APPENDIX A

Names of the 41 developmental events examined in Jeffery et al. (2002), subdivided according to organ system.

# 196420F801 0	System Axial Cardiovascular	Event Ist Somite Endocardial anlage (single or paired rudiments) Endocardial tubes start to fuse Heart looping Atrioventricular canal indicated by constriction (1st aortic arch formed Septum primum of atrium Endocardial cushions of atrioventricular canal Outflow tract cushions Trabeculae carneae in ventricles
5 6 7 8 8 9 10		Atrioventricular canal indicated by constriction (or atrium dist 1st aortic arch formed Septum primum of atrium Endocardial cushions of atrioventricular canal Outflow tract cushions Trabeculae carneae in ventricles Outflow tract valves
112 113 114 115 115 116	Intestinal	Anterior intestinal portal begins as diverticulum (or archente Liver diverticulum Dorsal pancreas as diverticulum Gall bladder as diverticulum Liver cords Ventral pancreas anlage(n)
17 18 19 20 21	Kidney	ventral pancreas anlage(n) Spleen anlage Mesonephric duct anlagen Paramesonephric duct anlagen Mesonephric ducts open into cloaca
22 23	Limb Neural	Forelimb (or pectoral fin) bud Neural folds begin to fuse
24 25	Olfactory	Nasal placodes appear as ectodermal thickenings Nasal placodes depressed (formation of olfactory pit)
52		Nasal placodes depressed (formation of olfactory pit)

41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26
				Pharyngeal					Otic						Optic
Lung buds as distinct paired evaginations	Hypophysis anlage	3rd visceral pouch contacts ectoderm (formation of first branchial arch)	Thyroid anlage	2nd visceral pouch contacts ectoderm (formation of hyoid arch)	Endolymphatic appendage	Otocyst detached from ectoderm	Otocyst closed but still connected with surface ectoderm	Otic placode depressed (formation of otic pit)	Otic placode	2° retinal pigmentation	Lens vesicle pinches off from surface ectoderm	Lens placode depressed (formation of optic pit)	Optic vesicle starts to invaginate to form optic cup (2° optic vesicle)	Lens placode	Optic vesicle as lateral evagination from neural tube

22	20 21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	11	9 10	8	7	6	4 Ν	ω Ν	—	#
	Eye								Cardiovascular				External	System
	Optic vesicle	Associated vessels							Heart		Miscellaneous		Somites	Subsystem
tube (not sulcus opticus) (primary) optic vesicle starts to invaginate to form optic cup (secondary optic vesicle)	2nd aortic arch (hyoidean) formed (primary) optic vesicle beginning as distinct lateral evagination from neural	semilunar (aortic and pulmonary) valves first appearing 1st aortic arch formed	proximal outflow tract cushions appearing truncus arteriosus initially divided (= initial fusion of distal bulbar cushions)	septum primum of atrium just beginning septum primum broken through (foramen ovale / secundum)	atrioventricular canal indicated by constriction endocardial cushions of atrioventricular canal just beginning	trabeculae carneae in ventricles of heart	heart becoming bent or S-shaped (endocardial tubes no longer straight) interventricular septum just beginning	endocardial tubes start to fuse	present) endocardial anlage	externally visible tailbud beginning (all three germ layers need not be	23 post-otic somite pairs mesencephalic (cephalic) flexure first indicated	4 post-otic somite pairs 13 post-otic somite pairs	1 post-otic somite pair	Event

Names of the 116 developmental events examined in Bininda-Emonds et al. (in prep), subdivided according to organ system and subsystem.

APPENDIX B

Facial region	Lens External Otic placode Semicircular canals Ossicles Oropharyngeal membrane	optic stalk beginning to be invaded by retinal nerve fibres retinal pigmentation beginning lens placode appears lens vesicle pinches off from surface ectoderm eyelid anlage appears otic placode appears otic placode depressed (formation of otic pit) otocyst closed but still connected with surface ectoderm endolymphatic appendage appears auricular tubercles (hillocks) become distinct anlage of utricle anlage of cochlea superior (= vertical or anterior) semicircular canal pinchec malleus appears as mesenchymal condensation oropharyngeal (buccopharyngeal / oral) membrane formed ansal placodes appear as ectodermal thickenings
Ear Facial region	External Otic placode Semicircular canals Ossicles Oropharyngeal membrane	lens placode depressed (formation of optic pit) lens vesicle pinches off from surface ectoderm eyelid anlage appears otic placode appears otic placode depressed (formation of otic pit) otocyst closed but still connected with surface e otocyst detached from ectoderm endolymphatic appendage appears auricular tubercles (hillocks) become distinct anlage of utricle anlage of cochlea superior (= vertical or anterior) semicircular can malleus appears as mesenchymal condensation oropharyngeal (buccopharyngeal / oral) membr
Facial region	Semicircular canals Ossicles Oropharyngeal membrane	superior (= vertical or anterior) semicircular ca malleus appears as mesenchymal condensation oropharyngeal (buccopharyngeal / oral) membi oropharyngeal membrane becomes perforated
	Nasal pits	nasal placodes appear as ectodermal thickening nasal placodes depressed (formation of olfactor primitive choanae (posterior nares) open closure of nostrils by epitrichial plugs Jacobson's organ beginning as a diverticulum conchae (turbinates) developing anlage of nasolacrimal duct (as maxillary and 1
	Miscellaneous	anlage of hypophysis (Rathke's pouch) lateral palatine processes appearing on either sid dental lamina forming anlagen of tooth germs appearing in dental lami parotid gland first indicated
		0

54		anlage of ultimobranchial bodies (of pharyngeal pouch V) (= lateral thyroid narafollicular cells of thyroid)
55	Pharyngeal pouches	1st visceral pouch contacts ectoderm
56		2nd visceral pouch contacts ectoderm (formation of hyoid arch)
57		3rd visceral pouch contacts ectoderm (formation of first branchial arch)
82		cervical sinus formed
65		anlage of thymus (of pharyngeal pouch III)
50	Visceral skeleton	Meckel's cartilage cartilaginous
51		mandible beginning to ossify
52 Urogenital	Wolffian (mesonephric) duct	Wolffian duct appears as a thickening with no lumen
53		Wolffian ducts open into cloaca
54	Kidneys	mesonephric (= Wolffian) tubules appearing, but still solid
55		ureteric bud just forming from Wolffian duct
56		anlagen of metanephric tubules
67	Gonad	anlage of gonad (gonadal ridge) appears as a thickening of the coelomic
		epithelium
86	Mullerian (paramesonephric) duct	anlagen of Mullerian ducts appear
69		Mullerian ducts fusing caudally
70	Cloaca	cloacal partition just completed
71	External genitalia	genital tubercle appears
72 Intestinal tract	Intestine	anterior intestinal portal beginning as a diverticulum
73		postanal (tail-) gut no longer present
74		(future) cloacal membrane becomes distinct at the caudal end of primitive
		streak
75		cloacal membrane breaks through (perforated)
76	Associated glands	liver diverticulum appears
77		liver cords forming
78		gall bladder beginning as a diverticulum
79		dorsal pancreas beginning as a diverticulum
80		ventral pancreas beginning as a diverticulum
81		spleen anlage beginning as thickening of peritoneal epithelium and/or
		mesenchymal proliferation

105 107	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	86	97		96	95	94	93	92		91	90	68		88	87		98	85	84	83	82
			Extraembryonic									Limbs		Respiratory	Coelom													Nervous
Umbilical cord	Amnion		Allantois			Hind limbs						Forelimbs		Respiratory	Coelom						Miscellaneous				Brain			Neural tube
umbilical hernia totally reduced	amniopore closed (= amnion complete)	expansion of allantois (anlage of bladder)	allantoic diverticulum beginning (mesodermal and endodermal components)	Wanek et al. (1989) stage 8 (initial indentations between digits)	Wanek <i>et al.</i> (1989) stage 6 (constricted wrist / dorsoventrally flattened hand	Wanek et al. (1989) stage 1 (limb bud first visible)	humerus chondrification beginning	scapula cartilaginous	Wanek et al. (1989) stage 8 (initial indentations between digits)	nlate	Wanek et al. (1989) stage 6 (constricted wrist / dorsoventrally flattened hand	Wanek et al. (1989) stage 1 (limb bud first visible)	lung buds as distinct evaginations	laryngotracheal (part of the median pharyngeal) groove indicated	pericardial coelom beginning	peritoneum	anlage of adrenal cortex (interrenal gland) as mesodermal proliferation from	anlage of epiphysis	infundibular groove (not recess) forms	aggregate	trigeminal ganglion (of cranial nerve V) becomes distinct as cellular	anlage of optic chiasma	expansions	cerebral hemisphere anlagen of telencephalon just beginning (as lateral	rhombomeres start to appear	posterior neuropore closed	anterior neuropore closed	neural folds first beginning to fuse

116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108
				Axial skeleton				Integument
Ribs		Notochord	Vertebrae	Skull	Claws	Hair		Mammary glands
some ribs are appearing as mesenchymal condensations	notochord starts separating from alimentary endoderm	primitive streak no longer present	vertebral bodies are mesenchymal condensations around notochorc	petrosal bone (periotic capsule) as mesenchymal condensation	anlagen of claws	hair papilla appears over eye	anlagen of mammary glands (papillae) appear	milk line appears