

**Table 1.** Diversification rates for selected taxa derived from different methods of analysis.

<i>Study</i>	<i>Method</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>n</i>	<i>Net diversification rate</i>	
			<i>Median</i>	<i>95%</i>
Plants [22] <sup>b</sup>	K-M	204	0.096	0.011–0.271
	M-S	204	0.060	0.002–0.189
Birds [21]	K-M	45	0.216	0.092–0.543
	M-S	45	0.147	0.061–0.393
Mammals (see text) <sup>b</sup>	K-M	106	0.066	0.000–0.225
	M-S	121	0.047	0.013–0.161
McPeck Chordata <sup>b</sup>	this study	45	0.204	0.007–0.787
Plants (see text) <sup>b</sup>	this study	37	0.088	0.002–0.324
McPeck Arthropods <sup>b</sup>	this study	34	0.173	0.003–0.698
McPeck Mammals <sup>b</sup>	this study	16	0.066	0.009–0.13
McPeck Mollusca <sup>b</sup>	this study	8	0.135	0.018–1.395

<sup>a</sup>Abbreviations: K-M, Kendall-Moran estimator; M-S, Magallon-Sanderson estimator (see text). The K-M and M-S estimators are applied to data for plants from Ferrer and Good (2012b), for birds from Phillimore and Price (2008), and for mammals from this study. The estimation approach applied to the remaining data was implemented in subT as described in the text for data on 37 plant taxa (selected for this study), arthropods, mollusks, and chordates (other than birds and mammals) from McPeck (2008) and for a subset of the mammal data.

<sup>b</sup>Crown ages (see text) were used.

Ferrer, M. M., and S. V. Good. 2012b. Self-sterility in flowering plants: preventing self-fertilization increases family diversification rates. *Annals of Botany* **110**:535–553.

McPeck, M. A. 2008. The ecological dynamics of clade diversification and community assembly. *The American Naturalist* **172**:E270–E284.

Phillimore, A. B., and T. D. Price. 2008. Density-dependent cladogenesis in birds. *PLoS biology* **6**. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.0060071.