THE OLDEST RECORD OF AQUATIC AMNIOTE CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

EXTENDED DATA

AND

DISCUSSION

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BIBLIOGRAPHY ON HEMIVERTEBRAE

Hemivertebrae have been previously described in a number of taxa spanning from the Paleozoic to Recent. Occurrences in amphibians were thus far described in Permian (Witzmann et al., 2014) and Triassic (Witzmann, 2007; Witzmann et al., 2014) temnospondyls as well as in modern taxa (Raichoudhury and Das, 1931; Pawłowska-Indyk, 1976; Martínez et al., 1992; Perpiñán et al., 2010). In reptiles, they were found in a Permian captorhinomorph (Johnson, 1988), a Jurassic ornithopod dinosaur (Witzmann et al., 2008), and a Jurassic plesiosaur (Lydekker, 1889), and in modern taxa (Albrecht, 1883; Baur, 1891). The record of hemivertebrae in mammals begins with an Oligocene nimravid (Burnham et al., 2013) and is pretty well represented in modern taxa, mostly in medical and veterinary literature (e.g., Done et al., 1975; Shawen et al., 2002; Besalti et al., 2005; Kawakami et al., 2009; Schlensker and Distl, 2013). See Rothschild et al. (2012) for an exhaustive list of osteopatologies in amphibians and reptiles, including the occurences of hemivertebrae.

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S1 Figure. *Stereosternum tumidum* ZPAL R VII/1. **A:** Lateroventral view. **B:** Lateral view (cranial to the left). Red arrowhead indicates the position of the hemivertebra. Note that the hemivertebra lies in the same plane as the surrounding vertebrae and shows no signs of relocation, compaction, or damage. Scale bars equal 1 cm.