

## References for the introduction morphological figures

All morphological illustrations have been modified or based on the illustrations, photographs and descriptions of the relevant references.

### Figure 5

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*Archaeopteryx*, *Sapeornis*, *Pengornis* and *Yanornis*:

Hu, H., O'Connor, J. K., McDonald, P. G. & Wroe, S. (2020). Cranial osteology of the early cretaceous *Sapeornis chaoyangensis* (Aves: Pygostylia). *Cretaceous Research*, 113, 104496.

*Jeholornis*:

Hu, H., Wang, Y., Fabbri, M., O'Connor, J. K., McDonald, P. G., Wroe, S., Yin, X., Zheng, X., Zhou, Z. & Benson, R. B. (2022). Cranial osteology and palaeobiology of the Early Cretaceous bird *Jeholornis prima* (Aves: Jeholornithiformes). *Zoological journal of the Linnean Society*.

*Confuciusornis*:

Chiappe, L. M., Ji, S.-A., Ji, Q. & Norell, M. A. (1999). Anatomy and systematics of the Confuciusornithidae (Theropoda, Aves) from the late Mesozoic of northeastern China. *Bulletin of the American museum of natural history*, 242, 1–89.

*Longipteryx*:

O'Connor, J. K. & Chiappe, L. M. (2011). A revision of enantiornithine (Aves: Ornithothoraces) skull morphology. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 9(1), 135–157.

Chiappe, L. M. & Qingjin, M. (2016). *Birds of stone: Chinese avian fossils from the age of dinosaurs*. John Hopkins University Press.

*Bohaiornis*:

Chiappe, L. M., Qingjin, M., Serrano, F., Sigurdson, T., Min, W., Bell, A. & Di, L. (2019). New *Bohaiornis*-like bird from the Early Cretaceous of China: enantiornithine interrelationships and flight performance. *PeerJ*, 7, e7846.

*Gobipteryx*:

Xu, L., Buffetaut, E., O'Connor, J., Zhang, X., Jia, S., Zhang, J., Chang, H. & Tong, H. (2021). A new, remarkably preserved, enantiornithine bird from the Upper Cretaceous Qiupa Formation of Henan (central China) and convergent evolution between enantiornithines and modern birds. *Geological Magazine*, 158(11), 2087–2094.

*Falcatakely*:

O'Connor, P. M., Turner, A. H., Groenke, J. R., Felice, R. N., Rogers, R. R., Krause, D. W. & Rahantarisoa, L. J. (2020). Late Cretaceous bird from Madagascar reveals unique development of beaks. *Nature*, 588(7837), 272–276.

*Schizooura*:

Zhou, S., Zhou, Z.-H. & O'Connor, J. (2012). A new basal beaked ornithurine bird from the Lower Cretaceous of western Liaoning, China. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 50(1), 9.

*Changzuiornis*:

Huang, J., Wang, X., Hu, Y., Liu, J., Peteya, J. A. & Clarke, J. A. (2016). A new ornithurine from the Early Cretaceous of China sheds light on the evolution of early ecological and cranial diversity in birds. *PeerJ*, 4, e1765.

*Ichthyornis*:

Field, D. J., Hanson, M., Burnham, D., Wilson, L. E., Super, K., Ehret, D., Ebersole, J. A. & Bhullar, B.-A. S. (2018). Complete *Ichthyornis* skull illuminates mosaic assembly of the avian head. *Nature*, 557(7703), 96–100. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0053-y>

Torres, C. R., Norell, M. A. & Clarke, J. A. (2021). Bird neurocranial and body mass evolution across the end-Cretaceous mass extinction: The avian brain shape left other dinosaurs behind. *Science Advances*, 7(31), eabg7099. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abg7099>

*Asteriornis:*

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**Figure 6**

*Jeholornis, Confuciusornis, Protopteryx, Cathayornis, Longirostravis and Hongshanornis:*

Han, H. & Zhonghe, Z. (2014). A subadult specimen of *Pengornis* and character evolution in Enantiornithes.

*Parabohaiornis:*

Wang, X., Cau, A., Luo, X., Kundrát, M., Wu, W., Ju, S., Guo, Z., Liu, Y. & Ji, Q. (2022). A new bohaiornithid-like bird from the Lower Cretaceous of China fills a gap in enantiornithine disparity. *Journal of Paleontology*, 1–16.

*Archaeorhynchus:*

Wang, M. & Zhou, Z. (2017b). A new adult specimen of the basalmost ornithuromorph bird *Archaeorhynchus spathula* (Aves: Ornithuromorpha) and its implications for early avian ontogeny. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 15(1), 1–18.

*Yixianornis and Gansus:*

Zhou, S., O'Connor, J. K. & Wang, M. (2014). A new species from an ornithuromorph (Aves: Ornithothoraces) dominated locality of the Jehol Biota. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 59(36), 5366–5378.

*Ichthyornis:*

Demuth, O. E., Benito, J., Tschopp, E., Lautenschlager, S., Mallison, H., Heeb, N. & Field, D. J. (2022). Topology-based three-dimensional reconstruction of delicate skeletal fossil remains and the quantification of their taphonomic deformation. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 125.

*Shangyang:*

Wang, M. & Zhou, Z. (2019b). A new enantiornithine (Aves: Ornithothoraces) with completely fused premaxillae from the Early Cretaceous of China. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*.

**Figure 7**

*Confuciusornis:*

Chiappe, L. M., Ji, S.-A., Ji, Q. & Norell, M. A. (1999). Anatomy and systematics of the Confuciusornithidae (Theropoda, Aves) from the late Mesozoic of northeastern China. *Bulletin of the American museum of natural history*, 242, 1–89.

*Pengornis:*

Han, H. & Zhonghe, Z. (2014). A subadult specimen of *Pengornis* and character evolution in Enantiornithes.

*Ichthyornis:*

Benito, J., Chen, A., Wilson, L. E., Bhullar, B.-A. S., Burnham, D. & Field, D. J. (2022). 40 new specimens of *Ichthyornis* provide unprecedented insight into the postcranial morphology of crownward stem group birds. *PeerJ*, 10, e13919.

**Figure 8**

*Archaeopteryx:*

Mayr, G. (2017). Pectoral girdle morphology of Mesozoic birds and the evolution of the avian supracoracoideus muscle. *Journal of Ornithology*, 158(3), 859–867.

*Jeholornis:*

Wang, X., Huang, J., Kundrát, M., Cau, A., Liu, X., Wang, Y. & Ju, S. (2020). A new jeholornithiform exhibits the earliest appearance of the fused sternum and pelvis in the evolution of avialan dinosaurs. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 199, 104401.

*Enantiornis:*

Walker, C. A. & Dyke, G. J. (2009). Euenantiornithine birds from the late Cretaceous of El Brete (Argentina). *Irish Journal of Earth Sciences*, 27(1), 15–62.

*Eocathayornis:*

Zhou, Z. (2002). A new and primitive enantiornithine bird from the Early Cretaceous of China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 22(1), 49–57.

*Gretchenia*:

Chiappe, L. M., Qingjin, M., Serrano, F., Sigurdson, T., Min, W., Bell, A. & Di, L. (2019). New *Bohaiornis*-like bird from the Early Cretaceous of China: enantiornithine interrelationships and flight performance. *PeerJ*, 7, e7846.

*Schizooura* and *Yanornis*:

O'Connor, J. & Zelenkov, N. (2013). The phylogenetic position of *Ambiortus*: comparison with other Mesozoic birds from Asia. *Paleontological Journal*, 47(11), 1270–1281.

*Ichthyornis*:

Benito, J., Chen, A., Wilson, L. E., Bhullar, B.-A. S., Burnham, D. & Field, D. J. (2022). 40 new specimens of *Ichthyornis* provide unprecedented insight into the postcranial morphology of crownward stem group birds. *PeerJ*, 10, e13919.

*Parahesperornis*:

Bell, A. & Chiappe, L. M. (2020). Anatomy of *Parahesperornis*: evolutionary mosaicism in the Cretaceous Hesperornithiformes (Aves). *Life*, 10(5), 62.

## Figure 9

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*Archaeopteryx*, *Confuciusornis* and *Pengornis*:

Zhou, S., Zhou, Z. & O'Connor, J. (2014). A new piscivorous ornithuromorph from the Jehol Biota. *Historical Biology*, 26(5), 608–618.

*Longipteryx*:

Chiappe, L. M. & Qingjin, M. (2016). *Birds of stone: Chinese avian fossils from the age of dinosaurs*. John Hopkins University Press.

*Parabohaiornis*:

Wang, M., Zhou, Z.-H., O'Connor, J. K. & Zelenkov, N. V. (2014). A new diverse enantiornithine family (Bohaiornithidae fam. nov.) from the Lower Cretaceous of China with information from two new species. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 52(1), 31–76.

*Schizooura* and *Gansus*:

O'Connor, J. & Zelenkov, N. (2013). The phylogenetic position of *Ambiortus*: comparison with other Mesozoic birds from Asia. *Paleontological Journal*, 47(11), 1270–1281.

## Figure 10

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*Archaeopteryx*, *Confuciusornis* and *Sapeornis*:

Wang, M., Wang, X., Wang, Y. & Zhou, Z. (2016). A new basal bird from China with implications for morphological diversity in early birds. *Scientific Reports*, 6(1), 1–12.

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*Hongshanornis*:

Chiappe, L. M., Zhao, B., O'Connor, J. K., Chunling, G., Wang, X., Habib, M., Marugan-Lobon, J., Meng, Q. & Cheng, X. (2014). A new specimen of the Early Cretaceous bird *Hongshanornis longicresta*: insights into the aerodynamics and diet of a basal ornithuromorph. *PeerJ*, 2, e234.

*Parahesperornis*:

Bell, A. & Chiappe, L. M. (2020). Anatomy of *Parahesperornis*: evolutionary mosaicism in the Cretaceous Hesperornithiformes (Aves). *Life*, 10(5), 62.

## Figure 11

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*Ambopteryx*:

Zhang, F., Zhou, Z., Xu, X., Wang, X. & Sullivan, C. (2008). A bizarre Jurassic maniraptoran from China with elongate ribbon-like feathers. *Nature*, 455(7216), 1105–1108.

*Jeholornis*:

Wang, M., Wang, X., Wang, Y. & Zhou, Z. (2016). A new basal bird from China with implications for morphological diversity in early birds. *Scientific Reports*, 6(1), 1–12.

*Confuciusornis*:

Chiappe, L. M., Ji, S.-A., Ji, Q. & Norell, M. A. (1999). Anatomy and systematics of the Confuciusornithidae (Theropoda, Aves) from the late Mesozoic of northeastern China. *Bulletin of the American museum of natural history*, 242, 1–89.

*Sapeornis*:

Gao, C., Chiappe, L. M., Zhang, F., Pomeroy, D. L., Shen, C., Chinsamy, A. & Walsh, M. O. (2012). A subadult specimen of the Early Cretaceous bird *Sapeornis chaoyangensis* and a taxonomic reassessment of sapeornithids. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 32(5), 1103–1112.

*Longipteryx*:

Zhang, F., Zhou, Z., Hou, L. & Gu, G. (2001). Early diversification of birds: evidence from a new opposite bird. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 46(11), 945–949.

*Eocathayornis*:

Zhou, Z. (2002). A new and primitive enantiornithine bird from the Early Cretaceous of China. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 22(1), 49–57.

*Hongshanornis*:

Chiappe, L. M., Zhao, B., O'Connor, J. K., Chunling, G., Wang, X., Habib, M., Marugan-Lobon, J., Meng, Q. & Cheng, X. (2014). A new specimen of the Early Cretaceous bird *Hongshanornis longicresta*: insights into the aerodynamics and diet of a basal ornithuromorph. *PeerJ*, 2, e234.

*Yixianornis*:

Clarke, J. A., Zhou, Z. & Zhang, F. (2006). Insight into the evolution of avian flight from a new clade of Early Cretaceous ornithurines from China and the morphology of *Yixianornis grabaui*. *Journal of anatomy*, 208(3), 287–308.

*Ichthyornis*:

Benito, J., Chen, A., Wilson, L. E., Bhullar, B.-A. S., Burnham, D. & Field, D. J. (2022). 40 new specimens of *Ichthyornis* provide unprecedented insight into the postcranial morphology of crownward stem group birds. *PeerJ*, 10, e13919.

## Figure 12

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*Archaeopteryx*:

Xu, X., You, H., Du, K. & Han, F. (2011). An *Archaeopteryx*-like theropod from China and the origin of Avialae. *Nature*, 475(7357), 465–470.

*Kompsornis*:

Wang, X., Huang, J., Kundrát, M., Cau, A., Liu, X., Wang, Y. & Ju, S. (2020). A new jeholornithiform exhibits the earliest appearance of the fused sternum and pelvis in the evolution of avialan dinosaurs. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences*, 199, 104401.

*Confuciusornis*:

Chiappe, L. M., Ji, S.-A., Ji, Q. & Norell, M. A. (1999). Anatomy and systematics of the Confuciusornithidae (Theropoda, Aves) from the late Mesozoic of northeastern China. *Bulletin of the American museum of natural history*, 242, 1–89.

*Yuanchuavis*:

Wang, M., O'Connor, J. K., Zhao, T., Pan, Y., Zheng, X., Wang, X. & Zhou, Z. (2021). An Early Cretaceous enantiornithine bird with a pintail. *Current Biology*, 31(21), 4845–4852. e4842.

*Piscivorenantiornis*:

Wang, M. & Zhou, Z. (2020). Anatomy of a new specimen of *Piscivorenantiornis inusitatus* (Aves: Enantiornithes) from the Lower Cretaceous Jehol Biota. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 40(3), e1783278.

*Gansus*:

Wang, Y.-M., O'Connor, J. K., Li, D.-Q. & You, H.-L. (2016). New information on postcranial skeleton of the Early Cretaceous *Gansus yumenensis* (Aves: Ornithuomorpha). *Historical Biology*, 28(5), 666–679.

*Ichthyornis*:

Benito, J., Chen, A., Wilson, L. E., Bhullar, B.-A. S., Burnham, D. & Field, D. J. (2022). 40 new specimens of *Ichthyornis* provide unprecedented insight into the postcranial morphology of crownward stem group birds. *PeerJ*, 10, e13919.

*Hesperornis:*

Bell, A. & Chiappe, L. M. (2020). Anatomy of *Parahesperornis*: evolutionary mosaicism in the Cretaceous Hesperornithiformes (Aves). *Life*, 10(5), 62.

**Figure 13**

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*Caihong:*

Hu, D., Clarke, J. A., Eliason, C. M., Qiu, R., Li, Q., Shawkey, M. D., Zhao, C., D’Alba, L., Jiang, J. & Xu, X. (2018). A bony-crested Jurassic dinosaur with evidence of iridescent plumage highlights complexity in early paravian evolution. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 1–12.

*Jeholornis:*

Lefèvre, U., Hu, D., Escuillié, F., Dyke, G. & Godefroit, P. (2014). A new long-tailed basal bird from the Lower Cretaceous of north-eastern China. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 113(3), 790–804.

*Cathayornis and Longipteryx:*

Wang, M. & Liu, D. (2016). Taxonomical reappraisal of Cathayornithidae (Aves: Enantiornithes). *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 14(1), 29–47.

*Avisaurus and Soroavisaurus:*

Atterholt, J., Hutchison, J. H. & O’Connor, J. K. (2018). The most complete enantiornithine from North America and a phylogenetic analysis of the Avisauridae. *PeerJ*, 6, e5910.

*Mystriornis:*

Kurochkin, E. N., Zelenkov, N. V., Averianov, A. O. & Leshchinskiy, S. V. (2011). A new taxon of birds (Aves) from the Early Cretaceous of Western Siberia, Russia. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 9(1), 109–117.

*Yungavolucis:*

Chiappe, L. M. (1993). Enantiornithine (Aves) tarsometatarsi from the Cretaceous Lecho Formation of northwestern Argentina. *American Museum Novitates*, 3083, 1–27.

*Vorona:*

Forster, C. A., Chiappe, L. M., Krause, D. W. & Sampson, S. D. (2002). *Vorona berivotrensis*, a primitive bird from the Late Cretaceous of Madagascar. In L. Chiappe & L. M. Witmer (Eds.), *Mesozoic birds: above the heads of dinosaurs* (pp. 268–280). University of California Press.

*Ichthyornis:*

Benito, J., Chen, A., Wilson, L. E., Bhullar, B.-A. S., Burnham, D. & Field, D. J. (2022). 40 new specimens of *Ichthyornis* provide unprecedented insight into the postcranial morphology of crownward stem group birds. *PeerJ*, 10, e13919.

*Brodavis and Hesperornis:*

Bell, A. & Chiappe, L. M. (2015). Identification of a new hesperornithiform from the Cretaceous Niobrara Chalk and implications for ecologic diversity among early diving birds. *PLoS one*, 10(11), e0141690.

**Figure 14**

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*Archaeopteryx:*

Mayr, G., Pohl, B., Hartman, S. & Peters, D. S. (2007). The tenth skeletal specimen of *Archaeopteryx*. *Zoological journal of the Linnean Society*, 149(1), 97–116.

*Confuciusornis:*

Chiappe, L. M., Ji, S.-A., Ji, Q. & Norell, M. A. (1999). Anatomy and systematics of the Confuciusornithidae (Theropoda, Aves) from the late Mesozoic of northeastern China. *Bulletin of the American museum of natural history*, 242, 1–89.

*Sapeornis:*

Gao, C., Chiappe, L. M., Zhang, F., Pomeroy, D. L., Shen, C., Chinsamy, A. & Walsh, M. O. (2012). A subadult specimen of the Early Cretaceous bird *Sapeornis chaoyangensis* and a taxonomic reassessment of sapeornithids. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 32(5), 1103–1112.

#### *Longusunguis*:

Hu, H., O'Connor, J. K., Wang, M., Wroe, S. & McDonald, P. G. (2020). New anatomical information on the bohaiornithid *Longusunguis* and the presence of a plesiomorphic diapsid skull in Enantiornithes. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 18(18), 1481–1495.

#### *Eopengornis*, *Rapaxavis* and *Gansus*:

Xing, L., O'Connor, J. K., Chiappe, L. M., McKellar, R. C., Carroll, N., Hu, H., Bai, M. & Lei, F. (2019). A new enantiornithine bird with unusual pedal proportions found in amber. *Current Biology*, 29(14), 2396–2401. e2392.

#### *Archaeorhynchus*:

Wang, M. & Zhou, Z. (2017b). A new adult specimen of the basalmost ornithuromorph bird *Archaeorhynchus spathula* (Aves: Ornithuromorpha) and its implications for early avian ontogeny. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 15(1), 1–18.

#### *Baptornis*:

Martin, L. D. & Tate, J. (1976). The skeleton of *Baptornis advenus* (Aves: Hesperornithiformes). *Smithsonian contributions to paleobiology*, 27, 35–66.

#### *Hesperornis*:

Tanaka, T., Kobayashi, Y., Kurihara, K., Fiorillo, A. R. & Kano, M. (2018). The oldest Asian hesperornithiform from the Upper Cretaceous of Japan, and the phylogenetic reassessment of Hesperornithiformes. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 16(8), 689–709.

## References for the species accounts

The following reference list includes references for all the taxa covered in this book, ordered in a taxonomic order mirroring that of the Species Accounts section, the relevant page where every taxon is found is indicated. As such, many references are repeated for clarity, given the lack of in-text citations due to space constraints. These are references for every aspect of the morphology and biology covered in each species account. However, these references are not exhaustive in regard to every phylogenetic analysis where a given species has been included or every phylogenetic position it has been recovered in; such references are included where relevant.

#### ***Yixianosaurus longimanus*** – Pg 64

Dececchi, T., Larsson, H. & Hone, D. (2012). *Yixianosaurus longimanus* (Theropoda: Dinosauria) and its bearing on the evolution of Maniraptora and ecology of the Jehol fauna. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 59(2), 111–139.

Xu, X. & Wang, X. (2003). A new maniraptoran dinosaur from the Early Cretaceous Yixian Formation of western Liaoning. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 41(03), 195.

Xu, X., Sullivan, C. & Wang, S. (2013). The systematic position of the enigmatic theropod dinosaur *Yixianosaurus longimanus*. *Vertebrata Palasiatica*, 51(3), 169.

#### ***Xiaotingia zhengi*** – Pg 64

Xu, X., You, H., Du, K. & Han, F. (2011). An *Archaeopteryx*-like theropod from China and the origin of Avialae. *Nature*, 475(7357), 465–470.

#### ***Pedopenna daohugouensis*** – Pg 64

Xu, X. & Zhang, F. (2005). A new maniraptoran dinosaur from China with long feathers on the metatarsus. *Naturwissenschaften*, 92(4), 173–177.

#### ***Caihong juji*** – Pg 66

Hu, D., Clarke, J. A., Eliason, C. M., Qiu, R., Li, Q., Shawkey, M. D., Zhao, C., D'Alba, L., Jiang, J. & Xu, X. (2018). A bony-crested Jurassic dinosaur with evidence of iridescent plumage highlights complexity in early paravian evolution. *Nature Communications*, 9(1), 1–12.

#### ***Serikornis sungei*** – Pg 66

Lefevre, U., Cau, A., Cincotta, A., Hu, D., Chinsamy, A., Escuillié, F. & Godefroit, P. (2017). A new Jurassic theropod from China documents a transitional step in the macrostructure of feathers. *The Science of Nature*, 104(9), 1–13.

#### ***Eosinopteryx brevipenna*** – Pg 66

Godefroit, P., Demuynck, H., Dyke, G., Hu, D., Escuillié, F. & Claeys, P. (2013). Reduced plumage and flight ability of a new Jurassic paravian theropod from China. *Nature Communications*, 4(1), 1–6.

#### ***Auornis xui*** – Pg 68

Godefroit, P., Cau, A., Dong-Yu, H., Escuillié, F., Wenhao, W. & Dyke, G. (2013). A Jurassic avialan dinosaur from China resolves the early phylogenetic history of birds. *Nature*, 498(7454), 359–362.

### **Anchiornis huxleyi** – Pg 68

- Dececchi, T. A., Larsson, H. C. & Habib, M. B. (2016). The wings before the bird: an evaluation of flapping-based locomotory hypotheses in bird antecedents. *PeerJ*, 4, e2159.
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- Longrich, N. R., Vinther, J., Meng, Q., Li, Q. & Russell, A. P. (2012). Primitive wing feather arrangement in *Archaeopteryx lithographica* and *Anchiornis huxleyi*. *Current Biology*, 22(23), 2262–2267.
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### **Ostromia crassipes** – Pg 68

- Foth, C. & Rahut, O. W. (2017). Re-evaluation of the Haarlem *Archaeopteryx* and the radiation of maniraptoran theropod dinosaurs. *BMC Evolutionary Biology*, 17(236), 1–16.

### **Scansoriopteryx heilmanni** – Pg 72

- Czerkas, S. A. & Yuan, C. (2002). An arboreal maniraptoran from northeast China. *The Dinosaur Museum Journal*, 1, 63–95.
- Zhang, F., Zhou, Z., Xu, X. & Wang, X. (2002). A juvenile coelurosaurian theropod from China indicates arboreal habits. *Naturwissenschaften*, 89(9), 394–398.

### **Epidexipteryx hui** – Pg 72

- Zhang, F., Zhou, Z., Xu, X., Wang, X. & Sullivan, C. (2008). A bizarre Jurassic maniraptoran from China with elongate ribbon-like feathers. *Nature*, 455(7216), 1105–1108.

### **Ambopteryx longibrachium** – Pg 72

- Zhang, F., Zhou, Z., Xu, X., Wang, X. & Sullivan, C. (2008). A bizarre Jurassic maniraptoran from China with elongate ribbon-like feathers. *Nature*, 455(7216), 1105–1108.

### **Yi qi** – Pg 74

- Xu, X., Zheng, X., Sullivan, C., Wang, X., Xing, L., Wang, Y., Zhang, X., O'Connor, J. K., Zhang, F. & Pan, Y. (2015). A bizarre Jurassic maniraptoran theropod with preserved evidence of membranous wings. *Nature*, 521(7550), 70–73.

### **Archaeopteryx lithographica** – Pg 74

- Carney, R. M., Vinther, J., Shawkey, M. D., D'Alba, L. & Ackermann, J. (2012). New evidence on the colour and nature of the isolated *Archaeopteryx* feather. *Nature Communications*, 3(1), 1–6.
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