

				Ovulate cone				Cone scale				Seed			
Character species group	Character species	Geographic range	Geochronologic range	Shape	Length (mm)	Max. diam. (mm)	Axial resin canals	Arrangement	Total number per cone	Form	Vascular tissue in head	No. per scale	No. of rows	Orientation	Wing(s)
<i>Austrosequoia</i>	<i>Austrosequoia novae-zeelandiae</i>	Chatham Islands; New Zealand	Late Cretaceous (Cenomanian; ?Santonian–Campanian)	Globose/ellipsoidal	9–19	8–23	+	Helical	19–24	Peltate with distal groove & ridge	?	?	1	?	Absent
	<i>Austrosequoia wintonensis</i> (1)	Queensland, Australia	Cretaceous (?Albian–Turonian)	Ellipsoidal	9–16	6–11	—	Helical	29–49	Peltate with distal groove	2 bundles	4–7	1	Inverted	?
Sequoioid (extinct)	<i>Drumhelleria kurmanniae</i> (2)	Alberta, Canada	Late Cretaceous (Campanian)	Ellipsoidal	20–30	17–23	+	Helical	≤ 27	Peltate	Flattened oval ring	≤ 13	2	Inverted	Wide
	<i>Haborosequoia nakajimae</i> (3)	Hokkaido, Japan	Late Cretaceous (Santonian)	Ovoid	?	24	+	Helical	> 15	Peltate	Flattened oval ring	?	?	Inverted?	?
	(<i>Sequoia</i> -like) Hokkaido cone (3)	Hokkaido, Japan	Late Cretaceous (Santonian)	Ellipsoidal	22	17	—	Helical	> 15	Peltate with distal groove	Reniform ring	?	?	?	?
	<i>Metasequoia foxii</i> (4)	Alberta, Canada	Paleocene	Globose/cylindrical/ ovoid	10–35	22	?	Decussate/helical	> 15	Peltate with distal groove	?	?	?	?	Wide
	<i>Metasequoia millerii</i> (5)	British Columbia, Canada	Eocene	Subglobose/cylindrical	~ 25	~ 17	+	Decussate	≤ 30	Peltate with distal groove	Flattened oval ring	4+	1	Inverted	Wide
	<i>Metasequoia occidentalis</i> (6,7)	North America	Paleocene–Miocene	Globose/ ovoid	11–40	34	?	Decussate	> 15	Peltate with distal groove	?	?	?	?	Wide
	<i>Nephroostrobus bifurcatus</i> (8)	New Jersey, U.S.A.	Late Cretaceous (Santonian–Campanian)	Ellipsoidal	> 50	15	+	Helical	> 40	Peltate	Flattened oval ring	?	?	?	?
	<i>Nephroostrobus cliffwoodensis</i> (8)	New Jersey, U.S.A.	Late Cretaceous (Santonian–Campanian)	Ellipsoidal	> 15	14	+	Helical	> 20	Peltate	Reniform ring	?	?	?	?
	<i>Parataxodium wigginsii</i> (9)	Northern Alaska, U.S.A.	Late Cretaceous (Campanian–Maastrichtian) (17)	Ellipsoidal	~ 13	~ 10	?	?	20–30?	Peltate	?	?	?	?	?
	<i>Stockeystrobus interdigitata</i> (10)	Hokkaido, Japan	Late Cretaceous (Coniacian–Santonian)	Cylindrical	> 42	24	—	Helical	> 40	Peltate	Adaxial row + abaxial ring	6–8	1	Inverted	Wide
	<i>Yezosequoia shimanukii</i> (11)	Hokkaido, Japan	Late Cretaceous (Turonian–Santonian)	Ellipsoidal	22–25	25–29	+	Helical	~ 35	Peltate with apical spine	Flattened oval ring	4	1	Inverted	Narrow
Sequoioid (extant)	<i>Yubaristrobus nakajimae</i> (12)	Hokkaido, Japan	Late Cretaceous (Coniacian–Santonian)	Ellipsoidal	45	26	+	Helical	25+	Peltate with distal groove	Oval ring + intern. bundles	3–4	1	Erect	Narrow
	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> (5,13,14)	Central China	Recent	Ellipsoidal	15–30	15–18	—	Decussate	18–25	Peltate with distal groove	Reniform ring	6–8	1	Inverted	Narrow-wide
	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (13,15)	Western U.S.A.	Recent	Ellipsoidal	15–30	15–18	—	Helical	18–25	Peltate with distal groove	Reniform ring	6–8	1	Inverted	Narrow
	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (13,15)	Western U.S.A.	Recent	Ellipsoidal	30–95	25–65	—	Helical	28–45	Peltate with distal groove & ridge	Flattened oval ring	8–10	2	Inverted	Wide
Athrotaxidoid	<i>Athrotaxis cupressoides</i> (1,16)	Tasmania, Australia	Recent	Globose	12–15	12–15	?	Helical	12–25	Rhomboidal with apical spine	2 bundles	3–6	1	Inverted	Wide

Comparison chart of morphological and anatomical characters of living and extinct athrotaxidoid and sequoioid Cupressaceae seed cones. Characters shared by *Austrosequoia novae-zeelandiae* and other taxa are shaded grey; for quantitative characters, shared characters are those with ranges which overlap with *A. novae-zeelandiae*. Note: this table is not exhaustive, as the sequoioid taxa have been limited to those with enough recorded morphological details for designation to Sequoioidae. *Austrosequoia tasmanica* Hill *et al.*, 1993, was not included here because the associated ovulate cone material was not included in the diagnosis. (1) Peters & Christophel 1978; (2) Serbet 1997; (3) Ohsawa *et al.* 1992; (4) Stockey *et al.* 2001; (5) Basinger 1984; (6) Newberry 1863; (7) Chaney 1950; (8) LaPasha & Miller 1981; (9) Arnold & Lowther 1955; (10) Rothwell & Ohana 2016; (11) Nishida *et al.* 1991; (12) Ohsawa *et al.* 1993; (13) Lemoine-Sebastian 1968; (14) Hollick & Jeffrey 1909; (15) Hirmer 1936; (16) Hill *et al.* 1993; (17) Phillips 2003. Table updated from Rothwell & Ohana (2016).