

List of figures in the online supplementary documentation for:

New Species of *Ctenomys* Blainville 1826 (Rodentia: Ctenomyidae) from the Lowlands and Central Valleys of Bolivia. Scott L. Gardner, Jorge Salazar-Bravo, and Joseph A Cook. Special Publications, Museum of Texas Tech University, Number 62.

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Figure F-1. Satellite photograph of collection sites of *C. erikacuellarae* showing localities: Vallegrande, Monteagudo, and Chuhuayaco. Photograph shows the topographic nature of the central Andean back-thrust belt in Bolivia near the intersections of the departments of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca. Scale bar represents 33.5 km. Image saved from Google Earth™ (viewed on July 21, 2011). (File: Figure F-1.pdf)

Figure F-2. Satellite photograph and longitudinal cross section of the area of the south-central Andean backthrust belt in Bolivia showing the collection localities of both *C. erikacuellarae* and *C. andersoni*. Localities shown are Monteagudo (for *C. erikacuellarae*) and Itahuaticua (for *C. andersoni*). The geographic cross-section below photograph shows extent of north-south directed valleys and ridges providing separation of these 2 species of *Ctenomys* across geographic space. Image saved from Google Earth™ (viewed July 21, 2011). (File: Figure F-2.pdf)

Figure F-3. Satellite photograph and longitudinal/altitudinal cross section through Bolivia at about 18° S. latitude showing extensive crustal folding in the backthrust belt creating the north/south valleys and ridges in the Yungas region of Bolivia on the east side of the Andes. Image saved from Google Earth™ (viewed July 21, 2011). (File: Figure F-3.pdf)

Table-S1. Pdf copy of a spreadsheet with all individuals of the 4 new species of *Ctenomys* analyzed. This spreadsheet includes original measurements and calculations of measures of central tendency (mean, range, standard deviation, coefficient of variation). Also included are field collection numbers and museum numbers for each specimen examined for four new species of *Ctenomys*. See published paper for measurement-character abbreviations and full locality data. (File: Table S-1.pdf).

Table-S2. Table of species names and nicknames (that match the tree labels in Figs. 2 and 3), and GenBank accession numbers for the species of *Ctenomys* and outgroups of the family Octodontidae. (File: Table-S2.pdf).

Table-S3. Table of genetic distances calculated for mean pairwise uncorrected cytochrome-b p-distances (scaled as percent sequence divergence) among species of *Ctenomys* (below diagonal) and intraspecific p-distances (diagonal). The analyses involved 75 separate nucleotide sequences and there were a total of 1,140 positions in the final cytochrome-b dataset. Highlighted individuals (in yellow) may or may not represent new species of *Ctenomys*; see Parada et al. (2011) for locality information on these individuals. (File: Table-S3.pdf).

Multiv-Stats.pdf Full results of the canonical discriminant analysis of eleven species of *Ctenomys* from Bolivia. The output matches Figure 5 in the published paper – a different plotting function in SAS was used to create a color plot in the published version. (File: Multiv-Stats.pdf)