

APPENDIX 2
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES S3–S9

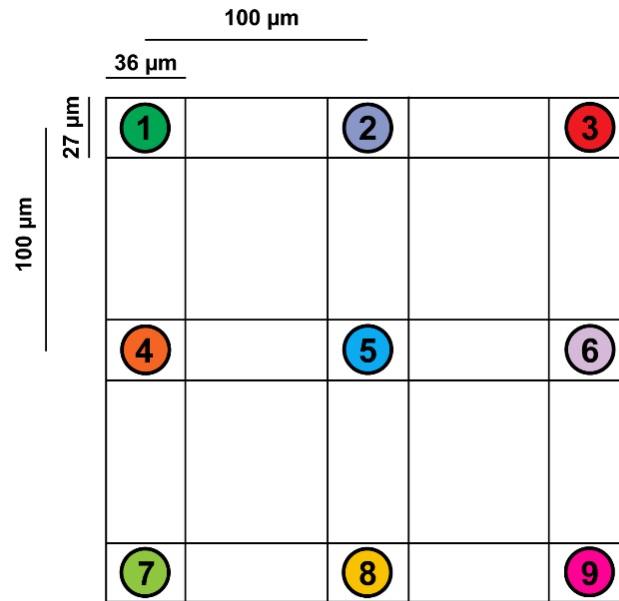


Fig. S3. Experimental scanning electron microscope (SEM) survey of bedding planes in exceptionally preserved fossil specimens. The 3×3 grid with nine centred points, each at a vertical and horizontal distance of 100 μm apart were set up at the rear ends of the copper tape pointer away into the matrix. A total area of $\sim 8748 \mu\text{m}^2$ ($36 \mu\text{m} \times 27 \mu\text{m} \times 9$) was scanned for microbodies in the matrix of each specimen.

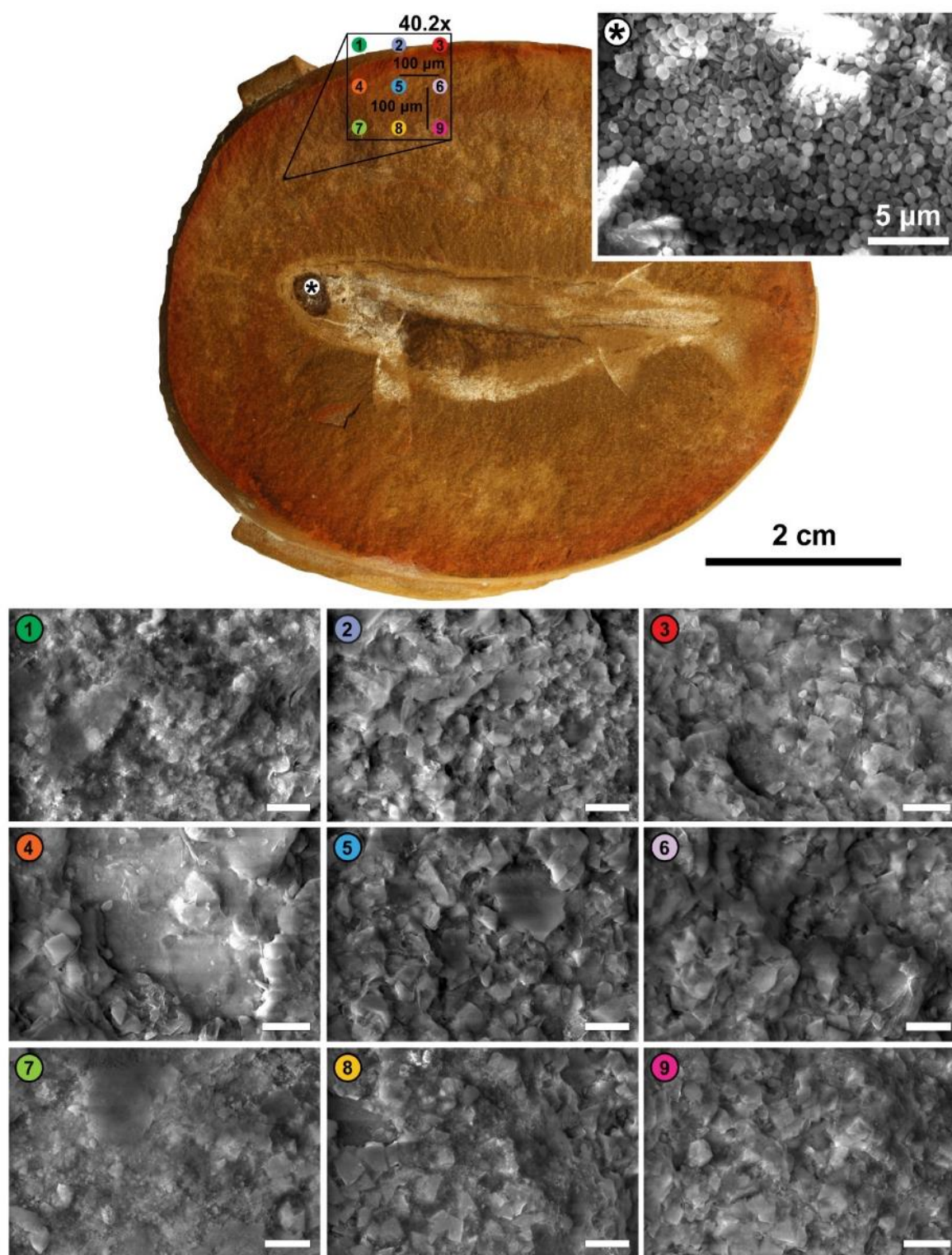


Fig. S4. SEM bedding plane survey of fossil bedding plane in the 300 Myr old spiny shark *Acanthodes* sp. (ROM56807) from Mazon Creek, USA for microbodies. The asterisk indicates the region within the outline of the eye which contains a fabric of microbodies (inset). Contrarily, none of the grid-points (1-9) show any evidence of such microbody like structures in the matrix. Scale bars on each of the grid images are 5 μm.

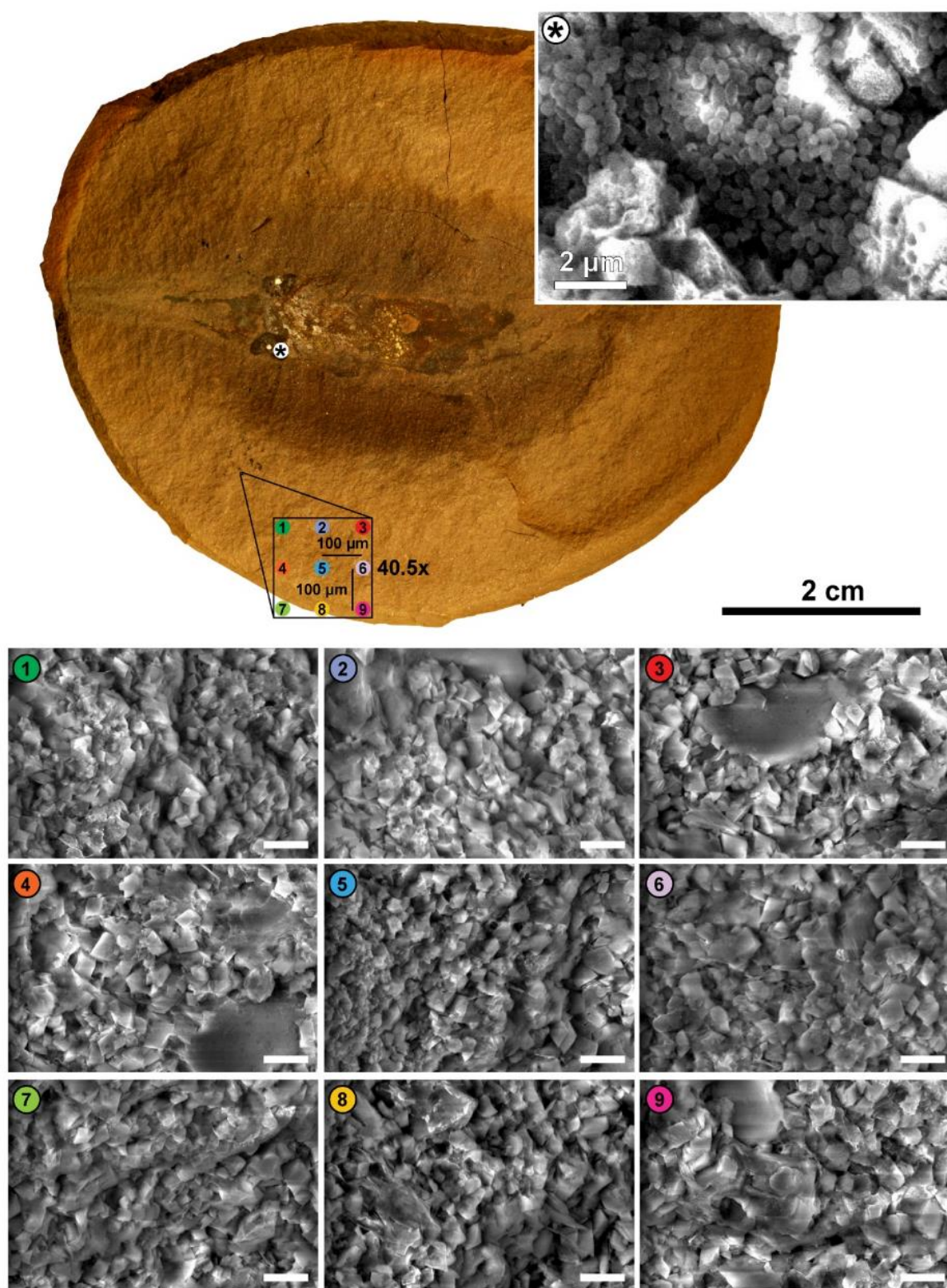


Fig. S5. SEM bedding plane survey of fossil bedding plane in 300 Myr old elasmobranch shark *Bandringa rayi* (ROM56789A), from Mazon Creek, USA for microbodies. The asterisk indicates the region within the outline of the eye which contains a fabric of microbodies (inset). Contrarily, none of the grid-points (1-9) show any evidence of such microbody like structures in the matrix. Scale bars on each of the grid images are 5 μm.

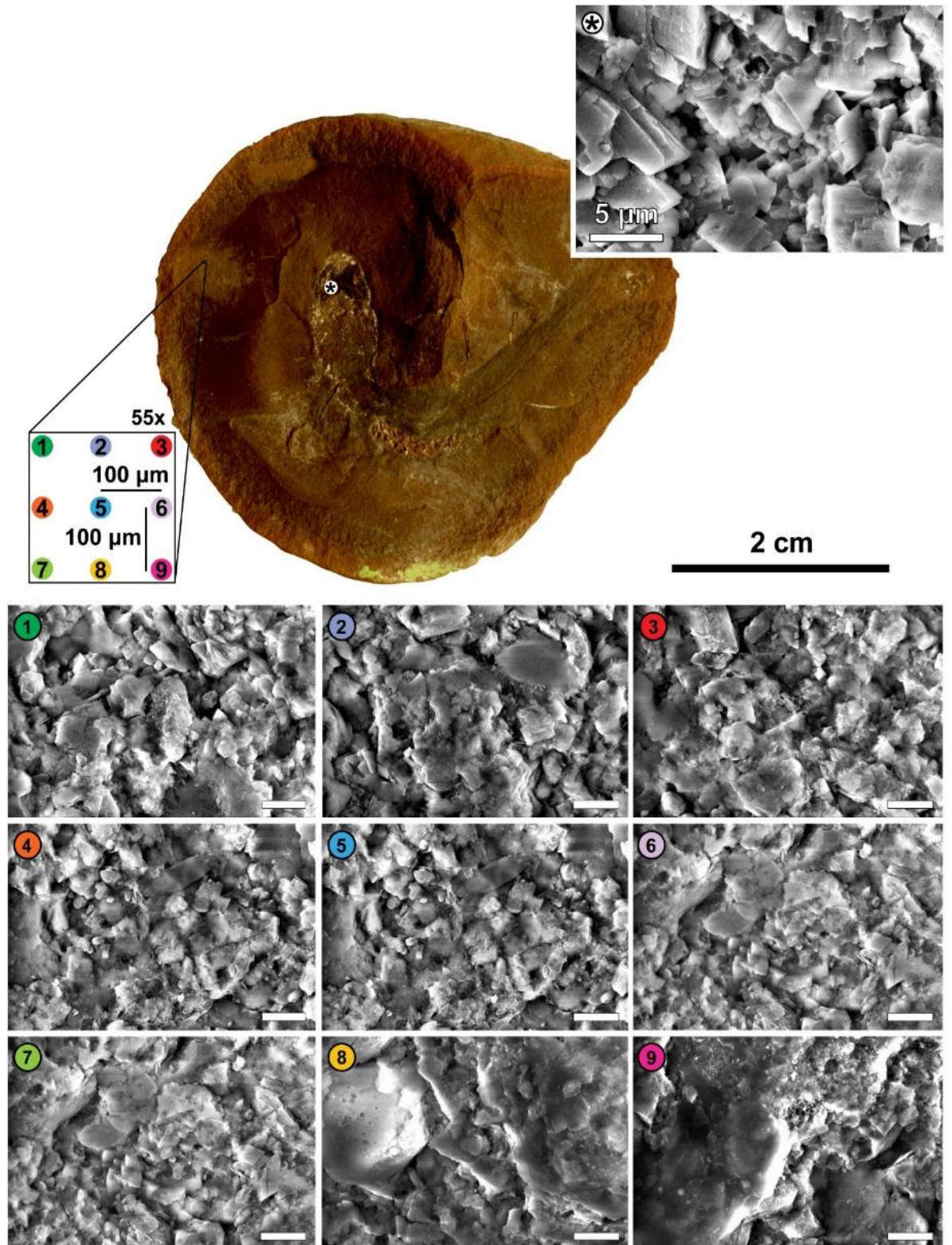


Fig. S6. SEM bedding plane survey of fossil bedding plane in the 300 Myr old spiny shark *Acanthodes* sp. (PF11509) from Mazon Creek, USA for microbodies. The asterisk indicates the region within the outline of the eye which contains a fabric of microbodies and microbody imprints (inset). Contrarily, none of the grid-points (1-9) show any evidence of such microbody like structures in the matrix. Scale bars on each of the grid images are 5 μm.

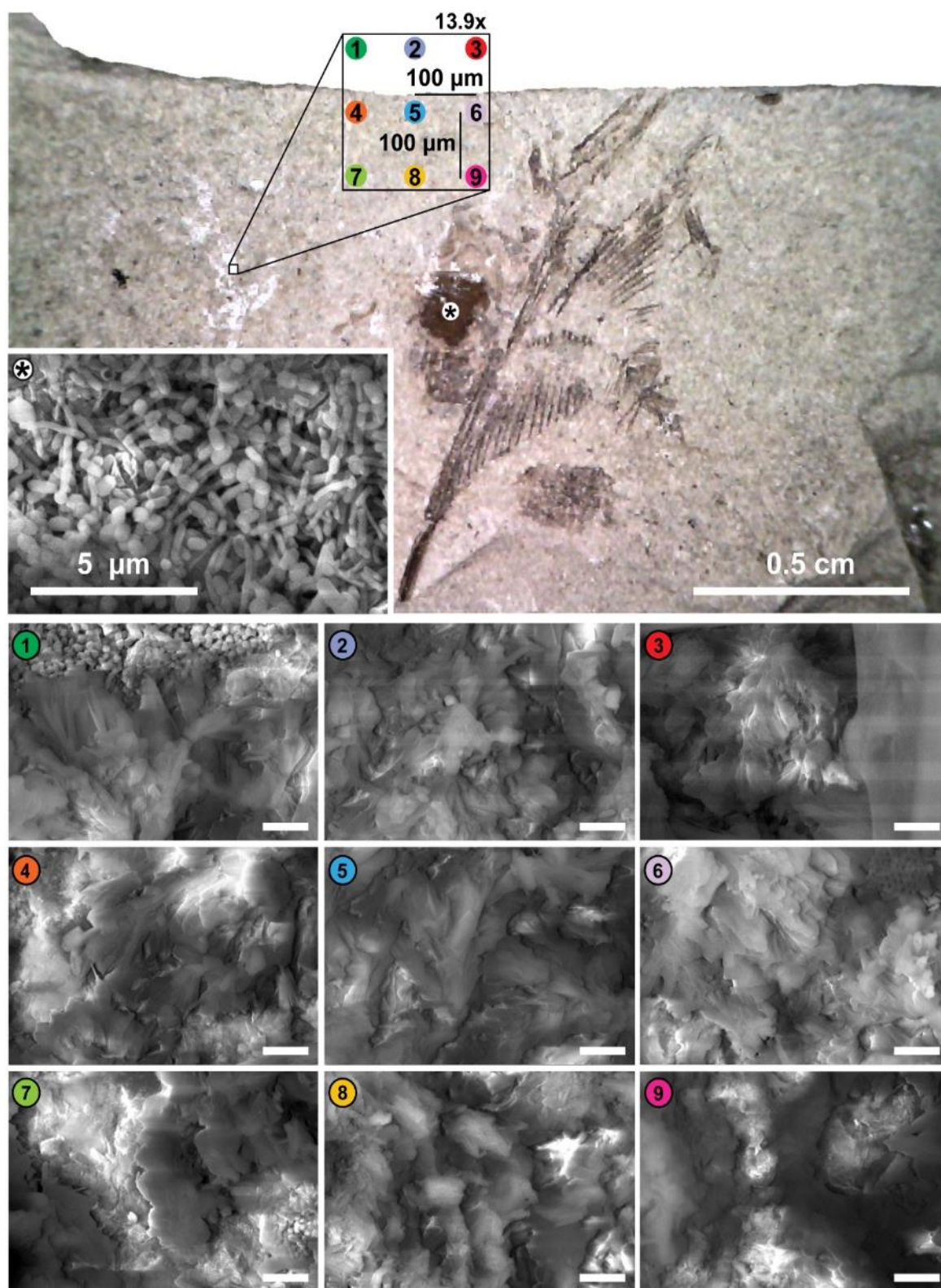


Fig. S7. SEM bedding plane survey of fossil bedding plane in a ~50 Myr old caproid fish-*Antigonia* sp. (unaccessioned), from Ølst formation, Denmark for microbodies. The asterisk indicates the region within the outline of the eye which contains a fabric of microbodies (inset). Contrarily, none of the grid-points (1-9) show any evidence of such microbody like structures in the matrix. Scale bars on each of the grid images are 5 µm.

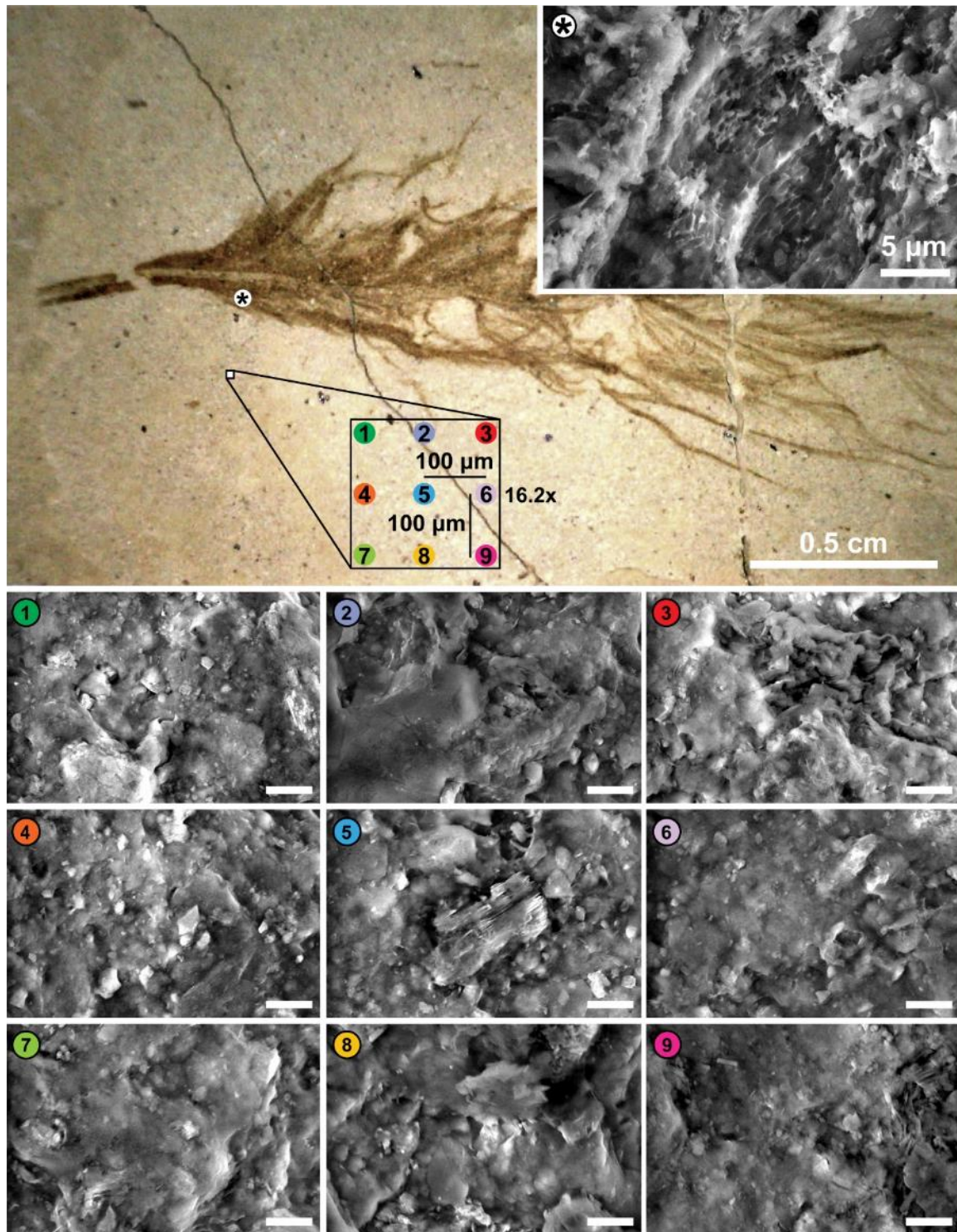


Fig. S8. SEM bedding plane survey of fossil bedding plane in a 131-120 Myr old isolated feather (IVPP V15388B) from the Jehol region, N.E. China for microbodies. The asterisk indicates the region within the outline of the feather which contains a fabric of microbody imprints (inset). Contrarily, none of the grid-points (1-9) show any evidence of such microbody like structures in the matrix. Scale bars on each of the grid images are 5 μ m.

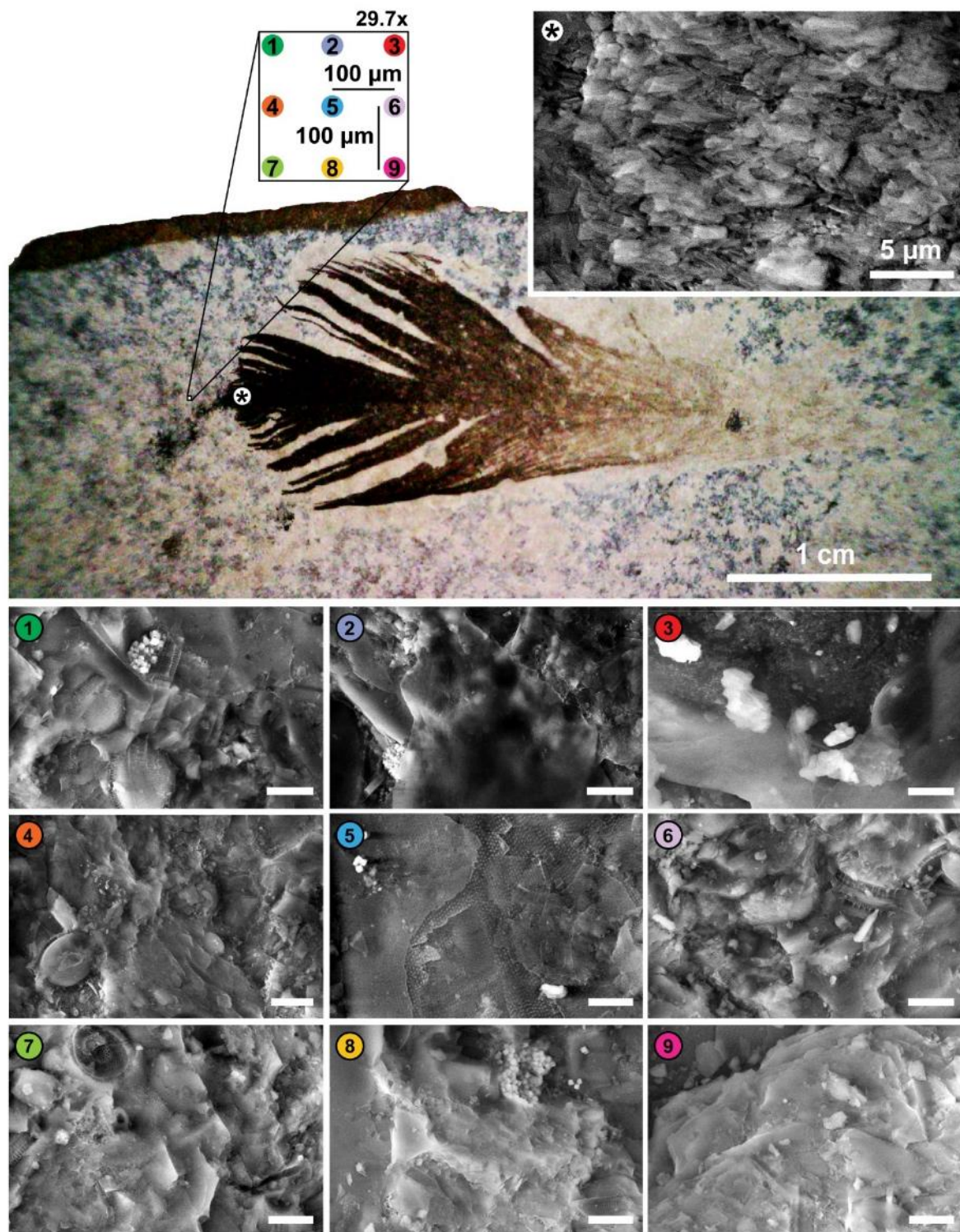


Fig. S9. SEM bedding plane survey of fossil bedding plane in a ~55 Myr old isolated feather (MORS-1003) from the Fur formation, Island of Mors, Denmark for microbodies. The asterisk indicates the region within the outline of the feather which contains a fabric of aligned, elongated microbodies (inset). Contrarily, none of the grid-points (1-9) show any evidence of such microbody like structures in the matrix. Scale bars on each of the grid images are 5 μm .

REFERENCES

- Lehmann, E.L., and H.J. D'Abrera. 1975. Nonparametrics: statistical methods based on ranks.
- Neuhäuser, M., and F. Bretz. 2001. Nonparametric all-pairs multiple comparisons. *Biometrical Journal: Journal of Mathematical Methods in Biosciences* 43(5): 571-580.
- Yap, B.W., and C.H. Sim. 2011. Comparisons of various types of normality tests. *Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation* 81(12): 2141-2155.