

Appendix 1

List of 85 characters and character states of six extant and four fossil genera represented in Appendix 2B. Characters 1–103 are the same as or only slightly modified from Tyler *et al.* (2003) to accommodate additional taxa. Characters 104–107 are from Tyler & Santini (2005), character 108 is new. Numbers of characters are the same as in Tyler *et al.* (2003) and Tyler & Santini (2005). We did not use characters that are unrecognizable in *Caprosimilis carpathicus* gen. et sp. nov.

Cranial

1. Parietal: present (0); absent (1).
2. Basisphenoid: present as a moderate to long, oblique shaft connecting the parasphenoid and the prootic in front of the posterior myodome (0); present as a short shaft at the front of the roof of the posterior myodome (1); absent (2).
5. Skull, opercles, and lachrymal-infraorbitals, with honeycomb bone sculpturing: absent (0); present (1).
6. Frontal, supraocular serrations: present (0); absent (1).
8. Lachrymal, size/depth: large, deep, height about one to four times in the length (0); moderate, height about five to seven times in the length (1); slender (2); not applicable, when absent ('-').
9. Infraorbitals, number (well-developed elements exclusive of the lachrymal, dermosphenotic, and of variable rudiments): none (0); three or four (1); five or six (2); seven or eight (3); nine or ten (4); 11 or 12 (5).
10. Infraorbitals, depth of most: relatively slender and tubular (0); deep, with large pores and bridges or open lacunae between the upper and lower edges (1); deep, with serrate vertical supporting flanges (2); not applicable, when infraorbitals absent ('-').
11. Dermosphenotic: a distinctly separate ossification from the sphenotic, sometimes relatively free from the skull (0); fused or highly consolidated with the sphenotic (1); absent as an identifiable part of the sphenotic (2).
12. Mouth, size: large, alveolar process of the premaxilla equal to or longer than the lateral ethmoid depth (0); small, alveolar process no greater and usually much less than the lateral ethmoid depth (1).
13. Postmaxillary process: present (0); absent (1).
14. Premaxilla, alveolar process: simple (0); ventrally indented to form a pair of blunt lobes (1); deeply bifurcated ventrally (2).
15. Premaxilla, ascending process: reaching to a level in front of the orbit or to about the front of the orbit and the lateral ethmoid, no more than the level of 1/5 into the orbit (0); reaching distinctly behind the lateral ethmoid to about the level of 1/3 into the orbit (1); reaching to about the level of 1/2 into the orbit (2); reaching to the level of the rear of the orbit (3).
16. Palatine, teeth: present (0); absent (1).
17. Ectopterygoid, teeth: present (0); absent (1).
18. Palatine, articulation with the cranium: the main axis of the palatine is relatively parallel, or only moderately oblique, to the body axis and has a fixed, dual articulation with the lateral ethmoid and the ethmo-vomerine region (0); the palatine is usually orientated distinctly obliquely to the body axis and has a single, pivotal, articulation with the lateral ethmoid, resulting in considerable mobility (1).
19. Metapterygoid, size and articulation: relatively large, length *ca* 3/4 or more of the length of the quadrate, and articulating with it (0); reduced, length *ca* 1/2 or less of the length of the quadrate, and not articulating with it (1); absent (2).
20. Symplectic, ventral flange: absent (0); present (1).
22. Dentary, serrations on the lower border: none (0); a single barb near the symphysis (1); multiple serrations behind the symphysis (2).
33. Beryciform foramen: present as a completely enclosed opening (0); a deep groove along the lateral surface of the ceratohyal, often onto the dorsal hypohyal (1); a deep concavity on the dorsal surface of the ceratohyal (2); no lateral groove and no deep dorsal concavity (no deeper than ventral concavity) (3).
34. Branchiostegal rays, placement of the heads of the rear group: over the surface or along the ventral edges of both the ceratohyal and epihyal (0); clustered along the ossified posterior border of the ceratohyal (1).
35. Ceratohyal, notches on the lower border: prominent notches for the heads of some of the branchiostegal rays in the anterior group (0); no prominent notches (1).
36. Ceratohyal–epihyal articulation: exclusively through cartilage (0); through cartilage, but with bony interdigitated articulations in some specimens, especially with increasing specimen size (1); bony interdigitated articulations in all specimens at all sizes (2).
37. Epihyal, depth of the anterior end: equal, or almost equal, to the depth of the adjacent part of the ceratohyal (0); distinctly less deep than the adjacent part of the ceratohyal (1).
38. Urohyal, size: small to moderate, no longer than the ceratohyal (0); large, longer than the ceratohyal (1).

Vertebral column and median fins

39. First vertebra in the caudal peduncle with a modified neural or haemal spine: second preural centrum, PU2 (0); third preural centrum, PU3 (1).
40. First vertebra, association of the neural arch and spine with the skull: the neural arch and spine are not closely applied to the skull (0); the neural arch and spine are closely applied to the skull, primarily to the exoccipitals (1); the neural arch and base of the spine are closely applied to the skull, but most of the spine is free from the skull (2).
42. First vertebra, dorsal extension of the neural spine when the neural arch and spine are plastered to the skull: the neural spine extending only slightly, or not at all, dorsally above its attachment to the skull (0); the neural spine with a long dorsal portion free from the skull beyond the curvature of the supraoccipital and the exoccipitals (1); not applicable, when first neural arch and spine not plastered to the skull ('-').
44. Neural spines, orientation: the neural spines of all (or all but the first few) of the abdominal vertebrae are orientated posterodorsally (0); several of the neural spines of the posterior abdominal and/or anterior caudal vertebrae are orientated anterodorsally, or at least vertically (1).
45. Haemal arch and spine, vacuities: no prominent vacuities (0); vacuities of moderate size present in the haemal arches

or spines (primarily in the arches) of many of the posterior abdominal vertebrae and often present in those of the more anterior caudal vertebrae (1); vacuities of large size present in the haemal arches or spines of many of the posterior abdominal vertebrae and often present in those of the more anterior caudal vertebrae (2).

46. Abdominal haemal spines: many of the haemal spines of the abdominal vertebrae, especially posteriorly, with a prominent process in the midline below the bridge under the haemal canal (0); the haemal arches with a transverse bony bridge below the haemal canal, but without a median spine below the bridge, although short vertical projections may occur below the bridge on each side (1); no transverse bridges below the haemal canal, and thus no abdominal haemal spines (2).
47. Ossified ribs: present on most of the abdominal vertebrae behind the fourth (0); present only on the last few abdominal vertebrae (1); present only on a few of the middle abdominal vertebrae (2); absent (3); present on all of the abdominal vertebrae except the first (4); present on all of the abdominal vertebrae except the first two (5); present on all of the abdominal vertebrae except the first three (6).
48. Ossified epineurals: present on most of the abdominal vertebrae or their ribs (0); present only on a few of the anterior abdominal vertebrae (1); present only on a few of the middle abdominal vertebrae (2); no ossified epineurals (3).
49. PU2, length of the neural spine: long (0); absent to short (1).
50. Hypurapophysis: present (0); absent (1).
51. Epurals, number: three (0); two (1); one (2); absent (3).
52. Parhypural, articulation of the proximal end to the urostylar centrum: strongly embraces the centrum (0); slightly removed from and not embracing the centrum (1); laterally expanded as a specialized peg, with the pegs on each side of the parhypural fitting into sockets on each side of the centrum (2).
54. Uroneural: present (0); absent (1).
55. Stegural (*sensu* Rosen 1984): present (0); absent (1).
56. PU2, extra-caudal ossicle (*sensu* Fujita 1990; an extra bone between haemal spine of second PU2 and spine of third PU3) in the haemal spine: absent (0); present, in at least some specimens (1).
57. Dorsal-fin spine, locking mechanism, base of one spine against another: absent (0); present between the first and second dorsal-fin spines (1); present between the second and third dorsal-fin spines (2); present between the first, second, and third dorsal-fin spines (3); not applicable, when no dorsal-fin spines ('-').
58. Vacant interneural spaces, number of groups (when two or more spaces are vacant): one (0); two (1); three (2); four (3); five (4); not applicable, when only one space or none vacant, or no spiny dorsal fin ('-').
59. Dorsal-fin pterygiophores, number anterior to the neural spine of the fourth abdominal vertebra: none (0); two (1); three (2); four (3); five (4); not applicable, when no spiny dorsal fin ('-').
60. First pterygiophore of the spiny dorsal fin, placement: behind the first interneural space, *i.e.* behind the second or subsequent neural spines (0); inserted in the first interneural space, *i.e.* between the first and second neural spines, or into what would be the preneural space if the first neural arch and spine were not plastered onto the skull, and often slanted forward (1); first neural spine not plastered onto the skull, and base of the first pterygiophore in the preneural space between the skull and the free end of the first neural spine (2); first neural spine not plastered onto the skull, and base of the first pterygiophore directly above first neural spine, but angled toward the first interneural space (3).
61. First dorsal-fin pterygiophore, position of the base in the first interneural/preneural space: middle to rear, not in contact with the skull and the neural arch and spine of the first vertebra (0); front, or fills the space, in contact with the skull and first vertebra between the two sides of the neural arch and spine of the first vertebra (1); directly over and close to first neural spine, in between preneural and first interneural spaces, but axis of pterygiophore angled toward first interneural space (2); not applicable, when first pterygiophore not in the first interneural space, or no spiny dorsal fin present ('-').
62. Spinous dorsal fin, distal radials: large, ossified (0); reduced, absent, or cartilaginous (1); not applicable, when no spiny dorsal fin present ('-').
63. Soft dorsal- and anal-fin pterygiophores: asymmetrical (0); symmetrical (1).
64. Supraneurals, number: none (0); one (1); two (2); three (3).
65. Supraneural, cartilage at the distal end: present (0); absent (1); not applicable, when no supraneurals present ('-').
66. Anal-fin spine, locking mechanism, base of one spine against another: absent, when two or more spines are present (0); present between the first and second spines (1); not applicable, when a single or no anal spines present ('-').
67. First anal-fin spine, articulation with the pterygiophore: unfused (0); fused in some populations or at larger specimen sizes (1); fused in all specimens (2); not applicable, when anal spines absent ('-').
69. Anal-fin pterygiophores, number of in the prehaemal space (anterior to the haemal spine of the first caudal vertebra): three (0); two (1); one (2); none (3); not applicable, when unable to determine because of the shortness of the haemal spines of the first and second caudal vertebrae and their close association along the rear of the top part of the large first anal-fin pterygiophore that make this count problematic in many specimens ('-').
70. Anal-fin pterygiophores, number in the first interhaemal space (between the haemal spines of the first and second caudal vertebrae): none (0); one (1); two (2); three (3); four (4); five (5); six or more (6); not applicable, when indeterminate because of the shortness and distal convergence of the first two haemal spines, as in character 69 ('-').
71. Anal-fin pterygiophores, number in the second interhaemal space (between the haemal spines of the second and third caudal vertebrae): one (0); two (1); three (2); four (3); not applicable, when indeterminate because of the shortness of the haemal spines, as in characters 69 and 70 ('-').
72. Anal-fin pterygiophores, number anterior to the haemal spine of the third caudal vertebra: three (0); four (1); five (2); six (3); seven (4); eight (5); nine (6); 10 (7); 11 (8).
73. Dorsal-, anal-, and pectoral-fin rays: branched (0); unbranched (1).

Paired fin girdles

75. Postcleithrum, number of separate bony elements: two (0); one (1).
76. Single postcleithrum, flange: flange absent on the single postcleithrum (0); a flange present along the posterior border of the single postcleithrum, and the flange may be laterally flared (1); not applicable, when two postcleithra present ('-').
77. Supracleithral serrations: none (0); serrations present along the posterior border, and this border sometimes laterally flared (1).
79. Cleithrum, posterior edge: without a posterodorsal prong above the articulation with the postcleithrum (0); cleithral process present as a prong above the articulation with the postcleithrum (1).
80. Extrascapulars: one long bone, sometimes forming an open tube, more or less closely held to the skull and integrated in line with the crest (often spiny) between the posttemporal and the parietal (0); two tubular bones, not closely held to the skull, except at larger specimen sizes (1); three more or less tubular bones (2); absent (3); one very small bone that is not integrated into the skull (4).
81. Pelvic fin, position: approximately midway between the anus and the pectoral-fin base (0); slightly behind the pectoral-fin base (1); under or anterior to the pectoral-fin base (2); far behind the pectoral-fin base, close to the level of the anal-fin origin (3).
82. Pelvic-fin spines: present (0); absent (1).
83. Pelvic-fin rays, anterolateral processes of the medial (lower) surfaces: absent (0); present as prongs from the medial surfaces of the ray bases (1); present as broad flanges from the ray bases (2); not applicable, when pelvic-fin rays absent ('-').
84. Pelvic-fin rays, serrations: absent (0); present on crests on the anterior or upper and/or the lower posterior surfaces of several rays (1); present on broad flanges from the medial (lower) surface of several rays (2); not applicable, when pelvic-fin rays absent ('-').
85. Basipterygia, articulation: the medial processes of the basipterygia broadly overlap at the level of the pelvic fin (0); in contact in the midline of the middle region, but with little or no overlap (1); not in close contact in the middle region, although often in contact at the anterior ends (2); tightly adherent or partially fused along a broad area of midline contact (3).
86. Pelvis, posterior process behind pelvic-fin base: short to moderate in length, and in shape a moderate to broad plate or flattened shaft, usually slightly to distinctly obliquely orientated, with or without flanges and retrorse projections (0); long and rod-like, moderately separated from its opposite member along the midline (1); long, tapering shaft in contact or fused with its opposite member along the midline (2).

Scales

87. Scales, on most of the body: moderate to small, spiny "ctenoid" (spinoid) scales (0); moderate to small, cycloid scales (1); scales greatly elongate vertically (2); scales absent (excluding enlarged buckler-like scales), or with only lateral line scales (3); thick, enlarged hexagonal sutured plates (4).

89. Scales, scute-like (slightly enlarged midline scales): absent (0); present from the isthmus to the pelvic-fin base, and sometimes more posteriorly (1).
90. Scales, along the bases of the dorsal- and anal-fin rays: present along the bases of the fin rays, usually as a low sheath of scales that lack spiny processes (0); absent from the bases of the rays, and the scales nearby without spiny projections and not extending beyond the lateral expansions of the distal ends of the dorsal- and anal-fin pterygiophores (1); absent along the bases of the rays, but spiny processes present on the scales alongside the lateral expansions of the distal ends of the dorsal- and anal-fin pterygiophores (2).

Miscellaneous

92. Extended prejuvenile stage, with late ossification, thickened dermal connective tissue, expanded abdomen, and hillocks or cone-like scales: absent (0); present (1).

Meristic data

93. Vertebrae, total number: 26 or fewer (0); 27 or 28 (1); 29 or 30 (2); 31 or 32 (3); 33 or 34 (4); 35 or 36 (5); 37 or 38 (6); 39 or 40 (7); 41 or 42 (8); 43 or more (9).
94. Abdominal vertebrae, number: nine or fewer (0); 10 (1); 11 (2); 12 (3); 13 (4); 14 (5); 15 (6).
95. Vertebrae, number in the caudal peduncle (posterior to the last vertebra whose neural or haemal spine supports a pterygiophore): three (0); four (1); five (2); six (3); seven (4); eight (5); nine (6); 10 (7); 11 or more (8).
96. Principal caudal-fin rays, number: 16 or more (0); 15 (1); 14 (2); 13 (3); 12 (4); 11 (5).
97. Procurent caudal-fin rays, number (including the number in both the dorsal and ventral sides, if different): none (0); one (1); two (2); three (3); four (4); five (5); six (6); seven (7); eight (8); nine or more (9).
98. Dorsal-fin spines, number: four or fewer (0); five (1); six (2); seven (3); eight (4); nine (5); 10 or more (6); not applicable, when no spiny dorsal fin present ('-').
99. Vacant interneural spaces, total number below the spiny and anterior part of the soft dorsal-fin base, posterior to the first dorsal-fin pterygiophore: none (0); one (1); two (2); three (3); four (4); five (5); seven (6); eight (7); nine (8); not applicable, when no spiny dorsal fin present ('-').
100. Anal-fin spines, number: none (0); one (1); two (2); three (3); four (4); five (5); six or more (6).
102. Pelvic-fin elements, total number: nine (0); eight (1); seven (2); six (3); five (4); four (5); three (6); one (7).
103. Branchiostegal rays, number: eight, 4+4 (0); seven, 3+4 (1); six, 2+4 (2); five, probably 1+4 (3).

Additional characters from Tyler & Santini (2005)

104. Teeth, shape: short, slender, conical (0); stout conical (1); rounded molariform (2); stout incisiform outer, molariform inner (3); flattened incisiform, notched or lobed (4); exceptionally long, strong canines among smaller canines or slender conical teeth (5); not applicable, when teeth absent ('-').
105. Uroneural knob: no knob-like thickening at the distal end of the uroneural (0); knob-like thickening present at the distal end of the uroneural (1); not applicable, when no uroneural present ('-').

106. Dorsal- and/or anal-fin spine, ring-link articulation with pterygiophore: no ring-like structure present (0); ring-link structure present between the base of the spine and the distal end of the pterygiophore (1); not applicable, when no dorsal- and/or anal-fin spines ('-').
107. Dorsal-fin spines, number of supernumerary spines: two (0);

one (1); not applicable, when no dorsal-fin spines present ('-').

New character

108. Anal-fin spines, number of supernumerary spines: three (0); two (1); process or fused spines (2).

Appendix 2A

Changes of character states from those of Tyler & Santini (2005) are as follows for two taxa. In their coding for *Protozeus kuehnei*, Tyler & Santini (2005) relied mostly on the reconstruction of its skeleton given in Tyler *et al.* (2000) and on the relatively short descriptive data given in Baciú *et al.* (2005c). We have re-examined the holotype of this species and can improve upon its coding, as follows: character 2 changes from '0' to '0?', because basisphenoid is partly covered; ch. 14 changes from '0' to '0?', because alveolar process of premaxilla is partially invisible; ch. 34 changes from '0' to '0?', because heads of branchiostegal rays are not clustered, but epi- and ceratohyals are not visible, being covered by other bones; ch. 35 changes from '?' to '1?', because the notches on the ceratohyal are not visible, but it could be a result of changes during fossilization; ch. 48 changes from '0' to '1', because it has epineurals on four of the anterior abdominal

vertebrae; ch. 50 changes from '?' to '0?', because it seems to have an hypurapophysis; ch. 51 changes from '?' to '3?', because it seems there is no epural; ch. 52 changes from '0' to '1', because parhypural is not embracing the urostylar centrum; ch. 62 changes from '0' to '1', because distal radials of spinous dorsal fin are large, ossified; ch. 73 changes from '1' to '1?', because distal parts of dorsal- anal- and pectoral-fin rays are not preserved; ch. 80 changes from '?' to '0?', because it has rather long extrascapulars; ch. 84 changes from '?' to '0', because there is no evidence of any serrations on pelvic-fin rays; ch. 85 changes from '?' to '3?', because it seems that the basipterygia are tightly adherent or partially fused along a broad area of midline contact. For *Antigonia* ch. 19 changes from '0' to '-' because the metapterygoid and quadrate do not touch; there is no direct articulation, perhaps there is cartilage in between (see Zehren 1987, figs 6, 7).

Appendix 3

All internodes of the tree produced by the estimated consensus analysis (Fig. 11) have been labeled with letters in order to list the character states that support the various clades.

A: no synapomorphy; B: 6 (1→0), 13 (1→0), 63 (0→1), 90 (1→0); C: 9 (2→1), 11 (0→1), 22 (0→2); D: 33 (3→0), 96 (0→4), 98 (5→4); E: 50 (0→1), 51 (0→1), 62 (0→1); F: 6 (0→1), 13 (0→1), 44 (1→0), 72 (1, 3, 5→0), 75 (1→0); G: 47 (5→1), 48 (0→1), 52 (0→1), 93 (0→3), 96 (4→3), 103 (2→1), 106 (1→0), 107 (0→1); H: 22 (0→2), 54 (0→1).

Appendix 2B

Data set for the ten genera investigated: ‘–’ = inapplicable; ‘?’ = unknown, or uncertain (when state is given), cannot be determined in our materials; ‘+’ = character that is modification of two character states (*i.e.* 1+2) ; polymorphic characters are indicated using ‘/’ for two states or ‘–’ (*i.e.* 4–6) for three states or more,

	<i>Caprosimilis</i>	<i>Naso</i>	<i>Protozeus</i>	<i>Capros</i>	<i>Antigonia</i>	<i>Cyttus</i>	<i>Oreosoma</i>	<i>Parahollandia</i>	<i>Zorziniichthys</i>	<i>Acanthonemus</i>
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	?	0
2	0?	0	0?	0	0	0	0	2	?	?
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	?	0
9	1	2	?	1	2	2–4	1	0	?	?
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	–	?	0
11	1	0	?	1	0	0	0	2	?	?
12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
13	?	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
14	0?	0	0?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0
16	1?	1	?	0	1	1	1	1	?	?
17	1?	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	?	?
18	?	0	?	0	0	1	1	0	?	?
19	1?	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	?
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	2	0	0	2	0	1/2	2	0	2	0
33	3	3	?	3	0	0	0	2	?	3
34	0	0	0?	1	0	0	0	1	?	0
35	1	1	1?	1	1	0	0	1	?	1
36	0	0	?	0	2	0/1	0	0	?	?
37	0?	0	?	1	1	1	1	1	?	?
38	1?	0	?	1	1	0	0	0	?	0
39	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
40	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
42	0	–	1	0	0	0	0	0	–	0
44	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
46	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	?	1
47	6	5	1	4	5	3	1	3	5	5
48	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	?	?
49	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
50	0	0	0?	0	0	0/1	1	1	1	1
51	0	0	3?	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
52	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
55	0	0	1	0/1	0	1	1	1	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
58	–	–	1/2	–	–	–/1	2/3	1	–	–
59	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2
60	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

	<i>Caprosimilis</i>	<i>Naso</i>	<i>Protozeus</i>	<i>Capros</i>	<i>Antigonia</i>	<i>Cyttus</i>	<i>Oreosoma</i>	<i>Parahollandia</i>	<i>Zorziniichthys</i>	<i>Acanthonemus</i>
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	1?	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	?	0
63	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	0
64	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
66	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	–	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0–2	0	–	0	0
69	2	2	2	2	2	?	?	3	2	2
70	3	6	1	4	5	?	?	1	0	1
71	1	2	1	2	3	1	0/1	1	1	1
72	3	8	1	5	7	2/4	3/5	0	0	1
73	?	0	1?	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
76	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
77	0?	0	0	1	1	0/1	1	0	?	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	?	0	0?	2	1	0	0	3	?	?
81	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	2	0	?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
85	1+3	3	3?	1	1	1	1	3	?	?
86	0?	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
90	1?	1	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	1
91	0	0	0	0	0	0/1	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
93	0	0	3	0	0	3/8	6	0	0	0
94	1	0	2/3	1	1	2	4/5	0	0	1
95	1?	1	3	1	0	1–4	4	2	3	2
96	0	0	3	2	4	3	3	4	2	0
97	3/24	8	0	2	3/4	2/3	2	0	3–5	4–6
98	5	3	4	5	4	4/5	3	2	4	5
99	1	1	5	1	1	1/2	7	2	1	1
100	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	4
102	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	6	4	3
103	0	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
104	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
105	0	0	1	0	0	–	–	0	0	0
106	1?	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	?	1
107	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
108	0	?	1	1	1	–	1	?	1	1