Supplemental Appendix 2

Alphabetical list of the Albian scleractinian coral species, localities from which they were collected, and remarks on their taxonomic position. Age of strata at collecting site: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian (for more details on locations and recent taxonomic updates see Paleobiology Database [paleobiodb.org]). Also see Appendices 5–7.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Acanthogyra aptiana Turnšek, *in* Turnšek & Mihajlović, 1981	d: (monocentric): 4–8 mm, in late budding up to around 10 mm; c-c: 4.5–8 mm; s: 24	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Preverastraea* sp. in Löser (2007, p. 13, Pl. 3, Fig. 8 non Fig. 7).	Löser (2007), updated herein
Acanthogyra paracolumnaris Sikharulidze, 1979	d: 3.5–6 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3 mm; s: 22–24, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 12	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
Acrosmilia patellata (Michelin, 1845)	d: 32–46 mm; h: 15–17 mm; s: 170–300; s/mm: 6–8/2	Egypt (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
Acrosmilia soemmanni (de Fromentel, 1861)	d: 19–24 x 21–25 mm; s: ca. 150; h: 30–40 mm	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
Actinacis parvistella Oppenheim, 1930	d (lumen): 0.5–1 mm; c-c: 1–2.8 mm, in areas of intense budding less than 1 mm; s: 24	USA (*)	Originally described as *Actinacis valverdensis*; material seems to closely correspond to *A. parvistella* Oppenheim, 1930, from the Upper Cretaceous of Austria.	Wells (1933), updated herein

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Actinaraea (*Camptodocis*) *brancai* (Dietrich, 1926)	d (lumen): 2.5–4 mm, in areas of intense budding 2 mm or less; c-c: 4–6 mm, up to around 8 mm in some places; s: 24 to around 40; s/mm: 6–8/2	Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Actinaraea* sp. which has rather clearly defined cerioid to cerio-plocoid corallites, thus closely corresponding to *Actinaraea* (*Camptodocis*); in contrast to the description, the number of septa ranges between 24 to around 40 (not over 60), thus closely corresponding to the species *brancai*.	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
		France (1)	Refers to material described as *Actinaraea* cf. *robusta* Roniewicz, 1966, which has morphological features and dimensions of skeletal elements very closely corresponding to *A.* (*Camptodocis*) *brancai*.	Löser (2013), updated herein
		USA (2)	In having calices that are not independent from perithecal colony tissue but are rather cerioid (-thamnasterioid) the material described as *Actinaraea tenuis* closely corresponds to the subgenus *Actinaraea* (*Camptodocis*).	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Actinastrea (*Texastrea*) *catenata* (Wells, 1873)	d: 2–4 mm; s: 24–36	USA (2)		Wells (1973), Baron-Szabo (2014)
Actinastrea dodecaphylla (Trautschold, 1886)	d: 0.8–1 mm, slightly larger than 1 mm in some corallites, c-c: around 1 mm; s: 12 (6+6)	Madagascar (*)	Refers to type material of *Actinastrea hourcqi* Alloiteau, 1958.	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972)
		USA (2)	Refers to material described as *Astrocoenia bellensis* Wells, 1933.	Wells (1933), updated herein
		Greece (1)		Steuber (1999), updated herein
Actinastrea guadalupae (Roemer, 1849)	d: 2–3.5 mm; c-c: up to around 4.5 mm; s: 12+s	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Actinastrea* sp. that seems to have larger dimensions of skeletal elements than given by Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995) (e.g., 12+s [not only 12 septa]), thus closely corresponding to *A. guadalupae*.	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
		USA (1)		Roemer (1849), updated herein
Actinastrea lacvivieri Alloiteau, 1954	d: 1.2–1.8 mm, c-c: around 1.5 mm; s: 16 (8+8)	Mexico (3)	Refers to material described as *Actinastrea chumbitaroensis* Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, which very closely corresponds to *A. lacvivieri* (holotype MNHN.F.M05368 of *lacvivieri* is characterized by d: 1.3–1.8 mm; s: 16 [8+8]).	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Actinastrea major Morycowa, 1971	d: 2–3.5 mm, in some areas up to 4 mm; s: 24+s	Greece (*)	In the holotype of *A. major*, many parts of the colony seem to be altered by intense budding, hence showing small, rather juvenile corallites of 2–2.8 mm in diameter. In parts of the colony less affected by intense budding, corallites of up to around 4 mm (great diameter) occur. The same range of corallite diameters is present in the Albian material from Greece.	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Actinastrea nidiformis (Cragin, 1895)	d: 1.25–1.5 mm; s: 24	USA (*, 2)	Originally described as species of *Astrocoenia.*	Wells (1933)
Actinastrea pattoni (Wells, 1933)	d: around 1 mm; s: 16	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Astrocoenia*.	Wells (1933)
Actinastrea pseudominima (Koby, 1897)	d: 1.5–2.2 mm, in areas of intense budding less than 1 mm; c-c: up to around 2.5 mm; s: 24 (6+6+12)	Egypt (*)	Species was recently discussed and revised (Baron-Szabo 2018b, 2021).	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Actinastrea scyphoidea (Wells, 1932)	d: 1.5–1.75 mm; s: 12–16, in a few corallites up to 20	USA (2)		Wells (1932), updated herein
Actinastrea sp. 1	—	USA (1)	no information available	Hartshorne (1989)
Actinastrea sp. 2	—	USA (1)	no information available	Scott (1979)
Actinastrea tendagurensis (Dietrich, 1926)	d: 1.2–2.2 mm; d (lumen): 1–1.5 mm; s: 20 (10+10)	Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Stelidioseris cornueli* which shows all characteristics of *Actinastrea.* In addition, the Spanish material differs from the lectotype of the species *cornueli* (MNHN.F.A24831) in having septa developed in 10 systems (10+10) (septa in 6 systems [6+6+12] in lectotype of *cornueli*), thus closely corresponding to *A. tendagurensis*; species *tendagurensis* was recently described and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2014, 2021).	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Actinastrea whitneyi (Wells, 1932)	d (great): 1.5–2.5 mm, in some areas up to 2.8 mm; c-c: 1.5–2.5 mm; s: 12–24, often 16–22	Mexico (3)	Refers to *Actinastrea guadalupae* of Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009).	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009)
		USA (1, 2)	Includes material described as *A. guadalupae* of Wells (1933).	Wells (1932, 1933), updated herein
		Greece (*)	Refers to material of Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995) described as *Actinastrea dodecaphylla* which differs from this species in having much larger dimensions of skeletal elements (d: around 1 mm in *dodecaphylla*); in addition, the corallites in the Greek material seem to show a wider range of both diameters and number of septa than given by Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995) (d: 1.5–2.5 mm; s: 12–20, in a few corallites 24 seen in images of material; 12 septa; d: 2–2.5 mm given by authors), thus closely corresponding to A. *whitneyi;* also includes material of Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002) described as *Actinastrea aequibernensis* (Hackemesser, 1936).	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Adelocoenia sp.	d: 6–7.5 mm; s: 24+s	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Cryptocoenia jacobi* (Alloiteau, 1948) which corresponds to *Adelocoenia* based on a recent revision (Lathuilière et al. 2020).	Löser (2013), updated herein
Adkinsella edwardsensis Wells 1933	d: around 30 mm, 12 mm at base; h: 33–40 mm; s: up to 12	USA (2)		Wells (1933), updated herein
Agathelia minor Reig Oriol, 1997	d (lumen): 3–4 mm, in a small number of places 4.5 mm; c-c: 4–8 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3.5 mm; s: 24 to around 48	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Agrostyliastraea irregularis Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 3.5–4 mm, in areas of intense budding 2.5–3 mm, in late budding stages up to 6 mm; c-c: 3–4.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2.5 mm; s: 24+s4	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Ahrdorffia chaetetoides Trauth, 1911	c-c: 1.8–2.4 mm; s: 14–16	France (1)	Refers to material described as a species of *Mesomorpha*.	Löser (2013)
Ahrdorffia excavata (d'Orbigny, 1850)	c-c: 1.2–1.6 mm, up to around 1.8 mm in some places; s: 22–24	USA (1)	Refers to material described as a species of *Mesomorpha*.	Scott et al. (2007)
Ahrdorffia vaughani (Wells, 1932)	d: 1.2–2.2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 0.8 mm; c-c: 1.5–2.5 mm; s: 16–20, up to around 24 in some corallites	France (1)	Refers to material described as a species of *Mesomorpha*; dimensions of skeletal elements given for *A. vaughani* in Löser (2013) correspond to the species *A. excavata* but study of material by the author of the current work showed that it closely resembles *A. vaughani.*	Löser (2013), updated herein, see Fig. 7C, D
		USA (1, 2)	Refers to material originally described as *Centrastrea vaughani*.	Wells (1932), updated herein
Amphiastrea aethiopica Dietrich, 1926	d (great): 4–8 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3 mm; d (small): 2.5–6 mm; c-c: 3–6.5 mm, up to around 8 mm in some places; s: 24+s, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 12	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
Amphiaulastrea minima Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 2.5–4 mm; d (lumen): 1.2–2.5 mm; s: 12–24	Greece (*)	Species *A. minima* grouped with *Hexamphiastrea* by some authors. For further discussion see Remarks below (for *Amphiaulastrea suprema*).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Amphiaulastrea suprema Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 3–6.5 mm, up to 7 mm in some areas of colony; d (lumen): 2.5–3.5 mm; s: 24+s	Greece (*)	Used to create the genus *Hexamphiastrea* Löser based on both the alleged presence of hexamerally arranged septa and the alleged absence of a main septum. Because in the holotype of *A. suprema* a main septum is generally present in corallites throughout the colony and septa are highly irregularly arranged (number of septa varies between 3 and 7 per sector in the same corallite), the original assignment by Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002) is kept.	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Angelismilia portisi (Angelis d'Ossat, 1905)	d: 18 x 24 mm; s: around 140	Spain (1)		Löser (2016a)
Antiguastrea jacobi Alloiteau, 1948	d: 2–5 mm; c-c: 5–7 mm; s: 24–36	France (*)		Alloiteau (1948), updated herein, see Fig. 7B, G
Antiguastrea magna (Prever, 1909)	d: 3–5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; d (lumen): 2–3.5 mm; c-c: 2.5–4.5 mm; s: 20–24+s	France (*)		Alloiteau (1948)
Aplopsammia collignoni Alloiteau, 1958	d: 7.5 mm; d (base): 4 mm; s: 48	Madagascar (*)		Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972)
Apoplacophyllia asiatica n. sp.	d: 6.5–10 mm; c-c: up to around 11 mm; s: 12+s	Tibet (*)	Refers to material of Liao & Xia (1994) described as *Aulastraeopora deangelisi* Prever. In contrast to the species *A. deangelisi* which is a solitary coral, the Tibetan material represents a branching (phaceloid) form, thus closely corresponding to the genus *Apoplacophyllia*. The Tibetan material belongs to a new species (see description in section "Taxonomic Framework").	Liao & Xia (1994), updated herein
Apoplacophyllia hackemesseri Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 11–18 mm; h: ca. 35–40 mm; s: 42–48	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Aspidiscus sp.	d (corallum): around 30 mm; d (coll-coll, parallel): up to around 5 mm; s/mm: around 8/5	Egypt (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Asteroseris coronula (de Fromentel, *in* de Ferry. 1863)	d: 8–9.5 mm; s: 48	France (1)		Löser (2013)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Astraeofungia sp.	d: 2–3 mm; c-c: 4–5.5 mm; s: 16–24	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Astraraea* sp. which shows siderastreid structures, thus closely corresponding to *Astraeofungia*.	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Aulastraeopora aff. *deangelisi* Prever, 1909	d: around 33 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 9 x 10 mm; s: 12; d (proto-corallite): 2–2.5 mm	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Aulastraeopora graeca Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 17 x 20 mm; s: 48 (S1–S4)	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Aulastraeopora harrisi (Wells, 1932)	d: 12–65 mm; h: up to around 340 mm; s: 24+s	Tibet (*)		Liao & Xia (1994)
		France (1)	Image figured *as Aulastraeopora harrisi* in Löser (2008) from France has a corallite diameter of around 17 mm and 24+s septa.	Löser (2008, 2013), updated herein
		Mexico (1)	Images figured as *Aulastraeopora harrisi* from Mexico have corallite diameters of 13–17 mm and around 24 septa.	Löser (2010), updated herein
		USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as *Blothrocyathus harrisi*; the genus *Blothrocyathus* is considered as a junior synonym of *Aulastraeopora*.	Wells (1932)
Aulastraeopora lovejoyi (Turnšek et al., 2003)	d: 13–15 mm; h: 20–35 mm; s: 24 (6+6+12)	USA (3)	Originally described as species of *Budaia* which is considered as a junior synonym of *Aulastraeopora*.	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Aulastraeopora sp.	d: around 18 mm; s: 24	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)
Aulastraeopora vidali (Angelis d'Ossat, 1905)	d: 19 x 20 mm; s: in 4 size orders in unclear (?9) systems	Spain (1)	Refers to material originally described as *Aplosmilia vidali* Angelis d'Ossat, 1905; transferred to *Aulastraeopora* herein.	Angelis d'Ossat (1905), updated herein
Aulosmlia sp.	d: 40 x 54 mm; s: around 200	France (1)		Löser (2013), updated herein
Axosmilia bofilli Angelis d'Ossat, 1905	d: 30–32 mm; h: 5–6 mm; s: 30–34	Egypt (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
Axosmilia craginiana (Wells, 1933)	d: 22–32 x 30–40 mm; h: 18–83 mm; s: 85–100	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Pleurosmilia*, later transferred to *Axosmilia* (e.g., Shimer & Shrock, 1944).	Wells (1933)
?*Axosmilia lorioli* (Koby, 1896)	d: 12–20 x 12–30 mm; h: 15–30 mm; s: up to 48	Switzerland (*)	Originally described as species of *Trochosmilia* but seems to have lamellar columella and short costae, typical of *Axosmilia*.	Koby (1896–1898), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Axosmilia whitneyi (Wells, 1933)	d: 25 x 28 mm; h: 60 mm; s: 48+s	USA (2)		Turnšek et al. (2003)
Baryhelia reticulata Duncan, 1879	d: 1.5–3 mm, up to around 3.5 mm when wall exceptionally thick; c-c: 2.5–6.5 mm; s: 6–12	England (3)	Original assignment kept based on revisions by M. Beauvais (1982) and Baron-Szabo (2014).	Duncan (1879), updated herein
Bathycyathus androiavensis (Alloiteau, 1936)	d: 8.5 x 10 mm; h: 17 mm; s:48	Madagascar (*)	In having 1) caryophylliid structures, 2) a subturbinate corallum, 3) paliform structures that are not distinct from twisted columellar developments, 4) few endothecal dissepiments, and 5) rather smooth septal margins, the syntype MNHN.F.M05216 closely corresponds to the genus *Bathycyathus*. The material is shown on Figs. 6B–C and designated as lectotype herein.	Alloiteau (1936), updated herein, see Fig. 6B–C
Bathycyathus laevigatus (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b)	d: 12–15 mm; h: 20–22 mm; s: 48, in corallites of 8 mm there are 42 septa	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as ?*Montlivaltia* sp. which shows caryophylliid structures and pali that are not distinct from columellar laths, thus closely corresponding to *Bathycyathus*.	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
		Austria (1)	Austrian specimen corresponds to the juvenile stage of *laevigatus*.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)
Bathycyathus sowerbyi Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b	d: 11–19 mm; s: 36– to around 60; d (juvenile): 6 mm; h: up to around 30 mm; s: around 20	England (3)		Milne Edwards & Haime (1848b), Baron-Szabo et al. (2010)
		Egypt (3)	Refers to material figured on Pl. 1, Figs. 5–6 described as *Parasmilia* sp. 1 which shows paliform structures which are not distinct from columellar developments, thus corresponding to *Bathycyathus* (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
		USA (3)	Refers to some material (specimen A91 from the Mesilla Valley Shale) described as *Rennensismilia stainbrooki* which has caryophylliid structures and columellar segments deeper in the corallum (Turnšek et al. 2003, Fig. 6J), thus corresponding to the genus *Bathycyathus*.	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Blastozopsammia guerreroterion Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2004	d (branches): 3–6 mm; d (axial corallite): 1.5–2.5 mm; d (secondary corallites): 1–1.5 mm; s: 24–36	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2004, 2009)
Calamophylliopsis cf. *cervina* (Étallon, 1864)	d: 5–8 mm, up to around 10 mm in some corallites; in areas of intense budding, the corallite diameter is around 4 mm; s: 44 to around 50.	Switzerland (3)		Baron-Szabo (2018a), Baron-Szabo & Furrer (2018)
Calamophylliopsis compressa (d'Orbigny, 1850)	d (monocentric): 5–7 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3 mm; s: 50–80	Austria (1)	According to de Fromentel (1857, 1873), the species *C. compressa* is characterized by corallite diameters of 5–7 mm and septa mainly numbering between 60 and 70 in monocentric corallites.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)
		Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
		South Africa (*)		Montanaro-Gallitelli & Lang (1937)
Calamophylliopsis fotisalensis (Bendukidze, 1961)	d: 2.8–5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; s: 24+s (often ranging between 30–38)	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
		Mexico (*)	Refers to material assigned to *Calamophyllia sandbergeri*.	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), updated herein
		Greece (*)	Includes the material assigned to *Calamophylliopsis* sp.	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Caryophyllia comanchei Wells, 1933	d: 7–9 x 12–17 mm; h: 11–28 mm; s: 48	USA (3)		Turnšek et al. (2003)
Caryophyllia koninckii (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b)	d: 5 mm; h: about 3 mm; s: 24+s6	Switzerland (3)		Baron-Szabo (2018a), Baron-Szabo & Furrer (2018)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Caryophyllia skoenbergensis Montanaro-Gallitelli & Lang (1937)	d: 8–10 mm; h: up to around 20 mm; s: 48	Germany (1)	Refers to some of the material assigned to *Tethocyathus* (Kemper, 1982, Figs. 8.2-1d1 and –g1) (measurements taken from images).	Kemper (1982), updated herein
		USA (3)	Refers to material described as *Caryophyllia dentonensis* Wells, 1947.	Wells (1947), updated herein
		South Africa (*)		Montanaro-Gallitelli & Lang (1937)
Caryophyllia sp. 1	—	Greenland (*)	Refers to material mentioned as *Acanthocyathus* indet.; *Acanthocyathus* is considered as a junior synonym of *Caryophyllia*.	Donovan (1949)
Caryophyllia ? sp. 2	—	Greenland (*)	no information available	Donovan (1949)
Ceratotrochus insignis (Duncan, 1870)	d: 11 mm; s: 32	England (3)		Duncan (1870), Baron-Szabo et al. (2010)
Cladocora cf. *brevis* Seguenza, 1882	d: 2.5–4 mm; s: 24 to around 40	USA (1)	Refers to material of Hartshorne (1989, Figure 15), showing corallites (d: 2.5 to nearly 4 mm; s: 24+s) that have skeletal features closely corresponding to *Cladocora*.	Hartshorne (1989), updated herein
		Switzerland (3)		Baron-Szabo (2018a), Baron-Szabo & Furrer (2018)
Cladophyllia cf. *conybearei* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1851a	d: 2.5–4.7 mm; s: 24+s	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Actinastraeopsis catalaunica* and ?*Columastre*a sp. both of which have identical structures such as 1) striated peripheral edge of corallites sometimes covered by an epitheca sensu lato, 2) multiplication by both septal division resulting from fusion of two opposing septa and extracalicular budding, 3) septa often arranged in 4 sectors, and 4) axial ends of septa having auriculae; thus closely corresponding to *Cladophyllia*.	Löser (2013), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Cladophyllia furcifera Roemer, 1888	d: 4–7 mm; s: 32– to around 60; higher in corallites in budding stage; c-c: 6–14 mm	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
		Egypt (*)	*Columnocoenia* sp. 1 of Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995) appears to be a very densely spaced branching (phaceloid) form with corallite tubes connected by exothecal traverses, and around 40 septa (not 24–28 as stated in the work), corresponding to *Cladophyllia furcifera.*	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
		France (1)	Refers to some material described as ?*Parasmilia* sp. (SMF 75675).	Löser (2013), updated herein
		USA (2)		Wells (1933)
Cladophyllia mexicana Baron-Szabo & González-León, 1999	d: 2–3 mm, in early budding stages around 1.5 mm; s: 16–20, in areas of intense budding around 12; c-c: 3–5 mm, in a few places up to 8 mm	Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
Cladophyllia stewartae Wells, 1944	d: 2–4 mm, in early budding stages less than 2 mm, up to 4 mm in some places; s: 24	Austria (1)	New material reported from the Albian Garschella Formation herein.	current study, see Fig. 7E, H
		Mexico (*)		Reyeros de Castillo (1983), updated herein
Cladophyllia sp.	—	USA (*)	no information available	Jacka & Brand (1977)
Clausastrea julistephanovi Zlatarski, 1967	c-c: 7–10 mm; s: 24	Greece (2)		Löser & Raeder (1995)
Clausastrea magna Reig Oriol, 1997	d: 15–18 mm, in areas of intense budding around 10 mm, up to around 20 mm in some areas of colony; c-c: 12–18 mm; s: 24–28 (S1–S3+s)	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Coelosmilia americana (Roemer, 1888)	d: 15 mm; h: around 20 mm; s: 24	USA (2)	According to Wells (1933, p. 56), the type specimen of *C. americana* as figured by Roemer (1888) shows 18 septa. However, as can be seen in the image showing the calicular view, there is a small number of less dominant septa alternating with the more prominent ones, thus increasing the number of septa to around 24.	Wells (1933), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Coelosmilia texana (Conrad, 1857)	d: 6–18 x 8–22 mm; h: 11–29 mm; s: 48 (in corallites of 11 x 17 mm and larger)	USA (2, 3)		Wells (1933), Kues (1997), Turnšek et al. (2003)
?*Columactinastraea* sp.	d: 2–4 mm; c-c: 1.5–3 mm; s: up to 24	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as ?*Stylina* sp. which seems to have rather actinastreid structures, corresponding to *Columactinastraea*.	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Columactinastraea intricata (Quenstedt, 1880)	c-c: 1.5–3 mm, up to 4 mm in some places; s: 14–20	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Columactinastraea* sp.	Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
Columastrea wintoni (Wells, 1933)	d: 1.9–2.5 mm; s: 24; c-c: 2.5–3 mm	USA (2, 3)	Refers to material of Wells (1933) originally described as a potential species of *Stephanocoenia*.	Wells (1933), Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Columnocoenia bucovinensis Morycowa, 1971	d: 1.5–2.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.2 mm; c-c: 1.5–3 mm; s: 24	France (1)	Refers to material described as ?*Placocolumastrea rosae* which seems to have a small number of synapticulae, thus closely corresponding to *Columnocoenia*; assignment provisional.	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Columnocoenia falkenbergensis Baron-Szabo, 2021	d: 3–4.5 mm; in areas of intense budding, around 2 mm; s: 24–40, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 20; c-c: 3–6.5 mm, in small number of areas around 8 mm	Mexico (2, 3)	Includes material of Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999) and some of the material of Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009) described as *Columnocoenia ksiazkiewiczi* (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2009, Figs. 37.3–5, non Figs. 1–2) having dimensions of skeletal elements larger than the ones characteristic of *ksiazkiewiczi thus* closely corresponding to *falkenbergensis*.	Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009), updated herein
Columnocoenia ksiazkiewiczi Morycowa, 1964	d: 2–3.5 mm, in areas of intense budding less than 2 mm; c-c: 2.5–3.5 mm, up to around 4.5 mm in a few places, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; s: 24, in corallites in areas of intense budding 20	France (1)	Refers to material described as ?*Placocolumastrea affinis* and ?*Placocolumastrea gortanii*; assignment provisional.	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein
		Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Columnocoenia sp.	d: 3–4.5 mm; c-c: 3.5–5.5 mm; s: 24	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Comoseris ? *jireceki* Toula, 1889	c-c (same series): 5 mm, (adjacent series): 6 mm; s: around 30; s/mm: 6–7/2	Greece (2)	Refers to material described as *Meandraraea* ? *duboisi*; the genus *Meandraraea* is considered to be a junior synonyms of *Comoseris*; the fact that the Greek material was grouped with the microsolenids (= comoseriids) supports this assignment.	Löser & Raeder (1995), updated herein
Comoseris aff. *minima* Beauvais, 1964	d (coll-coll): 1.5–2 mm; s: 16–22	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
Comoseris labyrinthoformis Kuzmicheva, 2002	c-c (adjacent series): 5–8 mm, up to around 9 mm in some places; s: up to around 40; s/mm: 6–7/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Dimorpharaea manchacaensis* and *Dimorpharaea* sp 2. which have corallites arranged in meandering series separated by synapticulothecal walls, thus closely corresponding to *Comoseris labyrinthoformis*.	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Microsolena* sp. which shows incomplete synapticulothecal walls, thus corresponding to *Comoseris*.	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Comoseris plummeri (Wells, 1932)	d (coll-coll): 5–8 mm; c-c (same series): 2–4 mm; s: 12–24; s/mm: 4–5/2	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Meandraraea* which is considered as a junior synonym of *Comoseris*.	Wells (1932)
Complexastrea superficialis (Alloiteau, 1958)	d: 10–23 mm; s (monocentric): 24 to around 70	Madagascar (*)	Originally described as *Montlivaltia* but corallum shows development of additional corallites, thus closely corresponding to the *Montlivaltia*-*Coenotheca*-stage *sensu* Lathuilière (1996) of *Complexastrea.*	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
Conicosmilotrochus mulerosensis Turnšek et al., 2003	d: 6–6.5 x 6–7.5 mm; h: 15 mm; s 44–48	USA (3)		Turnšek et al. (2003)
Cyathophora decipiens ramosa (Hackemesser, 1936)	d: 1.5–3 mm; d (lumen): 1–2.2 mm, up to around 3 mm in some places; s: 3–6+s.	Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Cryptocoenia* sp.	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
		France (1)	Refers to material described as *Cyathophoropsis hupei* and *Cryptocoenia bulgarica*; species *decipiens ramosa* recently described and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Löser (2013), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Cyathophora haysensis Wells, 1932	d: 2.5–3.2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm, a small number of corallites up to around 4 mm; c-c: 3–4 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2.5 mm; s: 16–24 (main range), in corallites in areas of intense budding around 8	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Cryptocoenia aguilerai.*	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
		USA (2)		Wells (1932)
Cyathophora hedbergeri Wells, 1944	d: 1.2–2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; c-c: 1.3–2.2 mm; s: up to around 12	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Confusaforma* aff. *weyeri.*	Löser (2015), updated herein
Cyathophora miyakoensis (Eguchi, 1936)	d: 0.8–1.5, up to 2 mm in a small number of places; c-c: 1.5–2.5 mm, up to 3.5 mm in some places; s: 6–12, mainly 8–12, up to 14 in small number of corallites	Mexico (1, 2)	Includes material described as *Cryptocoenia reussiana*, *Cryptocoenia* cf. *miyakoensis*, *Cryptocoenia* cf. *kiliani*, *Cryptocoenia dubia*, and, provisionally, *Confusaforma weyeri* of Löser (2015).	Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), Löser (2015), updated herein
		France (1)	Refers to material described as *Cryptocoenia almerai.*	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Spain (*)	Originally described as *Pseudocoenia* cf. *slovenica* transferred here to *Cyathophora* based on recent revision including the genera *Pseudocoenia, Cyathophora*, and others (Lathuilière et. al. 2020).	Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein
		USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as *Astreopora* (?) *leightoni* n. sp. which shows very close resemblance to *Cyathophora* and is characterized by very small corallites (generally around 1 mm in diameter including corallite wall) and up to 12 septa, thus closely corresponding to *C. miyakoensis*.	Wells (1932), updated herein
Cyathophora olssoni Wells, 1933	d: 3.5–6 mm, generally around 4 mm, in areas of intense budding as small as 2 mm; c-c: up to 7 mm; s: 12+s, in corallites in areas of intense budding often 6–8, up to around 24 (very spine-like) septa in largest corallites	France (*, 1)	Refers to material described as *Cyathophora corbariensis* and *Cyathophora jacobi* Alloiteau, 1948.	Alloiteau (1948), Löser (2013), updated herein
		USA (3)		Wells (1933), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Cyathophora parvistella (Alloiteau, 1958)	d: 1.5–2.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; c-c: 1.5–3 mm, up to 4 mm in some places; s: 12 (6+6)	Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Cryptocoenia almerai*.	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
		Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Cryptocoenia almerai* and *Cryptocoenia biedai.*	Löser (2015), updated herein
		Madagascar (*)	Originally described as species of *Cryptocoenia* which is considered as a junior synonym of *Cyathophora*; also included is material described as *Cryptocoenia* sp. of Alloiteau (1958); species *parvistella* recently evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
Cyathophora pulchella (d'Orbigny, 1850)	d: 1.2–2.5 mm; s: 7 up to 24	Greece (2)	Refers to material described as *Procyathophora biedai* which is transferred to *C. pulchella* herein.	Löser & Raeder (1995), updated herein
		Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
		Spain (*)	The Spanish material is characterized by intense budding, thus mainly showing corallites in the lower part of the range of both corallite diameter and number of septa; range of dimensions of skeletal elements closely correspond to lectotype of *pulchella* MNHN.F.A27692 (has d: 1.2–2.5 mm; s: 8–24; c-c: up to around 3 mm).	Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein
Dendraraea mammelonata (Turnšek, *in* Turnšek & Mihajlović, 1981)	d: 1.5–2 mm; c-c: 3–4 mm; s: 16–22	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Thamnarea mammelonata*; the genus *Thamnarea* is considered as a junior synonym of *Dendraraea.*	Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)
Dendrosmilia crassa (Reuss, 1854)	d (monocentric): 7–10 x 5 mm, up to 20 x 5 mm in budding stage; s: 20–41 (monocentric), up to 85 (budding stage)	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
Dendrosmilia texana (Roemer, 1888)	d: 3–8 mm; s: up to around 40	USA (2)		Wells (1933), updated herein
Dermosmilia neocomiensis (de Fromentel, 1870)	d: 15–20 mm; s: 36; s/mm: 20/10	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
Dermosmilia cf. *cretacica* Turnšek, *in* Turnsek & Buser, 1974	d: 5.5 x 7 mm; s: around 80	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Actinastraeopsis* sp. which is a fragment of a branching colony that shows dermosmiliid structures with dimensions of skeletal elements in the range of the species *cretacica.*	Löser (2013), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Dermosmilia sandbergeri (Felix, 1891)	d: 7–9 mm; s: around 70	USA (1)	The lectotype of the species *Calamophyllia sandbergeri* rather corresponds to the genus *Dermosmilia.*	Scott (1979)
Dermosmilia trichotoma Eguchi, 1951	d: 7–14 mm, in areas of intense budding around 5 mm; s: up to around 60; c-c: 10–14 mm	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Dermosmilia* sp. which, based on dimensions of skeletal elements, closely corresponds to *D. trichotoma*; species *trichotoma* recently reviewed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Dictuophyllia collignoni Alloiteau, 1958	c-c (coll-coll): 3–5.5 mm; d (ambulacra): up to 4 mm; s/mm: 22/5	Madagascar (*)		Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972)
Dimorpharaea deickei (Bölsche, 1866)	d (width of series): 3–6 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c (same series): up to around 2.5 mm; c-c (adjacent series): 2.5–6 mm; s (monocentric): 20–40, mainly 24–32; s/mm: 6–9/2	France (1)	Also provisionally includes material described as *Dimorpharaea* sp. 1.	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Mexico (3)	Refers to material of Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009) described as *Dimorphomeandra barcenai.*	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009), updated herein
Dimorphastrea bellula d'Orbigny, 1850	d (central corallite): 7 mm; d (secondary corallites): 2.5–5 mm; c-c: 2.5–7 mm; s/mm: 4–7/2	India (3)	Originally described as *Dimorphastrea patellaris* Information given here based on illustration in Löser (2016d, p. 292).	Stoliczka (1873), updated herein
Dimorphastrea cf. *fallax* Becker, 1875	c-c: 8–10 mm; s: 40–48; s/mm: 5–6/2	France (1)		Löser (2013), updated herein
Dimorphastrea excavata d'Orbigny, 1850	c-c: 3–6 mm; s: 20–32; s/mm: 4–6/2	France (1)	Refers to some of the material (= SMF 75650) described as *D. edwardsi*; material recently discussed (Baron-Szabo 2018b).	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Greece (2)	Refers to material described as *Dimorpharaea* ? *catalaunica* Reig Oriol, 1995; the species *catalaunica* seems to have latomeandrid rather than microsolenid (= comoseriid) structures, thus more closely corresponding to *Dimorphastrea.*	Löser & Raeder (1995), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Diplogyra arasensis (Alloiteau, 1946–47)	d (coll-coll): 2.5–5 mm; s/mm: 4–6/2	France (1)	Includes material described as *Diplogyra calzadai* (Reig Oriol, 1994), which in contrast to the description by Löser (2013) has smaller dimensions of skeletal elements (e.g., d [coll-coll] of around 2.5 mm in some areas of the colony), thus more closely corresponding to the species *arasensis.*	Löser (2013), updated herein
Diplogyra casanovai (Reig Oriol, 1994)	d (coll-coll): 1.8–3 mm; s/mm: 3–6 (7)/2	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Felixigyra* sp. which seems to have ambulacra and rather merulinid structures as seen in genera such as *Hydnophora*, thus closely corresponding to *Diplogyra.*	Löser (2010), updated herein
		France (1)		Löser (2013), updated herein
Diplogyra dumblei (Wells, 1933)	d (wall-wall): around 1.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; d (coll-coll): 1.5–2 mm, up to 2.5 mm in some areas of colony; s/mm: 3–4/2	USA (2)	Refers to material described as species of *Dendrogyra.*	Wells (1933), updated herein
		Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Diplogyra minima.*	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (1997, 2002)
Diplogyra lamellosa eguchii Morycowa, 1971	d (coll-coll): 2–3.5 mm, in areas of intense budding less than 2 mm; s/mm: 2–4/2; diss/mm: 3–4/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Diplogyra* sp.	Löser (2013), updated herein, see Fig. 7E
		Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
Discocyathus fittoni (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850)	d: 12–15 mm; h: 5–8 mm; s: 48	England (1)		Milne Edwards & Haime (1850), Casey (1961), updated herein
Elasmocoenia mitzopoulosi (Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 1997)	d (great): 2.5–3.5 mm; d (small):1.8–2.2 mm, mainly 2 mm; c-c: 2.5–4.5 mm, up to 5 mm in some parts of the colony; s: 28–36, mainly 36	Greece (*)	Originally described as *Latusastraeopsis mitzopoulosi*; for more information see Paleobiology Database (paleobiodb.org); also see discussion in Table 1.	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (1997, 2002)
Elasmocoenia rubrolineata (Löser et al., 2009)	d (great): 2.5–4 mm; d (small): 1.5–2.5 mm; c-c: generally 2–2.5 mm; s: 12 to around 20	Mexico (1)	Refers to material originally described as *Latusastraeopsis rubrolineata* Löser et al. (2009), species transferred to *Latusastrea* in Löser (2016b); grouped with *Elasmocoenia* here; also see discussion in Table 1.	Löser (2016b), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
?*Elasmophyllia robusta* (Koby, 1896)	d: 17 x 27 mm; h: 60 mm; s: up to around 160	Switzerland (*)	Refers to material described as *Epismilia robusta* Koby, 1896, which seems to rather correspond to a branch of the thecosmiliid genus *Elasmophyllia* sensu d'Achiardi, 1875.	Koby (1896–1898), updated herein
Elasmophyllia tolmachoffana (Wells, 1932)	d: 6–15 mm; s: 30 to around 70 (about 45 septa in d of 8–9 mm; 60–70 septa in d of 13–15 mm)	USA (2)	Refers to *Aplosmilia* ? *tolmachoffana* which was later transferred to *Elasmophyllia* by Wells (1944).	Wells (1932, 1944)
Ellipsocoenia barottei (de Fromentel, 1870)	d: (monocentric): 6–10 mm; s (monocentric): 32– to around 60	USA (2)	Refers to material described as *Eosiderastrea crassa* (Kuzmicheva) which has plocoid corallites and latomeandrid structures, thus closely corresponding to *Ellipsocoenia*; because the illustrations differ from the description of the material (e.g., max. number of septa up to around 60 [not 48]), the identification is based on the features seen in the images; genus recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Löser (2016c), updated herein
		Egypt (3)	Refers to material figured on Pl. 1, Fig. 12 as *Thamnasteria* sp.; species *E. barottei* was recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2021) (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
Ellipsocoenia haimei (de Fromentel, 1857)	d: 4–8 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3 mm; c-c: 5–10 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3.5 mm; s (monocentric): 28–48, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 24; s/mm: 6–10/2	USA (1, 2)	Refers to material originally described as *Complexastrea* (?) *glenrosensis* and *Diploastrea harrisi* which have latomeandrid features and types of corallite integration, resembling the genus *Thamnoseris* (see Baron-Szabo 1997) but more closely corresponding to the latomeandrid *Ellipsocoenia*; species recently transferred to the genus *Ellipsocoenia* (Baron-Szabo, 2021); for information on *Diploastrea* see Huang et al. (2014).	Wells (1932), updated herein
Enallhelia cf. *tubulosa* Becker, 1875	d: 2–3 mm; s: 16+s; width of branch: 4.5– 7 mm	Austria (1)	Material is in "steinkern" preservation.	Baron-Szabo (2018a), see Fig. 7I
Enallhelia sp. 1	d (lumen): 0.4–0.7 mm x 0.6–0.7 mm; s: 8+8+s3	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Enallhelia sp. 2	d: 3.5–4 mm; s: 16 to around 20; width of branch: 4.5 to around 6 mm	Austria (1)	Material is represented by fragments that are in "steinkern" preservation.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)
Epistreptophyllum boesei (Wells, 1933)	d: 8.5–14.5 x 10–14.5 mm; h: 4–9 mm; s: up to around 140	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Frechia*; genus *Frechia* closely corresponds to *Epistreptophyllum.*	Wells (1933)
Epistreptophyllum morrisi (Duncan, 1879)	d: 14 x 16 mm; s: around 120	England (3)		Duncan (1879), Baron-Szabo (2002), updated herein
Epistreptophyllum shumardi (Wells, 1933)	d: 11.5–19 x 15–24 mm; h: 9–16 mm; s: up to around 140	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Frechia*; genus *Frechia* closely corresponds to *Epistreptophyllum*; also includes material described as *Protethmos* sp.	Wells (1933), updated herein
Epistreptophyllum sp. 1	d: 17–19 mm; h: 22–23 mm; s: 96+s	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Epistreptophyllum sp. 2	d: 7–8 x 9–10 mm; h: 6–6.5 mm; s: around 100	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Frechia*; genus *Frechia* closely corresponds to *Epistreptophyllum*; this material might represent a juvenile form of *E. boesei.*	Wells (1933), updated herein
cf. *Epistreptophyllum* sp. 3	d: 13–27 mm; h: 15–65 mm; s: 80–150	Egypt (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
Eugyra (*Felixigyra*) *pontica hydnophoroides* (Bendukidze, 1961)	c-c (wall-wall): 1.5–2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; s/mm: 4–5/2; s/coll: 7– around 20	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003), updated herein
Eugyra (*Felixigyra*) cf. *crassa* (de Fromentel, 1862)	c-c (coll-coll): 2–4 mm; s/mm: 2–3/2; length of coll: 2.5–4.5 mm, up to 5 mm in some areas of colony	Greece (*)	Species recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Eugyra (*Felixigyra*) *patruliusi* (Morycowa, 1971)	d (wall to wall): 1–1.5 mm, in a few places up to 2 mm, in areas of intense budding less than 1 mm; c-c (coll-coll): 1–2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 0.7 mm; width of collines (including septal length): 0.7–1.5 mm; length of coll: generally 1–5 mm; s/mm: 3–5/2; s/coll: up to around 20	USA (2)	Includes material described as *Meandraraea* cf. *tulae*. Based on the image of the material (Wells, Pl. 37, Fig, 3) it represents a hydno-meandroid colony closely corresponding to *Eugyra* (*Felixigyra*) *patruliusi*. Species *patruliusi* was recently described and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Wells (1932), updated herein
		Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
Eugyra (*Felixigyra*) sp.	—	USA (1)	Refers to material mentioned as *Felixigyra* sp.	Scott (1979), updated herein
Eugyra (*Felixigyra*) *tosaensis* (Yabe & Eguchi, 1936)	d (coll., including septa): 1.2–2.2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; length of coll: up to around 6 mm; s/coll: 5– ca. 20	Tibet (*)		Liao & Xia (1994), Löser & Liao (2001), updated herein
Eugyra besavotrensis Alloiteau, 1958	c-c (adjacent series): 1.5–3 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; s/mm: 5–6/5; s/coll: up to over 40	Madagascar (*)		Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
Eugyra lanckoronensis (Morycowa, 1964)	d (coll., including septal length): 1.2–1.8 mm, up to 2.5 mm in some places; s/mm: 4–7/2; s/coll: 12– over 60, a small number of collines have 8 septa	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Eugyra (*Felixigyra*) incerta (Morycowa, 1971)	d (coll., including septal length): 1.5–2 mm; c-c (adjacent series): 2–2.5 mm, up to 3 mm in some places, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm; s/mm: 3–6/2; s/coll: 4– to around 16	Tibet (*)	Refers to material originally described as *Eugyra tibetana* which closely corresponds to the species *E.* (*F.*) incerta.	Löser & Liao (2001), updated herein
Eugyra neocomiensis de Fromentel, 1857	c-c (adjacent series): 1–2.5 mm, up to 3.5 mm in some places; s/mm: 3–6/2; s/coll: up to over 30	Mexico (*, 1)	Refers to material of Reyeros de Castillo (1983) described as *Myriophyllia neocomiensis* (de Fromentel, 1857) and material of Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003) described as *Pseudomyriophyllia carpathica.*	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003), updated herein
		Greece (2)	Refers to material described as *Eugyra* cf. *interrupta* de Fromentel, 1862.	Löser & Raeder (1995)
Eugyra turnsekae (Baron-Szabo, *in* Baron-Szabo & Steuber, 1996)	d (coll-coll): 2.5–4.5 mm, up to 5 mm in some places; c-c (wall-wall): 2–4 mm; s/mm: 6–9/5; diss/mm: 5–7 (sometimes 9)/5; s/coll: 12– over 40	Mexico (1)	Refers to material originally described as *Pseudomyriophyllia turnsekae*; species recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
Eugyra aff. *turnsekae* (Baron-Szabo, *in* Baron-Szabo & Steuber, 1996)	d (wall-wall): 1.5–3.5 mm; c-c (coll-coll): 2.5–3.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm, up to 4.5 mm in some parts of colony; s/mm: 3–5/ 2	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Eugyra* aff. *arasensis* Alloiteau; the Greek material closely resembles *Eugyra* but material of *arasensis* which was originally described as species of *Eugyra* rather corresponds to *Diplogyra.*	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
?*Eugyra* (*Felixigyra*) *picteti* (Koby, 1897)	d (wall-wall): 1.2–3 mm; s/mm: 3–5/2	Mexico (3)	The specimens described as *Eohydnophora picteti* might possibly be a mix of cerioid-submeandroid (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor 2009, Fig. 36.1) and hydnophoroid material (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor 2009, Figs. 36.2–6) (material recently discussed in Baron-Szabo 2021).	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
?*Favia cretacea* Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)	d: 8–12 x 12–16 mm, in late budding stage up to 20 mm; s: 48–70, in corallites in late budding stage up to around 80; s/mm: 7–8/5	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Fungiastraea cotteaui (de Fromentel, 1857)	c-c: 6–10 mm, in areas of intense budding around 5 mm; s (monocentric): 16–20	Austria (1)	Specimen is a mold.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)
Fungiastraea crespoi (Felix, 1891)	d: 3–6 mm, in a small number of areas up to 9 mm; c-c: 7–10 mm, in areas of intense budding around 4 mm; s: 20–40; s/mm: 4–8/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Ovalastrea* sp. 1 which is a thamnasterioid to cerio-thamnasterioid colony with corallites sometimes having an incomplete wall, thus closely corresponding to *Fungiastraea*; genus *Ovalastrea* recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Mexico (2)		Reyeros de Castillo (1983), Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
Funginella ? *isfahanensis* Yazdi et al., 2011	d: 4–8.6 mm; h: 0.8–2.4 mm; s: 18–42	Iran (3)		Yazdi et al. (2011)
Haldonia vicaryi Duncan, 1879	d: 2.8–3.5 mm, up to around 4 mm in some places; d (lumen): 2–2.5 mm; s: 24	England (3)		Duncan (1879)
		Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Placocolumastrea gortanii* (Prever, 1909); while *Placocolumastrea* represents an actinastreid form that has cerioid corallites and a lamellar columella, the Spanish material has rather columastreid structures, plocoid corallites, lacks a columella but might have a pseudo-columella, and has paliform structures, thus closely corresponding to *Haldonia.*	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
Heliocoenia minima Sikharulidze, 1979	d: 1.5–2.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; c-c: 1.5–2.5 mm; s: 20–24	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Heliocoenia sp.	d: 3–4 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c: 2.5–5 mm; s: 24+s	France (*)	Refers to material described as *Stylina cremai* (Prever, 1909).	Alloiteau (1948), updated herein
Heliocoenia triradiata Morycowa, 1971	d: 0.7–1.1 mm, in areas of intense budding around 0.4 mm; c-c: 1.5–2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.2 mm s: 24; costae: 24+nC4	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Heliocoenia variabilis Étallon, 1859	d: 1.7–2.2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; c-c: 1.5–2.5 mm; s: 20	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Heterocoenia (?) *exigua* (Michelin, 1846)	d: 1.5–2 mm; c-c: 1.2–3 mm; s: up to around 12	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)
Heterocoenia minima d'Orbigny, 1850	d: 1–1.5 mm, in areas of intense budding smaller than 1 mm; c-c: 1–2 mm; s: up around 12, mainly very short and spine-like	Germany (*)	Refers to material figured as *Latusastrea* sp. (Moussavian, 1992, Pl. 26, Fig. 1).	Moussavian (1992), updated herein
		Mexico (1)	Refers to material of Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999, 2003) described as *Latusastrea provincialis* and material of Löser (2016b) described as *Pleurocoenia irregularis*, *Pleurocoenia provencialis*, and *Pleurocoenia* sp.; species *minima* was recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999, 2003), updated herein
				Löser (2016b), updated herein
		Tibet (*)	Originally described as *Latusastraea xigazeensis*.	Liao & Xia (1994), updated herein
Heterocoenia minuta Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d (lumen): 0.8–1.2 mm; c-c: 1.8–2.5 mm, up to 3 mm in some areas; s: 12 (6+6); costae: 12 or more	Greece (*)	*H. minuta* represents the replacement taxon for *H. minima* Morycowa (= junior homonym of *H. minima* d'Orbigny, 1850).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Heterocoenia sp.	d (lumen): around 1–1.3 mm; s: 1–3+s	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Heterocoenia washitaensis Wells, 1933	d: 2–3.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm; d (lumen): 1.2–2.2 mm; c-c: 2–5 mm; s: 12	USA (3)		Wells (1933), updated herein
Heterocyathus priscus Stolarski et al., 2001	d: up to 5.5 mm; s: 48	France (2)		Stolarski et al. (2001)
Hydnophora styriaca (Michelin, 1847)	c-c (coll/mont-coll/mont): 2.5–4 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm; s/mont: 6–14; s/mm: 2–5/2	USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as *Hydnophora blancoensis*; species *styriaca* recently discussed and revised (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Wells (1932)
Hydnophoromeandraraea volzi Morycowa, 1971	d (coll): 3–4 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm, in late budding stage up to 5 mm; c-c (coll-coll): 3–5 mm; s/mm: 3–4 (sometimes 5)/1	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Hykeliphyllum sp.	d (adult): 20 x 30 mm; d (juvenile): 12 x 14 mm; s (adult): 56; s (juvenile): 48	Spain (*)	Refers to material described as (?) *Cheilosmilia rugosa* (Koby) which was subsequently transferred to *Hykeliphyllum* (see Baron-Szabo 2002).	Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
Isastrea sp.	d: 4–8 mm; c-c: 5–7 mm; s: 60	Egypt (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
Keriophyllia roniewiczae Baron-Szabo & González-León, 1999	d: 3 mm; d (lumen): 2–2.5 mm, in corallites in areas of intense budding between 1–1.5 mm; c-c: 2–3 mm; s: 24, in corallites in areas of intense budding 16–20	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
Kobyastraea sp.	d (lumen): 6–7 mm; c-c: 8–9 mm; s: 44–52; s/mm: 4–6/2	Greece (2)		Löser & Raeder (1995)
Kobyphyllia acrisionae (Felix, 1903)	d: 23 x 45 mm; s: 96; h: 65 mm	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Latiastrea mucronata Sikharulidze, 1979	d (monocentric): 2.5–5 mm, in budding stage up to 7 mm; c-c: 2.5–5 mm, up to 6 mm in some places; s: 52 to around 70; s/mm: 7–10 (sometimes 12)/2	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
		Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
		Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Latiastrea paronai (Prever, 1909)	d (monocentric): 4–6 mm, in late budding stage up to 7 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3.5 mm; c-c: 3–5 mm, up to 6 mm in some places; s: 32–64, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 20; s/mm: 6–8/2	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Latiastrea provalei (Prever, 1909)	d (circular): 3.5–5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3 mm; d (polycentric), up to 9 mm; c-c: 3.5–7.5 mm (mainly 4.5–5.5 mm); s (circular corallites): mainly between 32–42, up to 62 in some corallites; s/mm: 5–7/2	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Ovalastrea baumbergeri* which shows corallites generally arranged in meandroid series, thus more closely corresponding to *Latiastrea*; genus *Ovalastrea* recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Latiphyllia mexicana Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 30–40 mm; length of series: 45–125 mm; s/mm (laterally): 3–4/5	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Latomeandra minor Reig Oriol, 1995	d: 8–11 x 12–14 mm; c-c: 14–16 mm; s: around 80	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Latomeandra sp.	d (branches): 8 x 10 to 16 x 16 mm; d (corallites): 2.5–4.5 mm; c-c: 4–6.5 mm; s: 30–38, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 24	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Latohelia reptans* (Počta, 1887) which shows latomeandrid structures and densely packed, short-branched corallites, thus closely corresponding to colony parts of *Latomeandra* that are characterized by rather reptoid corallite arrangements. The type material of *reptans* itself is represented by a poorly preserved specimens, that seems to be characterized by 1) septa that have rare pores, rather smooth lateral flanks, and pearl-like granulations distally, 2) the presence of synapticulae, 3) vesicular to ?subtabulate dissepiments, 4) a parasynapticulothecal wall, and 5) corallites that are embedded in a dense coenosteum in reptoid (specimen NM O 3078) to subsympodial (specimen NM O 3079) polyp arrangement, thus closely resembling the genus *Pleurocora.*	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Liptodendron kocevjensis (Turnšek, *in* Turnšek et al., 1992)	d: 8–9 mm; s: around 48	Slovenia (*)	Refers to material described as *Procladocora kocevjensis*; recently revised and transferred to *Liptodendron* (see Baron-Szabo 2014, p. 24, Pl. 9, Figs. 2–5).	Turnšek et al. (1992), Turnšek (1997), Baron-Szabo (2014)
Lophosmilia straini (Turnšek et al., 2003)	d: 9–10 mm; h: 15 mm; s: 24+s	USA (3)	Refers to material originally described as species of *Sphenotrochus* but differs from *Sphenotrochus* in thecal and septal developments; material more closely corresponds to *Lophosmilia.*	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Mckenziephyllia accordensis Jell et al., 2011	d: 2.5–5 mm; c-c: 3–5 mm; s: 24	Australia (*)	In having corallites in cerioid to subplocoid integration and a weakly parietal to strongly developed styliform to sublamellar columella, and lacking costate structures, the material described as *Mckenziephyllia* is closely related to the pocilloporids.	Jell et al. (2011), updated herein
Meandrastrea pseudomeandrina (Michelin, 1841)	c-c (same series): 4–10 mm; s: 18–30	France (*)	Includes Spanish material of Löser et al. (2015) described as *Silingastraea shimoheiensis* (Eguchi, 1951) which shows thecosmiliid structures, a columella (e.g., lamellar, parietal) in some corallites, corallites that are isolated or in meandroid series, thus closely corresponding to *Meandrastrea*; also included is the French material of Alloiteau (1948) described as *Elasmophyllia* sp.	Alloiteau (1948), updated herein
		Spain (3)		Löser et al. (2015), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Meandrastrea sp.	c-c (same series): 9–12 mm; s: 20–24	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Silingastraea* sp. which shows thecosmiliid structures, a columella (e.g., lamellar, parietal) in some corallites, and corallites that are isolated or in meandroid series, thus closely corresponding to *Meandrastrea.*	Löser (2013), updated herein
Meandrophyllia cf. *lotharinga* (Michelin, 1843)	c-c (series): 3–5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; s (monocentric): 24–32, in corallites in areas of intense budding 12; s/mm: 7–10/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as ?*Microphyllia* sp.	Löser (2013), updated herein
		Mexico (*, 1)	Includes material of Reyeros de Castillo (1983) described as *Meandrophyllia montezumae* (Felix, 1891), the type material of Felix' species itself most likely belongs to *Comoseris.*	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
Meandrophyllia meandroides (Koby, 1898)	c-c (series): 1.5–3 mm, up to 4.5 mm in some places; c-c (coll-coll): mainly 2.5–4.5 mm; s (isolated corallite): 12–24; s/mm: 7–10/2	Spain (*)	Originally described as *Meandraraea meandroides* Koby; species belongs to *Meandrophyllia.*	Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein
Micrabacia coronula (Goldfuss, 1826)	d: 10–11 mm; s: 48+s	Egypt (1, 3)	Refers to material figured on Pl. 1, Figs. 3–4, described as *Micrabacia* sp. in Aboul Ela et al. (1991) (measurements taken from images) and to material of Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995) described as *Paracycloseris* sp. 1.	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Micrabacia fittoni Duncan, 1870	d: 15 mm; s: 48	England (3)		Duncan (1870), Baron-Szabo et al. (2010)
Micrabacia radiata (Goldfuss, 1827)	d: 6 mm; s: around 70	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Paracycloseris* sp. 2; species of *Micrabacia* discussed in Wells (1933) and Baron-Szabo (2008).	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
?*Micrabacia* sp.	—	USA (3)	no information available	Laughbaum (1960)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Microphyllia densecostata Sikharulidze, 1979	d (width of series): 1.8–2.5 mm; length of series: 5–10 mm; c-c (series): 1.5–2.5 mm, up to 3 mm in a small number of places; s (monocentric): 48–60; s/ mm: 7–10/2	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
		Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Microphyllia sp.	d (width of series): 3.5–4 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm; length of series: 4.5–6 mm; s (monocentric): 24 up to around 60; s/ mm: 7–11/2	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Microphyllia undans Étallon, 1859	d (width of series): 3–5.5 mm; length of series: 7.5–14 mm; c-c (series): 3.5–4 mm; s (monocentric): 48–60; s/ mm: 6–9/2	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Microsolena cf. *major* (de Ferry, 1861)	c-c (series): 4–6 mm; s: 36–48+s; s/ mm: 7–11/2	USA (2)	Refers to material described as *Microsolena distefanoi*; original material of species *distefanoi* itself belongs to *Polyphylloseris*; the Albian material resembles the species *M. major* (material belonging to *distefanoi* recently discussed and evaluated [Baron-Szabo 2021]).	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Microsolena kobyi Prever, 1909	c-c: 3–5 mm; s: 24–30; s/mm: 5–8/2	Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)
Microsolena kugleri Wells, 1948	c-c: 3–4.5 mm; s: up to around 40; s/mm: 8/2	Greece (2)		Löser & Raeder (1995)
Microsolena texana Wells, 1932	c-c: 7–9 mm; s: 32–50; s/mm: 3–4/2	USA (1, 2)		Wells (1932), Scott (1979), Hartshorne (1989), updated herein
Mitrodendron parnassus Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d (lumen): 4–6 x 5–6 mm; d (great): 8–12 mm; d (small): 5–8 mm; s: up to 48	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Mixastraea polyseptata Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 4–7 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2.5 mm; c-c: 4–7.5 mm; s: up to 80, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 40; s/mm: 8–10/2	Greece (*)	Species *polyseptata* recently reviewed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2018b).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Mixastraea westfalica Löser, 1993	d (monocentric): 10–14 mm, in budding stages up to 17 mm; c-c: 7–12 mm, up to 14 mm in some places, in areas of intense budding around 5 mm; s: 56 to around 100; s/mm: 4–6 (sometimes 8)/2	Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
		Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Montastraea roemeriana (Wells, 1933)	d (lumen): 3–4 mm; d: around 6 mm; c-c: 4–7 mm; s: 24	USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as species of *Orbicella*; for information on *Orbicella* see Huang et al. (2014).	Wells (1933), updated herein
?*Montastraea* sp.	—	USA (*)	no information available	Kues (1997)
Montlivaltia crimea Kuzmicheva, 1963	d: 29 x 32 mm; s: around 140; h: around 40 mm	Egypt (1)	Refers to material of Aboul Ela et al. (1991) figured on Pl. 1, Figs. 3–4, described as *Montlivaltia* sp. (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
Montlivaltia hochstetteri Toula, 1882	d: 18–29 mm; h: 27–42 mm; s: 115–130	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Montlivaltia* sp. 1 and *Montlivaltia* sp. 2 which show overlapping dimensions of skeletal elements that correspond to the type material of *Montlivaltia hochstetteri* Toula, 1882 (NHMW 1997/0116/0002).	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Montlivaltia mayaoensis Liao, 1982	d: 25 mm; s: around 160	Tibet (*)		Liao (1982), Löser & Liao (2001)
Myriophyllia cuyleri (Wells, 1932)	d (wall-wall): 2 mm; c-c (series): up to 5 mm; s (monocentric): 6–9; s/mm: 3–4/2	USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as species of *Eugyra.*	Wells (1932), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Myriophyllia propria Sikharulidze, 1979	d (series): 1.5–2.3 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm, up to 3 mm in some places; c-c (series): 1.2–2.8 mm, up to 3.5 mm in some places; s/mm: 4–9 (mainly 6–7)/2	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
		Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
		Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
Myriophyllia tenuimaeandra Sikharulidze, 1979	d (wall-wall): 1.5–2 mm; c-c (series): around 1 mm; s/mm: 4–6/2	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Neocoenia (*Placocaeniopsis*) *edwardsensis* (Wells, 1933)	d: 1.5–2 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1 mm; c-c: 1.5–2.7 mm: s: 20–24, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 12	USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as species of *Orbicella*; genus *Orbicella* was grouped with *Montastraea* by some authors; type of septal granulation and presence of paliform structures in the species *edwardsensis*, *travisensis*, and *whitneyi* exclude them from both genera; grouped here with *Neocoenia* (*Placocaeniopsis*) based on septal, axial (occasional presence of paliform structures and lamellar columella), and thecal features; genus *Neocoenia* (*Placocaeniopsis*) was recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2014); for information on *Orbicella* and *Montastraea* see Huang et al. (2014).	Wells (1933), updated herein
Neocoenia (*Placocaeniopsis*) *travisensis* (Wells, 1932)	d (lumen): 1.3–1.6 mm; d: 1.8–2.2 mm; c-c: 1.5–4 mm; s: 16–24	USA (*)		Wells (1932), updated herein
Neocoenia (*Placocaeniopsis*) *whitneyi* (Wells, 1932)	d (lumen): 1.2–2 mm; d: 2–3.5 mm; c-c: 2–3.5 mm; s: 20–24+s	USA (1)		Wells (1932), updated herein
Neocoenia hilli (Wells, 1932)	d: 3.5–5.5 mm; c-c: 4–7 mm; s: 24–28	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Diploastrea* but transferred to *Neocoenia* here based on presence of merulinid structures (e.g., types of ornamentation); for information on *Diploastrea* see Huang et al. (2014).	Wells (1933), updated herein
Neocoenia subpolygonalis Hackemesser, 1936	d: 2.8–3.5 mm, up to 4.5 mm in some areas of colony; c-c: 3–4.5 mm, up to 7 mm in a few places; s: 24	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Neocoeniopsis damoni (Wells, 1932)	d (monocentric, lumen): 1.4–2 mm; d (monocentric): 2–3 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm; c-c: 3.5–5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; s (monocentric): 12–24	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Cyathomorpha* but developments of septa and corallite wall as well as both budding modes and types of corallite integration closely correspond to the pachyphylliid genus *Neocoeniopsis* (family Pachyphylliidae was recently revised [Baron-Szabo 2018c]).	Wells (1932), updated herein
Oculina nefrens Squires, 1958	d (lumen): 2–2.5 mm; d: 3–6 mm; c-c: 3.5–6 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2.5 mm; s: 24	New Zealand (*)		Squires (1958), updated herein
Ogilviastraea richardsi (Wells, 1933)	d: 5–6 x 6–7 mm; s: up to 48	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Placohelia*; material shows correspondence to *Ogilviastraea.*	Wells (1933)
Ovalastrea fredericksburgensis (Wells, 1933)	d (great): 4–9 mm, up to 10 mm in late budding stage; d (small): 2–6 mm; c-c: 4–10 mm; s (monocentric): 24 up to around 40; s (budding stage): up to around 70; s/mm: 7–10/2	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)	Refers to material described as *Ellipsocoenia baumbergeri* (Koby). The Georgian material corresponds to the genus *Ovalastrea* but the type material of Koby's species (*Favia baumbergeri*, NMB D2555) has cerioid to cerio-plocoid corallites separated by ambulacra in places, thus closely corresponding to the genus *Trigerastraea*; genera *Ellipsocoenia*, *Ovalastrea*, and *Trigerastraea* recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
		USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Favoidioseris*; genus *Favoidioseris* closely corresponds to *Ovalastrea*; genus *Ovalastrea* recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Wells (1933), updated herein
Ovalastrea malpaso Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 6–12 mm, up to 13 mm in some places; s: 66 up to around 80	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Ovalastrea pecosensis (Wells, 1933)	d: 8–15 mm; c-c: 9–15 mm; s: up to around 80	USA (3)	Originally described as species of *Favoidioseris*; genus *Favoidioseris* closely corresponds to *Ovalastrea*; genus *Ovalastrea* recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Wells (1933)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Ovalastrea polygonalis Alloiteau, 1958	d: 6–9 mm, in areas of intense budding around 3.5 mm; c-c: 7–10 mm; s: 32–38	Madagascar (*)		Alloiteau (1958), updated herein
Palaeohelia albiensis L. Beauvais, 1982	d (branch): 7.3–9 mm; d: 2–3 mm; s: 12	France (1)		L. Beauvais (1982)
Palaeopsammia complanata (Collignon, 1931)	d: around 11 mm (wall largely unpreserved); s: 48	Madagascar (*)	Refers to material described as species of *Diegosmilia*; genus *Diegosmilia* considered as junior synonym of *Palaeopsammia* (see Baron-Szabo 2008, Baron-Szabo & Cairns 2019).	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
Palaeopsammia zitteli (Vaughan, 1900) *non* Wanner, 1902	d: 8 x 9 mm; s: 48	USA (3)	Refers to material described as *Diegosmilia complanata* which was grouped with *Palaeopsammia zitteli* by Baron-Szabo (2008).	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Paraacanthogyra infundibuliformis (Wells, 1932)	d (small): 4–8 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2.5 mm; d (great): up to around 12 mm; s (monocentric): 12–18	USA (*)	In forming a cerioid to submeandroid colony and having *Acanthogyra*-like structures, intracalicinal budding, and columellar developments, the holotype of *Connectastrea infundibuliformis* (UT 11444) closely corresponds to *Paraacanthogyra* and is transferred herein.	Wells (1932), updated herein
Paraacanthogyra leoni Löser, 2011	d (small, lumen): 1.7–4.5 mm; d (great, lumen): 2.7–6.1 mm; s: 18–27	Mexico (1)		Löser (2011)
Paraacanthogyra parnassensis Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 1997	d (great): 8–13 mm, sometimes up to 14 mm; d (small): generally 2.5–5 mm; s: 24	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Paracycloseris effrenatus Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 11–12.8 mm; s: 72 to around 100	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Parasmilia austinensis Roemer, 1888	d: 4–14 x 5.5–17 mm; h: up to 27 mm; s: 48 in largest specimens	USA (2)		Wells (1933)
Parasmilia bullardi Wells, 1932	d: 11 mm; s: 64	USA (1)		Wells (1932)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Parasmilia sp. 1	d (max): 3.5–5 mm; s: around up to 30	Egypt (1, 3)	Refers to material figured on Pl. 1, Figs. 1–2 described as *Parasmilia* sp. 2 (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
?*Parasmilia* sp. 2	—	USA (2)	no information available	Young (1966)
?*Parasmilia* sp. 3	d: 8.5–9.5 mm; s: 56	France (1)	Refers to one of the two specimens of Löser (2013) described as ?*Parasmilia* sp. (SMF 75627); the second specimen (SMF 75675) shows all characteristics of *Cladophyllia*, representing a colony fragment.	Löser (2013), updated herein
?*Parepismilia* sp.	d: 41 mm; h: 75 mm; s: 48	Greece (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
Peplosmilia austeni Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850	d: 30–40 mm; h: about 40 mm; s: around 80	England (3)		Milne Edwards & Haime (1850), Wells (1956)
Peplosmilia fromenteli Angelis d'Ossat, 1905	d: 22 x 30 mm; h: about 30 mm; s: around 90	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Periseris cf. *frondescens* (d'Orbigny, 1850)	c-c: 3–6 mm; s: 12–24 (up to ?32); s/mm: 5–7/2	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Stylomaeandra* sp. In contrast to the description and illustrations in de Fromentel (1877, p. 457, Pl. 113, Figs. 3–3a) (which the authors Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni used to assign their material), the lectotype of the type species of *Stylomaeandra* (*S. regularis*, MNHN.F.M03538) is neither characterized by a prominent styliform columella nor thamnasterioid corallite integration but is rather marked by: 1) cerioid corallites, that 2) are arranged in meandroid series, which are 3) separated by ambulacra, and 4) a spongy-papillose to substyliform columella. The Greek material is described as a latomeandrid form that appears to be a thamnasterioid colony with a prominent styliform columella, thus more closely corresponding to *Periseris.*	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Petrophyllia sp.	d (axial corallite, lumen): 3–6 mm; d (secondary corallites): 2.5–3 mm; s: 24+s	USA (2)	Originally described as *Archohelia* sp.; genus *Archohelia* considered as junior synonym of *Petrophyllia* (see Cairns 1997).	Wells (1933)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Phacellocoenia sp.	d: 6–12 mm, in areas of intense budding around 6 mm, up to 30 mm in some places; s: 24 to around 80	Mexico (3)	Refers to material described as *Elasmophyllia tolmachoffana* (Wells, 1932) which seems to correspond to the faviid genus *Phacellocoenia* Alloiteau & Tissier rather than to the thecosmiliid genus *Elasmophyllia.*	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009), updated herein
Placocoenia sp. 1	d: 3.8–4.5 mm; c-c: 4–5 mm; s: 24+s	France (1)	Refers to material described as ?*Placocolumastrea* sp., assignment provisional.	Löser (2013), updated herein
?*Placocoenia* sp. 2	d: 3.5–6.5 mm; c-c: 4–6.5 mm; s: 24+s	Mexico (*)	Refers to material described as *Plesiastrea sulcatilamellosa* which seems to be characterized by plocoid corallite integration, strongly developed costae, and a lamellar columella, thus closely resembling *Placocoenia.*	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), updated herein
Placogyra aff. *felixi* Koby, 1904	d (wall-wall, series): 4 mm; length of corallite series: up to around 15 mm; c-c: up to around 10 mm; s/mm: 3–4/2	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Placogyra brevimaeandra Sikharulidze, 1979	d (isolated corallites): 3–5 mm; d (wall-wall, series): 3–5 mm; length of corallite series: up to around 20 mm; s (isolated corallites): 32–40; s/mm: 7–8/5	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Placogyra parelegans (Sikharulidze, 1979)	d: 4–5.5 mm; c-c: 5–7 mm; s: 24–48, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 18	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)	Originally described as species of *Ogilvinella* but budding type rather typical of *Placogyra.*	Sikharulidze (1979)
Placogyra tskhanariensis (Sikharulidze, 1979)	d: 3–4 mm; c-c: 5–7 mm; s: 32–36	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)	Originally described as species of *Ironella* but corallite integration and type of budding more closely correspond to *Placogyra.*	Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Placophyllia bandeli Baron-Szabo, 1998	d: 8–11 mm, in areas of intense budding 6 mm; s: 48–64, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 36; c-c: 9–12 mm, in a few places up to 15 mm	Mexico (2)	Provisionally includes material of Reyeros de Castillo (1983) described as *Thecosmilia tobleri* which, in contrast the original description, seems to have a lamellar columella and skeletal features more closely corresponding to *Placophyllia*.	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
Placosmilia recta Alloiteau, 1948	d: 17 x 44 mm; h: around 50 mm; s: around 90	France (*)		Alloiteau (1948)
Placosmilia sp.	d: 18–20 x 26–32 mm; s: 60–80	France (1)	Refers to material assigned to ?*Plesiosmilia infundibuliformis*; material was recently discussed (Baron-Szabo 2018b).	Löser (2013), updated herein
Plesiophyllum sp.	d: 14 x 16 mm; s: around 70; h: 38 mm	Spain (*)	Refers to material assigned to *Axosmiliopsis* which is a junior synonym of the genus *Plesiophyllum* Alloiteau, 1952.	Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein
Pleurocora arachnoides (Knorr & Walch, 1777)	d: 2–4.2 mm, in areas of intense budding 1.5 mm, in some places up to 5 mm; s: 32–48, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 24; c-c (in joined corallites): 3–4.5 mm	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Pleurocora* aff. *alternans*; discussions and information on species including *arachnoides* and *alternans* and related species were recently provided (Baron-Szabo 2002, 2008).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Pleurocora coalescens Roemer, 1888	d: 3–5 mm; s: 20–36	USA (2)		Wells (1933), updated herein
Pleurophyllia aff. *trichotoma* de Fromentel, 1856	d: 5–8 mm, in areas of intense budding around 4 mm; c-c: 6–14 mm; s: 22–36	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
		Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
Pleurophyllia microsa Baron-Szabo & González-León, 2003	d: 1–2 mm, up to around 3 mm when wall exceptionally thick; s: up to 10; c-c (in joined corallites): 2–3.5 mm	Mexico (2)	Recently questionably assigned to *Pleurodendron* Löser by Löser et al. (2013) but kept here with *Pleurophyllia* based on both septal and thecal developments, and colony morphology, that closely resemble the kinds seen in Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous forms of *Pleurophyllia* (see, e.g., Lauxmann 1991, Kołodziej et al. 2012); the genus *Pleurodendron* itself most likely represents a junior synonym of *Paracarolastraea* Kołodziej, *in* Kołodziej et al., 2012).	Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Podoseris elongata Duncan, 1869	d: up to 13 mm; s: 40–48+s5	Austria (1)	Material mainly in "steinkern" preservation.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)
		England (2, 3)	*Podoseris elongata* was recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2013), showing that in corallites with diameters of up to 13 mm, there are septa arranged in four complete and some septa of the beginning 5th cycle in six irregular systems (= in a corallite with a diameter of 9 mm, usually 50–60 septa are present; in corallites ranging between 11.5 and 13 mm in diameter there are around 80 septa in six irregular systems).	Duncan (1869, 1889), Tomes (1885), Baron-Szabo (2013)
Podoseris mammiliformis Duncan, 1869	d: 5.5–8 mm; h: 2–7 mm; s: 40–96+s6	Spain (1)	Refers to material (ERNO L140412) described as *Siderohelia aquilai* Löser, *in* Löser et al. (2021). In contrast to the original description that, e.g., gives a maximum number of around 50 septa for the material, some corallites seem to have up to around 80 septa. The holotype of the type species of the genus *Siderohelia* (BSPG 2020 I 19) itself closely corresponds to the latomeandrid genus *Thalamocaeniopsis* (see discussion in "Taxonomic Framework").	Löser et al. (2021), updated herein
		Switzerland (3)		Baron-Szabo (2018a), Baron-Szabo & Furrer (2018)
		England (2, 3)	See Figs. 6D–E for reference material.	Duncan (1869, 1889), Tomes (1885), Baron-Szabo (2013)
		Austria (1)	*Podoseris mammiliformis* was recently revised (Baron-Szabo, 2013), showing that in corallites with diameters of 5–7 mm, there are usually four complete cycles of septa in six irregular systems (= 48 septa); in corallites with diameters of around 10 mm, there are around 80 septa; and in corallites that have a diameter of 12 mm and larger, there are at least five complete cycles of septa in six irregular systems (96 or 96+s6). In some specimens, however, five complete cycles in six systems are already developed in a corallite diameter of around 8 mm. In such cases the number of septa does not increase any further (or only a very little) even though the corallite diameter can increase.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Podoseris sp.	d: around 19 mm; s: around 60, developed in 4–5 size orders	Austria (1)	The material is in "steinkern" preservation.	Baron-Szabo (2018a)
Polyastropsis arnaudi Alloiteau, 1957	d (small): 2–3.5 mm; d (great): 3.5–4 mm, in late budding stage up to around 5.5 mm; c-c: 2.5–4 mm; s (monocentric): around 30; s/mm: 6–9/2	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999, 2003)
		France (1)	Refers to material SMF 75540 described as *Thalamocaeniopsis* sp. (Figs. 9g–h) but is a cerioid to cerio-thamnasterioid colony with corallites often connected by confluent septa and generally lacking a wall, thus closely corresponding to *Polyastropsis*.	Löser (2013), updated herein
Polyphylloseris icaunensis (d'Orbigny, 1850)	c-c: 4–8 mm; s: up to around 60 septa	USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as *Polyphyllastraea simondsi*; the genus *Polyphyllastraea* represents a junior synonym of *Polyphylloseris*; the species *simondsi* and *icaunensis* were recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2018b).	Wells (1932)
Preverastraea coatlicuae Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 4–5 mm; s: 12 (6+6)	Mexico (3)	The Mexican material is characterized by corallite walls developed as single parathecal zone; outer corallite wall absent.	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Preverastraea comalensis (Wells, 1932)	d: 12–15 mm; s: 12 +s	USA (1)	Refers to material originally described as a species of *Montastraea*.	Wells (1932), updated herein
Preverastraea diplothecata (Hackemesser, 1936)	d: 6–9 mm, up to 10 mm in a few places, in areas of intense budding around 5.5 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 2.5–3 mm, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c: 5–8 mm; s: 12+s	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Preverastraea felixi (Hackemesser, 1936)	d: 8–17 mm, sometimes up to 19 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 4–9 mm; c-c: 5–12 mm, sometimes up to 15 mm; s: 18–24+s lonsdaleoid septa	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
		Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Preverastraea hilli (Wells, 1932)	d: 9–14 mm, in areas of intense budding around 6 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 5–9 mm, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c: mainly 6–11 mm; s: 12–24	USA (2)	Originally described as species of *Heterocoenia* but holotype TMM UT 11442 shows cerioid corallites of the aulastraeoporid type, thus very closely corresponding to the genus *Preverastraea*. The measurements given by Wells (1932, p. 253–254) correspond to the diameter of the corallite area within the pseudo-wall and possibly structures unrelated to the colony.	Wells (1932), updated herein
Preverastraea isseli (Prever, 1909)	d: 8–10 mm, sometimes up to 19 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 3.5–5 mm; c-c: up to around 10 mm; s: 6+6+n lonsdaleoid septa	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Preverastraea marinosi Marcopoulou-Diacantoni & Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 4.5–7 mm, sometimes up to 7.5 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 2–3.3 mm (mainly between 2.5–3 mm); c-c: 3–5 mm; s: 8–12+s; s/mm: 5–7 (sometimes up to 9)/1	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Preverastraea robusta Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002	d: 25–40 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): around 10 mm; s: ca. 24 (S1–S3)+s lonsdaleoid septa	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Preverastraea roveretoi (Prever, 1909)	d: 4–7 mm, up to 9 mm in some places; d (within pseudo-wall): 2.5–3.5 mm; c-c: 4.5–7.5 mm, up to 10 mm in some parts of the colony; s: 12+s	Mexico (1)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (2003)
Preverastraea sp. 1	d: 6.5–7.5 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 3–4 mm; s: 24	Mexico (1)	Refers to some material of Löser (2007, p. 13, Pl. 3, Fig. 7 non Fig. 8) described as *Preverastraea* sp.	Löser (2007), updated herein
Preverastraea sp. 2	d: 4–7 mm; s: 12 (S1+S2)+nS3	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Preverastraea tocae Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 2.2–6 mm; s: 12–24 (6+6+12)	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Preverastraeopsis major (Baron-Szabo & González-León, 1999)	d (great, cerioid corallites): 7–10 mm, in areas of intense budding around 5 mm; d (small, cerioid corallites): 5–7 mm; d (within pseudo-wall): 2.5–4 mm; c-c: 5–8 mm, up to 10 mm in some places; s: 10–12+s	Mexico (1)	Refers to material originally grouped with *Pleurostylina*; transferred to *Preverastraeopsis* here (also see discussion in section "Taxonomic Framework").	Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999), updated herein
Preverastraeopsis multistella (Stoliczka, 1873)	d: 6–10 mm, up to 12 mm in some places; d (within pseudo-wall): 3.5–5 mm; c-c: 3.5–6 mm, up to 10 mm in some parts of the colony; s: 12	India (3)	The species *multistella* has been grouped with *Preverastraea* by some authors (e.g., Löser 2007), but presence of costae in lectotype of *multistella* excludes it from *Preverastraea* and shows close correspondence to *Preverastraeopsis* (also see discussion in section "Taxonomic Framework").	Stoliczka (1873), Löser (2007), updated herein
Pruvostastraea crassisepta (Sikharulidze, 1979)	d (wall-wall): 7–8 mm, up to around 9.5 mm in some places, in areas of intense budding around 5 mm; s/mm: 4–5/5	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)	Originally described as species of *Tskhanarella*; genus *Tskhanarella* considered as a junior synonym of *Pruvostastraea.*	Sikharulidze (1979); updated herein
Psammogyra priva Sikharulidze, 1979	d (coll-coll): 7–10 mm, in areas of intense budding around 5 mm; c-c (adjacent series): 10–14 mm; s/mm: 7–10/5	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
Pseudoironella regularis Sikharulidze, 1979	d: 3–4 mm, up to around 5 mm in some areas; s: 24; c-c: up to around 8 mm	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979), updated herein
		Mexico (3)	Refers to some of the material described as *Columnocoenia ksiazkiewiczi* (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2009: Figs. 37.1–2, non Figs. 37.3–5) which differs from *Columnocoenia* in having both aplosmiliid skeletal features and a pseudocolumella, and lacking paliform structures, thus closely corresponding to the genus *Pseudoironella*.	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2009), updated herein

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Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Pseudopistophyllum carchensis (Löser et al., 2015)	d (great): 4–7.2 mm; d (small): 3–5.5 mm; c-c: generally 4–7 mm; s: 5	Mexico (1)	Originally described as *Heteropistophyllum* which is considered as a junior synonym of *Pseudopistophyllum*.	Löser (2016b), updated herein
Pseudopistophyllum quinqueseptatum Turnšek & Buser, 1976	d (great): 4–6.5 mm; d (small): 2–4 mm; c-c: generally 3–5 mm; s: 5+s	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Heteropistophyllum* which is considered as a junior synonym of *Pseudopistophyllum*.	Löser (2016b), updated herein
Pseudopistophyllum rariseptata Liao, 1982	d (great): 2–4.5 mm; d (small): 1.5–2.5 mm; c-c: generally 2–3.5 mm; s: up to around 10	Tibet (*)		Löser & Liao (2001), updated herein
Psilogyra cf. *graeca* Hackemesser, 1936	width of series: 1–2 mm; s/mm: 3/2	Mexico (3)	Refers to material described as *Orbignygyra*? *incognita*; transferred to *Psilogyra* based on recent studies carried out on both genera (Baron-Szabo 2014).	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015), updated herein
Rennensismilia stainbrooki (Wells, 1933)	d: 16–23 mm x 18–28 mm; h: 23–30 mm; s: up to around 130	USA (*, 2, 3)	Excludes material of Turnšek et al. (2003) (specimen A91) described as *Rennensismilia stainbrooki* which has caryophylliid structures and columellar segments, thus corresponding to the genus *Bathycyathus*.	Wells (1933), Kues (1997), Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Rhipidastraea cf. *mexicanensis* (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015)	d (coll-coll): ca. 3–5 mm; s/mm: 7/2	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Meandroria* sp., but shows types of septal granulation and thecal developments closely resembling the kinds seen in *Rhipidastraea* Eliášová (recently updated, Baron-Szabo 2017). The genus *Meandroria* itself was recently revised and merged with *Cycloria* Reuss (Baron-Szabo 2014).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)
Rhipidastraea mexicanensis (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015)	d: 2.5–8 mm, commonly 5 mm; c-c: mainly 4–6 mm; s/mm: 6–7/2	Mexico (3)	Originally described as *Thalamocaeniopsis mexicanensis*; recently transferred to *Rhipidastraea* Eliášová based on types of septal granulation and endothecal developments (Baron-Szabo 2017).	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015), Baron-Szabo (2017)
Siderastrea tuckerae Wells, 1933	d: 2.5–4 mm; s: 24 up to around 40	USA (3)		Wells (1933), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Siderofungia sp.	d: 3.5–6 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c: 4–7 mm; s: 22–36, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 20	USA (1)	Refers to material described as *Eosiderastrea harrisi* (Wells).	Löser (2016c), updated herein
Siderofungia cuyleri (Wells, 1932)	d: 2.5–4 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c: 2.5–4.5 mm, up to 6 mm in some areas; s: 24– to around 40	USA (*, 2)	Includes material described as *Diploastrea vaughani* but has siderastreid structures and dimensions of skeletal elements that are identical with the species *cuyleri*; for information on *Diploastrea* see Huang et al. (2014).	Wells (1932, 1933), updated herein
Siderofungia irregularis (Felix, 1891)	d: 2.5–6.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; c-c: 2.5–7 mm; s: 20–50	USA (1, 2)		Wells (1932), updated herein
Smilotrochus cenomanus (de Fromentel, 1863)	d: 11–16 mm; h: 20–22 mm; s: 48	USA (3)	Refers to material described as species of *Parasmiliopsis.*	Turnšek et al. (2003)
Smilotrochus palmerae (Wells, 1933)	d: 4–9.5 mm; h: 6.5–10 mm; s: 48+s	USA (3)	Originally described as species of *Blagrovia*; genus *Blagrovia* considered as a junior synonym of *Smilotrochus.*	Wells (1933)
Smilotrochus tuberosus (Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850)	d: 10 x 20 mm; h: 18 mm; s: around 100	England (3)		Milne Edwards & Haime (1850), updated herein
Smilotrochus sp. 1	d: 8 mm; s: 40	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
?*Smilotrochus* sp. 2	d: 18–22 mm; h: 30–47 mm; s: 45–50	Egypt (*)		Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995)
?*Smilotrochus* sp. 3	d: 5.5–6 mm; h: 2.5–3.2 mm; s: 48	USA (3)		Wells (1933)
Solenocoenia sexradiata (Goldfuss, 1826)	d: 2 mm; c-c: 2.5–3.5 mm; s: 12	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
Stelloria casteri (Wells, 1932)	d: 12–17 x 15–19 mm; s: 24 (3 size orders)	USA (2)	Refers to material originally described as *Tiarasmilia casteri* Wells (1932); genus *Tiarasmilia* considered as a junior synonym of *Stelloria* (also see discussion in "Taxonomic Framework").	Wells (1932), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Stelloria cf. *problematica* (Morycowa, 1971)	d: 12 x 14 mm; s: 6+6+s; h: 23–26 mm	Spain (*)	Refers to material assigned to *Trochoidomeandra;* genus *Trochoidomeandra* considered as a junior synonym of *Stelloria* (also see discussion in "Taxonomic Framework")	Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997), updated herein
Stelloria sp. 1	d: 10 x 12 mm; s: around 20	Mexico (1)	Refers to material described as *Tiarasmilia* sp.; genus *Tiarasmilia* considered as a junior synonym of *Stelloria* (also see discussion in "Taxonomic Framework").	Löser (2016b), updated herein
Stelloria sp. 2	d: 12–14 mm; s: 12	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Tiarasmilia*; genus *Tiarasmilia* considered as a junior synonym of *Stelloria* (also see discussion in "Taxonomic Framework").	Löser (2013), updated herein
Stephanaxophyllia whitneyi (Wells, 1932)	d (lumen): 1–2 mm; d: 1.5–3 mm; c-c: 2.5–4.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm; s: 16–24	USA (1, 2)	Refers to material originally described as a species of *Orbicella,* but closely corresponds to the type material of *Stephanaxophyllia*; for information on *Orbicella* see Huang et al. (2014).	Wells (1932), updated herein
Stephanocyathus (*Stephanocyathus*) *antiquus* Stolarski, 1990	d: up to around 25 mm; s: 96	Poland (*)		Stolarski (1990)
Stephanophyllia plattenwaldensis Baron-Szabo, 2018a	d: 13–18 mm; s: 96 septa, half of which (48) occur in the central part of the corallum. h: up to around 8 mm	Austria (1)		Baron-Szabo (2018a)
		Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Funginella* sp. 1 and *Funginella* sp. 2, both of which show skeletal features characteristic of *Stephanophyllia*; *Funginella* sp. 2 corresponds the juvenile stage of *S. plattenwaldensis.*	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
?*Stereocaenia* sp.	d: 1–2 mm; s: up to around 12	Egypt (3)	Refers to material of Aboul Ela et al. (1991) figured on Pl. 1, Fig. 8 as "Colonial coral, indet." which shows types of polypar integration, and developments of septal, axial, and wall features that resemble *Stereocaenia* (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
Strotogyra augusti Turnšek, *in* Turnšek et al., 1992	d (series, wall to wall): 10–12 mm; s/mm 8–9/10:	Slovenia (*)		Turnšek et al. (2003), Turnšek (1997)
Stylangia laddi Wells, 1944	d (lumen): 1.5–2.5 mm; in areas of intense budding less than 1 mm; s: up to 24	Egypt (3)	Refers to material of Aboul Ela et al. (1991) figured on Pl. 1, Fig. 9 as *Stylina* sp. 2 which shows projecting corallites alternately produced on the branch, united by a dense perithecal wall, closely corresponding to the genus *Stylangia* (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
Stylina aragonensis Alloiteau, 1946-47	d: 5.5–7.5 mm; s: 24+s	France (1)	Includes material described as *Stylina* ? *renevieri*.	Löser (2013), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Stylina favrei Koby, 1896	d (lumen): 2 mm; c-c: 1.6–2.5, in some areas of colony up to 3.5 mm; s: 10+10	Greece (2)		Löser & Raeder (1995)
Stylina inwaldensis (Ogilvie, 1897)	d: 1.5–2 mm; d (lumen): around 1 mm; s: 8+8	Spain (3)		Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
Stylina sablensis Trautschold, 1886	d: 2.2–3 mm; d (lumen): 1.8–2.5 mm; s: 24	Mexico (*)	Refers to material described as *Stylina tehuacanensis.*	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), updated herein
Stylocyathus cf. *dentalinus* d'Orbigny, 1850	d: 4–6.5 mm; h: up to around 5 mm; s: 40–50	Switzerland (3)		Baron-Szabo (2018a), Baron-Szabo & Furrer (2018)
Stylocyathus crassiseptus Alloiteau, 1958	d: 6.5 mm; h: 11 mm; s: 32	Madagascar (*)		Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972)
Synastrea bellula d'Orbigny, 1850	c-c: 2.5–5.5 mm; s: 26–36, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 20	Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Dimorphastrea* sp. which seems to show synastreid rather than latomeandrid structures, closely corresponds to the syntype of *Synastrea bellula* (MNHN.F.R08338).	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
Synastrea toucasi de Fromentel, 1886	c-c: 3–4.5 mm; s: 22–45	Spain (3)	Refers to material described as *Actinaraea* sp. which closely corresponds to the syntype of *Synastrea toucasi* (MNHN.F.M03687).	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
Synhelia gibbosa (Münster, *in* Goldfuss, 1829)	d: 4.5–6.5 mm; d (lumen) 3.5–5.5 mm; c-c: 5–6.5 mm; s: 20 up to around 30	Switzerland (3)		Baron-Szabo (2018a), Baron-Szabo & Furrer (2018)
		Austria (1)		Baron-Szabo (2018a)
Thalamocaeniopsis stricta Milne Edwards & Haime (1850)	d (monocentric): 2.3–4 mm, corallites in late budding stage up to 8 mm; c-c: 2.5–5.5 mm, in cerio-meandroid series: up to 8 mm; s (monocentric): 34–48; s/mm: 8–12/2.	England (3)	Species *stricta* was recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Milne Edwards & Haime (1850), Duncan (1870), Tomes (1885), Baron-Szabo (2021)
		Mexico (*)	Refers to material described as *Diploastrea harrisi*; for information on *Diploastrea* see Huang et al. (2014).	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Thalamocoenia neocomiensis (de Fromentel, 1857)	d: 5–12 mm; c-c: 6–12 mm, up to 15 mm in some places; s: 34–44, often 36	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Plesiofavia dubia* (de Fromentel); Alloiteau (1957) grouped the species *dubia* with the faviines but the type material of *dubia* (MNHN M03799) most likely belongs to the latomeandrids; the Greek material shows faviid structures, closely corresponding to the genus *Thalamocoenia*, and to de Fromentel's species *Heliastraea neocomiensis*. In contrast to the original description in de Fromentel, the type material (syntype MNHN M03712) of *neocomiensis* is characterized by much larger corallite diameters (d: 3–7 mm given in de Fromentel; up to around 12–13 mm in syntype). The syntype MNHN M03712 is here designated as lectotype of the species.	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Thamnasteria favrei (Koby, 1898)	c-c: 2.5–3 mm, up to 4 mm in some places; s: 28–32	Georgia (Caucasus) (*)		Sikharulidze (1979)
Thamnasteria tonantzinae Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 1.6–2.4 mm; c-c: 1.6–3 mm; s: up to around 30	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Thamnoseris delorenzoi Prever, 1909	d: 3–5 mm; c-c: 4–7 mm; s: 24–28, up to 40 in some corallites	Mexico (1)	Includes material of Reyeros de Castillo (1983) described as *Periseris irregularis* and *Diploastrea harrisi* of Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999); for information on *Diploastrea* see Huang et al. (2014).	Reyeros de Castillo (1983), Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999, 2003)
Thamnoseris sp.	d (lumen): 3.5–4 mm; c-c: 3.5–4 mm; s: around 50; s/mm: 4–5/1	Greece (2)	Refers to material described as "*Thamnoseris* sp. 2."	Löser & Raeder (1995)
Thecidiosmilia morycowae Kołodziej, 1995	d (great): 1.5–3 mm; d (small): 1.2–2.5 mm; s: 12–20	Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
		Egypt (3)	Refers to material of Aboul Ela et al. (1991) figured on Pl. 1, Fig. 14 as "Colonial coral, indet." (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Thecomeandra azteca (Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015)	c-c (adjacent series): 10–20 mm; width of series: 12–25 mm; length of series: 30–80 mm; s/mm: 3–5/5	Mexico (3)	Originally described as *Mycetophyllopsis azteca*; according to M. Beauvais (1982), the genus *Mycetophyllopsis* represents a junior synonym of the thecosmiliid genus *Meandrastraea*; in lacking both a columella (occurs in *Meandrastraea*) and ambulacra, the Mexican material closely resembles the thecosmiliid genus *Thecomeandra*.	Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015), updated herein
Thecosmilia bassanii Prever, 1909	d (monocentric): 7–11 mm; s: 30–40	Mexico (2)		Baron-Szabo & González-León (1999)
		Egypt (3)	Refers to material of Aboul Ela et al. (1991) described as *Thecosmilia* sp. which seems to have corallite diameters of 8–13 mm and up to around 40 septa, thus closely corresponding to the species *bassanii* (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991)
Thecosmilia cf. *dichotoma* Koby, 1888	d: 9–14 mm; c-c: 10–17 mm; s: 48–56	Spain (*)		Baron-Szabo & Fernández-Mendiola (1997)
Thecosmilia guerreroensis Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor, 2015	d: 12–15 mm; s: 24 (6+6+12)	Mexico (3)		Filkorn & Pantoja-Alor (2015)
Thecosmilia sp.	d: about 15 mm; s: 60	USA (2)	Material of Wells (1933) might be related to *Th. dichotoma.*	Wells (1932)
Tortoflabellum diacantoniae (Morycowa, *in* Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 2002)	width of series: 2.5–4 mm; s/mm: 5–7/2	Greece (*)	Refers to material described as *Parnassomeandra diacantoniae* but has meandrinid skeletal structures, frequently occurring rhopaloid axial ends of septa; no columella but prolongations of axial ends of septa might fuse with opposing ones, forming a pseudo-columella, thus closely corresponding to *Tortoflabellum* Squires (also see Baron-Szabo 2002, p. 72, Pl. 53, Figs. 2–3, 5).	Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002), updated herein
Tortoflabellum steuberi (Löser, 2013)	width of series: 3.8–5.5 mm; s/mm: 3–5/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as species of *Parnassomeandra* which is considered as a junior synonym of *Tortoflabellum* Squires (see Baron-Szabo 2002, p. 72, Pl. 53, Figs. 2–3, 5).	Löser (2013), updated herein
Tricassastraea cf. *parnassensis* Alloiteau, *in* Alloiteau & Dercourt, 1966	d: 3–4 mm; s: 24	Greece (*)		Morycowa & Marcopoulou-Diacantoni (2002)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Trigerastraea (*Dimorphomeandra*) sp.	c-c: 4–6 mm; s: 22–30; s/mm: 4–5/2	USA (2)	Refers to material described as *Dimorpharaea manchacaensis* but is a cerioid to meandroid colony with corallites united by their walls or separated by ambulacra and has latomeandrid skeletal structures, thus closely corresponding to *Trigerastraea* (*Dimorphomeandra*) (thamnasterioid corallites, absence of wall and presence of microsolenid structures in *Dimorpharaea*); relationship of *Trigerastraea* and *Dimorphomeandra* was recently discussed (Baron-Szabo, 2014); also see discussion in section "Taxonomic Framework."	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
Trigerastraea collignoni (Alloiteau, 1958)	d (mono- and dicentric): 5–10 mm, in late budding stage up to 15 mm, in areas of intense budding around 2 mm; s (monocentric): 24–40; s/mm: 4–6/2	Madagascar (*)	Refers to material described as *Pseudofavites collignoni* (= type species of the genus *Pseudofavites*); holotype of *collignoni* (MNHN M05164) closely corresponds to the latomeandrid genus *Trigerastraea*.	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
		USA (2)	Refers to material described as *Dimorpharaea cf. barcenai* (Felix), but differs from Felix' species in forming a cerioid (to ?submeandroid) colony (thamnasterioid in Felix specimen); in addition, Wells' material seems to show septal and thecal developments resembling the kinds seen in *Trigerastraea.*	Wells (1932), updated herein
Trigerastraea gourdani (De Fromentel, 1856)	d (small): 3.5–6.6 mm: c-c: 4.5–7 mm; s (monocentric): 24–30; s/mm: 5–7/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Dimorphastrea hiraigaensis*; transferred to *Trigerastraea* based on study of French material (SMF 75621) which lacks a central corallite and has cerioid to cerio-meandroid polyp integration.	Löser (2013), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Trigerastraea haldonensis (Duncan, 1870)	d (monocentric): 5–7.5 mm, up to 9 mm in a few places, in areas of intense budding around 3.5 mm; s (monocentric): 24 to around 48	Madagascar (*)	Refers to material originally described as *Dimorphastraeopsis patellaris* (MNHN.F.M05047) which, in contrast to the type material of *patellaris* Stoliczka, is characterized by features typical of *Trigerastraea.*	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
		France (*)	Refers to material originally described as *Brachyseris padernensis*; transferred to *T. haldonensis* based on study of syntype MNHN F.A29793.	Alloiteau (1948), updated herein
		Egypt (1, 3)	Refers to material of Aboul Ela et al. (1991) figured on Pl. 1, Fig. 7 described as *Stylina* sp. 1 (measurements taken from images).	Aboul Ela et al. (1991), updated herein
		England (3)	Species *haldonensis* was recently revised (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Duncan (1870), Baron-Szabo (2021)
Trigerastraea picteti (Koby, 1897)	d: 1.5–3 mm; c-c: 2.5–3.5 mm, in areas of intense budding less than 2 mm; s: 24 to around 40, in corallites in areas of intense budding less than 20	Spain (3)	In having corallites in cerio-plocoid to submeandroid arrangements with ambulacra in places, the material described as *Ovalastrea picteti* (Koby, 1897) closely corresponds to *Trigerastraea*; genera *Ovalastrea* and *Trigerastraea* recently discussed and evaluated (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Löser et al. (2015), updated herein
Trigerastraea sp.	d (monocentric): up to around 10 mm; d (di- to polycentric): 10.5–22 mm; c-c: 15–21 mm, in areas of intense budding around 12 mm; s (di- to polycentric): up to around 100; s/mm: 3–5/2	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Ovalastrea* sp. 2 which is a cerio-meandroid colony with corallites sometimes separated by ambulacra, thus closely corresponding to *Trigerastraea.*	Löser (2013), updated herein
Trigerastraea sikharulidzeae n. sp.	d (monocentric): 3–4 mm: c-c: 3.5–7 mm; s (monocentric): up to around 48; s/mm: 7–10/2	France (1)	Refers to material of Löser (2013) described as *Thalamocaeniopsis ouenzensis* Alloiteau, 1953, but has corallites that are separated by rather tholiform collines, and show ambulacra, thus resembling *Trigerastraea*; French material was recently discussed (Baron-Szabo 2021).	Löser (2013), updated herein, see Fig. 6A, F–G for holotype

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Trigerastraea whitneyi (Wells, 1932)	d (monocentric): 2.5–3.5 mm, in areas of intense budding around 1.5 mm, in late budding stage up to 5.5 mm; c-c: 2–5 mm; s (monocentric): 18–24, in corallites in areas of intense budding around 12	France (1)	Refers to material described as *Astraeofungia hoffmeisteri* and some material (= SMF 75598) described as *Dimorphastrea edwardsi*; transferred to *T. whitneyi* based on study of French material (see discussion in Baron-Szabo 2018b).	Löser (2013), updated herein
		USA (1, 2)	Originally described as species of *Isastrea* in having 1) latomeandrid structures, 2) corallites in cerioid to submeandroid integration, and 3) separated by both a parasynapticulothecal wall and frequently occurring ambulacra; the holotype of *whitneyi* TMM UT 11438 closely corresponds to *Trigerastraea.*	Wells (1932), updated herein
Trochocyathus antsiranensis Collignon, 1931	d: 7.5–9 mm; s: 40–48	Madagascar (*)	Includes material of Alloiteau (1936) described as *Caryophyllia cupuliformis* Stoliczka.	Alloiteau (1936, 1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972)
		Austria (1)		Baron-Szabo (2018a)
		Germany (1)	Refers to some of the material assigned to *Tethocyathus* (Kemper, 1982, Fig. 8.2-1a1) (measurements taken from images).	Kemper (1982), updated herein
Trochocyathus boesei (Turnšek et al., 2003)	d: 20 mm; h: 25 mm; s: 96–140	USA (2)		Turnšek et al. (2003)
Trochocyathus collignoni (Alloiteau, 1958)	d: 7–12 x 10–17 mm; h: 11–28 mm; s: 48+s	USA (2)	Refers to material described as species of *Paratrochocyathus*; genus *Paratrochocyathus* grouped as junior synonym of *Trochocyathus* (see, e.g., Baron-Szabo 2008).	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
		Madagascar (*)	Refers to material described as species of *Paratrochocyathus*; genus *Paratrochocyathus* grouped as junior synonym of *Trochocyathus* (see, e.g., Baron-Szabo 2008).	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Trochocyathus conulus (Phillips, 1829)	d: 5–18 mm; s: 48+s in largest coralla; around 48 septa in corallites having a diameter of 10 mm; d (juvenile): 2.5–3 mm; s: 24+s	England (1)		Casey (1961)
		USA (2, 3)	Refers to material described as *Trochocyathus sellardsi* Wells, 1933, which is characterized by d: 2.5–3 mm s: 24+s and is interpreted here as a juvenile form of *T. conulus*; also included is material of Turnšek et al. (2003) described as species of *Paratrochocyathus* (= grouped as junior synonym of *Trochocyathus* [see, e.g., Baron-Szabo 2008]) and material assigned to species *lashensis* (Sikharulidze).	Wells (1933), Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
		Poland (2)		Morycowa (1975)
		Switzerland (*)		Koby (1896–1898)
Trochocyathus crassus (Alloiteau, 1958)	d: 7–10 x 9–14 mm; h: 10–17 mm; s: 48	USA (2)	Refers to material described as species of *Paratrochocyathus* (= grouped as junior synonym of *Trochocyathus* [see, e.g., Baron-Szabo 2008]); species *crassus* might represent a juvenile stage of *T. collignoni.*	Turnšek et al. (2003), updated herein
		Madagascar (*)		Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
Trochocyathus harveyanus Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b	d: 10–12 mm; s: 40–50	Switzerland (*)		Koby (1896–1898)
		England (3)		Milne Edwards & Haime (1848b), Baron-Szabo et al. (2010)
Trochocyathus cf. *harveyanus* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1848b	—	England (1)	no information provided	Casey (1961)
Trochocyathus sp.	—	France (1, 3)	no information provided	Delamette et al. (1997)
Trochocyathus (*Platycyathus*) *scottianus* Wells, 1933	d: 3.5–4.5 mm; h: 1.3–2 mm; s: 48	USA (2)		Wells (1933), Kennedy et al. (1998), updated herein
Trochocyathus subarcuatus (Alloiteau, 1958)	d: 10 mm; h: 10 mm; s: 48 (6+6+12+24)	Madagascar (*)	Originally described as species of *Protrochocyathus* which is considered as junior synonym of *Trochocyathus* (Baron-Szabo, 2008); in contrast to the original description, the septal cycles are developed in 6 systems (not in 12).	Alloiteau (1958), Besairie & Collignon (1972), updated herein
Trochocyathus wintoni Wells, 1933	d: 5.5 (distorted specimen)–7 mm; s: 48	USA (3)		Wells (1933)

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.

Appendix 2.—Continued.

Albian coral species	Dimensions of skeletal elements	Albian locality (age)	Remarks	References
Trochoseris constricta Duncan, 1879	d: 12 x 13 mm; h: 15 mm; s: 96	England (3)		Duncan (1879)
Trochoseris sp.	d: 38–40 mm; h: around 80 mm; s: about 100	Egypt (*)	Refers to material described as *Acrosmilia* sp. which seems to have agariciid skeletal features, thus closely corresponding to *Trochoseris*.	Abdel-Gawad & Gameil (1995), updated herein
Trochoseropsis ettalensis Söhle, 1897	d: 18–30 x 20–36 mm; s: 120–240	France (1)	Refers to some material of Löser (2013) (e.g., SMF 77553, SMF 75554, SMF 75597).	Löser (2013), updated herein
Trochosmilia sp. 1	—	Greece (1)	no information provided	Steuber (1999)
Trochosmilia sp. 2	—	USA (1)	no information provided	Clark & Twitchell (1915)
Truncoconus inclinatus Turnšek, *in* Turnšek & Mihajlović, 1981	d (top of corallum): 11–15 x 13–20 mm: d (base of juvenile form having d of 11 mm at top of corallum): 16 mm; s: 80 to around 120	France (1)	Refers to some material of Löser (2013) described as *Trochoseropsis ettalensis* (SMF 75548, SMF 77611, SMF 75674 [juvenile form]); in addition to showing dermosmiliid structures (Turnšek & Mihajlović 1981, Baron-Szabo 2014), the genus *Truncoconus* is characterized by a corallite that is wide at the base and decreasing in diameter toward the upper part of the corallum.	Löser (2013), updated herein, see Fig. 7A

Key to age of strata: (*) = Albian, (1) = lower Albian, (2) = middle Albian, (3) = upper Albian.