S1. List of taxa included in the disparity analysis and the phylogenetic alysis, with main references.

Taxa in bold are included in the phylogenetic analysis; taxa also indicated by * are included only in the phylogenetic analysis and not in the disparity analysis. Three unpublished arborescent taxa were included on the basis that they showed additional anatomical diversity. [1] *Callixylon* trunk from the Late Devonian of Marrocco showing large sclerotic nests in pith; [2] Axis from the late Tournaisian of Algeria, previously figured in Galtier (1988), and Galtier & Meyer-Berthaud (2006); [3] Trunk from the late Viséan of Australia. All these specimens and corresponding slides are currently kept in the Paleobotanical collections, Service des Collections, Université Montpellier II, France, under the specimen numbers 600/2/3, JC874 and YB1-2.

			Main reference
		Psilophyton*	Banks et al., 1975
Progymnosperms	Aneurophytales	*Rellimia thomsonii*	Dannenhoffer & Bonamo, 2003; Dannenhoffer et al., 2007.

		Tetraxylopteris schmidtii	Beck, 1957.
		Proteokalon petryi	Scheckler & Banks, 1971.
		Triloboxylon arnoldii	Stein & Beck, 1983.
	Archaeopteridales	*Callixylon brownii*	Hoskin & Cross, 1951.
		Callixylon erianum	Arnold, 1930.
		Callixylon huronensis	Chitaley & Cai, 2001.
		Callixylon newberry	Arnold, 1931.
		Callixylon trifilievii	Lemoigne et al., 1983.
		Callixylon zalesskyi	Arnold, 1930.
		Callixylon sp.	Meyer-Berthaud, unpublished data[1.]
		Eddya sullivanensis	Beck, 1967.
	Protopityales	***Protopitys buchiana***	Scott, 1923; Galtier et al., 1998.
		P. scotica	Walton, 1957.
		Protopitys sp.	Decombeix et al., 2005.
Spermatophytes	Elkinsiales	***Elkinsia polymorpha***	Serbet & Rothwell, 1992.
	Buteoxylales	*Buteoxylon gordonianum*	Barnard &Long, 1973; Matten et al., 1980.

		Triradioxylon primaevum	Barnard & Long, 1975.
	Lyginopteridales	***Laceya hibernica***	May & Matten, 1983.
		Tristichia longii	Galtier, 1977.
		Tristichia tripos	Galtier & Meyer-Berthaud, 1996.
		Tristichia ovensii	Long, 1961.
		Tetrastichia bupatides	Gordon, 1938.
		Lyginopteris oldhamia	Jongmans, 1930.
		Lyginopteris royalii	Tomescu et al., 2001.
		Lyginopitys puechcapelensis	Galtier, 1970
		Trivena arkansana	Dunn et al., 2003b.
		Heterangium grievii	Scott, 1917.
	Calamopityales	*Bostonia perplexa*	Stein & Beck, 1992.
		Calamopitys americana	Galtier & Beck, 1995.
		Calamopitys annularis	Galtier & Meyer-Berthaud, 1989.
		Calamopitys embergeri	Galtier, 1970.
		Calamopitys eurameriana	Galtier & Beck, 1995.
		Calamopitys kentuckiensis	Galtier & Beck, 1995.
		Calamopitys saturnii	Galtier & Meyer-Berthaud, 1989.
		Calamopitys schweitzeri	Galtier et al., 1993.
		Calamopitys solmsii	Galtier & Meyer-Berthaud, 1989.
		Diichnia kentuckiensis	Beck et al., 1992.
		Triichnia meyenii	Galtier & Beck, 1992.
		Stenomyelon bifasciculare	Meyer-Berthaud, 1984.
		Stenomyelon primaevum	Meyer-Berthaud & Stein, 1995.
		Stenomyelon tuedianum	Meyer-Berthaud & Stein, 1995.
	Medullosales	*Quaestora amplecta*	Mapes & Rothwell 1980.
		Medullosa steinii	Dunn et al., 2003a.
	Callistophytales	***Callistophyton poroxyloides****	Rothwell, 1981
	Incertae sedis	*Aporoxylon primaevum*	Unger, 1856; Decombeix et al., 2005.

	(putative arborescent seed plants)	*Archaeopitys eastmanii*	Scott & Jeffrey, 1914.
		Bilignea solida	Scott, 1924.
		Bilignea resinosa	Scott, 1924.
		Cauloxylon ambiguum	Cribbs, 1939.
		Endoxylon zonatum	Scott, 1924; Lacey, 1953.
		Eristophyton beinertianum	Scott, 1902.
		Eristophyton waltonii	Lacey, 1953; Galtier & Scott, 1990.
		Eristophyton fasciculare	Scott, 1902.
		Eristophyton feistii	Decombeix et al., 2008.
		JC874	Galtier, unpublished data[2]
		Faironia difasciculata	Decombeix et al., 2006.
		Megalomyelon myriodesmon	Cribbs, 1940.
		Megaloxylon wheelareae	Mapes, 1985.
		Pycnoxylon leptodesmon	Cribbs, 1938.
		Pitus antiqua	Gordon, 1935.
		Pitus dayi	Gordon, 1935.
		Pitus withamii	Gordon, 1935.
		Pitus primaeva	Gordon, 1935.
		Stanwoodia kirktonense	Galtier & Scott, 1991.
		YB1-2	Decombeix, unpublished data[3]
	Cordaitales & conifers	***Cordaixylon iowanensis****	Rothwell & Warner, 1984.
		Mesoxylon priapii*	Trivett & Rothwell, 1985.
		Thucydia mahoningensis*	Hernandez-Castillo et al., 2001.

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S2. Character list and matrix for the analysis of vegetative body disparity

1. Bilateral symmetry of ultimate appendages. 0: no, 1: yes.
2. Primary vascular architecture of stems. 0: protostelic with one central strand of protoxylem producing the others; 1: eustelic with few large strands of primary xylem; 2: eustelic with numerous small strands of primary xylem.
3. Polystele 0: absent, 1: present.
4. Pith anatomy. 0: no pith; 1: parenchyma only; 2: parenchyma and sclerotic nests; 3: short tracheids.
5. Location of primary xylem. 0: in contact with secondary xylem; 1: separated from secondary xylem by few layers of cells; 2: medullary strands present.
6. Primary xylem maturation. 0: mesarch; 1: mesarch to endarch at nodes; 2: endarch, 3: exarch to mesarch.
7. Emission of traces. 0: radial; 1: tangential.
8. Vascular traces. 0: single; 1: multiple trace emitted from the division of a single strand, 2: multiple trace emitted from the division of two or more strands at a same level, 3: multiple trace emitted from the division of two or more strands at different levels.
9. Organotaxis. 0: spiral or alternate; 1: some opposite
10. internode. 0: short<1 cm, 1: medium; 2: long (>10 cm).
11. Ratio of metaxylem tracheid diameter to secondary xylem tracheid diameter. 0: about 1; 1: > 1.
12. Secondary xylem pitting. 0: not separated in groups; 1: in groups.
12\. Pitting. 0: araucarioid; 1: other.
14\. Ray width. 0: uni ou biseriate; 1: multiseriate.
15\. Ray height. 0:low (<10 cells); 1: medium (10 to 50 cells); 2:high (>50 cells).

Rellimia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1
Tetraxylopteris	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1
Proteokalon	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
Triloboxylon	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
CallixylonBrw	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
CallixylonEri	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
CallixylonHur	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
CallixylonNew	1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1
CallixylonTrif	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
CallixylonZal	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
CallixylonSp	1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
Eddya	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
ProtopitysBuc	1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0
ProtopitysSco	1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0
ProtopitysSp	1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0
Elkinsia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
Buteoxylon	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
Triradioxylon	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
Laceya	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
TristichiaLon	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
TristiachiaTrip	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
TristichiaOve	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
Tetrastichia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2
LyginopterisOld	1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2
LyginopterisRoy	1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2
Lyginopitys	1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Trivena	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2
Heterangium	1 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2
Bostonia	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
CalamopitysAme	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysAnn	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysEmb	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysEur	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysKen	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysSat	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysSch	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 2
CalamopitysSol	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2
Diichnia	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
Triichnia	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
StenomBif	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
StenomyelonPri	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
StenomyelonTue	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2
Quaestora	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 2
MedullosaStei	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 1 2
Aporoxylon	1 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Archaeopitys	1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
BiligneaSol	1 2 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
BiligneaRes	1 2 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cauloxylon	1 2 0 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Endoxylon	1 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
EristophytonBei	1 2 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
EristophytonWal	1 2 0 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
EristophytonFas	1 2 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
EristophytonFei	1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
JC874	1 2 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Faironia	1 2 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Megalomyelon	1 2 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Megaloxylon	1 2 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Pycnoxylon	1 2 0 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
PitusAnt	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
PitusDay	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
PitusWit	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
PitusPri	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Stanwoodia	1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
YB1-2	1 2 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

S3. Characters list and matrix for the phylogenetic analysis.

Reproduction (2)

1. Life cycle : (0) homosporous, (1) heterosporous
Character 1 of Rothwell &Serbet (1994) and of Hilton & Bateman (2006), 59 of Hammond (2004).

2. Ovule/seed (0) absent (1), present
Character 60 of Hilton & Bateman (2006).

General morphology (3)

3. Branching (0) apical, (1) axillary, one bud, (2) axillary, several buds
Character 4 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994) and of Hilton & Bateman (2006). Branching is apical in progymnosperms. It is axillary with one (e.g., *Lyginopteris*) or several (e.g., *Mesoxylon*) buds in all the spermatophytes for which this character is documented.

4. Organotaxis : (0) spiral or alternate (1) some opposite
Modified from characters 5 of Rothwell &Serbet (1994), 4 of Hammond (2004) and 6 of Hilton & Bateman (2006).

5. Bifacial cambium (0) absent; (1) present
Character 39 of Hammond (2004). Excluded by Rothwell & Serbet (1994) on the basis that it is a synapomorphy of lignophytes.

Primary vascular system (8)

6. Stele (0) protostele, (1) parenchymatous protostele and eustele.
Character 16 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994). Hilton & Bateman (2006) proposed to distinguish bewteen three states (protostele, parenchymatous protostele and eustele) based on the different types of stele described by Galtier (1988). We chose not to make this distinction, which does not affect the results for the list of taxa analysed here.

7. Stele shape (0) lobed/polygonal, (1) elliptical/circular
New character. According to some authors (e.g., Stein, 1993) the shape of the stele reflects hormonal fluxes from lateral organs.

8. Ratio between stele diameter and total diameter of stem (0) 1 :10 to 1 :5, (1) >1 :5
New character. This ratio is > 1:5 for taxa such as the Buteoxylales and Lyginopteridales and comprised between 1 :5 and 1 :10 in Calamopityales (Galtier, 1988).

9. Protoxylem architecture: (0) one sympodium, (1) several sympodia.
Character 14 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994), and 17 of Hilton & Bateman (2006).

10. Size of primary xylem strands in eusteles : (0) large, (1) small
New character. The size of primary xylem strands is highly variable in Devonian and Mississippian lignophytes.

11. Number of primary xylem strands (0) few, (1) numerous
New character.

12. Maturation (0) mesarch, (1) endarch becoming mesarch at nodes, (2) endarch
Modified from character 16 of Doyle & Donoghue (1996), 15 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994), and 21 of Hilton & Bateman (2006), to include the fact that in *Eristophyton* and *Bilignea* the maturation is different at the nodes.

13. Ratio between metaxylem tracheid diameter and secondary xylem tracheid diameter (0) about 1, (1) MX>X2
New character. Allows comparing the size of primary and secondary xylem tracheids without quantitative bias. In most lignophytes the ratio is about 1, however the calamopityales have much larger metaxylem tracheids (Galtier, 1988).

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Secondary xylem (6)

Some characters are from the IAWA List of Microscopic Features for Softwood Identification (2004); some of the quantitative categories from the IAWA list have been modified to adapt them to the larger range of variation observed in fossil wood.

14. Tangential pitting of secondary xylem tracheids (0) similar to radial pitting, (1) reduced or absent
New character. The secondary xylem tracheids of aneurophytales displays similar pitting on all walls. In other Devonian or Mississippian taxa for which this character is documented, tangential pitting is either reduced or absent.

15. Radial pitting (0) continuous, (1) unpitted areas
New character. Groups of pits separated by unpitted areas are a characteristic of the archaeopteridalean progymnosperms *Callixylon, Actinoxylon* and *Eddya* (Beck et Wight, 1988).

16. Radial pitting (0) araucarioid, (1) uniseriate

New character. Early lignophytes typically have araucarioid pitting on the radial walls of their secondary xylem tracheids. A few taxa such as *Bilignea resinosa* have a single row of pitting, a character also present in some conifers.

17. Ray tracheids (0) absent or rare, (1) abundant

New character. Modified from characters 79 and 80 of the IAWA list. Ray tracheids are present in some aneurophytalean and archeaopteridalean progymnosperms, some Mississippian seed plants and some conifers.

18. Ray width (cell number): (0) uni to biseriate, (1) multiseriate

Character 22 of Doyle & Donoghue (1986) and 28 of Hilton & Bateman (2006). Non-included character 1 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994).

19. Ray height (cell number): (0) low (<30 cells), (1) medium, (2) high (>90 cells)

New character. From characters 102-105 of IAWA list. The IAWA list distinghuish 4 categories of ray height 1-4 cells, 5-15, 15-30 and more than 30. This has been modified to accomodate the fact that higher rays are frequent in some Mississippian taxa.

Phloem and cortex (4)

20. Secondary phloem(0) with fibers, (1) without fibers

New character [excluded by Doyle & Donoghue (1986) on the basis that it is poorly documented]. Aneurophytalean progymnosperms have a complex phloem with fibers. Beck & Wight (1988) describe a more simple phloem for *Archaeopteris* but the study of a new specimen (Meyer-Berthaud et Scheckler, 2000) shows an anatomy comparable to the aneurophytes. Among the Mississippian taxa *Eristophyton*, *Pitus*, *Stanwoodia* and *Bilignea* have a secondary phloem with fibers while *Calamopitys* phloem has no fibers.

21. *Sparganum*/ *Dictyoxylon* outer cortex (0) present, (1) absent

Character 30 of Hilton & Bateman (2006). A *Sparganum* outer cortex is documented in aneurophytalean progymnosperms and *Elkinsia*. Among the Mississippian taxa a distinction has been traditionnally made between the outer cortex of the Lyginopteridales ('*Dictyoxylon*') formed by alternating bands of sclerenchyma and parenchyma, and the outer cortex of the Calamopityales ('*Sparganum*') in which these bands anastomose. However, there is apparently a range of variation between these two types of outer cortex. Since the distinction between the two types is not always clear we followed Hilton & Bateman (2006) and grouped them in a single character.

22. Periderm (0) absent, (1) present

New character. Rothwell & Serbet (1994) excluded the character based on their hypothesis that it is a synapomorphy of lignophytes and thus of no use in their analysis ('production of periderm by a phellogen, excluded character 5).

23. Sclerotic nests in cortex (0) absent, (1) present

New character. Sclerotic nests are present in the cortex of aneurophytalean progymnosperms and some spermatophytes (Galtier, 1988)

Leaves/ultimate appendages (9)

24. Symmetry of ultimate appendages (0) tridimensionnal, (1) planate

New character. Ultimate appendages (i.e. appendages with determinate growth) are tridimensiaonal in some aneurophytalean progymnosperms such as *Tetraxylopteris* or *Rellimia*. They are planate in *Triloboxylon*, *Proteaokalon*, the archaeopteridalean progymnosperms and the spermatophytes.

25. Lamina (0) absent, (1) present

New character. Ultimate appendages of the aneurophytalean progymnosperms can be planate but are not webbed like the archaeopteridalean progymnosperms and the spermatophytes.

26. Leaves (0) compound pinate (1) linear

Simplified from character 7 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994) and of Hilton & Bateman (2006) due to the limited amount of taxa analysed here.

27. Leaf trace produced by (0) radial divion of axial strand, (1) tangential division of axial strand

New character. Excluded by Doyle & Donoghue (1986) on the basis that it was poorly documented. According to Namboodiri & Beck (1968) this is an important character of early lignophyte evolution. Archaeopteridalean progymnosperms or Calamopityales are examples of groups in which the division is in radial plane. It is tangential in most of the arborescent taxa of the Mississippian.

28. Vascular traces to a single lateral organ (0) one, (1) multiple

This character and the next one are a modification of character 17 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994) and 20 of Hilton & Bateman (2006) to account for the diversity observed in the chosen taxa. Multiple vascular traces to a single organ are documented in some Calamopityales, Medullosales, some Mississippian arborescent taxa (e.g. *Megalomyelon*), *Faironia*, and some cordaites.

29. Number of axial strands contributing to the vascularisation of a single lateral organ: (0) one, (1) two or more, adjacent, at a same level (2) two or more, non-adjacent, at a same level, (3) two or more on a significant vertical distance

This character and the previous one are a modification of character 17 of Rothwell & Serbet (1994) and 20 of Hilton & Bateman (2006) to account for the diversity observed in the chosen taxa. Double or triple vascular traces to a same organ can be the result of the division of a single axial strand (e.g. *Calamopitys*), or of two adjacent axial strands that can be adjacent (e.g. *Diichnia*) or non-adjacent (e.g. *Faironia*).

30. Primary xylem in the base of the petiole (0) one strand, (1) a few strands (2-6), (2) numerous strands

New character. Not included by Doyle on the basis that it was poorly documented.

31. Bifurcated rachis (0) absent, (1) present

Character 8 of Doyle & Donoghue (1986) and of Hilton & Bateman (2006).

32. Decidious leaves

New character.

Excluded characters.

Rythmic growth: (0) no rings or false rings only, (1) growth rings.

Sclerotic nests in pith: (0) absent, (1) present

Location of primary xylem: (0) in contact with secondary xylem, (1) separated from secondary xylem by parenchyma

Medullary strands: (0) absent, (1) present

"Scalariform" pitting on secondary xylem tracheids: (0) absent, (1) present.

	1									10										20										30		
Psilophyton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	?	?	?
Tetraxylopteris	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	?	0	?	?	0	?	?
Callixylon	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	?	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	?	?	1	?	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elkinsia	1	1	?	0	1	0	1	0	0	?	?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	?	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	?	1	1	0
Lyginopteris	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Medullosa	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	?	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	0
Callistophyton	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Mesoxylon	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cordaixylon	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	?	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Thucidya	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	?	?	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	?	?	?	?	0	1
Bilignea	?	?	?	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	?	1	?	1	1	?	1	0	0	1	?	1
Pitus	?	?	?	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Eristophyton	?	?	?	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	?	?	1	?	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Stenomyelon	?	?	?	0	1	0	1	1	1	?	?	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	?	0	0	?	2	?	0
Calamopitys	?	?	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	?	0	1	1	2	?	0
Laceya	?	?	?	0	1	0	1	0	0	?	?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	?	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Protopitys	1	?	0	0	1	1	0	?	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	?	?	?
Faironia	?	?	?	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	?	0	1	2	1	?	0
Endoxylon	?	?	?	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	1	?	?	?	?	1	0	0	?	?	?

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