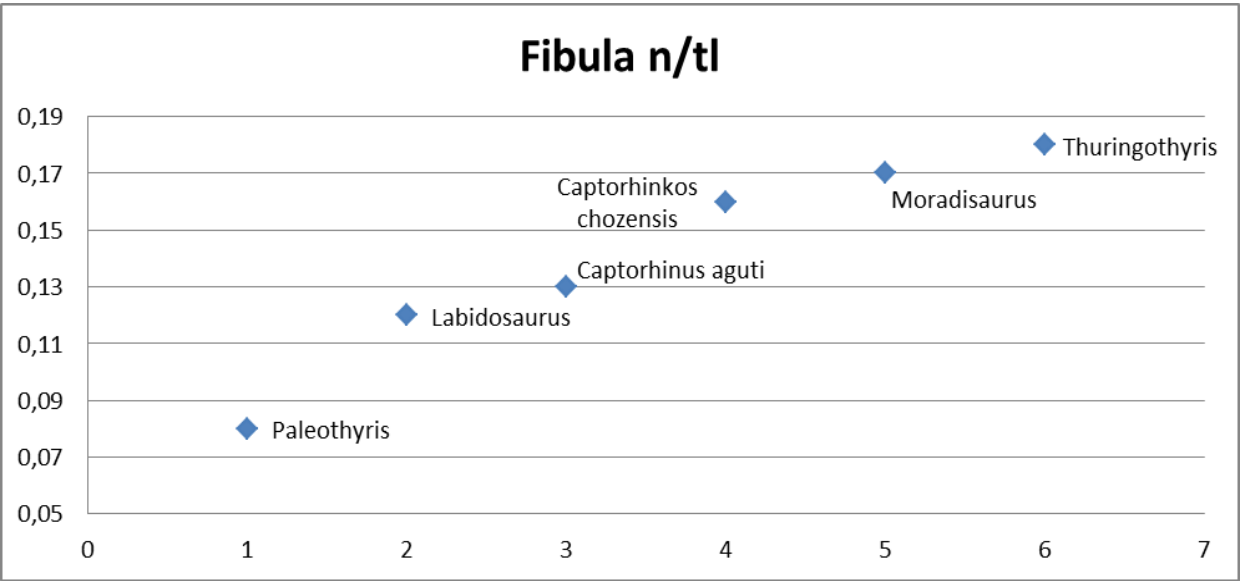
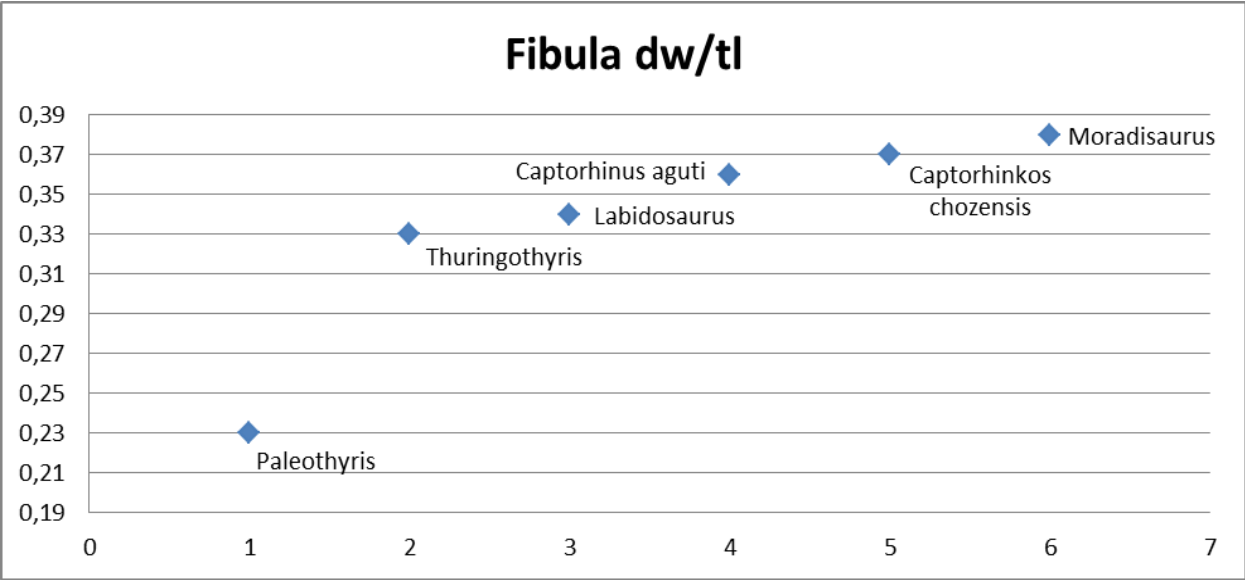
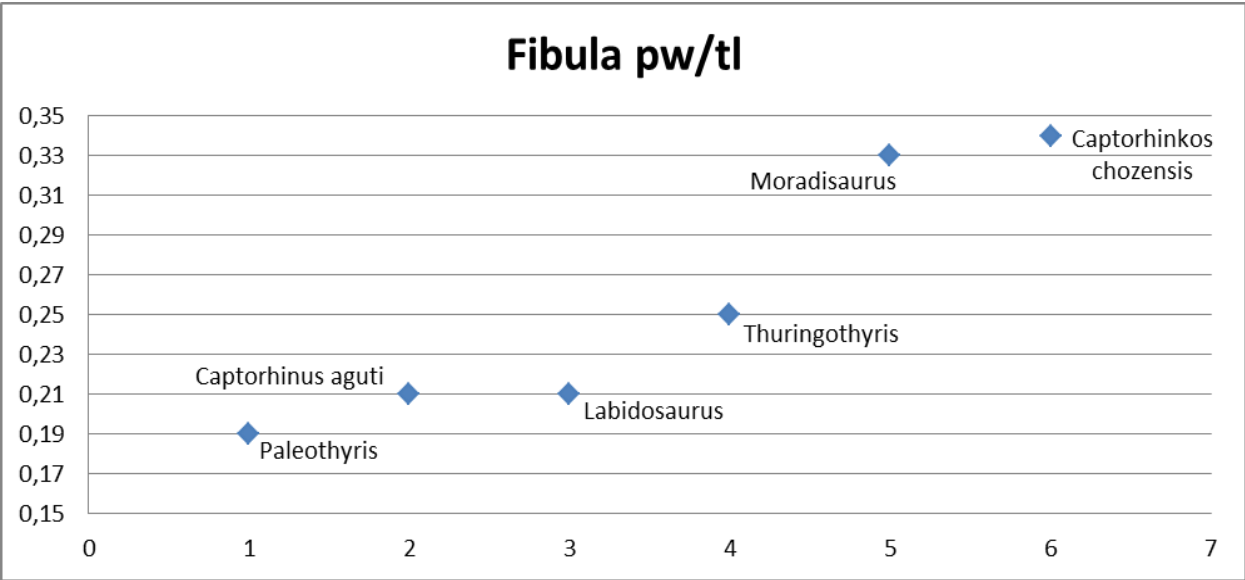
Character 109: sl/ol

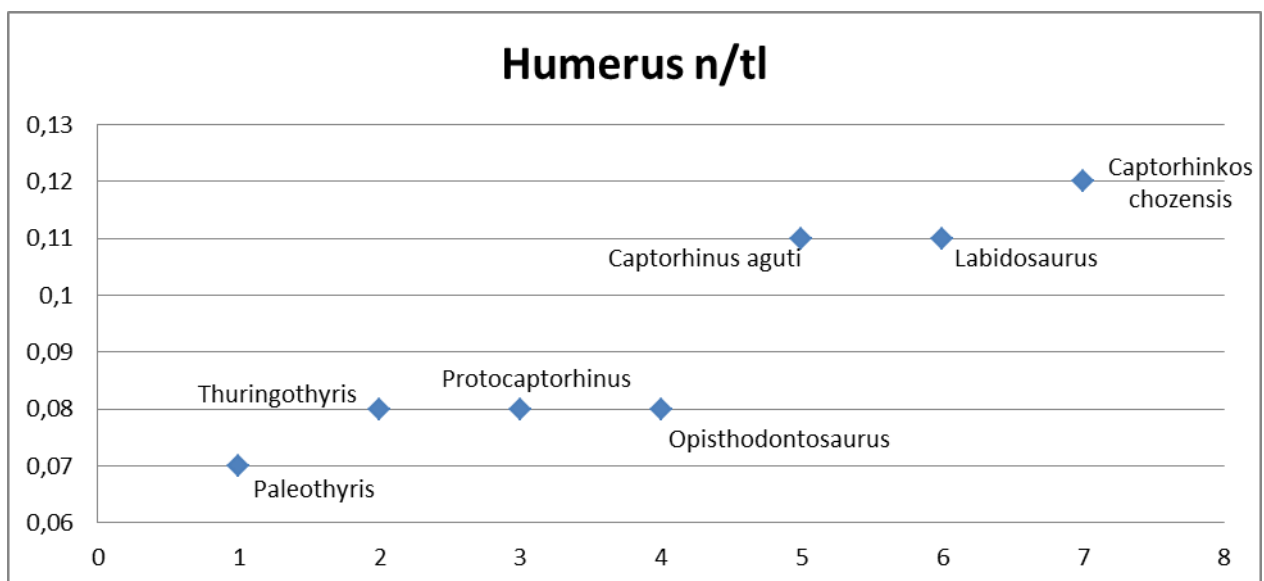
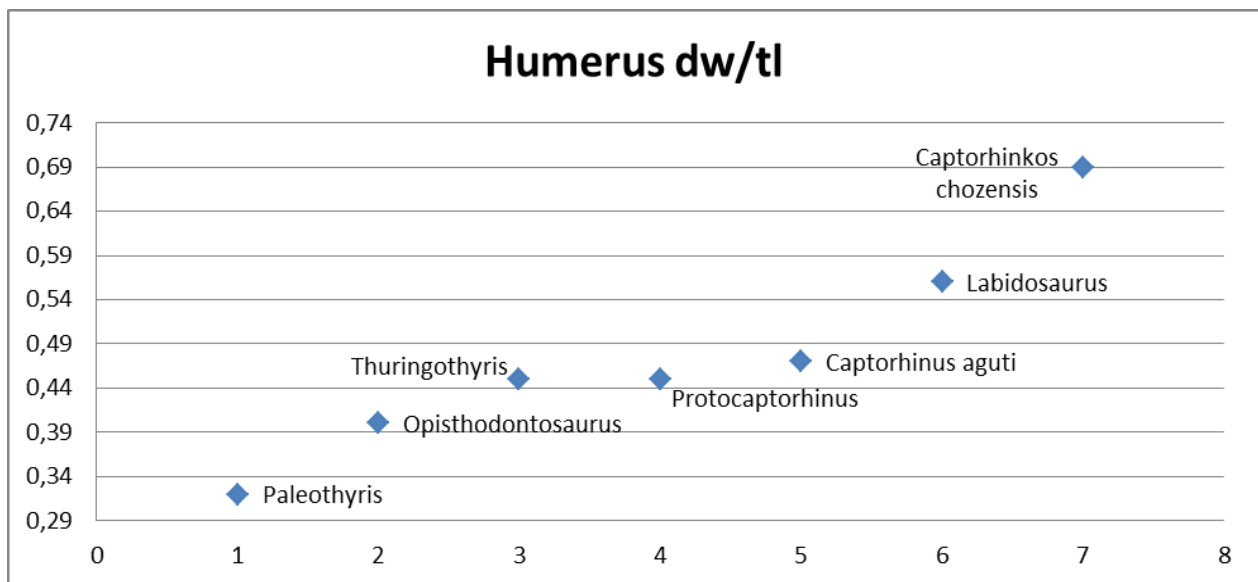
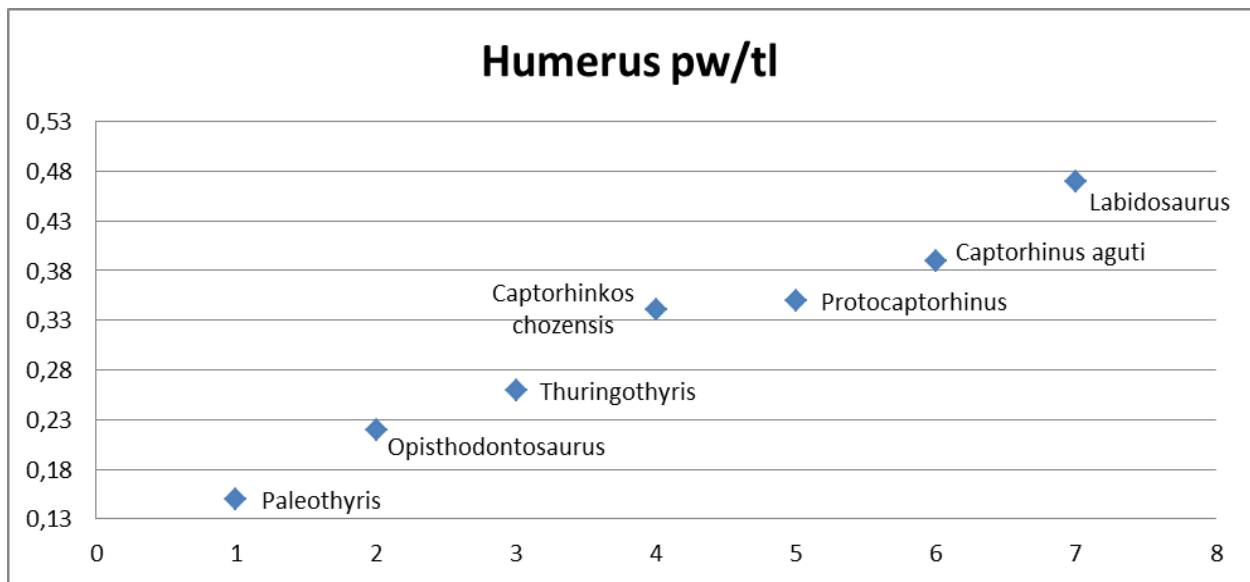


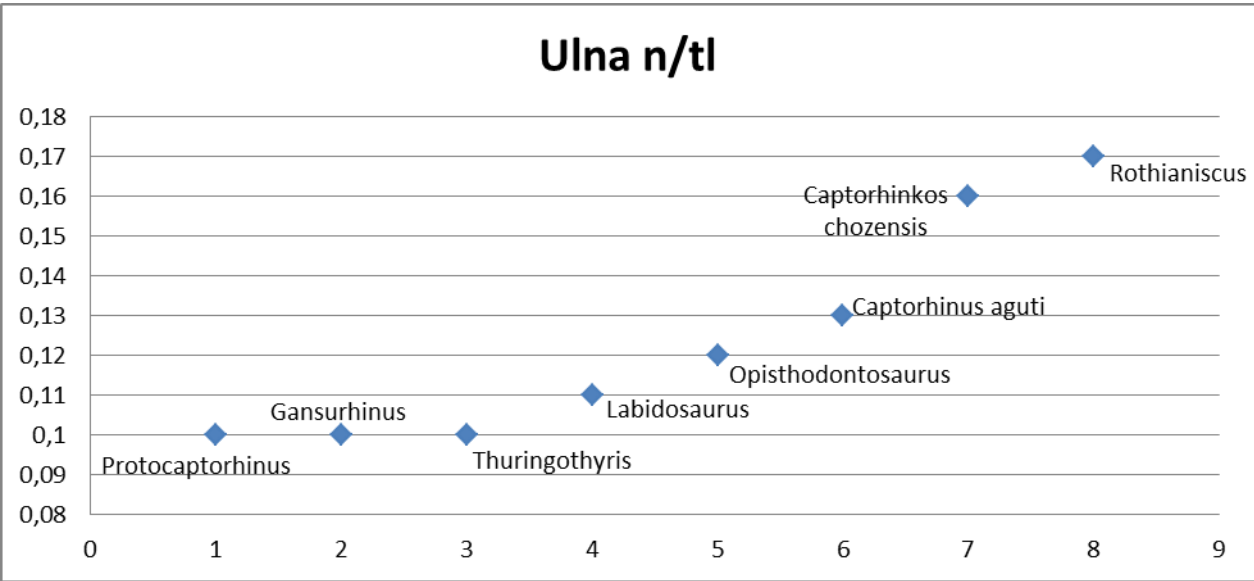
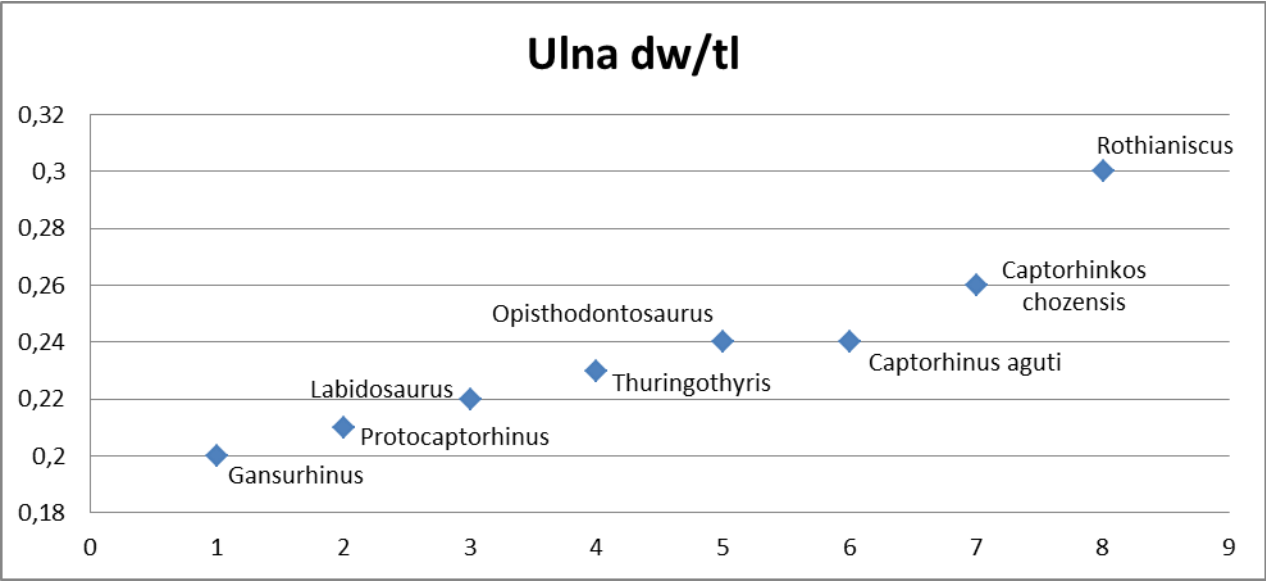
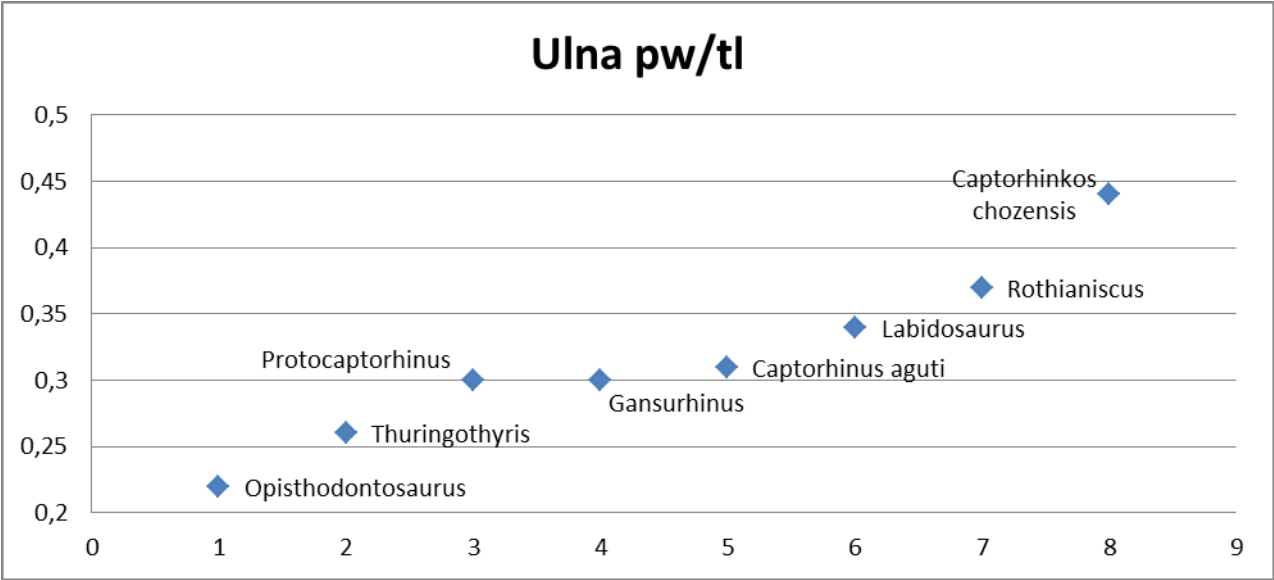
Homologues points chosen for measurements in the skull: tl, total length; pol, postero-orbital length; aol, antero-orbital length; pw, posterior width; pow, postero-orbital width; aow, antero-orbital width; fnw, width at the frontal-nasal suture; pl, parietal length; fl, frontal length; nl, nasal length; ppw, paired parietals width; pfw, paired frontals width; pnw, paired nasals width; squamosal width; ol, orbit length; fw, single frontal width.

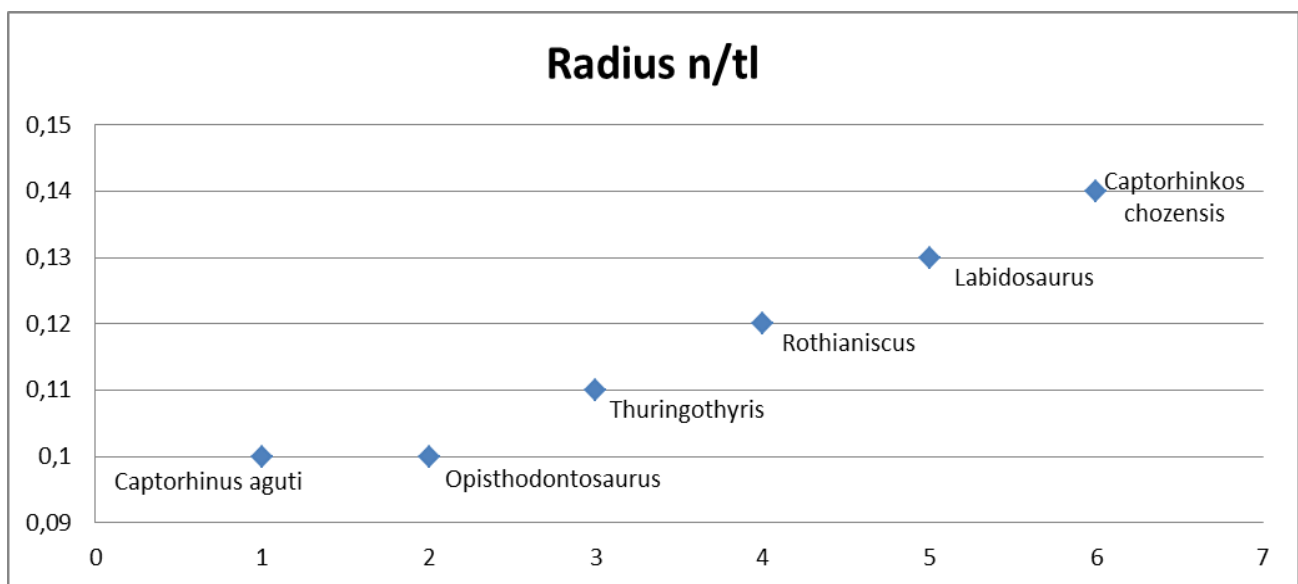
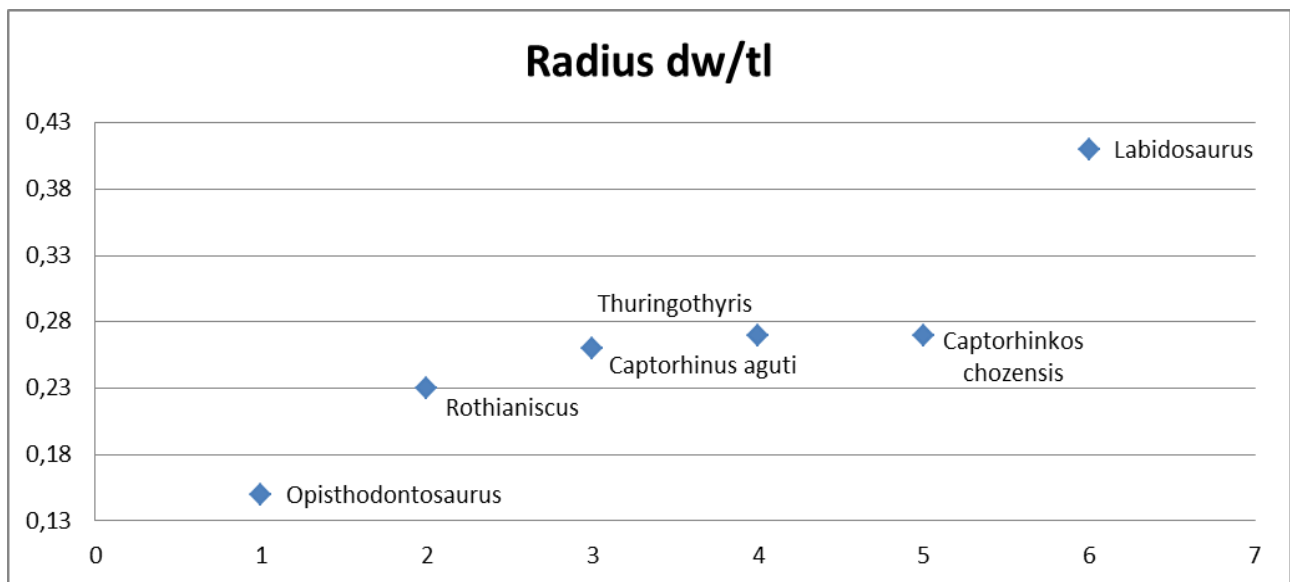
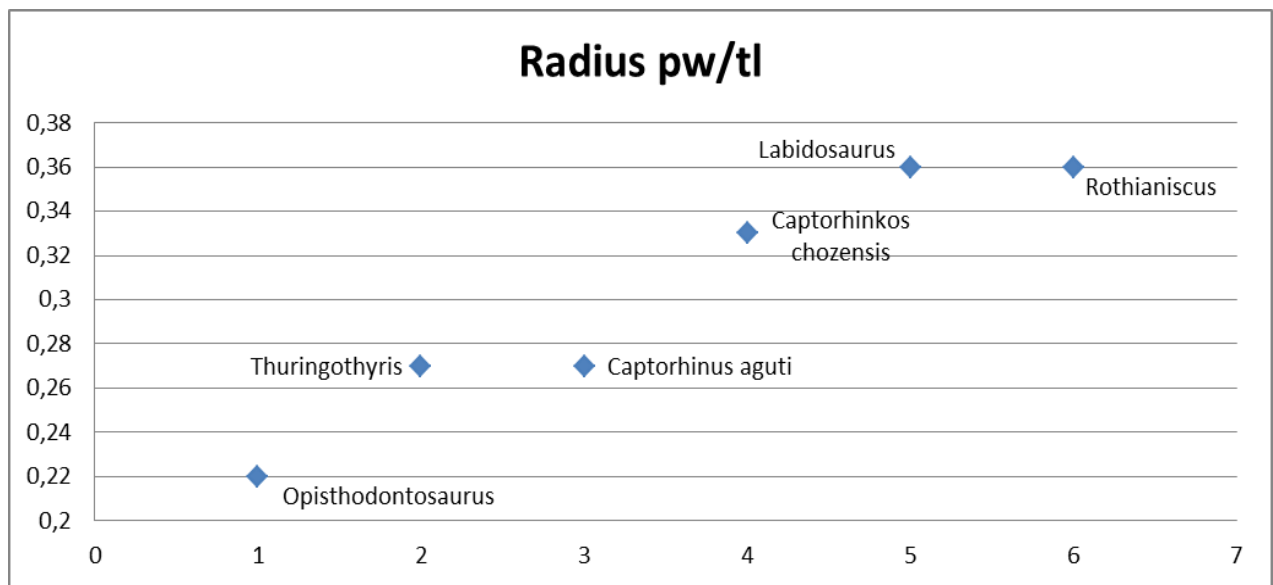


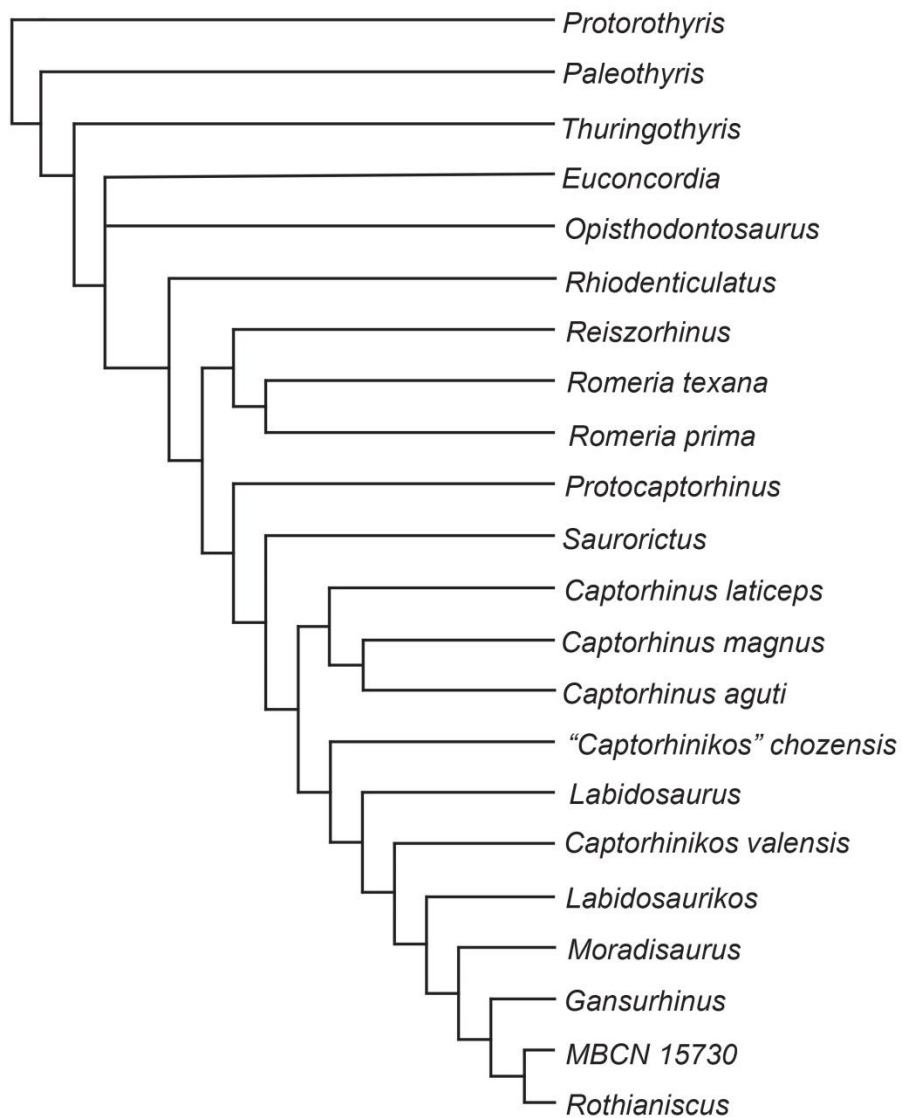




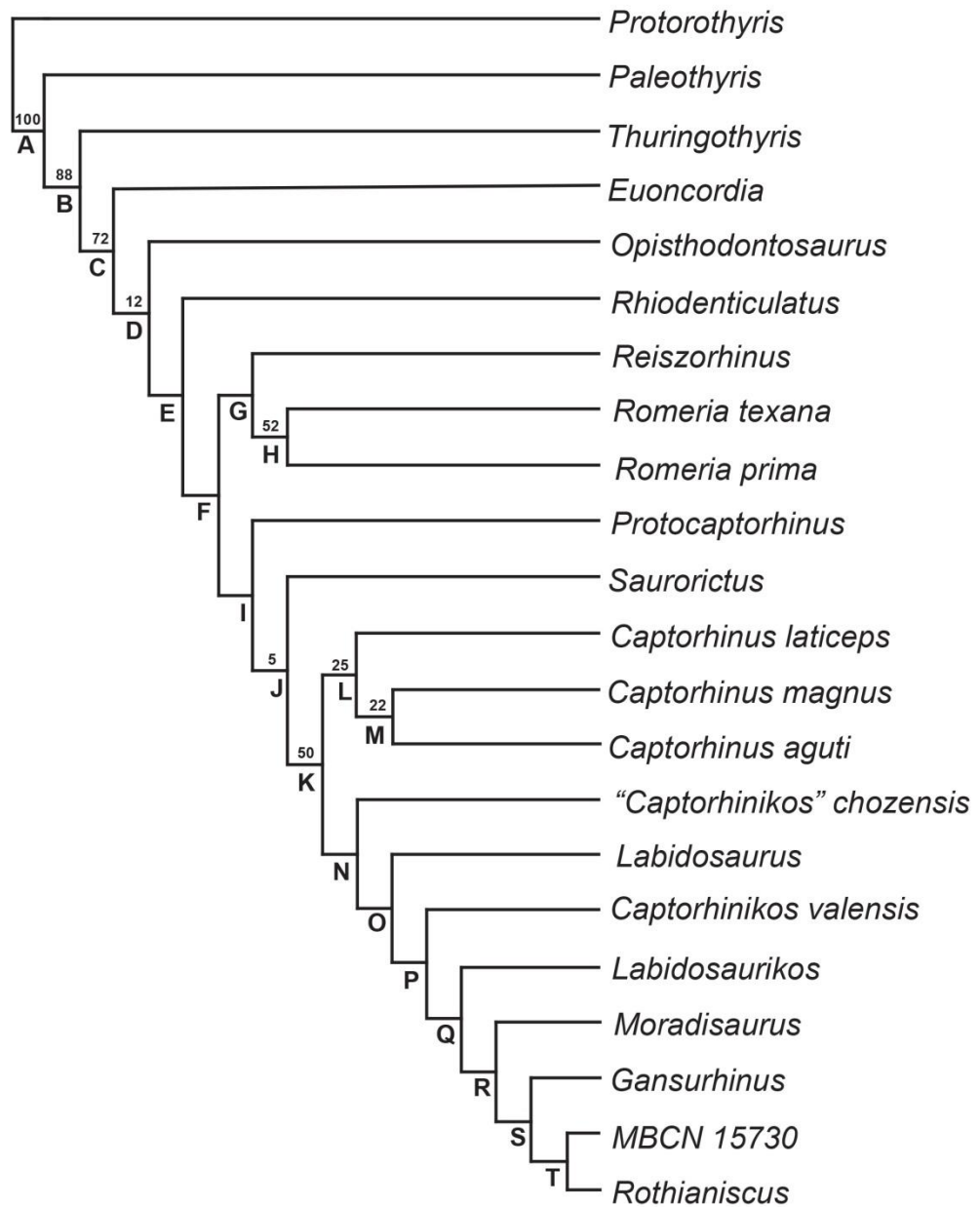








The strict consensus tree from the cladistic analysis performed on the original dataset of Liebrecht et al. (2016) showing a polytomy at the base of Captorhinidae.



New fully resolved phylogeny of Captorhinidae. Numbers above nodes indicate the support obtained in TNT by the Symmetric Resampling with 10,000 replicates.