

The phylogenetic affinities of the bizarre Late Cretaceous Romanian theropod *Balaur bondoc* (Dinosauria, Maniraptora): dromaeosaurid or flightless bird?

Andrea Cau, Thomas Brougham, Darren Naish

The exceptionally well-preserved Romanian dinosaur *Balaur bondoc* is the most complete theropod known to date from the Upper Cretaceous of Europe. Previous studies of this remarkable taxon have included its phylogenetic interpretation as an aberrant dromaeosaurid with velociraptorine affinities. However, *Balaur* displays a combination of both apparently plesiomorphic and derived bird-like characters. Here, we analyse those features in a phylogenetic revision and show how they challenge its referral to Dromaeosauridae. Our reanalysis of two distinct phylogenetic datasets focusing on basal paravian taxa supports the reinterpretation of *Balaur* as an avialan more derived than *Archaeopteryx* but outside of Pygostylia, and as a flightless taxon within a paraphyletic assemblage of long-tailed birds. Our placement of *Balaur* within Avialae is not biased by character weighting. The placement among dromaeosaurids resulted a suboptimal alternative that cannot be rejected based on actual data. Interpreted as a dromaeosaurid, *Balaur* has been assumed to be hypercarnivorous and predatory, exhibiting a peculiar morphology influenced by island endemism. However, a dromaeosaurid-like ecology is contradicted by several details of *Balaur*'s morphology, including the loss of a third functional manual digit, the non-ginglymoid distal end of metatarsal II and a non-falciform ungual on the second pedal digit that lacks a prominent flexor tubercle. Conversely, an omnivorous ecology is better supported by *Balaur*'s morphology and is consistent with its phylogenetic placement within Avialae. Our reinterpretation of *Balaur* implies that a superficially dromaeosaurid-like taxon represents the enlarged, terrestrialised descendant of smaller and probably volant ancestors.

2 The phylogenetic affinities of the bizarre Late Cretaceous Romanian theropod 3 *Balaur bondoc* (Dinosauria, Maniraptora): dromaeosaurid or flightless bird?

4
5 Andrea Cau^{1,2*}, Thomas Brougham^{3, 4}, Darren Naish^{3, 4}

6 ¹ Museo Geologico e Paleontologico ‘Giovanni Capellini’, Via Zamboni 63, 40126 Bologna, Italy;

7 ² Dipartimento di Scienze Biologiche, Geologiche e Ambientali, Alma Mater Studiorum, Università di
8 Bologna, Via Zamboni 67, 40126 Bologna, Italy; email: cauand@gmail.com

9 ³ Ocean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, Southampton SO14 3ZH, UK; emails:

10 tbrougham@paravian.net, eotyrannus@gmail.com

11 ⁴ These authors contributed equally

12 *Corresponding author

14 Abstract

15 The exceptionally well-preserved Romanian dinosaur *Balaur bondoc* is the most complete theropod
16 known to date from the Upper Cretaceous of Europe. Previous studies of this remarkable taxon have
17 included its phylogenetic interpretation as an aberrant dromaeosaurid with velociraptorine affinities.
18 However, *Balaur* displays a combination of both apparently plesiomorphic and derived bird-like
19 characters. Here, we analyse those features in a phylogenetic revision and show how they challenge its
20 referral to Dromaeosauridae. Our reanalysis of two distinct phylogenetic datasets focusing on basal
21 paravian taxa supports the reinterpretation of *Balaur* as an avialan more derived than *Archaeopteryx*
22 but outside of Pygostylia, and as a flightless taxon within a paraphyletic assemblage of long-tailed
23 birds. Our placement of *Balaur* within Avialae is not biased by character weighting. The placement
24 among dromaeosaurids resulted a suboptimal alternative that cannot be rejected based on actual data.
25 Interpreted as a dromaeosaurid, *Balaur* has been assumed to be hypercarnivorous and predatory,
26 exhibiting a peculiar morphology influenced by island endemism. However, a dromaeosaurid-like
27 ecology is contradicted by several details of *Balaur*’s morphology, including the loss of a third
28 functional manual digit, the non-ginglymoid distal end of metatarsal II and a non-falciform ungual on
29 the second pedal digit that lacks a prominent flexor tubercle. Conversely, an omnivorous ecology is

better supported by *Balaur*'s morphology and is consistent with its phylogenetic placement within Avialae. Our reinterpretation of *Balaur* implies that a superficially dromaeosaurid-like taxon represents the enlarged, terrestrialised descendant of smaller and probably volant ancestors.

Keywords: Avialae, Deinonychosauria, Homoplasy, Mesozoic, Paraves.

The theropod dinosaur *Balaur bondoc* from the Maastrichtian (latest Late Cretaceous) of Romania represents the most complete theropod dinosaur yet known from the Upper Cretaceous of Europe (Csiki et al. 2010). The remarkably well-preserved holotype specimen of *B. bondoc*, EME (Transylvanian Museum Society, Dept. of Natural Sciences, Cluj-Napoca, Romania) PV.313, was collected from red overbank floodplain sediments of the Maastrichtian Sebeş Formation in 2009 and comprises an articulated partial postcranial skeleton of a single individual, including dorsal, sacral and caudal vertebrae as well as much of the pectoral and pelvic girdles and limbs (Brusatte et al. 2013). The first phylogenetic studies incorporating *Balaur* concluded that it represents an aberrant dromaeosaurid with velociraptorine affinities, endemic to the European palaeoislands of the Late Cretaceous (Csiki et al. 2010; Turner et al. 2012; Brusatte et al. 2013). The matrices utilised in these three studies have all been versions of the Theropod Working Group (TwiG) matrix, an incrementally and independently developed large-scale matrix focusing on the interrelationships of coelurosaurian taxa (e.g., Norell et al. 2001; Makovicky et al. 2005; Turner et al. 2007; Turner et al. 2012; Brusatte et al. 2014). Comparisons made between *Balaur* and other dromaeosaurids reveals the possession of a suite of autapomorphies not present in dromaeosaurids nor in most other non-avian theropods, such as a fused carpometacarpus, loss of a functional third manual digit, proximal fusion of the tarsometatarsus and a relatively enlarged first pedal digit (Csiki et al. 2010; Brusatte et al. 2013). Interpreted as a dromaeosaurid, *Balaur* is a strikingly odd and apparently avialan-like taxon. Recently, Godefroit et al. (2013a) included *Balaur* in a new phylogenetic analysis focusing on paravians and found it resolved as a basal avialan, more crownward than *Archaeopteryx*. A similar result was obtained independently by Foth et al. (2014) using a dataset expanded from that of Turner et al. (2012), although Foth et al. (2014) recovered it in a position relatively less crownward than in the tree obtained by Godefroit et al. (2013a), but still crownward of *Archaeopteryx*. The present study focuses on resolving these conflicting interpretations regarding the affinities of *Balaur* following examination of the holotype material (performed by TB and DN). We also present a revised phylogenetic hypothesis based on a comparison of updated versions of previously published taxon-character matrices.

61 **Materials and methods**

62 In order to test the competing dromaeosaurid and avialan hypotheses for the affinities of *Balaur*, we
63 coded the holotype specimen into modified versions of two recently published theropod phylogenetic
64 matrices: Turner et al. (2012) and Lee et al. (2014). Both of these large-scale and independently coded
65 matrices focused on the interrelationships of basal paravian theropod dinosaurs and contain a broadly
66 overlapping and comprehensive sampling of over 100 theropod taxa (117 and 120 taxa respectively),
67 including many basal avialans. The two matrices differ from each other in the logical basis on character
68 statement definitions (Sereno 2007; Brazeau 2011, see discussion below).

69 *Turner et al. (2012) data set*

70 We modified the Turner et al. (2012) matrix for this study to include 13 new characters and updated
71 character states for four previously defined characters (see Electronic Supplementary Material).
72 Characters #6, #50 and #52 were excluded from tree search, following Turner et al. (2012). All
73 character statements considered to be ordered by Turner et al. (2012) were set accordingly. The
74 multistate character 116, considered to be unordered by Turner et al. (2012), was set as ordered as we
75 interpret state “1” as intermediate between states “0” and “2”. In addition, *Neuquenraptor* and the two
76 included species of *Unenlagia* were merged as a single taxonomic unit (Turner et al. 2012, but see also
77 Gianechini and Apesteguia 2011). *Microraptor* was re-scored based on Pei et al. (2014). The resulting
78 data matrix (490 characters vs 113 taxa) was then analysed using the Hennig Society version of TNT
79 v1.1 (Goloboff et al. 2008b; see Electronic Supplementary Material for further details regarding
80 modifications to the matrix and tree search strategy).

81 *Lee et al. (2014) data set*

82 The dataset used by Lee et al. (2014) is an updated version of the dataset of Godefroit et al. (2013a).
83 Character statements of the 1549 included characters and the source of score for the included 120 fossil
84 taxa are stored at the Dryad Digital Repository (Cau et al. 2014). In our study, this dataset has been
85 expanded including one taxonomic unit based on the extant avian *Meleagris* (ACUB 4817);
86 accordingly, character statement 318 has been modified (see Electronic Supplementary Material).
87 *Balaur* was re-scored based on our examination of the specimen and the incorporation of information
88 from Brusatte et al. (2013). Lee et al. (2014) applied Bayesian inference in their analysis of this dataset
89 and integrating the morphological information with chronostratigraphic information. In the present
90 study, the updated morphological data matrix (1549 characters vs 121 taxa) was analysed using

91 parsimony as the tree search strategy in TNT (see Electronic Supplementary Material).

92 *Alternative placement test and implied weighting analyses*

93 In our analyses of both datasets, we constrained the alternative deinonychosaurian and avialan
94 positions for *Balaur*, measuring step changes between resultant topologies as a further indication of
95 their relative support. ~~The~~ Templeton's test (Templeton 1983) was used to determine whether the step
96 differences between the unforced and forced topologies were statistically significant. The backbone
97 constraints used the following species: a crown avian (*Anas platyrhynchos* in the dataset of Turner et
98 al. 2012, *Meleagris gallopavo* in the dataset of Lee et al. 2014), a dromaeosaurid (*Dromaeosaurus*
99 *albertensis* in both datasets), and a troodontid (*Troodon formosus* in both datasets).

100 In order to test whether assumptions on character weighting influence the placement of *Balaur* among
101 Paraves, both datasets were subjected to implied weighting analyses (IWAs, Goloboff 1993, Goloboff
102 et al. 2008a,b; see Electronic Supplementary Material).

103 *Institutional abbreviations*

104 *ACUB*, Museo di Anatomia Comparata, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy. *EME*, Transylvanian
105 Museum Society, Dept. of Natural Sciences, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

106 **Comparative anatomy of *Balaur* and other maniraptoran theropods**

107 Compared to other theropods, *Balaur* displays a unique and unexpected combination of characters
108 (Brusatte et al. 2013). The phylogenetic analyses of Csiki et al. (2010) and Brusatte et al. (2013)
109 resolved *Balaur* as a velociraptorine dromaeosaurid. Consequently, most of the unusual characters
110 shared by *Balaur* with non-dromaeosaurid theropods were interpreted as autapomorphies,
111 independently evolved along the lineage leading exclusively to *Balaur*. An alternative explanation is
112 that these features may indicate a closer relationship between *Balaur* and another non-dromaeosaurid
113 clade of maniraptorans.

114 Here, we list the most relevant characters that may support or challenge the alternative placements of
115 *Balaur* within Maniraptora.

116 *Dorsal vertebrae with stalked parapophyses*

117 The dorsal vertebrae of *Balaur* bear distinctly stalked parapophyses (Brusatte et al. 2013). Although
118 this feature has been reported as a deinonychosaurian synapomorphy (Turner et al. 2012), stalked
119 parapophyses are also present in alvarezsaurids and basal avialans (Novas 1997; Chiappe et al. 1999;

120 Agnolín and Novas 2013).

121 *Sacrum including at least seven fused vertebrae*

122 The presence of five fused sacral vertebrae is the plesiomorphic condition within coelurosaurs (e.g.,
123 Brochu 2003). An independent increase in the number of fused sacral vertebrae is a widespread
124 phenomenon within Maniraptoriformes. Six to seven sacral vertebrae are present in ornithomimids
125 (Osmólska et al. 1972), derived oviraptorosaurs (Barsbold et al. 2000), and derived dromaeosaurids
126 (Norell and Makovicky 1997; Turner et al. 2012; S. Brusatte pers. comm. 2014). The synsacrum is
127 composed of seven vertebrae in derived alvarezsaurids, whereas in basal taxa it includes only five
128 vertebrae (Choiniere et al. 2010). *Archaeopteryx* and basal paravians retain five sacral vertebrae
129 (Hwang et al. 2002; Paul 2002; Godefroit et al. 2013b; Godefroit et al. 2013a), whereas a sacrum with
130 at least seven vertebrae has been regarded as a synapomorphy of *Jixiangornis* and pygostylians (Turner
131 et al. 2012). *Balaur* has at least seven sacral vertebrae: four fused and clearly discernible sacral
132 vertebrae bearing sacral ribs are followed by three additional and co-ossified caudosacrals (Brusatte et
133 al. 2013).

134 *Fused scapulocoracoid*

135 In *Balaur*, the scapula and coracoid are co-ossified and the suture is obliterated on both sides (Fig. 1a;
136 Brusatte et al. 2013). Brusatte et al. (2013) noted that a fused scapulocoracoid is present in some
137 dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Adasaurus*, *Microraptor*, *Velociraptor*; see Fig. 1c) but not in others (e.g.,
138 *Achillobator*, *Buitreraptor*, *Deinonychus*, *Sinornithosaurus*, *Unenlagia*). Turner et al. (2012) included
139 fusion of the scapulocoracoid among the phylogenetically informative characters of their paravian
140 phylogeny. Within non-avian coelurosaurs, the presence of this character state has been reported within
141 ornithomimosaurids, therizinosauroids, alvarezsaurids, tyrannosaurids and oviraptorosaurs (Osmólska
142 et al. 1972; Perle 1979; Perle et al. 1994; Brochu 2003; Balanoff and Norell 2012), suggesting a high
143 degree of homoplasy. Fusion of the scapulocoracoid is also present in basal avialans (e.g.,
144 Confuciusornithidae; Chiappe et al. 1999) and flightless avians (e.g., *Struthio*; ACUB 4820).

145 *Coracoid with prominent tuber placed on the anterolateral corner*

146 The coracoid of *Balaur* bears a hypertrophied tubercle that forms the anterolateral corner of the bone
147 and obscures the supracoracoid nerve foramen when the coracoid is observed in lateral view (Fig. 1a;
148 Brusatte et al. 2013). Non-avian theropods possess tubercles that are relatively smaller and more
149 lateroventrally directed (when the scapula is oriented horizontally) than that seen in avialan theropods

(Fig. 1c; Osmólska et al. 1972; Ostrom 1976; this is the “*processus praeglenoidalis*” sensu Elzanowski et al. 2002). Although the coracoid tubercle of *Balaur* may appear autapomorphic among non-avian theropods (Brusatte et al. 2013), a prominent coracoid tubercle is also present in unenlagiines (*Buitreraptor*, see Agnolin and Novas 2013), basal avialans (e.g., *Jeholornis*, *Jixiangornis*; Turner et al. 2012, fig. 82) and forms the acrocoracoid of ornithothoracines (e.g., *Apsaravis*, *Enantiophoenix*, *Enantiornis*; Clarke and Norell 2002; Baier et al. 2007; Cau and Arduini 2008; Walker and Dyke 2009; Fig. 1). A hypertrophied coracoid tubercle that obscures the supracoracoid nerve foramen in lateral view is also seen in *Sapeornis* (Zhou and Zhang 2003; Gao et al. 2012).

158 *Humerus longer than half the combined length of tibiotarsus and tarsometatarsus*

159 The humerus of non-avian theropods is consistently shorter than half of the combined length of the
160 tibiotarsus and tarsometatarsus (e.g., *Deinonychus*, *Gallimimus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Microraptor*; Ostrom
161 1969; Osmólska et al. 1972; Hwang et al. 2002; Brochu 2003). In *Balaur*, the humerus is longer than
162 half of the combined length of the tibiotarsus and tarsometatarsus (55%) and approaches the condition
163 seen in basal avialans (e.g., *Archaeopteryx*: 59%, *Confuciusornis*: 67%, *Jeholornis*: 77%; Chiappe et
164 al. 1999; Elzanowski 2001; Zhou and Zhang 2002; see Brusatte et al. 2013, table 2).

165 *Humeral condyles placed on the anterior surface of the distal end*

166 The humerus of *Balaur* possesses distal condyles that are placed entirely on the anterior surface of the
167 bone (Brusatte et al. 2013). As in *Balaur*, the complete anterior migration of the humeral condyles is
168 present in therizinosauroids (e.g., Zanno 2010), basal pygostylians (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Limenavis*,
169 *Enantiornis*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Clarke and Chiappe 2001; Walker and Dyke 2009) and extant birds
170 (e.g., *Dromaius*, *Meleagris*, *Struthio*; ACUB 3131; 4817; 4820). All other known dromaeosaurids (e.g.,
171 *Deinonychus*; Ostrom 1969), most non-avian theropods (e.g., *Gallimimus*, *Allosaurus*,
172 *Tyrannosaurus*; Osmólska et al. 1972; Madsen 1976; Brochu 2003) and the basalmost avialans (e.g.,
173 *Archaeopteryx*; Berlin specimen) bear the condyles in a more distal position, with a limited, if not
174 absent, extent onto the anterior surface of bone. In the analysis of Turner et al. (2012), *Balaur* was
175 scored as retaining the primitive condition (*contra* Brusatte et al. 2013). Following Brusatte et al.
176 (2013), we re-scored character 371, describing the placement of the humeral condyles in the dataset of
177 Turner et al. (2012), as 371.1.

178 *Deep and elongate triangular brachial fossa on humerus*

179 The humerus of *Balaur* has a prominent triangular fossa on the anterior surface of the distal end of the

180 humerus (Brusatte et al. 2013, fig. 12). This fossa is bordered both laterally and medially by raised
181 crests confluent with the epicondyles. The same configuration defines the brachial fossa present in
182 birds (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Limenavis*, *Apsaravis*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Clarke and Chiappe 2001;
183 Clarke and Norell 2002). This fossa is also variably developed within dromaeosaurids (e.g.,
184 *Bambiraptor*; Turner et al. 2012; Brusatte et al. 2013).

185 *Ulna with brachial depression*

186 The proximal third of *Balaur*'s ulna bears a shallow, elongate depression on the medial surface termed
187 the "proximal fossa" (Brusatte et al. 2013, fig. 14). This character is topographically equivalent to the
188 brachial fossa present in pygostylians (Baumel and Witmer 1993; Clarke and Chiappe 2001; Walker
189 and Dyke 2009). The ulna of most non-avian theropods lacks a brachial depression or possesses a
190 poorly developed one (e.g., *Allosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*; Madsen 1976; Brochu 2003). However, the
191 structure is well developed in some dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Bambiraptor*, *Buitreraptor*; Burnham 2004;
192 Agnolín and Novas 2011; Agnolín and Novas 2013).

193 *Distal carpals fused to proximal end of metacarpals*

194 The manus of *Balaur* displays co-ossification of the distal carpals with the proximal ends of the
195 metacarpals (Fig. 2a; Brusatte et al. 2013), unlike the dromaeosaurid condition in which no such fusion
196 is present (Fig. 2d). The fusion between the distal carpals and the metacarpals is present in a few non-
197 avian theropod lineages (e.g., *Avimimus*, *Mononykus*; Kurzanov 1981; Perle et al. 1993) and in
198 derived avialans (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Xiangornis*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Hu et al. 2012). In particular,
199 the pattern of proximal fusion among the carpometacarpal elements in *Balaur* is shared by most basal
200 pygostylians (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Sinornis*, *Sapeornis*, *Pengornis*, *Enantiornis*, *Zhouornis*; Chiappe et
201 al. 1999; Sereno et al. 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003; Zhou et al. 2008; Walker and Dyke 2009; Zhang et
202 al. 2013; see Fig. 2b-c, Fig. S1). Most ornithurines and some enantiornithines display a complete distal
203 fusion between metacarpals II and III in addition to the aforementioned proximal fusion of the
204 carpometacarpus as seen in *Balaur* (e.g., *Apsaravis*, *Tevionis*, *Xiangornis*; Clarke and Norell 2002;
205 Kurochkin et al. 2002; Hu et al. 2012).

206 *Semilunate carpal shifted laterally and first metacarpal sloped proximolaterally*

207 In *Balaur*, the semilunate carpal overlaps the whole proximal ends of both metacarpals II and III (Fig.
208 2a, Fig. S1). Furthermore, the proximal end of the first metacarpal in *Balaur* is mediolaterally narrower
209 than the distal end, producing a proximolaterally sloping medial margin of the metacarpus. In

210 *Archaeopteryx* and most non-avian maniraptorans, the proximal end of the first metacarpal is not
 211 constricted compared to the distal end, and the semilunate carpal overlaps most of metacarpal I;
 212 whereas the overlap on metacarpal III is absent or limited to the medialmost margin of the bone (Fig.
 213 2d; Ostrom 1976, fig. 10; Xu et al. 2014). Therefore, the position of the semilunate carpal of *Balaur*
 214 represents a lateral shift when compared to other non-avian maniraptorans, and recalls the condition
 215 in long-tailed and pygostylian birds where the semilunate carpal has a reduced or absent overlap on
 216 metacarpal I and extensively covers both metacarpals II and III (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Sinornis*,
 217 *Sapeornis*, *Enantiornis*, *Zhouornis*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Sereno et al. 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003;
 218 Walker and Dyke 2009; Zhang et al. 2013; see also Xu et al. 2014; see Fig. 2b-c). As in *Balaur*,
 219 pygostylian birds show a mediolateral constriction of the proximal end of the first metacarpal, and a
 220 medial margin (“anterior margin”, using *Nomina Anatomica Avium* nomenclature, see Harris 2004)
 221 that is variably sloped proximolaterally in extensor view.

222 *Distal condyles of metacarpals I-II restricted to the distal and ventral surfaces of the metacarpals*
 223 Metacarpals I and II of *Balaur* bear distal condyles that are restricted to the distal and ventral surfaces
 224 of the metacarpals, and are excluded from the extensor surfaces (Brusatte et al. 2013). The
 225 dromaeosaurid condition (e.g., *Deinonychus*, *Velociraptor*, *Graciliraptor*; Ostrom 1969; Norell and
 226 Makovicky 1999; Xu and Wang 2003), in which the distal condyles are expanded along the extensor
 227 surface of the metacarpals, is present in most non-avian theropods (e.g., *Acrocanthosaurus*,
 228 *Allosaurus*, *Australovenator*, *Berberosaurus*, *Dilophosaurus*, *Patagonykus*, *Rapator*; Madsen 1976;
 229 Welles 1984; Novas 1997; Senter and Robins 2005; Allain et al. 2007; White et al. 2013). The
 230 condition present in the metacarpals of *Balaur* is also present in pygostylians (e.g., *Teviornis*, *Sinornis*,
 231 *Enantiornis*; Kurochkin et al. 2002; Sereno et al. 2002; Walker and Dyke 2009) and extant birds (e.g.,
 232 *Dromaius*, *Meleagris*, *Struthio*; ACUB 3131; 4817; 4820). Furthermore, the ventral surface of the
 233 metacarpals of *Balaur* are excavated by a wide flexor sulcus but lack distinct flexor pits at the distal
 234 end, similar to the condition present in avialans (e.g., *Teviornis*; Kurochkin et al. 2002) but differing
 235 from that of dromaeosaurids and most non-avian theropods that do bear a distinct flexor pit (e.g.,
 236 *Allosaurus*, *Acrocanthosaurus*, *Mahakala*, *Velociraptor*; Madsen 1976; Senter and Robins 2005;
 237 Turner et al. 2011).

238 *Metacarpal II with an intermetacarpal ridge running along the dorsolateral edge of the bone and*
239 *closed intermetacarpal space between metacarpals II and III*

240 *Balaur* possesses a distinct web of bone that extends along the dorsolateral edge of metacarpal II and
241 contacts metacarpal III distally, and a distally closed intermetacarpal space between metacarpals II and
242 III (Brusatte et al. 2013). Within basal avialans, the extent of the contact between metacarpals II and III
243 displays some variation, ranging from the close contact of a straight metacarpal III to metacarpal II
244 with no intermetacarpal space (e.g., *Sapeornis*; Zhou and Zhang 2003; Gao et al. 2012; see Fig. 2, Fig.
245 S1), an appressed distal contact but not fusion of metacarpal III to metacarpal II (the condition as seen
246 in *Balaur* and many basal avialans, including *Jeholornis*, *Enantiornis*, *Confuciusornis*, *Zhouornis*, and
247 *Piscivoravis*; Zhou and Zhang 2002; Walker and Dyke 2009; Zhang et al. 2009; Zhang et al. 2013;
248 Zhou et al. 2014), to distal obliteration of the contact between metacarpals II and III due to complete
249 fusion between the bones (e.g., *Teviornis*, *Xiangornis*, *Meleagris*; Kurochkin et al. 2002; Hu et al.
250 2012; ACUB 4817). A closed intermetacarpal space is present in *Confuciusornis* (Chiappe et al. 1999;
251 Zhang et al. 2009), some long-tailed birds (e.g., *Jeholornis*, *Jixiangornis*; Zhou and Zhang 2002), and
252 ornithothoracines (e.g., *Enantiornis*, *Xiangornis*, *Zhouornis*; Walker and Dyke 2009; Hu et al. 2012;
253 Zhang et al. 2013; see Fig. 2b). Derived euornithines differ from *Balaur* and most avialans in having a
254 more distally placed intermetacarpal space relative to a more shortened metacarpal I (e.g., *Teviornis*;
255 Kurochkin et al. 2002).

256 *Distal end of metacarpal III unexpanded and not divided into separated condyles*

257 The third metacarpal of *Balaur* bears a simple distal end that lacks distinct condyles. Dromaeosaurids
258 share with most non-avian theropods the presence of well-defined distal metacarpal condyles
259 separated by an intercondylar sulcus (e.g., *Allosaurus*, *Bambiraptor*, *Deinocheirus*, *Deinonychus*,
260 *Dilophosaurus*, *Gallimimus*; Ostrom 1969; Osmólska and Roniewicz 1970; Osmólska et al. 1972;
261 Madsen 1976; Welles 1984; Burnham 2004). The condition present in the third metacarpal of *Balaur* is
262 shared by derived tyrannosauroids (e.g., *Tyrannosaurus*; Lipkin and Carpenter 2008, fig. 10.10), basal
263 pygostylians (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Enantiornis*, *Sinornis*, *Teviornis*, *Xiangornis*, *Zhouornis*; Chiappe et
264 al. 1999; Kurochkin et al. 2002; Sereno et al. 2002; Walker and Dyke 2009; Hu et al. 2012; Zhang et
265 al. 2013) and crown avians (e.g., *Meleagris*, *Struthio*; ACUB 4817; 4820). This character is not
266 obviously linked with the reduction in the number of phalanges in digit III (see below), since
267 *Confuciusornis* shows the derived metacarpal condition (i.e., simple distal end of metacarpal III) yet
268 retains a full set of four functional phalanges in digit III.

269 *Third manual digit bearing less than three phalanges*

270 The third manual digit of *Balaur* is extremely reduced and lacks the distal phalanges, including the
 271 ungual (Fig. 2a; Brusatte et al. 2013). The only known phalanx in the third manual digit of *Balaur* has
 272 a tapering distal end with a small distal articular surface, suggesting the presence of a possible
 273 additional phalanx of very small size. Such a reduction is unknown in dromaeosaurids, which have
 274 three non-ungual phalanges on manual digit III and a fully functional ungual (Fig. 2d), but are

commonly found in non-confuciusornithid pygostylians, where the third manual digit is usually reduced to two or fewer phalanges with a tapering distal end and poorly defined articular surfaces (e.g., *Sinornis*, *Sapeornis*, *Zhouornis*, *Piscivoravis*; Sereno et al. 2002; Gao et al. 2012; Zhang et al. 2013; Zhou et al. 2014; see Fig. 2b-c, Fig. S1).

Dorsal margin of manual unguals does not arch dorsally above level of articular facet and flexor tubercles not expanded ventrally

Senter (2007a) argued that in dromaeosaurid manual unguals, the dorsal margins arch higher than the articular facets when the latter is held vertically, and that this feature differentiates dromaeosaurid manual unguals from those of other theropods. The derived condition is present in microraptorines and eudromaeosaurs but is absent in unenlagiines (Senter 2007a; Senter 2007b; Currie and Paulina Carabajal 2012; Fig. S1A-B). Furthermore, the manual unguals in both dromaeosaurids and troodontids bear prominent and dorsoventrally expanded flexor tubercles. In *Balaur*, the dorsal margins of the manual unguals do not arch higher than the articular facet, and the flexor tubercles are relatively low, more elongate proximodistally than dorsoventrally (Brusatte et al. 2013 figs. 21-22, figs. 21-22; Fig. S1C). Reduction in both curvature and development of the flexor tubercles is widespread among the manual unguals of basal avialans (e.g., *Sinornis*, *Sapeornis*, *Zhouornis*, *Piscivoravis*; Sereno et al. 2002; Gao et al. 2012; Zhang et al. 2013; Zhou et al. 2014; see Fig. 2b-c).

Complete coossification of pelvic bones

Balaur displays coossification of the pelvic bones such that both the iliopubic and ilioischial sutures are obliterated (Brusatte et al. 2013, Fig. S2A). In most tetanuran theropods, including basalmost avialans, the pelvic elements do not completely coossify (e.g., *Allosaurus*, *Jeholornis*, *Patagonykus*, *Sapeornis*, *Tyrannosaurus*; Madsen 1976; Novas 1997; Zhou and Zhang 2002; Brochu 2003; Zhou and Zhang 2003). This contrasts with ceratosaurian-grade theropods (Tykoski and Rowe 2004), some non-avian coelurosaurs (e.g., *Avimimus*; Kurzanov 1981) and derived avialans (e.g., *Apsaravis*, cf. *Enantiornis*, *Patagopteryx*, *Qiliania*, *Sinornis*; Chiappe 2002; Chiappe and Walker 2002; Clarke and Norell 2002; Sereno et al. 2002; Ji et al. 2011, Fig. S2D) in which the pelvic bones fuse completely. Although coossification of the ilium to the pubis is present in the only known specimen of the microraptorine dromaeosaurid *Hesperonychus*, the pelvic coossification differs from *Balaur* and avialans as the ilioischial articulation remains unfused (Longrich and Currie 2009).

304 *Ridge bounding the cuppedicus fossa confluent with the acetabular rim*

305 In the ilium of *Balaur*, the ridge that dorsally bounds the cuppedicus fossa is extended posteriorly on
306 the lateral surface of the pubic peduncle and is confluent with the acetabular rim (Brusatte et al. 2013;
307 Fig. S2A). This feature is a compound character formed by the presence of a ridge bounding the
308 cuppedicus fossa, which is a neotetanuran synapomorphy (Hutchinson 2001; Novas 2004), and the
309 posterior extension of the cuppedicus fossa on the lateral surface of the pubic peduncle, which is a
310 derived feature of paravians (Hutchinson 2001, figs. 4-6). The combination of features present in
311 *Balaur* is shared by *Anchiornis* and *Xiaotingia* (Turner et al. 2012), *Unenlagia* and *Rahonavis* (Novas
312 2004), *Velociraptor* (Norell and Makovicky 1999) and enantiornithines (e.g., Sereno et al. 2002, fig.
313 8.4; Walker and Dyke 2009, Fig. S2D). The presence and extent of the cuppedicus fossa is difficult to
314 determine in most Mesozoic avialans because of the two-dimensional preservation of most specimens
315 (Novas 2004). Furthermore, the character statements relative to the ridge bounding the cuppedicus
316 fossa in phylogenetic analyses are marked as ‘inapplicable’ in those taxa lacking a distinct cuppedicus
317 fossa (Hutchinson 2001; e.g., *Mahakala*, *Patagopteryx*, Ornithurae; Turner et al. 2011), a scoring
318 strategy followed by both Turner et al. (2012) and Godefroit et al. (2013a).

319 *Pubis and ischium projected strongly posteroventrally and subparallel*

320 *Balaur* has a posteroventrally directed pubis, subparallel to the ischium (Csiki et al. 2010; Fig. S2A).
321 Although Brusatte et al. (2013) acknowledged that the extreme posterior inclination of the pubis may
322 partially be the result of taphonomic distortion, they confirmed the genuine posteroventral orientation
323 of this bone. Within Theropoda, retroversion of the pubis (opisthopuby) is known in therizinosauroids,
324 parvicursorine alvarezsaurids, dromaeosaurids and pygostylians. Therizinosauroids more derived than
325 *Falcarius* show a posteroventrally directed pubis that articulates with the obturator process of the
326 ischium (Zanno 2010). Opisthopuby is present in many parvicursorines (e.g., *Mononykus*; Perle et al.
327 1994), but absent in more basal alvarezsauroids (e.g., *Haplocheirus*, *Patagonykus*; Novas 1997;
328 Choiniere et al. 2010). A retroverted pubis is absent in basal paravians – they instead display a
329 vertically oriented (‘mesopubic’) pubis – and is present in some dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Adasaurus* and
330 *Velociraptor*; Norell and Makovicky 1999; Xu et al. 2010; Turner et al. 2012) but absent in others
331 (e.g., *Achillobator*, *Utahraptor*; Perle et al. 1999; Senter et al. 2012). It is also a common feature in
332 pygostylian birds (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Patagopteryx*, *Sapeornis*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Hutchinson
333 2001; Chiappe 2002; Chiappe and Walker 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003).

334 *Broad pelvic canal with laterally convex pubes and abrupt distal narrowing of interpubic distance*
335 Brusatte et al. (2013) noted as an autapomorphy of *Balaur* an interpubic distance that is proportionally
336 greater than that present in other dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Velociraptor*; Norell and Makovicky 1997;
337 Norell and Makovicky 1999). The gap between the laterally bowed pubes of *Balaur* only begins to
338 narrow abruptly in the distalmost third of the bone (Fig. 3b, Fig. S2B; Brusatte et al. 2013, fig. 56).
339 This condition differs from that seen in most theropods (e.g., *Avimimus*, *Sinraptor*, *Tyrannosaurus*;
340 Currie and Zhao 1993; Vickers-Rich et al. 2002; Brochu 2003), including *Velociraptor* (Fig. 3d, Fig.
341 S2C; Norell and Makovicky 1999; Brusatte et al. 2013), *Bambiraptor* (Burnham 2004) and
342 *Archaeopteryx* (Norell and Makovicky 1999, fig. 25), where the narrowing is more gradual over the
343 length of the pubes and the pubis is not bowed laterally in anteroposterior view. Brusatte et al. (2013)
344 noted that the condition in *Balaur* is somewhat similar to the condition in therizinosaurids (Zanno
345 2010). The combination of a relatively broad pelvic canal, bounded by laterally convex pubes and with
346 an abrupt distal narrowing of the interpubic distance, is also seen in pygostylian birds (e.g., *Concornis*,
347 *Dapingfangornis*, *Piscivoravis*, *Sapeornis*, *Yanornis*; Sanz et al. 1995; Zhou and Zhang 2003; Li et al.
348 2006; Zhou et al. 2014; Zheng et al. 2014; see Figs. 3c, Fig. S2E).

349 *Ischial tuberosity*

350 The ischium of *Balaur* bears a well-developed obturator tuberosity (*ischial tuberosity* of Hutchinson
351 2001) on the proximal end of its anterior margin that contacts or nearly contacts the pubis ventrally
352 (Brusatte et al. 2013). This feature was determined to be a synapomorphy of the velociraptorine
353 subclade including *Balaur* by Turner et al. (2012). However, almost all non-velociraptorine taxa were
354 scored by them as either unknown for or lacking an ischial tuberosity (char. 176 in Turner et al. 2012),
355 with only *Adasaurus*, *Anchiornis*, *Deinonychus* and *Velociraptor* scored as bearing that feature.
356 Nevertheless, a prominent ischial tuberosity is also present in avialans, in particular in large-bodied
357 flightless taxa (e.g., *Patagopteryx*; Hutchinson 2001). The ischial tuberosity of birds approaches and
358 eventually contacts the pubis (e.g., *Dromaius*; ACUB 3131), and is the case in *Balaur*.

359 *Ischium with proximodorsal flange*

360 The ischium of *Balaur* bears a process along the proximal half of its dorsal surface (Brusatte et al.
361 2013, fig. 27A: “dorsal flange of proximal ischium”). This process is topographically equivalent to the
362 proximal dorsal ischial tuberosity of other reptiles (Hutchinson 2001). This structure is variably
363 developed on the ischia of many paravians (e.g., Novas and Puerta 1997; Forster 1998; Xu et al. 1999;

364 Agnolín and Novas 2013). In unenlagiines and microraptorines, the ischium bears a tuber-like
 365 proximodorsal process (Novas and Puerta 1997; Agnolín and Novas 2013, figs. 3.5c-e) which is absent
 366 in known velociraptorines (Norell and Makovicky 1999; Agnolín and Novas 2013; Brusatte et al.
 367 2013) except for a *Velociraptor*-like taxon from Mongolia (Norell and Makovicky 1999, fig 24). In
 368 basal avialans, the ischial tuberosity is developed as a prominent trapezoidal flange which is more
 369 proximodistally expanded than it is in other paravians and which resembles the condition present in
 370 *Balaur* (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, cf. *Enantiornis*, *Jeholornis*, *Patagopteryx*, *Sapeornis*, *Sinornis*; Chiappe
 371 et al. 1999; Hutchinson 2001; Sereno et al. 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003;
 372 Walker and Dyke 2009; see Agnolín and Novas 2013; Fig. S2D, F).

373 *Fibula fused to tibia proximally*

374 In *Balaur*, the tibia and the fibula are fused proximally (Brusatte et al. 2013), a condition not seen in
 375 dromaeosaurids or most non-avialan theropods. Among coelurosaurs, a more extensive proximal fusion
 376 between tibia and fibula is present in pygostylian birds (e.g., *Qiliania*; Ji et al. 2011).

377 *Tuber and ridge along lateral surface of the distal end of the tibiotarsus*

378 The distal end of the tibiotarsus of *Balaur* bears a pronounced anteroposteriorly oriented lateral ridge.
 379 The ridge is most pronounced anteriorly, where it terminates at a discrete rounded tubercle located at
 380 the point where the lateral condyle and shaft merge. The ridge is kinked at its midpoint where it forms
 381 a second, ventrally directed tubercle positioned laterodistally relative to the first tubercle (Brusatte et
 382 al. 2013, fig. 35). Brusatte et al. (2013) suggested that the first tubercle may represent the distal end of
 383 the fibula, fused to the tibiotarsus, whereas no interpretation of the second tubercle was provided. A
 384 raised ridge along the anterolateral margin of the distal end of the tibiotarsus at the point of fusion
 385 between the tibia and the proximal tarsals is also present in *Qiliania* (Ji et al. 2011) and in the
 386 enigmatic Hateg taxon *Bradycneme* (Harrison and Walker 1975). Based on comparison with birds, we
 387 interpret the second tubercle and the corresponding kinked ridge as the fibular facet of the calcaneum.
 388 According to our interpretation, the other tubercle, more proximally placed, is topographically
 389 equivalent to the *tuberculum retinaculi M. fibularis* of birds (Baumel and Witmer 1993).

390 *Complete distal co-ossification of the tibiotarsus*

391 The distal end of the tibia and the proximal tarsals of *Balaur* are coossified, forming a tibiotarsus
 392 where the sutures are obliterated (Brusatte et al. 2013). Turner et al. (2012) considered the fusion
 393 between the calcaneum and astragalus, but not the tibia and tarsals, to be a synapomorphy of Paraves.

394 Fusion involving the proximal tarsals and the distal end of the tibia is a condition seen in some basal
395 neotheropods (Tykoski and Rowe 2004). Within non-avian coelurosaurs, coossification of the
396 proximal tarsals and the distal end of the tibia is observed in alvarezsaurids (e.g., *Albinykus*,
397 *Mononykus*; Perle et al. 1994; Nesbitt et al. 2011) and some oviraptorosaurs (e.g., *Avimimus*,
398 *Elmisaurus*; Osmólska 1981; Vickers-Rich et al. 2002). Within Avialae, the presence of a fully
399 coossified tibiotarsus is present in taxa more crownward than *Archaeopteryx* (e.g., *Apsaravis*,
400 *Confuciusornis*, *Hollanda*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Clarke and Norell 2002; Bell et al. 2010).

401 *Deep extensor groove on distal tibiotarsus*

402 *Balaur* bears a deep and prominent extensor groove on the distal end of the tibiotarsus (Brusatte et al.
403 2013). Within dromaeosaurids, this feature has otherwise been reported only in *Buitreraptor* and is
404 homoplastically present in other maniraptoran lineages (e.g., *Apsaravis*, *Hollanda*, *Mononykus*; Perle et
405 al. 1994; Clarke and Norell 2002; Bell et al. 2010).

406 *Tibiotarsus with intercondylar sulcus extended along the posterior surface*

407 The distal end of *Balaur*'s tibiotarsus is saddle-shaped due to the presence of a large and distinct
408 intercondylar sulcus (Brusatte et al. 2013). The latter feature is restricted not only to the anterodistal
409 end of the bone but also extends along the distal end of the posterior surface as a flexor sulcus. This
410 feature is also present in basal avialans known from three-dimensionally preserved specimens (e.g.,
411 *Apsaravis*, *Hollanda*; Clarke and Norell 2002; Bell et al. 2010).

412 *Deep circular pit on medial surface of distal tibiotarsus*

413 The medial surface of the distal end of *Balaur*'s tibiotarsus is excavated by a deep subcircular pit
414 which was described as being deeper than are the homologous depressions variably present in the
415 astragali of some dromaeosaurids (Brusatte et al. 2013). A pit comparable in depth to that present in
416 *Balaur* is also present in avialans more crownward than *Archaeopteryx* (*depressio epicondylaris*
417 *medialis*, Baumel and Witmer 1993) and has been considered a phylogenetically informative feature
418 (see O'Connor et al. 2011).

419 *Extensive coossification of tarsometatarsus*

420 The tarsometatarsal elements of *Balaur* display extensive coossification (Fig. 4a, Figs. S3-4; Brusatte
421 et al. 2013), in contrast to most non-avian theropods in which no such fusion is present (e.g.,
422 *Velociraptor*; see Fig. 4b, Fig. S4A). Many maniraptoran lineages display coossification of the distal

tarsals to the proximal ends of the metatarsals (e.g., *Avimimus*, *Adasaurus*, *Albinykus*, *Elmisaurus*; Kurzanov 1981; Osmólska 1981; Nesbitt et al. 2011; Turner et al. 2012). However, the extensive coossification of the metatarsal shafts is a character present only in *Balaur* and pygostylians (e.g., *Bauxitornis*, *Confuciusornis*, *Evgenavis*, *Hollanda*, *Patagopteryx*, *Vorona*, *Yungavolucris*; Chiappe 1993; Chiappe et al. 1999; Chiappe 2002; Forster et al. 2002; Bell et al. 2010; Dyke and Ősi 2010; O'Connor et al. 2014; see Fig. 4c, Fig. S3, Fig. S4C-D).

Metatarsals with one or more longitudinal eminences on the dorsal surface of the shafts

The shafts of *Balaur*'s second to fourth metatarsals are dorsoventrally deep in cross-section, being strongly convex along the extensor surfaces except for the area of contact between metatarsals II and III. Here, the lateral edge of metatarsal II and the medial edge of metatarsal III form dorsoventrally shallow, longitudinally arranged flanges that, together, form a depressed region between the remainder of the metatarsal shafts. This unusual character combination, which is not observed in non-avian theropods, was considered to be an autapomorphy of *Balaur* by Brusatte et al. (2013). However, comparable features are present in several Mesozoic avialans. *Vorona* possesses two distinct ridges that extend along the distal halves of the extensor surfaces of both metatarsals III and IV, delimiting a depressed intermetatarsal space (Forster et al. 2002). A depressed area between metatarsals II and III is also present in *Patagopteryx* (Chiappe 2002). The extensor surfaces of metatarsals II and III are markedly convex transversely in many avosaurids with depressed areas present between the metatarsal shafts (e.g., *Avisaurus*, *Bauxitornis*; Chiappe 1993; Dyke and Ősi 2010; Fig. S3H). *Yungavolucris* is reported to lack a dorsally convex third metatarsal; however, the shaft's extensor surface at the proximal end of metatarsal III bears a centrally positioned, longitudinally oriented eminence comparable to the condition in *Balaur* (Chiappe 1993). Finally, the enigmatic avialan *Mystriornis* also bears distinct longitudinal ridges along the extensor surfaces of metatarsals II-IV (Kurochkin et al. 2010).

Enlarged extensor fossa on distal end of metatarsal II

In most theropods, the distal end of metatarsal II bears an extensor fossa proximal to the articular end. This fossa usually appears as a pit delimited by distinct margins and does not extend mediolaterally across the entire extensor surface (e.g., *Allosaurus*, *Deinonychus*, *Tyrannosaurus*; Ostrom 1969; Madsen 1976; Brochu 2003). In *Balaur*, the extensor fossa of metatarsal II is enlarged and extends across the whole distal surface, bounded laterally by a raised ridge converging with the trochlea

(Brusatte et al. 2013; Fig. S3B). A large, proximodistally enlarged extensor fossa is present on the second metatarsal of *Evgenavis* (O'Connor et al. 2014; Fig. S3F). An enlarged extensor fossa on metatarsal II, lacking distinct margins and bounded laterally by a raised margin, is also present in *Parabohaiornis* (Wang et al. 2014a) and *Yungavolucris* (Chiappe 1993; Fig. S3E).

Metatarsal II with plantarly projected medial condyle

Balaur bears a plantarly projected medial condyle on the distal end of metatarsal II, visible in medial view as a distinct ventral projection of the distal end (Brusatte et al. 2013; Fig. S3A). In most theropods, including dromaeosaurids, the medial condyle of metatarsal II does not project plantarly more than the lateral condyle (e.g., *Deinonychus*, *Eustreptospondylus*, *Falcarius*, *Garudimimus*, *Sinraptor*, *Talos*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Zuolong*; Ostrom 1969; Currie and Zhao 1993; Brochu 2003; Kirkland et al. 2004; Kobayashi and Barsbold 2005; Sadleir et al. 2008; Choiniere et al. 2010; Zanno et al. 2011). Many avialans bear a plantarly unexpanded medial condyle on metatarsal II and hence resemble other theropods (e.g., *Avisaurus*, *Mystriornis*, *Yungavolucris*; Chiappe 1993; Kurochkin et al. 2010). However, a plantarly projected medial condyle like that present in *Balaur* is present in the basal pygostylians *Confuciusornis* and *Evgenavis* (O'Connor et al. 2014; Fig. S3G, I) and in the ornithuromorph *Apsaravis* (Clarke and Norell 2002).

Metatarsal II lacks prominent ginglymoid distal end

The presence of a prominent extensor sulcus on the second metatarsal is regarded as a synapomorphy of Dromaeosauridae (Turner et al. 2012). *Balaur* possesses a broadly convex distal end of metatarsal II that lacks a ginglymoid distal articulation with a well-developed extensor sulcus (Fig. 4a; see Norell and Makovicky 1997; Brusatte et al. 2013; Fig. S3B). Some avialan taxa also bear a distinct extensor sulcus on metatarsal II like that present in dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Avisaurus*, *Yungavolucris*; Chiappe 1993; Fig. S3C, E) whereas others bear a broadly convex articular facet and hence resemble *Balaur* (e.g., *Bauxitornis*, *Evgenavis*; Dyke and Ősi 2010; O'Connor et al. 2014; Fig. S3D, F).

Distal articular surface of metatarsal II narrower than maximum width of its distal end

The width of the distal articular surface of metatarsal II in *Balaur* is less than the width of the entire distal end of the metatarsal (Brusatte et al. 2013; Fig. S3B). In extensor view, a large non-articular region is present both lateral and medial to the articular surface. The metatarsals of derived therizinosauroids show a similar condition (e.g., *Segnosaurus*; Perle 1979). The same feature also occurs in the second metatarsal of some avisaurid avialans, where distinct non-articular mediolateral

expansions are present proximal to the distal articular surface (*Avisaurus archibaldi*, *A. gloriae*; Chiappe 1993; Varricchio and Chiappe 1995; Fig. S3C).

Shaft of metatarsal IV anteroposteriorly compressed and mediolaterally widened

In most theropods, the mid-length cross section of metatarsal IV is subcircular, or anteroposteriorly thicker than wide. In *Balaur*, the mid-length cross section of metatarsal IV is anteroposteriorly compressed and mediolaterally expanded (Brusatte et al. 2013), a characteristic that is also seen in both velociraptorine (e.g., *Deinonychus*, *Velociraptor* and *Adasaurus*) and dromaeosaurine dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Utahraptor*) as well as basal troodontids (Turner et al. 2012). However, an anteroposteriorly compressed metatarsal IV with a flat cross section is also present in basal avialans (e.g., *Avisaurus*, *Mystriornis*, *Evgenavis*, *Yungavolucris*; Brett-Surman and Paul 1985; Chiappe 1993; Kurochkin et al. 2010; O'Connor et al. 2014; Fig. S3E, H).

Short and robust metatarsal V

Dromaeosaurids bear a slender and elongate metatarsal V that is at least 40% of metatarsal III's length (Fig 5c; Norell and Makovicky 1999; Hwang et al. 2002; Brusatte et al. 2013). *Balaur* possesses a shorter and stouter metatarsal V that is less than 30% of metatarsal III's length (Fig 5a, Fig. S3A, S4B; Brusatte et al. 2013): it is thus more similar to the condition present in basal avialans (e.g., *Evgenavis*, *Sapeornis*, *Vorona*; Forster et al. 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003; O'Connor et al. 2014) and most non-avian coelurosaurs (e.g., *Khaan*, *Segnosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*; Perle 1979; Brochu 2003; Balanoff and Norell 2012).

Hallux unreduced compared to other toes and functional

Balaur possesses a hallux that cannot be considered reduced in size compared to the other pedal digits (Brusatte et al. 2013, Fig. S4B). Most non-avian theropods, including dromaeosaurids, possess a relatively small first pedal ungual (e.g., *Allosaurus*, *Microraptor*, *Velociraptor*; Madsen 1976; Norell and Makovicky 1997; Hwang et al. 2002; Fig. S4A). However, a large and falciform first pedal ungual that is not reduced compared to the other pedal unguals, as seen in *Balaur*, is also present in many basal birds (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Jixiangornis*, *Patagopteryx*, *Sapeornis*, *Zhouornis*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Chiappe 2002; Ji et al. 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003; Zhang et al. 2013; Fig. S4D). Furthermore, the first phalanx in *Balaur*'s hallux is subequal in length compared to the proximal phalanges of pedal digits II-IV, a condition present in basal avialans (e.g., *Jixiangornis*, *Sapeornis*, *Zhouornis*; Ji et al. 2002; Zhou and Zhang 2003; Zhang et al. 2013; Fig. S4) but not in non-avian theropods. The distal

513 placement of the articular end of metatarsal I in *Balaur* relative to the trochlea of metatarsal II is more
514 similar to that of the basal avialans (e.g., *Confuciusornis*, *Patagopteryx*; Chiappe et al. 1999; Chiappe
515 2002) than the more proximally placed trochlea of metatarsal I in dromaeosaurids (e.g., *Microraptor*,
516 *Deinonychus*, *Velociraptor*; Norell and Makovicky 1997; Hwang et al. 2002; Fowler et al. 2011) and
517 other non-avian theropods (e.g., *Khaan*, Balanoff and Norell 2012). In addition, the well-developed
518 articular surfaces indicate that the hallux of *Balaur* was dextrous, mobile and fully functional (Brusatte
519 et al. 2013). This is also the condition present in birds but contrasts with that of most non-avian
520 theropods, including dromaeosaurids (Norell and Makovicky 1997).

521 *Enlarged pedal ungual II lacking both marked falciform shape and prominent flexor tubercle*
522 *Balaur* bears a hypertrophied second pedal ungual that is larger than the third and fourth pedal unguals,
523 similar to that seen in most deinonychosaurs (Turner et al. 2012; Brusatte et al. 2013). However,
524 Brusatte et al. (2013) noted that the second pedal ungual of *Balaur* does not show the marked falciform
525 shape and prominent flexor tubercle seen in most dromaeosaurids (e.g., Ostrom 1969; Turner et al.
526 2012). A robust second pedal digit with an enlarged and moderately recurved ungual, comparable to
527 the condition in *Balaur*, is also present among several avialans (e.g., *Bohaiornis*, *Fortunguavis*,
528 *Jixiangornis*, *Parabohaiornis*, *Patagopteryx*, *Qiliania*, *Sulcavis*, *Zhouornis*; Chiappe 2002; Ji et al.
529 2002; Hu et al. 2011; Ji et al. 2011; O'Connor et al. 2013; Zhang et al. 2013; Wang et al. 2014b; Wang
530 et al. 2014A; Fig. S4D).

531 *Penultimate phalanges of pedal digit III longer than 1.2 times that of the preceding phalanx*
532 In most theropods, including dromaeosaurids, the penultimate phalanx of the third pedal digit is
533 subequal to or shorter than the length of the preceding phalanges (e.g., *Gallimimus*, *Khaan*,
534 *Tyrannosaurus*, *Velociraptor*; Osmólska et al. 1972; Norell and Makovicky 1997; Brochu 2003;
535 Balanoff and Norell 2012; Brusatte et al. 2013, table 7). However, *Balaur* bears a relatively elongate
536 penultimate phalanx on pedal digit III that is 1.2 times longer than the preceding phalanx (Brusatte et
537 al. 2013; Fig. S4B). This condition is similar to that seen in many basal avialans (e.g., *Concornis*,
538 *Sapeornis*, *Zhouornis*; Sanz et al. 1995; Zhou and Zhang 2003; Zhang et al. 2013; Fig. S4D) and unlike
539 that of dromaeosaurids and most non-avian theropods.

540 *Pedal ungual IV reduced in size*
541 *Balaur*'s fourth pedal ungual, although distally incomplete in the holotype specimen, is the smallest of
542 the pedal unguals (about 60% the size of pedal ungual III, see Brusatte et al. 2013; Fig. S4B). This

condition differs from dromaeosaurids, *Sapeornis* and some troodontids that have fourth pedal unguals that are more than 85% the length of the third pedal ungual (e.g., *Borogovia* 140%, *Sapeornis* 100%; Osmólska 1987; Brusatte et al. 2013, table 7; Pu et al. 2013) but resembles the condition of ornithothoracine birds (e.g., *Bohaiornis* 59%, *Parabohaiornis* 60%, *Qiliania* 76%, *Zhouornis* 66%; Hu et al. 2011; Ji et al. 2011; Zhang et al. 2013; Fig. S4C-D). The relative length of the fourth pedal ungual of most maniraptorans is intermediate between *Balaur* and dromaeosaurids, being 70-85% the length of pedal ungual III (e.g., *Archaeopteryx* 77-78%, *Khaan*, *Jixiangornis*, *Sinornithoides* and *Zhongjianornis* 80%; Elzanowski 2001; Currie and Dong 2001; Ji et al. 2002; Zhou and Li 2010; Balanoff and Norell 2012, fig. 33).

Results

Modified Turner et al. (2012) analysis

The modified Turner et al. (2012) analysis produced >999,999 shortest cladograms of 2085 steps each (CI = 0.2998, RI = 0.7389). In all shortest trees found, *Balaur* was recovered as an avialan, as the sister-taxon of *Sapeornis* and not as a member of Dromaeosauridae. The '*Balaur* + *Sapeornis*' clade resolved as the sister-taxon of a clade including Pygostylia, *Jixiangornis* and *Jeholornis*. Exploration of the alternative topologies found indicated that *Epidendrosaurus* and *Pedopenna* acted as 'wildcard' taxa among Maniraptora, as in Turner et al. (2012), and these taxa were pruned *a posteriori* from the results of the analyses to improve resolution within basal paravian taxa. After pruning the 'wildcard' taxa from the strict consensus topology (Fig. 5), *Archaeopteryx* resolved as the basalmost avialan. Unambiguous synapomorphies for the sister taxon relationships between *Balaur* and *Sapeornis* are: anterior surface of deltopectoral crest with distinct muscle scar near lateral edge along distal end of crest for insertion of biceps muscle (141.1, homoplastic among maniraptorans); third manual digit with two or less phalanges (150.2, convergently developed among ornithothoracines); humerus condyles placed on anterior surface (371.1, convergently developed among therizinosaurs and most avialans); metacarpal III anteroposterior diameter less than 50% same diameter of metacarpal II (391.1); length of first phalanx of pedal digit I > 66% of first pedal phalanx of pedal digit III (483.1, convergently developed among derived avialans). Furthermore, all three versions of the dataset that used implied weighting recovered *Balaur* as an avialan and sister-taxon of *Sapeornis* (see Figure S5).

572 *Modified Lee et al. (2014) analysis*

573 The modified Lee et al. (2014) analysis recovered 1152 shortest trees of 6350 steps each (CI = 0.2672,
574 RI = 0.5993). The strict consensus of the shortest trees found is in general agreement with the
575 Maximum Clade Credibility Tree recovered by Lee et al. (2014), the most relevant difference being the
576 unresolved polytomy among *Aurornis*, *Jinfengopteryx*, Dromaeosauridae, Troodontidae and Avialae
577 (Fig. 6). The *a posteriori* pruning of the two above mentioned genera does not resolve the polytomy
578 among the three suprageneric clades. It is noteworthy that an unresolved polytomy among the main
579 paravian lineages was also obtained by Brusatte et al. (2014) using an expanded version of Turner et
580 al.'s (2012) dataset. In all trees found, *Balaur* was resolved as a basal avialan and as the sister taxon of
581 Pygostylia (the '*Zhonianornis* + (*Sapeornis* + more derived avialans)' clade), in agreement with the
582 results of previous versions of this matrix (i.e., Godefroit et al. 2013b). The character states
583 unambiguously supporting this placement for *Balaur* are: (1) presence of fusion between metacarpal II
584 and the distal carpals (char. 311.1); presence of a mediolaterally slender third metacarpal (char. 322.1);
585 absence of the mediodorsal process on the ischium (char. 423.0); presence of an elongate first phalanx
586 of pedal digit I (char. 499.0); presence of a completely fused tibiotarsus (char. 580.1). Nodal support
587 for this placement was low (Decay Index = 1). Nevertheless, higher nodal support values for more
588 basal nodes along the basal part of Avialae support the placement of *Balaur* in this clade. This
589 interpretation is further supported by the implied weighting analyses of the data set: as discussed
590 above, these analyses consistently recovered *Balaur* as a non-pygostylian member of Avialae, located
591 less crownward within Avialae than was the case in the unweighted analysis, and bracketed by
592 *Archaeopteryx* and all other avialans (see Figure S6).

593 *Templeton tests*

594 We re-analysed Turner et al.'s (2012) original dataset enforcing the following backbone constraint:
595 ((*Balaur*, *Anas*), *Troodon*, *Dromaeosaurus*) (i.e., enforcing the analysis to retain only those topologies
596 where *Balaur* is closer to modern birds than both troodontids and dromaeosaurids, thus by definition
597 forcing it to be a member of Avialae; see Electronic Supplementary Material). The shortest enforced
598 topologies that resulted were 2054 steps long, five steps less parsimonious than the shortest
599 unconstrained topologies that recovered *Balaur* among Dromaeosauridae. This difference was not
600 statistically significant based on the Templeton test ($p > 0.490$, $N > 49$).

601 We also re-analysed Turner et al.'s (2012) modified dataset, this time enforcing *Balaur* as a
602 dromaeosaurid using the following backbone constraint: ((*Balaur*, *Dromaeosaurus*), *Troodon*, *Anas*).

The shortest enforced topologies that resulted were 2087 steps long, two steps less parsimonious than the shortest unconstrained topologies were *Balaur* was recovered within Avialae. This difference was not statistically significant based on the Templeton test ($p > 0.750$, $N > 37$). Using the dataset modified from Lee et al. (2014), we enforced a dromaeosaurid placement for *Balaur*, using the following backbone constraint: ((*Balaur*, *Dromaeosaurus*), *Troodon*, *Meleagris*). The shortest trees found using that constraint are nine steps longer than the shortest unforced topologies, and placed *Balaur* as the basalmost dromaeosaurid, excluded from the ((Eudromaeosauria + Microraptoria) + Unenlagiinae) clade. This difference was not statistically significant based on the Templeton test ($p > 0.440$, $N > 125$). Finally, we also tested a velociraptorine placement for *Balaur*, using the following backbone constraint: ((*Balaur*, *Velociraptor*), *Dromaeosaurus*, *Troodon*). The shortest trees found using that constraint are 14 steps longer than the shortest unforced topologies, and placed *Balaur* as the basalmost velociraptorine. This difference was not statistically significant based on the Templeton test ($p > 0.158$, $N > 89$).

Discussion

Balaur possesses a unique and bizarre mix of characters, many of which were previously considered exclusive to Deinonychosauria or Avialae, and which may challenge its placement in either of the aforementioned clades. Godefroit et al. (2013b, Electronic Supplementary Material) tested alternative placements of *Balaur* among Paraves, and recovered the dromaeosaurid placement for that taxon as a suboptimal solution. Here, we have shown that an avialan placement for *Balaur* using the original dataset of Turner et al. (2012) is a suboptimal solution that cannot be rejected using that dataset. Although the most parsimonious results of the two updated phylogenetic analyses presented here concur in resolving *Balaur* within Avialae, the deinonychosaurian placement for this taxon discussed by Brusatte et al. (2013) can be only tentatively rejected based on current information. The most parsimonious placement was recovered under both equally weighted and implied weighting analyses, suggesting that the avialan placement of *Balaur* was not biased by *a priori* assumptions on character weighting. Nevertheless, in assuming an avialan placement for *Balaur*, a significant amount of homoplasy, due to both convergences and reversals, is required to explain its unique morphology. The sister taxon relationships between *Balaur* and the short-tailed *Sapeornis* resulted by the analysis of the dataset modified from Turner et al. (2012) is quite unexpected, and may be partially biased by the

634 placement of the long-tailed *Jeholornis* and *Jixiangornis* as closer to other short-tailed birds than
635 *Sapeornis* (a relationships also recovered by the original dataset, Turner et al. 2012). According to that
636 topology, the short pygostyle-bearing tail of *Sapeornis* evolved independently to the same condition in
637 more crown-ward birds. The topology resulted by the dataset modified from Lee et al. (2014) is more
638 ‘traditional’ as it depicts a single origin of the pygostylian tail among birds. Topological discrepancies
639 and alternative placements of problematic taxa may be influenced by artefacts in coding practice, or by
640 the logical basis of character statement definition followed by different authors (Brazeau 2011). The
641 datasets of Turner et al. (2012) and Lee et al. (2014) differ from each other in the logical basis of their
642 respective character statements and definitions. The definitions of many characters used in the analysis
643 of Turner et al. (2012) impose congruence by linking more than one variable character to a particular
644 state (see Brazeau 2011 and references therein), or by mixing together neomorphic and
645 transformational characters as alternative states of the same character statements (see Sereno 2007) – a
646 decision made such that contingent characters may be ordered so that absence is not “counted twice”.
647 Character statements and definitions in the analysis of Lee et al. (2014) followed the recommendations
648 outlined by Sereno (2007) and Brazeau (2011); consequently, each character statement describes a
649 single variable character, and neomorphic and transformational characters were included as separate
650 character statements. To avoid the creation of spurious transformational optimizations under some
651 topologies, the characters in the analysis of Lee et al. (2014) were therefore atomized in such a way as
652 to capture both the presence or absence of the feature in addition to the states of the feature (Brazeau
653 2011). Taxa scored as lacking a particular neomorphic character were scored as ‘unknown’ for the
654 transformational characters describing different conditions of the same neomorphic feature.
655 We therefore consider it likely that some discrepancies between the updated analyses of Turner et al.
656 (2012) and Lee et al. (2014) – including the alternative placements of *Balaur* and *Sapeornis* among
657 basal avialans – reflect artefacts of coding rather than actual conflict in the data. Nevertheless, it is
658 noteworthy that even using distinct datasets, alternative character weighting hypotheses and different
659 logical bases for character definitions, *Balaur* was consistently recovered as a basal avialan.
660 Furthermore, the phylogenetic analysis of Foth et al. (2014), which used the dataset of Turner et al.
661 (2012) as their basis and which included an expanded set of characters, independently found *Balaur* to
662 be a basal avialan more crownward than *Archaeopteryx*, but in a less crownward position than that
663 presented here. In conclusion, we consider the consensus among the results of these alternative tests
664 (i.e., *Balaur* as a non-pygostylian basal avialan) as the phylogenetic framework for the discussion on

its evolution and palaeoecology.

Implications for the palaeoecology of Balaur

In the absence of both extrinsic data on diet and craniodental remains there is no direct evidence pertaining to the ecology and trophic adaptations of *Balaur*. Although not explicitly stated, Brusatte et al.'s (2013) inferences about the ecology and diet of *Balaur* rest entirely on their favoured phylogenetic placement of the taxon within the predatory deinonychosaurian clade Velociraptorinae (see Carpenter 1998). However, some aspects of *Balaur*'s morphology do not support the hypothesis that its ecomorphology was similar to that of dromaeosaurids. While there exists evidence that dromaeosaurids employed both their hands and feet in predation (see Carpenter 1998), the reduction in length and functionality of the third manual digit and the poor development or absence of the pedal characters linked with predatory behaviour in deinonychosaur (i.e., ginglymoid distal end of metatarsal II allowing extensive hyperextension, falciform second ungual with prominent flexor tubercle; Ostrom 1969; Fowler et al. 2011), challenge the notion of a specialised, dromaeosaurid-like predatory ecology for *Balaur*. Brusatte et al. (2013) interpreted these unusual traits of *Balaur* as the result of insularism, although they acknowledged that comparable morphological changes in insular taxa have so far not been reported in predatory species. We are not aware of the reduction or loss of predatory adaptations in any insular predatory taxon, and therefore consider it unlikely that the unique morphology of *Balaur*, in particular the appendicular characters considered to be predatory adaptations among dromaeosaurids, could be sufficiently accounted for by the 'island effect'.

Most of the features considered to be autapomorphies of *Balaur* by Csiki et al. (2010) and Brusatte et al. (2013) are reinterpreted here as avialan synapomorphies. Consequently, these traits were inherited by *Balaur* from its bird-like ancestors before its lineage was isolated in the Hațeg environment. Since our analyses place *Balaur* among a grade of non-predatory avialans including herbivorous and/or omnivorous species (Zhou and Zhang 2002; Dalsätt et al. 2006; Zanno and Makovicky 2011), our preferred scenario does not necessitate a hypothesis of a carnivorous ecology for this taxon and is thus more consistent with the absence of the aforementioned predatory adaptations. Furthermore, in assuming a herbivorous or omnivorous ecology for *Balaur*, the amount of morphological changes, particularly in limb shapes and proportions, is comparable to that reported in several insular herbivorous and omnivorous taxa, including both mammals (Sondaar 1977; Caloi and Palombo 1994; van der Geer et al. 2011) and dinosaurs (e.g., Dalla Vecchia 2009). In particular, the presence in *Balaur* of a relatively broad pelvic canal, the short and broad metatarsus with mediolaterally expanded distal

ends relative to the articular surfaces, and the presence of an enlarged first pedal digit is a combination of features convergently acquired only by the non-predatory clade Therizinosauridae among Mesozoic theropods (Zanno 2010; Zanno and Makovicky 2011).

However, we agree with previous authors that, regardless of its position within Paraves, the morphology of *Balaur* includes a unique and unexpected combination of features, otherwise seen in distinct maniraptoran lineages. Interestingly, *Balaur* independently evolved a series of features previously reported in more crownward bird lineages, such as a deep *depressio epicondylaris medialis* in the tibiotarsus, a hypertrophied extensor fossa in the second metatarsal, and dorsally convex metatarsals with expanded distal ends (characters elsewhere seen in some ornithothoracines). A possible role of insularism in the origin of some of these traits is acknowledged even in our preferred phylogenetic scenario. In particular, the results of our analyses indicate that *Balaur* is phylogenetically bracketed by taxa showing relatively more elongate forelimbs (humeral lengths usually more than 60% of the tibiotarsus + tarsometatarsus length) and more robust forearms (ulna as thick as or thicker than the tibiotarsus). Accordingly, we interpret the forelimb of *Balaur* as secondarily reduced.

Flightlessness has also been inferred in the ornithurine *Gargantuavis* from the Campanian-Maastrichtian of southern France (Buffetaut and Loeuff 1998), indicating that distinct avialan lineages endemic to Late Cretaceous Europe reduced or lost their flight adaptations. Several bird clades independently evolved flightlessness during the Cenozoic as a result of their exploitation of insular environments and the taxa concerned typically displayed apomorphic reduction of the forelimbs compared to those of their closest relatives (Paul 2002; Naish 2012). Therefore, the reduced forelimb of *Balaur* may be interpreted as the result of insularism.

Finally, existing skeletal and life reconstructions of *Balaur* have interpreted it as a velociraptorine-like dromaeosaurid (Csiki et al. 2010; Brusatte et al. 2013). Does our re-interpretation of this taxon as a member of Avialae require that previous hypotheses about its appearance should be modified? By combining the known elements of *Balaur* with those of other paravians, a new skeletal reconstruction has been produced (Fig. 7). As our knowledge of Mesozoic paravian diversity has improved, it has become ever clearer that early members of the deinonychosaurian and avialan lineages were highly similar in proportions, detailed anatomy and life appearance: consequently, an ‘avialan interpretation’ of *Balaur* does not result in an animal obviously different from a ‘dromaeosaurid interpretation’. This conclusion has been supported by recent quantitative analyses that demonstrate a significant degree of shared morphospace between basal avialan taxa and their closest paravian relatives (e.g., Brusatte et al.

2014). Nevertheless, we suggest that *Balaur* may have been proportionally shorter-tailed and with a less raptorial-looking foot than previously depicted (Csiki et al. 2010; Brusatte et al. 2013). Clearly, details of its cranial and dental anatomy are speculative. We assume that, like other paravians, *Balaur* was extensively feathered.

Conclusions

The Maastrichtian paravian theropod *Balaur bondoc* is reinterpreted here as a basal avialan rather than as a dromaeosaurid. Features supporting its placement among Avialae include the hypertrophied coracoid tubercle, the anterior placement of the distal condyles of the humerus, the proximally fused carpometacarpus with a laterally shifted semilunate carpal, the closed intermetacarpal space, the reduced condyles on metacarpals I-II, the slender metacarpal III, the reduced phalangeal formula of the third digit, the extensively fused tibiotarsus, the extensively fused tarsometatarsus, the distal placement of the articular end of first metatarsal, the large size of the hallux, and the elongation of the penultimate phalanges of the pes. The absence of dromaeosaurid synapomorphies (e.g., non-inglymoid metatarsals II and III, short metatarsal V) is thus interpreted as plesiomorphic and not as reversals. Both its phylogenetic bracketing within basal avialans and the absence of predatory adaptations concur in indicating that *Balaur* was herbivorous or omnivorous, not predatory. The reduced forelimb of *Balaur* represents one of the most compelling pieces of evidence for insular adaptation in a Mesozoic bird. Furthermore, with its unique combination of features shared by distinct paravian clades and its possible placement as one of the closest relatives of Pygostylia, *Balaur* may represent a pivotal taxon in future investigations of Mesozoic bird interrelationships.

The hypothesis that some Mesozoic paravians represent the flightless descendants of volant, *Archaeopteryx*-like ancestors, most vigorously promoted by Paul (1988, 2002), has not been supported by recent phylogenetic hypotheses (e.g., Senter 2007b; Turner et al. 2012; Agnolín and Novas 2013). Furthermore, phylogenetic analyses that incorporate sufficient character data are able to differentiate the members of such paravian lineages as Dromaeosauridae, Troodontidae and Avialae, as demonstrated by our present study. Nevertheless, reinterpretation of *Balaur* as a flightless avialan reinforces the point that at least some Mesozoic paravian taxa, highly similar in general form and appearance to dromaeosaurids, may indeed be the enlarged, terrestrialised descendants of smaller, flighted ancestors, and that the evolutionary transition involved may have required relatively little in the way of morphological or trophic transformation.

757 **Acknowledgements**

758 We thank staff at the Transylvanian Museum Society (EME), Cluj-Napoca, in particular Matyas and
 759 Marta Vremir for allowing access to the *Balaur* holotype, for discussion and substantial invaluable
 760 assistance in Transylvania. We thank Steve Brusatte, Jonah Choiniere, Gareth Dyke and Corwin
 761 Sullivan for the detailed and critical comments on an earlier version of this manuscript. Jaime Headden
 762 kindly created and allowed us use of the image in Fig. 7.

763

Figure captions

Figure 1. Comparison of the scapulocoracoid of (a) *Balaur* (lateral view) to that of (b) the pygostylian *Enantiophoenix* (medial view); and (c) the dromaeosaurid *Velociraptor* (lateral view); (a) after Csiki et al. (2010, fig. 1); (b) modified after Cau and Arduini (2003, fig. 2); (c) after Norell and Makovicky (1999, fig. 4). All scapulocoracoids are drawn with the proximal half of the scapular blade oriented horizontally. Abbreviations: ac, acromion; ct, coracoid tubercle; snf, supracoracoid nerve foramen.

Figure 2. Comparison of the manus of (a) *Balaur* to those of (b) the enantiornithine *Zhouornis*; (c) the pygostylian *Sapeornis*; and (d) the dromaeosaurid *Deinonychus*, showing bird-like features of *Balaur*. (a) after Csiki et al. (2010, fig. 1, mirrored from original); (b) after Zhang et al. (2013, fig. 7); (c) after Zhou and Zhang (2003, fig. 7); (d) after Wagner and Gauthier (1999, fig. 2). All drawn at the same metacarpal II length. Abbreviations: cis, closed intermetacarpal space; cmc, carpometacarpus; d3, reduced third digit; drc, distally restricted condyles; lsc, laterally shifted semilunate carpal; pnm, proximally narrow metacarpal I.

Figure 3. Pelvis of *Balaur* in lateral view (a). Comparison of the pubes of *Balaur* in anteroventral view (b) to those of the pygostylian *Sapeornis* in anterior view (c), and the dromaeosaurid *Velociraptor* in posterior view (d). (c) after Zhou and Zhang (2003, fig. 8); (d) after Norell and Makovicky (1999, fig. 19).

Figure 4. Comparison of the metatarsus and pes of (b) *Balaur* to that of (a) the dromaeosaurid *Velociraptor*; and (c) the pygostylian *Zhouornis*. (a) after Norell and Makovicky (1997 figs. 6); (c) after Zhang et al. (2013, fig. 8, mirrored from original). Abbreviations: mt I, metatarsal I; U II: pedal ungual I.

Figure 5. Reduced strict consensus of the shortest trees from the analysis of the modified Turner et al. (2012) matrix after pruning the ‘wildcard’ taxa *Epidendrosaurus* and *Pedopenna*. Numbers adjacent to nodes indicate Decay Index values >1.

Figure 6. Strict consensus tree of the shortest trees from the analysis of the modified Lee et al. (2014) matrix. Filled circle indicates Avialae. Numbers adjacent to nodes indicate Decay Index values.

Figure 7. Speculative skeletal reconstruction for *Balaur bondoc*, showing known elements in white and unknown elements in grey. Note that the integument would presumably have substantially altered the outline of the animal in life. Produced by Jaime Headden, used with permission.

794 References

- 795 Agnolín FL, Novas FE (2013) Avian Ancestors: A Review of the Phylogenetic Relationships of the
796 Theropods Unenlagiidae, *Microraptoria*, *Anchiornis* and Scansoriopterygidae. Springer
- 797 Agnolín FL, Novas FE (2011) Unenlagiid theropods: are they members of the Dromaeosauridae
798 (Theropoda, Maniraptora)? Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 83:117–162.
- 799 Allain R, Tykoski R, Aquesbi N, Jalil N-E, Monbaron M, Russell D, Taquet P (2007) An abelisauroid
800 (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Early Jurassic of the High Atlas Mountains, Morocco, and the
801 radiation of ceratosaurs. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 27:610–624.
- 802 Baier DB, Gatesy SM, Jenkins FA (2007) A critical ligamentous mechanism in the evolution of avian
803 flight. Nature 445:307–310.
- 804 Balanoff AM, Norell MA (2012) Osteology of *Khaan mckennai* (Oviraptorosauria: Theropoda).
805 Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 372:1–77.
- 806 Barsbold R, Currie PJ, Myhrvold NP, Osmólska H, Tsogtbaatar K, Watabe M (2000) A pygostyle from
807 a non-avian theropod. Nature 403:155–156.
- 808 Baumel JJ, Witmer LM (1993) Osteologia. In: Baumel JJ, King AS, Breazile JE, Evans HE, Vanden
809 Berge JC (eds) Handbook of avian anatomy: Nomina anatomica avium. Publications of the
810 Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 25, pp 45–132
- 811 Bell AK, Chiappe LM, Erickson GM, Suzuki S, Watabe M, Barsbold R, Tsogtbaatar K (2010)
812 Description and ecologic analysis of *Hollandia luceria*, a Late Cretaceous bird from the Gobi
813 Desert (Mongolia). Cretaceous Research 31:16–26.
- 814 Brazeau MD (2011) Problematic character coding methods in morphology and their effects. Biological
815 Journal of the Linnean Society 104:489–498.
- 816 Brett-Surman MK, Paul GS (1985) A new family of bird-like dinosaurs linking Laurasia and
817 Gondwanaland. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 5:133–138.
- 818 Brochu CA (2003) Osteology of *Tyrannosaurus rex*: Insights from a nearly complete Skeleton and
819 High-Resolution Computed Tomographic Analysis of the Skull. Journal of Vertebrate
820 Paleontology 22:1–138.
- 821 Brusatte S, Lloyd G, Wang S, Norell M (2014) Gradual Assembly of Avian Body Plan Culminated in
822 Rapid Rates of Evolution across the Dinosaur-Bird Transition. Current Biology 24:2386–2392.
- 823 Brusatte SL, Vremir M, Csiki-Sava Z, Turner AH, Watanabe A, Erickson GM, Norell MA (2013) The
824 Osteology of *Balaur bondoc*, an Island-Dwelling Dromaeosaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from

- 825 the Late Cretaceous of Romania. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 374:1–
826 100.
- 827 Buffetaut E, Loeuff JL (1998) A new giant ground bird from the Upper Cretaceous of southern France.
828 Journal of the Geological Society 155:1–4.
- 829 Burnham DA (2004) New information on *Bambiraptor feinbergi* from the Late Cretaceous of
830 Montana. In: Currie PJ, Koppelhus EB, Shugar MA, Wright JL (eds) Feathered Dragons: Studies
831 on the Transition from Dinosaurs to Birds. Indiana University Press, pp 67–111
- 832 Caloi L, Palombo MR (1994) Functional aspects and ecological implications in Pleistocene endemic
833 herbivores of Mediterranean Islands. Historical Biology 8:151–172.
- 834 Cau A., Arduini P (2008) *Enantiophoenix electrophyla* gen. et sp. nov. (Aves, Enantiornithes) from the
835 Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian) of Lebanon and its phylogenetic relationships. Atti della Società
836 Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano 149(II):293–324.
- 837 Cau A, Dyke GJ, Lee MSY, Naish D (2014) Data from: Sustained miniaturization and anatomical
838 innovation in the dinosaurian ancestors of birds. Dryad Digital Repository doi:
839 <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.jm6pj>
- 840 Carpenter K (1998) Evidence of predatory behavior by carnivorous dinosaurs. Gaia 15:135–144.
- 841 Chiappe LM (2002) Osteology of the flightless *Patagopteryx deferrariisi* from the Late Cretaceous of
842 Patagonia (Argentina). In: Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (eds) Mesozoic Birds: above the heads of
843 dinosaurs. University of California Press, pp 281–361
- 844 Chiappe LM (1993) Enantiornithine (Aves) tarsometatarsi from the Cretaceous Lecho Formation of
845 northwestern Argentina. American Museum Novitates 3083:1–27.
- 846 Chiappe LM, Shu-an J, Qiang J, Norell MA (1999) Anatomy and Systematics of the
847 Confuciusornithidae (Theropoda Aves) from the Late Mesozoic of Northeast. Bulletin of the
848 American Museum of Natural History 242:1–89.
- 849 Chiappe LM, Walker CA (2002) Skeletal morphology and systematics of the Cretaceous
850 Euenantiornithes (Ornithothoraces: Enantiornithes). In: Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (eds) Mesozoic
851 Birds: above the heads of dinosaurs. University of California Press, pp 240–267
- 852 Choiniere JN, Xu X, Clark JM, Forster CA, Guo Y, Han F (2010) A Basal Alvarezsauroid Theropod
853 from the Early Late Jurassic of Xinjiang, China. Science 327:571–574.
- 854 Clarke JA, Chiappe LM (2001) A new carinate bird from the Late Cretaceous of Patagonia
855 (Argentina). American Museum Novitates 1–24.

- Clarke JA, Norell MA (2002) The morphology and phylogenetic position of *Apsaravis ukhaana* from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia. *American Museum Novitates* 1–46.
- Csiki Z, Vremir M, Brusatte SL, Norell MA (2010) An aberrant island-dwelling theropod dinosaur from the Late Cretaceous of Romania. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 107:15357–15361.
- Currie PJ, Paulina Carabajal A (2012) A new specimen of *Austroraptor cabazai* Novas, Pol, Canale, Porfiri and Calvo, 2008 (Dinosauria, Theropoda, Unenlagiidae) from the latest Cretaceous (Maastrichtian) of Río Negro, Argentina. *Ameghiniana* 49:662–667.
- Currie PJ, Zhao X-J (1993) A new carnosaur (Dinosauria, Theropoda) from the Jurassic of Xinjiang, People’s Republic of China. *Can J Earth Sci* 30:2037–2081.
- Currie PJ, Zhiming D (2001) New information on Cretaceous troodontids (Dinosauria, Theropoda) from the People’s Republic of China. *Can J Earth Sci* 38:1753–1766.
- Dalla Vecchia FM (2009) *Tethyshadros insularis*, a new hadrosauroid dinosaur (Ornithischia) from the Upper Cretaceous of Italy. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 29:1100–1116.
- Dalsätt J, Zhou Z, Zhang F, Ericson PGP (2006) Food remains in *Confuciusornis sanctus* suggest a fish diet. *Naturwissenschaften* 93:444–446.
- Dyke GJ, Ősi A (2010) A review of Late Cretaceous fossil birds from Hungary. *Geol J* 45:434–444.
- Elzanowski A (2001) A new genus and species for the largest specimen of *Archaeopteryx*. *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 46:519–532.
- Elzanowski A, Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (2002) Archaeopterygidae (Upper Jurassic of Germany). In: *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Heads of Dinosaurs*. University of California Press, pp 129–159
- Forster CA (1998) The Theropod Ancestry of Birds: New Evidence from the Late Cretaceous of Madagascar. *Science* 279:1915–1919.
- Forster CA, Chiappe LM, Krause DW, Sampson SD (2002) *Vorona berivotrensis*, a primitive bird from the Late Cretaceous of Madagascar. In: Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (eds) *Mesozoic Birds: above the heads of dinosaurs*. University of California Press, pp 268–280
- Foth C, Tischlinger H, Rauhut OWM (2014) New specimen of *Archaeopteryx* provides insights into the evolution of pennaceous feathers. *Nature* 511:79–82.
- Fowler DW, Freedman EA, Scannella JB, Kambic RE (2011) The Predatory Ecology of *Deinonychus* and the Origin of Flapping in Birds. *PLoS ONE* 6:e28964.
- Gao C, Chiappe LM, Zhang F, Pomeroy DL, Shen C, Chinsamy A, Walsh MO (2012) A subadult

- specimen of the Early Cretaceous bird *Sapeornis chaoyangensis* and a taxonomic reassessment of sapeornithids. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 32:1103–1112.
- Gianechini FA, Apesteguia S (2011) Unenlagiinae revisited: dromaeosaurid theropods from South America. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências* 83:163–195.
- Godefroit P, Cau A, Dong-Yu H, Escuillié F, Wenhao W, Dyke G (2013a) A Jurassic avialan dinosaur from China resolves the early phylogenetic history of birds. *Nature* 498:359–362.
- Godefroit P, Demuynck H, Dyke G, Hu D, Escuillié F, Claeys P (2013b) Reduced plumage and flight ability of a new Jurassic paravian theropod from China. *Nature Communications* 4:1394.
- Goloboff PA (1993) Estimating character weights during tree search. *Cladistics* 9:83–91.
- Goloboff PA, Carpenter JM, Arias JS, Esquivel DRM (2008a) Weighting against homoplasy improves phylogenetic analysis of morphological data sets. *Cladistics* 24:758–773.
- Goloboff PA, Farris JS, Nixon KC (2008b) TNT, a free program for phylogenetic analysis. *Cladistics* 24:774–786.
- Harris J (2004) Confusing dinosaurs with mammals: Tetrapod phylogenetics and anatomical terminology in the world of homology. *The Anatomical Record* 281A:1240–1246.
- Harrison CJO, Walker CA (1975) The *Bradycnemidae*, a new family of owls from the Upper Cretaceous of Romania. *Palaeontology* 18:563–570.
- Hu D, Li L, Hou L, Xu X (2011) A new enantiornithine bird from the Lower Cretaceous of western Liaoning, China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 31:154–161.
- Hu D, Xu X, Hou L, Sullivan C (2012) A new enantiornithine bird from the Lower Cretaceous of Western Liaoning, China, and its implications for early avian evolution. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 32:639–645.
- Hutchinson JR (2001) The evolution of pelvic osteology and soft tissues on the line to extant birds (Neornithes). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 131:123–168.
- Hwang SH, Norell MA, Qiang J, Keqin G (2002) New specimens of *Microraptor zhaoianus* (Theropoda: Dromaeosauridae) from northeastern China. *American Museum Novitates* 1–44.
- Ji Q, Ji S-A, Zhang H, You H, Zhang J, Wang L, Yuan C, Ji Z (2002) A new avialian bird - *Jixiangornis orientalis* gen. et sp. nov. - from the Lower Cretaceous of Western Liaoning, NE China. *Journal of Nanjing University (Natural Science)* 38:723–736.
- Ji S-A, Atterholt J, O’connor JK, Lamanna MC, Harris JD, Li D-Q, You H-L, Dodson P (2011) A new, three-dimensionally preserved enantiornithine bird (Aves: Ornithothoraces) from Gansu

- Province, north-western China. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 162:201–219.
- Kirkland JJ, Zanno LE, Sampson SD, Clark JM, DeBlieux DD (2004) A primitive therizinosauroid dinosaur from the Early Cretaceous of Utah. Nature 435:84–87.
- Kobayashi Y, Barsbold R (2005) Reexamination of a primitive ornithomimosaur, *Garudimimus brevipes* Barsbold, 1981 (Dinosauria: Theropoda), from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia. Can J Earth Sci 42:1501–1521.
- Kurochkin EN, Dyke GJ, Karhu AA (2002) A new presbyornithid bird (Aves, Anseriformes) from the Late Cretaceous of southern Mongolia. American Museum Novitates 1–11.
- Kurochkin EN, Zelenkov NV, Averianov AO, Leshchinskiy SV (2010) A new taxon of birds (Aves) from the Early Cretaceous of Western Siberia, Russia. Journal of Systematic Palaeontology 9:109–117.
- Kurzanov SM (1981) On the unusual theropods from the Upper Cretaceous of Mongolia. Trudy Sovmestnay Sovetsko-Mongolskay Paleontologiyeskay Ekspeditsiy (Joint Soviet-Mongolian Paleontological Expedition) 39–49.
- Lee MSY, Cau A, Naish D, Dyke GJ (2014) Sustained miniaturization and anatomical innovation in the dinosaurian ancestors of birds. Science 345(6196): 562–566.
- Li L, Ye D, Dongyu H, Li W, Shaoli C, Lianhai H (2006) New coenantiornithid bird from the Early Cretaceous Jiufotang Formation of Western Liaoning, China. Acta Geologica Sinica - English Edition 80:38–41.
- Lipkin C, Carpenter K (2008) Looking again at the forelimb of *Tyrannosaurus rex*. In: Larson PL, Carpenter K (eds) *Tyrannosaurus rex*, the Tyrant King. Indiana University Press, pp 166–190
- Longrich NR, Currie PJ (2009) *Albertonykus borealis*, a new alvarezsaur (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Early Maastrichtian of Alberta, Canada: implications for the systematics and ecology of the Alvarezsauridae. Cretaceous Research 30:239–252.
- Madsen JH (1976) *Allosaurus fragilis*: a revised osteology. Utah Geological Survey Bulletin, Salt Lake City
- Makovicky PJ, Apesteguía S, Agnolín FL (2005) The earliest dromaeosaurid theropod from South America. Nature 437:1007–1011.
- Naish D (2012) Birds. In: Brett-Surman MK, Holtz TR, Farlow JO (eds) The Complete Dinosaur (Second Edition). Indiana University Press, pp 379–423
- Nesbitt SJ, Clarke JA, Turner AH, Norell MA (2011) A small alvarezsaurid from the eastern Gobi

- 949 Desert offers insight into evolutionary patterns in the Alvarezsauroidea. *Journal of Vertebrate*
950 *Paleontology* 31:144–153.
- 951 Norell M, Clark JM, Makovicky PJ (2001) Phylogenetic relationships among coelurosaurian dinosaurs.
952 In: Ostrom JH, Gauthier J, Gall LF (eds) *New perspectives on the origin and early evolution of*
953 *birds: proceedings of the International Symposium in honor of John H. Ostrom*. Peabody
954 Museum of Natural History Yale University, pp 49–67
- 955 Norell MA, Makovicky PJ (1997) Important Features of the Dromaeosaurid Skeleton Information from
956 a new specimen. *American Museum Novitates* 3215:1–28.
- 957 Norell MA, Makovicky PJ (1999) Important Features of the Dromaeosaurid Skeleton II: Information
958 from Newly Collected Specimens of *Velociraptor mongoliensis*. *American Museum Novitates*
959 3282:1–45.
- 960 Novas FE (1997) Anatomy of *Patagonykus puertai* (Theropoda, Avialae, Alvarezsauridae), from the
961 Late Cretaceous of Patagonia. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 17:137–166.
- 962 Novas FE (2004) Avian traits in the ilium of *Unenlagia comahuensis* (Maniraptora, Avialae). In:
963 Currie PJ, Koppelhus EB, Shugar MA, Wright JL (eds) *Feathered Dragons: Studies on the*
964 *Transition from Dinosaurs to Birds*. Indiana University Press, pp 137–166
- 965 Novas FE, Puerta PF (1997) New evidence concerning avian origins from the Late Cretaceous of
966 Patagonia. *Nature* 387:390–392.
- 967 O'Connor J, Chiappe LM, Bell AK (2011) Pre-modern birds: avian divergences in the Mesozoic. In:
968 Dyke DG, Kaiser G (eds) *Living Dinosaurs: The Evolutionary History of Modern Birds*. John
969 Wiley & Sons, pp 39–114
- 970 O'Connor J, Zhang Y, Chiappe LM, Meng Q, Quanguo L, Di L (2013) A new enantiornithine from the
971 Yixian Formation with the first recognized avian enamel specialization. *Journal of Vertebrate*
972 *Paleontology* 33:1–12.
- 973 O'Connor JK, Averianov AO, Zelenkov NV (2014) A confuciusornithiform (Aves, Pygostylia)-like
974 tarsometatarsus from the Early Cretaceous of Siberia and a discussion of the evolution of avian
975 hind limb musculature. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 34:647–656.
- 976 Osmólska H (1981) Coossified tarsometatarsi in theropod dinosaurs and their bearing on the problem
977 of bird origins. *Palaeontologia Polonica* 42:79–95.
- 978 Osmólska H (1987) *Borogovia gracilicrus* gen. et sp. n., a new troodontid dinosaur from the Late
979 Cretaceous of Mongolia. *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 32:133–150.

- 980 Osmólska H, Roniewicz E (1970) Deinocheiridae, a new family of theropod dinosaurs. *Palaeontologia*
981 *Polonica* 21:5–19.
- 982 Osmólska H, Roniewicz E, Barsbold R (1972) A new dinosaur, *Gallimimus bullatus* n. gen., n. sp.
983 (Ornithomimidae) from the Upper Cretaceous of Mongolia. *Palaeontologia Polonica* 27:104–143.
- 984 Ostrom JH (1976) *Archaeopteryx* and the origin of birds. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*
985 8:91–1982.
- 986 Ostrom JH (1969) Osteology of *Deinonychus antirrhopus*, an Unusual Theropod from the Lower
987 Cretaceous of Montana. *Peabody Museum Bulletin* 30:1–165.
- 988 Paul GS (2002) *Dinosaurs of the air: the evolution and loss of flight in dinosaurs and birds*. Johns
989 Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
- 990 Paul GS (1988) *Predatory dinosaurs of the world: a complete illustrated guide*. Simon & Schuster, New
991 York
- 992 Pei R, Li Q, Meng Q, Gao K-Q, Norell MA (2014) A new specimen of *Microraptor* (Theropoda:
993 Dromaeosauridae) from the Lower Cretaceous of western Liaoning, China. *American Museum*
994 *Novitates* 3821:1–28.
- 995 Perle A (1979) Segnosauridae - a new family of Theropoda from the Lower Cretaceous of Mongolia.
996 *Trudy, Sovmestnaâ Sovetsko - Mongol'skaâ paleontologičeskaâ èkspediciâ* 8:45–55.
- 997 Perle A, Chiappe LM, Barsbold R, Clark JM, Norell MA (1994) Skeletal Morphology of *Mononykus*
998 *olecranus* (Theropoda Avialae) from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia. *American Museum*
999 *Novitates* 3105:1–29.
- 1000 Perle A, Norell MA, Chiappe LM, Clark JM (1993) Flightless bird from the Cretaceous of Mongolia.
1001 *Nature* 362:623–626.
- 1002 Perle A, Norell MA, Clark JM (1999) A new maniraptoran theropod, *Achillobator giganticus*
1003 (Dromaeosauridae), from the Upper Cretaceous of Burkhan, Mongolia. *Contributions from the*
1004 *Geology and Mineralogy Chair, National University of Mongolia* 1–105.
- 1005 Pu H, Chang H, Lü J, Wu Y, Xu L, Zhang J, Jia S (2013) A New Juvenile Specimen of *Sapeornis*
1006 (Pygostylia: Aves) from the Lower Cretaceous of Northeast China and Allometric Scaling of this
1007 Basal Bird. *Paleontological Research* 17:27–38.
- 1008 Sadleir R, Barrett PM, Powell HP (2008) The anatomy and systematics of *Eustreptospondylus*
1009 *oxoniensis*, a theropod dinosaur from the Middle Jurassic of Oxfordshire, England. *Monograph*
1010 *of the Palaeontographical Society, London*

- 1011 Sanz JL, Chiappe LM, Buscalioni AD (1995) The osteology of *Concornis lacustris* (Aves,
1012 Enantiornithes) from the Lower Cretaceous of Spain and a reexamination of its phylogenetic
1013 relationships. American Museum Novitates 3133:
- 1014 Senter P (2007a) A method for distinguishing dromaeosaurid manual unguals from pedal “sickle
1015 claws”. Bulletin of Gunma Museum of Natural History 11:1–6.
- 1016 Senter P (2007b) A new look at the phylogeny of coelurosauria (Dinosauria: Theropoda). Journal of
1017 Systematic Palaeontology 5:429–463.
- 1018 Senter P, Kirkland JI, DeBlieux DD, Madsen S, Toth N (2012) New Dromaeosaurids (Dinosauria:
1019 Theropoda) from the Lower Cretaceous of Utah, and the Evolution of the Dromaeosaurid Tail.
1020 PLoS ONE 7:e36790.
- 1021 Senter P, Robins JH (2005) Range of motion in the forelimb of the theropod dinosaur
1022 *Acrocanthosaurus atokensis*, and implications for predatory behaviour. Journal of Zoology
1023 266:307–318.
- 1024 Sereno PC (2007) Logical basis for morphological characters in phylogenetics. Cladistics 23:565–587.
- 1025 Sereno PC, Chenggang R, Jianjun L (2002) *Sinornis santensis* (Aves: Enantiornithes) from the Early
1026 Cretaceous of northeastern China. In: Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (eds) Mesozoic Birds: above the
1027 heads of dinosaurs. University of California Press, pp 184–208
- 1028 Sondaar PY (1977) Insularity and its effect on mammal evolution. In: Hecht MK, Goody PC, Hecht
1029 BM (eds) Major Patterns in Vertebrate Evolution. Springer US, pp 671–707
- 1030 Templeton AR (1983) Phylogenetic inference from restriction endonuclease cleavage site maps with
1031 particular reference to the evolution of humans and the apes. Evolution 37:221.
- 1032 Turner AH, Makovicky PJ, Norell MA (2012) A Review of Dromaeosaurid Systematics and Paravian
1033 Phylogeny. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 371:1–206.
- 1034 Turner AH, Pol D, Clarke JA, Erickson GM, Norell MA (2007) A Basal Dromaeosaurid and Size
1035 Evolution Preceding Avian Flight. Science 317:1378–1381.
- 1036 Turner AH, Pol D, Norell MA (2011) Anatomy of *Mahakala omnogovae* (Theropoda:
1037 Dromaeosauridae), Tögrögiin Shiree, Mongolia. American Museum Novitates 1–66.
- 1038 Tykoski RS, Rowe TB (2004) Ceratosauria. In: Weishampel DB, Dodson P, Osmólska H (eds) The
1039 Dinosauria: Second Edition. University of California Press, pp 47–70
- 1040 van der Geer A, Lyras G, de Vos J, Dermitzakis M (2011) Evolution of island mammals: adaptation
1041 and extinction of placental mammals on islands. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, UK

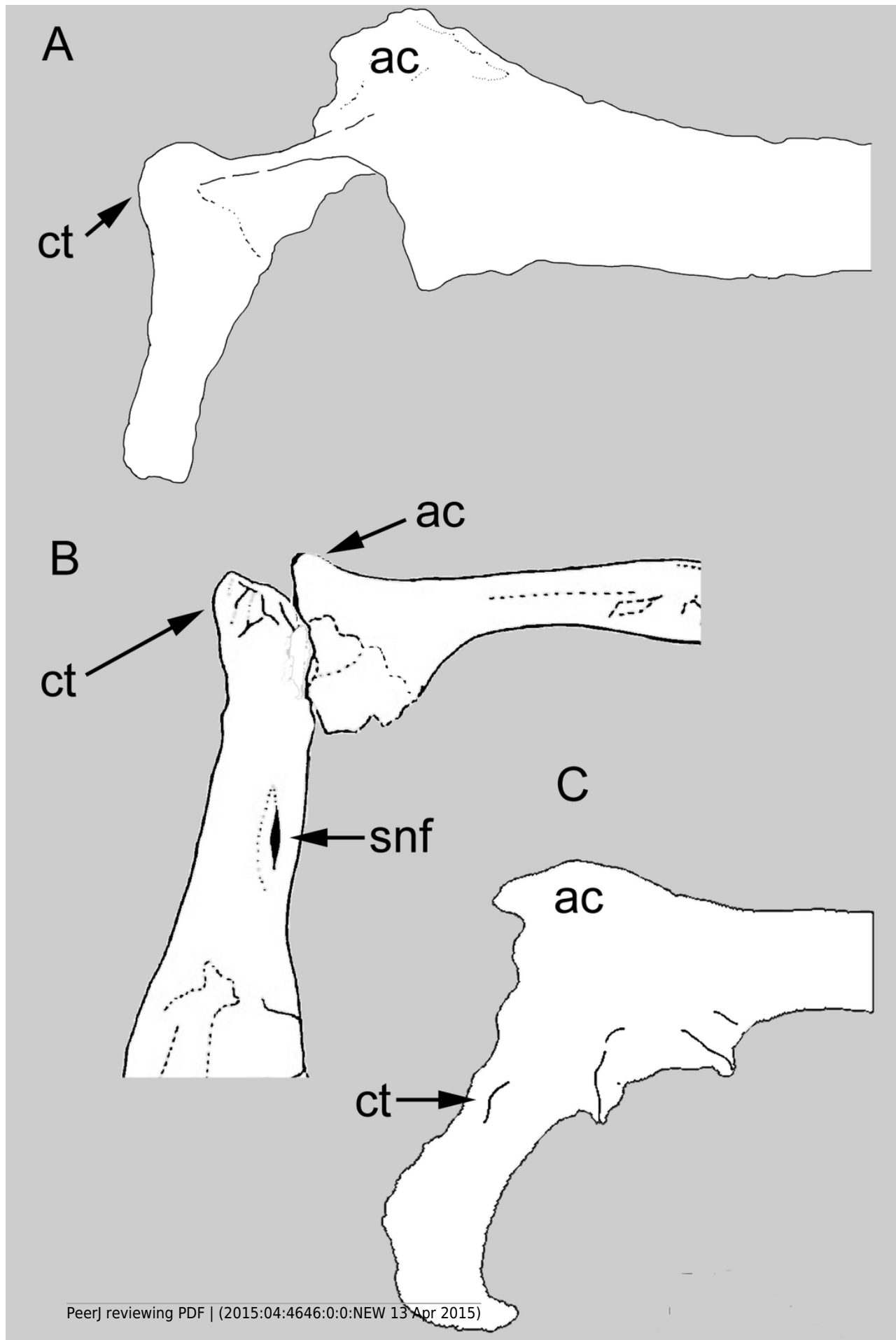
- 1042 Varricchio DJ, Chiappe LM (1995) A new enantiornithine bird from the Upper Cretaceous Two
1043 Medicine Formation of Montana. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 15:201–204.
- 1044 Vickers-Rich P, Chiappe LM, Kurzanov SM (2002) The enigmatic birdlike dinosaur *Avimimus*
1045 *portentosus*. In: Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (eds) *Mesozoic Birds: above the heads of dinosaurs*.
1046 University of California Press, pp 65–86
- 1047 Wagner GP, Gauthier J (1999) 1,2,3 = 2,3,4: A solution to the problem of the homology of the digits in
1048 the avian hand. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA*. 96:5111–5116.
- 1049 Walker C, Dyke G (2009) Euenantiornithine birds from the Late Cretaceous of El Brete (Argentina).
1050 *Irish Journal of Earth Sciences* 27:15–62.
- 1051 Wang M, O'Connor JK, Zhou Z (2014a) A new robust enantiornithine bird from the Lower Cretaceous
1052 of China with scansorial adaptations. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 34:657–671.
- 1053 Wang M, Zhou Z-H, O'Connor JK, Zelenkov NV (2014b) A new diverse enantiornithine family
1054 (*Bohaiornithidae* fam. nov.) from the Lower Cretaceous of China with information from two new
1055 species. *Vertebrata Palasiatica* 52:31–76.
- 1056 Welles SP (1984) *Dilophosaurus wetherilli* (Dinosauria, Theropoda). Osteology and comparisons.
1057 *Palaeontographica Abteilung A* A185:85–180.
- 1058 White MA, Falkingham PL, Cook AG, Hocknull SA, Elliott DA (2013) Morphological comparisons of
1059 metacarpal I for *Australovenator wintonensis* and *Rapator ornitholestoides*: implications for their
1060 taxonomic relationships. *Alcheringa: An Australasian Journal of Palaeontology* 37:435–441.
- 1061 Xu X, Choiniere JN, Pittman M, Tan Q, Xiao D, Li Z, Tan L, Clark JM, Norell MA, Hone DWE,
1062 Sullivan C (2010) A new dromaeosaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Upper Cretaceous
1063 Wulansuhai Formation of Inner Mongolia, China. *Zootaxa* 2403:1–9.
- 1064 Xu X, Han F, Zhao Q (2014) Homologies and homeotic transformation of the theropod “semilunate”
1065 carpal. *Scientific Reports* 4:6042 doi: [10.1038/srep06042](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep06042)
- 1066 Xu X, Wang X-L (2003) A new dromaeosaur (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Early Cretaceous
1067 Yixian Formation of Western Liaoning. *Vertebrata Pal Asiatica* 42:111–119.
- 1068 Xu X, Wang X-L, Wu X-C (1999) A dromaeosaurid dinosaur with a filamentous integument from the
1069 Yixian Formation of China. *Nature* 401:262–266.
- 1070 Zanno LE (2010) A taxonomic and phylogenetic re-evaluation of Therizinosauria (Dinosauria:
1071 Maniraptora). *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology* 8:503–543.
- 1072 Zanno LE, Makovicky PJ (2011) Herbivorous ecomorphology and specialization patterns in theropod

- 1073 dinosaur evolution. PNAS 108:232–237.
- 1074 Zanno LE, Varricchio DJ, O'Connor PM, Titus AL, Knell MJ (2011) A New Troodontid Theropod,
1075 *Talos sampsoni* gen. et sp. nov., from the Upper Cretaceous Western Interior Basin of North
1076 America. PLoS ONE 6:e24487.
- 1077 Zhang Z, Chiappe LM, Han G, Chinsamy A (2013) A large bird from the Early Cretaceous of China:
1078 new information on the skull of enantiornithines. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 33:1176–
1079 1189.
- 1080 Zhang Z, Gao C, Meng Q, Liu J, Hou L, Zheng G (2009) Diversification in an Early Cretaceous avian
1081 genus: evidence from a new species of *Confuciusornis* from China. J Ornithol 150:783–790.
- 1082 Zheng X, O'Connor JK, Huchzermeyer F, Wang X, Wang Y, Zhang X, Zhou Z (2014) New
1083 Specimens of *Yanornis* Indicate a Piscivorous Diet and Modern Alimentary Canal. PLoS ONE
1084 9:e95036.
- 1085 Zhou S, Zhou Z, O'Connor J (2014) A new piscivorous ornithuromorph from the Jehol Biota.
1086 Historical Biology 26:608–618.
- 1087 Zhou Z-H, Zhang F (2002) A long-tailed, seed-eating bird from the Early Cretaceous of China. Nature
1088 418:405–409.
- 1089 Zhou Z, Clarke J, Zhang F (2008) Insight into diversity, body size and morphological evolution from
1090 the largest Early Cretaceous enantiornithine bird. Journal of Anatomy 212:565–577.
- 1091 Zhou Z, Li FZZ (2010) A new Lower Cretaceous bird from China and tooth reduction in early avian
1092 evolution. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences 277:219–227.
- 1093 Zhou Z, Zhang F (2003) Anatomy of the primitive bird *Sapeornis chaoyangensis* from the Early
1094 Cretaceous of Liaoning, China. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 40:731–747.

1

Comparison between the scapulocoracoid of *Balaur* and other paravians.

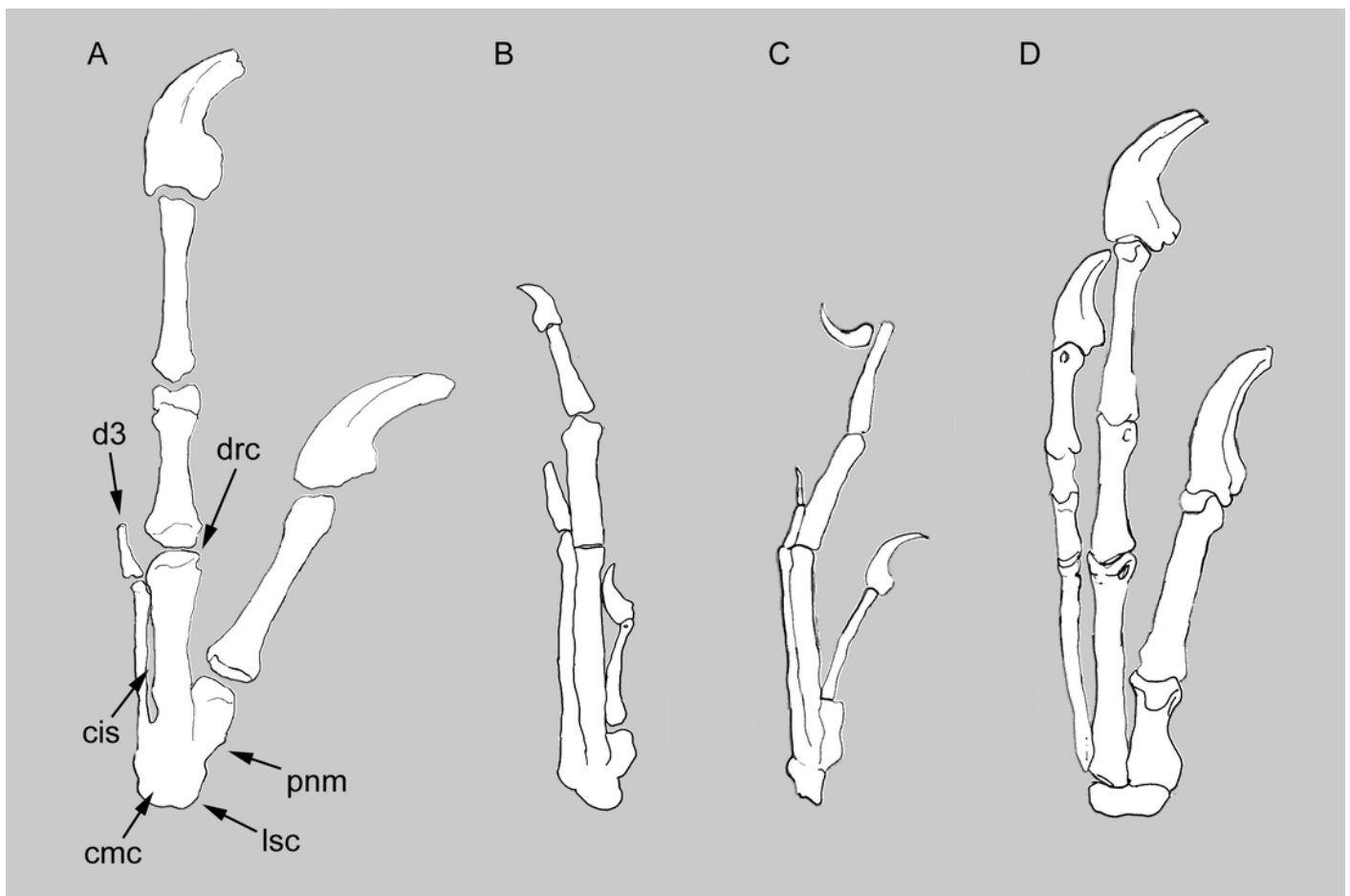
Comparison of the scapulocoracoid of (a) *Balaur* (lateral view) to that of (b) the pygostylian *Enantiophoenix* (medial view); and (c) the dromaeosaurid *Velociraptor* (lateral view); (a) after Csiki et al. (2010, fig. 1); (b) modified after Cau and Arduini (2003, fig. 2); (c) after Norell and Makovicky (1999, fig. 4). All scapulocoracoids are drawn with the proximal half of the scapular blade oriented horizontally. Abbreviations: ac, acromion; ct, coracoid tubercle; snf, supracoracoid nerve foramen.



2

Comparison between the manus of *Balaur* and other paravians.

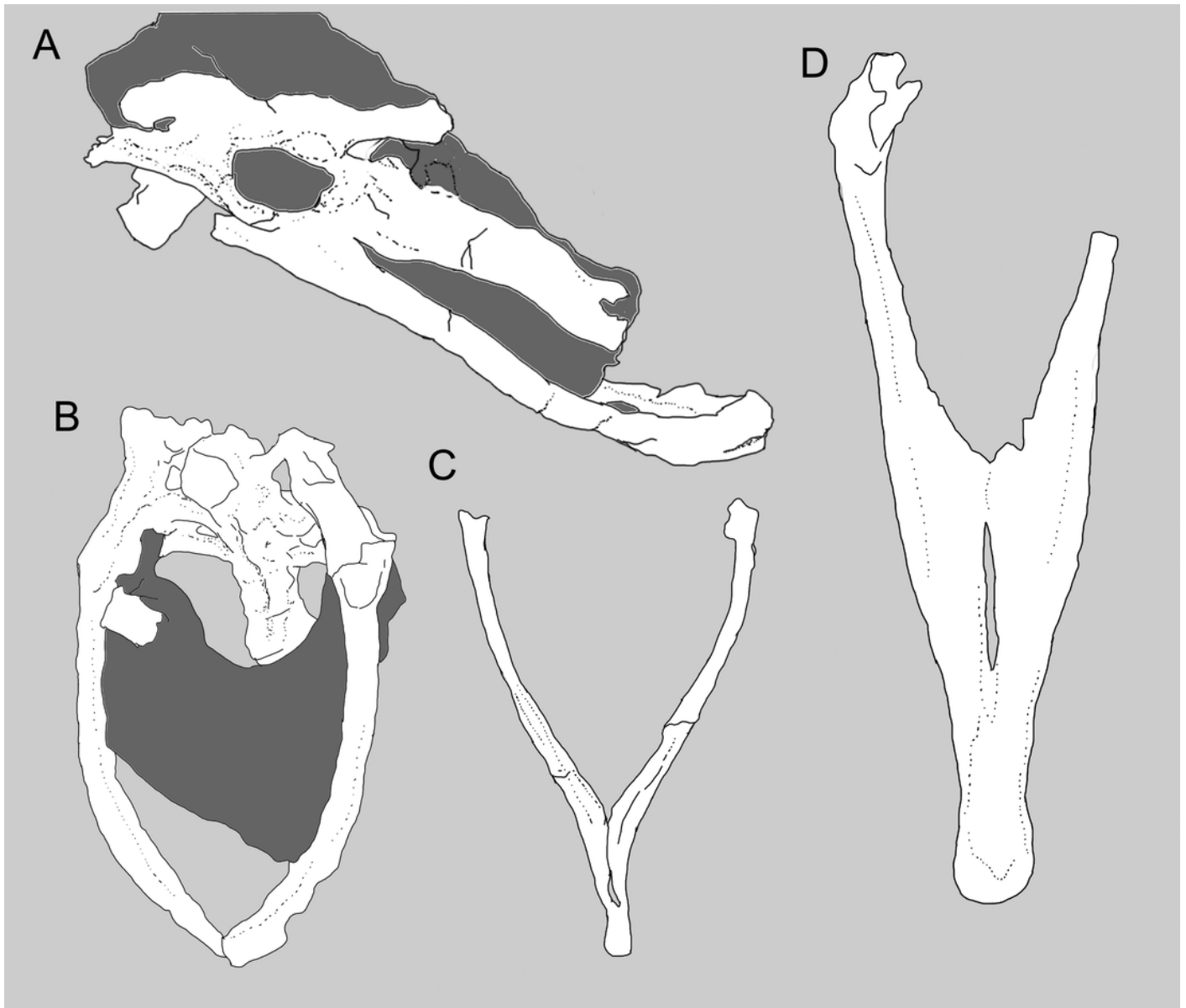
Comparison of the manus of (a) *Balaur* to those of (b) the enantiornithine *Zhouornis*; (c) the pygostylian *Sapeornis*; and (d) the dromaeosaurid *Deinonychus*, showing bird-like features of *Balaur*. (a) after Csiki et al. (2010, fig. 1, mirrored from original); (b) after Zhang et al. (2013, fig. 7); (c) after Zhou and Zhang (2003, fig. 7); (d) after Wagner and Gauthier (1999, fig. 2). All drawn at the same metacarpal II length. Abbreviations: cis, closed intermetacarpal space; cmc, carpometacarpus; d3, reduced third digit; drc, distally restricted condyles; lsc, laterally shifted semilunate carpal; pnm, proximally narrow metacarpal I.



3

Comparison between the pelvis of *Balaur* and other paravians.

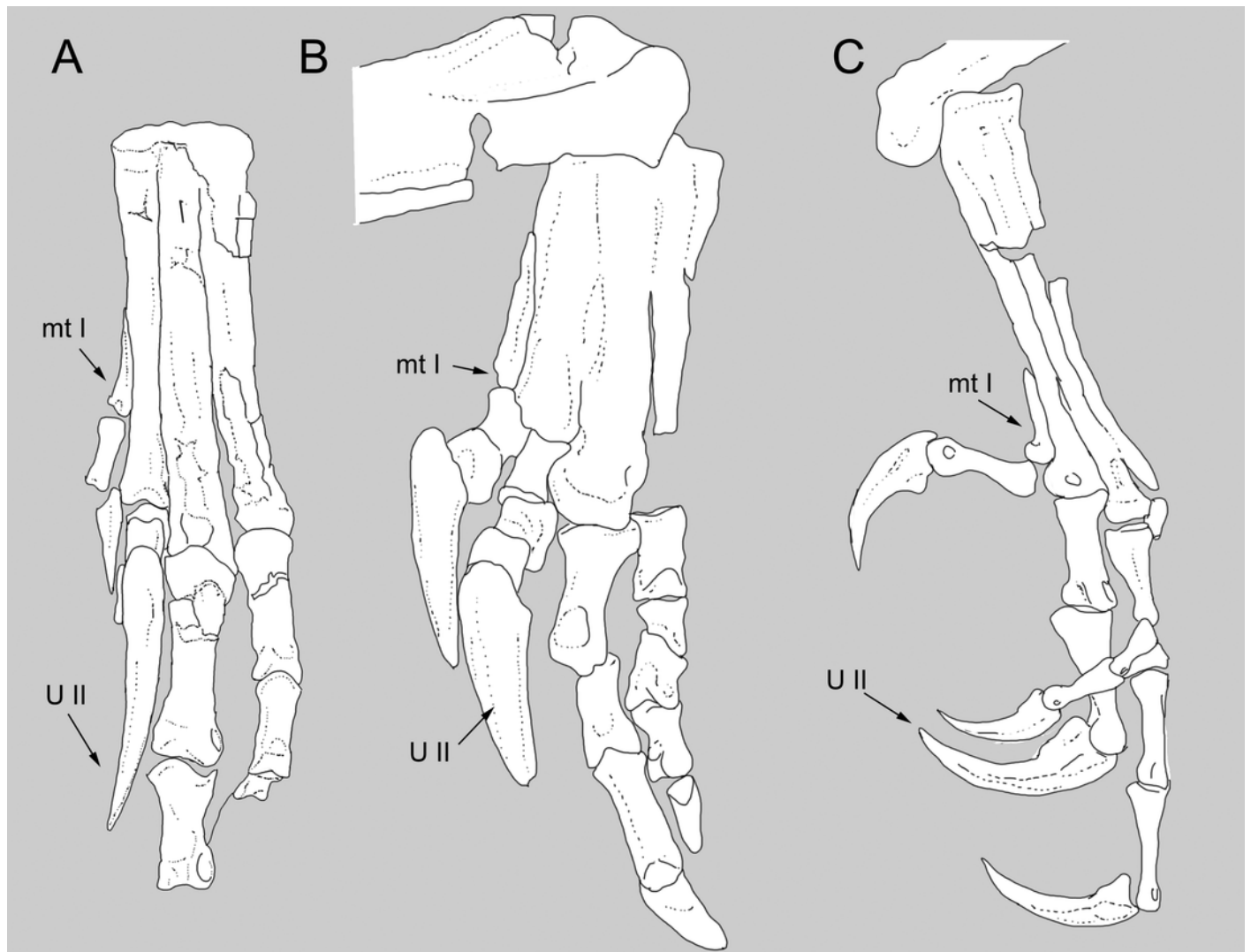
Pelvis of *Balaur* in lateral view (a). Comparison of the pubes of *Balaur* in anteroventral view (b) to those of the pygostylian *Sapeornis* in anterior view (c), and the dromaeosaurid *Velociraptor* in posterior view (d). (c) after Zhou and Zhang (2003, fig. 8); (d) after Norell and Makovicky (1999, fig. 19).



4

Comparison between the metatarsus of *Balaur* and other paravians.

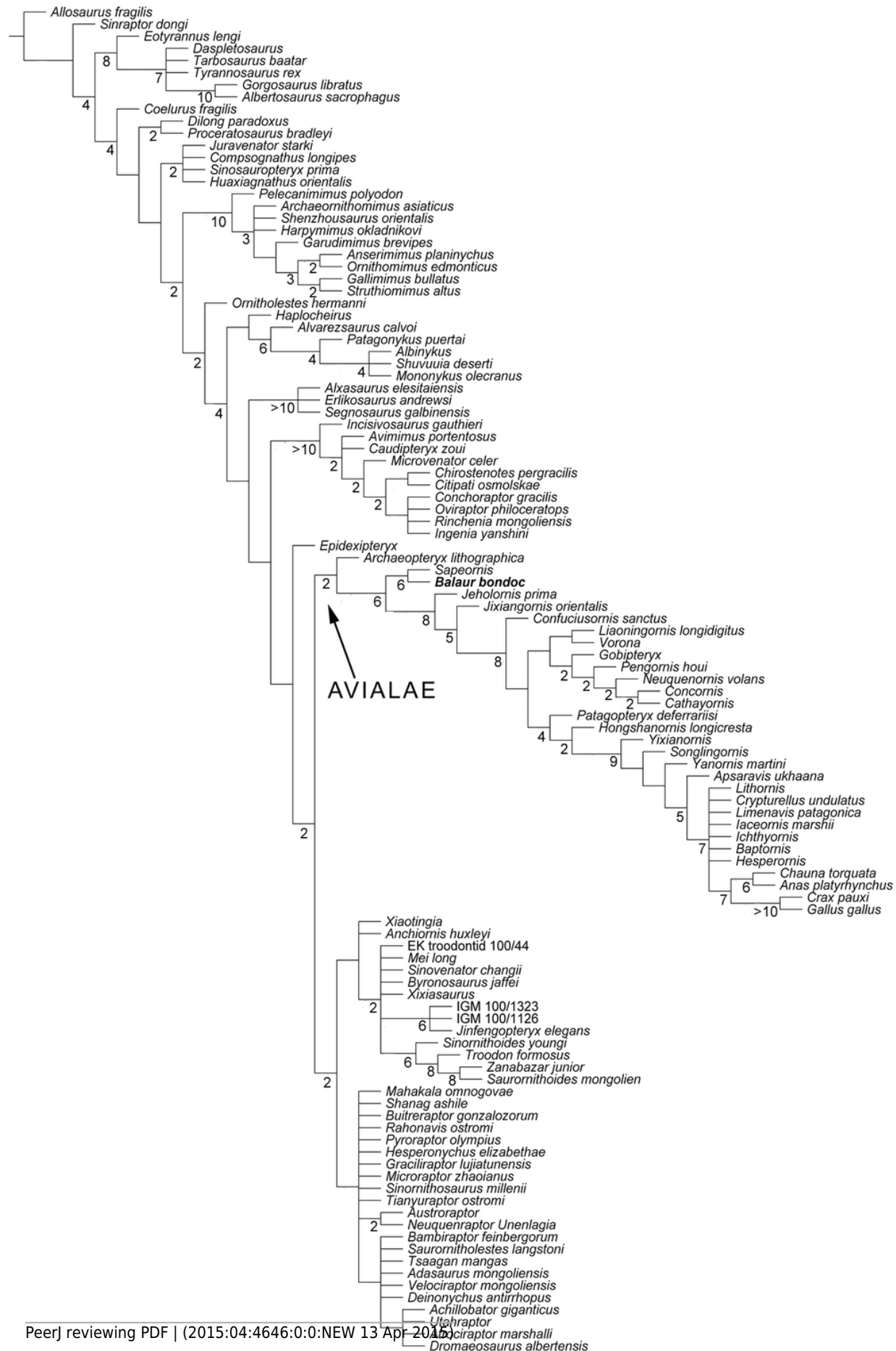
Pelvis of *Balaur* in lateral view (a). Comparison of the pubes of *Balaur* in anteroventral view (b) to those of the pygostylian *Sapeornis* in anterior view (c), and the dromaeosaurid *Velociraptor* in posterior view (d). (c) after Zhou and Zhang (2003, fig. 8); (d) after Norell and Makovicky (1999, fig. 19).



5

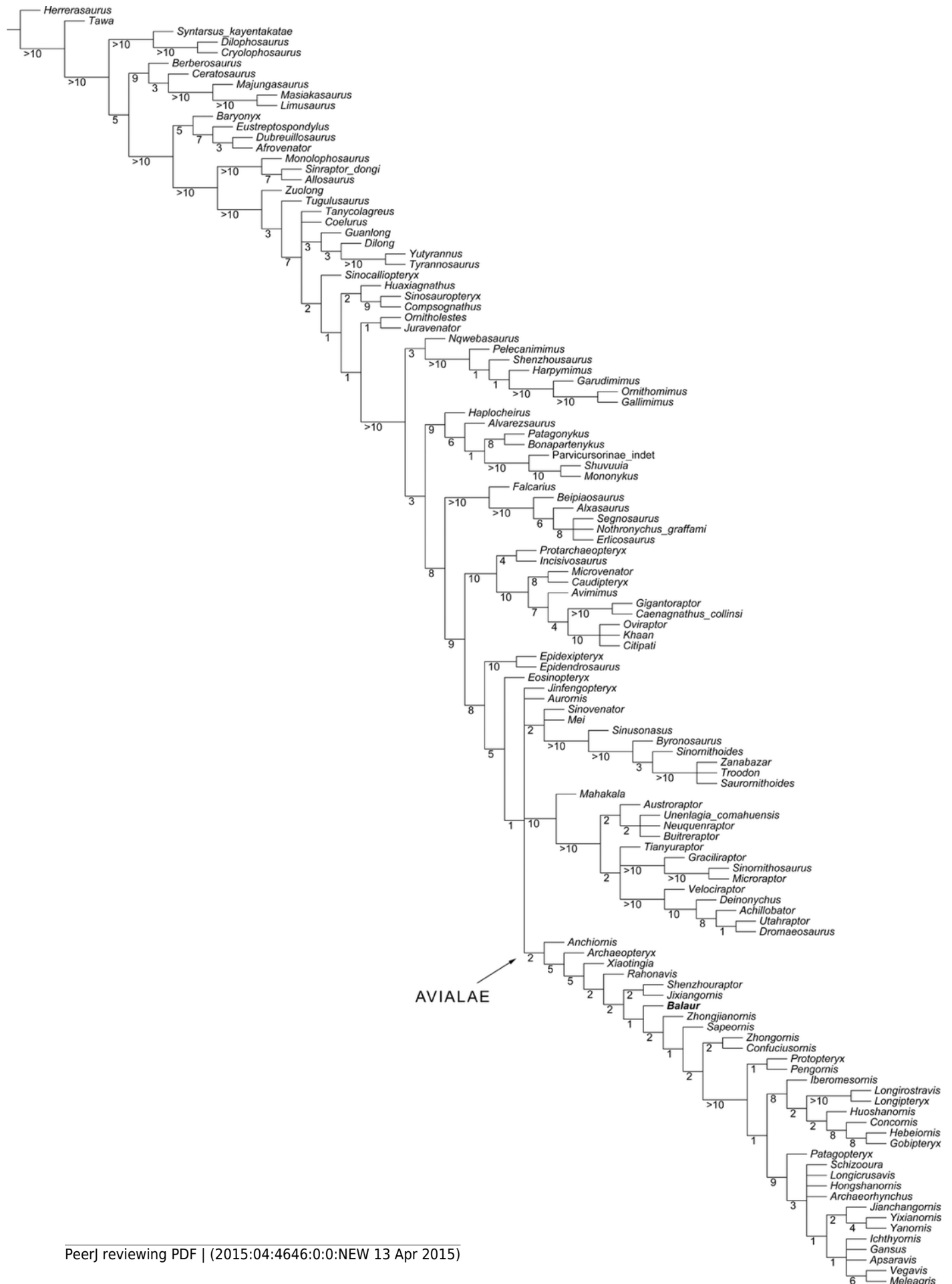
Updated dataset of Turner et al. (2012)

Reduced strict consensus of the shortest trees from the analysis of the modified Turner et al. (2012) matrix after pruning the 'wildcard' taxa *Epidendrosaurus* and *Pedopenna*. Numbers adjacent to nodes indicate Decay Index values >1 .



6

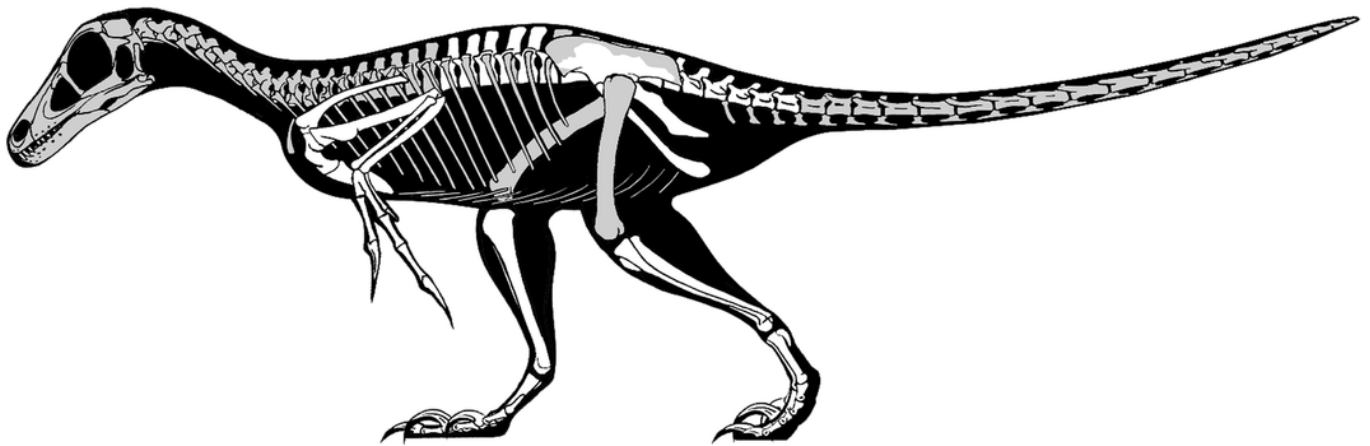
Updated dataset of Lee et al. (2014)



7

Skeletal reconstruction of *Balaur*.

Speculative skeletal reconstruction for *Balaur bondoc*, showing known elements in white and unknown elements in grey. Note that the integument would presumably have substantially altered the outline of the animal in life. Produced by Jaime Headden, used with permission.



Electronic supplementary material for

**The phylogenetic affinities of the bizarre Late Cretaceous
Romanian theropod *Balaur bondoc* (Dinosauria, Maniraptora):
dromaeosaurid or flightless bird?**

Andrea Cau, Darren Naish, Tom Brougham

This file contains:

- 1 Details of phylogenetic analyses
- 2 Results of implied weighting analyses
- 3 Modified dataset of Turner et al. (2012) - Data matrix
- 4 Modified dataset of Lee et al. (2014) - Data matrix
- 5 References for supplementary material

1 Details of phylogenetic analyses

Phylogenetic taxonomy

Our use of phylogenetic taxonomy follows Longrich and Currie (2009), Turner et al. (2012) and Godefroit et al. (2013). Accordingly, Paraves is the most inclusive clade containing crown birds but not *Oviraptor philoceratops*; Avialae is the most inclusive clade containing crown birds but not *Dromaeosaurus albertensis* and *Troodon formosus*; Dromaeosauridae is the most inclusive clade containing *Dromaeosaurus albertensis* but not crown birds and *Troodon formosus*; and Eudromaeosauria is the least inclusive clade containing *Deinonychus antirrhopus*, *Dromaeosaurus albertensis*, *Saurornitholestes langstoni* and *Velociraptor mongoliensis*.

Tree search strategy

Importing each dataset in TNT (Goloboff et al. 2008b), we performed 100 “New Technology” search replicates with parameters set using default values. The result of the first search was then explored performing Tree-Bisection-Reconnection (TBR) heuristic searches, and saving all shortest trees found. For each analysis, no more than 99999 trees were saved to reduce computational time. Nodal support was calculated performing 1000 TBR heuristic search replicates and saving all tree up to ten steps longer than the best score found.

Alternative placements and the Templeton's tests were performed in PAUP (Swofford 2002).

Three iterations of the Implied Weighting Analysis were performed with each data matrix in TNT, setting the concavity parameter k (Goloboff et al. 2008a) to 1 (strong downweighting of homoplastic characters), 3 (default value in TNT, Goloboff et al. 2008b), and 9 (moderate downweighting of homoplastic characters) respectively. Concavity parameters greater than 9 were also tested for both matrices, however, because the topologies of the resultant trees converged closely on the unweighted topologies, they were not considered in the final analyses.

Turner et al. (2012) matrix

The characters 6, 50 and 52 were excluded from calculation and rescored as “?” in all taxa, to match the original dataset (see Turner et al. 2012).

The following characters were modified from their original definitions. Comments regarding the nature of the modifications are included in brackets.

Char. 150: Third manual digit, number of phalanges: (0) four; (1) three; (2) two; (3) one; or (4) metacarpal bearing no phalanges. The character is ordered. [States redefined to better describe

Academic Technol..., 4/27/2015 11:35 AM

Comment [1]: What were the specific settings for the New Technology search?

Academic Technol..., 4/27/2015 11:34 AM

Deleted: paramaters

variation among theropods].

Char. 230: Proximodorsal process of ischium, development: (0) tubercle; or (1) flange. This character is scored as “?” in *Balaur*.

Char. 396: Distally closed intermetacarpal space between metacarpals II and III: (0) absent, metacarpals not contacting distally; (1) present. [The original character, describing the extent of the intermetacarpal space, is described in the new character 479].

Char. 441: Metatarsal V length: (0) less; or (1) more than 40% of metatarsal III's length (Brusatte et al. 2013). [Previously, the character did not quantitatively define metatarsal V's elongation].

The following new characters were included:

Char. 478: Metacarpal I, proximal half: mediolaterally expanded, width comparable to rest of bone (0); narrower than distal half, medial margin sloping proximolaterally (1).

Char. 479: Intermetacarpal space between metacarpal II and III, proximal extent: proximal (0); distal (1) to *distal end of* metacarpal I.

Char. 480: Metacarpal III, distal end: (0) bicondylar; or (1) simple convexity.

Char. 481: Dorsal margin of manual unguals: (0) does not; or (1) does arch dorsally above level of articular facet (Senter 2007; Agnolín and Novas 2013).

Char. 482: Interpubic space, width between conjoined pubes: (0) gradually narrowing distally; or (1) wide pubic canal and laterally bowed pubis, followed by an abrupt narrowing at the symphysis.

Char. 483: Length of pedal phalanx I-1: (0) < 66% III-1; or (1) > 66% III-1.

Char. 484: Metatarsal II, distal extensor pit: (0) moderately developed, not expanded mediolaterally or proximodistally; (1) proximodistally elongated, with distinct raised margins; or (2) hypertrophied, covering almost the whole distal extensor surface and bounded by raised ridges from the trochlea. Ordered. This character describes the large extensor fossae present in *Balaur*, some Bohaiornithidae, *Evgenavis* and *Yungavolucris*.

Char. 485: Metatarsal II, distal surface mediolateral width: (0) comparable to; or (1) narrower than distal end mediolateral *diameter*. This character describes the expanded distal end of metatarsal II present in therizinosaurids, some avosaurids and *Balaur*.

Char. 486: Metatarsal II, distal condyles, plantar projection: (0) medial and lateral condyles with comparable projection; (1) medial condyle much further projected ventrally than lateral. (O'Connor et al. 2014). This character describes the marked medial projection of the distal condyles of metatarsal II present in *Balaur* and some avialans.

Char. 487: Pedal ungual IV, size compared to pedal ungual III: (0) longer; or (1) shorter than 75% of pedal ungual III.

Char. 488: Long bone surface, external texture in adults: smooth (0); woven and rugose (1). This

Academic Technol..., 4/27/2015 11:36 AM

Comment [2]: How was the character modified? Or did you just rescore Balaur?

Academic Technol..., 4/27/2015 11:45 AM

Comment [3]: This is confusing, how is the "distal surface" different from the "distal end," and why specify diameter?

character describes the surface bone texture present in *Balaur*, *Bradycneme*, *Elopteryx* and *Heptasteornis*. Although this character is uninformative using the current ingroup, the derived state being present only in *Balaur* among the included taxa, it is retained for future iterations of the dataset including other Hațeg taxa.

Char. 489: Fused tibiotarsus, raised ridge along the anterolateral margin of the distal end of the bone at the point of fusion between the tibia and the proximal tarsals: absent (0); present (1). This feature is shared by *Balaur* and some avialans (e.g., *Qiliania*).

Char. 490: Tarsometatarsus (metatarsals II-IV) length to proximal width ratio: more (0); less (1) than 3 times. This character describes the relatively broad tarsometatarsi of *Balaur*, some avialans and derived therizinosauroids.

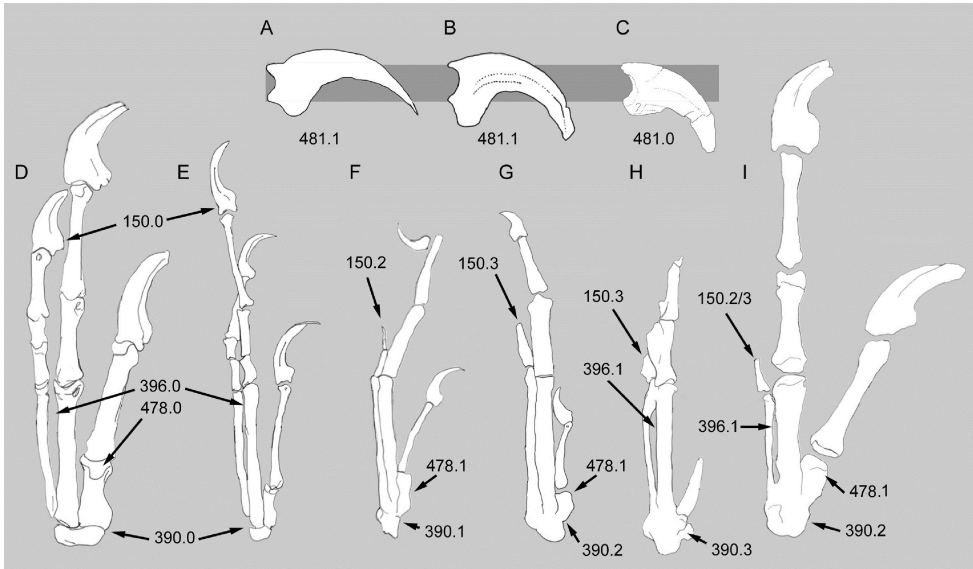


Figure S1. Manual ungual I of *Microraptor* (A), *Velociraptor* (B) and *Balaor* (C), in side view, all drawn at the same proximal facet depth. Left hand of *Deinonychus* (D), *Archaeopteryx* (E), *Sapeornis* (F), *Zhouornis* (G), *Nothura* (H), and *Balaor* (I), in extensor view, all drawn at the same metacarpal II length. Modified from (A), Senter (2007); (B), Norell and Makovicky (1999); (C, I), Brusatte et al. (2013); (D, E, H), Wagner and Gauthier (1999); (F), Zhou and Zhang (2003); (G), Zhang et al. (2013). Numbers refer to character states in the character list modified from Turner et al. (2012).

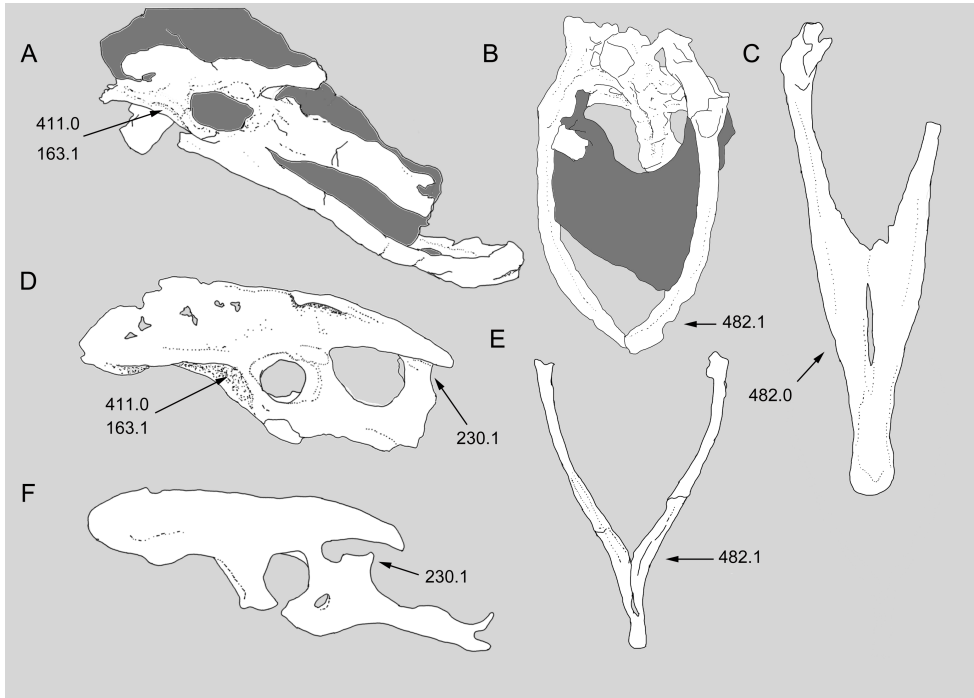


Figure S2. Pelvis of *Balaur*, in lateral (A) and anteroventral (B) views. Pubis of *Velociraptor*, in posterior view (C). Pelvis of an unnamed enantiornithine from the Maastrichtian of Argentina, in lateral view (D). Pubis of *Sapeornis*, in anterior view (E). Pelvis of *Archaeopteryx* (London Specimen), in lateral view (F). Modified from (A, B), Brusatte et al. (2013); (C), Norell and Makovicky (1999); (D), Walker and Dyke (2009); (E), Zhou and Zhang (2003). Numbers refer to character states in the character list modified from Turner et al. (2012).

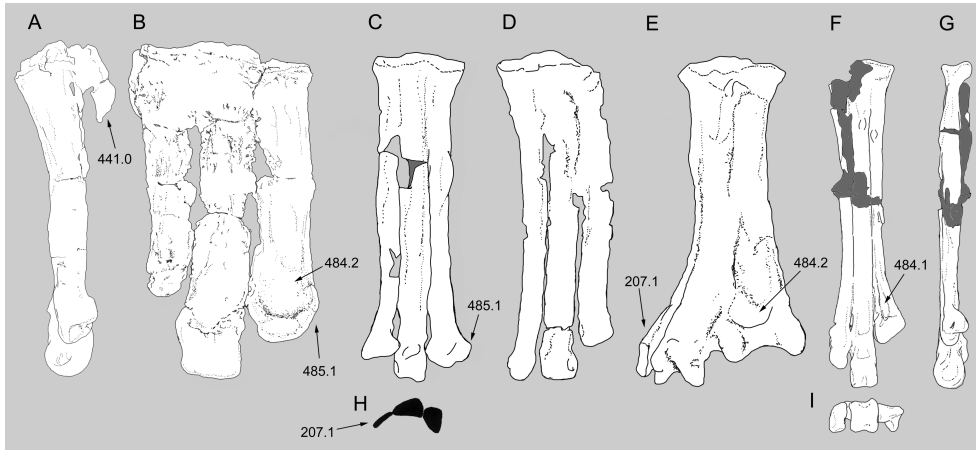


Figure S3. Tarsometatarsus of *Balaure*, in medial view (A). Tarsometatarsi of *Balaure*, *Avisaurus archibaldi*, *Bauxitornis*, *Yungavolucris* and *Evgenavis*, in extensor view (B-F). Tarsometatarsus of *Evgenavis*, in medial view (G). All drawn at the same metatarsal III length. Mid-shaft cross section of tarsometatarsus of *Avisaurus archibaldi* (H). Tarsometatarsus of *Evgenavis*, in distal view (I). Modified from (A, B), Brusatte et al. (2013); (C, H), Brett-Surman and Paul 1985; (D), based on photograph provided by A. Osi; (E), Chiappe (1993); (F, G, I), O'Connor et al. (2014). Numbers refer to character states in the character list modified from Turner et al. (2012).

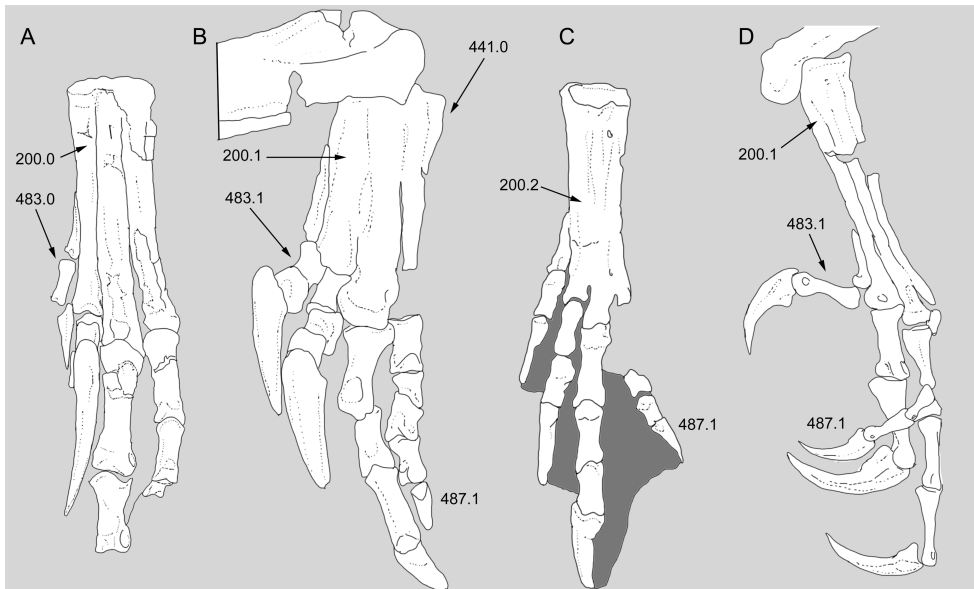


Figure S4. Feet of *Velociraptor* (A), *Balaur* (B), *Patagopteryx* (C) and *Zhouornis* (D), in extensor (A, D), lateroextensor (B), and flexor (C) views. All drawn at the same metatarsal III length. Modified from (A), Norell and Makovicky (1997); (B), Brusatte et al. (2013); (C), Chiappe (2002); (D), Zhang et al. (2013). Numbers refer to character states in the character list modified from Turner et al. (2012).

Lee et al. (2014) matrix

Modifications involved re-definition of character 318 to avoid ambiguity in its interpretation: Metacarpal III, distal end, medial contact with metacarpal II that is proximodistally extended (metacarpals II-III eventually enclosing an intermetacarpal space): absent (0); present (1).

2 Results of implied weighting analyses

Turner et al. (2012) modified dataset

Test 1. $K=1$. Best score= 303.53138. Number of shortest trees= 3096.

Test 2. $K=3$. Best score= 203.32105. Number of shortest trees= 180.

Test 3. $K=9$. Best score= 107.38715. Number of shortest trees= 420.

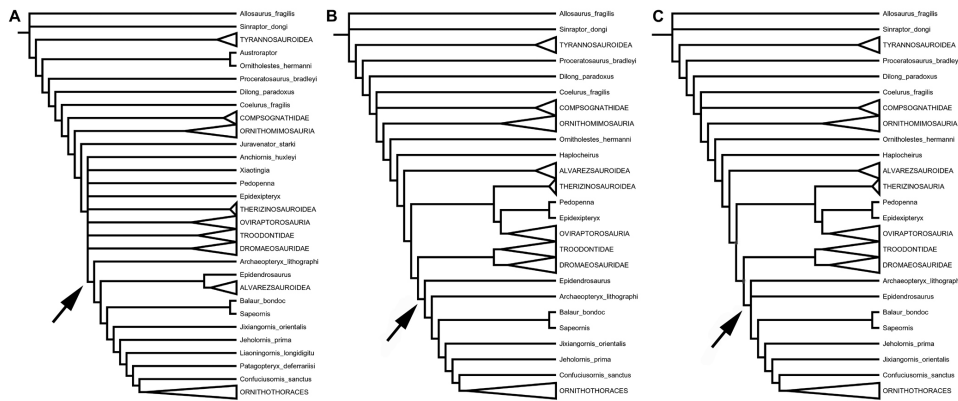


Figure S5. Strict consensus trees of the implied weighted analyses of the data set modified from Turner et al. (2012), with k parameter set as (a) 1, (b) 3 and (c) 9 respectively. Arrow indicates Avialae. Main clades collapsed for brevity.

Test 3. $K=9$. Best score= 323.86912. Number of shortest trees= 1.

Figure S6. Strict consensus trees of the implied weighted analyses of the data set modified from Lee et al. (2014), with k parameter set as (a) 1, (b) 3 and (c) 9 respectively. Arrow indicates Avialae. Main clades collapsed for brevity.

[illegible]

```

?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????21?20?0?????????????????????011?0?11
000111100?????0?1?1002?????????????00?000?11000?????0010002????0000?????????????0110?0?101100?0000010??
?????0?0?000?11?20?0?000?0?1?0?0?????????????????????????0?0?2100000?????????????????????????????
?????????????000010?0?????????????????????????200000?000?01?1?????00?0?01?0?00000000000010000?????00?0?????
?0?????00000000000000000000?????????????0?0?0?????????????1?????????0?????????????0?????????

```

```

??????01011011?0???1110?0?0????????????????????01010?0????21120?00000?01??1????????????????11
01?11????1?12??0?0????????????????????01?1????????00?100021?00101012120101110?011??01?100?00?1000
00200000?000?0?1??20?0?000?0?00100????????????????000?0?0???[12]????10????????1001????000???????
??000110?0?0?00011?000????????????200000?000000?0????????????????????????????????????????????
?00000?00??00000?00?0????000000?0?00000????001010?00?0?0?????1??????0?0?0?000?0?0

```

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

```

?0110?1001000012011120000111100011100012111?10?01?10?100001110100000001001111100010100101000011000110
0111110111110001101111211100010111111110010011100000010021110111010220101111211201111?00000000001110
110100100000000110000000001?001010101000001110011000000000000111000000000000?000000?0000?0000000
0?0000?0000?00000000[01]0?00?000?0000002000?000?00000010000?0011000??000000000000010100??00000?00
100000?0000000000000000000000000000?010000000010[12]1100001101100011100000?10000?01000?00?0

```

```

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
??101??12??0??10????????0???111[01]11101001?11003001??0??01111102?01?0?1?2112????????????????1??
2110001001000?00??1????????0?00?0?0????????????????????????1????2?00????????????????????????????
????????????????00000200?[01]??0?0??????????20????0?0?0011000?0?001000??010?00????010?00??21??0

```

Utahraptor

Adasaurus_mongoliensis

Achillobator_giganticus

Tsaagan_mangas

Saurornitholestes_langsto

Bambiraptor_feinbergorum

Tianyuraptor_ostromi

??11?????????????0?0?11?????????????0?1?????????????????????????????????0?0?0?1010?0?2?0?0???
 ??????0?0?1?01?011??????1?00?011110?001?10100001112?1?0?1101223?11111021?0?0?1?110?????????00


```

????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????1101????111
00300000????????????????0000????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????0????????010000100?00000000?0?0?0????00?0????????0????????????????????11?????????0?0

```



```

?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????10
0???????0?2?10?2?12?????????????0?000??????0????00011?0?0?2?????????????????1?000?0?0?0?1000
0000???0?????????1?0?0?000????0????0?????????????????????????????????0????[12]????????????????????????????
?????????????????0?0?12?0?00?0????0????0????0????0?000?0?0????0????0????0????0????0????0????0????
????0?0?0?001?2?2?0000000?????????????0????????????????????????????????0????????????0

```

[illegible]

201007??0?0?00?1??0?010?01110001?100001?0?1?10000?0?1?01011?1??0000001000?0?000010?00101001?????0011?
0101110000??000?0010?11?????????????01?00?????????00001?1?1?0?0[01]00100000001?0?1??????0??????
??0??0????00000?0010?00?0?0000?0?0000?0000000?01?0????000000?0002?11000000000?0???000000?0?00????00
00000000?00000000010000[01]0????????????????????????????????????0?0?0010000?000000000000?0?0?0???1000
?00?00?00?000?00000?0000????????0000?000?000?000?0?0?0?000?0??0001?0?????????0???0?0???0?0

[illegible]

```

101?0?00?0000?1121010010?1110?011000012100?10?00?0?0?100111?0?000001000002?00000200?00100?1?1?0?0
0?0?1?0?0???0021012211000???101111111000?110000000011211010?11003010121021?212?111100000?0001000
000030?000000000110000?00?000011011000000100?01000000???0000?02000?000000?000110?00?0?000?000?
0000?00?0000000000[01]000?0?0???0000000000?000?000000000000000?0011000?000?00000100000?000000?10
0000000000?0?00000000?00?0?[01]10000000?00???00000100001010000001011101?0101100?1000000000000?00?0

```

```

201203??10011200?0?0?1?1??????1??1?1????001112030?100110?????221?1??000?0?0111??????????011010101
0101?1?00??100????????????????????????0100??????????00211?01?0101201010?010?0?1000100?0???00001111
0020??000?0?010102?0000000?0?001000?????????0????000?01?0101001????????????????0?0?0?0?000?
00??????0?02001000????????????????????????????0?0?0?0?0010000?00000000????????????????????????
?[012]0?000?0000020?10000000000000?00?01?0?0?????0?0????????????????????????????????0?0?0?0?0

```

```

101102?????????????1?000?00?0001??0?2?2?0?0?0?0?0?0?01??????000010000?10?0001?1?????????0?0????????
??1011?0?2??0?2??0?2??3?11?11010?13111000?111110000001121?1?1??11000?1?111022?21?12??10??11??1120211
010030?0000000001102000?00?0101?111?000011001?????0?0????000?122001[01]00110?????????10?00?00112
00??01[12]0111110000001100001001000120000?00?0000?0??0?000000000?000211??0010000000010102101011[01]
?10?10000001010000000001010100100011000011000?00?0000[01]000??1000001101110?00??1100?10?01010?100100
?0

```

```
00101???110?0?0?1010210001011101?110000000000000000?10?0?0001?01?00001000001020001?1????????001?10110
000101000101000000001001001?????011200020000000?101001000000110000101001000000001000001100010001000
0020?000001111110121110000?000100000000000001?????00????0000??2110????0???????????0?0?1????000???
```

??0?00???00?0000?0000[01]0?0????????????20??0?0?000?0001101?0?0010000??00000000000??0???0?00000?00
000000000000000200?00000000000000??00?020000000?1002??0?00???0?00?00??????????0?00??????0?0

Gallimimus_bullatus

?0101??110110101010210001011?01?1100000000000000?1?0000001?01000000000001020001?1?????????001110110
0001010001?100000000100100?????0112000200000?0?1010010000001100001010010000001001000001100010001000
0020??00000111110121110000?0?0010000000000001?????00100?000000211000?0000[01]0010000000?0000??0000
000010200??1000000010000[01]0?0????????????20?00?0000000011001?0?0010000?0000000?0?000?0???1??00000
?00000020?0?000002000000000000001000?000?01000000??1002??0000?0?00000?0??????00?000?00000?0

Garudimimus_brevipes

?010?????01101?????2?00010101000?00000?00?0?0000?????0001??1?0?0?0?0?0?02?0?1?1?????????????????
?????1??1?0?0???0?0??1?1?0?0?0??????0?0?1??????0??????000
000000?0?01??1?1?2?1?0?00?0?0?0001000000000?????0000?0000010??00?0000?001?000000?0000??0000010
110000?0000000010000??0???
?00?0000000002000000010000000000003?010?0????0000??0000??0?001000?????????00??0000??0

Pelecanimimus_polydon

?01??????1??????2?00?0??100?????????0?0?0?????????????????????00?0000?????000211?0001?????????
?????????????????????????0?00?0??2????00?00?1010???
?????????001110????0????0????000?0?0?1?0?????????00?0?0?10??0?0?????????0?0?0?????????
?????????0?0?????0?0?????????????????????0?0?0?0?0?????????????????????????????1?0000?00000
0?????????????????????????????????????0?000?????????0????0?0????0?0?????????0?00?????0??

Harpymimus_okladnikovi

?0??????????????2?0?0?????????????????????????????????????0?00?00?????????200?1?????????????
?????????0?0??????????????????????????2?00000000010?10?0??????010?????00????0?0?????????????000
0000??0?001011??1?0?0?00?0?0?000?0000?1?0?????????000?11?10000000?????????0?0?????????
??0000?00?00000?0000[01]0?????????????????????????????00?01?0?0010000?000000000000??1?010?0000000
000000?0?0000?00?????00000000?00000?00?00?0000?1??????00?????0000?????????????0?????00?0?0

Troodon_formosus

??1?1?112?1101000001??0?011?0?????20220000210?0????01100????0?10?001?????????0111010100??111110
010111111?1000?1020?11?????????????1?010????0?0?0010?????????0?0?2?10?11000?0??0111000??0001000
0021?01???000??1?0?010???1?0?0?0?00000?0?0?????00?0?????????????????????001?0?0000????0?2?1?
1?????????000???
?????????????????????????????????????0????00000101001??0????110?1?????????????????00????0

Sauornithoides_mongolien

?01????1?1101??0?110001?1000?????????2?????????????????????1?010?100?0010?1????0001110101?????????1?
?0?0?1????100?1???01012010?010?10?1?1110??????????0
??10?01?????0?1?0??????????010?00000?0?1?01?0?????0?0000?????0?00000????0?1000?0?0?????????
??0000??0?0?00100?0???
?00??????0?0?0??00000000000000?20?0200000000000101001?10????110?1???????????????????????

Zanabazar_junior

?0110??12?110100?001?000?100000???2022000?21?0?0???11100?????100?001??1????000111010100?????????
?????????1?1000?1020?1?????????????????????????????????????1?????????????????????????????011??
??2?????????00?000??11??????0?000000000100000???1????00?????00?0000?????001?0?000?????????
??0000?0?000??????0[01]0???
?????????????????????00010000?000?2????0?0?0??00000101001?11?1110?1???????????????????????

Xixiasaurus

?????????????????01000101110?????2222?????????????????????0?00?001??????000201?01?0?????????

IGM_100_1323

?01?????0??11??1?000?20000?1??020121?00?1??0??0????00?0?000?0???1?00000021???0000?????????
????????????011????????????????????????????????00??1?????010?20100[12]102?1011??????00??0??
??0??2??01??00?0????0?0??00?0?00100?00000000?1?01?0?00?000?003?????0000000?0??00?000?00?0?????
00000?000?0?00??
????00????00?00?0?00????????1000??2????????????????????????????01????????????????????????

Anchiornis_huxleyi

00110????????????11010??1100????0?2?000?1????1?1????????????000?01??1????00020???01?0?101???0
0?0?010?01???01101210?011????01111110000?1000000010?21?10011010?201?1?11212????1?1?000??1?01?00
0121100010?1000?1??00?0?????0?11?00?000001??0?00????0000??020000?000??????????0?????0????0??
????0?????00000?0000[01]0?0??????0000020000?0?00?0?10000????10?0??0??????????????10?01000?00
?00?00?00?00000??????????00000?0?00?0000000000??????00??1110?1?1?1100010?0?0?0?0??00?0

Xiaotingia

?01????????????????1?1??111000????0?2????????????1?1????????????001001?1??000?020???01?0?0???1?
0????10?01????1?????10?1????01?0111?10???10000001011?1110?1101122?????102?12??????????10??????
1?1?010001010000?1??0?10?00??0010?000000?1?1??00?0????00?0??21000?000????????????????0000
?????????0?000?10000???0??????010002????????????01?000?0?00?0?0??0?0?0???0????????01000?1?00
000??0?0000??????????????0?0?02???10000??????00??1?????1?1100?10????????????0?0

Segnosaurus_galbinensis

??1?1?0?0000?000???01000001?????????
?????????1??0?0??????????????????11??00????????10?20021?0000?1100211?0?1020?0????????00?0?000?0
000?21?0?000??1?0?0?0?00?0?00?0?0????????????????????0?0????????0?0????????0?0????????????
?0?0???0????????????????????????????0????0?0??
?00?0000??10?????00?0?00000000?2?0?0??00????????????????0?0?????????????101????1

Erlikosaurus_andrewsi

?0110?02?0?1?0??1010011100?0001?100000100001000?0?00000??11112100100000020001?001000001?????????
????????????????????????????????????0?0??
00?0????00?01?000?0?00?????????0?00001010010????0000?000???0?000000000011??10?0100??000000
000000?0000????????????????????????????????????0?0010000?001000?000????????????????
????????????????????????0?0?0000?0????00000?0??000??0?000?0?????????????????1?1????1

Alxasaurus_elsesitaiensis

??2210?100????????????100?001?????????
0?01010000?1?000?02?0?1????????????00000?100?0?00120021?00?01010?211?021?2?????01????00??????0
0000210000?000?1?00?0?000?0?00?000????????????????????0?0??0?0????????????????????
?????0?00?0?0?000?[01]0??????????????0?????0?000?????????0?0?0?0????????????????0000?00
00????????????????????????????????????0000000?0???0?0?0????????0????????????????????

Tyrannosaurus_rex

?1000??011000010021000001010100000001101001021100?0?0010001?00000000010011001000000001010110100000?0
00010100000010000?001000?1?????000000010000?0?0?400010310001000000010110110000001?010010000?0001000
002000000010000000000000000?0?0010100100000011000?011110111121020110000000000000000?0000?0000010
110000?0000000011000[01]0?0??????0000020010?0000010001101?0?0010000?00000000000010?0????000?0?
00?00?000000002100000000000000000?0000000?02000?0001?0?00100000110?00000?100000000?0

Tarbosaurus_baatar

????????????????0????????????????????1??
????????????????????????????????????0??
??2????????????????????????0?????????????1111011112??2011000000000?00????0000??0000??
?????????00??
????????????????????????????????000000?02000?0001?0?00100000??????0?????????0?0

Albertosaurus_sacrophagus

?1000??00?0000?002?0?00010??100?0000110100?021?0??0?00?00000000?0?????0?1???00000000101011????0???
?001?10?0?0???000?0?0?????????000000010000???040001031000100000001011011000000?0?00?0000?001000
00200000001000000000000?000?0?0010?00100000011000?00111101111210201100000000??000000000000?0000010
1?0000??00000000?00?0?0?0?????????0020010?0000010001101?0?0010000?000000000000010?0????000??00?
?00?000000000210000000000000000?00?0000000?02000??000?0?0?00100000110?00?0?????00????0

Gorgosaurus_libratus

?1000??00?0000?0?100000101010000000110100?021100?0?001000000?0000000100?1001000000001010110100000??
0001010000001000000010000?10001000000001000000?0400010310001000000010110110000001001000000?0001000
00200000001000000000000?000?0?0010000100000011000?0011110111121?2011000000000?000000000000??00001?
1?0000??00000000?00?0?0?0?????????0020010?0000010001101?0?0010000?000000000000010?0????1000??00?
?00?000000000210000000000000000?00?0000000?02000??000?0?0?00100000110?00?00?0?????0?0

Daspletosaurus

?1100??00000001002?00000101010000?001101001021100?0?00100010000000000100?1000000000001010110?0000??
?001?10?0?0???000?0?0?????????000000010000???040001031000100000001011011000000?0100?0000?001000
002000000010000000000000000?0?0010?00100000011000?011110111121?2011000000000?000000000000??00001?
1?0000??00000000?00?0?0?0?????????0020010?0000010001101?0?0010000?000000000000010?0????000??00?
?00?000000000210000000000000000?00?0000000?02000??0001?0?00100000110?00?00?0?????0?0

Eotyrannus_lengi

????????????????0000?0??0?0????100????????????0?0????????00?010??????0000001010?1?????????
????????????????????????00000001?0?0??0??0??0
0?00100?0000?00000?0?00000?000?0?0010000000000011100?000111??00001010?000000?????0000?0?000??0000
0??00?????0000????????????????????00000?0????000?0?0????1000??000000????01????????000??????
????????????????????????????????????0?0????????????????????????????????0?0?????0??

Dilong_paradoxus

?0100??0000000?100100010??10100001001101000010000?0?0?0000?????0000000?00?00000000010101110001?0?0
100??1?0?????0??012[01]0?????????00000011000????0000?00001??10?0010100?0?0?010000000000?00?0001
0?00100?0000?00000?0?00000?000?0?0010000000000011100?000111??00001010?000000?????0000?0?000??0000
01?100000??0000?00?0000??0?0????????????20?00?0?0?000001000?0?0?1000??000000000?0?0?0???1000?00
000000??0?00?00200000000000000000?????0000?0000?0?10000??010000000????????0?0????????0

Shenzhousaurus_orientalis

??0????????????210001?1000?1???000?00?000?0????????????0?00000000?0??0?1?12?0??1??????????
0????1?00?0?00000??[012]0????????????????????0010000001??110?0000100?000000100??00001?0?????
????????????0?0?1?1?0011????00??0010?00000010????????0?0?0?00??00?000????????????????????0
0????0?0??0?00?0?100?0?0?0??0?0??0
0?00000?00000?0002?000????????????????????00?0????????????00?00????????????0?0???????

Ornithomimus_edmonticus

?0101??110?101?1010210001010101011000000000000000?1?000000?????00000000010?1001?1??????0?001?10110
000101000101000000001001001????011200020000000?1?20010000001100001010010000001001000001100010001000
0020?00?01111110121110000?0?0010001000000001????0?0100?00000001100?00000?????????0?0?10??000000
0?0?????000000010000[01]0?0????????????0?0?0?0?0?00?1001?0?00?000??0000000?00?0????1?00000?00
000020?000?0000020000000000000?0?0?0??0?0?000?1?????0?0?0000000??????0?0?000?????0

Archaeornithomimus_asiati

??00?10110
0001010001?100000000?0????????01?200?20000?0010?[12]0??000?110000101000?00?001001000001?000100010
00000?0?00001?11?10?1?1?00?00?001000???
??????????????0?001000?[01]0????????????20?00?00000?0?1?01?0?0010000?000000000000?0000??0?000

23]0000300000??0001??00?0?????0??21?0?0?????????????????????200100011?????????10???????1??
?????????????????0?0011?00??0210?[12]??10100001010?1?11?111100111??0101?0101?10000?0?????021[01]10131
1[01]1110[01]100?0?1?0??0?00?????0?0?00?1110[01]?1?00?1?0??01100???????01?1?1???????1100?11??10?01
0??00??0

Apsaravis_ukhaana

??0002?1?0?0?????????????????1?11??10
200?1?1??5?100021??23?????1?01011031100001111130?3??000?1??1?200000?1?021?2220??12?010?????1?1?1213
0100?00000??20??1?20?0??00?00?21????????????????????????????200?10?????????????????????0?1[01]
?????1?0????????20010?[01]001?21??1???????00000?0?100011101111?01011010[12]011110000101021110?[2
3]120101?11??20?1[01]0010111?110?101211211111?0000?1?0??01101???????011?????0?1?1?????00?????00
1?000

Yixianornis

101????2?021??1????0?01????0?1?1?0?????????????????0100?????000?010????0?00?00120???10?01???1???0
000??1?0?40??0??0023??11?1100011031110?00101130300100021?101?2110030100010222??0211?0??1??????213
0100100000?000?0??1000?20??0?000001?????????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?1220010001??????01?1?1??????11[01]
?????1?0?????10?20011000?11021??[12]??10100001010?111101110011100?0110??01?000??0?01021[01]10?31
201110[01]100?00100?00?002?101?????11110[01]?1?00?1?0?001100?????00011?11?01???0100?10?10?0?000
000?0

Sapeornis

?011??????????????0?010??11000???00??21?0?00?????0?0?????0??0000010??10?00000020?????00?????1???
000?????0?211??0210003??100?????211011110100111000200101121?00?211000?101[01]00211210????1?01?1001
210?10030000000000???2000?0?0100??0100?000???1??00?0?0??00000??22000000000?????????????????
?????0?00??0000000010000100???????0000020000?00000?000001000?0?01010?0010000?0??010?1[01]10?11100
?00[01]00?0000?0000000?000?00?00?000001?00?0?00001000???????001?1?1011?1?1100010001?101100?00?0

Neuquenornis_volans

???????12???????20????????????????????????00?????00?????????????????????????????????????
000?????????????????????1?11011?1031110?0111100?????????????????????????????????010??????????[
01]010030?0???0?0???0?000?????????1?????????????????0?0?????0100?????????????????????????
?????????????????0110?????21?????10110??0100?001?001?0??[12]??1??01?0??0????[01]????????2???20
?1?11???????????????10?1???????1?0??1011???????0?000???100000110?????????????????0???00????0

Patagopteryx_deferrariisi

?0????????????????????????????????????0010???
2?????????????????????????????????????0?1??????????211101???????????1??????2?010001??1001213
01001?000?????1??????00?0?????1?????????????????????0?0??0?0?????????????00?1?????00?111110
000?????????010000000??????0?????0000??0?0101?1110[01]00???[01]?10?0??01000001[01]0001?[12]00??
?30?????00?2000000?010120?????0?000[12]11001100000?[01]?0?0?100?1?100?01?0??0?001???????00?????
000?0000

Cathayornis

?0???????????????1?010????0?1?????????0????????????????????00????????????00001?????0???????
[02]???????3?????2?????0??11?02?1031110?011?11302?0?0111?0?0??11000?101?102122?????????1???0??
[12]1[01]1?0?3000?0??00?????0?1?0?0?0100??100???????0?0????????????2200[01]0?011?????????????
?????????????0?????0??0111?0010?20?1?1?0110?101???010?01100010010110[01]?0102011110?[01]?1??
??210120?11?11?0101011?0?000001??1?0?0?1[01]1?0?????????0?01110??????01??????01?????????10
10?100????0

Concornis

??
??00?????????????????0??11?02?1031110?0?1?1?0230????????????110?101?11?222????0??1???1???0?1[01

2]11??0?3000?0???0????????????????0001?1????????????????????????2200????????????????????????
????????????????????00111???10?20??1?0101100101?0?0010001?0??[01]001?110??0102?1???10???1[01]1?[12]??
????????????[01]????????????00?0???0?100??1?00??1?[01]1?0?0?????110????????????????????1100110??10?0
1100??0?0

Gobipteryx

?0?????????????????1?01010?0?0????????????????????????????????11?000?0??????????1?1?????????????????
????????????????????????????2?0??11?
?????????????????????????????1?2?0?0?0????????????????????????????1100100?001?10?10????00?0??0??
?0??0??1?1????????????10?????????11??10000?0?100011000[12]001?1?0110??0?????????????1?121??[012]0??
??1?0?1????????000?0??10?001111000?1?11?0??

Vorona

??
??12?010011101001112
110??00????????????????????0????2??
??
?????????????????1010111100001?000000????????????????????????????????????00?????000?000

Songlingornis

????????????????????0?0????????????????????????????????????00????????????000?0???0??????????
?????????????????????????11??[01]??3??
?????0??0????0????00????????????????????????????0????????????0?01????????????????????
????????????0????????????21??[12]?000100?010??1?11011????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????0?0?0?????????????1?1????????????????????????????

Pengornis_houi

?0110????????????10010?0?00?????0?12?0?????0?????000?001???????0?0?00?00???01?????
20??0??2????????23???1????22?1031111?0??????23??001?1????????????????22?2??????1????211
??0?000?0?000??0?0?000??0??11?0?000?????????00?????00001220000?000????????????????
???0????0?0011?00100???????01[01]00?00?????0?1?012111[01]0?011010001[01][01]1?????1?1???10
[12][12]0??1?1?11?????0??00?0?????0?0[01]?1?00?1?11?0?0?0?100??????01?????00?01?1001011???
?0?1???0?0

Hesperornis

?0????????????????00010100?00?????00021?001?????0?0?000?????1?000?001???1?0001?021???00??10101110?
2100??11?50100?210?23??11??10?00103111??????????3?0202100?1??00000??02102220??12???0001?11?1213
110010?0?00??01?1?0000?000??00??2?0?1111???0??????10?000??10?1?10?1112001?10?1010??1110011100?
?00?0??1010121011000012?0?000100100?0??10?0??00001?0??????0??0??0?0????????????????
?20?1100001112110211110021111122122002?0????00?????0001?0???0?000?0100?11????????000001

Baptornis

??
2???????5????????23??212
????????????????????????2????????????????????????????????????[12]?????????????????11001??
00??1?????????121011000012????012?0????01?10?0??0000????0??????0??0?0????????01?[01]1[01]????
?????????20?1100001112110211110021111?21020?2????????????????????????????????????

Ichthyornis

?????0????????1220????????????????????000111?????0????????????000??1????1000?0210??10???1?01111?
2100?1???5?000?21??33??01?100?001031110?0111130?3?0102?1??1?211000????210222???12??10011??11?1213
110??00?0?220????00???0?00????21??????????0????????????012200[12]0?11?????0?????10[01]1?1110
11101001020??101?1200111?101[12]?21102201010000101?1110111101111001011011010000101[01]10112111
23120111011?12001[01]00101112110211110021111[12]?2100002?0??011?100?10??0110??1?00?00100?11?10??

2100?111?7?11???1012312111?100000103111110111113133??0012101?1?2?100101?02102222??12?0100011011??213
010010000000200101?20100000?0?0?1021?0?121?01?????00?????00000122001102111[12]11111022110111211111
110110001111011210121020111211114010100101011111011111021110011000120110000101110101111231401011
111021?11111111211020212002111222200100000001100010100010111110000?11101?11?11??0?000?0

Hongshanornis_longicrest

101?????????????11010????0?11??0????00????????????????????000?001?000???1?1?10??0?0?01???1?
0???????[234]?????????3???1?11?011103111000111130220?0112???01?20???????2??2222???2??100?1????
221[23]01000000000?000?01?1??????0?0?0??1?0?0??????????0??0??0000?1?200??011?????????????????
?????????00?????1?????0????110??????01?0?0?11??0?10??11000111??110??2??0????????????1??2000
??100100?0?0?0?000??????1??1100??[01]?00??2?0??1?????????????????????0100?11?1?10?01000?1??0

Liaoningornis_longidigitu

??
????????????????????????????????????3?1?0?0???100?1????0?212
11003000?????0?????????????????????????????????????0?0??
????????????????????????011?01?????????0?0?0?????????????????????????????????0????01???2?????????
?????????????01?1?0?00111110201000?00??

Pedopenna

??
???0?0?0
??0010??
??
????????????????????????????????000?000?0??0?0?0?00?????0?0??11?????????????0?0??0?0?0?0

Epidendrosaurus

?????????????????????????????????????0??1?????????????????10?????????01?????0?????0?????1?
?????????????????????????????001?21?0?????001?????????????????????????????????0?????0
000030?0?0?0??0??1?????????????1?????????????????????????????2?0????????????????????????
?????????0?????0?????????????????0?0?0?????0?0?0?????0?0?0?0?0?????????0?????000
????????????????????????100?00000?0?0?0?010?????00?????1?????????0?0?0?0?0?0?0???

Epidexipteryx

000?????????????????1?????00????0?2?0011?????????????????100?0?0???00001020???10000???????
??????0?[01]????1?1?122?10?0?????0101?010?0?????0?1???????????012????011?02?0?????????0???01
1?0?0?10?000??00?1?1?0?00?0?00?????????1??2????0??????1?0????0?????????0?????????
???????????000?0???00?0?0?????????0?0?0?????0?0?0???????????00?[01]0?????????????????
?????????????????????????????10?0?0?0??00?00?0?0?????1?11?1?1?????????0??????????0

Haplocheirus

?0011???0?010?????01101110111100?10??20?00???100?0???0101?0011000010110110?1000?011?100??00?10??0?
011101?0?0001?0??20?0?????100?100??100?0??00010???1???00?100102000010?011000?10000000??0??000
0000?00?11100011100?0001?0???0010?00000001000???00000?0?000?10?00000000?????????0????????????10
?0?0?0?0000?000?000?????????????0?0?0?0?0000?0?????12????000?00?????????????0?0?0?0?00000
00?00?000?0???00?00?????000?0?????0000?000?????????????00?01??????????0?0?????0??

;

ccode + 15.17 26 39 67 75 109 112 115 124 131 149 156 168 173 197 199 234 264.265 268 271 283 291
313 320 323 325 330 332 355 363 368 383 389 391 395 397 401 405 413 417 419 421 424 429.432 437 447
483;
proc/;

[illegible]

Anchiornis

00101?0??0???2?????1????1????0??1???0?11?????????????????1???1????????????????????????????????0??
?0??000?001?2?2?????????????????????1?????????1?????0?????
????????????????????????????????0?0???0?0?0????????20??????10??2??????11?0?0??1?????0000010012?111
221???0101001212?0??12?1????22?1??????01????????????3???1?11?0?0???0?0?0101010110?0?020011?11?1
1?110?????????????012????1?????????1????????????????????????2?????????????????011?????1?01011?0?0?10?1
?01?101?11111110?????11????000????1?0????00?1?????????????????1?0?0?????????????????1??????????0?2?
??0???00????1???1?000???0?0?????????????????0?0????????????20?01????0?0?????????????????????0?0???[02]?????
0?????????????????????????????1?????????????????????????1?????0?0?????????????0?0?2?????1?1?????????01?
?????0?0100?????????????????????0?00?0?0?????????????????????????????????0?0?????????10??????1?????????0
?0?00?????????0?0?0?????????0?00?????0?0?????????????????0[12]?????????????0?0?????????????????????????0
?????????????????????????00?????????????????????0?0?????1?????1?????????????0?0?????????????????????0?11
1??01?0?0?01??0?0???0?0?????????????0?0?????????????1???1?0?0?????????????????????1?????????????????????
?????????0?0?????????0?0?0?????0?0?????0?0?????????1??0?0?????????????????????????????0?0?????0?0?????
?????????0?0?????0?0?????????????0?0?????0?0?????????0?0?0?????????????1??1?0?0?0?0?0?0?11?????2
?000?????????0?0???0?0?????????0?0?????10011?????0?0?2???11?????????????0?0?????????????????????????
??0?0?00?01?00000000?0?1?0?0???0?0?0?????????????????

Apsaravis

1???1?
??0000??12?????????22???0?0???0?0?????????????0?1???
??????100??0?????????1?????1?0?????????0?0?????2??2111111?10012101020110?0?1101011111[01]0010?01012?
111300??????1?0?1?????2??????22??101?0???8??20011?41??30?????0?????0110?0?11110000?[01]?????[01]
?????01011?0?0010?01021?2111000?1?010[12][12]001??112?2?0?0?????????????????????1?????????12??01110??
10011?0111?????1001001?????????????11?12??0?0?0?????0?0000?????????????????0?0?00?000?????11??1?0?0?
??1????21?1????00?0?0?0?????0?0?0?100?????????????????????????????????2?01?????????1?0?0?????????2?
0000?020?????????????????????0?0???0?
?????0?0?0?0?2?2??10?0?????????????????????1?0?10?0?0?1???
0?0?????010011???0?0?0?0?????????????0?1?0?000?0?????????01?????????1?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
??1?2?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?111?0?0?0?0?0?0?211?????1?0?0?0?11?0?1?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
????0?0?0?0?1?1?111?1?0?01?0?0?1?0?0?1?0?
?????????????????????????????0?
0?1?010?????0?100?
??????1?0?
?????0?

Archaeopteryx

101000010000?0200?0011001111??10100000110110000101001101000001111100?1?00?00?0100101?0?0????2001000
?001?01[01]00011?00001111010?0010?01012?11?1?1010?0010010020212??00?00000????11?1001000?0001?00001??
0?????0?010?1000?2??10001?0?11?0[01]??0001010?????0?0012011?111?10002001010011010000010110000000100
12?1112010?0010100121210??10?11101?22001?????013??000?0312230??10?10?0?00002010101002000?012011
12120111?00001?010100100[01]2[12]10110102[12]?010[01]110??10?0000???1???11012?0?11?023121101011000?
1?110011?0110120111010011011101?1100??10?0?0?000?0?100?11?001100[02]01???00?0?0111?00100???0?1??
0?0?010111?00?0201002?0?110000020?10101100000?002100?010?000?000?00?0?1000?20001?001000?0?0?000?01
??000?000000200?00?0000????1????00?00?????101000?000?01????1??????[01]1?11?00?0??1110?0??000000
02?0?0111?0?00?0?011000101?0110?0?0?0?01?002???000110000?0?10?00?20?1?01???0?000?1?00?11?0?001?
?000000?001?????0?001000001?000000?01110?0?0?01000?0?0000?????????00002???000000?000?000?0?0??
?001?0????00?010000010?1?0?000010?0?1?0000?00?0???110?0?0??01?000?010011?1?00111?0??00?010?0?0?
0?0??0?0???00?1?000000?11110?0?1?1?000?
??????0?0?0?0?1?0?
0?00000000?00?000?000?00?0000000?
??0010?10?000?1001?000?
00???00?0?0???0?0?0?0?00000010000000000?11100?0?0???000?0?0???0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?

Archaeorhynchus

111??2010110???????1???211??101?011????[12]000??10?1????0?????????????0?00?000110?????????????0

?0??0?0?[01]?????????0?????????????????11????0?00?12?????????0?????????0?1?????????
?????????????????????010?????????????????1?????0??201??111?1?02??1?101101?0101011??00010110
12?111301??01011010101??11?12??22??101210115????01?4?????????????????1?????????????????
??2?????????10?1??0?2??200?????????????????0??????2?111????1?[12]3??1?12?00??0?0?011?
0100?????0?011?1111?0?????1?00?0?????0??0?201??11?????0???0?10?0?????1?0?0??2??
???10?2?????10?0?0??0??2?00?0?????????????0?0?0??0021?01?02?2?????????????0?0?0??
2??0?0?010?0??1??????00?0??2?1?0?0?0?????????????01?0[12]???0?????????0??????001?0?
?0????0?0?0??11??????0??2?2??0?0100?00?0?????????1?1?1?????1?????????11?0?0??0?0?????
??????10?110000?????????0??0?0100?????00?????????0?01?0?????????0?0?1?????????1?????
0??0?0?????1????00?????????0?0?????????????11??1?0?01?????????1?????0?0?1?????????????
0?1?????????1?????????0?0?????????????????????0?0?????????????????????????????????
???1?????????0?0?????0?0?????1?????????0?0???1?????????????????????????????11??0?1
?10?0?10?0?0?0?0?????0?0?????00?1?0?0?????????0?0?????????????????1?01?11?1?????10?1?
???????02?????????????0?0?????1?1?1?10?1?????0?02??1?????0?????0?????????????0?????
?????????1??????11?0?0?????????????????????????????????

Aurornis

1010?0010?0?2?2?00110?1110?1??0000?000?000?110?0?101?0?02??1?0?0?0?01?0?0?0?0????000?2??0??
???00100?0?????????????????????????????????0010?00?02?2?0?0?0?0?0?01?????0?0?0?????????
?????????????????10?????????????????????????????201?11?????????????0?0?0?0?2?????0100?012??1
20????11010?1?02?0?11?10????220?????????12??2?0??21223??1?0?0?0?00001?010101?001?020?0?01?1
1????011?????1000?0?110?0?2?1?????????????????????????22?????????????010?0??1????11?0?0?011
00?001?1????00?0??11?00?000?0?1????0?0?11??1????0?0?????0?0?0?????????10?0?0?????0?0??
????00?0?????????00?0?2?0?0?????????0?0?1??0?0????0?01?0?0?????0?0?0?????01??02??1??
?0?0?????????????????12?????????????????0?0?0?0?0?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?11?10?0?????????????????0?0?0?0?0?????1?0?0?????1?0?0?1????0?0?????1?????????????
0?????0?0?1?????000?????0?0?????????????0?0?0?10?0?0?????????????????????0?0?????????
?????????????????00?0?????1?????????0?0?????????1????1?????0?0?0?????0?0?????0?0?1?????
?????????0?
???0?
?????0?
?????????????????0?
00?0?0?0?0000?001?????????0?

Austroraptor

20?????????????????1?0?????1110000?10?10?0?????1012?1010?0??0??12?01????01????0100?0?????
???0?10010002202?10?[01]000?????10?0?????????0?0?
???????1010110??22?0?0?0?11?????????0?0?????1?????????????????000?1?00?301??0?01?????
?1?000??10??1?????????1?????12???
?????????????????????????????????????1????????????????????[01]?????2?????00?1?11?1?1?????
???1?0101?1?0?????????0?1????0?????0?10?0?????????00??0?10?0?0?????00?????0?0?????
??0?2?????00?0?????1???10?????????0??0?0?0?????????0?01?????0?0?00?2??0?0?0?0?0?
??0?????????????????????????0?00?0?0?????????0?0?????0?01?????0?0?00?00?00?00?00?
??01????011????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?11?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?????????????????0?
???1?????0?
0?????0?0?0?12?1?00?0?10?0??1?00?????00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?1?
?????????0?
?????????????????0?
?0?
???0?0?0?0?000?0?0?0?0?000?

Avimimus

0?1????[12]01?0?0?1?0?????10?????????????000?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
??0??0?00?01010?01?0011?210?101?1??02?2?????????????1?12?????????1?00010?0?2??11?010?0?
1?01?101?000101100?20??1?1?11[12]1?0?00?00001?1?10?0021?0010?1???1?1?1?0?1?000130?100[01]?

Balaur

Baryonyx

Beipiaosaurus

[illegible]

??10?????10?1?0??000??0??????0??????0?????2????0???0?????????0??0??0?0?0????00?2000
0??000?00??2?0?0????000?0???01????0?????0??????0?1??????1?1????00????00????2?????0?????????
?????0??1?2?????????20?01?????????1?2?????????????????????????????0?1??200?????00?01?
?0?00????1?2?0?21?????????10?????????????????????????????0?????????0?????????00
0?000?0?0?00?0??00????0000?????????????0?0?0?????0?????????????????????????????????
0?2?1?????????????0?0?0?0?2?1?????????0?0?0?2?1?????????????10?????????????0?0?0?0?0?
?????0?0?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?1?2?????0?
?????0?
0?2?0?
0?

Berberosaurus

??
??
????000?0?1000?0????0?1?220?0??
??1????000??1000????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????0101010202??0??1?1?0?112212?0?1????0????????????????????????
??000??0?0?????????????0?0????????
????????????????????????????0?1?????????0?0?????????????????11??????1?1????0?0????????
??101?0?1?????????1?1?????1?1?????0?0????????
??0?????????????????????????????1?2?????????0?0?????????????????0?0????????????????
??????01???1????????????????
????????????????????00?????????????0?0?????????????????????????????1????????????????
????????????????????????????0?
????????????????????0?
?????????????????????????????10?
?????????????????????????????????0?
????0?

Bonapartenykus

??
??
??????10?100002?1?????0?1?0?00001?1?????1?1?0????0010010?000?110????????????????
?????????????????????????????????0?0?????2?????????0?010?0?1?????0?0?0????????????
??0?011?0?2?10?0?????????????????????1?1?????????11?1????????????????????????
?????0?
?????????0?
?????????????0?
?????????????0?
?????????????0?
?????????????0?
?????????????0?
?????????????11?1?????????0?
??

Buitreraptor

20?
00?????0?
1????1?1?1011000?????1?1?1?1?0?0?001?????1?0?0120111101100?2?11?1?01?0?0?02?11?00?11?012?
??[23]000??1010?1?02?????10??[01]??12200[01]?????01?1?0?????1232??10?????1?0?001?10?2101?02?1??
?????1?1?12?110?21?????00100121001001102001011?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
11011?0?01?????1?????????0001?0?01?0?00?00?010?1?12???1?1?01?0000?????0?0?0?1?0?0?0?0?
???0?0?[12]00?1????0?1?0?


```

012?1111001?0200???11?1???11??1?1?00001001?0001111?0110?100?0?0?10001???0?????1110?0?000?000?12?0?0?
?10010010?0????????????????????????????????1???100011?12????0?0?11?1?010??0?0200???0?1??0?1?0?010?2?
??1??????1?1????0?0?0???0?{01}1???{01}0?0?0?111?1??2?001211?0111?1?????01?0?0?0?1?????3????000000?00
12?10?101?0?0?0100110210???11?1{01}?0???220010?000013?1?0?0?0?30121???00100000?00100?00111000001100002
011???11?1??100011?2101001011200?1001?2?0110?1????10?000???????2???01{12}?0??1?02312?100011000?1?1100
11?011002?111000011011101?0100?01?010?0?0???10?0?0?0?0?10?11?000???????0?110?0?0?000???0?0???0?010?2?
?0?0?2000????000?00011020?????2000?0?210?0???0?000???000???110?20?01?00?000???????00????????0?00?
?01?0?0?00?000???1?1?????0000?0?0?1?0?10?0?1?1???1?1?????0?101?0?0?0?11?0?0?0?0?00?2?1?1?00?1??
000????110001?0?01100?0????????????????00100000?????????????1?1?1?0?000?1?0?????001????0?????01

```

[illegible]

[illegible]

00?00??0?0???0?00?00?1?????00??000?1?????0??0?????0011?????0?0?110100?01??00???110001????1
?000?????????0??0?1?000?????10101010?1???1?????02?0?1111?????0?0?0?????????????????0?0?0?
?0?0?0?0?1?11?0?000?1???0?0??00?0?0?????0?0???

Cryolophosaurus

1?????????????????1?????????00????200001???01001011121?0101101020?1?00??01101?000101000010?
01?0[01]00001100?0000?2000?0000??11?????????????0?0?????????????0?0?100?????00?00010?1?0?0?
?????????0?[12]0?0?0?0??100??1010?0?00??01?0?10?0??[01]?????????????????0?00?00?0?00?0?0??
??0?0?0?0?????????0?0?000?0?0?0?1?1?10?????0
??0??010?1?0001??0?0??10?01?01200100011?2?00000?00????2?120??11?0?011?11?????????????????
??0?0?0?0?00?11?0?0?00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
0000?????0?0?????0?0?????0?0??11?110?0????00?0?0?????0?0?0?0?1?0?????0?0??1?1????00
???1?1?1?????1?1?????????0?0?????0?0??2?01?????1?0111????????01??????0?000000?0?0?0?????000?
?00?010?0?000?00?0?1?1?1?1?1?????????????????1?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?0?0?????????10?000??0?01?0?
1?1????1?0?0????00?0?????????0?0?????0?0?????????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?????0?0?????????????0?0?????????????00?0?????????????00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?????????????????????????????????1?0?
?????????????????0?
0?0?0?0000????0?
0?
Deinonychus

100000010001?0?001??11001000??101000001?0010001?0?10110?00001????1[01]0????2?0?0?????10?10100?1????
???????10020?00??01?11????1?1????1?02?11?1?101??0000100000100?000?000??111?011?001?001?0??0100
1111201112001100002101010?0?11010200000101?11?101221100100110000010100000201100000011?0121
1011010000110000[12]1210?0111?11111?22112?????????0212420001011002?0000201011101000?100012021
12100121110?11?11010?011200010110222010111?0?000000?0?10221101100111102212110[01]0100011001110110
00001101101012010??????00?0100010201101?000?0?10?02??1?0010?1000020110?001000?10010?000001001?00
002000000000010000200100?1000000?10211?000?000?2001?0?0?101??20?01000?0001000010000?01010?010000?0
2?00?00?1??001?01??11000?1000??0?01000?0000?1?1?1?00?10010?00?0?0?011??0?0?0?000?0020??011001??0
0?011?00?000?11100?00?01?002??10010110?0?0?000????2011100??00?00?11?000000?0000????0?100??1??
0?00100?000?0?0000101110?0?010000?0?100?0??110?1100000??000??0?101??01??01??000??1?0000000?0
0000?011?0?1000001000010?0?00000?000??110?0?0??0?010100100110?1???100100000010001????0?00010002?
1?0002?0100?000100211000001?000??0?0?0?00000?0010?00000?00?0001?0000?000?1?0?????????0?????
000????01?000??00000?010?1?1?00000001?0000?0?00?0??1110?121111110?????????001??01?000000?0?0?
0?????????0?0?00?
102?00??000?????0?00?00100000?00?00?0000100?011?10?0?111000001?0?1?1???0?00?0?????00?0?00?00??100
01????0?000010100001?00?1?00?0000?010000??000?????00??

Dilong

1001000100?2?0020?2011011100??1010010012010010200000000111101111?1010102??0001?000102?00000120?0?1?
1?00010?01?????01?1100??20?10?????2???????10?0000000000000?0?0000000??210101?1?10?0?1?1?1?0????
1???00?10?000?222?00?0111?0?0?000??10?????0[01]1000000?0000???1?000?0?2??0?03?10???0??????1?
??10?0?0?01001?0210?112?201?2?22001?????????????????0?2??0?0?0?0?0?0?011?????201[12]??????
??10?11?11?013?1????0?011100?0010022?1????0?0?0?1?????????????1?1?????????????0?1000100000011001?
0?1????0?0?1?1?1?????001?10?00?200?0001000??00?10?0?1?00?000?10??10?0?0000?1?0?0??0?0?11?000?1?
00001?00??00?0?000?0?0?000?0??2?1???1?0?00??0?0?0?0?0?0?20?01?[01]0?00?1????0?????1?01??????0
0????00??00??1?1???0000??0?0?1?0?001?1?1?1?1???1001?01?0100??111???10????10?0000?000?0?00?
00??101?00?0?01????0?001?002?????010?00????000?????0?0?11?1?????0?????0?0?0?0?010?0?00?01??????
010?0?0?000?0?0???????10?000??000????0?0?????????00?01????0???0?00?000??0??0?0??1?00?01???
?0?0?????0?0?????????0?0?0?0?0?0?1?1?????????0?0?0?0100?0?1?0111?????0??0?0?0?0?000?????02?
1??????????0?0???????10?0??0?0?0?10??0?0?0?1?02??11000??0??00?0?0?????0?0?????????????
?????????????0?0??0?0?00?0??0?0?0?01????0?0?0?0?00?????????????????0?0?????????00?0?000?0
0?????????0?0????0?001?01?????0000??0000?1????0?0?00?0?00?0?0?0?0?00001?????00??0?00001?
1?1?00?00?0?0?0?0?0?0?000011100????100000?11?0?0011?000???01?00??0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0???

Eosinopteryx

```
000001010101???11???00011110111210000001000001110010010002101111001100000010010101000000?0210?000
010010010000000001?101010000?1?1?2?011100111?1010001011000010?1100101101?101000011010002000010?1????
```

??00102?0010?0120?????????????
??
????????????????????????????2??000?0?0???0000?0?10?000
01[01]000?0?????????0?010?0????0100000????0?000?0?0????????10?0?0010?0?????0??0?210?0????
00?00?0???0????00010?0?0????0?0??0?1?1000???0000??0?1??0?0????????0????2????00??2?000
01??0?0?0?1?0?0???0000??0?0??0?0?0?1?????????1?12?0000????????0?0?010??0?1????1?0?000?????
01?0?2?00?0??0?0?110002????????????????10?00?0??1?10????0??1?00?????00010?01?10?000??0?????
?????????0?0?00?0?0????????????????????????0?0?0??0?0????0?000?0000????????????10????000?
?????1?000?0??00?0????????????????????0?0?00?0?0?0????01????????1????????000?????????1?0?0?
????????????????0?0????0?0????0?0????0?0?0000?0????????????????????????????????????1?2??
?????????0?0?0?0?0????????????????000????????????????11?0?0?????????????1?00?????????
?????????0?0?0?0?000????0?0000????0?0000????000?0?0?001????????????00?0??0?
00001?0?0?????????0?0????????000??0?021??0?0????0?0?0?????????????????????0?00?
?0?0???000??000?1?0?0?0???0?????????1?????????

Eustreptospondylus

1010000100?1100100001100?11?01??10?1?1?0?0????00011?0100????1?00200?0?00000001000001[01]0?0?
00?0000??000000001111001110?01?102????????0000000000?0?01000000?????1????????????2?0?
000102?110200100001001??0100011?000000000000?10?0?0[12]1110?00?10????????000020000030100?1?????
????????????????????????????????????310000?0?0?0010000000?000?00?0?0111010100101002000
0000011?10200110000001[01]011100100?012001002110000?0101000102212000111?11?111????0?[01]0000000000
11000100?0??0000?0?0?????0?0110?0?0?01?000100?10?0?10?0??000?000?000?000?000?1?0010?000?01010
?001?10?00?0?0000?00?011?000????000?0?1000?0?000?0?0?01?0?2?00?0?00?0?0?0??0?00??101?11?0?
?000000?00?1?0010011?1?00?000?0?0100?000?10?001?0?0?1?11?0?0???2101?110110?0001?00?100?0??0?0?10?
??0000?0?000?0000?000001?10?012?11?0?0??0?0?0?0?000?01?1?0000?010????000?01?0?0010????000?1
1?0?0001?????10?000?00?0000????0?0?00000000?0?0?0?0?000?0000?0000?0000010
0?0?0?0?11?0100?????????1?00?0?0?00????10?0?0??0?0?0?0?0?1????1?10??????00??????0?01??
?0?10?????????????????10?00?0?0000??0000?0????0?0?0?0?0000?00????10?0?00????010?00??0?0??0?10
?010?00?1000000??1?10?0?0?1?00?000?0?00??0000?0?000????????????????0????????001??0?0??0?0??
?????????????0?0????100?0?000?0????010?0000??1?0?0?0110?010000?000????00?0?0?000??????0?0?0??
0?0?010????0?0??0?000?0000?000???0?0??0?0?0?01?00?1?000?110?????1?0000?00110001?1?0010?0?
??????????000???00000??????00?0?000????0000????0000???????

Falcarius

?????????????????????1?10??20??0?0?20??0?0????????????????0??0?0001??01????0?00?1??100?
010?????0?01?00000111?0?100?01012?2????????0000110000210?010?010?????0?0????????????0?1????
????011011000?2?1?111111[12]11??[01]??0?0??0?10??00[01]21100000100002001?00001010001030120000001
100?10101101011011100020210?11?20102?22112????01??1?10?0?[12]01211??10?0?0?0001?1011101?0?1100
000001?20121111001[02]11?20010010111000100?01201101110?0?0?1?00?0?122110?0100??1?121??000100?00000
0001010010??11010?01???????0000101?1??0?0?0?010?000?1?00?1??101?0?0?01011?0??0000?00??01?0??001
??12??0?2000?0?0?000002000?0??0?000?0?210?0?1?0?000??0?1?10??22?0111?000?10?0?0????221?0?
0?0?02????????00?0?0????0?0????0?1000?????????1????10?0??1?00?0?11??????00?0?021?000?
????00??1?00?0?0110??0??1?????????0?10001???10????????????11??????0?000????00001?00
0?111?0?0000000?0??000?00?0?0??0?000??000?????????010?000??0?0?0?0?0????0?0????????1?0??
??0?0?0?0??1?0?100001000001?000??0?0?0?110??????0?0??01?????1????110????0?0?0?0????0??
0?0?0??0?0?0??0?0??0?1?0??0?1?0??0?1????0?0??10100?00??0?0?11001010011????????????0
0?????1?0?0?0?00??0?0?0?00100??0?00?0001?00?0?0?0?0??0????????????1??????????????0?0?0??0
?000?00????0?0??0?0??0?0??0?0??0?11??0001?0?1000?0?00????0?0????????001??1
000?0?12??0????0????0??000?00????00?0000?0?011?101????0000?1?0??????0?0??????0001?00??
0?1000????0?00000000100?0???00?000??0?000??0000??000??

Gallimimus

0001100001000??01??101100010111?0000?10000000101000001000111111?00??100001100000001000000?02001?00
0?00200100010?0000110111010010101?02??01?100100?1?0??12????????0010??1010000100?0001000?0?1?010
?11?011101000002101111001101000010?00010010000?0120100000000002001000000000?100200000001010?101??1
020010010100100210?110?10001?22000??????40100?01?01210??0010001010?002000111010121100?12010020111

1011100121110[01]0000121001001001201100212110000101000102211002?010110231211?00?2000120110011001100?
??1100?11?????010010101?200100011101?00?1000?0010?0100000??10?000000?11000??0?0?01010100101000
0??0?000000?1000?1000?01000??201??110?000?0000000000??0??20021010?0001000?0????0??10101100000000000
0?1??0010?11??000?0000??00001?0??0?0001??111?00110000?00?0000?0?1100000?0000000?200?100?0?00110?0010
001100001000??0??1?002?1?100010100000????0???0101000000?000?1?000?000?000?0?10000?????01?00010
0?000??10?00?100?10?000?01000?0?0000???????0000?0200????0000?00?00000000??0?001?0??000?0?000??
1100?10000000?00??0?0?0?0?00??110?000?000101000010?110?1??1?011100?0?00?0?0?0?000?01?000?10?101
1000000000?0?0100000?0?0?0??1?011??0?0??0??1?000000010????1?1110?000010?1?????????00??????0?00
?0?11002??0?00?00?0?0?000000001?0000?0?00?000??0??2?????????0?0?0?????????0100100000?00?00?????
0???0000?000?0100??00?10????00?00000?11000??000000?0?000010???00?00?00000?0??0000????0010?000?00
?0000??00?0?00?00000000?0?00?0011000?111010?021000101?0?00?00?00?????0?00000?00?00?010000?00?
?10000000?11000000??1?10?000?00?0000?000000??00??

Gansus

??
??
??????1?????????????????1?0????10?000?0?0???2?1?1201?111?10102?01?101101?01010??1100010?1012??11
300??210?12101001??12?1?0??220001012001180?2?1??34?????????????????11????111?00000010???0?0??0001
[01]0?0??211?0??2??2010201????0?????11??2?2?11??0?1?????2?2?2?2?????????????1211011????1?011?0?00??
110100?001??1?001??1??????0?0??????0?00?0?1?0?0????????????0?0?1??????10?0?11????1?????1??1111
?????0??20????0??????10?0?????????????????0?????????002?01?0?0?0?0?1????0??????00?001?220????
??11??????????0??????????1?0????22??0?0??0?
??????11?????????????????10?????0?0?1??010
11110100?1?0?0?????????????011????101?????????????01?????????????????0?0?????????????1????????????0??
?????1?000?000?00?00?0211?????1?????1?????1????00??????1????1????0?????????????1?????????????
??????1??????11?0?0?????????????????00??
??????00?????????0?????????0??????0??????1???11?1?10?10?0
001?000??????0?????????????????????????????????0??????1?????????????????11?02?????0?????????????
2??????????????0??????????10101110?????????????0?1?????????????0?????????????0?0?0?????????????
??????1?????1?0?0?0?????????????0?0?????????????00??

Garudimimus

00001000010000??01??110?100010111?0000010000000101?00001000010111100100000011000000?0100000?1201110?
010020010000?????0?0?1??0?1?1??????????1?1?0?0101?12?????????001000?101100010010000?000?0??0??
0?100??10?100??1?111?0110?0000?0?000?0?10?0?01??
???4?10?000?????00?0??0?????0?0?0111010121100202000020111
1011000121110000[01]??????????012011002111000?01010011?2211001?01?110231?1100011000110110011001?002
0101?0?110?????????0?10?01?2001?00?1010?????0?0?10?1?0?0?0?????1?0?0?001?11000?0?000?101?1001010??
0?0?00?0????000?000??00000?0?1?0?01?0000??0?0000?01????20?0??0?0??1????0000?????1?01?0?00?0000?0
0???001?111?0?0?0000??0?????0?0?0?1?1?1?1100?0?00?00?0??1????0??0?00?0??0?1?00?0000??0?0
0?010000??????0?0?1?0?2??0?0?0?????0?0?????0101000?0?000?1?0?0??0?000100000????0??00000??
??????0?000100?10?000?10000?0?0?????0?0??1?0?0?????1?01?0?0??00??000??????0????0000??
??0?0?0??0????0??0??0?????????????0?0?0??10?0??0?????1?0111?1?????1?000?????0?????????1?1??
?????0????0??1000??00?0????1?0?0?????????????0?00010????0??0?00?1?????????????0????????????
??0?????????????????0?????0?????0?0?0?0?????????????????????0?????????????????10?????????????
?????0?0??0?0?0?000?????00?0?0000?????????0?0?0?00?0001?????00000?0?001??????????????1?000?0?
????0?????????????????0?????????11000??1????02????1????0?0?????????????????0?????????????0???
?0?0??0?0?11?0?00?0?0?1?????0?0?????0?0???????

Gigantoraptor

0??
??00?01?12?????????1221?1011?020?????111?11?0???????
??2201?1?????????????10?01?0?0?2?1??0?000??221?21
201????01?10?0?????????0???22101??????????????1[23]0120?1?0010000000?0100001?????????????????
?????????11????10?1?????????022?010?1?1?011????0??1?22?0?10?????23???1100?[01]?00?[01]???1???
????02????00?01??????0??0??0????00????0?00?0??1?10?0??????[01]?????0????0?0?0?1???????

1001?0010002000201?11101200??10100100120100212100000001110??111?101000200000??010012000000020?0?0?
??0110100000?001?1?100??10?10??0??2??0?????10??0?000000?0000?0?000???00?12101?????00000?0?0?0?0???
???00?10000?0?2?0?10?0?100?0?0?0?0??10?1??0??0211??00?000??1?1??1??00002?0003?????0?0011?0111?01
1010??010100020210?111101?1222001???????300?00????0?2100?010?0?0?0?0??0??11101110121012000?21001
1111110131100?0?1010100??010012?11012101?00??10????1?221100111?11?2?1??0?0110??000?0?11?0110?2[01
]101000011???????000??10?00??0?00001000?0?010?11000?000?01?1?1?1?000??1?000?0?0111?0?0?0??[12]
?0021?000?00101?0?01?0?000000?0[01]1??0101200??000?000?10?0?0?000?00000??0??0??12??0?12??0?0??1210
0?0?10??0?0??0??2??0????000????0?1?0??000?1????1?1?1?00?1?02?00?01?11????1?1??101????00?00?01?000

[illegible]

????????11?????0????0????????????????11??1??1????????????????0??10????????????????????
?????????11????????????0????0????????????????0???
?????????0????????????????0????????????0???1?01??1010
0?011?0?0???1110??1?????111??????
??1?????????????????????1?2?????????????????????1?????????????????????????0?0?????????
?????????????????1????????????????????????????????

Hongshanornis

1012?2??0?0??0??????111????1?1??0??200??1????????????????0?????0????????????????2?????
??0?10????????????0?????????????????????0?1????
?????????????????10?????????????????1?????0??211??11??1?1?????1?1011101??01?1?????0101??12??11
30????21011[02]111101??11?12??22001??112111????????4????????????????11?????????????????
?0????????10????20?20?[12]0?????0????????????????????222????????????12100?????????11?0?0
???01101?011?111?01?????1????0?0?????1?0????0?011?01?????0?0??0?0?????1????0?0??????
?00?????????00?????????2100?0?????????????0?????1????021?01?0?0?0?????0?????????000?22??
?????001?????????????????1????0??22?????????0??22??0?????????????????00?????0??
1?000?????11????????????????10??10?0?????????????????????????????????1?????????????1?????
11??100[01]0?????0????0?????0????01?????????01?????????????????????1?????01??
??0??????111000?????0??0????1?????????1????1????010?????????1?????0?????????????????0??
?????????11?????????0?????????????0??
?????????????0?????????0?????????0?????????0?????????????????????????????????1?1
?????????????0?????????0?????????0?????????0?????????0?????????0?????????1?????????10100??
?????2?????????????????1?10?1?0?????????02??1?????????????????????????0?????????
?????????????11?0?0??1?????????1?????????????????

Huaxiagnathus

1001000100?1?0?00?20?10?1[12]00??1?1011001101000000?0???010001?1111?0??????0?0?????????????
??000?00?00?01?0????0?0?????0?????????????????
0?????1?1?10?0000?0?0000?????0??10???01?10?00021100001?000?0?1?0000002?0?3????[01]?002?00
11?101101????111000020210??12[01]1?1?22011?????01???????[01]01000??0?0?????0?100?11100?02?101
?020010210?11??11?012?000?0?1011100?00100????10?1?????????????1?001?????121??0?0110?0?0?000
11?011002?11100?011?????????10?????0?00?00?0?0?10?10?11?000?????0?0??0?0?0000?????0?0?0100?
?0?0?00000????00000010?0??0?0000?0?210?????0?00??1?1?1?0?2??01?00?000?????0?0?????0?0
?00????1?????0????????????00?????1?0?0001?1????1?????00?02????0?????????????0?0??00?0??
?0?0??1?000001?0000?????0?????????001010?0??000??????1?000?????1?????????????10?????????0????
??????0?00000?0????0?0?0?0?0?0000?????0?????????00?01?????0?0??0?000?????????00?0??0?
00??0?0?0??0?0?????0?????000????0??21????0?0??0?0100???1??1?????0?0?????0?0?????0?
0?1????0?0000000?????????0?????0??0????0?????1?0?0?0?0?????????0?????????????????
??21?????????0?????0?00????0?????0?0?0?0????????????????????????????????????00?????
?????????????0?????00????0?????00?0?0?????????0?0?0?0?0?????????0?0?0?000?00?00
?????1?0?0??0?0?????????????????0?????0?0?0??0?1?2?02??0??0?0?????????????????0?0?????
?????????0?00?0?0?00?0?0??0?????0?????????????????

Huoshanornis

101??????0?????????????1????????????????????????????????????0?????????????????????????
??
?????????????????0?????1????????????0?????????????????????????1?1?1?1?0?1?????00001??2????
3?????2?01?2000111?10?1????220?1?1100115??????4????????????????11????????????????????
??????0?0?0?21????12?????0????????????0?0?????1?2?2?????????????111?????????11?1?0?0?01
??1??1?????????????????????????1?1?1?0?10????????????0?????????0?????????0?????????0???
?????2?????????31??0?????????????????????????112?01?0?0?2?????01????????????????2??????
00?????????????????1?0?????????????????0?????????????????????????????????00?????0?????0??
?????1?????????????????1???0?
0?00?????1?????????????0?????0?????????0??1?????????????????????????????????????
1?????1?????????0????????????????11?????0?0?????????1?????????????????????????????
???1?????0?????????????1??

```

?11210111100110210112110?11101011100000100100001100?0110010021[01]011?0000002????111?1010000000?12111
???0?00?00?0?11???01?2?2???10???1???0?0110?111110?00001110002120?0001211100?0100000001?0?1110?2???
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
000?0?????1?????0?10?????????????10???0?????000???0?00???0?2???0?0?????????????????0?0?0?????????????0
0????0?????1???????000???0?????1000?11?????????????0?11?00?0???????000?0?000?0?0?????0?0?0?????
0?1????0?????0?0?11?????????0?????????10?????????1????0?????0?????0?????0?001???10?1?0000?????????
?????????????????0?0?1????000?????????????????????????????03?????????????????0?0?0?003?????????????0?0?0?01?
???0?????????????0?????0?????????????????0?2???0?2?0?????????????????????????????????0?00?????????0?0?0?0
?????????????????0?????0?0?????????????????????????????0?0?000?1?????????????????????????????0?????1????
?????????????????0?0?0?0?0?????????????????????????????0101?????????????????????0?2?????????00000????????????
?????????01000?0?000?00?2???00?000?0000?????0?00?0?2???0000?000?0?10????001?????????1?0?????00?1?0?0

```

??0??1?0????????????00?0????????00????0?0011??1?????0?0????0?????0????????????????00?
?0????000??00??0?0?00????0?????????????????

Jianchangornis

101????????????????????????????????00????????????0????????????0????0?????????????????
??0?10?1000?212?0?0????????????????????0?0???
????????????????10????????????0?0?0?201?11?1?1?01?10?11?2?0101?1?0?010?2012?1?1
20????01010010101?1?1?0?22200121100117?????1?1????????????????1?????????????????????
????????0?01?0?0????????????????????0?0????????????2? [12] ?????????????1210????????11????0?
????0?0?1?11?????????1????0?0????0?0?0?0?10?10?0????0?0?0?1?1?????1?1?1?????1?1?????
22?????000????????????100?0????0????????0?0?0?0?022?01?0?0?2????0????1?????000?0?0????
??101?????????????????1?0?????????1????0?0????0?0????????????????0?0????0?0?1?
22?????11?0?????0?0????????0?0?0?0????????????????????????????0?1??????1?
??100?????????0?0?????0?0?????0?0?????0?01????????????????????????????0?0?0??
??1????0?0?????????0?0?????11????0?0?0?????1????0?0?????????????????????????
?????????????0?0?0?0?0??
?????0?0????????????????????????????00?0??1?1????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????????????0?0?0?0?0?????0?0?0?0?0?0?1?11?????10?0?????
?????????????????????????????????????1?????????????????????????????????????
????????????????????????????0?0?0??

Jinfengopteryx

1100??1?000?02?0?00010???1?1?10000?00100?0?0??1?0????0?1?0?0?1?0????0010?0?0000?20??0?
????????????????? [01] ?????????????????????00101?0010212?000?0?0?0?????1?1????????0?0??
????????????????????0?0?0?1?????1????01?11?0? [01] 2110111?1?0?0?1?0?0000?0?0?20?0?010100
12?101 [12] 01????10100122210?11?1? [01] ?12221?????????????31233??1?1?10?000?2?1010?????
??0?????1?1?1?0?0?01????10?20????????????0?0?0?0?012????0?0?0?0?1???? [01] ??
??11?0?0?0?????????11?1?1?000????????000???1?0?1?????1?0?0?????0?0?0?0?100?????????
0????????????????0000????????000?????10?0????????????????0?0?2??1?0?000?????????1?????
0????0?
1????0?0?1?0?0?0?011????0?0?0?0?0?0?0101?????????1?????0?0?1?????0?0?0?0?000
0????????0?0?00?0?0????001?0?0?0?000????0?0????????????01?????????0?0????????????
?0?0????0?0?0?1?0?0????????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?1?0?0?010?0?0?1?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
??0?????????1?0?
?????????????0?
?0?0????????????????0?
00?1?0?
????????????000?

Jixiangornis

1?02?1?1?1?0?0?0?0?????11????1?0?0?0?0?1000????1?????????1?0?0????????????????
????????????????????????????????????0001??22??????1 [12] ??10????????????????
????????????????????10?????????????1????????????11?1?0?0?01?10011?1??10?00??0?0?01?012?
??130????21010011?111?0?1?1??220011?1?00015????0??? [23] 1?30?????????00????????????
??0?0?????????1?1?????????????????????????????????1?1?????????111 [01] 0?0?0?0?011?
0?00??1?01?1?1?0?
??10?
2??0?
??1?0?0?0?0?11?0?
????????0000????1?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?01????????????????????????????
????????????????0?
?????????1?0?
?????????1?0?
?????????????????1?0?
?????????????????1?0?
?????????????????1?0?

[illegible]

Khaan

[illegible]

Limusaurus

[illegible]

Longicrusavis

```
1012?[12]0?0010????0????0??11?????001???0?0?00????1?????????????????0?????0????????????????????
```

??0010????????????00????????????????????????????
?????????11?????????????????0?1?1?????????????0??????????211?11????10???1?10?1????0?0101??10?0?0101?012?
1??30????[02]10110111101?11?12????2200011?20011???0?????????????
????????????21?????0????00????0?0?0?????????????????0?1?1?2?1?2?????0??????1211?1?????11011???0
???011100?011?1?1?0?0?1?????????0?????1?0?0?????1?11?1?????0?????0?00?????0?11??????????????
1?????????0?????????2100?0?????????????????0?????????002?001?0?0?0?????00?0?????????10001?00?
?????001?????????0?????????101?????????21?????????22?????0???1?????????022??00?????0???
0?????????1?????????????????????????1?????0?????????????????????????????????????1?????????????1?????
1?1111?00?????????????????0?????01?????????00?02?????????????????????????????????????0?1?0
?????1?1?000?????????????1?????????0?????11?2?1?????0?????????1?1?????0?????????????????????21?
?????????1?1?????0?0?0?0?0???
???????1?0?0?????????0?0?0???1?1?1?01?01
?00111?????????0???111?2?1?????110???????
????????????????????????????????????11?????????0?????1?????????????????????????????????????
?????????????????0?????????????1???
?????????????????0?????????????1???

Longipteryx

201??1?0?0?0200?0????2?????1?????0?????0???1?????
??0011?002?0?0????0????0?????????????????????????????0?????
?????1?1?10?????010?????????????????11?????0?20111????1?0????11?0011011?1?0101??0?01011012?111
[23]0???210102?0111?1?1?02????2200111121?116????1?42?0?????????????11?????1?????????????????
2????????211?0?20?[12]10120?100?????????????????????0?????1????211?????????????111[12]01?0?0?0011?
01?0?101?????1?11?????1????0?????????0?????1?0????2?1?10?0?????????0??????10?0?????0?0?0?1?0?
????00?2?0?????10?????????2100?????????????????????????1?110????1?0?0?0?0?????0?0?0?????0?0?0?
20?????????0?????????1?0?????1?1?????1?????????????????????2????0?????????????????????00?????
????0?0?0?0?????11?2?????????????????1?0?0?0?????????????1?1?????1?????????????????????00?????
????1?2100?0?????01?????????????0?????0?????????????0?????????????????????????????????1?????0?0?
?????????????????????0?????0?????????????1?????1?1?1???
1?????????1?1?????0?0?0?????????????1?2?????1?1???
?????????????0?0?????0?0?????????????????????0?0?????????????????????????????????????11?1?111?1
0?0?11?0?100?????????0?????????????00?????0?????????????0?????????????????????????110?????????11100??
?????01?????????????????????????????????010?????????????02????1?????????????????????????????????
?????????????????11?2?0?0?1?????????????0?????????????????

Longirostravis

201???0?0?0?12?0?1?????????????1?1?1??
??0011?1020?2????0?????????????????????????????0?????
?????????????????????????0?????????????????1?????0?201?1????1?0?????1?1001101??11010?????010?012??1
[23]1??????11?????1?1?0?0?????????11121111[56]??0?0????4??30?????????????11?????1110?????10?????0?
?12?11?????????????????????20?????2?0?????????????????1???1?2?2?????????????111????0???011?111
0???01?????????111??2?1?????????????0?????1?0?????1??????0??????1??????1?0?0???0?0?1?2?0??
00?2?????????00?????????3?0?????????????????????????????????122??1?????????????00?????0?????0???2??
?????000?????????????0??????1?????????????????????????2????0?????????????????????????????????
?????0?????11?????????????????????????????????????1?????????????????1?????????????00?????????
1?????0?010????01?????0?????0?????????0?????????????0?????????????????????????????1?????0?????0
?????????????????????????????????????11??1?????1?1???
?????????1?1?????????????????????????1?????????1?????????????????????????????1?????????????
?????????0?????????0???11????11?1?10?0
??0?????0?????????1?????????????0?????0?????????????????????????????????????1?????????110???????
??1?????????????????????????2??1?????????????02??1???
?????????????11?2?0?0?????????????????????????????????????

Mahakala

??00?00?????0?????????????1?
?????????0?01????01121?????????01?????????????????1?21?2?????????????????????????????????????
1?1?????????????????????????????0?????????2?1????????????????????????????????[34]????10?0?0?101??

?0?????????????????????1?????1?[12]???????4?00?1?1132???10?0?0?0?1??01110000?1??0?02010
1?10?111100?????????????????????11?001011???????0?????1?1?112?0???023???1??012001?0??0101?????
?0?????1?1[12]??0?????????0?????????????0?????????2?????????????????????0?0?????????0?01?????
??201????0?0?0?????0?0?0?????0?0?1?00?0?????????1?????????????????0?????????????????
11?????????????????????????0?????????????????1?????????????????1?????????????????????????
????????01?0?0???1?1?????????????????????
?????1?????????0?0?01?????0?0?0?????????????????????1?????????????????????????????????
?????????1?1?????????????0?????????????????????0?0?0?0?0?????????1?????????????????????0?0?????
?0?0?????????000100?01?????1?????????????????????1?????????0?0?????????????0?0?????
1???
???0?0?0?0?0?????????????????????01?????????
?????????????????????????????????????1?1?????0?0?????????????????????0?0?????????????????
?????????0?

Ma Jungasaurus

1000000100020001020010000001002100[01]0110010121121000011111121010110110002010?0112210001012010000
?0110?11000011000000011100?010000??0100??00011000010000100002000?0000101000?100101000011000000100100
0011120010220100011011100110211101001101010010?00011010000010000010?100?1020200100410000110040??00
??00100??00?0?0?00?00000011?0?012??????01310111010[01]00000100010000000?00100?111110[12]31100102
11000000110111?????????????????????01?1010011?0000?011110011?211000110011111211?00?[01]0000010000
10001100????010001?1???????0?00?1?00010?00?000001100???01010?0?0000?1211100000011011?0?0?100??1001
?0010?0?0010000??1000?011000002?00?00001?00?0?110101000?00?0?00??200000?0??02?1?0?00?001011000110?0
0??00?000011??010?011?10?0?00001110000011?0000111?111????00?101110?01111??0000000000?0?00?0?0?00
000?0000000001?000?0?000?01?102?00??010?0?01?000100??0111000000100011020100000??1111?1?00000000
0000101100?00??1?001?011000100??011000?1111???????000001011000?0?0?00??1102101111101?1011????10
000?000??1110?0?000000?00?01001?000?0001?110111??000001000100110?1001010?1111101?000111011100011110
110000?0000?????0?00110?100001?1000???1101001?0000????1??00000?0000???10?0100???110?01??01????0000
?00000100010101010?001??1100?00??0?11000001000000?0?00???00?0?0???0?0??11111101101101000000000?0
0????00?0?0???00?00001100?00?0?100010?10100?110?0??11?0011011000010??00?00000000?0?0???0?000???
0?0?0?011000000?0?0?0?00000000?0?00?01??0000?00?01?111?0011010001?1?000?0??00000001?01001000010?11
0011?111?1??00?001000000000?01?00?0?0011??000010?010?001001?

Masiakasaurus

??0?????00?0????????[01]01?1??00020?000?00?
??110?
10?00112001?12?1010?10101?1?1?0[12]111?00?0?0?1?1?10?
?????????????????????????????????????001???????411001010[01]0?000110000?0000?0001?1?1?1023?
1??100??0001?11?11100110000000?0?0?01000[12]0110101001110100101110011221100[01]?110011011211?0?0?11
0000?0?0010011?10?????0?0?0?1???????0?
10?0?1010?01?10?0?0?1?0?1?01110?00?????00010010?1???100110?0?00?0?01?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
010?11?0000?000?0?0?1?0?0?01[01]????0???00?0?0?0?01?1?1?1?111?101100????0000?011011?01?00?1????0
00?????????????1?0?0?0000?1001?00?0?10?0??2?000?????0?0?10?0?1?0?0?01?1?0000?100?110000?010?????
0?1????010000?0?????0?
1??1001??00?1?1?????1010?0?0000?????1?100?100?0?000111001???00?01?01?????0?1???1?11011???0?0?1
???0?010110001000?????????????????10?0???000?0?01?01?????????1?0?0000?01?00010?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?????????0?0?0?0000??0?0?11?1?01?01?0?00?1?01?0011??0000?0?0?10?0?????????????????0?0?0?01?11010001??
100????000?????????0?0?0?00?01?????0?0???000?0?00?11?????????1011?0010????0000?????????
?????????????0?0?1?0?0?0?0?000?01?????0?0?01?0000?0?011?1?0?011?1?????01?????01?0?0?011??
0010000101?10?00?0?0?0000?00?0000?00?

Mei

0?11100100?1??200?0??0?1111??100111?0?01?0000?11?0110000?0111110011?000?0?0010101?000????2001??
?10120100?0????????[01]????????????????????????001[02]?00010212??00?1000????11?11?????00?1????0
??0?????201010?1000?21??010?1?1?100?????1010?11110?0012111?11??100020?1?10?0?0?0?0?3?1??000000?0
12????[12]01??0?01?00?2?????10?0????220???????013??20001?[12]12220??11?1?0?0?00001?1?10100003000?
??2?111?1?0111??0?01??[01]??0?10?0211?1001??2001011????1?0?0?0?0?1?22?0?2?0????231??1?01100?11??

???11?01?012??11??11?1?????????1?01??1?????????0?0?1?0?1??2??10?1?????0??11??0?10?????????????1
0?0????200?02???0?0?00?0?0?01?0?000?1?1?????????00??0??1?1?1??2??01?0?0?????????0??0?????????
1????1?1??0??0??0?????????00??0??1?????0?0?1????1?????1?01?02???0??1?????????0??0??2?0?1?1
????0?????0001??0110?????0????????????1101?0??1??????01??0??0?1?????????01?011??0????0
0??1???00000?????0?0010?0??0?????000?0?0?0?????????1?1?02??????1?1????000????????????1????
?0?0??1?01??1?0?0?01?????0?0?1?2?????????0?01?0?0?0?10?????1?????????0?0?????????0?0?1?
0??2?1?110?01000000100201?0??01?0?????0??0?1?1?????????0?0?????????00?00??1?0?????????
??????10?????????1??????0??????0?
0?????????????????0?0?0?????????00??0??0?1?2??????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?01
0?0????21?00?????????????0?1?2??0?
??????0?0?0?000?11?000000001?0?1?0?

Meleagris

1112?21?01100??01????0?21010211?001010011000001001?10100022??1?00??010001101110??00?000120?1?10
0110??1?10011??01??2101?00?????????01100?11??0001??12?????????200??1?0?0??1100?00??1?0?0111010
001??10001000002101011101111110?0?????1101?2?1?02011111110102?01020111010111010111000101?012?111
30100?01?1120011?1??1?1?1??22??121101118012?011?41????001?010?0?011????1111000?10101??00????0111
2100?1010?01021?21101010100102200100112??210000001011?2?112?0?11????2?0121000011??11011?0?101?111
10?001101111001??1?0?11??0?0?0?0?1100??0000?100?10??10?00??11??1?101????20?01?0?01011010?21120??
0?0?020????0?1001?3100?0?2?????????0??0?0?0?0?1??021001?????21?1??0?0?????1??21?01?0????0??1
110?????1?1110?0?0?????0?10?0?0?2?11?1?0?1110?0?0?0?001?01?010001??10?0?1?1?1?1?00?0?000?010
1?10?1102?????000?????110?11?00?0?10?????????011000????????????????011??0?1??0?1?11??0?1111
1000111?01?0?0?010????011??0010110021021??10?0?1?????00000?0?0?1?000?????01?0??001?21?001?11?
1?11000?10?0?0??00?211??0?0?11??0?11??0111?010011??1?1110??000??10000??0?0?1?0??0?10?001110?1
??111111??11?0?0?11?0?0??1?2??100?0?????0??0??0?
????1?????1??0?12?0?0?0?0?01??0?
1?000?????1?1??00?1?????10001?000?11?????11?0?0????0211?????????1?01111102?????110101????2?001??
?????0?0?11??1?1?0?0?????1010?01????????????0211?110?1?1?0?0?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
??011?11?1?0?0?00?010?????01?0?0??1100??11??

Microaptor

100000010000?02?0?00?101?001??1???1000?001?000?0?0?0?01?0?1?0?0?????????????????????????????
1??0002?000[01]0[12]11?000?001??????01?????????????0
?????????????????10?100??[12]?????0011??00??00010?11?1??001[12]011011110?2??1?10011000000020??000
01000012?101201??010100111210??11?12110?221?110100001[34]????001?312430?????1??20?00002010101000001
0000120111?001?21?10?21[01]?0101001010211?1001?0[12]011011?0??1??000??1??1?01[12]?0??1?02312?1110
100001101000110211010011[01][01]111010111111110?11?0?
1?000??0?0?010?1?00??20000[02]?0?0101001?001??1?00000?1?2110??0?0?0?000??0?0??1??0?10?11?0?000?
????000??1?1??0?110?02?0?00?000?0?0?0?1?1????00??0?0?01?0??0?0?????1??????10?1????0??11????
?????0?0?2?0?000?1?1??00?0110?0??10?111??0??0??????01111?00??0?0?0?????11?0?0?????0??0?0?
?????0?0??????000??1?1??0010?000000000001?0??0?0??01000?0?000?????????0?0?2?0?0??0000????00
?????????0??1?0?0??00??0?000?????00??1?1?????0?0?0?0?0??110????11?0?????0100?00?1????1?0????0
??10?0?0?0?????????00?1?0?0?0100110?01002010?000?00????0?0?0?0?0?????1??1?0?0?0?????1?0????
00?????0?0?????????0?0????1?1?????????0?
??????????000??0?0?000?????????0?0?0?1?2?0?
?000?0?00?00?1?10?110?0?2?000?????????0?0?0?0?1?00????00?0010?0??1?1?10??2?0?1?????????0?0?
?????????????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?001010000001000?1?0?0?00?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?

Microvenator

??
???10011?12?????????02?10?0?????????????????????0??011
1?1?01?10?100?02?01????00?21110000?0000??11?1??0?0????????1000200100000101000002011000?000????1?1?
1?????0?0?????????????????????10[12]?????????0?0?1?0?0??000?00?0?0?000?01110000?1?0000201??2?
1????11?0011?[12]1010?10?????????12?01100110001000000?001?2211??[12]?01?1?0231??1??11????????????
?????????????????????0?0?0?0?01?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?000?????????00?????0?0?00?01?11?0?
0?200?????????0?10?0?????????10?????0?0?0?0?0?0?1?1?????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?

[illegible]

Nothronychus_graffami

Ngwebasaurus

Ornitholestes

?????????????????????????10????????????0??
 ?????????????????????????????????????1?????0????????????????00????????0????????????????2?????
 ??????0?1?0????????????11?????????1????0?????2??01?????
 01?011?11?11????11?????0????220?0????????2????????112?????00?0110?000?1?????????????0?????01?
 ?000????0?0????1?1?????????????????????1?0?0?????222?0?11?13????001?0?02?10011?????0?01?
 0010010?0?????????0?01?????01?1?????22?11?????2?????0????????????0?1?0?????????????1?1?????
 0????0?0?0????0?0?02?0?0?0?????????0?????2?01?1????2?01?1?????22?00?0?????????1?????????????
 ?0?????1?1?????????????????????????1?????0?????????????????????????????????0?????0?????1?1?1?
 ??????????????????0?????????????????????????????????1?1?1?1?0????????????????????????????????
 ???????0?0?????????1?0????0?????????????02?????????1?????????????????????????????????0??????
 ??????????0?????11?1?0?????????0?????????????1?1?????????0?0?00?00?????????????????0?????????
 ?????????????1?0?0?0?0?0?????????????????????????????????0?????????????????????????????????
 ?1?02?????????????????????01?????????0?????02????22?????0?0?????????????????????????????????

[illegible]

Rahonavis

```
1112?21101?0????0????0??101???1?1?0100?00100000?10?1?101?0?21010?1?0?????0??0???0?????????20???0?
```

100010000100???0???0101000020010000101?0???01000010????0???01????0000?2?0000????0????
 ?????????????????????????????????1?10????00101102?2????00?0?001?1?0000????0???10?????????

?????????????????????????????0?010?0?00?0?0???1?????????????????????????????????0?0?????
??0?????00??021??10?[01]0002?22000??????3??0000?01[12]00??0?0?0010?0010?01110101011000?201?
??01111?1110211?1?000?10101?10?100??010011??00?1?????????????????1?????????????????????????
?????????????????????010?1?????0?00?0?0??00?1????010?0?0?0?????????0?????1????0?0?10?0??1?1
0?00?0?00000?11?0?0????0?0?101????00??0?0?????0?0?????1?10?00?????????00????????00?0?
?00?
10?0??1?0?
0?
0?0??1?0?
?????????????????????0?
?????????02?????????0?
?????????????????0?
?0?
??0?00?0??1100?0?????????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????

Shuvuua

10011001??001??0?0?10011?110??120000?10000000101?0000000001001?00010000000?00100010000000?11000010
1101001?100010001011[01]01?11020011?12??10?0?1??1001011101020?0?000?0?000??1?1001??000?0?0?2??
????[01]01?[01]01100002?01010001110?0?0100?01000001?0???[01]?110000?01000000100000112000014011102?
002?????0?
000020020[01]111?001010?01020?211100000?0?02200100110001?0?0001101022212?2001111?13121?010?20001201
100110010000?????????11?????11?????110210?00000?100?0?0000?0???1?10000111?100100?1100?1?000001
0?1?00?221?110?0?0000?1?0?00?0?11[01]0?21?0?1?0?0?0?000?0?0?0?0?0?21?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
0?0?0000100?
?10?000?0?0?021101?000?
?0?0?0?0?0?00001?2?0001200?
???00?0?0?100?0?0?0?1?0?0?1?0?0?1?0?
???????1?010000100000?0?000?
?0?0?0?0?0?1?0?
0?
???000010?1100?000?
???????00?0?0?1?1?1?00?010?00?0?00?

Sinocalliopteryx

1000?0010001?00???2000011[12]00???101001000100?0000100?01?1101?011?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
????????????????????[01]????0?
00?0?0?0?0?0?0?0000?0?0?000?0?1?0?0?0?0?10?
10011?111101???110100120210?0?12?20101?22001????01?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
?02010?0?10?11?0?
???11?0?
???10?000?
???0?
???100?
???0?
00?
?0?
????000?
?0?
0?0?0?000?
0?
0?

Sinornithoides

00????100??02??2011????11??2?11??2?0?0?0?0?0?0?01??0?001????0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?0?
??1?1?100????????????0?
??????10?0?0?0?1?0?0?0?1?11????????01?0?10?0?[12]1?0010?1100?2001000?0000000?2?10?0?0011?012?
1?120????0101001202[01]0?10?100?22012????[34]????0?0?21232??10?1?1?0?002?1?10?0?0?0?0?0?

```
000010010001??20010?110?1100101??101000[12]000000??0?0111??????????00??0?0?01101010?????????2?2?1
?0??0?0?0??????11?0?1?11[12]?00100010001?22??????????0010?0001022?2000?0?10?0??1?1????0?10??????0
??????????1?10?1000?1?1?10?0?1?1??000?1?00?0?11????01211?1111100?2?01?10??????00?????????0??[01]
????????0?1????0?0?1??????????????00????0?????????3010000?21[12]?????11????0?000?0?101010000000??
002021?211?1111100010?01000201?211?1000??0?01110?110?0000?0?01?1?2?0?2?2?1?2?1????0?100110101010
11021001[12]?????0?11????????????1?1????220?0?01001?11?102????01?1?1?2?0?2?1?101010?1?000??????1?
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

Troodon

Tugulusaurus

Tyrannosaurus

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Yixianornis

1????211?11?02?????????????1????????????????????????????????????0??0??001????????????????1?
??1??0?01?021????200????????????????????0?????
?????????????????????1?????0?????01????2?00?201?111??10102001?1011??2?0??1?1??10000011012?111
300??210112101101??12?1????220011??20?117?2????????????????????11????110????0000?????????11?1
1?0?010?0?20?2010201??00?0??01?0?0?2?1????????1??22222?????????????1210?????111?011??00??211
00?011?111?1?0??????1?00?0?????0?0000?1??0??????0????0??000?????1????1????1?????0??2111?2?
??0?010????0????3110?0?????????????0?????????0121?01?0?0?0?1??0?0?????????0?000??20???????
??1????????00?00?????01?0????02?????????????0??????0??0??1??????1??????00?????0????1??0
??1?11????????0?????????0?1102?0?????????????????1????????????????????????????????????00010011
101?0?1000????0?????0?0?????01?????????00?01????????????????????????????????1?????0?1??0?????
1?1?000????0?????0?11??0????1????11??11??0?0?????1????1?????0??1?????????????????????1?????1?
????1?1?11?0?????0??0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?
1??00?????????0?????????0?????0?000????1?????????????????????????????????0??10?1?010?0?00?0
1000????????0?????????????0?????0?????????0?????????1?????????????11????00??10?????????02??
?????????????0?????????????14????10?1?????????002??11?????????????????????????0?????????????????
??1?1??0?0?0?0????1?????0?0?0?????1?????????

Yutyranus

1000000100?200220?201100010??20100000121110211?00?01111?1011110111101?2??0??11?11?0011001?110?1?0?
??021010?????????????????????????????1?1????000000000000000??100100101?10101????001?1?0??0??
1?2?1?22?0100?????????0??1?2222?0?0?0?0?002211?000?0???10?100?002?0?03010?100011?001??1
101??0110000??21?11?101?1?22001?????????????12?0?1[01]0????00????10?01?0?1?1011?3112??020?00??
1?10?1?1011?2?0[01]??00?1?0?0?10?1??1?2?1?0?1?1?1?01?2?1?0?0????102????0010001?0??0?11?0??
02??1?0?0?10?11?01??000??00??101?000?????1?011101?????12?1??0?0000??0?????1?0?0??1
0?00?0001????0?????1?00000?00?10????0100??0?00??2?0?20?01?1?0?0?????0??1?????????0?1??
??00????0?????1??????100??1?1?0?001?11????1?????01?????1?0??1????1????10????0?000011?0?00?
?110?0????00??????00?10?????00?0??0?????0?????1?0?0????0??0?0?0?0?0?0100?????????0?????
0????0??0?00?0?1?0?????00?????0?????000??00?0?????0?10?0??0??1010??0?0?????11????10
??0?00????00????????00??????1?????????0?????100?????????????0?????????0?0?000?????????
0?0?????00??????1?0?0????0?00?0?00??00??00?????0??1?10??????0?0?????????0?????????????
0?????0?0?0??0?0?000????00?0?0?????0?0?0?010?????????????0?????????????000?????????
?????????????0?0?0001?00?????10?0??0?1?????00?0?0?????00?????00?????000?????0?0?1?
000?0?00?0?0?????????010000?????1?00110????000121?0??????11211?????????????0?????????0?
?????0????00000000?01?0??0??00??0?????????????

Zanabazar

?00111010001002[01]01??010?1001101?110100?1001101010100?1??0?01?1?1?00?0000011011010100?0100?1????
?????????????010?0?1011211?00??1100?2????????????0000100010111?100?0010??????110?????????????
??
??40101?0?????????111??????0?0????????????????
??0??1?23???010?????2?1????1?1???
?????????????????0?0?0?1?0??00?100??????1?0?0?1??????1?1?0?0?1?000??0?0?0?0?0?????
00?????????0?????0?0?0??1?1?????0?????????0?0?0?0?????????????????2??1?????????0
2??0?0??1?????????0?0?????????0?0?????????0?10?0?0?????10?00?0?0?0??11?0?0?????
0?11??0?0????0?00??12?????0?????????10?000?????1?????001?1?0?0??0001????????01???11?????
?????????????1?1?0?????1?????????????????????0?0?0????00010?1?0?00?1?00?????????10????????
??1?????????0?0??000?????????????0?00??000?????????????????1?0?00??????1?0?0?
?????????????????????0?????0??1?0?0?????0?????1?00?????????????????????????0??1????
?????????????0?0?0?0?10?????????????00?0?0?????????????????????????00????????????
?????????0?0?0??0?1?0?000000?00??????0?0??????001????1?????00?????????????????0?
????????0?0?????????????????1?000??????0021??1?????????????????????????????????0?
?????????000?00?1??10?0?????????????????????

Zhongjianornis

1012?11?0100??0????????????????????000?11?0?0??0?????????????0??00????????????????


```
zhongornis
?????????1?????????????????????1????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????12????????????????????????????????
?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????00????201?????1103?????1702?1?????????00????22????
20?????0101?012?001?1?1?1?0? [12] ????00 [01] ??????01 [45] ??????741?33?1?1?0?0?0???1?2????????????????????
?????????????????????????????????122????0???????1?????????????????????1?1?1???????0???????1 [01] 0???1?????0
11?0?00?111101?011?111???????????1?????0?????????????????02?001?2???????????1????????????????????????????
???????????????0?????0??????????? [01] 110?0???????????????????0???????1?1???????01?0?0?0?????00???????????
00?????????????????????1???????????????????1???????????????1?1????????????????????????????????????????
?????0?????1?????????????????????????????????1????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?????????1?2?0?????????0?????0?????000????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?????0?????????????0?????????????0?????????????0?????????????????????????????????1????????????????????
?????????????????????????????????0????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?????????????????0?????????????0?????????????0?????????????????????????????????1????????????????????
?????????????????????????????????0????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????
?????????????????????0?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????1?0?0
??0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0?????0
?????????????0?????????????????????????????????????????0?10?????????????0?0?????????????????????????0?2
?????????????????????????11?2?0???1?????????????????????????????????????????0??
```

```

;
ccode + 0 5 8 11 13.15 24.26 32.33 35 37 39 42.44 46 56 59.61 64 72 81.83 90 92.93 104 107 120 125
128 133 155 158 160 165 167 174 186 191 193 202 207 215 221 227 231 245 249.250 263 268 274 278 280
283 286 290 292 295 300 313 315 321 323.324 327.330 333.334 337 339 341.342 351 353 355.357 365 368

```

```
372 381.382 384 386 394.395 400 404 408 410 413 416 420.421 426 429.430 438 441 453.457 459 462
467.468 475 477 482 496 504 516 542 544 563 569 574 587 593 596 601 606 609 619 626 635 642 650.651
653.654 675 678 684 687 708 732 736 745 752 820 842 849 934 936 939 948 967 990 1020 1049 1054 1110
1142 1168 1182 1205 1215.1216 1251 1354 1393 1406 1432 1446;
proc/;
```

5 References for supplementary material

- Agnolin FL, Novas FE (2013) Avian Ancestors: A Review of the Phylogenetic Relationships of the Theropods Unenlagiidae, Microraptoria, Anchiornis and Scansoriopterygidae. Springer
- Brett-Surman MK, Paul GS (1985) A new family of bird-like dinosaurs linking Laurasia and Gondwanaland. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 5:133–138.
- Brusatte SL, Vremir M, Csiki-Sava Z, Turner AH, Watanabe A, Erickson GM, Norell MA (2013) The Osteology of *Balaur bondoc*, an Island-Dwelling Dromaeosaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Late Cretaceous of Romania. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 374:1–100.
- Chiappe LM (2002) Osteology of the flightless *Patagopteryx deferrariisi* from the Late Cretaceous of Patagonia (Argentina). In: Chiappe LM, Witmer LM (eds) *Mesozoic Birds: above the heads of dinosaurs*. University of California Press, pp 281–361.
- Chiappe LM (1993) Enantiornithine (Aves) tarsometatarsi from the Cretaceous Lecho Formation of northwestern Argentina. *American Museum Novitates* 3083:1–27.
- Clarke JA, Norell MA (2002) The morphology and phylogenetic position of *Apsaravis ukhaana* from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia. *American Museum Novitates* 1–46.
- Godefroit P, Cau A, Dong-Yu H, Escuillié F, Wenhao W, Dyke G (2013) A Jurassic avialan dinosaur from China resolves the early phylogenetic history of birds. *Nature* 498:359–362.
- Goloboff PA, Carpenter JM, Arias JS, Esquivel DRM (2008a) Weighting against homoplasy improves phylogenetic analysis of morphological data sets. *Cladistics* 24:758–773.
- Goloboff PA, Farris JS, Nixon KC (2008b) TNT, a free program for phylogenetic analysis. *Cladistics* 24:774–786.
- Lee MSY, Cau A, Naish D, Dyke GJ (2014) Sustained miniaturization and anatomical innovation in the dinosaurian ancestors of birds. *Science* 345(6196): 562–566.
- Longrich NR, Currie PJ (2009) *Albertonykus borealis*, a new alvarezsaur (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Early Maastrichtian of Alberta, Canada: implications for the systematics and ecology of the Alvarezsauridae. *Cretaceous Research* 30:239–252.
- Norell MA, Makovicky PJ (1997) Important Features of the Dromaeosaurid Skeleton Information from a new specimen. *American Museum Novitates* 3215:1–28.
- Norell MA, Makovicky PJ (1999) Important Features of the Dromaeosaurid Skeleton II: Information from Newly Collected Specimens of *Velociraptor mongoliensis*. *American Museum Novitates* 3282:1–45.
- O'Connor JK, Averianov AO, Zelenkov NV (2014) A confuciusornithiform (Aves, Pygostylia)-like tarsometatarsus from the Early Cretaceous of Siberia and a discussion of the evolution of

- avian hind limb musculature. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 34:647–656.
- Senter P (2007) A method for distinguishing dromaeosaurid manual unguals from pedal “sickle claws”. *Bulletin of Gunma Museum of Natural History* 11:1–6.
- Swofford DL (2002) PAUP*. *Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony (*and Other Methods)*. Version 4. Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, Massachusetts.
- Turner AH, Makovicky PJ, Norell MA (2012) A Review of Dromaeosaurid Systematics and Paravian Phylogeny. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 371:1–206.
- Walker C, Dyke G (2009) Euenantiornithine birds from the Late Cretaceous of El Brete (Argentina). *Irish Journal of Earth Sciences* 27:15–62.
- Wagner GP, Gauthier J (1999) 1,2,3 = 2,3,4: A solution to the problem of the homology of the digits in the avian hand. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA*. 96:5111–5116.
- Zhang Z, Chiappe LM, Han G, Chinsamy A (2013) A large bird from the Early Cretaceous of China: new information on the skull of enantiornithines. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 33:1176–1189.
- Zhou Z, Zhang F (2003) Anatomy of the primitive bird *Sapeornis chaoyangensis* from the Early Cretaceous of Liaoning, China. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences* 40:731–747.