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SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE MATERIAL FOR

**The systematics of Late Jurassic tyrannosauroid theropods
from Europe and North America**

Stephen L. Brusatte and Roger B.J. Benson

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Supplementary Online Material:

New Characters Added To Phylogenetic Analysis of Brusatte et al. (2010)

Character Scoring Changes To Phylogenetic Analysis of Brusatte et al. (2010)

Revised Data Matrix

New Characters Added To Phylogenetic Analysis of Brusatte et al. (2010)

308) Ilium, linear ridge dorsal to acetabulum on the lateral surface of the blade, dorsal extent: elongate, extends to dorsal margin of iliac blade (0); short, terminates ventral to dorsal margin of iliac blade (1). New character, based on Benson (2008). State 0 is present in the basal tyrannosauroids *Guanlong* and *Sinotyrannus*, as well as *S. clevelandi* and *Aviatyrannis*. State 1 is present in all other tyrannosauroids, including derived taxa (*Xiongguanlong* + Tyrannosauridae), as well as *Juratyran*t and *Eotyrannus*.

309) Ilium, linear ridge dorsal to acetabulum on the lateral surface of the blade, robustness: thick, anteroposterior width of ridge greater than 20% of dorsoventral length of ridge (0); thin, width less than or equal to 20% of length (1). New character. Dorsoventral length is measured up until the dorsoventral midpoint of the iliac blade, in order to standardize measurements between taxa that have a dorsoventrally extensive ridge and those that have a shorter ridge that terminates ventral to the dorsal margin of the iliac blade (see character 308). State 0 is present in most tyrannosauroids, including the basal-most taxa (*Guanlong*, *Sinotyrannus*) and the most derived taxa (Tyrannosauridae, including tyrannosaurines and albertosaurines). State 1 is present in a grade of intermediate tyrannosauroids: *Dilong*, *Eotyrannus*, *Aviatyrannis*, *Juratyran*t, and *Xiongguanlong*. State 0 is present in *S. clevelandi*. Note that *Sinotyrannus* is scored for a thick ridge, but its ratio (21%) approaches that of the thin condition as defined here. However, this score is based on a combination measurements and low-resolution photographs presented by Ji et al. (2009) and we have yet to confirm based on personal observation.

310) Ilium, brevis fossa, orientation: faces primarily ventrally, but it is widely visible in lateral view (0); faces primarily ventrally and medially, and it is obscured in lateral view (1). New character. State 1 is present in *S. clevelandi*, *Juratyran*t, and *Aviatyrannis*, as well as one outgroup (Maniraptora, based on dromaeosaurids, including basal taxa such as *Mahakala* and derived taxa such as *Velociraptor*). State 0 is present in all other tyrannosauroids and outgroups (except maybe some, but not all, compsognathids: *Huaxiagnathus* clearly has an exposed brevis fossa).

311) Ilium, mound-like eminence on lateral surface of pubic peduncle: absent (0); present (1). New character, based on Benson (2008).

312) Ilium, outline of blade in lateral view: sub-rectangular (0); semi-oval, such that the dorsoventral height of the posterior margin is less than half of that dorsal to the acetabulum (1). New character, based on Benson (2008). Benson (2008) described state 1 as a synapomorphy of *Juratyran*t and *S. clevelandi*, but it is now known to be present also in *Xiongguanlong*, *Sinotyrannus*, and *Dilong*. All other tyrannosauroids with a known ilium are scored for state 0.

313) Ilium, width of notch between preacetabular process and pubic peduncle: wide, widens anteriorly when seen in lateral view (0); narrow, remains narrow across its entire length when seen in lateral view (1). New character, based on Benson (2008). Benson (2008) described state 1 as a synapomorphy of *Juratyran*t and *S. clevelandi*. It is only known in these two taxa, but this region of the ilium is broken in *Eotyrannus*, *Xiongguanlong*, *Sinotyrannus*, and *Dilong*, so the status of this character as a synapomorphy uniting *S. clevelandi* and *Juratyran*t cannot be confirmed.

Proceratosaurus

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Dilong

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Eotyrannus

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Aviatyrannis

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Juratyran langhami

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Stokesosaurus clevelandi

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Xiongguanlong

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Raptorex

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