

Table 2. Local molecular clock datings of the age of the most recent common ancestor of six mammalian clades based on first and second codon positions of the three concatenated exons of ADRA2B + IRBP + vWF and calibrated by seven paleontological references^a

	Divergence estimated for Calibration point						
	Caviomorpha [31 Myr]	<i>Mus</i> vs. <i>Rattus</i> [14 Myr]	Gliridae [28.5 Myr]	Sciuroidea [37 Myr]	Lagomorpha [37 Myr]	Cetartiodactyla [63 Myr]	Paenungulata [60 Myr]
<i>Mus</i> vs. <i>Rattus</i>	<i>18.1</i> (1.9)	14.0 (1.4)	12.8 (1.3)	16.3 (1.7)	19.1 (2.0)	22.3 (2.3)	33.0 (3.4)
Rodentia	<i>66.3</i> (2.6)	51.3 (2.0)	46.7 (1.8)	59.6 (2.4)	69.9 (2.8)	81.9 (3.2)	120.9 (4.8)
Glires	<i>73.4</i> (3.0)	56.8 (2.3)	51.8 (2.1)	66.0 (2.7)	77.4 (3.2)	90.7 (3.7)	133.9 (5.5)
Euarchontoglires	<i>78.4</i> (3.1)	60.7 (2.4)	55.3 (2.2)	70.5 (2.8)	82.7 (3.3)	96.9 (3.9)	143.1 (5.7)
Boreoeutheria	<i>82.9</i> (3.2)	64.2 (2.5)	58.5 (2.3)	74.5 (2.9)	87.5 (3.4)	102.5 (4.0)	151.2 (5.9)
Placentalia	<i>87.3</i> (3.6)	67.6 (2.8)	61.6 (2.5)	78.5 (3.2)	92.1 (3.8)	107.9 (4.4)	159.3 (6.5)

^aDivergence dates are presented along with their SE in parentheses. For each of the six mammalian clades, italicized values correspond to the median of the seven divergence time estimates, and boldface values correspond to the median of the five divergence age estimates after removal of the two noncompatible calibration points (cetartiodactyls and paenungulates).