

Fossil taxon	Palaeoflora microflora NLR database	Suggested affinity	NLR used for climate analysis
<i>Abiespollenites</i> sp.	<i>Abies</i> sp.	<i>Abies</i>	<i>Abies</i>
<i>Alnipollenites verus</i>	<i>Alnus</i> sp.	Betulaceae - <i>Alnus</i>	<i>Alnus</i>
<i>Azolla</i> / <i>Hydrosporis azollensis</i>	Salviniaceae	Salviniaceae - <i>Azolla</i>	<i>Azolla</i>
<i>Ericipites</i> spp.	Ericaceae	Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus</i> + <i>Rhododendron</i>
<i>Caryapollenites simplex</i>	<i>C. cordiformis</i>	<i>Carya</i>	<i>Carya</i>
<i>Cedripites</i> Types A & B	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>Cedrus</i>
<i>Cupuliferoideaepollenites liblarensis</i> / <i>C. microhenrici</i>	Cupuliferae (Fagaceae ?& Betulaceae)	Fagaceae according to Frederiksen (1980); <i>Castanea</i> and extinct Fagaceae by Oboh & Morris (1994)	<i>Castanea</i>
<i>Gleicheniidites</i> spp.	<i>Gleichenia</i>	<i>Gleichenia</i>	<i>Dicranopteris</i> + <i>Gleichenia</i>
<i>Ilexpollenites</i> sp.	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>Ilex</i>
<i>Inaperturopollenites hiatus</i>	Taxodiaceae	Taxodiaceae-Cupressaceae	<i>Taxodium</i> (occupies a wider climate range than known natural stands of either <i>Glyptostrobus</i> or <i>Metasequoia</i> )
<i>Lonicera</i> type		Caprifoliaceae - <i>Lonicera</i>	<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Momipites coryloides</i>	<i>Engelhardtia</i>	Juglandaceae - <i>Engelhardtia</i>	<i>Engelhardtia</i>
<i>Monocolpopollenites</i>	<i>Sabal</i> or 'Palmae'; NB: <i>M. zieveiensis</i> = <i>Ginkgo</i>	Arecaceae or cycads	Cycads (from Norstog & Nichols 1997 & Greenwood unpubl.)
<i>Nyssapollenites</i>	<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>Nyssa</i>
<i>Osmundacidites</i> spp.	<i>Osmunda</i>	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda</i>
<i>Piceapollis</i> sp.	<i>Picea</i> sp.	<i>Picea</i>	<i>Picea</i>
<i>Pinus</i> spp.		<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Pinus</i>
<i>Platycaryapollenites platycaryoides</i>	<i>Platycarya</i>	Juglandaceae - <i>Platycarya</i>	<i>Platycarya</i>
<i>Polyatriopollenites</i> sp.	No entry	Juglandaceae according to Wing & Harrington (2000)	<i>Pterocarya</i> ( <i>Cyclocarya</i> occupies a warmer subset than <i>Pterocarya</i> )
<i>Radialisporis</i> sp.	Schizaeaceae	Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea pusilla</i> & <i>Actinostachys pennula</i>
<i>Salixpollenites</i> sp.	<i>Salix</i> sp.	<i>Salix</i>	<i>Salix</i>
<i>Sciadopityspollenites</i> sp.	<i>S. verticillata</i>	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>	<i>Sciadopitys</i>
<i>Sequoiapollenites polyformosus</i>	Taxodiaceae	Taxodiaceae-Cupressaceae - <i>Sequoia</i>	<i>Sequoia</i>
<i>Subtriporopollenites</i> spp.	Juglandaceae	Juglandaceae	Juglandaceae excl. of <i>Juglans</i> ( <i>Carya</i> , <i>Cyclocarya</i> , <i>Engelhardtia</i> , <i>Platycarya</i> , <i>Pterocarya</i> )
<i>Tiliaepollenites microreticulatus</i>	Tiliaceae	Tiliaceae - <i>Tilia</i> .	<i>Tilia</i>
<i>Triatriopollenites subtriangulus</i>	<i>Myrica</i>	Myricaceae - <i>Myrica</i> .	<i>Myrica</i>
<i>Triporopollenites</i> spp.	<i>Betula</i> or <i>Celtis</i> , depending on sp., or unknown	<i>Celtis</i> or <i>Betula</i>	<i>Celtis</i> (climate range is comparable to <i>Betula</i> for tree spp)
<i>Tricolporopollenites</i> spp.	Only <i>T. villensis</i> , <i>T. pseudocruciatus</i> & <i>T. cingulum</i> = Fagaceae / <i>Fagus</i> ; different NLRs for other spp.	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus</i>
<i>Trilites</i> spp. / <i>Triplanosporites</i>	<i>Lygodium</i> sp., or Dicksoniaceae, or 'Filicopsida', depending on species	Schizaeaceae - <i>Lygodium</i>	<i>Lygodium</i>
<i>Tsuga</i>		<i>Tsuga</i>	<i>Tsuga</i>
<i>Ulmus</i> / <i>Triporopollenites plektosus</i>	No entry	Ulmaceae - <i>Ulmus</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>

**Supporting Information Table S-1.** Selected fossil taxa, suggested biological affinity and assigned NLR used in this study for bioclimatic analyses.