

Two types of bone necrosis in the Middle Triassic *Pistosaurus longaeus*

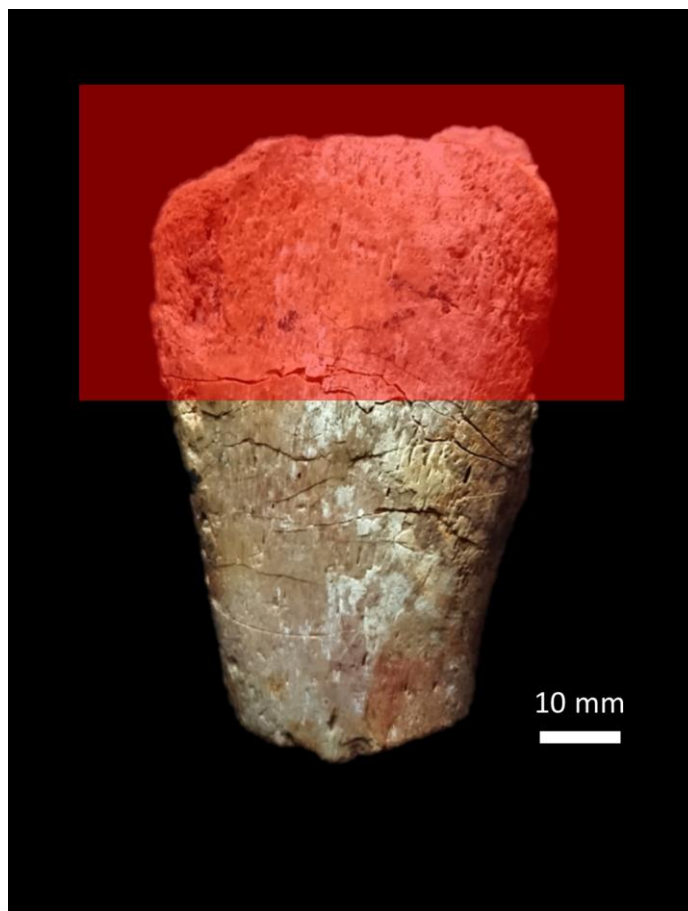
bones – the results of integrated studies

Dawid Surmik¹, Bruce M. Rothschild², Mateusz Dulski³, Katarzyna Janiszewska⁴

Electronic Supplementary Material – supplementary figures S1-S4

with captions

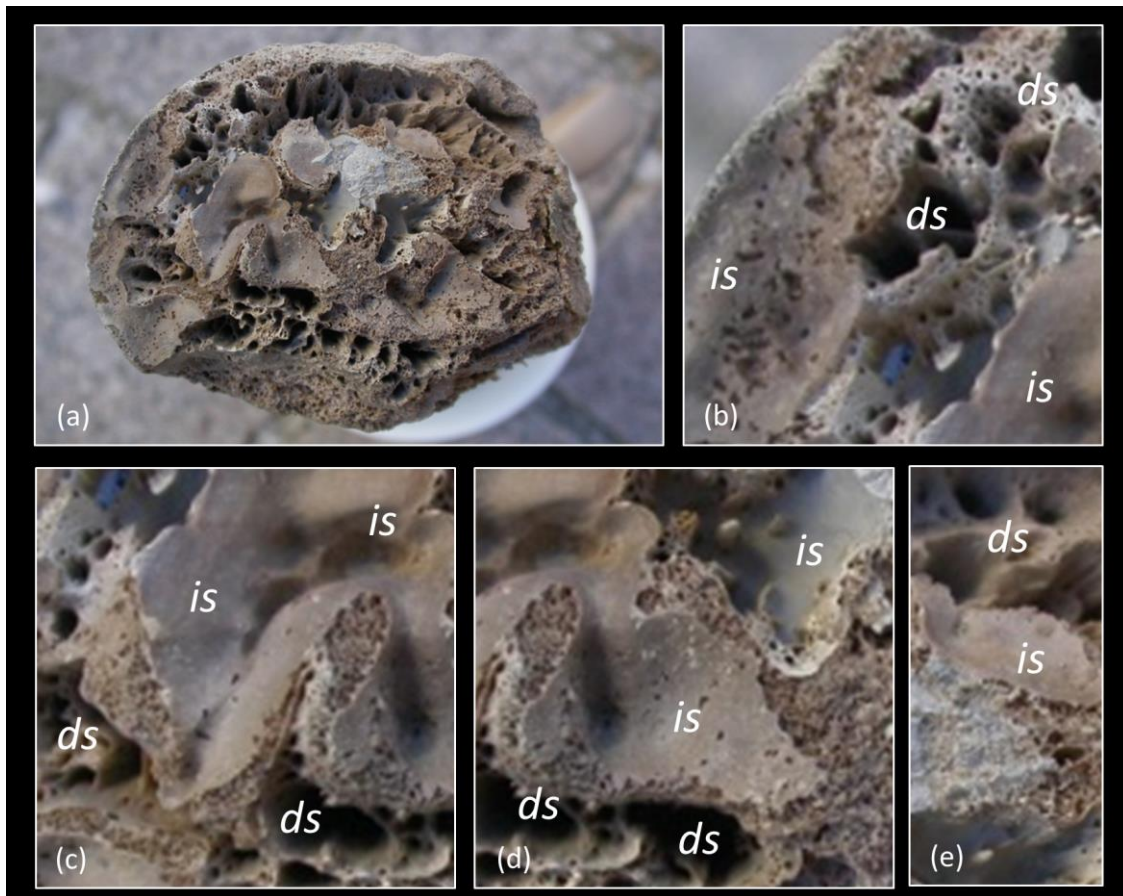
¹Park of Science & Human Evolution, 1 Maja 10, 46–040, Krasiejów, Poland and Faculty of Earth Science, University of Silesia, Będzińska 60, 41–200, Sosnowiec, Poland; dawid@surmik.pl. ²Carnegie Museum, 4400 Forbes Ave, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15213 USA; West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506, USA; spondylair@gmail.com ³Silesian Centre for Education and Interdisciplinary Research, 75 Pułku Piechoty 1A, 41–500, Chorzów, Poland, Institute of Material Science, University of Silesia, 75 Pułku Piechoty 1A, 41–500, Chorzów, Poland; mateusz.dulski@smcebi.edu.pl. ⁴Institute of Paleobiology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Twarda 51/55, 00–818 Warsaw, Poland; k.janiszewska@twarda.pan.pl.



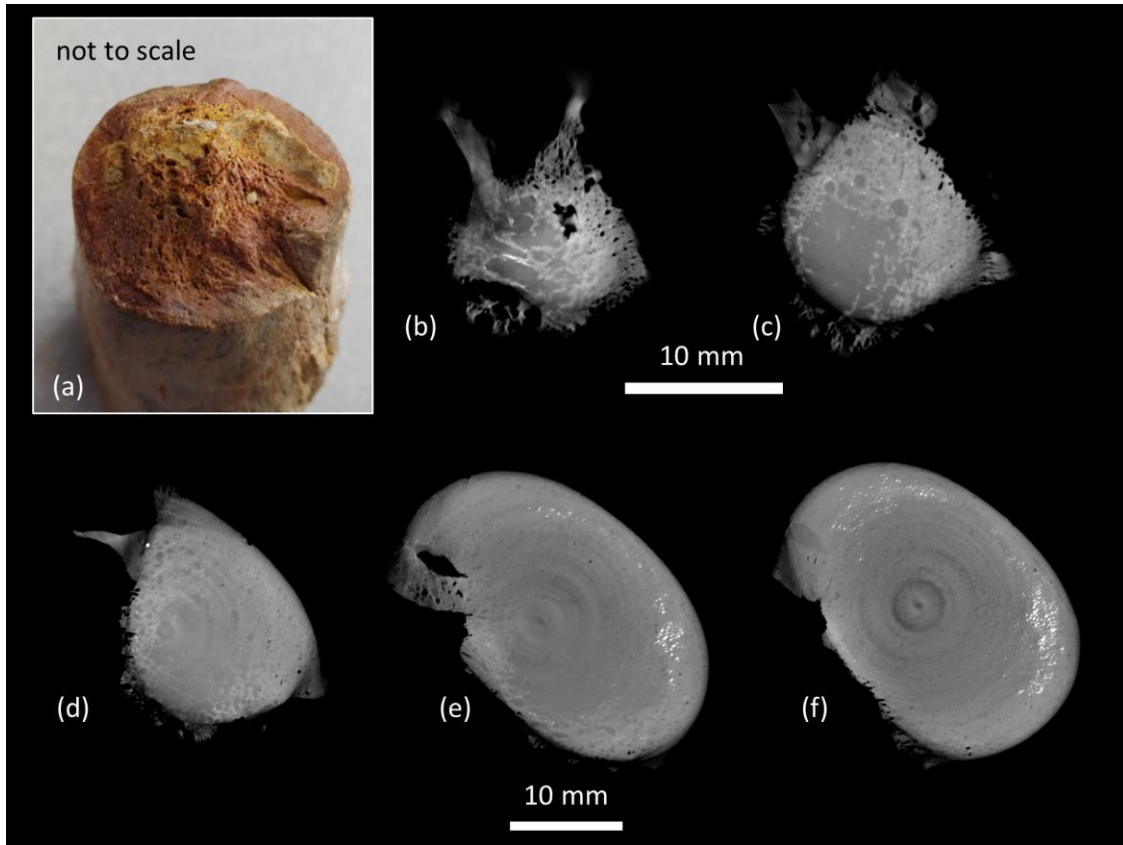
Supplementary Figure S1. The specimen SUT-MG/F/Tvert/43-1 in lateral view. The right area presents the part of specimen treated with acetic acid and covers all areas with which the samples to spectral studies were taken (compare figure 1 in main text).



Supplementary Figure S2. The specimen NME 78.341 in various aspects. Courtesy Professor Siegfried Rein (Naturkundemuseum Erfurt).



Supplementary Figure S3. The specimen MHI 931 in various aspects. A pathological plaque forms islets (*is*) interrupted with numerous draining sinuses (*ds*). Courtesy Dr. Hans Hagdorn (Muschelkalkmuseum Hagdorn Ingelfingen).



Supplementary Figure S4. The distal view of the specimen SUT-MG/F/Tvert/43-1 and several XMT sections showing no suspected calcified cartilage remnants within the bone tissue. The voxel size equals 39.95 μm .