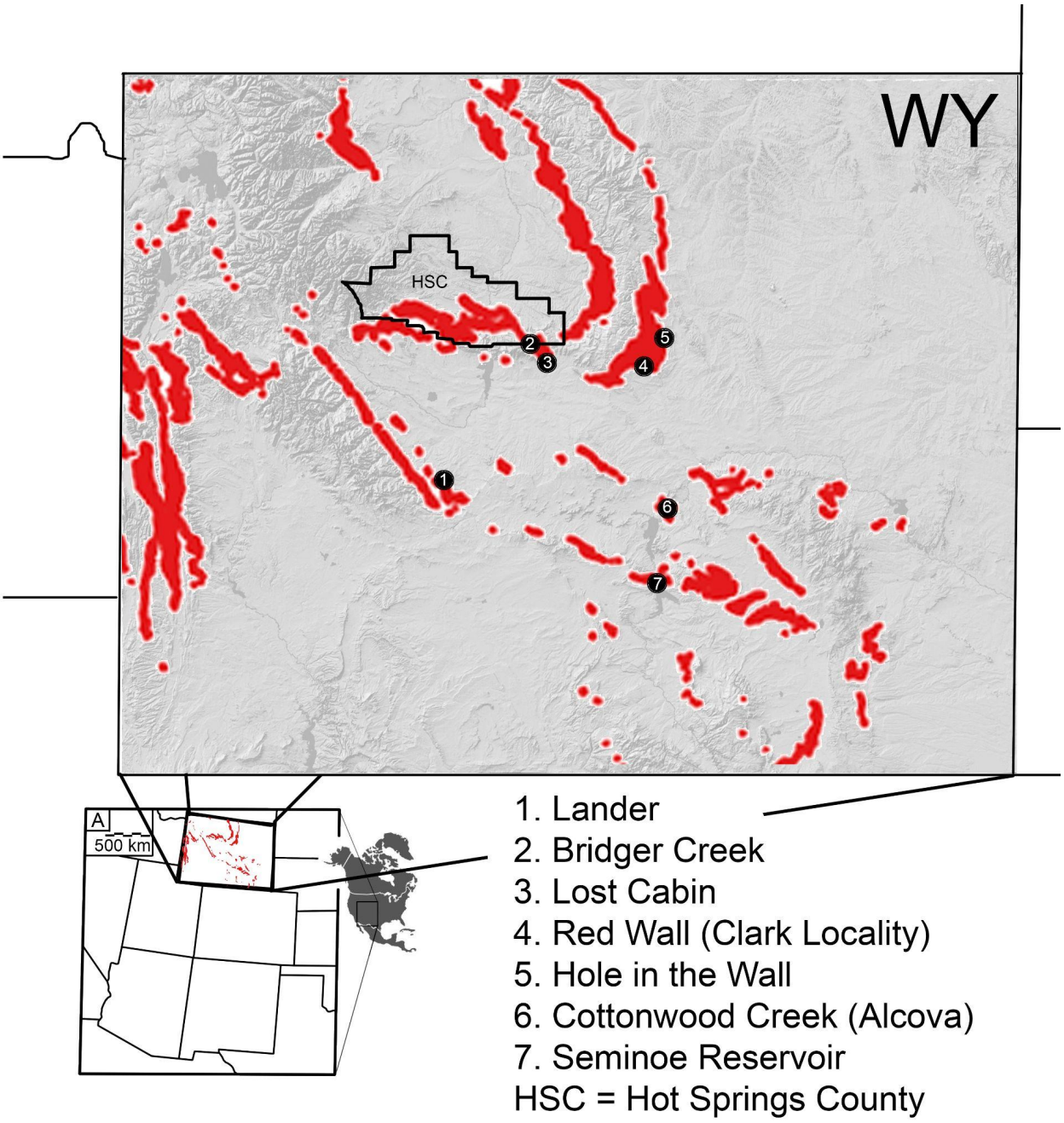
Supplemental Data



Map. Regional map showing locations discussed in the text. Red outlines denote approximate location of Chugwater Group outcrops (Macrostrat.org).

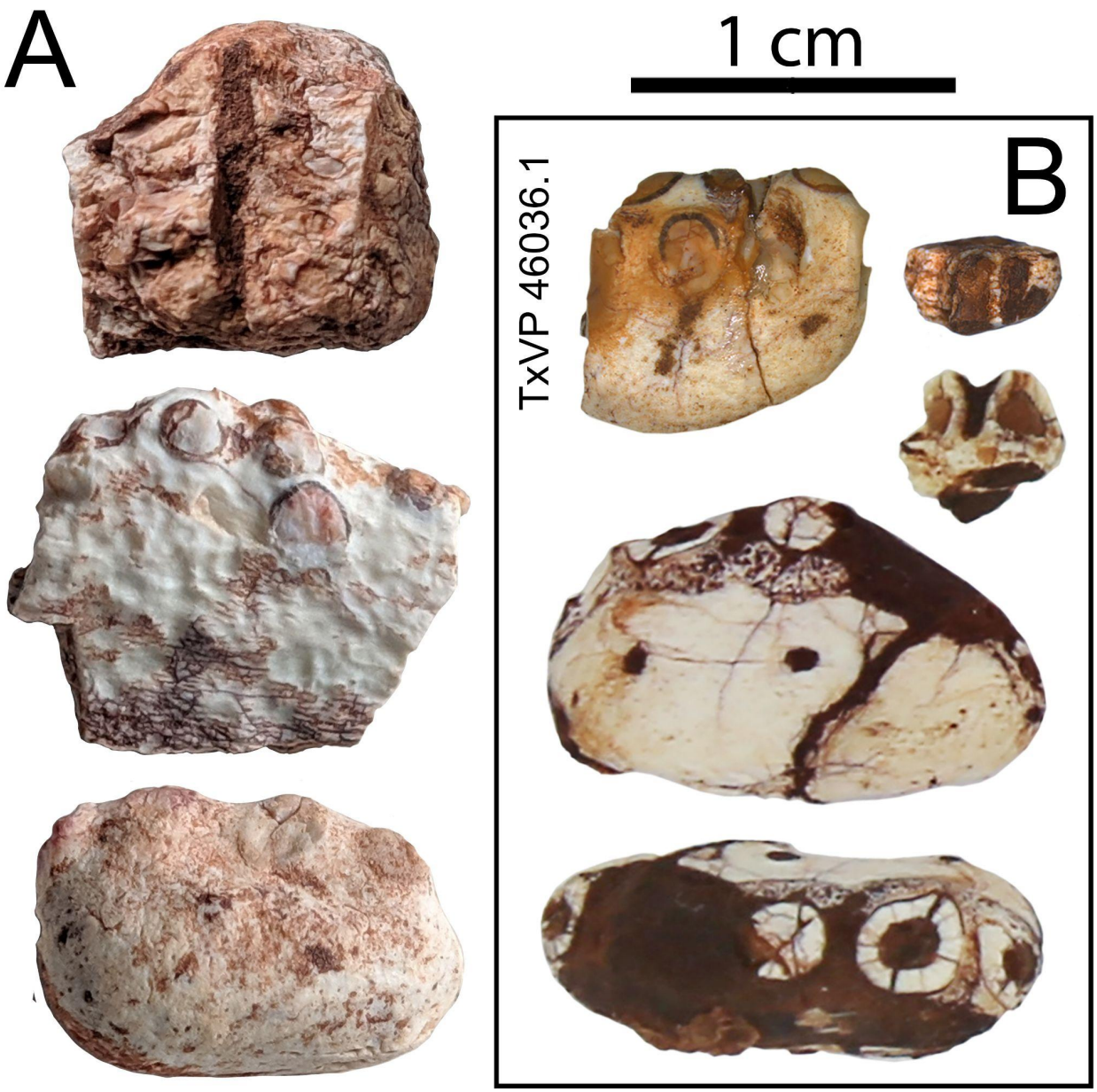


Figure S1. Seven fragmentary tooth-bearing elements from Cottonwood Creek localities on BLM (A) and BOR lands (B). BOR specimens are curated under a single number, TxVP 46036-1. BLM specimens are: (A) UWGM 7031, 7033, 7032 (from top to bottom). The elements are identifiable to Rhynchosauridae, but further diagnosis is not possible due to fragmentary and weathered nature of the specimens.

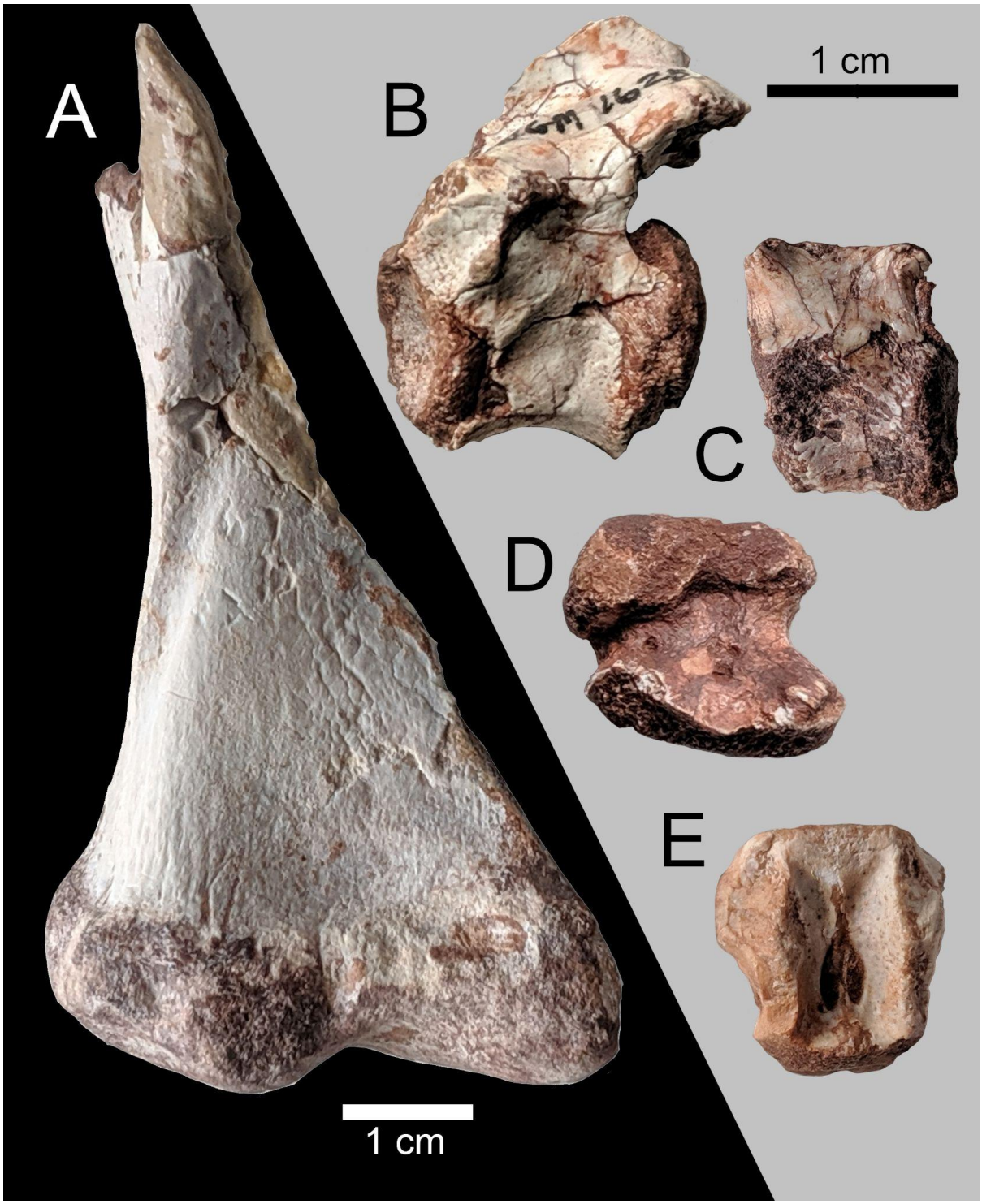


Figure S2. Isolated elements have been identified throughout the Cottonwood Creek area including: A) quadrate (UWGM 7030, archosauria indet.); B) dorsal vertebra (UWGM 1625, archosauria indet.); two central bodies (C, E: UWGM 7181, 7034); D) phalanx (UWGM 7035, archosauria indet.).

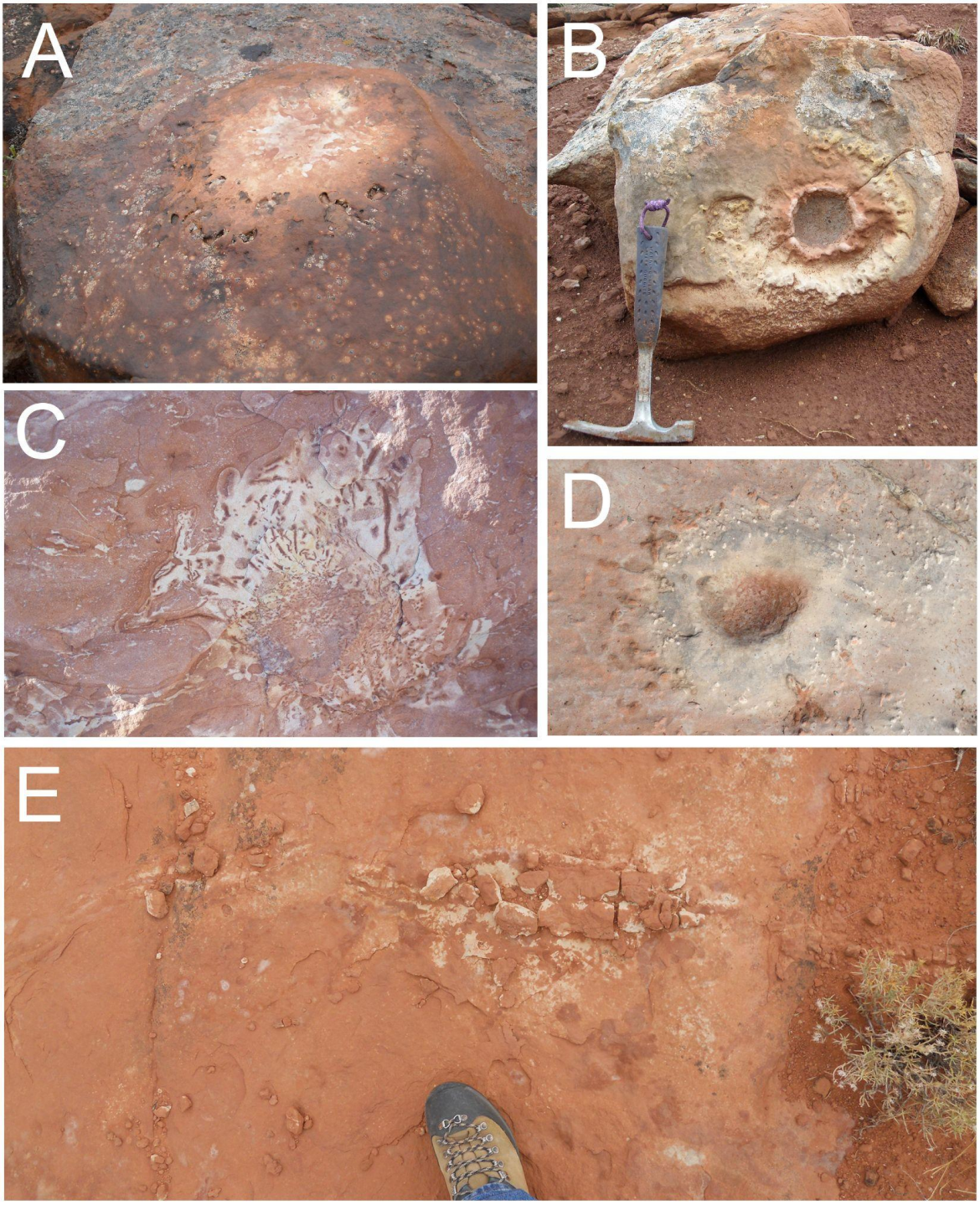


Figure S3. Adhesive meniscate burrows (AMB) associated with trunk and root masses (interpreted to be trunks of larger vegetation; A-D; B = UWGM 7203) and tapered horizontally oriented bifurcating branches (interpreted to be horizontally oriented rhyzoliths; E). AMB/rhyzolith associations are prevalent in the fluvial splay deposits below the microconglomerates of the Lower Carbonate unit of the Popo Agie Formation.