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SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE MATERIAL FOR

Skull of a dromaeosaurid *Shri devi* from the Upper Cretaceous of the Gobi Desert suggests convergence to the North American forms

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Emended diagnosis of *Shri devi*

Shri devi is assigned to Velociraptorinae based on the presence of a distinct ambiens tubercle located proximally on the anterior face of the pubis, a well-developed anterior tuberosity proximally located on the ischium, and a rounded longitudinal ischial ridge (after Turner et al. 2021). Additionally, the maxillary fenestra is positioned in a secondary depression within the antorbital fossa.

S. devi shares with *Velociraptor mongoliensis* a low maxillary body below the antorbital fossa, maxillary fenestra located posteriorly to the anterior margin of the antorbital fossa, pila promaxillaris being relatively anteroposteriorly longer than the pila interfenestralis, and metatarsal I lacking the medial ligament pit.

S. devi differs from *V. mongoliensis* in a very weakly developed mesial serration of teeth, thin ventral margin of the jugal bone, absence of the dorsal recess of the ectopterygoid, deep anterior pedicular fossae in the cervical vertebrae, epiphyses in the last four are not raised but instead represented by rugose circular scars (after Turner et al. 2021), very weakly developed four trochanter of femur, unfused astragalus and calcaneum, metatarsal II proximally wider than metatarsal III (although it may vary intraspecifically within *V. mongoliensis* as seen on MPC-D 100/25) and the lateral position of the tubercles on the anterior surface of metatarsals II and III, absence of the longitudinal ridge between the proximal keel and the medial trochlea of phalanx II-1, medial asymmetry of the phalanx III-1 trochlea, and medially curved phalanx IV-2.

S. devi differs from *Kuru kulla* in absence of the dorsal lacrimal hornlet, presence of the two rows of neurovascular foramina on dentary, very weakly developed mesial serration of teeth, weakly developed surangular shelf, very weakly developed four trochanter of femur, metatarsal I lacking the medial ligament pit, presence of the non-articular shaft of the metatarsal I, metatarsal II proximally wider than metatarsal III, relatively short phalanx II-1.

S. devi shares with *Tsaagan mangas* and *Linheraptor exquisitus* a very weakly developed mesial serration of teeth. *S. devi* further shares with *T. mangas* absence of the dorsoventral constriction of the jugal anteriorly, absence of the dorsal recess of the ectopterygoid, presence of two rows of neurovascular foramina on dentary. *S. devi* shares with *Linheraptor* metatarsal II proximally wider than metatarsal III and lateral position of the tubercles on the anterior surface of metatarsals II and III.

S. devi differs from *Tsaagan mangas* and *Linheraptor exquisitus* in short antorbital fenestra, maxillary fenestra positioned posteriorly to the anterior margin of the antorbital fossa, promaxillary fenestra located anteriorly to the maxillary fenestra, maxillary body dorsoventrally low below the antorbital fossa. It differs from *Linheraptor* in the absence of the dorsal ectopterygoid recess and the absence of the anterior constriction of the jugal bone.

S. devi differs from *Adasaurus mongoliensis* in a thin ventral margin of the jugal bone, metatarsal II proximally wider than metatarsal III and the lateral position of the tubercles on the anterior surface of metatarsals II and III.

The labial ridge of maxilla is more distinct and better developed in ZPAL MgD-I/97 than in any specimen of *V. mongoliensis*. This structure was considered as a diagnostic feature for *V. mongoliensis* by Barsbold and Osmólska (1999); however, it was based mostly on the reference of ZPAL MgD-I/97 to *V. mongoliensis*, and the later authors removed that feature from the revised diagnosis of the species (see Turner et al. 2012). In several specimens of *V. mongoliensis* (e.g., AMNH 6515, MPC-D 100/24, 25, 54, PIN 3143/8), there is a swollen surface bordering the antorbital fossa ventrally. There is no such ridge in *T. mangas*, *L. exquisitus*, nor in "*V.*" *osmolskae* where the margin smoothly flush into the lateral wall of maxilla posteriorly. Although the ridge in ZPAL MgD-I/97 is parallel to the alveolar margin for the majority of its length, it differs from the alveolar ridge described by Tykoski (2005) in coelophysoid dinosaurs as the ventral part of the maxilla is not inset ventral to the ridge, but gradually slopes ventromedially. It is, however, similar to the condition seen in dromaeosaurids *Shanag ashile*, *Sinornithosaurus millenii* and *Daurlong wangi* (Xu et al. 2001, Turner et al. 2007a, Wang et al. 2022).

Remarks on the specimens of *Shri devi*.

ZPAL MgD-I/97 was collected in 1970 by the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expedition. The metatarsus of the specimen was mentioned as *Velociraptor* sp. by Osmólska (1981, 1982), and the skull and mandibles were described and illustrated, with a particular emphasis on the palate region, as *Velociraptor mongoliensis* by Barsbold and Osmólska (1999: figs. 7, 8). This taxonomic identification of the specimen was adopted by subsequent authors (Alifanov 2012; Turner et al. 2012), with Napoli et al. (2021) mentioning the ambiguity of such assignment. The postcranial of ZPAL MgD-I/97 was captioned as the right

(sic) pes of *V. mongoliensis* by Feduccia et al. (2007: fig. 2). Recently, it was mentioned as an eudromeosaurian distinct from *Kuru kulla* by Napoli et al. (2021). Although Barsbold and Osmólska (1999) illustrated the isolated tooth ZPAL MgD-I/97a as an example of a velociraptorine tooth with a distinct mesial serration, it cannot be confirmed, as no isolated tooth kept together with this specimen is similar to the one shown in their work. Moreover, in the main text of Barsbold and Osmólska (1999:page 213) it is referred to as a tooth from Bayan Zag.

MPC-D 100/980, the holotype of *S. devi*, was collected in 1991 by the joint expedition of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History, and briefly mentioned by Norell et al. (1992) and Norell and Makovicky (1999). It was described as a specimen of the new dromaeosaurid taxon by Turner (2008), and in the subsequent official description (Turner et al. 2021), with the catalog number IGM 100/980.

The IGM is an outdated acronym for the Mongolian Institute of Geology, similarly as GIN in Barsbold and Osmólska (1999) and GI SPS, while the collection is currently housed in the Institute of Paleontology (Mongolian Paleontological Centre) of Mongolian Academy of Sciences (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia), with the preferred official abbreviation being MPC (Ulziitseren Sanjaadash and Philip Currie, pers. comm.). Hence, to avoid the impression that the specimens belong to the multiple collections, in this paper all of them are mentioned as MPC.

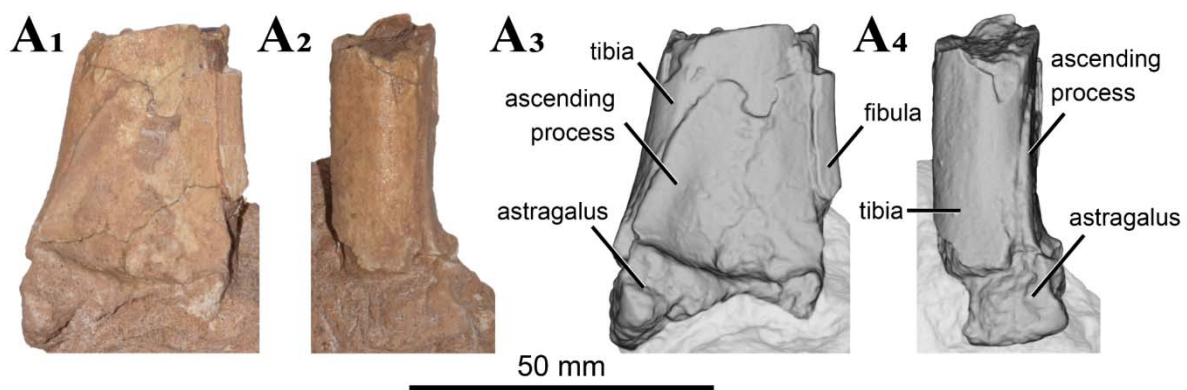


Figure S1. Dromaeosaurid *Shri devi* Turner et al., 2021, ZPAL MgD-I/97 from the Late Cretaceous, Khulsan, Ömnögovi, Mongolia. Left tibiotarsus in anterior and medial views.

Table S1. Known dromaeosaurid material from the Late Cretaceous of the Gobi Desert

Formation/Strata	Locality	Taxon	Specimens	References
Bayanshiree	Burkhant	<i>Achillobator giganticus</i>	MNUFR 15	Perle et al. 1999; Turner et al. 2012
Bayanshiree	Tel Ulan Chaltsai	Bayanshiree dromaeosaurid	MPC-D 100/22	Kubota and Barsbold 2007
Bayanshiree	Shine Us Khudag	Bayanshiree dromaeosaurid	MPC-D 100/23	Kubota and Barsbold 2007
Djadokhta	Bayan Zag	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	AMNH 6515, AMNH 6518	Osborn 1924; Ostrom 1969
Djadokhta	Bayan Zag	<i>Velociraptor</i> sp.	MPC-D 100/982	Norell and Makovicky 1999; Powers et al. 2022
Djadokhta	Chimney Buttes	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	MPC-D 100/986	Norell and Makovicky 1999
Djadokhta	Tögrögiin Shiree	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	MPC-D 100/24, MPC-D 100/25, MPC-D 100/54, MPC-D 100/976, MPC-D 100/985, MPC-D 100/1252, MPC-D 100/2000; PIN 3143/8	Norell and Makovicky 1997; Barsbold and Osmólska 1999; Hone et al. 2012; Turner et al. 2007a
Djadokhta	Tögrögiin Shiree	<i>Mahakala omnogovae</i>	MPC-D 100/1033	Turner et al. 2007c
?Djadokhta	Üüden Sair	Dromaeosauridae indet.	MPC coll.	Watabe and Tsogtbaatar 2004
Bayan Mandahu	Urad Houqi	" <i>Velociraptor</i> " <i>osmolskae</i>	IMM 99NM-BYM-3/3	Godefroit et al. 2008
Bayan Mandahu	Bayan Mandahu	<i>Linheraptor exquisitus</i>	IVPP V16923	Xu et al. 2010, 2015
Bayan Mandahu	Bayan Mandahu	<i>Velociraptor</i> sp.	IVPP V16138	Hone et al. 2010
Bayan Mandahu	Bayan Tal	Dromaeosauridae indet.	GMC coll.	Ji et al. 2017
'Ukhaa Tolgod'	Ukhaa Tolgod	<i>Tsaagan mangas</i>	MPC-D 100/1015	Norell et al. 2006
?'Ukhaa Tolgod'	?Ukhaa Tolgod	<i>Halszkaraptor escuillei</i>	MPC-D 102/109	Cau et al. 2017
?'Ukhaa Tolgod'	Zos Wash	Zos Wash dromaeosaurid	MPC-D 100/3503	Turner et al. 2007b; Napoli et al. 2021
Baruungoyot	Khulsan	<i>Shri devi</i>	MPC-D 100/980, ZPAL MgD-I/97	Turner et al. 2021; this paper
Baruungoyot	Khulsan	<i>Kuru kulla</i>	MPC-D 100/981	Napoli et al. 2021
Baruungoyot	Khulsan	<i>Hulsanpes perlei</i>	ZPAL MgD-I/173	Osmólska 1982; Cau and Madzia 2018
Baruungoyot	Hermiin Tsav	<i>Natovenator polydontus</i>	MPC-D 102/114	Lee et al. 2022
Baruungoyot	Hermiin Tsav	Dromeosauridae indet.	ZPAL coll, MPC coll.	pers. obs.
Nemegt	Bügiin Tsav	<i>Adasaurus mongoliensis</i>	MPC-D 100/20, MPC-D 100/21	Barsbold 1983

Table S2. Postcranial measurements of *Shri devi* ZPAL MgD-I/97 and MPC-D 100/980 in millimeters. Measurements of MPC-D 100/980 are taken from Turner et al. (2021) with later additional measurements by the author of this study (indicated by [ŁC]).

	ZPAL MgD-I/97	MPC-D 100/980
Tibiotarsus distal transverse width	31.0	31.0
Ascending process of astragalus length	33.9	44
Metatarsal I		
Length	24.2	30.9
Distal transverse width	7.1	12.3
Distal length	9.4	14.0
Metatarsal II		
Length	76.9	90.0
Proximal transverse width	10.2	12.72
Proximal depth	14.0	13.00
Distal transverse width	13.2	15.5
Distal depth	12.3	16.5
Metatarsal III		
Length	91.0	~117
Proximal transverse width	9.5	10.3
Proximal depth	12.4	?
Distal transverse width	13.5	16.7
Distal depth	17.8	13.4
Metatarsal IV		
Length	80.2	? [ŁC]
Proximal transverse width	13.0	17.7
Proximal depth	10.1	12.1
Distal transverse width	13.8	?
Distal depth	17.5	?
I-1		
Length	19.4	22.5
Proximal transverse width	9.6	12.0
Proximal height	9.1	11.8

Distal transverse width	6.3	8.5
Distal height	7.8	9.3

I-2

Length along outer curvature	24.1	31.6 [tC]
Proximal transverse width	6.1	8.0
Proximal height	11.2	15.1
Facet height	8.3	10.0

II-1

Length	22.8	25.8
Proximal transverse width	13.1	16.0
Proximal height	12.2	14.3
Distal transverse width	14.3	15.2
Distal height	11.9	14.6

II-2

Length	23.1	26.5 [tC]
Proximal transverse width	12.6	?
Proximal height	15.2	16.1 [tC]
Distal transverse width	9.0	13.2 [tC]
Distal height	12.3	15.5 [tC]

II-3

Length along outer curvature	80.1	91.3
Proximal transverse width	9.1	11.3
Proximal height	22.0	28.5
Facet height	14.9	18.6

III-1

Length	37.2	47
Proximal transverse width	13.1	?
Proximal height	14.8	?
Distal transverse width	13.2	14.4
Distal height	12.1	15.9

III-2

Length	24.1	30.0
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Proximal transverse width	12.0	15.2
Proximal height	12.9	15.8
Distal transverse width	11.2	13.5
Distal height	11.1	15.7

III-3

Length	23.1	28.4
Proximal transverse width	10.2	13.2
Proximal height	12.4	14.0
Distal transverse width	8.1	11.25
Distal height	9.6	12.6

III-4

Length along outer curvature	40.8	49.4
Proximal transverse width	8.8	11.0
Proximal height	13.9	18.3
Facet height	9.3	14.8

IV-1

Length	31.7	41.5
Proximal transverse width	11.1	?
Proximal height	13.7	?
Distal transverse width	12.2	?
Distal height	11.9	15.4

IV-2

Length	23.2	27.1
Proximal transverse width	10.5	14.1
Proximal height	13.9	14.7
Distal transverse width	11.0	11.8
Distal height	10.1	12.4

IV-3

Length	18.2	23.4
Proximal transverse width	11.0	12.6
Proximal height	11.2	12.5
Distal transverse width	10.2	12.5
Distal height	8.9	11.7

IV-4

Length	18.1	22.4
Proximal transverse width	9.1	12.0
Proximal height	11.1	12.9
Distal transverse width	8.2	10.1
Distal height	8.9	10.3

IV-5

Length along outer curvature	?	36.5
Proximal transverse width	7.2	9.6
Proximal height	13.3	15.6
Facet height	9.1	13.1

Table S3. Measurements of the ungual II-3 in dromaeosaurids. Data from Ostrom 1969; Norell and Makovicky 1997; Xu et al. 2010; Jasinski et al. 2020; and from personal observations shared courtesy of Dr Philip Currie.

	Length (straight / outer curvature)	Curvature ratio	Ratio to mt-II
<i>Shri devi</i> ZPAL MgD-I/97	67.2 / 80.1	1.192	0.874 / 1.042
<i>Shri devi</i> MPC-D 100/980	82.1 / 91.30	1.112	0.912 / 1.014
<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i> MPC-D 100/25	71.2 / 84.0	1.179	0.791 / 0.934
<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i> MPC-D 100/54	63.6 / 74.0	1.164	0.752 / 0.875
<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i> MPC-D 100/985	53.2 / 63.0	1.184	0.747 / 0.885
<i>Velociraptor</i> sp. MPC-D 100/982	62.6 / 66.3	1.059	0.849 / 0.899
<i>Linheraptor exquisitus</i> IVPP V16923	75.0 / ?	?	0.714 / ?
<i>Dineobellator notoherperus</i> SMP VP-2430	32.0 / ?	?	0.685 / ?
<i>Bambiraptor feinbergi</i> AMNH 30556	36.0 / 43.0	1.194	0.533 / 0.637
<i>Dakotaraptor steini</i> PBMNH.P.10.113.T	160.0 / 240.0	1.500	0.648 / 0.972
<i>Deinonychus antirrhopus</i> AMNH 3015	85.0 / ?	?	0.659 / ?
<i>Deinonychus antirrhopus</i> MOR 747	74.1 / 92.0	1.242	0.574 / 0.713
<i>Deinonychus antirrhopus</i> YPM 5205	? / 122.0	?	? / 0.910
<i>Saurornitholestes langstoni</i> MOR 660	74.2 / 95.5	1.287	0.751 / 0.967
<i>Saurornitholestes langstoni</i> TMP 1988.121.0039	76.0 / 90.0	1.184	0.765 / 0.905
<i>Saurornitholestes langstoni</i> UALVP 55700	72.4 / 88.0	1.215	0.717 / 0.871
ROM 53680	56.2 / 67.0	1.192	0.618 / 0.736

Table S4. Normalized values for PCA of maxilla measurements.

	<i>Shri devi</i>	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>			<i>Velociraptor sp.</i>	<i>Tsaagan</i>	<i>Linheraptor</i>	<i>"Velociraptor" osmolskae</i>
	ZPAL MgD-I/97	AMNH 6515	MPC-D 100/25	MPC-D 100/54	MPC-D 100/982	MPC-D 100/1015	IVPP V16923	IMM 99NM-BYM-3/3
Antorbital fossa length	- 0.0858641789060 31	- 0.3684722638093 44	- 0.0608486307208 092	0.7051680204644 88	1.3163587112601 7	- 2.0113852932711 9	0.7268030891652 2	- 0.2217594541825 05
Antorbital fenestra height (posterior)	1.9918400586037 4	- 0.2162589791141 39	0.4620569414942 85	- 0.5978642182172 68	- 0.2196211398110 84	- 1.1332883092055 8	- 0.2868643537499 61	-
Anterior margin of antorbital fossa to maxillary fenestra length	- 0.0129733728350 28	0.3422334128085 21	0.2889523949619 89	0.5464773145535 62	1.6587185620999 3	- 1.3677542537036 3	- 1.3677542537036 3	- 0.0878998041817 143
Maxillary fenestra length	0.0416657337526 019	- 0.8782842995867 86	- 0.3474591805888 79	0.1855685322637 91	- 0.9348175418590 39	- 0.3239648461380 73	2.2567409536926 9	0.0005506484636 90714
Pila interfenestralis width	- 0.6311940632836 22	- 0.9957415651462 44	- 0.0672846463398 782	0.0167321607300 228	1.2015115417835 5	- 0.7622033217655 02	1.8052933417435 1	- 0.5671134477218 33
Ventral margin height (anterior)	- 0.2021222112816 96	- 0.9167864249987 07	- 0.3458535615264 58	- 0.2779804239108 76	- 1.0625140439968 7	0.5235214805790 11	2.1195383489218 9	0.1621968362137 07
Ventral margin height (posterior)	- 0.1747415425950 61	- 1.1549415761417 7	- 0.6877874184970 58	- 0.7266188724070 72	- 0.7066147900897 92	1.3667495065600 2	1.2608455413508 9	0.8231091518198 33
Last mxl tooth to the posterior end of the maxilla	- 1.3884454481266 9	- 1.2147744306913 7	- 0.0730976596407 246	- 0.0062537969678 6024	- 0.8545147168379 21	- 0.4116228659993 11	- 0.2594813135353 06	1.6199384571992 8

Table S5. Details of PCA for the maxillary measurements.**PCA Summary**

PC	Eigenvalue	% variance
1	3.5662	45.388
2	2.22322	28.296
3	1.13356	14.427
4	0.671567	8.5472
5	0.203118	2.5851
6	0.0573593	0.73003
7	0.00211378	0.026903

Scores

	PC 1	PC 2	PC 3	PC 4	PC 5	PC 6	PC 7
ZPAL MgD-I/97	-0.47297	0.33143	-2.3861	0.57333	0.061395	0.11898	-0.022302
AMNH 6515	-1.7524	-1.2709	0.7353	0.49367	-0.45482	-0.17552	-0.067288
MPC-D 100/982	-1.9758	1.939	0.34287	-1.0903	0.48225	-0.072757	-0.021953
MPC-D 100/25	-0.86727	0.021274	-0.21947	0.2628	-0.17269	-0.34162	0.087076
MPC-D 100/54	-0.67729	0.62974	0.65785	-0.11435	-0.53946	0.44737	0.032339
<i>Tsaagan</i>	1.6845	-2.3076	-0.40725	-1.3674	0.0026771	0.010336	0.0018652
<i>Linheraptor</i>	3.6844	1.7673	0.39226	0.29255	-0.17195	-0.12419	-0.02234
<i>"V". osmolskae</i>	0.3769	-1.1103	0.88456	0.94979	0.7926	0.13741	0.012602

Loadings

	PC 1	PC 2	PC 3	PC 4	PC 5	PC 6	PC 7
Antorbital fossa length	-0.12551	0.61732	0.22314	0.21047	0.085169	0.38211	-0.50452
Ant. fen. height (posterior)	-0.12382	0.14462	-0.64686	0.62333	0.28397	-0.27517	0.0098074
Ant. margin of ant.fo. to mxl. fen. length	-0.47542	0.25471	0.13739	-0.052523	0.32396	0.26676	0.71489
Maxillary fenestra length	0.45311	0.26744	0.018935	0.34052	-0.33575	0.36192	0.23142
Pila interfenestralis width	0.1951	0.57664	0.21784	-0.24491	0.16471	-0.66565	0.032881
Ventral margin height (anterior)	0.52244	0.077952	0.012425	0.12533	-0.093295	-0.068626	0.41138
Ventral margin height (posterior)	0.47466	-0.14599	-0.042287	-0.15228	0.79039	0.28365	-0.10207
last mxl tooth	-0.035659	-0.31889	0.68055	0.59124	0.18403	-0.2188	-0.00038991

Table S6. Postcranial measurements on base of data from Norell and Makovicky 1997, Xu et al. 2010, Turner et al. 2021, and pers. obs.

	<i>Shri devi</i>		<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>		<i>Velociraptor</i> sp.	<i>Linheraptor</i>
	ZPAL MgD-I97	MPC-D 100/980	MPC-D 100/985	MPC-D 100/986	MPC-D 100/982	IVPP V16923
MT-I	24.20	30.90	21.40	27.90		22.50
MT- II	76.90	90.00	71.20	84.80	105.00	73.70
MT- III	91.00	117.00	86.20	99.10	124.00	
MT-IV	80.20	124.00	78.20	91.60	110.00	83.40
I-1	19.40	22.50	16.90			19.80
II-1	24.10					
II-2	22.80	25.80	23.60	26.60		23.90
II-3	23.10		24.00	28.00	25.00	26.10
III-1	80.10	91.30	64.80			66.30
III-2	37.20	47.00	37.60	44.00	49.00	39.60
III-3	24.10	30.00	24.90	27.40	25.00	
III-4	23.10	28.40			20.00	
IV-1	40.80	49.40	32.30			
IV-2	31.70	41.50	26.80	30.10		27.10
IV-3	23.20	27.10	21.30	23.00	23.80	
IV-4	18.20	23.40	16.80	18.60	18.60	
IV-5	18.10	22.40	16.10	18,60		

Table S7. Normalized values for PCA of postcranial measurements.

	<i>Shri devi</i>	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i>	<i>Velociraptor sp. Linheraptor</i>			
	ZPAL MgD-197	MPC-D 100/980	MPC-D 100/985	MPC-D 100/986	MPC-D 100/982	IVPP V16923
MT-I	0.78889480003 1063	0.94617051871 1464	- 1.06378167297 94	0.41451283773 9775	- 1.08579648350 291	
MT- II	0.89350063240 9761	- 0.47590972023 8136	- 0.66720549848 7721	- 0.36461036194 3826	- 0.959462932485 2	1.57368788074 512
MT- III	0.35792995134 9824	0.70850989200 0865	- 0.89141792982 6865	- 1.21887244234 909		1.04385052882 526
MT-IV	- 0.28764785433 2633	1.95463109432 946	- 0.64150999115 8845	- 0.632069477072 718	- 0.51938271933 5031	0.12597894756 9771
I-1	1.10845538510 555	- 0.28298515261 9543	- 1.23448492922 356		0.40901469673 7554	
II-1	0.44804760087 0289	- 1.692813496826 48	0.94191574726 8578	0.16832819659 8217	0.13452195208 941	
II-2	0.13522222703 1773		0.428777275120 991	0.39601325419 3514	0.78099050009 1369	- 1.74100325643 764
II-3	0.95758031620 7147	0.08002998604 78931			- 1.037610302255 04	
III-2	0.51776858262 2548	0.36120017060 2866	0.75355874999 138	0.10596895154 6642		- 1.73849645476 344
III-3	0.64652464169 0164	0.50529329935 5249				- 1.15181794104 541
III-4	0.74897454662 1446	0.38661577252 7945	- 1.13559031914 939			
IV-1	0.92070958646 2907	1.24004271305 579	- 0.52310275764 9088	- 0.82013265847 0069	- 0.817516883399 533	
IV-2	1.29945317207 589	0.40826951748 4845	0.21688381853 7677	- 0.61184372826 6472		- 1.31276277983 195
IV-3	0.86152479921 0148	1.03845467077 74	- 0.00904531492 725555	- 0.50303679489 9321		- 1.387897360160 97
IV-4	1.00948715358 075	0.70507742076 7111	- 0.77380870549 8409	- 0.940755868849 459		
IV-5		- 0.70710678118 6548	0.70710678118 6548			

Table S8. Details of PCA for the measurements of pes.

PCA Summary

PC	Eigenvalue	% variance
1	4.49759	40.887
2	3.58584	32.599
3	1.55057	14.096
4	0.743088	6.7553
5	0.622915	5.6629

Scores

	PC 1	PC 2	PC 3	PC 4	PC 5
ZPAL MgD-I/97	2.1998	0.88268	2.1717	-0.0040989	0.07707
MPC-D 100/980	2.9928	0.88998	-1.7031	0.24785	-0.024839
MPC-D 100/982	-1.2891	0.70774	-0.35216	-1.5615	0.42948
MPC-D 100/985	-2.3564	1.1415	-0.10782	1.0906	0.77353
MPC-D 100/986	-1.5021	0.18846	-0.015469	0.12723	-1.5044
<i>Linheraptor</i>	0.14497	-3.8103	0.0068217	0.099913	0.24914

Loadings

	PC 1	PC 2	PC 3	PC 4	PC 5
Metatarsal I	0.34245	-0.020425	0.076424	0.22052	-0.60216
Metatarsal II	0.17593	-0.39826	0.4098	0.20449	0.029892
Metatarsal III	0.30783	-0.23861	-0.03963	-0.22846	0.45405
Metatarsal IV	0.37445	-0.011898	-0.47607	0.14243	0.061726
I-1	0.16731	-0.021924	0.37125	-0.55437	-0.22051
II-1	-0.3029	0.0050761	0.47783	0.11229	0.19576
II-2	-0.11529	0.43895	-0.0058819	-0.23578	-0.11302
II-3	0.15571	0.010157	0.29779	0.44037	-0.12002
III-2	-0.0029016	0.46198	0.05347	0.2016	0.006831
III-3	0.1176	0.3017	0.069091	0.0020208	-0.080169
III-4	0.23738	-0.016233	0.14067	-0.30837	-0.26658
IV-1	0.40378	0.032687	0.03155	0.24366	0.16638
IV-2	0.18015	0.37061	0.27137	0.033212	0.27328
IV-3	0.2408	0.38306	0.013117	0.011121	0.14274
IV-4	0.32798	0.025544	0.14053	-0.21344	0.28157
IV-5	-0.1682	0.0099184	0.1455	0.16039	0.18125

Phylogenetic analysis

Data matrix from Turner et al. 2021

The first dataset used in the analysis was the Theropod Working Group matrix of Turner et al. 2021 with coded holotype of *Shri devi*, modified from Brusatte et al. (2014) with added observations from Pei et al. (2020), and with further modifications from Napoli et al. (2021) including addition of *Kuru kulla*, and modifications to *Adasaurus*, *V. mongoliensis* and *Tsaagan*.

Additional modifications were added to the dataset:

- *Adasaurus*: 184:1>0 (fourth trochanter is present, after Kubota and Barsbold 2007)
- *Atrociraptor*: 236:??>1, 488:??>1
- *Kuru*: 196:??>0, 632:0>1, 782:??>0
- *Linheraptor*: 27:2>1, 58:0>1 (ectopterygoid dorsal recess was mentioned to be present by Xu et al. 2015), 246:0>0&1 (teeth are mostly of similar size)
- *Saurornitholestes*: 734:??>0 (Currie and Evans 2020)
- *Tsaagan*: 246:0>0&1 (teeth are mostly of similar size); 488:0>1.
- *Velociraptor mongoliensis*: 234:1>1&2 (there is a variation in the dorsoventral placement of the maxillary fenestra within the species; e.g., MPC-D 100/54 the fenestra is located at the midpoint of the antorbital fenestra); 236:1>0&1 (the additional fossa for maxillary fenestra is not visible on all specimens); 487:1>0&1 (the condition varies even within specimens; in MPC-D 100/25 the promaxillary fenestra is placed more dorsally on the left side); 488:0>0&1 (e.g., it varies within the left and right side of MPC-D 100/54); 591:??>0; 642:??>0; 734:??>0 (as visible on MPC-D 100/54); 829:??>1.
- “*Velociraptor*” *osmolskae*: 488:0>1

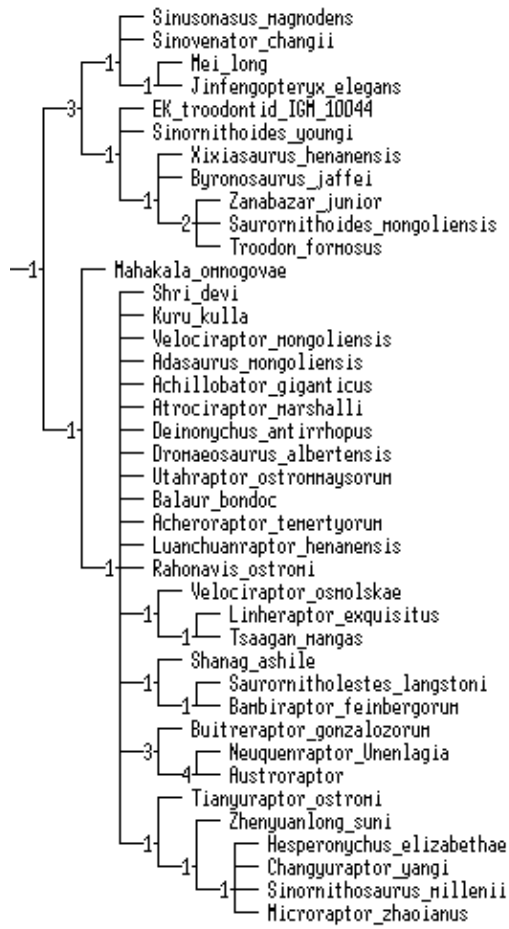


Fig. S3. Strict consensus tree with Bremer support values.

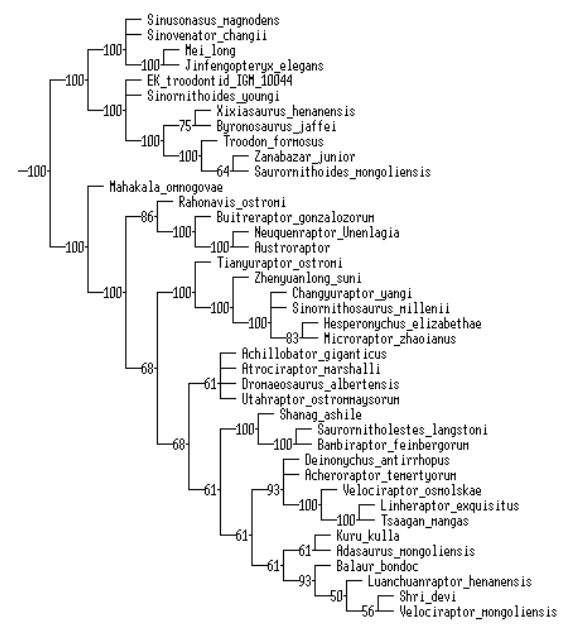


Fig. S4. 50% majority rule consensus tree.

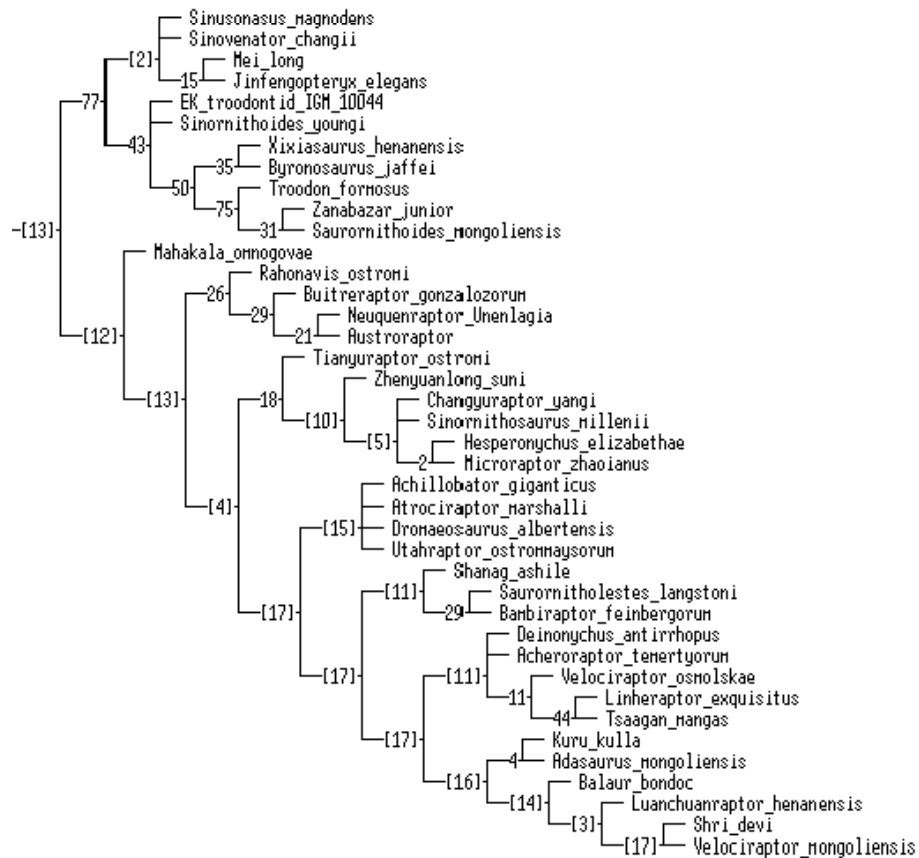


Fig. S5. 50% majority rule consensus tree with bootstrap values.

Potential synapomorphies:

- *Shri devi* + *Velociraptor mongoliensis*: 151:0 (shallowly concave ventral margin of the preacetabular process of ilium), 226:1 (presence of the longitudinal flange on the posterior surface of the metatarsal IV).
- *Balaur* + *Luanchuanraptor* + (*Shri* + *Velociraptor*): 111:0 (absence of the pneumatic foramina on the lateral surfaces of the sacral vertebra), 160:1 (ridge bounding cuppedicus fossa of ilium expanding far posteriorly).
- *Kuru* + *Adasaurus*: 72:2 (large surangular foramen), 312:1 (centra of the thoracic vertebrae significantly longer than wider).
- (*Kuru*+*Adasaurus*)+(*Balaur* + (*Luanchuanraptor* + (*Velociraptor*+*Shri*))) : 133:1 (fusion of scapula and coracoid into scapulocoracoid)

- *Linheraptor* + *Tsaagan*: 28:0 (maxillary fenestra situated at anterior border of the antorbital fossa).
- “*V*”. *osmolskae* + (*Linheraptor*+*Tsaagan*): 488:1 (maxillary fenestra length greater than distance between anterior margin of the antorbital fossa and maxillary fenestra).
- *Deinonychus* + *Acheroraptor* + (“*V*”. *osmolskae* + (*Linheraptor* + *Tsaagan*)): 487:1 (promaxillary fenestra located in the anteroventral corner of the antorbital fossa).
- Velociraptorinae: 19:1 (Exits for cranial nerves X-XII located in the shallow, bowl-like depression), 20:2 (maxillary process of the premaxilla extends posteriorly to separate maxilla from nasal posterior to nares), 173:1 (presence of the tubercle on the anterior edge of ischium), 496:1 (convex ventral margin of the anterior region of the maxilla).

Data matrix from Powers et al., 2022

The second dataset was that of Powers et al. (2022), being is a modified dataset from Currie and Evans (2020), with a further addition of *Dineobellator notohesperus* from Jasinski et al. (2022).

Additional modifications:

- *Linheraptor*: 21:0>1.
- *Tsaagan*: 21:0>1; 53:0>1 (Norell et al. 2006); 65:1>0 (Norell et al. 2006).

Shri devi

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The analyses performed with *Archaeopteryx* as an outgroup, recovered 111 trees of 408 steps (CI= 0.471, RI= 0.573). *Dineobellator* was excluded from the consensus.

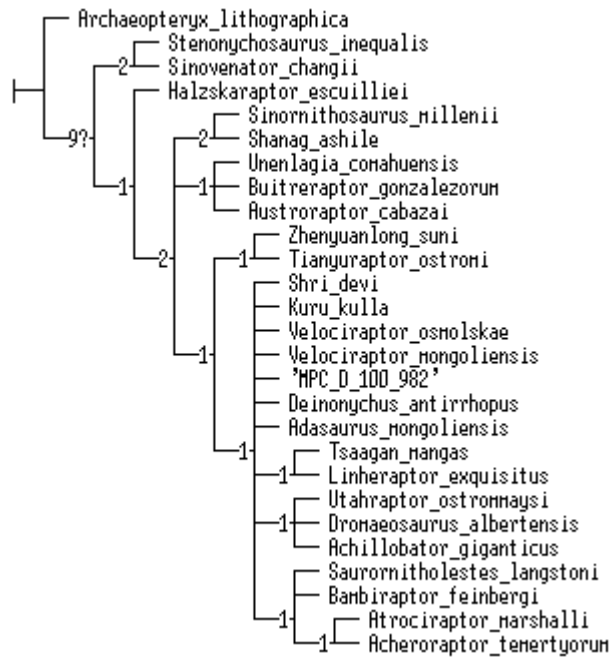


Fig. S6. Strict consensus tree with Bremer support values.

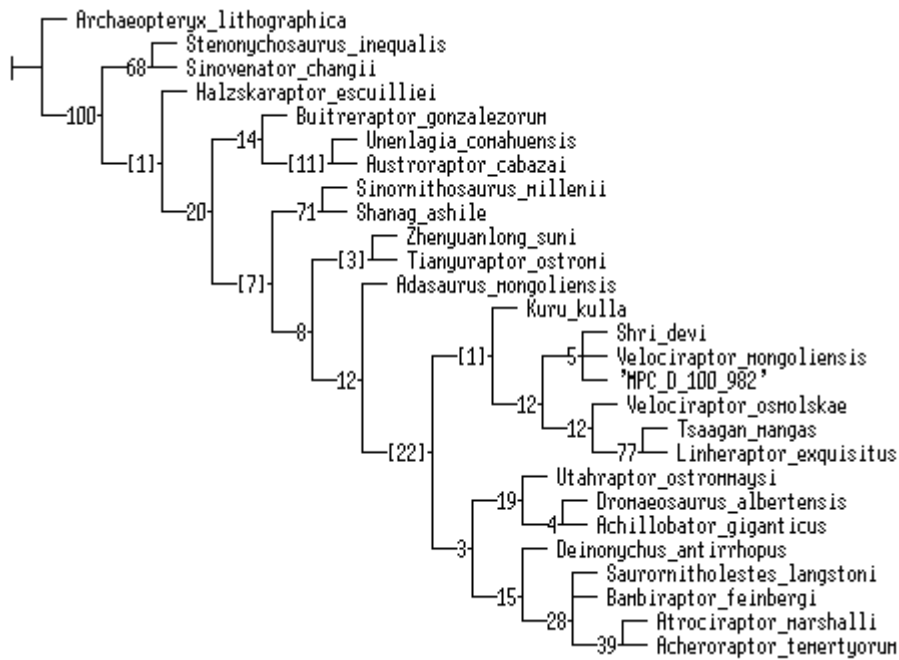


Fig. S7. 50% majority rule consensus tree with bootstrap values.

Potential synapomorphies:

- *Velociraptor mongoliensis* + *Velociraptor* sp. (MPC-D 100/982) + *Shri devi*: 12:0 (maxillary fenestra positioned posteriorly relative to the promaxillary fenestra), 49:1 (the ascending ramus of the quadratojugal bowed anteriorly; not confirmed in *Shri devi*).

- *Tsaagan* + *Linheraptor*: 6:2 (relatively short antorbital fossa, less than 24% of the maxillary length), 12:2 (maxillary fenestra positioned dorsal relative to the promaxillary fenestra), 29:2 (anterior ramus of the maxilla extremely long, greater than 37% of the maxillary length), 89:2 (absence of the mesial serration of teeth).
- “*V*”. *osmolskae* + (*Tsaagan* + *Linheraptor*): 5:1 (ventral margin of the antorbital fossa does not extend below the maxillary alveoli), 8:0 (promaxillary fenestra positioned in the anteroventral border of the antorbital fossa)
- (*Velociraptor mongoliensis* + MPC-D 100/982 + *Shri devi*) + (“*V*”. *osmolskae* + (*Tsaagan* + *Linheraptor*)): 67:1 (presence of the symphyseal “chin” on the ventral margin of the dentary), 68:1 (dentary strongly bowed in lateral view)
- Velociraptorinae: 25:1 (nasal process of the premaxilla projects posteriorly), 26:1 (prominent narial fossa of the premaxilla), 66:1 (dorsal margin of the symphyseal region of dentary concave).

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