EVOLUTIONARY ASSEMBLY OF CROWN REPTILE ANATOMY CLARIFIED BY LATE PALEOZOIC RELATIVES OF NEODIAPSIDA

Xavier A. Jenkins*[1,2], Roger B. J. Benson[3,8], David P. Ford[4,8], Claire Browning[5], Vincent Fernandez[6,8], Kathleen Dollman[6,8], Timothy Gomes[1], Elizabeth Griffiths[7], Jonah N. Choiniere[8], and Brandon R. Peecook[1,2]

[1] Idaho Museum of Natural History, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho, USA

[2] Department of Biological Sciences, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho, USA

[3] American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, USA

[4] Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London, UK

[5] Iziko Museums of South Africa, P.O. Box 61, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa

[6] European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, 71 Avenue des Martyrs, 38000 Grenoble, France

[7] Department of Earth Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

[8] Evolutionary Studies Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

*Corresponding author; xavierjenkins@isu.edu

Author Contributions: XAJ designed and performed research, analyzed data, and wrote the paper. RBJB performed research, analyzed data, and wrote the paper. DPF designed research and wrote the paper. CB contributed data. VF and KD analyzed data and imaged specimens. TG and EG analyzed data. JC and BRP designed and performed research and wrote the paper.

Keywords: evolution, phylogeny, amniotes, Paleozoic, reptiles

This PDF file includes: Main text, Figures 1-13.

Abstract

Living reptiles include more than 20,000 species with disparate ecologies. Direct anatomical evidence from Neodiapsida, which includes the reptile crown-group and its closest extinct relatives, shows that this diversity originates from a single common ancestor that lived some over 255 million years ago in the Paleozoic. However, the evolutionary assembly of crown reptile traits is poorly understood due to the lack of anatomically close relatives of Neodiapsida[1-7]. We present a substantially revised phylogenetic hypothesis, informed by new anatomical data from high-resolution synchrotron tomography of Paleozoic stem reptiles[8-9]. We find strong evidence placing the clade Millerettidae as the sister group to Neodiapsida, which uniquely share a suite of derived features. This grouping, for which we name the new clade Parapleurota, replaces previous phylogenetic paradigms by rendering the group Parareptilia as a polyphyletic assemblage of stem-reptiles, of which millerettids are the most crownward. Our findings address long-standing issues in Paleozoic reptile evolution[10-17], such as firm support for the placement of captorhinids outside of crown Amniota and most varanopids as synapsids. These results greatly improve the fit of early amniote phylogeny to the observed stratigraphic record and reveal stepwise origin of crown reptile anatomy, including a middle Permian origin of tympanic hearing and loss of the lower temporal bar. This evolutionary framework provides a platform for investigating the diversification of the reptile crown group in the Early Triassic that was foundational to the origins of important living and extinct groups including dinosaurs (including birds), marine reptiles, crocodilians, and lepidosaurs.

Introduction

Living reptiles include lepidosaurs, turtles, crocodilians, and birds[18] within the reptile crown group, which exploded in diversity ~250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. This important episode of diversification was preceded by the origin of important functional traits on the reptile stem lineage, whose timing has long been debated, including impedance-matching hearing[19-20], temporal fenestration[10-11], and the reorganization of the hindlimb musculature for tail-driven locomotion[12]. Relevant taxa informing the origins of these traits include the late Permian non-saurian neodiapsids such as terrestrial younginids[21], semiaquatic tangasaurids[22], and gliding weigeltisaurids[23]. Close neodiapsid outgroups would also have great leverage for understanding these anatomical transformations, but have remained almost completely unknown for much of the Permian, causing major uncertainties about the evolutionary assembly of crown reptile anatomy[2].

Prevailing hypotheses of Paleozoic reptile evolution[5-7] generally posit a deep phylogenetic split between 'near reptiles' (Parareptilia; an ecomorphologically diverse group that is thought to be only distantly related to crown reptiles), and 'true reptiles' (Eureptilia; an assemblage of taxa interpreted as successively closer sister-groups to crown reptiles including Neodiapsida, and sometimes also the Late Carboniferous *Hylonomus* (~318 Ma) (Fig. 1). The origin of this dichotomy between Parareptilia and Eureptilia lies in the foundational work of Olson[14], who allied the Seymouriamorpha and Diadectomorpha with Procolophonia and Chelonia (turtles) in the class 'Parareptilia', and the Captorhinomorpha, Synapsida (mammal-line amniotes), and fenestrated reptiles in the class 'Eureptilia'. This hypothesis was largely ignored by Watson[8], Romer[13], and Carroll[15-16] who considered seymouriamorphs and diadectomorphs as earlier-diverging tetrapods more distantly related to amniotes, whereas captorhinomorphs were

thought to be either close relatives of Synapsida[8,13] or outside of crown Amniota. Although Olson's original hypothesis of a monophyletic Parareptilia containing diadectomorphs and a Eureptilia containing Synapsida has not found support since the advent of cladistics[1-7,24-28], the concept of a parareptilian group that includes Procolophonia with various other taxa has nevertheless persisted.

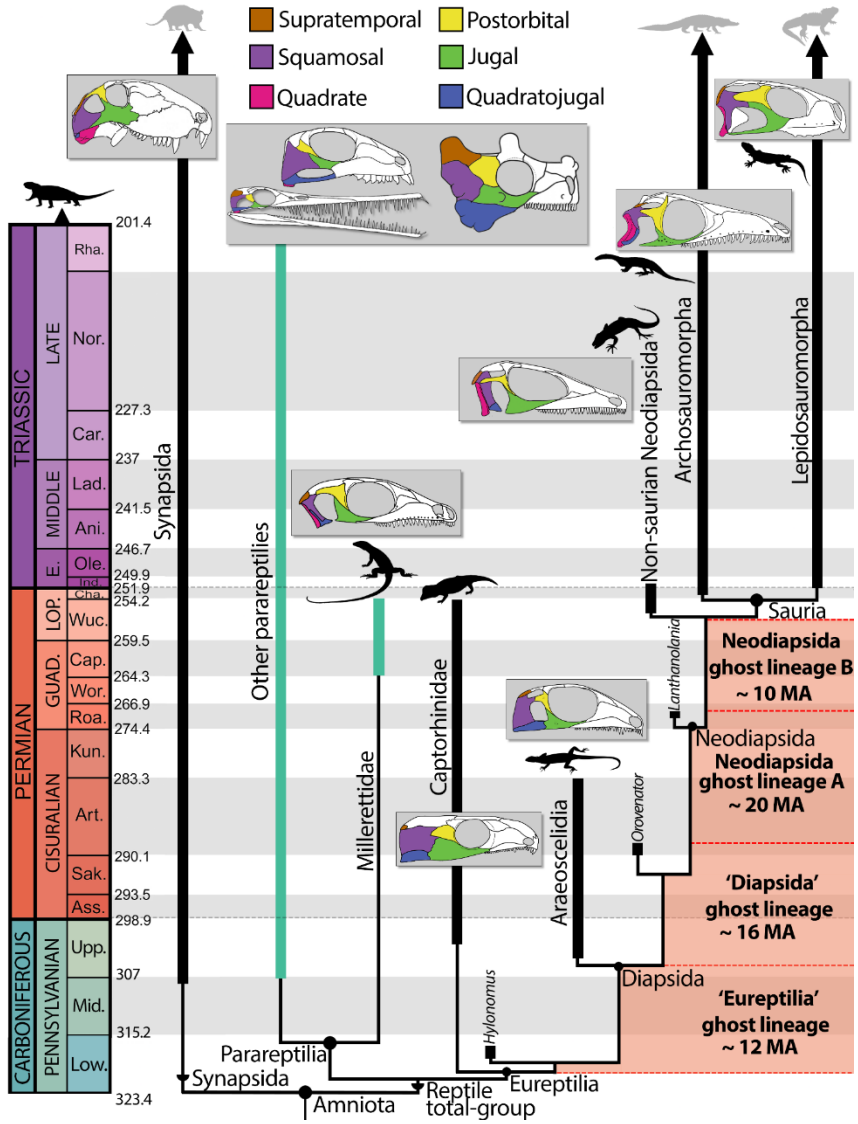


Figure 1. Traditional phylogenetic hypothesis of Late Carboniferous-Triassic amniote relationships, highlighting the long-standing stem-reptile ghost lineages from the Late Carboniferous through late Permian. Green branches represent 'Parareptilia'. Diagrams of amniote fenestration are not to scale and have been redrawn based on the following reconstructions (left to right): Dimetrodon74, Mesosaurus99, Belebey29, Milleropsis (this study), Bunostegos100, Captorhinus101, EAZ younginiform (this study), Petrolacosaurus36, Prolacerta103, and Clevosaurus104. Silhouettes are available from Phylopic (www.phylopic.org) under CC BY 3.0 licenses or within public domain.

Early cladistic analyses on amniote origins opted to use 'Parareptilia' for a group consisting of Procolophonia and Millerettidae, and 'Eureptilia' for a group containing captorhinids, protorothyridids, and diapsid (two temporal fenestrae) reptiles[5]. Soon after, the late Carboniferous and Permian groups Acleistorhinidae[6] and Bolosauridae[29] were also placed within Parareptilia. Tsuji and Müller[30] proposed the following definition for Eureptilia: 'the most inclusive clade containing *Captorhinus aguti* and *Petrolacosaurus kansensis* but not

92 *Procolophon trigoniceps*', and Parareptilia as: 'the most inclusive clade containing *Milleretta*
93 *rubidgei* and *Procolophon trigoniceps* but not *Captorhinus aguti*'. This framework has been
94 paradigmatic for studies of early reptile evolution since the early 2000s.

95 The composition of Parareptilia and Eureptilia under these long-standing definitions has
96 recently been challenged by phylogenetic analyses from multiple working groups, with the most
97 comprehensive studies finding former members of Eureptilia either as stem-amniotes
98 (captorhinids)[24-25] or the among the earliest-branching stem reptiles (araeoscelidians)[4,26-28] and
99 members of Parareptilia as a grade of stem-reptiles closer to the reptile crown group[24-25].
100 However, substantial uncertainties remain regarding the affinities of some groups to the reptile or
101 even the mammal stem-lineage[4] and whether some taxa long-regarded as stem-reptiles instead
102 belong to the amniote stem-lineage[24-25]. For example, Varanopidae and Recumbirostra – two
103 groups often placed on the mammal and amniote stem-lineages, respectively – have recently
104 been interpreted as stem reptiles[4,31] (but see[26,32]). Similarly, the Captorhinidae, a group originally
105 interpreted as stem amniotes[15-16] or ancestral to synapsids[8,13] but placed on the reptile stem since
106 the 1980s have been recently reinterpreted as stem amniotes[24-25]. Challenges to this phylogenetic
107 paradigm of Eureptilia and Parareptilia have yet to achieve consensus[4, 25-26].

108 The paradigm of a deep phylogenetic split between Parareptilia and Eureptilia implies the
109 existence of extensive ghost lineages along the reptile stem lineage[33], particularly for neodiapsid
110 origins[2] (Fig. 1). These include a ghost lineage for Eureptilia between the appearance of the
111 earliest candidate eureptile *Hylonomus*[15,34] (~318 Ma) and other early reptiles towards the end of
112 the Carboniferous[35-36] (~305 Ma) (Fig. 1, 'Eureptilia' ghost lineage). More central to the question
113 of crown reptile origins, however, are several ghost lineages in the sporadic fossil record of non-
114 saurian neodiapsids, which are only partially closed by the putative neodiapsids *Orovenator*

115 *mayorum* (early Permian, ~289 MA[37]) and *Lanthanolania ivakhnenkoi* (middle Permian, ~265
116 MA[38]), both genera represented only by partial skulls (Fig. 1A, B; 'Diapsida ghost lineage'" and
117 'Neodiapsida ghost lineage' A and B). Within Parareptilia, the phylogenetic position of
118 Millerettidae[9] as the sister group of a group formed by most or all other parareptiles further
119 exemplifies the poor stratigraphic fit of current phylogenetic hypotheses, as millerettids are the
120 geologically youngest group of nominal parareptiles to appear, leading to an expansive basal
121 ghost lineage that spans nearly the entire Permian[33] (Fig. 1).

122 The poor stratigraphic fit of these current hypotheses of early reptile evolution makes it
123 difficult to reconstruct the series of anatomical transformations involved in the origins of crown
124 reptile anatomy, particularly given the dearth of fossil stem-reptiles bridging the morphological
125 gap between early araeoscelidians in the late Carboniferous[35] and the first adequately known
126 neodiapsids in the later Permian[21] (Fig. 1). For instance, key neodiapsid postcranial traits such as
127 an ossified sternum, laterally-directed caudal ribs supporting the caudofemoralis musculature,
128 and the appearance of an outer process on the fifth metatarsal suggesting a restructuring of the m.
129 gastrocnemius femoralis are first documented in late Permian non-saurian neodiapsids such as
130 *Youngina*[21]. Late Permian neodiapsids also contrast with araeoscelidians in the loss of amniote
131 plesiomorphies such as a trough on the dorsal surface of the iliac blade, asymmetrical femoral
132 condyles and the cnemial crest of the tibia[4]–features which are also lost among some groups of
133 middle and late Permian parareptiles, such as millerettids[9].

134 Early Permian reptiles relevant to this issue remain stubbornly absent from the fossil
135 record, but their anatomical features could be inferred from geologically younger taxa given
136 robust hypotheses for their phylogenetic relationships. One group of stem-reptiles in particular
137 hold latent information that could potentially inform early reptile relationships: crown-reptile-

138 like millerettid parareptiles (Figs. 2–3). Prior to the advent of cladistic methodologies both
139 Watson[8] and Romer[13] interpreted millerettids as close relatives of the 'Eosuchia', a grade loosely
140 equivalent to early Neodiapsida in current terminology. These historical observations were based
141 on anatomical features suggesting the secondary loss of an upper temporal fenestra and the
142 presence of a tympanic emargination located posteriorly on the skull. Other studies even
143 hypothesized that these derived anatomical features of millerettids indicated a placement within
144 the reptile crown, either on the archosaur [39] or lepidosaur[9] stem lineage. However, current
145 phylogenetic hypotheses[4,24] usually interpret these similarities as homoplasies. New data on
146 Permian stem-reptiles such as millerettids therefore have potential to influence phylogenetic
147 hypotheses, with implications for stem reptile relationships and the evolutionary assembly of
148 crown reptile adaptations.

149 We reevaluate the evolutionary relationships of early reptiles by conducting an extensive
150 phylogenetic revision of Paleozoic reptiles, informed by new X-ray micro computed tomography
151 (μCT) data, including high-resolution synchrotron phase-contrast μCT that enables us to collect
152 and analyze previously unobservable anatomy. Our phylogenetic dataset improves on previous
153 datasets by broadly sampling all putative stem-reptiles from the Late Carboniferous
154 (Pennsylvanian) through the explosive radiation of the reptile crown in the Triassic, and by
155 incorporating unsampled character-rich systems (e.g., neurocranium and palatoquadrate) in key
156 taxa. Our new tomography data includes putative stem-reptiles such as the varanopid
157 *Heleosaurus*[40], the araeoscelidian *Araeoscelis*[41], the millerettids *Milleropsis*[8] and *Milleretta*[9], and
158 neodiapsids, including *Youngina*[42] and the *Endothiodon* Assemblage Zone (EAZ)
159 younginiform[43] SAM-PK-K7710, as well as other taxa across early amniote phylogeny (Table 1).
160 We placed a special focus on millerettids, which share previously underappreciated similarities

with crown reptiles[44-46] (in modern cladistic frameworks) and which substantiate our understanding of anatomical transformations along the reptile stem lineage (Figs. 2–3, Videos S1–3).

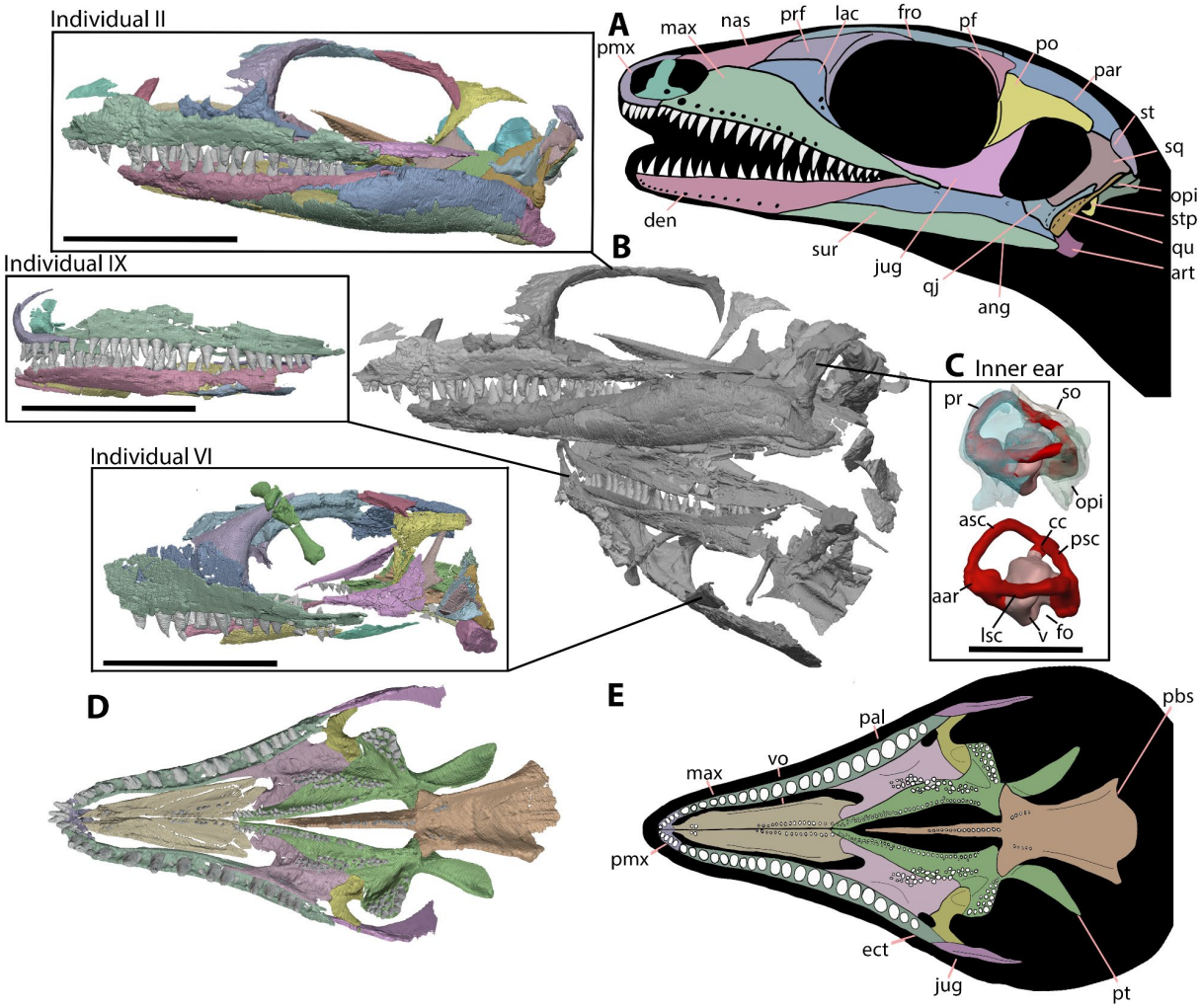


Figure 2. New information and individuals of *Milleropsis* presented here. **A**, line reconstruction of the cranial anatomy of *Milleropsis pricei* BP/1/720. **B**, segmentation of all three individuals (following that of 8) of *Milleropsis* present in BP/1/720, individual II, IX (mirrored), and VI (mirrored), in left lateral views **C,** segmented endosseous labyrinth of *Milleropsis* BP/1/720 individual II in left lateral view with bones of the otic capsules translucent and removed (lagena not reconstructed), **D**, virtual reconstruction of the palate of Individual II (left ectopterygoid mirrored), and **E**, line reconstruction of Individual II in palatal view. Scale bars for skulls are 10 mm whereas inner ear scale bar is 5 mm. Abbreviations: aar, anterior ampullary recess; asc anterior semicircular canal; ang, angular; art, articular; cc, common crus; den, dentary; ect, ectopterygoid; fro, frontal; fo, fenestra ovalis; jug, jugal; lac, lacrimal; lsc, lateral semicircular canal; max, maxilla; nas, nasal; opi, opisthotic; pal, palatine; par, parietal; pbs, parabasiphenoid; pf, postfrontal; pmx, premaxilla; po, postorbital; pr, prootic; prf, prefrontal; psc, posterior semicircular canal; pt, pterygoid; qj, quadratojugal; qu, quadrate; so, supraoccipital; sq, squamosal; st, supratemporal; stp, stapes; sur, surangular; v, vestibule; and vo, vomer.

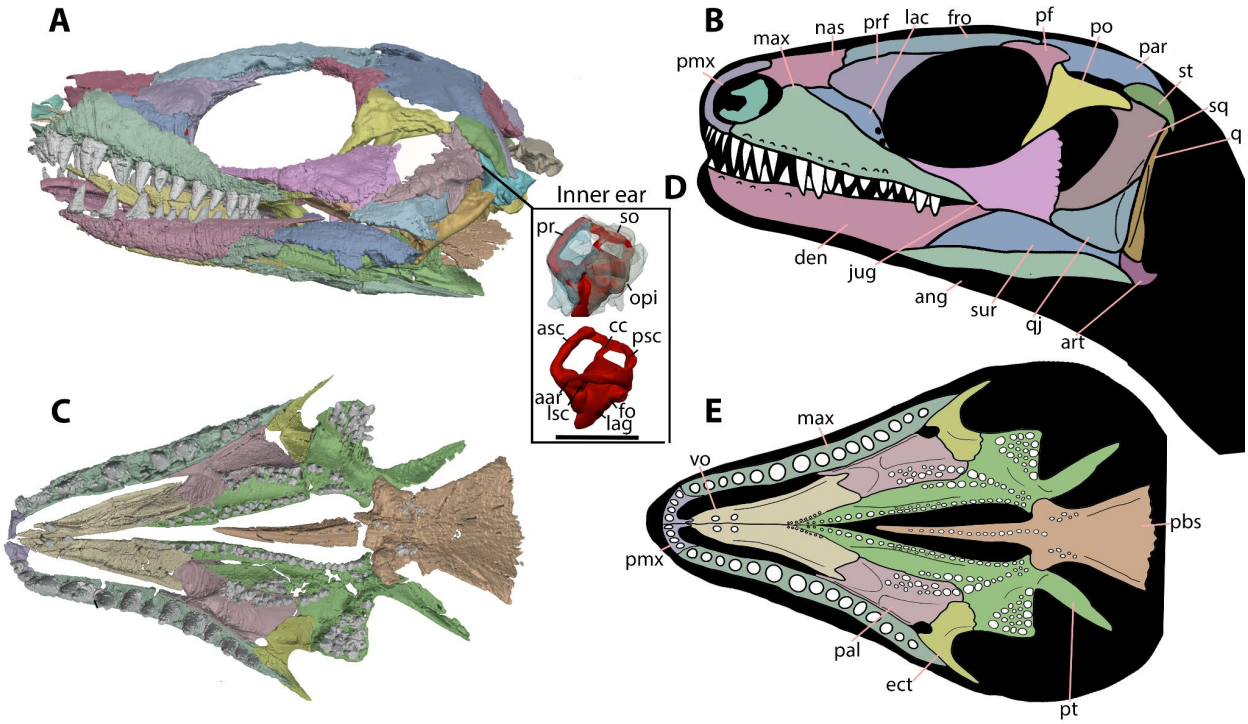


Figure 3. New information on *Milleretta* presented here. See the main text for the discussion of the temporal fenestrae in Milleretta, which are secondarily closed during ontogeny. **A**, segmentation of BP/1/3822 in mirrored left lateral view and **B,** corresponding line reconstruction. **C**, segmentation of BP/1/3822 in palatal view; **D**, segmented endosseous labyrinth of *Milleretta* BP/1/3822 in left lateral view with bones of the otic capsules translucent and removed; and **E**, reconstruction of *Milleretta* BP/1/3822 in palatal view. Scale bar for skulls is 10 mm whereas the inner ear scale bar is 5mm. Abbreviations: aar, anterior ampullary recess; asc anterior semicircular canal; ang, angular; art, articular; cc, common crus; den, dentary; ect, ectopterygoid; fro, frontal; fo, fenestra ovalis; jug, jugal; lac, lacrimal; lag, lagena; lsc, lateral semicircular canal; max, maxilla; nas, nasal; opi, opisthotic; pal, palatine; par, parietal; pbs, parabasiphenoid; pf, postfrontal; pmx, premaxilla; po, postorbital; pr, prootic; prf, prefrontal; psc, posterior semicircular canal; pt, pterygoid; qj, quadratojugal; qu, quadrate; so, supraoccipital; st, supratemporal; sq, squamosal; sur, surangular; and vo, vomer.

Methods

Computed Tomography

BP/1/720 (*Milleropsis*), BP/1/3822 (*Milleretta*), SAM-PK-K7710 (EAZ younginiform), and other early amniotes (Table 1) were imaged at the ID19 beamline of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (Grenoble, France) using propagation phase-contrast synchrotron computed X-ray microtomography. The imaged material of BP/1/720 was of a nodule containing three skulls: individuals II, VI, and IX[8]. BP/1/4203, a fully articulated specimen of *Milleropsis*, was

imaged onsite at the University of the Witwatersrand. The holotypes of *Youngina capensis* (AMNH FARB 5561) and *Araeoscelis gracilis* (AMNH FARB 4686) were imaged onsite at the American Museum of Natural History. The µCT data were processed and segmented using Dragonfly 2022.268 (https://dragonfly.comet.tech/)[46].

Taxon	**Method**	**Specimen Numbers**	**Link**
Hylonomus lyelli	Synchrotron µCT	NHMUK R.4168	NA
Mycterosaurus sp.	Lab-based µCT	FMNH UC 692	https://doi.org/10.17602/M2/M56528
Heleosaurus scholtzi	Synchrotron µCT	SAM-PK-K8305	https://doi.org/10.17602/M2/M56528
Araeoscelis casei	Lab-based µCT	AMNH FARB 4686	https://www.morphosource.org/concern/media/000575276
Saurodektes kitchingorum	Synchrotron µCT	BP/1/3189, BP/1/1395	ark:/87602/m4/461655
Sauropareion anoplus	Synchrotron µCT	SAM-PK-K11192	NA
Procolophon trigoniceps	Lab-based µCT	BP/1/9267	NA
Milleropsis pricei	Synchrotron µCT	BP/1/720, BP/1/4203	https://doi.org/10.17602/M2/M125334
Milleretta rubidgei	Synchrotron µCT	BP/1/3818, BP/1/3822	ark:/87602/m4/354684
Youngina capensis	Lab-based and Synchrotron µCT	AMNH FARB 5561, BP/1/2871	ark:/87602/m4/598418, ark:/87602/m4/461295

Taxon	Method	Specimen Numbers	Link
Endothiodon Zone younginiform	Synchrotron µCT	SAM-PK-K7710	ark:/87602/m4/607894
Prolacerta broomi	Synchrotron µCT	BP/1/5880	NA

Table 1. Scan data of Paleozoic and Triassic amniotes that are accessible and under current study by one or more of the authors. Links are provided when appropriate.

Phylogenetic Analysis

We evaluated the phylogenetic relationships of Paleozoic-Triassic reptiles by creating a new phylogenetic dataset using substantial new anatomical data from our scans of millerettids, neodiapsids, and other Permo-Triassic amniotes (Table 1). Our matrix (total characters = 647) includes comprehensive rescoring of skeletal anatomy informative for higher-level reptile relationships, particularly for millerettid and non-saurian neodiapsid stem-reptiles (Table 1).

We expanded on previous datasets[4,26] of early amniote relationships by including 259 additional characters not used in previous analyses of the phylogeny of stem-reptiles, which substantially improved representation of the neurocranium and postcranial skeleton of early amniotes. We attempted to incorporate all potentially relevant phylogenetic characters based on a comprehensive review of existing phylogenetic matrices that sample stem-amniote[31], parareptile[47] and crown reptile relationships[2,3], surveys of the descriptive literature, and observations of the early amniote neurocranium and postcranium in collections. These include features that were previously inaccessible in many taxa for which CT data were not available,

220 including the detailed morphology of the orbit, tympanic recess, palatoquadrate, braincase and
221 mandible. We illustrate a fraction of this anatomical variation in these regions using
222 *Captorhinus*, *Heleosaurus*, *Saurodektes*, *Milleropsis*, and the EAZ younginiform as
223 representative taxa (Figs. 4–8).

224 We also improved the taxonomic sampling of this matrix by adding 68 taxa typically not
225 included in analyses of reptile origins, including 13 recumbirostrans, 14 parareptiles, and 22
226 neodiapsids including crown reptiles, bringing the total to 167 operational taxonomic units
227 (OTUs). Notably, our dataset is the first to sample all adequately known millerettids, including
228 *Broomia perplexa*, *Milleropsis pricei*, *Millerosaurus nuffieldi*, and *Milleretta rubidgei*, with all
229 known early parareptile groups and the early members of Neodiapsida. The full character and
230 taxon list (with annotations on their use in previous analyses), optimizations, and rationale for
231 their inclusion are provided in the SI Appendix along with the character-taxon matrix.

232

233 **Parsimony Analysis**

234 Parsimony analysis was carried out in TNT v1.6[48] using driven-search implementations
235 of the "new technology" heuristic strategies with sectorial, drift and tree fusing algorithms
236 following the methods of[4]. *Whatcheeria deltae* was set as the outgroup taxon, and a total of 80
237 characters were ordered. The resulting 48 most parsimonious trees (MPTs) of 4751 steps were
238 then subjected to a final round of tree bisection and reconnection branch swapping, with a 50%
239 collapsing rule. Branch support was calculated using Bremer support and bootstrap resampling
240 analyses, with 1,000 pseudoreplicates for absolute and group present/contradicted frequencies,
241 also calculated in TNT v.1.6[49] (Fig. S3). To reconstruct the ACCTRAN/DELTRAN
242 optimizations for each character, we conducted a heuristic search and tree bisection

243 reconnection, with 1,000 random additional replicates in PAUP* 4.0a169[47], resulting in 48 MPTs
244 (identical to those found in TNT) with 4751 steps. The ACCTRAN/DELTRAN optimizations for
245 each new character are provided in SI Appendix 8.

246 We ran an additional parsimony analysis following the methods above (41 MPTs of
247 branch length = 4710) in which seven characters (118, 122, 133, 134, 155, 172, 177) regarding
248 temporal fenestration and emargination were removed to assess the influence of patterns of
249 temporal fenestration on amniote relationships (Fig. S3). We also computed a series of constraint
250 analyses (analyses C1–C6) under maximum parsimony in PAUP* 4.0a169[49] to assess differences
251 in tree topology, length, and resolution when imposing backbone constraints mimicking previous
252 phylogenetic hypotheses of early reptile evolution[2-6]. Analysis C1 constrains a monophyletic
253 Eureptilia including Captorhinidae, Araeoscelidia, and Neodiapsida following the hypotheses
254 of[5-7]. Analysis C2 specifically excludes Millerettidae from Eureptilia. Analysis C3 constrains the
255 monophyly of Parareptilia encompassing millerettids, mesosaurids, bolosaurids, acleistorhinids,
256 and procolophonians to the exclusion of all eureptiles[5,6,47]. Analysis C4 constrains
257 araeoscelidians as the sister taxon to Neodiapsida according to the apomorphy-based definition
258 of Diapsida50 ,and analysis C5 excludes Millerettidae from Diapsida. Lastly, analysis C6
259 constrains Recumbirostra within the reptile total-group following recent hypotheses of a reptilian
260 placement of this group[31,51].

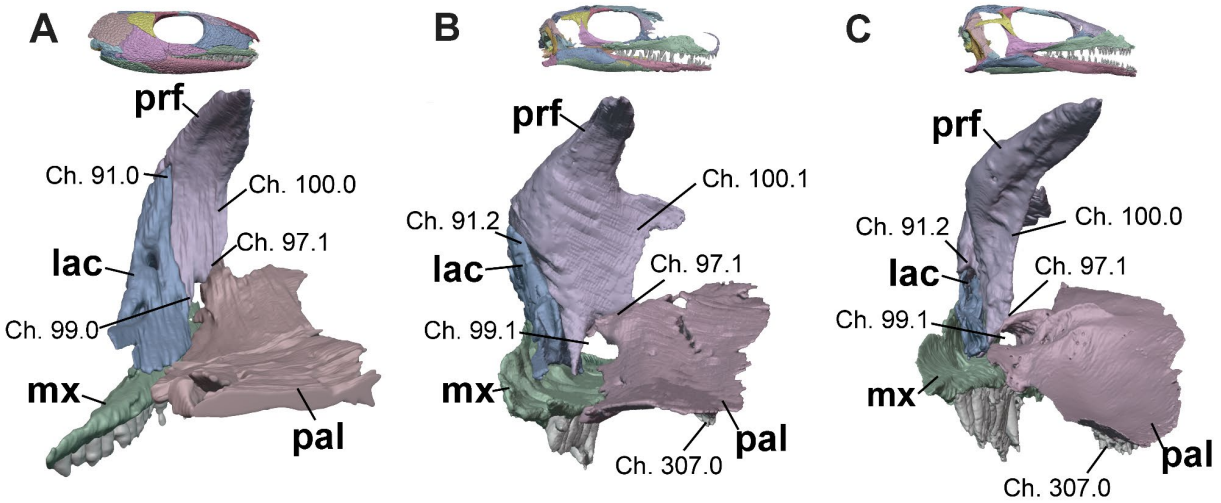


Figure 4. Anterior orbits in posterior view of **A**, *Captorhinus* (OMNH 44816)[96], **B**, *Milleropsis* (BP/1/720), and **C**, EAZ younginiform (SAM-PK-K7710) demonstrating select characters informative to early amniote evolution, including: the contribution of the lacrimal to the orbit (**Ch. 91**, mediolaterally broad in near-amniotes and early amniotes), prefrontal-palatine contact* (**Ch. 97**, present in most taxa within this sampling), the presence of a foramen orbitonasale between the prefrontal and palatine* **(Ch. 99.1,** a contribution to this foramen by the lacrimal is present in captorhinids), the width of the ventral process of the prefrontal*, (**Ch. 100**, wide in edaphosaurids, procolophonians, millerettids, and rhynchosaurs), and the presence of palatine dentition (**Ch. 307**, absent in some procolophonians and archosauromorphs). * Features considered autapomorphies of Parareptilia in the literature but in fact widespread within and around Amniota. Abbreviations: lac, lacrimal; mx, maxilla; pal, palatine; and prf, prefrontal.

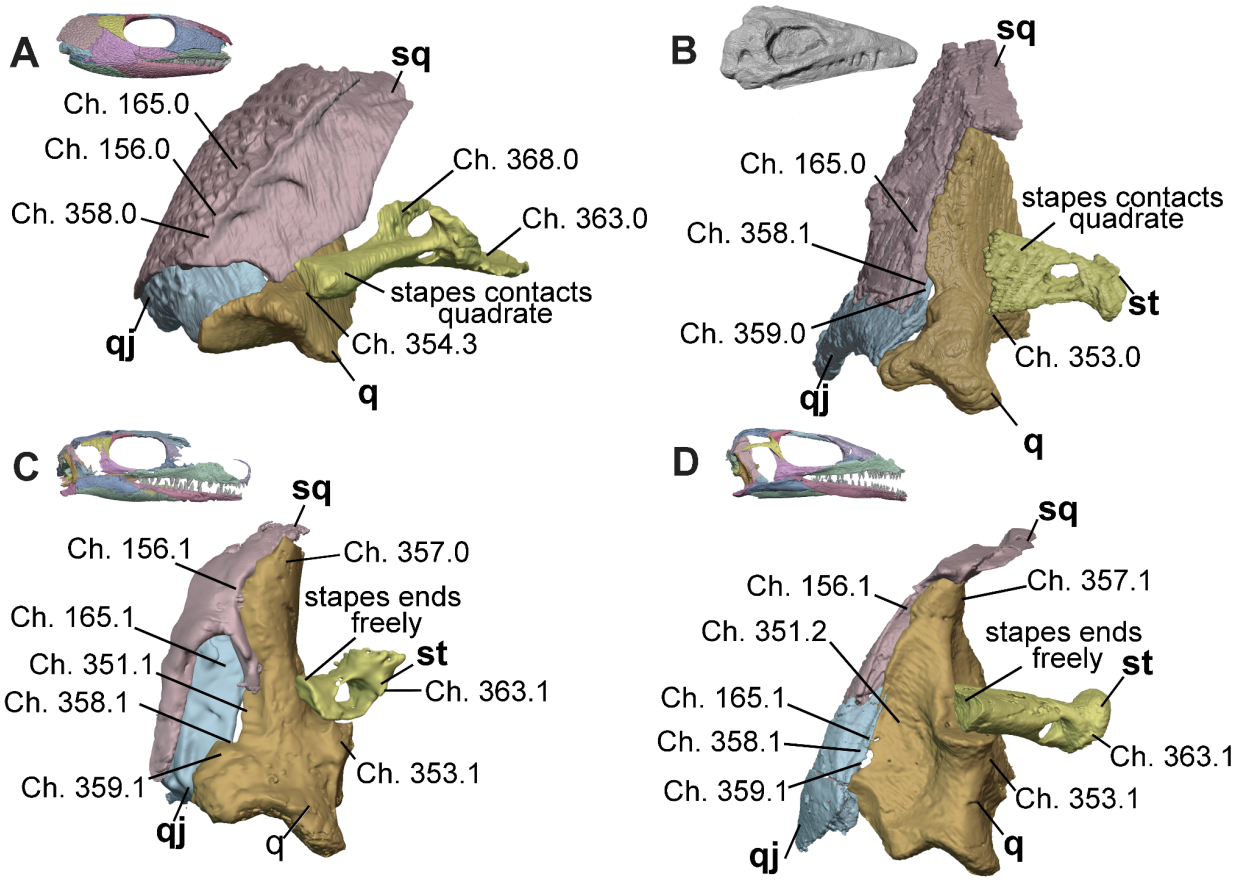


Figure 5. Tympanic and middle ear region of **A**, *Captorhinus* (OMNH 44816)[96], **B,** *Heleosaurus* (SAM-PK-K8305), **C**, *Milleropsis* (BP/1/720), and **D**, EAZ younginiform (SAM-PK-K7710) in posterior views demonstrating stepwise reductions in the size and anatomy of the squamosal and stapes and the eventual appearance of a tympanic emargination. Select characters from our dataset include the occipital shelf of the squamosal (**Ch. 156**, lost in Parapleurota**)**, presence or absence of a tympanic emargination (**Ch. 165**, present in Parapleurota and convergently in Procolophonia) and, if present, its presence on the quadrate (**Ch. 351**, present in Neodiapsida, although millerettids bear a small contribution here), the relationship of the quadrate with the stapes (**Ch. 353**, early amniotes bear a stapedial groove that osseously receives the stapes whereas early parapleurotans bear a stapedial boss that cartilaginously supports the ventral surface of the stapedial shaft), cephalic condyle of the quadrate (**Ch. 357,** present in some neodiapsids and early crown reptiles), presence (**Ch. 358**, present in all early amniotes) and location (**Ch. 359,** located between the quadratojugal and quadrate in neodiapsids) of the quadrate foramen, the presence of the dorsal process of the stapes (**Ch. 368,** lost in Parapleurota), and size of stapedial footplate (**Ch. 363**). Abbreviations: q, quadrate; qj, quadratojugal; sq, squamosal; and st, stapes.

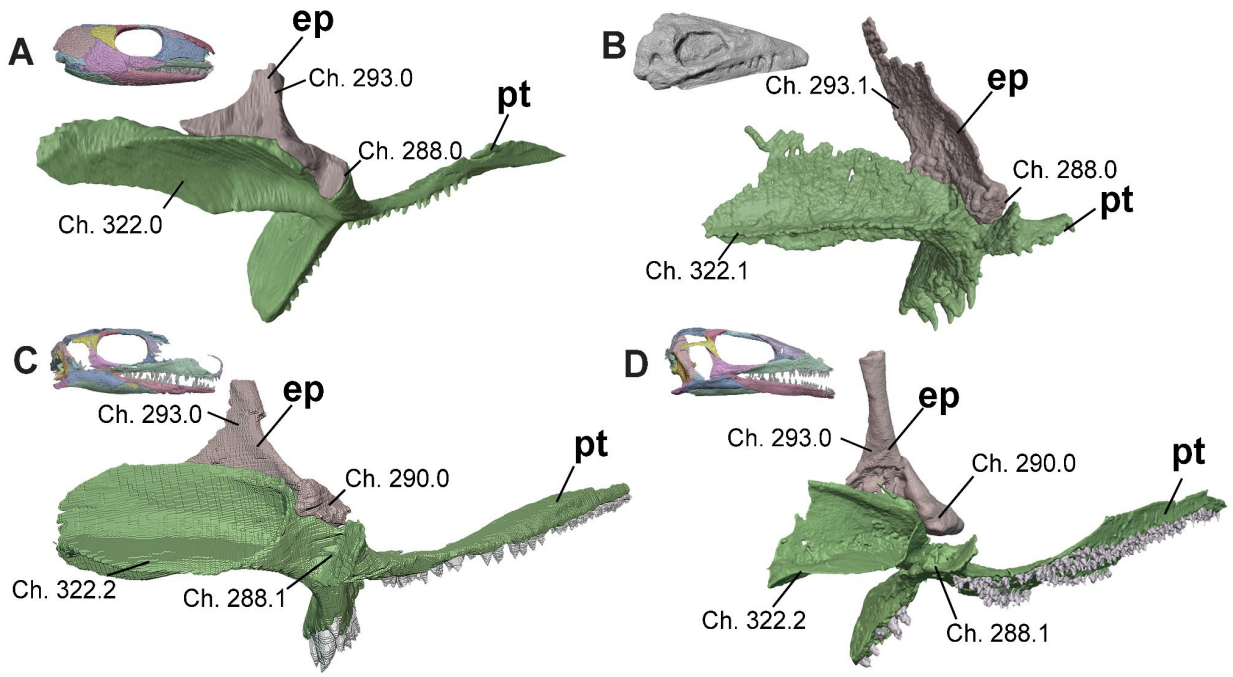


Figure 6. Basicranial region of **A**, *Captorhinus* (OMNH 44816)[96], **B,** *Heleosaurus* (SAM-PK-K8305), **C**, *Milleropsis* (BP/1/720), and **D**, EAZ younginiform (SAM-PK-K7710) in oblique posterior view demonstrating the reduction and eventual absence of an epipterygoid contribution to the basal articulation seen in Parapleurota. Select characters from our dataset include: the presence and development of the tympanic flange of the pterygoid (**Ch. 322,** present in early crown amniotes), contribution of the epipterygoid to the basicranial articulation (**Ch. 288**, lost in Parapleurota), the presence of a medial lip of the epipterygoid (**Ch. 290,** lost in some lepidosauromorphs), and the morphology of the dorsal shaft of the epipterygoid (**Ch. 293,** sheetlike in synapsids including Varanopidae**)**. Abbreviations: ep, epipterygoid; pt, pterygoid.

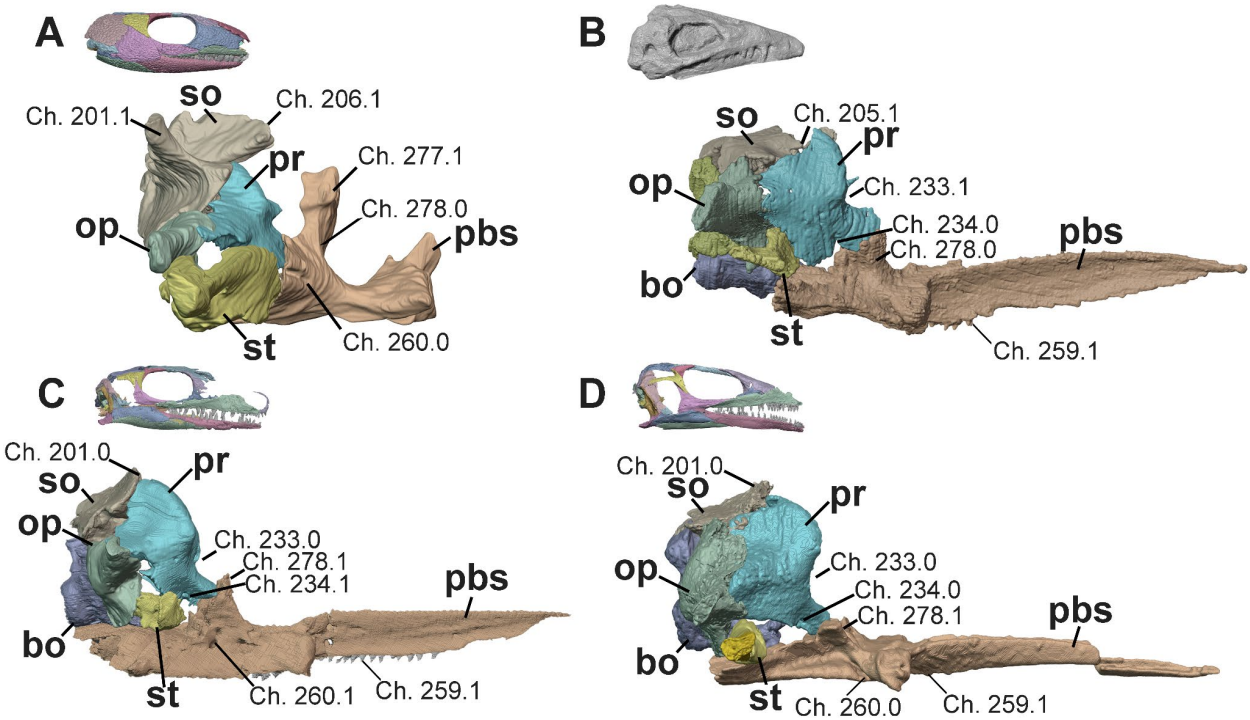


Figure 7. Braincase of **A**, *Captorhinus* (OMNH 44816)[96], **B,** *Heleosaurus* (SAM-PK-K8305), **C**, *Milleropsis* (BP/1/720), and **D**, EAZ younginiform (SAM-PK-K7710) in right lateral views, focusing on the reduction of the stapes relative to the otic capsules and the pathways of the cranial nerves through the braincase. Select characters from our dataset include: the presence of lateral ascending processes of the supraoccipital (**Ch. 201**, present in captorhinids and some recumbirostrans), a supraoccipital contribution the floccular fossa (**Ch. 205**, present in synapsids including Varanopidae), the median ascending process of the supraoccipital (**Ch. 206,** present in captorhinids and some recumbirostrans), the position of the trigeminal nerve relative to the ventral process of the prootic (**Ch. 233**, located posterodorsal to the ventral process of the prootic in synapsids including varanopids), the pathway of the facial nerve (VII; **Ch. 234**, a notch in millerettids), cultriform process dentition (**Ch. 259**, absent in most crown reptiles within this sampling), the location of the vidian canal or groove (**Ch. 260**, within the lateral wall of the braincase in procolophonians, millerettids, and some lepidosauromorphs), the height of the dorsum sellae (**Ch. 277**, tall in captorhinids and the recumbirostran *Pantylus*), and the pathway of the abducens nerve (VI) through the parabasisphenoid (**Ch. 278,** through the clinoid processes and prootic articulation in parapleurotans). Abbreviations: bo, basioccipital; op, opisthotic; pbs, parabasisphenoid, pr, prootic; so, supraoccipital; and st, stapes.

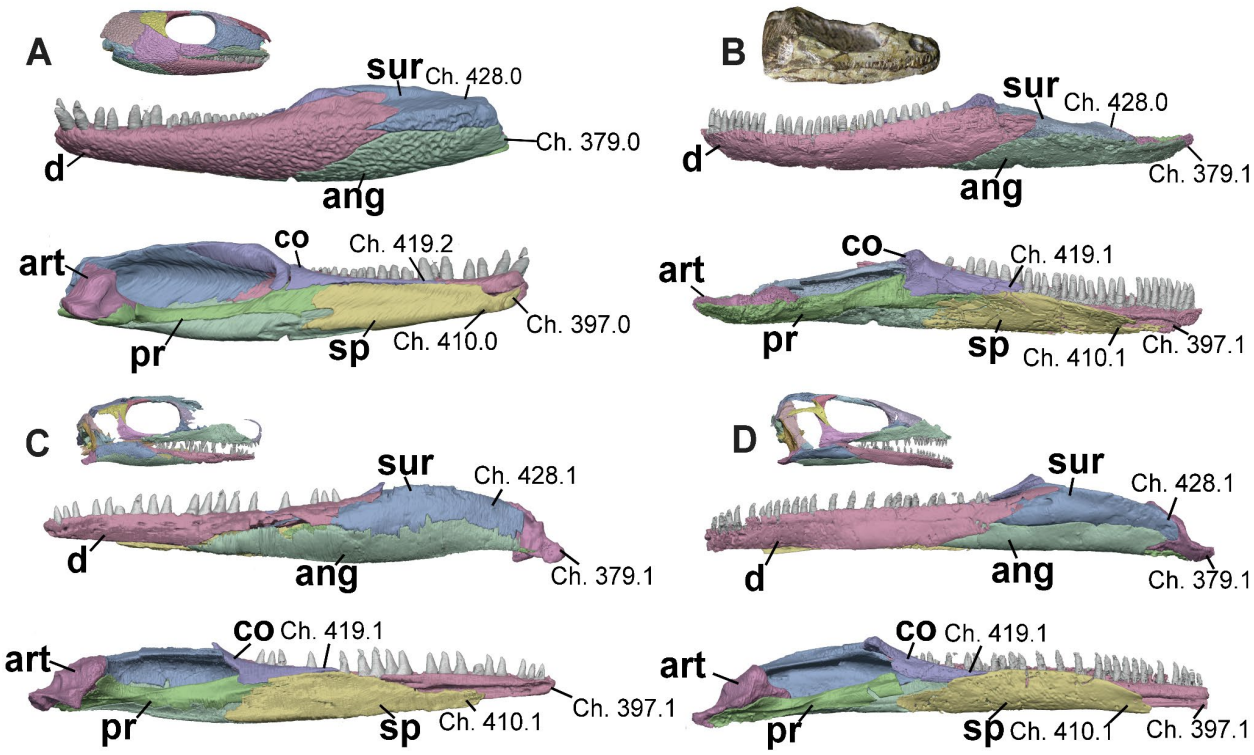


Figure 8. Left mandibles of **A**, *Captorhinus* (OMNH 44816)[96], **B,** *Saurodektes* (BP/1/1395), **C**, *Milleropsis* (BP/1/720), and **D**, EAZ younginiform (SAM-PK-K7710) in lateral (upper) and medial (lower) views, emphasizing the morphology of the symphysis and articular region. Select characters include: the presence of a retroarticular process (**Ch. 379,** variably absent in this sample), the pathway of the Meckelian canal through the anterior mandible (**Ch. 397**, piercing the dentary in total-group reptiles), the splenial contribution to the mandibular symphysis (**Ch. 410,** absent in most stem-reptiles but present in other amniotes and convergently in pareiasaurs and rhynchosaurs within this sample), the length of the coronoid (**Ch. 419**, extremely long in captorhinids, which may be the result of a fusion of two coronoids), and the presence of a posterior surangular foramen (**Ch. 428**, present in early parapleurotans). Abbreviations: ang, angular; art, articular; co, coronoid; d, dentary; pr, prearticular; sa, surangular; and sp, splenial.

Bayesian Inference

Phylogenetic inference was carried out in MrBayes 3.2.7a using a fossilized birth–death (FBD) tree prior[52-53]. The ages of all OTUs were specified using uniform distributions spanning the minimum and maximum first occurrence dates of each OTU. The setting for the tree age prior was set to offsetexponential (x,y), where x is the oldest fossil in the taxon list, *Whatcheeria deltae* (347.6 Ma), and y the earliest putative date of the hypothetical common tree ancestor, in this case, the age of *Tiktaalik* (372 Ma). Two runs, each consisting of four chains at a temperature of 09, were performed for 100 million generations, sampling every 10,000

342 generations with a burn-in of 50%. We performed a second, non-time-calibrated Bayesian
343 analysis using the MkV model with a 'standard' datatype, coding set at 'variable' and with rates
344 set to a gamma distribution, which allows the MkV substitution model to allow variation in the
345 evolutionary rates among characters. The analysis was run for 100 million generations, sampling
346 every 10,000th generation, with a burn-in of the first 10,000 sampled trees (50%). The effective
347 sample size for tree length and shape of gamma distribution was greater than 3,900 and the
348 average potential scale reduction factor was 1.01 or less on all parameters, indicating
349 convergence. Our analytical scripts and resulting tree files are available at https://osf.io/9jac3/.
350

351 **Stratigraphic Fit**

352 To compare the stratigraphic fit of our new phylogenetic hypotheses to those of previous
353 hypotheses for early reptile relationships, we performed g the modified Manhattan stratigraphic
354 measure (MSM*)[54] and gap excess ratio (GER*)[55] stratigraphic congruence analyses. These
355 measurements use the sum of the ghost ranges (or MIG, minimum implied gap) relative to the
356 optimal and/or Gmin (in the case of MSM*) and/or maximally suboptimal fits to stratigraphy
357 (GER*). These measures account for stratigraphic uncertainty by using a resampling technique
358 over 1000 iterations that incorporate possible ranges of a given taxon using the minimum (LAD)
359 and maximum ages (FAD)[54].

360 To further investigate the stratigraphic consistency of our phylogenetic hypothesis
361 relative to more 'traditional' hypotheses of early amniote relationships, we calculated the
362 MSM*Diff using the 48 MPTs from our parsimony analysis and 62 MPTs of a constrained
363 version of our dataset that enforces the monophyly of Eureptilia, Parareptilia, and Diapsida. This
364 constrained version therefore approximates the four stem-reptile ghost lineages in prevailing

365 phylogenetic hypotheses of early reptiles over the last three decades[5-7]. Metrics for stratigraphic
366 fit to phylogeny are not comparable across different taxon sets, and for this reason we could not
367 directly compare our preferred phylogenetic hypothesis to those of previous workers[54]. However,
368 our constraint trees used here approximate the general relationships hypothesized in previous
369 work. For comparative purposes, we calculated measures of stratigraphic fit (but not MSM*DIFF
370 due to differences in taxonomic sampling in these matrices and ours) for two[24,47] recent matrices
371 on early reptile evolution.
372
373 **Ancestral-State Reconstruction**
374 Ancestral-state reconstruction for the presence and morphological variation of the
375 tympanic fossa and upper and lower temporal fenestrae were carried out in R using the phytools
376 package[57-58] and its dependencies using the function *fitMk*, which fits a continuous time-
377 reversible Markov model to simulate character history. We estimated the ancestral states of
378 tympanic emarginations and temporal fenestration in four discrete analyses: testing the presence
379 and absence of a tympanic emargination (two characters), the anatomy and location of the
380 tympanic fossa (six characters), the presence and morphology of a lower temporal opening (five
381 characters), and the presence or absence of an upper temporal fenestra (two characters). When
382 the anatomy of tympanic emarginations or temporal fenestration is unknown in certain taxa (e.g.,
383 taxa in which the skull is absent or only partially preserved), the taxa were treated as uncertain
384 following the methods of[57-58]. For each analysis, we fit two different models of evolution onto
385 our time-calibrated FBD tree (Fig. S4): "ER", the equal rates model, and "ARD", the all-rates-
386 different model, and compare these two models using the 'ANOVA' function. The posterior

probabilities at each ancestral node in our FBD tree were calculated and plotted for ancestral-state reconstruction of tympanic emargination (Fig. 11) and temporal fenestration (Fig. 12).

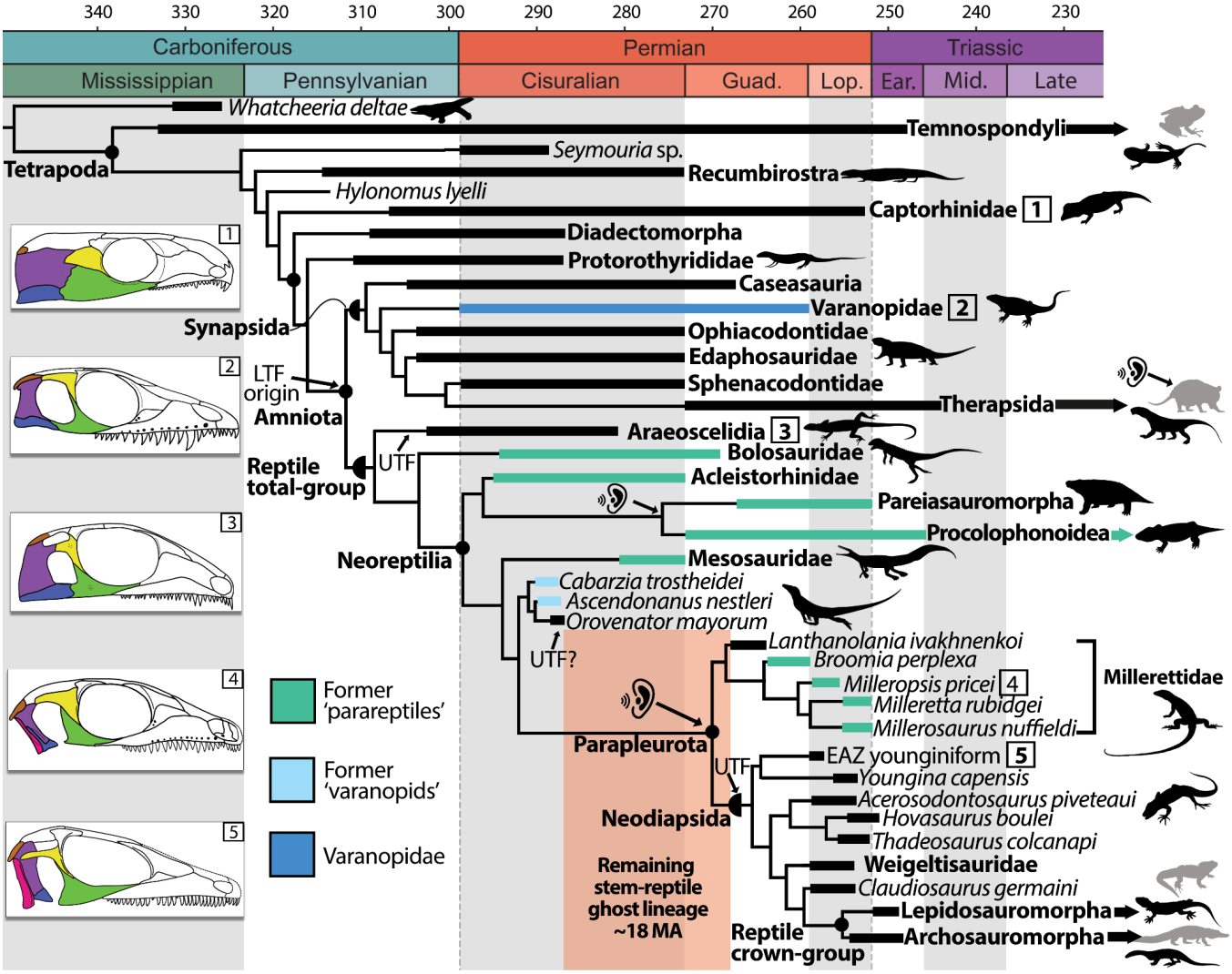


Figure 9. Simplified cladogram using parsimony and the maximum clade credibility tree recovered from Bayesian analysis using the time-calibrated FBD model on Paleozoic and Triassic tetrapods; emphasizing reptile relationships and patterns of temporal fenestration. Branch and skull coloring matches that of Fig. 1, showing the polyphyly of Varanopidae and traditional Parareptilia. The ear symbol denotes the hypothesized independent origins of tympanic hearing in Paleozoic amniotes, including a single origin ancestral to the reptile crown (see Figures 11 and 13). The amniote common ancestor is hypothesized to have possessed a lower temporal fenestra (LTF). UTF indicates the presence of an upper temporal fenestra, which may have evolved up to three times in the reptile total-group, including once in Neodiapsida (see Figure 12). Skull reconstructions: 1, *Captorhinus*; 2, *Heleosaurus*; 3, *Petrolacosaurus*; 4, *Milleropsis*; and 5, EAZ younginiform. Silhouettes are available from Phylopic (www.phylopic.org) under CC BY 3.0 licenses or within public domain. Black silhouettes represent extinct taxa, whereas grey silhouettes represent extant members of crown Tetrapoda. We elect to place Lissamphibia within Temnospondyli[105], but note that lissamphibians have been hypothesized as closer to amniotes than to temnospondyls[106-108], a hypothesis that is not tested here.

Results

Phylogenetic analyses

Maximum parsimony analysis and Bayesian inference (Fig. 9, Figs. S3–S5) place *Milleropsis* and other members of Millerettidae as the immediate sister group to Neodiapsida (Bremer support = 5, posterior probability = 1). We propose the name Parapleurota nom. cl. nov for Millerettidae + Neodiapsida, which is supported by 21 unambiguous autapomorphies absent in traditional 'eureptiles' or 'early diapsids' including: the presence of a tympanic recess on the posterolateral surface of the skull, the loss of a lacrimal contribution to the naris, the presence of a quadrate foramen formed only by the quadrate and quadratojugal, lateral exposure of the quadrate, the presence of both anterior and posterior surangular foramina, the absence of an ossified sphenethmoid, laterally directed caudal ribs, two lateral elements of gastralia per row or fewer, a midline gastral element, and a proximal expansion of the fifth metatarsal. We define Parapleurota as all taxa sharing a more recent common ancestor with *Milleretta rubidgei* Broom [1938][60] and *Youngina capensis* Broom 1914[61], than to *Petrolacosaurus kansensis* Lane 1945[62], *Orovenator mayorum* Reisz et al. 2011[63], *Procolophon trigoniceps* Owen 1876[64], or *Mesosaurus tenuidens* Gervais 1865[65].

The enigmatic 'neodiapsid' *Lanthanolania*[38] is found to be the basalmost millerettid (posterior probability = .98), supported by features including the presence of an anterior maxillary foramen (Ch. 57), an enclosed vidian canal (Ch. 260), and flat ventral plate of the parabasisphenoid which lacks the deep median fossa present in non-saurian neodiapsids such as *Youngina* (Ch. 265). The early amniotes *Orovenator*[37] and *Ascendonanus*[59], previously interpreted as close relatives to Neodiapsida or Varanopidae, are found crownward of

Ankyramorpha (posterior probability = 1) as outgroups to Parapleurota (Figs. S3,4). We find *Saurosternon* and 'younginiforms' as the earliest-diverging neodiapsids in our parsimony (Fig. S3) and MkV analyses (Fig. S5), with tangasaurids, weigeltisaurids, and *Claudiosaurus* in successively more crownward positions (Fig. 9). To reconcile previous definitions of Neodiapsida with ongoing shifts in early reptile phylogenetics, we redefine Neodiapsida nom. cl. nov here as all taxa sharing a more recent common ancestor with *Youngina capensis* Broom 1914[61], *Claudiosaurus germaini* Carroll 1981[66], *Hovasaurus boulei* Piveteau 1926, and *Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus 1758 than to *Orovenator mayorum* Reisz et al. 2011[63], *Milleretta rubidgei* Broom [1938][60], *Procolophon trigoniceps* Owen 1876[64], *Bolosaurus striatus* Cope 1878[67], *Mesosaurus tenuidens* Gervais 1865[65], and *Petrolacosaurus kansensis* Lane 1945[62].

The monophyly of the traditional groupings 'Parareptilia', 'Eureptilia', and 'Diapsida' is not supported in any of our analyses, with an additional 81 additional steps required in our parsimony analysis to force the monophyly of 'Parareptilia', 105 for 'Eureptilia' and 64 for 'Diapsida' (Fig. 10). When the monophyly of both 'Eureptilia' and 'Diapsida' was enforced in our constraint analyses, Millerettidae consistently emerges as sister to Neodiapsida, demonstrating robust support for the novel group Parapleurota even under alternative hypotheses of stem reptile interrelationships (Fig. 10). Our tomography data reveals the presence of classical 'parareptilian' features in former 'eureptiles' including araeoscelidians, neodiapsids, and early-diverging members of the reptile crown, such as prefrontal-palatine contact and a foramen orbitonasale, suggesting that these features are instead symplesiomorphies of the reptile total-group (Fig. 4). Other features previously hypothesized to support the monophyly of 'Parareptilia' or 'Eureptilia' are widespread among early amniotes (e.g., swollen dorsal vertebrae), were incorrectly optimized due to the low taxon sampling of previous studies (e.g., the presence or

450 absence of a supraglenoid foramen), or misinterpreted for millerettids (e.g., the supposed
451 lacrimal contribution to the naris, Figs. 2–3).

452 Araeoscelidians, conventionally interpreted as close relatives of Neodiapsida[5-6], are
453 instead supported here as the sister group to all other stem-reptiles (posterior probability =.98,
454 Bremer support = 3) (Fig. 9, Fig. S3–S5), corroborating recent work[4,19,22]. Bolosaurid
455 'parareptiles'[29] excluding *Erpetonyx* are placed immediately crownward of Araeoscelidia with
456 strong support (posterior probability = .92, Bremer support = 2), although we note that this
457 phylogenetic hypothesis merits further investigation. The monophyly of Ankyramorpha[6], a group
458 of former 'parareptiles' consisting of Acleistorhinidae and Procolophonia, is strongly supported
459 (posterior probability = 1, Bremer support = 3), and ankyramorphs are placed immediately
460 crownward of Bolosauridae (Fig. 9, Fig. S3,S5). *Lanthanosuchus*, which was originally allied
461 with Olson's 'Parareptilia' when it included seymouriamorphs and most recently has been found
462 as an ankyramorph parareptile[6], is found outside of crown Amniota (Figs. S3–5), although its
463 exact placement among tetrapods necessitates additional early tetrapod taxonomic and character
464 sampling. Mesosauridae[68-70] are placed another node crownward of Ankyramorpha, albeit with
465 moderate support (posterior probability = 0.91).

466 Facilitated by our synchrotron tomography data of *Heleosaurus*, we demonstrate that
467 Varanopidae — a contentious early amniote group that has recently been found on the reptile
468 stem lineage,[4] but more often placed as members of the mammalian total group (Synapsida)[5,6,24]
469 — are indeed synapsids. We find varanopids specifically as the earliest-diverging eupelycosaurs
470 (posterior probability = 0.98) supported by 14 unambiguous synapomorphies. A synapsid
471 placement of Varanopidae is supported by synapsid-like palatal and braincase features of
472 *Heleosaurus* revealed in our scan data, and which were previously never incorporated as

473 characters in phylogenetic analyses. These features include the presence of a dorsally positioned
474 trigeminal notch (Ch. 233, Fig. 7B), a sheet-like shaft of the epipterygoid (Ch. 293, Fig. 6B), a
475 floccular fossa that is enclosed by the supraoccipital (Fig. 7B), and the pathway of the abducens
476 nerve (CN VI) through the dorsum sellae (Ch. 278). Other amniote plesiomorphies documented
477 in *Heleosaurus*, such as an epipterygoid contribution to the basicranial articulation (Ch. 288, Fig.
478 6B) or the presence of two coronoid ossifications (Ch. 416), are incompatible with a placement
479 of Varanopidae among more crownward stem reptiles (contra[4]). Previous hypotheses of
480 varanopid relationships relied on externally visible features such as temporal fenestration[5,6], the
481 presence of caniniform teeth, and postcranial features such as gracile limb proportions[4] that show
482 greater homoplasy among early amniotes, generating uncertainties that had fueled recent debates
483 about whether varanopids were synapsids or stem-reptiles[4].

484 We find evidence for the placement of nominal early 'eureptiles' such as captorhinids
485 and protorothyridids outside of crown Amniota, corroborating older hypotheses[15-16] of the
486 'Captorhinomorpha', 'Romeriidae', and 'Cotylosauria' as ancestral to fenestrated amniotes[71-73].
487 Protorothyrididae is found here to form the sister-group to Amniota (posterior probability = .76,
488 Fig. S5), whereas Captorhinidae is placed rootward (posterior probability = 1, Fig. 3, Figs. S3−
489 5), a position that remains stable even when characters relating to temporal fenestration are
490 removed (Fig. S3B). The 'eureptile' *Hylonomus*, previously suggested to be a stem amniote[15-16]
491 or the earliest stem reptile[34], and therefore an important node age constraint in molecular
492 phylogenetic studies of vertebrate evolution as the earliest crown amniote, is found outside of
493 crown Amniota (posterior probability = 0.85). Pre-cladistic studies similarly interpreted
494 *Hylonomus* as being far from the amniote crown, either as a 'microsaur' or 'cotylosaur'[71], or
495 protorothyridid[73]. All of the features previously hypothesized to place *Hylonomus* within

496 Amniota (e.g., the presence of a transverse flange of the pterygoid15 (Ch. 313) or astragalus7
497 (Ch. 620)) or the reptile total group (e.g., absence of postorbital-supratemporal contact34 (Ch.
498 128) or slender limbs7 (Ch. 602)), are also variably present in the stem amniote groups
499 Seymouriamorpha, Diadectomorpha, and Recumbirostra[31], as well as early synapsids[74] and are
500 here interpreted as symplesiomorphies of Amniota. These character distributions corroborate
501 recent studies[25, 31] demonstrating the widespread presence of classical amniote or reptile features
502 among stem and crown amniotes, including synapsids (Table S2).

503 Recumbirostra are found here outside of crown Amniota, crownward of
504 seymouriamorphs, and 30 additional steps are required to place them with the reptile total-group
505 (Fig. 9). Previous features suggesting a stem-reptile placement of Recumbirostra (e.g., a crista
506 interfenestralis of the opisthotic (Ch. 224) or a single ossification of the supraoccipital (Ch. 198)
507 are documented in early-diverging synapsids, including varanopids (Fig. 7B) and
508 ophiacodontids[74]. The placement of Recumbirostra remains stable even when characters related
509 to the presence of temporal fenestration are removed (Fig. S1). More detailed anatomical
510 descriptions using 3D imaging of fossil taxa including 'microsaurs', protorothyridids,
511 *Hylonomus*, and the earliest synapsids may help resolve uncertainties in the evolutionary origin
512 of amniotes, which merits further investigation.

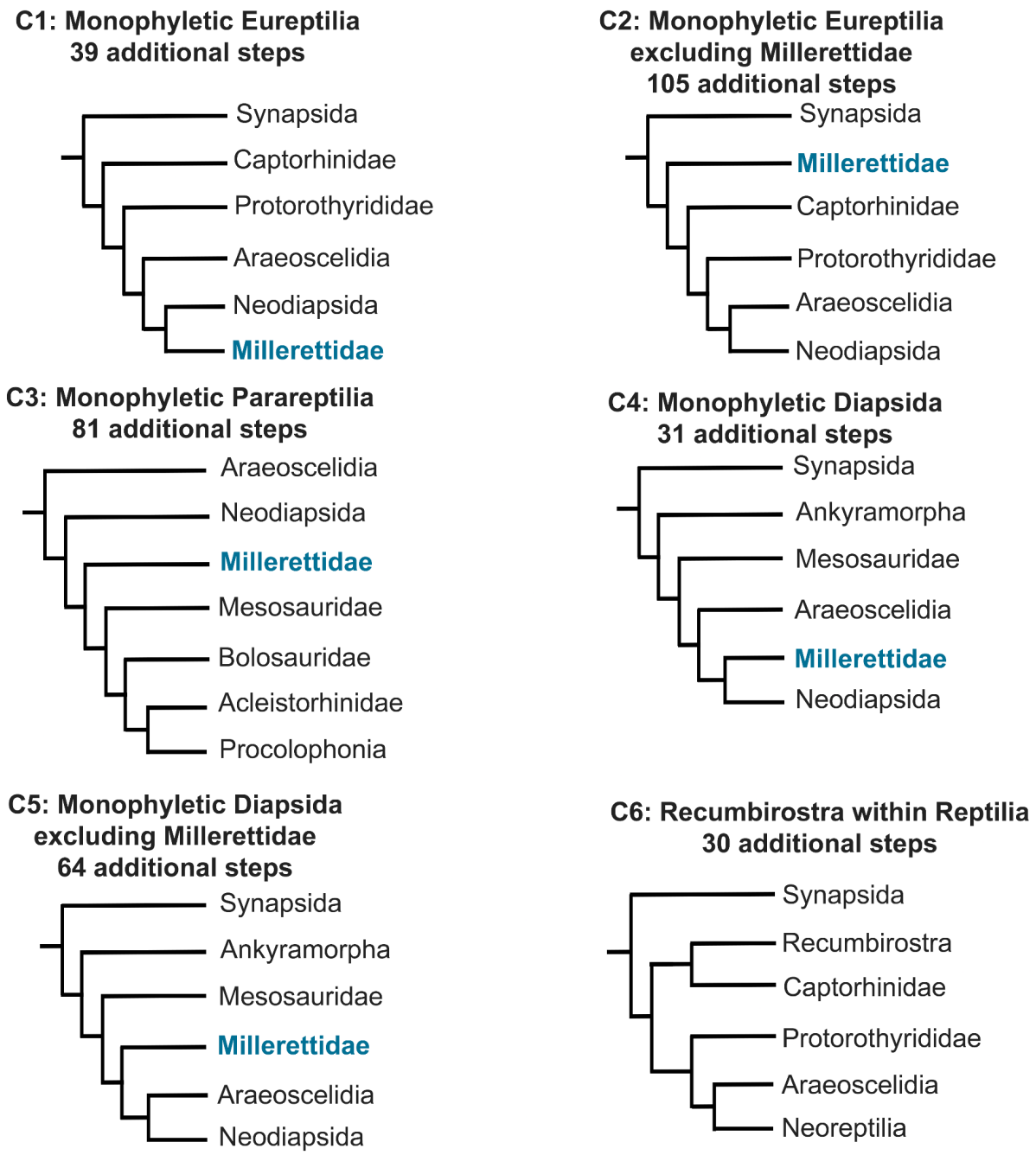


Figure 10. Simplified topologies of strict consensus trees returned by Maximum Parsimony analyses testing alternative hypotheses of early reptile evolution. Trees show cost of constraining the monophyly of Eureptilia C1,39 additional steps); Eureptilia excluding Millerettidae (C2, 105 additional steps); Parareptilia (C3,81 additional steps); Diapsida (C4, 31 additional steps); Diapsida excluding Millerettidae (C5, 64 additional steps) as well as the placement of Recumbirostra as reptiles (C6, 30 additional steps). Neoreptilia in C6 includes ankyramorph "parareptiles," neodiapsids, and millerettids.

522 **Stratigraphic Fit**

523 The results of our stratigraphic-fit analyses demonstrate that our phylogenetic hypothesis of
524 millerettids as close relatives of Neodiapsida is significantly more congruent with expectations
525 from a stratigraphic null model than previous hypotheses of early reptile evolution by at least
526 27% (GER) and 28% (MSM*). Traditional phylogenetic hypotheses yielding a monophyletic
527 Eureptilia, Parareptilia, and Diapsida are less congruent with stratigraphy (therefore implying
528 longer ghost lineages) than hypotheses finding no support for these groups[24], including this
529 study. The differences in MSM* values (MSM*Diff) between our phylogenetic hypothesis and
530 our constraint analysis are summarized in Table S4. MSM*Diffs between these two topologies
531 were positive in 100% of comparisons (Fig. S9). On average, the closure of the expansive ghost
532 lineage for Millerettidae and three of the four major ghost lineages ('Eureptilia', 'Diapsida', and
533 Neodiapsida ghost lineage B, Fig. 1) among the reptile stem improved stratigraphic fit by at least
534 28%, although a ghost lineage along the parapleurotan stem (equivalent to 'Neodiapsid ghost
535 lineage A', Fig. 1) still stretches from the middle early Permian (Artinskian)[37] to the appearance
536 of millerettids in the beginning of the middle Permian (Roadian)[38] (Fig. 9).

537

538 **Ancestral-State Reconstruction**

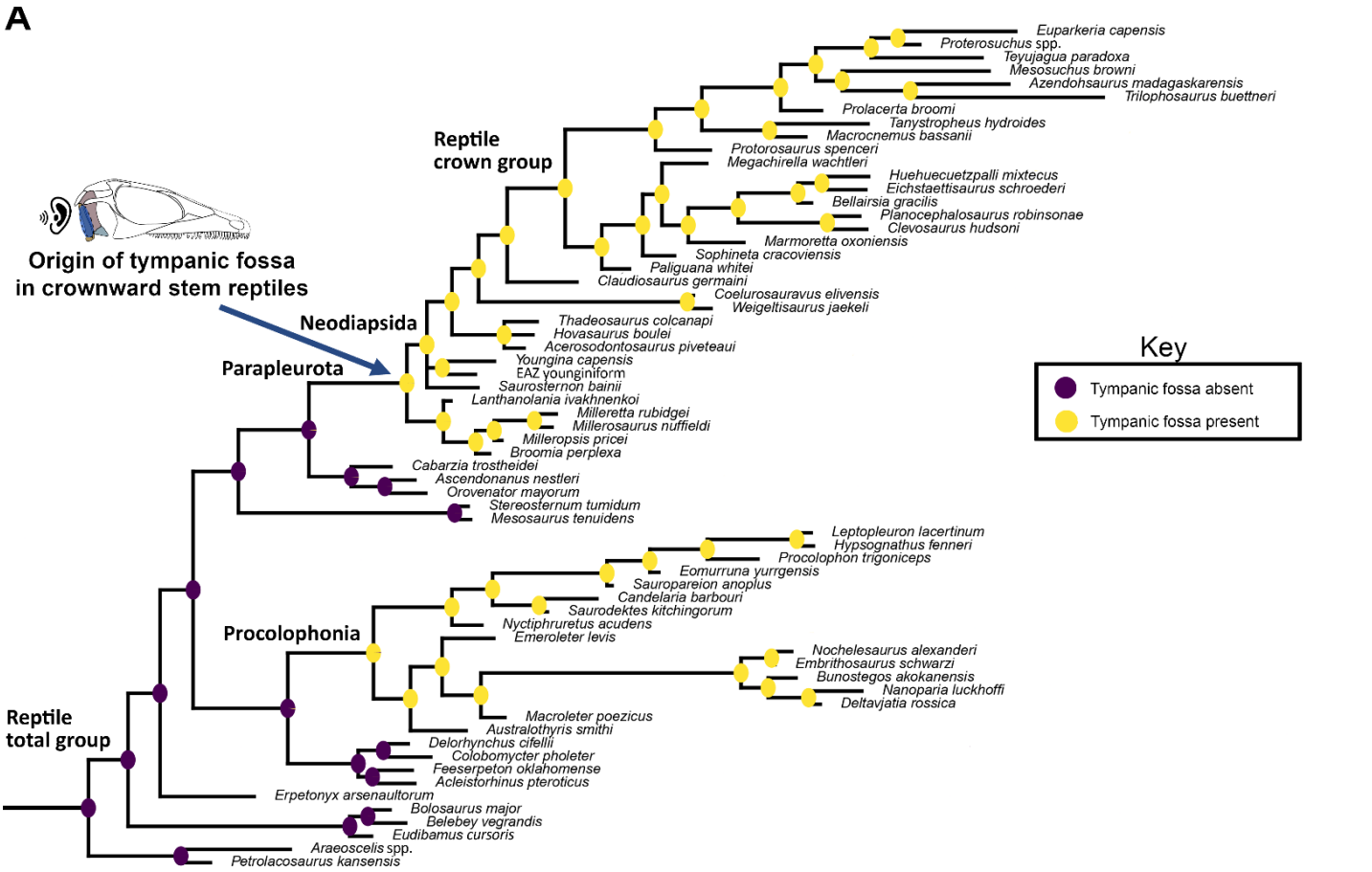
539 Our ancestral-state reconstructions mapped anatomical features related to tympanic
540 emargination and temporal fenestration using two models of character state evolution. In each
541 instance, the equal rates (ER) model, which assumes a single rate of evolution for all branches
542 within our topology, was best supported, outperforming the all-rates-different model (ARD)
543 according to Akaike's information criterion.

Our findings suggest that the tympanic fossa of Parapleurota originated on the quadrate, squamosal, and quadratojugal and subsequently migrated to be primarily supported by the quadrate (Fig. 11B). The ancestral-state estimates concerning the presence of a tympanic emargination provide robust evidence that the tympanic fossa originated twice during early reptile evolution: once within Parapleurota (including the reptile crown) and once within Procolophonia (Fig. 11A). The deep-time origins of this structure are supported by the shared presence of a tympanic fossa on the quadrate, squamosal, and quadratojugal in millerettids and early-diverging neodiapsids, including SAM-PK-K7710 (Figs. 5D, 11), *Youngina* (pers. obs. BP/1/375), and *Hovasaurus* (pers. obs. MNHN.F.MAP373).

Our ancestral-state reconstruction predicts that the last common ancestor of amniotes bore a lower temporal bar framing the lower boundary of a lower temporal fenestra with subsequent closure in pareiasaurs, the araeoscelidian *Araeoscelis*, and in adult individuals of the *Milleretta*. The lower temporal bar was lost in the common ancestor of Parapleurota, resulting in the presence of a lower temporal emargination (Fig. 12A). These models also suggest that the lower temporal opening of procolophonoids, here termed a 'lower temporal concavity', is not strictly homologous with the 'open' lower temporal openings of Parapleurota, as both features evolved independently from taxa that possessed a closed lower temporal bar (Fig. 12A). The important phylogenetic implication of this finding is that the lower temporal emargination is present both in early neodiapsids and in nominal parareptiles, and so can no longer be interpreted as a synapomorphy supporting a monophyletic Parareptilia[6].

Our ancestral-state reconstructions suggest that the upper temporal fenestra had two independent origins in reptiles, once in Late Carboniferous Araeoscelidia at the base of the reptile total-group and again in Neodiapsida in the late Permian, with the upper temporal fenestra being absent in nearly all other stem-reptiles except *Orovenator*[37,] and possibly *Lanthanolania*[38], *and in juvenile millerettids (Fig. 3),* although the former two taxa have incomplete preservation of the temporal region (Fig. 12B). These findings corroborate interpretations from recent

570 phylogenetic analyses which also find araeoscelidians including the famously diapsid
571 *Petrolacosaurus* as either stem-amniotes[24,25] or the earliest-diverging group of stem-reptiles[4,28],
572 rejecting the hypothesis that araeoscelidians are 'eureptiles' closely related to Neodiapsida.


A
Origin of tympanic fossa in crownward stem reptiles
Reptile crown group
Neodiapsida
Parapleurota
Procolophonia
Reptile total group
Euparkeria capensis
Proterosuchus spp.
Teyujagua paradoxa
Mesosuchus browni
Azendohsaurus madagaskarensis
Trilophosaurus buettneri
Prolacerta broomi
Tanystropheus hydroides
Macrocnemus bassanii
Protorosaurus spenceri
Megachirella wachtleri
Huehuecuetzpalli mixtecus
Eichstaettisaurus schroederi
Bellairsia gracilis
Planocephalosaurus robinsonae
Clevosaurus hudsoni
Marmoretta oxoniensis
Sophineta cracoviensis
Paliguana whitei
Claudiosaurus germaini
Coelurosauravus elivensis
Weigeltisaurus jaekeli
Thadeosaurus colcanapi
Hovasaurus boulei
Acerosodontosaurus piveteaui
Youngina capensis
EAZ younginiform
Saurosternon bainii
Lanthanolania ivakhnenkoi
Milleretta rubidgei
Millerosaurus nuffieldi
Milleropsis pricei
Broomia perplexa
Cabarzia trostheidei
Ascendonanus nestleri
Orovenator mayorum
Stereosternum tumidum
Mesosaurus tenuidens
Leptopleuron lacertinum
Hypsognathus fenneri
Procolophon trigoniceps
Eomurruna yurrgensis
Sauropareion anoplus
Candelaria barbouri
Saurodektes kitchingorum
Nyctiphruretus acudens
Emeroleter levis
Nochelesaurus alexanderi
Embrithosaurus schwarzi
Bunostegos akokanensis
Nanoparia luckhoffi
Deltavjatia rossica
Macroleter poezicus
Australothyris smithi
Delorhynchus cifellii
Colobomycter pholeter
Feeserpeton oklahomense
Acleistorhinus pteroticus
Erpetonyx arsenaultorum
Bolosaurus major
Belebey vegrandis
Eudibamus cursoris
Araeoscelis spp.
Petrolacosaurus kansensis
Key
Tympanic fossa absent
Tympanic fossa present

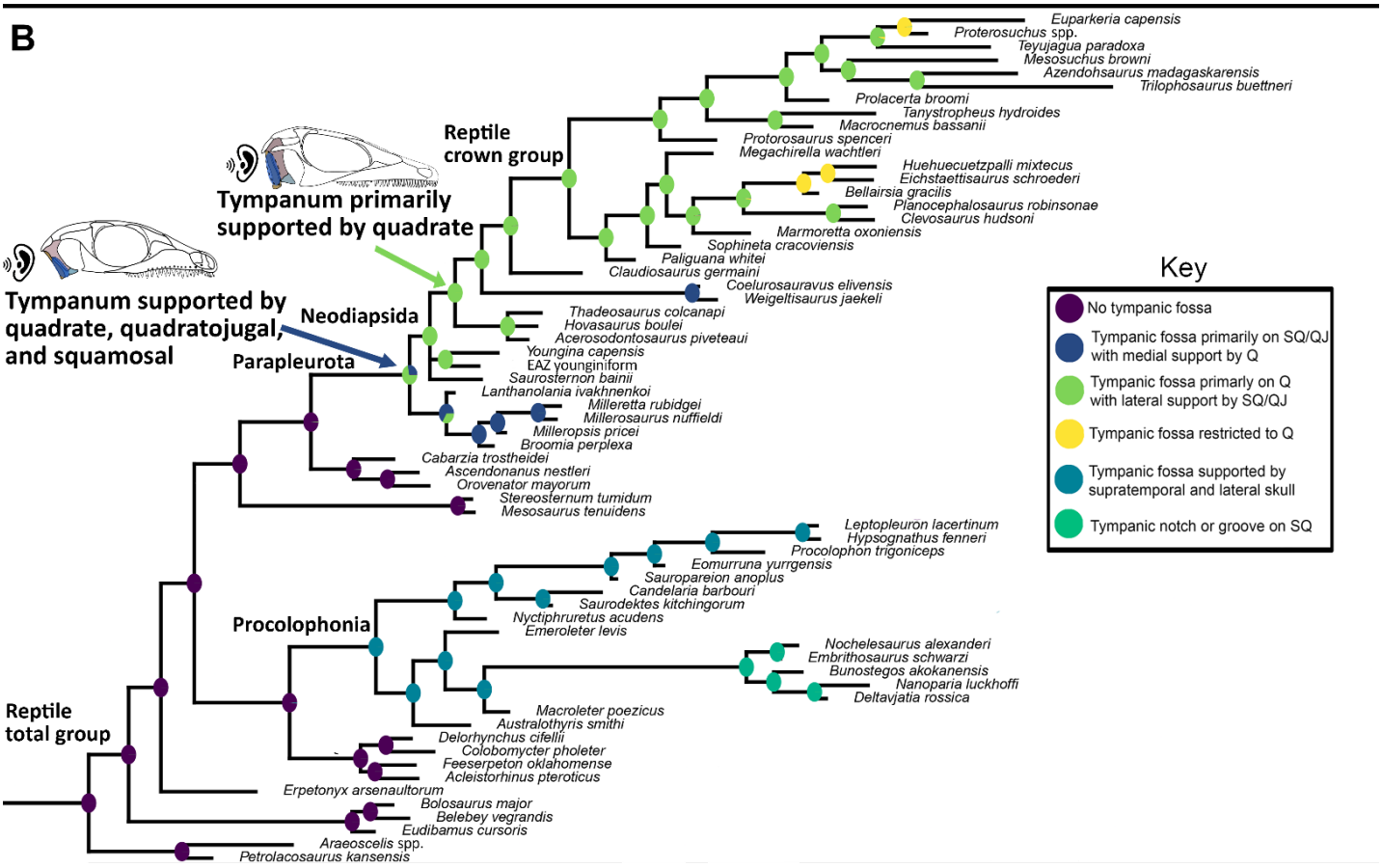
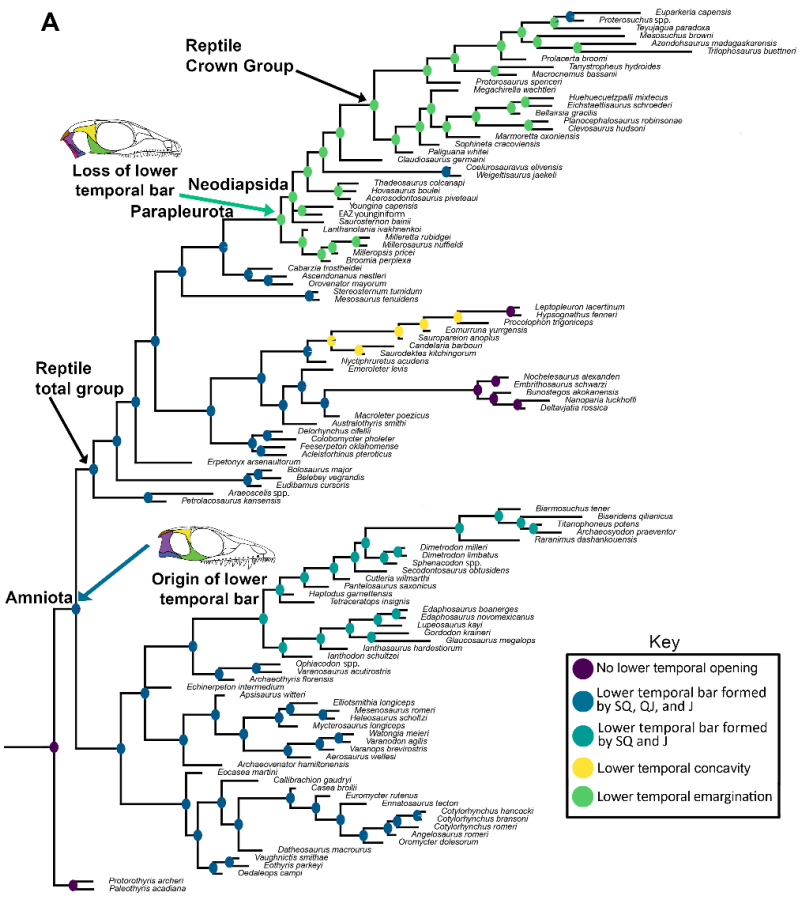

B
Tympanum primarily supported by quadrate
Tympanum supported by quadrate, quadratojugal, and squamosal
Reptile crown group
Neodiapsida
Parapleurota
Procolophonia
Reptile total group
Euparkeria capensis
Proterosuchus spp.
Teyujagua paradoxa
Mesosuchus browni
Azendohsaurus madagaskarensis
Trilophosaurus buettneri
Prolacerta broomi
Tanystropheus hydroides
Macrocnemus bassanii
Protorosaurus spenceri
Megachirella wachtleri
Huehuecuetzpalli mixtecus
Eichstaettisaurus schroederi
Bellairsia gracilis
Planocephalosaurus robinsonae
Clevosaurus hudsoni
Marmoretta oxoniensis
Sophineta cracoviensis
Paliguana whitei
Claudiosaurus germaini
Coelurosauravus elivensis
Weigeltisaurus jaekeli
Thadeosaurus colcanapi
Hovasaurus boulei
Acerosodontosaurus piveteaui
Youngina capensis
EAZ younginiform
Saurosternon bainii
Lanthanolania ivakhnenkoi
Milleretta rubidgei
Millerosaurus nuffieldi
Milleropsis pricei
Broomia perplexa
Cabarzia trostheidei
Ascendonanus nestleri
Orovenator mayorum
Stereosternum tumidum
Mesosaurus tenuidens
Leptopleuron lacertinum
Hypsognathus fenneri
Procolophon trigoniceps
Eomurruna yurrgensis
Sauropareion anoplus
Candelaria barbouri
Saurodektes kitchingorum
Nyctiphruretus acudens
Emeroleter levis
Nochelesaurus alexanderi
Embrithosaurus schwarzi
Bunostegos akokanensis
Nanoparia luckhoffi
Deltavjatia rossica
Macroleter poezicus
Australothyris smithi
Delorhynchus cifellii
Colobomycter pholeter
Feeserpeton oklahomense
Acleistorhinus pteroticus
Erpetonyx arsenaultorum
Bolosaurus major
Belebey vegrandis
Eudibamus cursoris
Araeoscelis spp.
Petrolacosaurus kansensis
Key
No tympanic fossa
Tympanic fossa primarily on SQ/QJ with medial support by Q
Tympanic fossa primarly on Q with lateral support by SQ/QJ
Tympanic fossa restricted to Q
Tympanic fossa supported by supratemporal and lateral skull
Tympanic notch or groove on SQ

Figure 11. Ancestral-state reconstruction estimates for **A**) the presence or absence of a tympanic emargination; and **B)** the anatomy of the tympanic emargination. A tympanic emargination is reconstructed as having evolved convergently in parapleurotans (supported on the quadrate/squamosal/quadratojugal) and in procolophonians (squamosal/quadratojugal/supratemporal), with a stepwise increase in the contribution of the quadrate to the tympanic emargination leading towards crown reptiles.



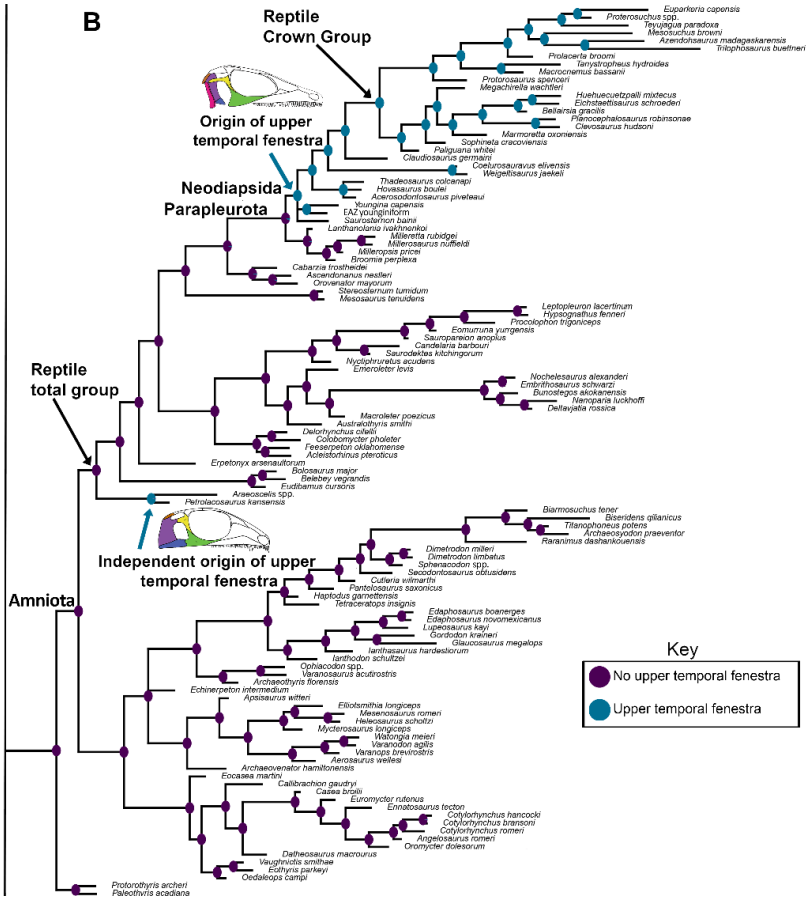


Figure 12. Ancestral-state reconstruction estimates for **A**) the presence and morphology of the lower temporal fenestra/opening and **B)** the presence of the upper temporal fenestra. The amniote common ancestor is reconstructed as fenestrated, with the 'synapsid' or a single lower temporal fenestration as the plesiomorphic condition. Modifications to this lower temporal condition occur independently in araeoscelidians + bolosaurids, procolophonians, and parapleurotans. In parapleurotans the lower temporal bar is open, forming an emargination (the reconstructed ancestral condition of the reptile crown group). An upper temporal fenestra is reconstructed as having evolved independently in araeoscelidians like *Petrolacosaurus* and in neodiapsids.

Discussion

Millerettids as crownward stem-reptiles

Our phylogenetic results place various groups of middle and late Permian fossil reptiles, including millerettids, within the crownward portion of the reptile stem lineage as close relatives of Neodiapsida (Fig. 9). The placement of Millerettidae as sister to Neodiapsida (forming Parapleurota) is robustly supported in our analyses using parsimony, Bayesian FBD and MKV-only, and when analyses are constrained to represent alternative hypotheses of early reptile evolution (Fig. 10). This relationship is further corroborated by the relatively continuous stratigraphic record of the middle and late Permian Karoo Basin, which preserves a succession of millerettid and neodiapsid stem-reptiles[75]. Other anatomical observations are consistent with a sister-relationship between Millerettidae and Neodiapsida, but are not optimized as unambiguous synapomorphies due to the uncertain scoring of these characters in close relatives of Parapleurota (e.g., *Orovenator*), including: a quadratojugal foramen with no contribution by the squamosal (Ch. 359, Fig. 5), no contribution of the epipterygoid to the basal articulation (Ch. 288, Fig. 6), the pathway of CN VI through the clinoid processes rather than the dorsum sellae (Ch. 278, Fig. 7), and a posteriorly directed ilium (Ch. 592).

Our results differ substantially from the otherwise prevailing phylogenetic paradigm in which millerettids were hypothesized as parareptiles[5-7], and therefore only distant relatives of Neodiapsida and crown reptiles. These studies were hampered by the lack of tomographic data on key taxa, which resulted in the critical undersampling of cranial characters, especially for the braincase, palatoquadrate, and palate (Figs. 4−8). Furthermore, early cladistic analyses of early reptile origins [4-6] lacked a robust sampling of non-saurian neodiapsids (Fig. S1) and included only one representative of Millerettidae: the later-branching and latest-occurring *Milleretta rubidgei*, which closes its lateral temporal fenestra during ontogeny[9,45]. Our high-resolution tomographic data reveal that earlier-branching representatives of Millerettidae[44] present

614 seemingly derived features such as the lack of contact between the postorbital and supratemporal
615 and a gastral basket consisting of a midline element and two lateral elements, which are now
616 interpreted as the plesiomorphic condition for Millerettidae (Fig. S3). Both of these features were
617 previously interpreted as synapomorphies of Eureptilia[7] and Neodiapsida, respectively. Another
618 significant factor in the sister-placement of Millerettidae and Neodiapsida are unrecognized
619 plesiomorphies in the early neodiapsid skull revealed by our tomographic data, such as the
620 presence of multiple rows of dentition on the transverse flange of the pterygoid and the presence
621 of dentition on the ventral plate on the parabasisphenoid in SAM-PK-K7710. The loss of this
622 palatal dentition was previously interpreted as a neodiapsid autapomorphy[3], but our results
623 instead suggest that these features were lost later in neodiapsid evolution.
624 Our finding of robust character support for millerettids as sister to Neodiapsida solidifies
625 a fundamental shift in how paleontologists can understand Paleozoic reptile evolution. Paleozoic
626 stem reptiles have long been recognized as having explored a substantial range of habitat,
627 dietary, and locomotor spaces in the Permian (bipedal bolosaurids[76]; large-bodied herbivorous
628 pareiasaurs[77] and their burrowing procolophonoid[78] relatives; semiaquatic mesosaurids[69] and
629 tangasaurids[22]; the arboreal *Ascendonanus*[59]; and gliding weigeltisaurids[23]). Our phylogenetic
630 hypothesis underscores that this ecomorphological diversity in the Permian not only precedes
631 more extreme radiations in the Triassic, but in fact represents a succession of outgroups to the
632 reptile crown that documents the evolutionary origin of crown reptile traits along an extensive
633 stem lineage, akin to the established trends of evolutionary experimentation and innovation along
634 the mammalian stem lineage during the same interval[79].
635
636 **Improving the stratigraphic fit of the early reptile fossil record**

637 The placement of the middle and late Permian Millerettidae as the sister group to
638 Neodiapsida substantially improves the stratigraphic fit of the fossil record of crownward stem-
639 reptiles by 28% compared to traditional phylogenetic hypotheses of reptile relationships (Fig.
640 S11, Table S4). This phylogenetic position for Millerettidae reduces their hypothesized ghost
641 lineage extending down to the Late Carboniferous when this group is interpreted as branching
642 among basal parareptiles (shortened by ~35 Ma). Furthermore, the placement of millerettids as
643 sister to Neodiapsida improves our understanding of the evolution of neodiapsid outgroups from
644 the middle Permian (Roadian) onward (~10 MA; Neodiapsida ghost lineage B of Figure 1). Our
645 phylogenetic hypothesis is congruent with the temporally sequential appearances of millerettid
646 and neodiapsid stem-reptiles in the well-sampled and continuous stratigraphic sections of the
647 Karoo Basin in South Africa[80]. However, the long-recognized ghost lineage (Neodiapsida ghost
648 lineage A) extending from *Orovenator*[37] to the earliest parapleurotan, *Lanthanolania*[38], remains
649 an issue, as this gap aligns with known biases in the biogeography of the fossil record where
650 early Permian rocks preserve equatorial ecosystems but middle to late Permian rocks
651 preferentially preserve high latitudes[81]. We suggest further fieldwork in Kungurian- to Roadian-
652 age formations as the most likely solution.
653 Our phylogenetic hypothesis proposes that the groups 'Eureptilia' and 'Parareptilia'[5],
654 which are common textbook examples of early reptile diversification, are in fact polyphyletic
655 assemblages of distantly related taxa. This result removes the need for a Carboniferous
656 'Eureptilia' ghost lineage[2] (Fig. 1), and we find support for only a short ghost lineage (~4 Ma)
657 between the earliest stem-mammals and stem-reptiles. Furthermore, our placement of the
658 'eureptile' *Hylonomus* (~318 Ma) as a stem amniote raises doubts about its suitability as a
659 minimum-age calibration[82] for the amniote crown group and indicates a need for restudy of the

anatomy of this important early taxon. Similarly aged putative amniotes such as Protoclepsydrops15, identified as synapsid based on the presence of a lateral lappet of the parietal and a supinator process of the humerus — features now recognized broadly across the amniote stem (e.g., diadectomorphs) — are similarly unsuited for minimum-age calibration82. Future molecular calibrations for the amniote crown should use more confidently assigned members such as the synapsids *Melanedaphodon*[83] (~307 Ma) and *Archaeothyris* (~306 Ma) in the Moscovian.

The polyphyly of Parareptilia distributes various groups of former 'parareptiles' as successively crownward outgroups of Parapleurota and greatly contributes to the improvement of our hypothesis to the stratigraphic fit of the early reptile fossil record (Fig. 3). In particular, the breaking apart of Parareptilia shortens the ghost lineage for Neodiapsida by closing the 'Diapsida' ghost lineage (Fig. 1, ~15 Ma) that extended from *Petrolacosaurus* in the Late Carboniferous (Gzhelian[35]) until the appearance of *Orovenator* in the early Permian (Artinskian[37]) (Fig. 3). This 'Diapsida' ghost lineage is now filled by the successive divergences of the Ankyramorpha, Mesosauridae, and *Ascendonanus* shortly after the origin of the reptile total-group (Fig. 9), although the evolutionary succession and phylogenetic relationships of these groups are ripe for further investigation. Ankyramorpha possesses many of the taxa previously referred to Parareptilia and possess a near-uninterrupted fossil record throughout the end-Paleozoic, in part due to their cosmopolitan distribution overcoming biases in the rock record, standing in contrast with nearly all other early reptile groups[84].

Evolution of Temporal Fenestration in Amniota

682 Temporal fenestration morphologies have been pivotal in hypotheses for early amniote
683 evolution and classification[10-11, 85-87]. These propose that distinct patterns of fenestration evolved
684 independently on the mammal and reptile stem lineages (the 'synapsid' and 'diapsid' patterns)
685 from a common ancestor that lacked fenestrae. Such historical schemes have rarely fit neatly into
686 phylogenetic topologies, which generally find multiple additional origins of temporal
687 fenestration within Amniota[4-6]. Our findings suggest that taxa lacking temporal fenestrae such as
688 Protorothyrididae and Captorhinidae (but see[24-25]), are better interpreted as stem amniotes, a
689 phylogenetic result that is found even when excluding characters related to temporal fenestration
690 (Fig. S3). We find that a lower temporal fenestra (LTF) closed by the squamosal, quadratojugal,
691 and quadrate was present in the most recent common ancestor of the amniote crown groups, but
692 that the subsequent evolution of temporal fenestration, and the arrangement and contacts round
693 the fenestrae, were remarkably homoplastic (Fig. 12). For example, early synapsids possess an
694 anteroventral process of the squamosal that excludes the quadratojugal from the LTF[4], whereas
695 later synapsids exclude the quadratojugal from the lower temporal bar entirely (Fig. 12). The
696 LTF was also frequently modified among Paleozoic stem reptiles, including its closure
697 Araeoscelidia[41], Pareiasauria[77] and mature individuals of *Milleretta* (Fig. 3) and the loss of the
698 lower temporal bar (resulting in a lower temporal emargination) in the common ancestor of
699 Parapleurota. Later groups of Mesozoic reptiles continued to make substantial modifications to
700 the ancestral LTF with closure in Pantestudines[88] and the reformation of a lower temporal bar
701 (resulting in a lower temporal fenestra) in Archosauria and *Sphenodon*[86].
702 Our phylogenetic topology also challenges the conventional view of homology between
703 the doubly fenestrated 'diapsid' conditions present in the araeoscelidian *Petrolacosaurus*[36], in
704 *Orovenator*[37], and in neodiapsids. Ancestral-state estimation instead suggests that an upper

705 temporal fenestra (UTF) evolved independently in these three groups (Fig. 12; and see[4,24-28]).
706 This observation is congruent with the absence of the diapsid condition in the other adequately
707 known araeoscelidians Araeoscelis (which lacks a lower temporal fenestra[41]), its absence in
708 various neoreptiles, and the notably different fenestral architecture of araeoscelidians compared
709 to both *Orovenator*[37] and neodiapsids[19]. The usage of Diapsida[34,], for a group of stem-reptiles
710 comprising araeoscelidians and neodiapsids, is therefore unsupported, and we suggest avoiding
711 the use of 'Diapsida' entirely.

712 Interestingly, millerettids such as *Milleretta rubidgei*[45] and *Milleropsis pricei*[44] possess a
713 unique ventral flange of the parietal that closes an unossified gap between the parietal,
714 postorbital, and squamosal during ontogeny, a feature that has been hypothesized to represent the
715 secondary closure of an upper temporal fenestra in this group[8]. This high degree of plasticity of
716 temporal architecture among early reptiles may result from the high functional relevance of
717 fenestrae to jaw kinematics[86-87]. These findings necessitate future research into the homology of
718 the upper temporal fenestra in the common ancestor of modern reptiles.

719

720 **Tympanic hearing was initiated before the origin of the reptile crown group**

721 Our phylogeny and novel anatomical observations of millerettids (Fig. 2) and SAM-PK-
722 K7710 (a non-saurian neodiapsid with a tympanic emargination on the quadrate) show that
723 tympanic hearing first evolved among early parapleurotans in the middle Permian (Fig. 13) and
724 was later inherited by the common ancestor of crown reptiles. Although bolosaurid 'parareptiles'
725 have been recently implicated in the origins of tympanic hearing[27], this conclusion resulted from
726 misidentification of the robust bolosaurid stapes as an opisthotic[27]. Our results are congruent
727 with Laurin's hypothesis[89] and recent developmental work on crown reptiles[19] that suggest a

728 single origin of crown reptile tympanic hearing but differs from some previous work[20] that
729 proposed up to four separate (Triassic) origins of tympanic hearing among crown reptiles – once
730 within Lepidosauromorpha[90], once within Testudines[91], and at least twice within
731 Archosauromorpha, including a single shared origin for modern Archosauria[92]. Previous
732 anatomical studies often used a narrow concept of osteological correlates for the presence of a
733 tympanum, restricted to the observation of both an emargination and tympanic crests on the
734 quadrate specifically, giving rise to the hypothesis of multiple origins of the tympanum within
735 the reptile crown group[92]. We observe that the large tympanic emargination of the quadrate of
736 crown reptiles (Ch. 351) has antecedents on the squamosal, quadratojugal, and quadrate seen in
737 the tympanic fossae and crests in the posterior cranium of millerettids and early neodiapsids (Ch.
738 165, Fig. 5). Similar traits also evolved independently among procolophonians such as
739 *Macroleter*[93] that bear a large tympanic fossa on the squamosal and quadratojugal, but which
740 differ in their extension onto the skull roof (Ch. 185) (Fig. 13).
741 Our phylogeny and ancestral-state reconstruction (Fig. 11) provide evidence that a
742 tympanum was likely already present among stem-reptiles before the origin of Parapleurota and
743 was housed jointly between on the quadrate and squamosal/quadratojugal, as seen in *Milleropsis*
744 and other millerettids (Figs 2, 11A, 13). The tympanum then migrated onto the quadrate (with at
745 most a smaller contribution by the squamosal and quadratojugal) in Neodiapsida (Fig. 5D),
746 possibly due to the evolutionary reduction of the squamosal (Ch. 156, Fig. 11B, 13) and its
747 incorporation into the margin of the upper temporal fenestra[3]. In these early neodiapsids (e.g.,
748 SAM-PK-K7710, Fig. S2), the posterior margin of the quadrate remained straight, suggesting
749 that the presence of a tympanic fossa on the quadrate is independent from the morphology of its
750 posterior shaft. Furthermore, the tympanic fossa of early parapleurotans was smaller relative to

751 the stapedial footplate compared to that of crown reptiles, indicating a lower area ratio (4:1 in
752 *Milleropsis* and 7:1 in SAM-PK-K7710), and therefore provided poorer sound transmission than
753 most crown reptiles, yet still was likely capable of amplifying sound. Observations and
754 dissections of the middle ear of both living and fossil reptiles, which unequivocally demonstrate
755 the presence of a tympanic membrane attachment onto the squamosal and quadratojugal in
756 lizards, birds[94], crocodilians[95], and turtles[96], are consistent with our proposal that the tympanic
757 emargination of the quadrate has antecedents on other elements of the posterior skull (Figs. 9,
758 11).

759 Our observations of the stapes provide further evidence for the evolution of the reptile
760 middle ear, which we extensively codify in our phylogenetic dataset (Fig. 5, SI Appendix).
761 Previous studies used simplified concepts of stapedial variation, generally encoding it as a
762 dichotomy between 'robust' and 'rod-like' morphologies[5-7]. We use a more detailed
763 characterization of variation in stapedial morphology (SI Appendix 8, Chs. 360-370) and find
764 evidence for the acquisition of potential auditory function of the stapes earlier in reptile
765 evolution, by the middle Permian (Fig. 13). Stepwise reductions in the size of the stapedial
766 footplate (Ch. 363) and columella (Ch. 366) throughout the Permian, paired with the losses of its
767 dorsal process (Ch. 368) and stapedial foramen (Ch. 361), indicate that the stapes was free from
768 a role as a brace for the skull by the late Permian. In contrast to earlier-diverging reptiles, the
769 stapes of parapleurotans ends freely and is directed towards the tympanic fossa, suggesting that
770 the stapes of millerettids and early neodiapsids may have acted as a proto-amplifier of sound
771 (Fig. S2). The posteromedial placement of the stapedial boss in parapleurotans, which is located
772 further posteriorly than in other neoreptiles, may have facilitated the freeing of the stapes. The
773 increasing length of the stapedial shaft seen in neodiapsids (SAM-PK-K7710; Fig. S2), may have

been influenced by the anterior shift of the otic capsules relative to the jaw joint in this group compared to millerettids. This may have enabled the stapes of these taxa to transduce sounds at higher frequencies, although this merits biomechanical investigation (Fig. 13). These results, corroborated by several recent developmental studies establishing the homology of the tympanic membrane[19] and extracolumella[97] in crown reptiles, demonstrate that complex neurosensory innovations including enhanced auditory capabilities were present in reptiles prior to the End-Permian Mass Extinction, predating the ecomorphological diversification of crown reptiles in the Triassic[2].

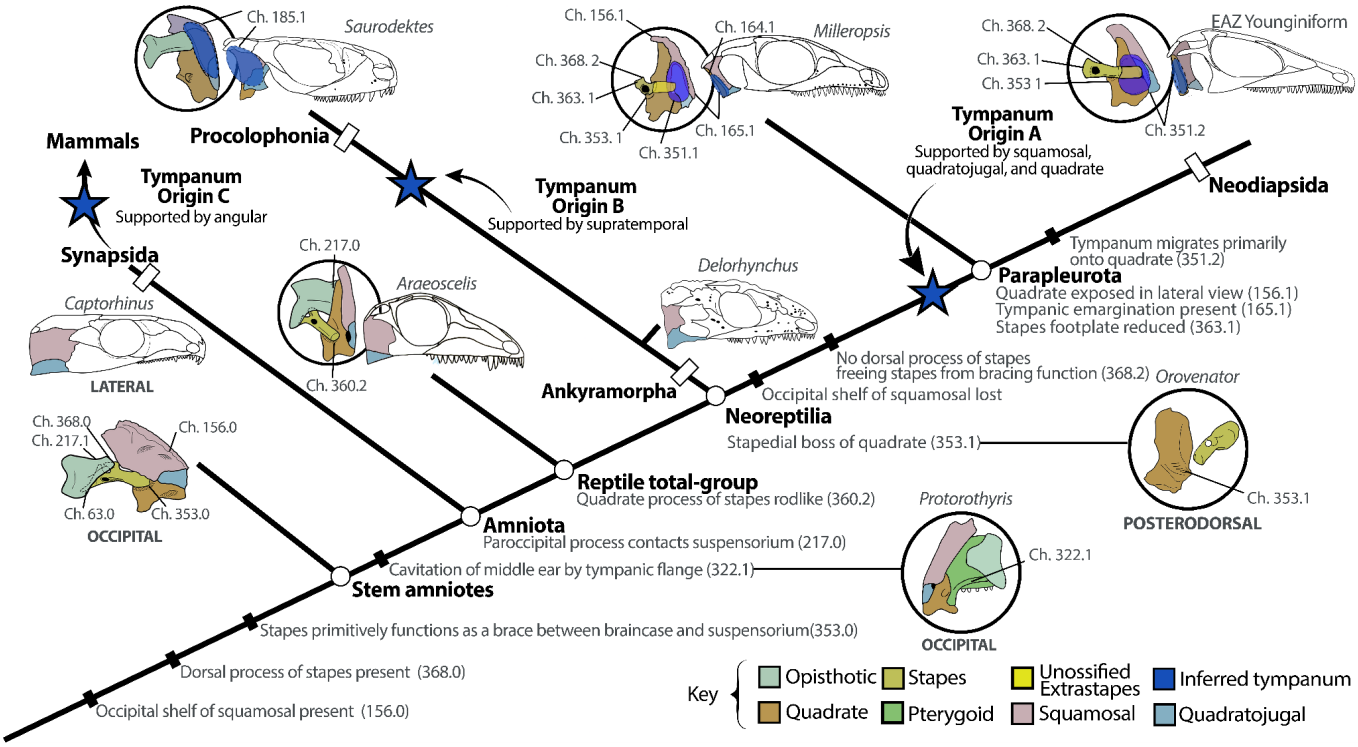


Figure 13. Evolution of amniote hearing using sensory characters of the middle ear from this study, demonstrating the stepwise reduction of the stapes, reduction in the squamosal and quadratojugal, and corresponding exposure of the quadrate in lateral view. Additionally, three independent origins of tympanic hearing among amniotes (in Synapsida, Procolophonia, and Parapleurota) are indicated by blue stars. Skull reconstructions are from this study or modified from references: *Captorhinus*[101],*Araeoscelis*[109], Procolophonia (*Saurodektes*[110]), and Parapleurota (*Milleropsis* and the EAZ younginiform, this study).

Conclusion

Our synchrotron tomography data allows new insights and interpretations into the anatomy of important stem reptile fossils, particularly for the Millerettidae. Our resulting phylogenetic hypotheses indicate the polyphyly of Eureptilia and Parareptilia and the sister relationship between Millerettidae and Neodiapsida challenge existing paradigms of early reptile evolution and allows for a reinterpretation of anatomical transformations during the evolutionary assembly of crown reptile anatomy in the Permian. This includes new hypotheses for the stepwise origins of tympanic hearing in Parapleurota and fenestration patterns across stem-reptiles. Future work may resolve additional questions regarding the evolutionary diversification of both stem and crown reptiles, including fieldwork[98] and detailed studies on the anatomy of Carboniferous stem amniotes, will be central to our understanding of the early evolution of the reptile crown group and the rapid diversification of morphologically disparate reptile groups in the Triassic (e.g., Ichthyosauromorpha, Pantestudines, Sauropterygia, etc.).

Data, scripts, code, and supplementary information availability

All computed tomography data and three-dimensional models for taxa reported in this paper are available at MorphoSource and are listed above in Table 1. Our phylogenetic scripts, including the matrix and full analytical settings, are available at: https://osf.io/9jac3/

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility for the provision of beam time on ID19 for proposals ES873 and LS3248 and Gideon Chinamatira and Kudakwashe Jakata for CT scanning at Wits. We thank Sifelani Jirah and Bernhard Zipfel (ESI), Zaituna Erasmus (Iziko),

Rose Prevec (Albany Museum), Jennifer Botha and Elize Butler (formerly of National Museum, Bloemfontein), Carl Mehling (AMNH), Katherine Anderson (UWBM), Amanda Millhouse (NMNH), and William Simpson (FMNH), for collections access at their respective institutions. We are grateful for Cy Marchant's assistance with the skull reconstruction of SAM-PK-K7710 and Ben Creisler for discussion on nomenclature. We thank the Willi Hennig Society for making TNT freely available.

Funding

Grants from NRF AOP (#136516, 118794), the DSI-NRFCentre of Excellence in Palaeosciences, the BLM for computing, the AMNH Collection Study Grant Program, Biological Sciences Research Committee (ISU), and the ISU Graduate School for funding. This work was partially supported by NSF/GSA Graduate Student Geoscience Grant # 13090-21, which is funded by NSF Award # 1949901.

Conflict of interest disclosure

The authors declare they have no conflict of interest relating to the content of this article.

Work Cited.

1. Reisz, R. R., & Müller, J. (2004). Molecular timescales and the fossil record: a paleontological perspective. *TRENDS in Genetics*, 20(5), 237-241.

2. Ezcurra, M. D., Scheyer, T. M., & Butler, R. J. (2014). The origin and early evolution of Sauria: reassessing the Permian saurian fossil record and the timing of the crocodile-lizard divergence. *PLOS ONE*, 9(2), e89165.

3. Pritchard, A. C., Sues, H. D., Scott, D., & Reisz, R. R. (2021). Osteology, relationships and functional morphology of *Weigeltisaurus jaekeli* (Diapsida, Weigeltisauridae) based on a complete skeleton from the Upper Permian Kupferschiefer of Germany. *PeerJ*, 9, e11413.

4. Ford, D. P., & Benson, R. B. (2019). The phylogeny of early amniotes and the affinities of Parareptilia and Varanopidae. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, *4*(1), 57-65.

5. Laurin, M., & Reisz, R. R. (1995). A reevaluation of early amniote phylogeny. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 113(2), 165–223.

6. deBraga, M., & Reisz, R. R. (1996). The Early Permian reptile *Acleistorhinus pteroticus* and its phylogenetic position. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, *16*(3), 384–395.

7. Heaton, M. J., & Reisz, R. R. (1986). Phylogenetic relationships of captorhinomorph reptiles. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, *23*(3), 402-418.

8. Watson, D. M. S. (1957). On *Millerosaurus* and the early history of the sauropsid reptiles. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences*, *240*(673), 325–398.

9. Gow, C. E. (1973). The osteology and relationships of the Millerettidae (Reptilia: Cotylosauria). *Journal of Zoology*, *167*(2), 219–264.

10. Osborn, H. F. (1903). On the primary division of the Reptilia into two sub-classes, Synapsida and Diapsida. *Science* 17(424), 275–276.

11. Williston, S. W. (1917). The phylogeny and classification of reptiles. *The Journal of Geology* 25(5), 411–421.

12. Goodrich, E. S. (1942). The hind foot of Youngina and fifth metatarsal in Reptilia. *Journal of Anatomy*, 76(Pt 3), 308–312.

13. Romer, A. S. (1956). *Osteology of the Reptiles*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

14. Olson, E. C. (1947). The Family Diadectidae and its bearing on the classification of reptiles. *Fieldiana: Geology*, 11(1), 1–53

15. Carroll, Robert L. (1964). The earliest reptiles. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 45), (304),61–83.

16. Carroll, R. L. (1969). Problems of the origin of reptiles. *Biological Reviews*, 44(3), 393-431.

17. Gauthier, J., Kluge, A. G., & Rowe, T. (1988). Amniote phylogeny and the importance of fossils. *Cladistics*, 4(2), 105–209.

18. Roll, U., Feldman, A., Novosolov, M., Allison, A., Bauer, A. M., Bernard, R., & Meiri, S. (2017). The global distribution of tetrapods reveals a need for targeted reptile conservation. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 1(11), 1677–1682.

19. Bronzati, M., Vieceli, F.M., Botezelli, V.S., Godoy, P.L., Montefeltro, F.C., Nassif, J.P., Luzete, J., Ribeiro, D., Yan, C.I., Werneburg, I. and Kohlsdorf, T., (2024). Deep-time origin of tympanic hearing in crown reptiles. *Current Biology*.

20. Müller, J., & Tsuji, L. A. (2007). Impedance-matching hearing in Paleozoic reptiles: evidence of advanced sensory perception at an early stage of amniote evolution. *PLoS ONE*, 2(9), e889.

21. Gow, C. E. (1974). The morphology and relationships of *Youngina capensis* Broom and *Prolacerta broomi* Parrington. *Palaeontologia africana*, 18, 89–131.

22. Currie, P. J. (1981). *Hovasaurus boulei*, an aquatic eosuchian from the Upper Permian of Madagascar. *Palaeontologia africana*, 24, 99–168.

23. Buffa, V., Frey, E., Steyer, J. S., & Laurin, M. (2022). The postcranial skeleton of the gliding reptile *Coelurosauravus elivensis* Piveteau, 1926 (Diapsida, Weigeltisauridae) from the Late Permian of Madagascar. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 42(1), e2108713.

24. Simões, T. R., Kammerer, C. F., Caldwell, M. W., & Pierce, S. E. (2022). Successive climate crises in the deep past drove the early evolution and radiation of reptiles. *Science Advances*, 8(33), eabq1898.

25. Marjanović, D. (2024). The origin of Amniota in phylogenetic context. https://doi.org/10.31233/osf.io/tja8b

26. Brocklehurst, N., Ford, D. P., & Benson, R. B. (2022). Early origins of divergent patterns of morphological evolution on the mammal and reptile stem-lineages. *Systematic Biology*, 71(5), 1195–1209.

27. Jenkins, K. M., Foster, W., Napoli, J. G., Meyer, D. L., Bever, G. S., & Bhullar, B. A. S. (2024). Cranial anatomy and phylogenetic affinities of *Bolosaurus major,* with new information on the unique bolosaurid feeding apparatus and evolution of the impedance-matching ear. *The Anatomical Record*.

28. Buffa, V., Frey, E., Steyer, J. S., & Laurin, M. (2024). 'Birds' of two feathers: *Avicranium renestoi* and the paraphyly of bird-headed reptiles (Diapsida: 'Avicephala'). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, zlae050.

29. Reisz, R. R., Mueller, J., Tsuji, L., & Scott, D. (2007). The cranial osteology of *Belebey vegrandis* (Parareptilia: Bolosauridae), from the Middle Permian of Russia, and its bearing on reptilian evolution.

30. Tsuji, L. A., & Müller, J. (2009). Assembling the history of the Parareptilia: phylogeny, diversification, and a new definition of the clade. *Fossil Record,* 12(1), 71–81.

31. Pardo, J. D., Szostakiwskyj, M., Ahlberg, P. E., & Anderson, J. S. (2017). Hidden morphological diversity among early tetrapods. *Nature*, 546(7660), 642–645.

32. Jenkins, X. A., Sues, H. D., Webb, S., Schepis, Z., Peecook, B. R., & Mann, A. (2025). The recumbirostran *Hapsidopareion lepton* from the early Permian (Cisuralian: Artinskian) of Oklahoma reassessed using HRμCT, and the placement of Recumbirostra on the amniote stem. *Papers in Palaeontology*, 11(1), e1610.

33. MacDougall, M. J., Brocklehurst, N., & Fröbisch, J. (2019). Species richness and disparity of parareptiles across the end-Permian mass extinction. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, *286*(1899), 20182572.

34. Müller, J., & Reisz, R. R. (2006). The phylogeny of early eureptiles: comparing parsimony and Bayesian approaches in the investigation of a basal fossil clade. *Systematic Biology*, 55(3), 503-511.

35. Peabody, F.E. 1(1952). *Petrolacosaurus kansensis* Lane, a Pennsylvanian reptile from Kansas. *University of Kansas Paleontological Contributions Article*, (1),1–41.

36. Reisz, R. R. (1981). A diapsid reptile from the Pennsylvanian of Kansas. Special Publication 7 of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, unnumbered page + 1–74.

37. Ford, D. P., & Benson, R. B. (2018). A redescription of *Orovenator mayorum* (Sauropsida, Diapsida) using high-resolution μCT, and the consequences for early amniote phylogeny. *Papers in Palaeontology*, *5*(2), 197–239.

38. Modesto, S. P., & Reisz, R. R. (2003). An enigmatic new diapsid reptile from the Upper Permian of Eastern Europe. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, *22*(4), 851–855.

39. Appleby R. M. (1961). On the cranial morphology of ichthyosaurs. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 137 (3), 333–370.

40. Botha-Brink, J., & Modesto, S. P. (2009). Anatomy and relationships of the Middle Permian varanopid *Heleosaurus scholtzi* based on a social aggregation from the Karoo Basin of South Africa. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 29(2), 389–400.

41. Vaughn, P. P. (1955). The Permian reptile Araeoscelis restudied. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College*, 113:305–467.

42. Hunt, A. K., Ford, D. P., Fernandez, V., Choiniere, J. N., & Benson, R. B. (2023). A description of the palate and mandible of *Youngina capensis* (Sauropsida, Diapsida) based on synchrotron tomography, and the phylogenetic implications. *Papers in Palaeontology*, 9(5), e1521.

43. Smith, R. M., & Evans, S. E. (1996). New material of *Youngina*: evidence of juvenile aggregation in Permian diapsid reptiles. *Palaeontology*, *39*(2), 289–304.

44. Jenkins, X.A, Benson, R. B. Ford, D. P., Browning, C., Fernandez, V., Griffiths, E., Choiniere, J. N., & Peecook, B. R. (2025) Cranial osteology and neuroanatomy of the late Permian reptile *Milleropsis pricei* and implications for early reptile evolution. *Royal Society Open Science, 12(1), 241298*

45. Jenkins, X.A, Benson, R. B. J, Elliot, M., Jeppson, G., Dollman, K., Fernandez, V., Browning, C., Ford, D. P., Choiniere, J. N., & Peecook, B. R. New information on the anatomically derived millerettid *Milleretta rubidgei* from the latest Permian based on µCT data. In press. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*.

46. Dragonfly 2022.2. Windows. Comet Technologies Canada Inc., Montreal, Canada; software available at https://dragonfly.comet.tech/

47. Cisneros, J. C., Kammerer, C. F., Angielczyk, K. D., Fröbisch, J., Marsicano, C., Smith, R. M., & Richter, M. (2020). A new reptile from the lower Permian of Brazil (*Karutia fortunata* gen. et sp. nov.) and the interrelationships of Parareptilia. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 18(23), 1939–1959.

48. Goloboff, P. A., & Morales, M. (2023). TNT version 1.6, with a graphical interface for MacOs and Linux, including new routines in parallel. *Cladistics*, 39(2), 144–163.

49. Swofford, D. L. (2003). Phylogenetic analysis using parsimony (* and other methods). Version 4.0a169. Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, Massachusetts.

50. Gauthier, J. A., & de Queiroz, K. (2020). Diapsida. In Phylonyms: A Companion to the PhyloCode, 1st Edition (ed. J. A. Gauthier), 1033–1040.

51. Mann, A., Pardo, J. D., & Sues, H. D. (2022). Osteology and phylogenetic position of the diminutive 'microsaur' *Odonterpeton triangulare* from the Pennsylvanian of Linton, Ohio, and major features of recumbirostran phylogeny. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society,* 197(3), 641–655.

52. Heath, T. A., Huelsenbeck, J. P. & Stadler, T. (2014). The fossilized birth-death process for coherent calibration of divergence-time estimates. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci*. USA 111, E2957–E2966.

53. Stadler, T. (2010). Sampling-through-time in birth–death trees. J. Theor. Biol. 267, 396–404.

54. Pol, D., & Norell, M. A. (2006). Uncertainty in the age of fossils and the stratigraphic fit to phylogenies. *Systematic Biology*, 55(3), 512–521.

55. Wills, M. A., Barrett, P. M., & Heathcote, J. F. (2008). The modified gap excess ratio (GER*) and the stratigraphic congruence of dinosaur phylogenies. *Systematic Biology*, 57(6), 891–904.

56. Bell, M. A., & Lloyd, G. T. (2015). strap: an R package for plotting phylogenies against stratigraphy and assessing their stratigraphic congruence. *Paleontology*58(2),379–389.

57. Revell, L. J. (2024). phytools 2.0: an updated R ecosystem for phylogenetic comparative methods (and other things). *PeerJ*, 12, e16505.

58. Revell, L. J. (2012). phytools: an R package for phylogenetic comparative biology (and other things). Methods in ecology and evolution, (2), 217–223.

59. Spindler, Frederik, Schneider, J. W., Luthardt, L., Annacker, V., & Rößler, R. 2018. First arboreal 'pelycosaurs' (Synapsida: Varanopidae) from the early Permian Chemnitz Fossil Lagerstätte, SE Germany, with a review of varanopid phylogeny. *Paläontologische Zeitschrift* ,92: 315–364.

60. Broom, R. (1938). On a new Type of Primitive Fossil Reptile from the Upper Permian of South Africa. In *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 108 (3), 535–542.

61. Broom, R. (1914). A new thecodont reptile. P*roceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, 1914, 1072–1077.

62. Lane, H. H. (1945). New mid-Pennsylvanian reptiles from Kansas. *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, 47(3), 381–390.

63. Reisz, R. R., Modesto, S. P., & Scott, D. M. (2011). A new Early Permian reptile and its significance in early diapsid evolution. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 278(*1725*), 3731-3737.

64. Owen, R. (1876). Descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the fossil Reptilia of South Africa in the collection of the British museum. British Museum, London, United Kingdom.

65. Gervais, P. Description du *Mesosaurus tenuidens*, reptile fossile de l'Afrique australe. *Académie Sci. Lett. Montp. Mémoires Sect. Sci.,* 6, 169–175.

66. Carroll, R. L. (1981). Plesiosaur ancestors from the Upper Permian of Madagascar. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. B, Biological Sciences*, 293(1066), 315–383.

67. Cope, E. D. (1878). Descriptions of extinct Batrachia and Reptilia from the Permian formation of Texas. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 17, 505–530.

68. Laurin, M., & Piñeiro, G. H. (2017). A reassessment of the taxonomic position of mesosaurs, and a surprising phylogeny of early amniotes. Frontiers in Earth Science, 5, 88.

69. Nuñez Demarco, P., Meneghel, M., Laurin, M., & Piñeiro, G. (2018). Was Mesosaurus a fully aquatic reptile?. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 6, 109.

70. Piñeiro, G., Ferigolo, J., Ramos, A., & Laurin, M. (2012). Cranial morphology of the Early Permian mesosaurid *Mesosaurus tenuiden*s and the evolution of the lower temporal fenestration reassessed. Comptes Rendus Palevol, 11(5), 379–391.

71. Cope, E.D., (1896). The reptilian order Cotylosauria: *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, v. 34, p. 436–456.

72. Romer, A. S. (1950). The nature and relationships of the Paleozoic microsaurs. *American Journal of Science*, 248(9), 628–654.

73. Carroll, R. L. (1991). The origin of reptiles. In H. P. Schultze & L. Trueb(Eds.), Origins of the higher groups of tetrapods: Controversy and consensus (pp. 331–335). Comstock Publishing Associates.

74. Romer, A. S., Price, L. W., & Price, L. I. (1940). Review of the Pelycosauria (Vol. 28). Geological Society of America.

75. Smith, R. M. H. (2020). Biostratigraphy of the *Cistecephalus* Assemblage Zone (Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup), South Africa. *South African Journal of Geology* 2020, 123(2), 181–190.

76. Berman, D. S., Sumida, S. S., Henrici, A. C., Scott, D., Reisz, R. R., & Martens, T. (2021). The Early Permian bolosaurid *Eudibamus cursoris*: earliest reptile to combine parasagittal stride and digitigrade posture during quadrupedal and bipedal locomotion. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 9, 674173.

77. Lee, M. S. (1997). Pareiasaur phylogeny and the origin of turtles. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 120(3), 197–280.

78. Cisneros, J. C. (2008). Phylogenetic relationships of procolophonid parareptiles with remarks on their geological record. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 6(3), 345–366.

79. Rubidge, B. S., & Sidor, C. A. (2001). Evolutionary patterns among Permo-Triassic therapsids. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 32(1), 449–480.

80. Day, M. O., & Rubidge, B. S. (2021). The Late Capitanian mass extinction of terrestrial vertebrates in the Karoo Basin of South Africa. *Frontiers in Earth Science*, 9, 631198.

81. Bernardi, M., Petti, F. M., & Benton, M. J. (2018). Tetrapod distribution and temperature rise during the Permian–Triassic mass extinction. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 285(1870), 20172331.

82. Benton, M. J., Donoghue, P. C., Asher, R. J., Friedman, M., Near, T. J., & Vinther, J. (2015). Constraints on the timescale of animal evolutionary history. *Palaeontologia Electronica*, 18.1.1FC; 1-106.

83. Mann, A., Henrici, A. C., Sues, H. D., & Pierce, S. E. (2023). A new Carboniferous edaphosaurid and the origin of herbivory in mammal forerunners. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), 4459.

84. Brocklehurst, N. (2021). The first age of reptiles? Comparing reptile and synapsid diversity, and the influence of Lagerstätten, during the Carboniferous and early Permian. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 9, 669765.

85. Ford, D. P., Evans, S. E., Choiniere, J. N., Fernandez, V., & Benson, R. B. (2021). A reassessment of the enigmatic diapsid *Paliguana whitei* and the early history of Lepidosauromorpha. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, *288*(1957), 20211084.

86. Werneburg, I., & Preuschoft, H. (2024). Evolution of the temporal skull openings in land vertebrates: A hypothetical framework on the basis of biomechanics. *The Anatomical Record*.

87. Abel, P., Pommery, Y., Ford, D. P., Koyabu, D., & Werneburg, I. (2022). Skull sutures and cranial mechanics in the Permian reptile *Captorhinus aguti* and the evolution of the temporal region in early amniotes. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 10, 841784.

88. Schoch, R. R., & Sues, H. D. (2018). Osteology of the Middle Triassic stem-turtle *Pappochelys rosinae* and the early evolution of the turtle skeleton. *Journal of Systematic Palaeontology*, 16(11), 927–965.

89. Laurin, M. (1991). The osteology of a Lower Permian eosuchian from Texas and a review of diapsid phylogeny. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society,* 101(1), 59–95.

90. Olson, E. C. (1966). The middle ear—morphological types in amphibians and reptiles. *American Zoologist* 6.3 (1966): 399–419.

91. Sterli J, Joyce W.G. (2007). The cranial anatomy of the Early Jurassic turtle *Kayentachelys aprix*. *Acta Palaeontol. Pol.* 52: 675–94.

92. Müller, J., Bickelmann, C., & Sobral, G. (2018). The evolution and fossil history of sensory perception in amniote vertebrates. *Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences*, 46(1), 495–519.

93. Tsuji, L. A. (2006). Cranial anatomy and phylogenetic affinities of the Permian parareptile *Macroleter poezicus. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 26(4), 849–865.

94. Smith, G. (1904). Memoirs: The Middle Ear and Columella of Birds. *Journal of Cell Science*, *2*(189), 11–22.

95. Shute, C. C. D., & Bellairs, A. d'A. (1955). The external ear in Crocodilia. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 124:4:741–749).

96. Wever, E. G., & Vernon, J. A. (1956). Sound transmission in the turtle's ear. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 42(5), 292–299.

97. Werneburg, I., & Bronzati, M. (2024). Trifold origin of the reptilian ear ossicle and its relation to the evolutionary modification of the temporal skull region. *Journal of Anatomy*.

98. Pardo, J. D., Small, B. J., Milner, A. R., & Huttenlocker, A. K. (2019). Carboniferous–Permian climate change constrained early land vertebrate radiations. *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, 3(2), 200–206.

99. Modesto, S. P. (2006). The cranial skeleton of the Early Permian aquatic reptile *Mesosaurus tenuidens*: implications for relationships and palaeobiology. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, *146*(3), 345–368.

100. Tsuji, L. A., Sidor, C. A., Steyer, J. S., Smith, R. M., Tabor, N. J., & Ide, O. (2013). The vertebrate fauna of the Upper Permian of Niger—VII. Cranial anatomy and relationships of *Bunostegos akokanensis* (Pareiasauria). *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, *33*(4), 747–763.

101. Heaton, M. J. (1979). Cranial anatomy of primitive captorhinid reptiles from the Late Pennsylvanian and Early Permian, Oklahoma and Texas (Vol. 127). *Oklahoma Geological Survey Bulletin, 127*, 1–84.

103. Spiekman, S. N. (2018). A new specimen of *Prolacerta broomi* from the lower Fremouw Formation (Early Triassic) of Antarctica, its biogeographical implications and a taxonomic revision. *Scientific Reports*, 8(1), 17996.

104. Fraser, N. C. (1988). The osteology and relationships of *Clevosaurus* (Reptilia: Sphenodontida). *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. B, Biological Sciences*, 321(1204), 125–178.

105. So, C., Kufner, A. M., Pardo, J. D., Edwards, C. L., Price, B. R., Bevitt, J. J., ... & Lovelace, D. M. (2024). Fossil amphibian offers insights into the interplay between monsoons and amphibian evolution in palaeoequatorial Late Triassic systems. Proceedings B, 291(2033), 20241041.

106. Marjanović, D., & Laurin, M. 2013. The origin (s) of extant amphibians: a review with emphasis on the “lepospondyl hypothesis”. *Geodiversitas*, 35(1), 207-272.

107. Marjanović, D., & Laurin, M. (2019). Phylogeny of Paleozoic limbed vertebrates reassessed through revision and expansion of the largest published relevant data matrix. PeerJ, 6, e5565.

108. Laurin, M., Lapauze, O., & Marjanović, D. (2022). What do ossification sequences tell us about the origin of extant amphibians?. Peer Community Journal, 2.

109. Reisz, R. R., Berman, D. S, & Scott, D. (1984). The anatomy and relationships of the Lower Permian reptile *Araeoscelis*. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 4(1), 57–67.

110. Reisz, R. R., & Scott, D. (2002). *Owenetta kitchingorum*, sp. nov., a small parareptile (Procolophonia: Owenettidae) from the Lower Triassic of South Africa. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 22(2), 244–256.

Index

Supplemental information

Figure S1. BP/1/4203, articulated skeleton (A,B) and reconstruction (C,D) of *Milleropsis pricei* in dorsal (A,C) and ventral (B,D) views.

Fig S2. Tympanic fossa of SAM-PK-7710 (EAZ younginiform) (**A-B)**, *Milleropsis* (BP/1/720) (**C-D**), and *Milleretta* (BP/1/3822) (**E-F)** in posterior and posterolateral views, respectively. Abbreviations: q, quadrate; qj, quadratojugal; sb, stapedial boss; sq, squamosal; stp, stapes; and tc, tympanic crests.

Figure S3. Strict consensus phylogenetic tree of parsimony analysis of all characters within the matrix (A) and with temporal fenestration characters removed (B). Absolute (left) and present/contradicted (right) group bootstrap frequencies) and Bremer support values (below the branches)

Figure S4. Majority rule consensus tree from Bayesian analysis using the time-calibrated FBD model including nodes with posterior probability < 0.5)

Figure S5. Majority rule consensus tree from Bayesian analysis using the maximum clade credibility tree (Mkv) including nodes with posterior probability < 0.5).

Document S1. Figures S6–S83 and Tables S1–S4.

Video S1. Digital rendering of *Milleropsis* BP/1/720, with the three skulls oriented horizontally.

Video S2. Digital rendering of *Milleropsis* BP/1/720, with the three skulls oriented vertically.

Video S3. Digital rendering of the articulated skeleton of *Milleropsis* BP/1/4203.