Specimen	Skeletal element	Size class	External pathological description	Details of internal structure	Etiology	Figure in this paper
ZIN PH 1/243	prearticular	medium	focal bony protrusion (i.e., exostosis); eroded bone surface	necrotic cavities connected with vascular canals	traumatic-infectious (osteomyelitis?)	Fig. 1
ZIN PH 2/243	fragmentary dentary	medium	coarse callus	porous tissue of callus due to the presence of radial canals	traumatic (healed fracture)	Fig. 2
ZIN PH 3/243	atlantal centrum	small	enlarged transverse process	no specific internal details	unknown	Fig. 3
ZIN PH 1830/242	atlantal centrum	medium	asymmetry (in anterior and posterior views) and presence of well-developed transverse processes	no specific internal details	unknown	Fig. 4
ZIN PH 13/243	anterior trunk vertebra	large	enlarged (both) and elongated (right) transverse processes	porous transverse processes with large irregular cavities	traumatic-infectious? (osteomyelitis?)	Fig. 5
ZIN PH 1829/242	co-ossified atlas and hemivertebra	large	fusion of vertebrae; asymmetrical atlas with the posterior cotyle oriented posterolaterally; narrow and wedge-like hemivertebral centrum with a large transverse process	difference in the densities of atlantal and the hemivertebral centra; enlarged transverse process of hemivertebra with large cavity	congenital	Fig. 6
ZIN PH 1832/242	fused atlas and the first trunk vertebra	large	fusion of vertebrae; enlargements on the lateral surfaces of the centra and the hypapophyses	highly porous bone enlargements	traumatic-infectious? (osteomyelitis?)	Fig. 7
ZIN PH 1831/242	fused atlas and the first trunk vertebra	large	fusion of vertebrae; no bone enlargements; shortening of the centra	asymmetry of the centra	congenital	Fig. 8
ZIN PH 4/243	fused two anterior trunk vertebrae	large	fusion of vertebrae; enlargements on the lateral surfaces of the centra and the hypapophyses	displacement of vertebra; porous structure of enlargements	traumatic-infectious (osteomyelitis?)	Fig. 9
ZIN PH 6/243	fused two anterior trunk vertebrae	large	fusion of vertebrae; no bone enlargements; shortening of the centra, asymmetric arrangement of the transverse processes	asymmetry of the centra	congenital	Fig. 10
ZIN PH 7/243	fused two posterior trunk vertebrae	large	fusion of vertebrae; no bone enlargements; shortening of the centra, and asymmetric arrangement of the transverse processes	asymmetry of the centra	congenital	Fig. 11
ZIN PH 5/243	fused three anterior trunk vertebrae	large	fusion of vertebrae; no bone enlargements; shortening of the centra	no specific internal details	congenital	Fig. 12
ZIN PH 8/243	fused neural arches of two trunk vertebrae	large	fusion of vertebrae	no specific internal details	congenital	Fig. 13
ZIN PH 9/243	distal part of the femur	medium	large smooth focal bone enlargement	porous structure of bone enlargement due to the presence of numerous cavities; enlargement is composed of primary bone	traumatic (hematoma)	Fig. 14a–h
ZIN PH 10/243	distal part of the femur	medium	smooth focal bone enlargement (callus); displacement of the distal end	porous structure of callus	traumatic (healed fracture)	Fig. 14i–o
ZIN PH 11/243	distal part of the femur	medium	smooth focal bone enlargement (callus); displacement of the distal end	porous structure of callus	traumatic (healed fracture)	Fig. 15a–f
ZIN PH 12/243	distal part of the femur	large	smooth focal bone enlargement (callus); displacement of the distal end	porous structure of callus due to the presence of numerous longitudinal and obliquely oriented vascular canals	traumatic (healed fracture)	Fig. 15g–p