

Page, line	Stated	Comment and recommendations
p.1, l.22	lamnid sharks (the lineage of the great white shark)	Lamnidae includes other genera besides <i>Carcharodon</i> , thus more correct sentence would be ‘lamnid sharks (the family including the great white shark)’.
p.6, l. 199	<i>Type Species</i> — ' <i>Notidanus orpiensis</i> ' Winkler, 1874, upper Paleocene of Belgium	The type specimens of ' <i>Notidanus orpiensis</i> ' originate from the ‘Heersian’ of Belgium which currently corresponds to Selandian Stage (=Middle Paleocene) (C.King, 2016, A revised correlation of Tertiary rocks in the British Isles and adjacent areas of NW Europe; R.P. Speijer et al., 2020, The Paleogene Period: in GTS-2020).
p. 7, l. 234	Hexanchidae indet.	More hypothetical identification of this poor preserved tooth is recommended, like ‘(?) Hexanchidae indet.’
p. 8, l. 249-250	longitudinal striations over the lingual face of the cusp and the radial striations associated to the cutting edges are features seen in hexanchids such as <i>Notidanodon</i>	These features are not typical for Hexanchiformes including <i>Notidanodon</i> ; usually their enameloid is smooth (e.g. see Cappetta, 2012, Handbook of Paleoichthyology). This morphology should be an aberration.
p. 9, l. 271	Genus <i>Palaeohypotodus</i> Glickman, 1964	More conservative identification is suggested. Posterior teeth are hardly distinguishable and similar between different taxa of Odontaspidae. Recent <i>Odontaspis</i> and <i>Carcharias</i> also have labial folds on the crown in posteriormost (commissural) teeth (D.C. Howestadt, 2020, Taxonomic adjustments of the Oligocene and Miocene Odontaspidae and Carchariidae based on extant specimens). Typical Belgian <i>Palaeohypotodus</i> have well developed lateral cusplets on both sides of the crown (including the mesial side) (J. Herman, 1972, Les Vertébrés du Landénien inférieur (L1a ou Heersien) de Maret (Hameau d'Orp-le-Grand)) Thus, the single described tooth belongs to Odontaspidae and tentatively referred to (?) <i>Palaeohypotodus</i> sp.
p. 9, l. 273	<i>Type species</i> — ‘ <i>Odontaspis</i> ’ (= <i>Palaeohypotodus</i> ) <i>rutoti</i> Winkler, 1874. Late Paleocene of Belgium.	The species was originally described as <i>Otodus rutoti</i> (non <i>Odontaspis</i> ) by Winkler, 1874. As for the type species of <i>Megasqualus</i> , the type strata for <i>Palaeohypotodus rutoti</i> is Heersian sands (Selandian=Middle Paleocene)/
p. 10, l. 305	Genus <i>macrorhizodus</i> Glikman, 1964	<i>Macrorhizodus</i>
p. 10, l. 313	<i>Referred Material</i> — SGO.PV.6633. Two complete lateral teeth.	There are contradictions between the section ‘Material’, following section ‘Description’ and the explanation for figure 2. The correct information is given in the figure explanation, where fig. 2F-G is the complete upper anterior tooth and fig. 2H-I is the incomplete tooth of unidentifiable position. The ‘Referred material’ should be brought into compliance with this information.
p. 10, l. 316	lower anterior position	This tooth is correctly noted as upper anterior in the explanation for figure 2. Lower anterior teeth of <i>Macrorhizodus</i> have more elongated root lobes and deeper basal concavity of the root by an analogy with the dentally similar recent lamnid species <i>Isurus paucus</i> (J. Pollerspöck, N. Straube, 2020, An identification key to elasmobranch species based on dental morphological characters. Part B: extant Lamniform sharks (Superorder Galeomorphii: Order Lamniformes)).
p. 10, l. 313	in teeth of <i>Isurus</i> it [cutting	This sentence characterizes the species <i>Isurus oxyrinhus</i> .

	edge] generally does not reach the base	Cutting edges reach the base of the crown in teeth of <i>Isurus paucus</i> (J. Pollerspöck, N. Straube, 2020, An identification key to elasmobranch species based on dental morphological characters. Part B: extant Lamniform sharks (Superorder Galeomorphii: Order Lamniformes).
p. 11, l. 348	manibular cartilage fragments	The characteristic of material needs more details if it is possible (what cartilages are preserved – palatoquadrates, Meckel's cartilages?).
p. 12, l. 381-382	Thus, the variable separation between the crown and cusplets could be related to the individual tooth growth	The separation between the crown and lateral cusplets weakens in posterior teeth, and depends on the tooth position i.e. the heterodonty. No clear evidences for the hypothesis about the individual growth were observed.
p. 12, l. 393	Moreover, the crowns of the known species within <i>Isurolamna</i> ...	The characteristics following after this sentence ('high and sigmoidal', 'roots show divergent branches') are related only to anterior teeth of <i>Isurolamna</i> ; this circumstance should be clarified in the text.
p. 12, l. 394 p. 12, l. 396	<i>Isurolamna barajunasi</i>	Correct spelling is <i>Isurolamna bajarunasi</i> .
p. 13, l. 405	Zhelezko and Koslov, 1999	Correct spelling is Kozlov.
p. 13, l. 405	likely, the genus [ <i>Isurolamna</i> ] may represent a wastebasket taxon.	This statement needs more details. <i>Isurolamna</i> is a compact genus including 3-4 dentally similar species ( <i>I. inflata</i> (?= <i>I. affinis</i> ), <i>I. bajarunasi</i> , <i>I. gracilis</i> ) without clear signs of heterogeneity.
p. 13, l. 419	<i>Scapanorhynchus</i> sp.	The presence of Cretaceous genus <i>Scapanorhynchus</i> in the Paleocene is an obvious misidentification; probably this case should be discussed in the text (moreover, in the following paragraph of discussion the identifications from Rodriguez et al. (2023) are critically reviewed).