

Explanation of column headings in Data_Table.csv

Column A: **Order**. Taxonomic order to which each avian species belongs.

Column B/C: **Genus and species**. Generic and specific (Linnaean) names for each avian taxon.

Column D: **BCEV (mm³)**. Brain Cavity Endocranial Volume measured in cubic millimetres. Derived from voxel segmentation of the whole brain cavity space.

Column E: **FFV (mm³)**. Floccular Fossa Volume measured in cubic millimetres. Derived from voxel segmentation of the bony pocket in the brain cavity that houses the cerebellar flocculus. Values for the left and right flocculi were summed to obtain these values.

Column F: **%BCEV**. Percentage value of the whole brain cavity volume represented by the total flocculus fossa volume: $(FFV/BCEV)100 = \%BCEV$.

Column G: **Fossa Type**. Flocculus fossa morphology coded as Type 1 to 5. Morphology of the fossa cast is strongly determined by vascular occupancy (mainly the loop of the floccular artery), shape of the proximal region of the fossa, elongation of the fossa and degree of fossa rostrocaudal compression.

Type 1: arterial loop enclosed within fossa such that vascular structures leave no impression on fossa walls. Fossa dome-shaped with a single foramen exiting fossa distally.

Type 2. arterial loop enclosed within fossa; fossa base dome-shaped, tapering distally into a rostrocaudally compressed region that twists to form partial spiral. Fossa elongate or truncated; distal portion tapers into a single foramen exiting the fossa distally.

Type 3. arterial loop enclosed within fossa but base not markedly domed and exhibits no torsion. Main section of fossa is elongate, approximately circular in section, and tapers into a single foramen exiting fossa distally, or widens into blunt and bulbous distal end.

Type 4. arterial loop not enclosed within fossa; rostral and caudal arteries exit the tapered distal extent of fossa, converging distally to form 'paperclip' shape with single smaller distally-directed foramen at distal extent.

Type 5. Arterial loop leaves distinct trace on fossa surface. Lacks twisted base of Types 2 and 4 but is rostrocaudally compressed. A sheet of bone often present between arterial traces that causes 'fenestra' in the flocculus fossa endocast. Variability in development of arterial sulci or foramina may obscure distal extent of the neural flocculus occupancy of fossa.