

**FORMACIÓN DE LA CUENCA AMAZÓNICA DESDE LA BIOGEOGRAFÍA
HISTÓRICA**

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**UNIVERSIDAD INDUSTRIAL DE SANTANDER
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
ESCUELA DE BIOLOGÍA
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To my family for all the support, love, and understanding during all these years of
personal growth

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RESUMEN

TÍTULO: FORMACIÓN DE LA CUENCA AMAZÓNICA DESDE LA BIOGEOGRAFÍA HISTÓRICA*

AUTOR: KAREN ANDREA MÉNDEZ CAMACHO**

PALABRAS CLAVES: LACUSTRINO, FOSLIES, PRIORES, RÍOS AMAZÓNICOS, INFERENCIA BAYESIANA, CALIBRACIÓN.

DESCRIPCIÓN:

El objetivo de este estudio fue determinar el rango temporal para la transición de un sistema lacustre a un sistema fluvial como la cuenca Amazónica. Para llevar a cabo este análisis reconstruimos filogenias moleculares calibradas en el tiempo a partir de inferencia bayesiana usando 6 taxa pertenecientes a Amphibia, Aves, Insecta y Mammalia. Usamos datos de secuencias de DNA tanto mitocondrial como nuclear y fósiles como puntos de calibración. Asimismo llevamos a cabo una exploración de priores para cada punto de calibración. Determinamos las barreras de aislamiento para cada filogenia y llevamos cabo un análisis de reconstrucción ancestral usando áreas limitadas por los principales tributarios Amazónicos. Adicionalmente, evaluamos el efecto de diferentes tasas de dispersión a través del tiempo basados en información geológica y biogeográfica. Como resultado obtuvimos que los puntos de calibración para cada filogenia se ajustaron mejor a una distribución lognormal conllevando a una estimación de edad más precisa. Las primeras dispersiones a la cuenca Amazónica ocurrieron desde la Amazonia Occidental en un rango de 16.2 a 10.4 Ma, y los taxa abarcaron la mayoría de las áreas de la cuenca Amazónica entre 12.2 a 6.2 Ma. Adicionalmente, obtuvimos evidencia de 2 ríos -Tocantins y Madeira- actuando como barreras vicariantes. A partir de esto concluimos que la cuenca es una formación vieja ajustándose a una hipótesis de "Amazonas viejo", sin embargo, nosotros proponemos un rango temporal más amplio que el propuesto en la literatura para el inicio y completa formación del sistema fluvial Amazónico.

** Trabajo de Grado

*** Facultad de Ciencias. Escuela de Biología. Director: Daniel Rafael Miranda-Esquivel, PhD Ciencias Naturales.

ABSTRACT

TITLE: FORMATION OF THE AMAZON BASIN FROM HISTORICAL BIOGEOGRAPHY*

AUTHOR: KAREN ANDREA MÉNDEZ CAMACHO**

KEY WORDS: LACUSTRINE, FOSSILS, PRIORS, AMAZONIAN RIVERS, BAYESIAN INFERENCE, CALIBRATION

DESCRIPTION:

The object of this study was to determine the temporal range for the transition from a lacustrine to a fluvial system such as the "Amazon basin". To carry out this analysis, we reconstructed time-calibrated molecular phylogenies through Bayesian inference for 6 taxa belonging to Amphibia, Aves, Insecta and Mammalia. We used both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequence data and fossils as calibration points. We explored the priors for each one. We detected the isolation barriers for each phylogeny and carried out an ancestral reconstruction analysis using areas bounded by major Amazonian rivers. Furthermore, we evaluated the effect of different dispersal rates through time based on geologic and biogeographic information. The results indicate that the calibration points for each phylogeny fitted to a lognormal distribution leading a more precise age estimation. The first dispersals to the Amazon basin occurred to Western Amazonia in a range of 16.2 to 10.4 Ma, and the taxa covered most of the areas of the Amazon basin between 12.2 to 6.2 Ma. Additionally, we obtained evidence of two rivers -Tocantins and Madeira- acting as vicariant barriers. We concluded that the basin is an old formation fitting the "Old Amazon hypothesis," however we propose a wider temporal range than the range proposed in the literature for the beginning and complete formation of the Amazon fluvial system.

** Bachelor Thesis

*** Facultad de Ciencias. Escuela de Biología. Director: Daniel Rafael Miranda-Esquivel, PhD Ciencias Naturales.

INTRODUCTION

The Amazon basin is renowned for its high biodiversity which has been attributed to different geological events such as the formation of the rivers, in a scenario known as the “Riverine barrier hypothesis”, proposed by Alfred R. Wallace (1852). This hypothesis has been supported by different studies (Maldonado-Coelho et al 2013; dHorta et al 2013), in which the Amazon and its main tributaries have had a prominent role in the evolution of Amazonian biodiversity. Likewise, two geological models supporting this hypothesis have been proposed regarding the date of the formation of the Amazon basin. The “Old Amazon” model suggests that the fluvial system was established during the Late Miocene (10 to 7 Ma) (Hoorn et al 2010) whereas the “Young Amazon” model covers a wider temporal range, with studies agreeing that the basin was completely formed during the Plio-Pleistocene (2.5 Ma) (Horbe et al 2013; Figueiredo et al 2009). Both models have been evaluated using a biogeographical approach (Ribas et al 2011; Fernandes et al 2012), finding evidence that suggests the Amazon basin was formed in the Plio-Pleistocene, supporting the “Young Amazon” hypothesis (Alfaro et al 2015) and also proposed plausible dates for the formation of some of the main Amazonian rivers (Ribas et al 2011; Boubli et al 2015) providing a deeper understanding on how the basin reached its current configuration.

The changes in the Amazonian landscape that led to the formation of the current Amazon basin have been attributed to a series of geological events starting with the gradual uplift of the Eastern Cordillera in the Central Andes, which caused the closure of the Western Andean Portal and created a huge watershed in the Middle Miocene (Antonelli et al 2009) known as the Pebas mega-wetland system (PMWS). Located in Western Amazonia, the PMWS was connected with the Caribbean sea and bounded with the Purus Arch on the east (Figueiredo et al 2009), but many of its aspects are still a matter of discussion (Jaramillo et al 2017). During the Late Miocene the PMWS disappeared (Wesselingh et al 2002) due to

the uplift of the Eastern Colombian Andes (15 to 3 Ma) (Mora et al 2008), and as a consequence, the Vaupes Arch was drawn close to the Andes, causing the Orinoco-Amazonas vicariance event (Olivares et al 2013) and gradually reducing the water flux towards the Caribbean (Lundberg et al 1998). Finally, the subsidence of the Purus Arch allowed the eastward extension of the Amazonas River from the Pliocene to the Pleistocene (Nogueira et al 2013). The role of these events in the formation of the modern Amazon basin has been highlighted in different studies (Matos-Maravi et al 2013; Horbe et al 2013). However, there is no agreement on the date in which each one of these events took place and therefore the formation time of the Amazon drainage system is still unresolved (Hoorn et al 2010; Figueiredo et al 2009). Likewise, there is no study that incorporates different taxa belonging to different taxonomic groups, and most studies that cover this question have used secondary calibrations (Buckner et al 2014) and analyses at the population level (Ribas et al 2011), hence preventing the evaluation of a possible older formation for the Amazon basin. Therefore, the goal of the present study is to determine the transition date from a lacustrine to a fluvial system -“Amazon basin”-, using taxa from different taxonomic groups. We can establish the possible temporal range in which the disappearance of the Pebas system occurred -the event accepted as the first phase for the formation of the Amazonian river system (Wesselingh et al 2002)-, and the West-East formation of the Amazon fluvial system.

1. Methods

1.1 Selection of taxa

We selected the taxa using the following criteria: (1) We considered taxa with clades currently distributed in the Amazon basin. (2) The taxa must be monophyletic and have clades with divergences covering the temporal ranges proposed for the formation of the Amazon basin (1-11.8 Ma) (Hoorn et al 2010; Figueiredo et al 2009; Ribas et al 2011). (3) The phylogeny must include at least

60 % of its described species with a minimum of three genes using both mitochondrial and nuclear information. (4) The taxa must have fossil records available in the literature for each ingroup (see Appendix S3 in Supporting Information), excluding fossils with uncertain phylogenetic position (Hosner et al 2016; Kay 1997; Kay and Cozzuol 2006).

1.2 Molecular data

We downloaded all nucleotide gene sequences available in GenBank for each taxon (see Appendix S1). Each gene was aligned separately using the multiple sequence alignment (Edgar 2004a) as implemented in MUSCLE v3.8.31 (Edgar 2004b), and the models of nucleotide substitution were selected under the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) (Akaike 1974) using the modelTest function in the R package 'phangorn' (Schliep 2011).

1.3 Distributional data

For the selected taxa, we obtained the species distributions from the available literature, along with occurrences from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (www.gbif.org) database, which were reviewed using the distributional ranges described in the literature.

1.4 Phylogenetic reconstruction

We carried out a partitioned phylogenetic analysis under Bayesian Inference (BI) as implemented in MrBayes v3.2.6 (Ronquist et al 2012) via the CIPRES Science Gateway (Miller et al 2010). For each partition we applied the nucleotide model previously selected, and we tested whether the evolutionary rate was constant across the whole phylogeny or whether it varied on each branch. Then, we chose the model that best fitted our data through Bayes Factors (Kass and Raftery 1995). Furthermore, we modeled the relaxed clock using the Independent Gamma Rate

model (IGR) (Lepage et al 2007; Bakiu et al 2015), and we applied a fossilized birth-death process (Heath et al 2014; Zhang et al 2016) to model the cladogenetic process.

1.5 Exploration of priors and clock dating

For each calibration point we tested two distributions (exponential and lognormal) and we chose the model that best fitted our data through Bayes Factors (Kass and Raftery 1995). Using the selected parameters, two independent runs were conducted by 30 million generations, sampling every 2000 generations with the first 25% samples discarded. Both runs consisted of four Metropolis-coupled MCMC chains with default temperatures (delta of 0.09 between heated chains). Each analysis was carried out until the average standard deviation of split frequencies was below 0.05 (Ronquist et al 2012). The convergence between runs was assessed using the effective sample size as reported in Tracer (Rambaut et al 2014), and the potential scale reduction factor (Ronquist et al 2012). The final species tree with divergence times was visualized in Figtree v1.4 (Rambaut 2012). In addition, we also run the analyses without data to determine the impact of calibration points on the posterior estimates.

1.6 Infinite sites

We plotted the posterior means against the 95% posterior credibility intervals (CI) (Yang and Rannala 2006) for each phylogeny.

1.7 Isolation barriers and ancestral area inference

We determined the potential isolation barriers for each clade following Hovenkamp (1997, 2001) ideas, implemented in the Vicariance Inference Program (VIP) (Arias et al 2011). Furthermore, we performed the reconstruction of the ancestral distribution using areas bounded by major Amazonian rivers (Alfaro et al 2015)

(see Appendix S2) and under the Dispersal-Extinction-Cladogenesis (DEC) model (Ree et al 2005; Ree and Smith 2008) as implemented in the R package 'BioGeoBears' (Matzke 2013).

For the reconstruction of ancestral area, we assessed two different biogeographic models, the base model with a constant dispersal rate, and the stratified model with different dispersal rates through time (Ree and Smith 2008). We used the default dispersion rate for all areas in the base model, while for the stratified model we created three models, with three time slices for each one and we designed the dispersal rate matrices based on geologic and biogeographic evidence (Ribas et al 2011; Hoorn et al 2010). The first stratified model was based on the "Young Amazon" hypothesis in which the dispersal rates were low before 11.8 Ma (0.25), and started to increase (0.50) during the temporal range in which the Amazon system began forming (11.8 to 2.5 Ma), and the rates became maximum when the Amazon basin reached its current form and size (after 2.5 Ma). Moreover, the second stratified model was based on the "Old Amazon" hypothesis, in which the rates were intermediate (0.5) in the range of 10-7 Ma, suggesting that the system was mostly formed during this range, and the Amazon basin was completely established after 7 Ma (1). For the third stratified model we used the ranges in which there were changes in the diversification rates according to the lineage-through-time (LTT) plot for all taxa together (see Appendix S9), then we assumed that the rates were low until 17 Ma (0.25), and became intermediate (0.5) between 17-10 Ma, in which a system of great magnitude existed (MWPS). Finally, the rates were maximum in the last 10 Ma to the present, showing that the MWPS drained and the Amazon basin reached its present form during this temporal range. To compare models, we used a log-likelihood difference of two units (Edwards 1992).

1.8 Congruence between events

After obtaining the vicariant events associated with the formation of rivers for each clade through isolation barriers and reconstruction of the ancestral distribution, we

checked whether for two or more taxa the same river acted as a vicariant barrier, and also if they shared similar divergence times for that event. The congruence was evaluated for each method separately, and once obtained the clades that matched the two requirements mentioned above, we could propose a date for the formation of a particular river, in order to understand the configuration process of the Amazon basin through years. Finally, we verified if both methodological approaches were congruent in the vicariant events associated with the formation of rivers that each one recovered.

2. Results

2.1 Taxa

The dataset was composed by taxa from four different taxonomic groups: *Rhinella* (Bufonidae, Amphibia), Cracidae (Aves), *Melipona* (Apidae, Insecta), Cebidae, Echimyidae, and Stenodermatinae (Mammalia).

2.2 Calibration points

For Mammals, there were fossil information for the ingroup and for the remaining phylogenies we used the fossils available for the outgroup (Cracidae, *Melipona* and *Rhinella*).

2.3 Molecular clock

The strict molecular clock was rejected for all genes, except for two ATP7 and COI genes (Stenodermatinae), which showed strong evidence favouring a strict clock model (log difference of 3-5) (see Appendix S4). In order to see the overall impact of these genes on the final topology, we checked the individual topologies of both genes. We found that they produced unresolved topologies, in which COI did not present common nodes and ATP7 presented 2 % of common nodes with respect to the total evidence. Nonetheless, when we removed the ATP7A and COI genes

from the complete dataset, it turned out in a less resolved topology (50 % of common nodes) with lower PP (<0.7) than the total evidence analysis.

2.4 Prior and posterior estimates

Although, there was no difference in the obtained topologies, without branch lengths, under both distributions, all calibration points for each phylogeny fitted best to a lognormal distribution, showing the narrowest 95 % confidence intervals (Figure 1). Furthermore, for most of the calibration points, there was overlap between the prior and the posterior distributions with different overlap percentages. For 16 calibration points, the prior overlapped considerably with the posterior (80-100 %). Within of these 16 calibration points, the posterior was narrower for 9 calibration points, the posterior were highly similar to the prior for 3 calibration points, and the posterior was wider, leading to older ages, for 4 calibration points. For the remaining calibration points of this study, the overlap percentage between the prior and posterior was low (30-45 %), leading the posterior to older ages (see Appendix S5). The only exception in which the prior and posterior did not overlap was *Pampamys emmonsae* (Echimyidae), where the posterior distribution was older and out of the prior with a difference of ~3 Myr (median:17.58 CI95 %: 21.58-14.09 Ma) (see Appendix S5). The absence of this fossil in the analysis led to a wider CI95 % with a difference of 1 Myr (median: 18.84 CI95 %: 23.35-14.68 Ma) than the analysis including this calibration point. The PP did not change between both analyses (100 %). On the other hand, the incorporation of the new fossil record in the *Cebuella* lineage (Cebidae) led to CI95 % narrower (10-10.9 Ma) and PP higher (100%) than the analysis without this calibration point (CI95 %: 8.7-4.5 Ma and PP: 73 %). Finally, the analyses without data resulted in unresolved topologies (results not shown).

The posterior age means and confidence intervals fitted best to a straight line under the exponential fossil prior (gray colour), and led to older ages and CI95 % larger than lognormal distribution (red colour) (Figure 1). The taxa with the widest

posterior density intervals (low precision) and oldest ages were Melipona ($R^2 = 0.76$), Rhinella ($R^2 = 0.27$), followed by Cracidae which has the highest regression value ($R^2 = 0.91$). On the other hand, the taxon with the highest precision and more recent ages of the entire dataset was Cebidae, presenting the lowest regression value ($R^2 = 0.03$) (Figure 1). Additionally, Melipona presented the largest slope value ($w = 0.44$) among all taxa, and Cebidae the lowest value ($w = 0.05$).

2.5 Isolation barriers and Ancestral reconstruction

In total, we obtained 55 isolation barriers registered for all the analyzed clades (264), which were mostly concentrated in Echimyidae and Melipona. 9 of these 55 isolation barriers were associated with some Amazonian rivers (Tocantins, Madeira, Amazonas, Marañón and Ucayali). However, only two of these nine barriers were congruent between different taxa, matching with the Tocantins (range of 10.85-9.75 Ma) and Madeira rivers (range of 10.40-8.27 Ma). On the other hand, the reconstruction of the ancestral distribution only reported one vicariant event associated with the Negro river. However, this vicariant barrier was not congruent among different taxa, and there was not congruence between both methodological approaches (see Appendix S6).

Although all taxa fitted stratified models, four of them fitted more than one stratified model with a log-likelihood difference of 0.1 to 0.77 (see Appendix S7). Otherwise, Cracidae and Stenodermatinae only fitted the model in which the dispersal rates were intermediate between 11.8 to a 2.5 and the dispersal rates were maximum after 2.5 Ma. For most taxa Rhinella, Melipona, Echimyidae and Cebidae), the first dispersals to the Amazon basin occurred from the Atlantic Forest to some areas of Western Amazonia (Napo, Marañón, and Ucayali) in a temporal range of 16.2 to

10.4 Ma, and all taxa covered most of the areas of the Amazon basin between 12.2 to 6.2 Ma. Nevertheless, for Cebidae and Echimyidae, the first dispersals involved all areas of the Amazon basin, and then they experimented contraction of the ancestral range, but there was not congruence in the temporal range in which this event took place. After the contraction of the ancestral range to the Atlantic Forest and the Andes respectively, both taxa experimented expansions to some areas of Western Amazonia (Ucayali and Napo). For the remaining two taxa, Cracidae and Stenodermatinae, the first dispersals to the Amazon basin occurred from Central America and the Andes respectively in different temporal ranges and out of the suggested ranges for the taxa mentioned above (CI95 %: 3.3-0.99 Ma and 7-3 Ma respectively). Additionally, our data suggests the temporal range for another geological event such as the closure of the Isthmus, which allows colonizations from and toward South America in range between 9.23 to 4.73 Ma.

3. Discussion

3.1 Age estimates

According to the analysis without data, the set of fossils for each phylogeny are not dominating the analysis, and the uncertainty in posterior age estimates is mainly due to limited molecular data, as suggested by the infinite-sites plot (Yang and Rannala 2006) (Figure 1). One exception to this fact was Cracidae with the highest regression value, indicating that the amount of sequence data is very high, and the uncertainties in the posterior estimates are mostly due to uncertainties in the fossil calibrations (Yang and Rannala 2006). The other exception was *Melipona* with an intermediate regression value suggesting that the most plausible explanation is that the uncertainty is due to fossil data, which is also supported by the fact that the taxon presents the most imprecise fossil calibrations from all taxa, although the value is still low. Therefore, it is not ruled out that both an increased density of taxon-sampling at genome scale and fossil sampling could improve the age estimates (Yang and Rannala 2006) (Figure 1). Although the chosen priors are

reasonable for modelling our data; the cases where there is similarity between prior and posterior indicate that the data contain little information about the parameters, and when the prior and posterior did not overlap properly there might be a conflict between the prior and the data (see Appendix S5) (Nascimento et al 2017). However, we noted that the incorporation of the fossil for the clade in which the posterior is older and out of the prior (Foote et al 1999; Smith and Peterson 2002; Sytsma et al 2014), led to a more precise age estimation. Therefore, the fossil records used in the present study are informative (Xie et al 2010) and their incorporation along with the available molecular data increases the precision in posterior time estimates and the support for the clades. Despite that, there is evidence of the effect of limited data. Accordingly adding more genes which fit either a relaxed or strict molecular clock model along with the whole dataset provides more resolved topologies with narrower 95% confidence intervals, indicating that more genomic information is more suitable for date estimation analysis (Yang and Yoder 2003).

Furthermore, the molecular clock model used here does not incorporate uneven fossil sampling (Drummond et al 2012; Zhang et al 2015), which could have an impact on the posterior age estimates. Thus, the ancient and less precise ages produced in the present study could be due to a lack of internal node constraints which leads to ancient ages (Arcila et al 2015), and this could be highlighted by the fact that the taxon with more fossils and even fossil sampling (Cebidae), presents the more precise date estimates of the entire dataset \citep{bibli2013} and the amount of uncertainty added in the posterior CI is less (Figure 1). On the other hand, our results show that the use of an exponential distribution for calibration points generates older and less precise posterior estimates (Figure 1) (Sauquet et al 2012; Arcila et al 2015), which contrasts with Heads (2012), who suggested that the exponential distribution is useful for generating younger ages than any other distributions, because it has the fewest possible parameters (a single rate parameter). Additionally, our findings are in concordance with Heath (2012) who

suggested that the use of exponential distribution can place much higher probabilities on excessively old divergences (exponential distributions have a "fatter tail") (Figure 1).

3.2 Historical Amazon

We found that the Amazon basin began forming between 16.2 to 10.4 Ma with the first dispersals to Western Amazonia. This pattern suggests that possibly the MWPS disappeared for that time, allowing colonization of these areas, which is in concordance with Shephard et al (2010) who by mean of palaeo-geographic maps suggest that the MWPS was reduced greatly in the Middle-late Miocene. Hence, we propose that the Amazon fluvial system probably reached its shape and size in a range from 12.2 to 6.2 Ma (Figure 2), when the taxa extended their distribution to Eastern Amazonia. In general, the temporal range proposed here agrees with the "Old Amazon hypothesis", but we suggest a wider temporal range than the proposed by Hoorn et al (2010). In the same way, our results are not affected by the impact of the number of time slices and different probabilities of dispersal on the range-inheritance scenarios (Ree and Smith 2008) (see Appendix S8), and consequently, we cannot establish the temporal ranges in which there is a change in the dispersal rates according to the geological ranges proposed for the two hypotheses aforementioned (see Appendix S7). Moreover, we demonstrated that large Amazonian rivers can limit species distribution ranges (Moraes et al 2016; Oliveira et al 2017), and we suggest the temporal range for the formation of two of the major Amazonian rivers. The dates proposed here differ from Ribas et al (2011) and Alfaro et al (2015), who suggested that the Tocantins river was formed between 0.8-0.3 Ma and Buckner et al (2014) who suggested that the Madeira river was formed about 5 Ma. It is worth noting that the methods used in this study to identify rivers as vicariant barriers are based on different algorithms, then they provided different results. The main differences between our findings and other authors who propose recent dates for rivers are the type of analyses and the

implemented data. Some authors incorporate both, populations and species (Ribas et al 2011; Buckner et al 2014) and some others only took into account mitochondrial genes (Alfaro et al 2015) or secondary calibrations (Buckner et al 2014, Alfaro et al 2015), and did not carry out an exploration of priors. Despite the differences with other studies, we found that both rivers are old formations and they fit the pattern proposed here.

The temporal range proposed here for the formation of the Amazon fluvial system agrees with geological processes that occurred during that time: as Hoorn et al (1995, 2010) who suggest that the formation of the Amazon river has been attributed to Andean uplift and our findings are in concordance with stratigraphic studies about the emergence of the Eastern Cordillera of the Colombian Andes (Mora et al 2008), and with paleobotanic observations, which suggest that elevations of the eastern Colombian Andes were homogeneous between Early-Middle Miocene and Pliocene times (Gregory-Wodzicki 2000), and also with studies about the sedimentary flux of the Foz do Amazonas, which show increasing efflux through time with higher values since Mid-Miocene times (Rodríguez Tribaldos et al 2017; Macgregor 2012}. Besides, our results are in discordance with other geological events like: the date of the activation of the Vaupes arch in the Late Miocene (Olivares et al 2013) and the subsidence of the Purus Arch that allowed the Amazon to flow to the east. Although in the present study we cannot establish the exact range of its subsidence we can say that it was in the Middle Miocene, which contrasts with the proposals to date (Nogueira et al 2013; Figueiredo et al 2009). The performance of these geological events together has been broadly accepted to be the main causes of the disappearance of the MWPS. Notwithstanding, we were unable to establish whether it was the result of several marine transgressions (Jaramillo et al 2017) or if it was a continuous event covering a wide temporal range (Hoorn et al 2010). In addition, our data describes a pattern for the possible temporal range of the closure of the Panama isthmus, which covers the ranges proposed by Bacon et al (2015), and it is in discordance

with Montes et al (2015) and ODea et al (2016). Furthermore, our biogeographic reconstructions and divergence time estimates support a scenario where cracids colonized and diversified in South America following uplift of the Panamanian Isthmus (Hosner et al 2016; Mayr 1946), which happened in a more recent temporal range than the proposed for the remaining taxa. The other exception was Stenodermatinae where the dispersals to the Amazon basin also happened in a more recent date but we cannot establish the involved event in this scenario, and therefore there is not a general pattern found for both taxa.

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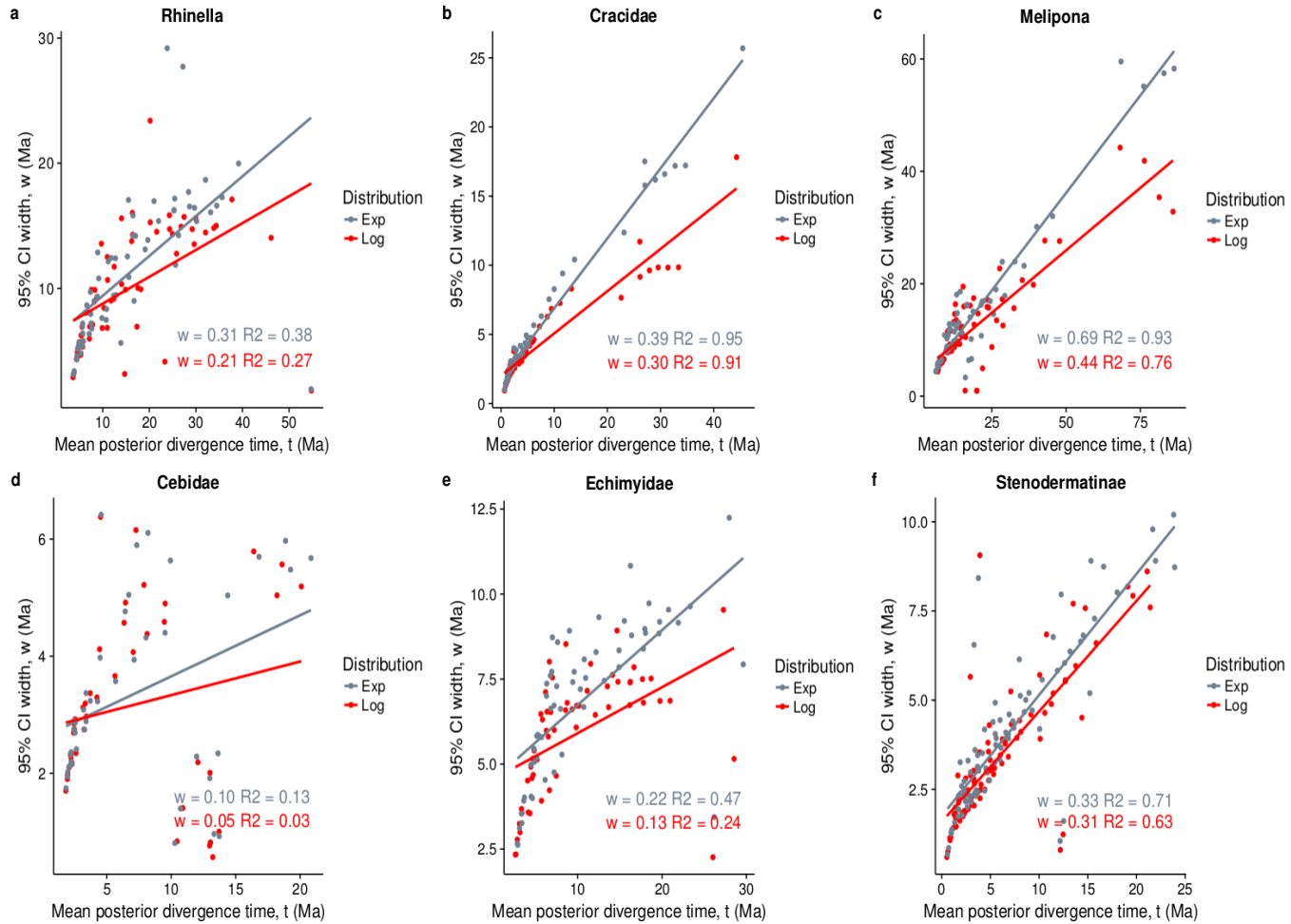
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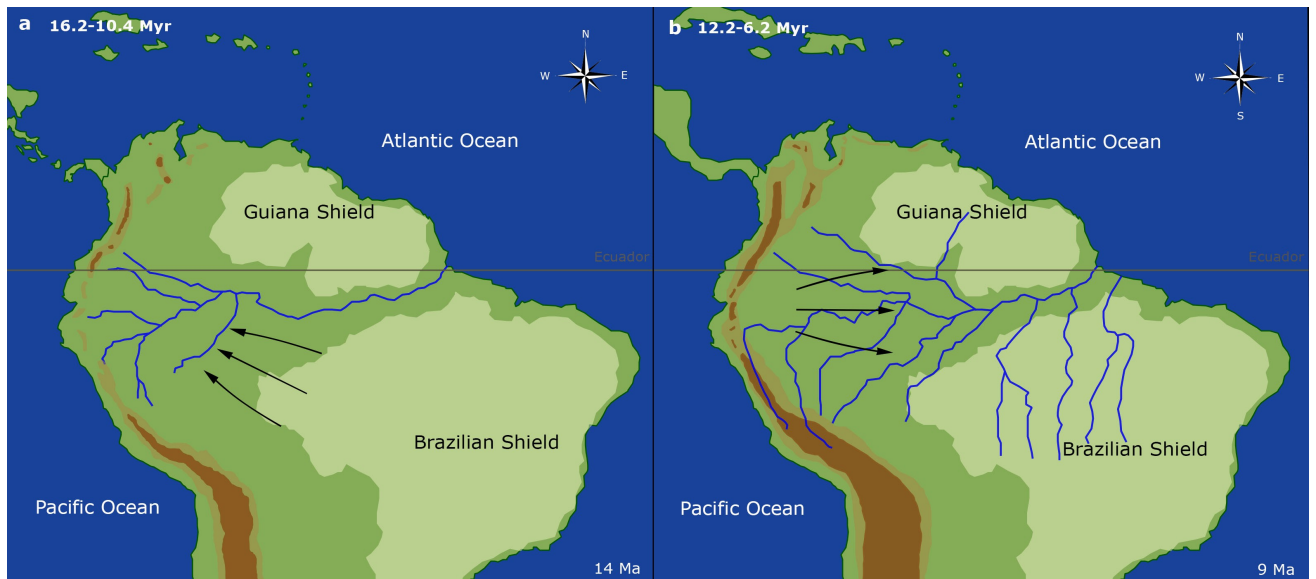
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Figure 1



THE INFINITE-SITES PLOT FOR ALL TAXA UNDER LOGNORMAL AND EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTIONS. The x-axis are the posterior means of the each node age, and the y-axis are the 95 % posterior CI widths. The slope (w) is a measure of fossil precision and presents the direct relationship between divergence time and uncertainty in the posterior CI (Yang and Rannala 2006).

Figure 2



BIOGEOGRAPHICAL PATTERN FOR THE FORMATION OF THE AMAZON BASIN. Maps are modified from Hoorn et al (2010). (a) The first dispersals to Western Amazonia. (b) Expansion of the distributional range from Western Amazonia to Eastern Amazonia and the possible range for the establishment of the Amazon fluvial system. Closure of the Panama isthmus according to Bacon et al (2015), and Caribbean islands based on Ali (2012). The numbers at the right bottom correspond to Andean uplift.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Rhinella

Specie	Cytb	Rhod	16s	12s-trna-val-16s	Rag1	Pomc
Anaxyrus_americanus	AB159264	NA	KF665122	DQ158426	KJ609650	DQ158268
Anaxyrus_woodhousii	AY288067	NA	NA	DQ158498	KJ609653	DQ158339
Anaxyrus_cognatus	NA	NA	NA	DQ158444	KJ609656	DQ158285
Anaxyrus_exsul	NA	NA	NA	AY325990	DQ158372	DQ158291
Cranopsis_coccifer	HM563944	NA	AY927856	DQ158443	KJ609669	DQ158284
Cranopsis_coniferus	HM563945	NA	FJ784601	DQ158445	HM563988	DQ158286
Cranopsis_valliceps	AY008230	NA	AY008229	DQ158493	KJ609665	DQ158334
Cranopsis_alvarius	HM563933	NA	HM563860	DQ158425	KJ609663	DQ158267
Bufo_bufo	AB159262	NA	AY555021	DQ158438	AY583336	KT239445
Bufo_andrewsi	AF174502	NA	AF160782	DQ158428	DQ158353	DQ158270
Amietophrynus_gracilipes	NA	NA	NA	DQ158456	DQ158378	DQ158297
Amietophrynus_regularis	NA	NA	KX671722	DQ158485	KJ609677	DQ158326
Amietophrynus_maculatus	NA	NA	NA	DQ158469	KJ609678	DQ158311
Duttaphrynus_melanostictus	AY247259	NA	NA	DQ158475	KJ609681	KU183158
Schismaderma_carens	NA	NA	KF665363	DQ158424	KF666220	DQ158266
Ingerophrynus_macrotis	NA	NA	NA	DQ158468	KF666244	KU183150
Peltophryne_lemur	NA	NA	U52787	DQ158465	DQ158386	DQ158306
Rhaebo_haematiticus	HM563930	NA	KR863345	DQ158461	KJ609683	DQ158302
Rhaebo_nasicus	NA	NA	NA	DQ158477	DQ158396	DQ158319
Nannophryne_cophotis	NA	NA	NA	DQ158446	DQ158369	DQ158287
Dendrophryniscus	KX025647	NA	KU495200	AY326000	DQ503337	AY819081
Melanophryniscus_klappenbachi	DQ502444	DQ283765	NA	AY843699	AY844478	KP295580
Melanophryniscus_stelzneri	NA	NA	U52782	DQ158421	KF666223	DQ158263
Rhinella_achavali	KC567990	HM159237	GU178798	GU178787	NA	NA
Rhinella_amboroensis	NA	DQ284003	NA	DQ283386	NA	NA
Rhinella_arenarum	HM159228	AY844547	GU178796	DQ158429	AY844370	DQ158271
Rhinella_arequipensis	NA	NA	NA	DQ158430	DQ158355	DQ158272
Rhinella_arunco	KC817199	NA	NA	DQ158442	DQ158365	DQ158283
Rhinella_atacamensis	KC778243	NA	NA	DQ158433	JX442329	DQ158275
Rhinella_azarai	KP684987	KP685164	NA	KP685186	KP685115	KP685079
Rhinella_bergi	KP684990	KP685165	NA	KP685189	KP685118	KP685084
Rhinella_bernardoi	KP684991	KP685166	NA	KP685194	KP685120	KP685086
Rhinella_castaneotica	NA	NA	KU495498	DQ158440	DQ158364	DQ158282
Rhinella_centralis	KP684992	KP685167	JN021325	KP685195	KP685122	KP685087

Rhinella_cerradensis	HM159232	HM159238	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhinella_crucifer	HM159226	KC199966	KU495502	DQ158447	KJ609675	KJ532293
Rhinella_dapsilis	NA	NA	KR012641	DQ158448	DQ158370	NA
Rhinella_dorbignyi	KP684994	KP685168	NA	KP685199	KP685123	KP685090
Rhinella_fernandezae	KP684997	KP685169	NA	KP685202	KP685124	KP685092
Rhinella_festae	NA	NA	KR012624	DQ158423	DQ158349	DQ158265
Rhinella_granulosa	KP685002	KP685172	GU178800	KP685209	KP685129	KP685098
Rhinella_henseli	NA	KC199854	NA	KP685183	KP685113	KP685077
Rhinella_humboldti	NA	KP685173	KP149488	KP685211	KP685131	KP685099
Rhinella_icterica	HM159230	HM159240	KU495510	DQ158462	NA	DQ158303
Rhinella_jimi	HM159234	HM159241	GU178795	GU178784	NA	NA
Rhinella_limensis	NA	NA	NA	DQ158466	NA	DQ158307
Rhinella_major	KP685008	KP685175	JF790180	KP685219	KP685135	KP685105
Rhinella_manu	NA	NA	NA	NA	DQ404395	DQ404396
Rhinella_margaritifera	JX298409	HM159242	KR012628	NA	HM563975	AY819080
Rhinella_marina	KR011949	DQ283789	KR012644	DQ158474	DQ158392	DQ158316
Rhinella_merianae	KP685010	KP685176	NA	KP685222	KP685137	KP685107
Rhinella_mirandaribeiroi	KP685012	KP685177	KF723018	KP685228	KP685140	KP685109
Rhinella_nesiotes	NA	NA	NA	DQ158478	DQ158397	DQ158320
Rhinella_ocellata	NA	NA	JN867572	DQ158479	DQ158398	DQ158321
Rhinella_ornata	NA	KC199963	KU495531	NA	NA	NA
Rhinella_poeppigii	HM159233	HM159243	GU178790	DQ158481	KJ609674	KJ532292
Rhinella_pygmaea	KP685013	KP685181	NA	KP685229	KP685141	KP685110
Rhinella_rubescens	HM159229	HM159244	NA	DQ158486	NA	DQ158327
Rhinella_schneideri	HM159235	NA	JQ627202	DQ158480	KJ609673	DQ158322
Rhinella_spinulosa	NA	DQ283775	NA	DQ158487	KJ609676	DQ158328
Rhinella_sternosignata	NA	KP685163	NA	KP685184	KP685144	KP685078
Rhinella_vellardi	NA	NA	NA	DQ158495	DQ158411	DQ158336
Rhinella_veraguensis	NA	NA	NA	DQ158496	DQ158412	DQ158338
Rhinella_veredas	HM159231	HM159245	NA	NA	NA	NA

Cracidae

Specie	Nd2	Cytb	Coi	Nd5	Cltcl1	Eef2	Tfb5	Rho	Serpinb14	Cltc
Numida_meleagris	NA	KF8336 37	NA	NA	EU302 774	EU738 650	NA	EU7372 46	KC749887	KC749 599
Megapodius_layardi	NA	KF8336 15	NA	NA	KF8334 95	FJ8818 44	NA	NA	KC749932	KC749 598
Ptilopachus_petrosus	DQ768 289	AM236 886	NA	KR732 873	NA	KR732 890	NA	NA	KR732792	KR732 672
Rollulus_rouloul	KR7328 54	EF5711 85	NA	NA	JF4970 07	EU738 688	NA	EU7372 80	KC749947	NA

Tympanuchus_phasianellus	AF2301 27	AF2301 81	DQ434 206	NA	KC749 662	KC749 714	NA	NA	KC749906	KC749 617
Coturnix_japonica	NA	DQ515 818	GQ481 652	NA	KC749 626	KC749 691	NA	DQ402 463	KC749869	KC749 581
Callipepla_californica	KR7328 36	AB1201 31	JN8507 19	KR732 862	NA	KR732 885	NA	KR7327 64	KR732783	KR732 687
Colinus_virginianus	KR7328 33	EU3726 75	NA	KR732 859	KC749 627	KR732 887	NA	KR7327 65	KR732785	KR732 685
Gallus_gallus	KF7927 40	EU8394 54	JF4988 60	NA	EU302 770	EU738 569	NA	AB4962 28	NM_20515 2	KC749 587
Meleagris_gallopavo	AF2225 56	HQ122 602	DQ433 017	NA	KC749 642	FJ8818 56	NA	NA	NM_00130 3190	KC749 597
Oreophasis_derbianus	NA	AY6598 05	AF1654 95	AY1407 59	KX3459 05	KX3562 90	KX356 206	KX3561 49	KX356174	KX3458 77
Ortalis_vetula	KX3562 38	L08384	KX3562 79	KX3562 62	KX3459 11	NA	KX356 214	KX3561 56	KX356180	KC749 601
Ortalis_leucogastra	NA	NA	NA	NA	KX3459 08	KX3563 06	KX356 211	KX3561 53	KX356177	KX3458 80
Ortalis_poliocephala	KX3562 57	AY6597 84	KX3562 78	KX3562 61	KX3459 10	KX3562 93	KX356 213	KX3561 55	KX356179	NA
Ortalis_wagleri	KX3562 39	NA	KX3562 80	NA	KF8335 19	KX3562 96	KX356 215	NA	KX356181	KX3458 83
Chamaepetes_unicolor	KX3562 31	AY6597 96	JQ1744 05	NA	KX3458 97	NA	KX356 198	NA	KX356168	NA
Penelopina_nigra	NA	AY3544 92	AF1654 99	AY1407 57	KX3459 23	KX3563 02	KX356 227	KX3561 64	KX356192	NA
Chamaepetes_goudotii	AY1407 41	AY6597 95	JN8015 54	AY1407 55	NA	NA	KX356 197	NA	NA	NA
Penelope_argyrotis	NA	AY6598 03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Penelope_barbata	KX3562 52	NA	JN8018 92	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Penelope_montagnii	KX3562 45	AY6598 02	KX3562 83	KX3562 67	KX3459 18	KX3563 05	KX356 222	KX3561 61	KX356188	KX3458 90
Penelope_marail	KX3562 44	KX3562 77	JQ1757 13	KX3562 66	KX3459 17	NA	KX356 221	KX3561 60	KX356187	KX3458 89
Penelope_superciliaris	AY3670 90	AY6598 04	KX3562 84	NA	KX3459 22	NA	KX356 226	KX3561 63	KX356191	KX3458 92
Penelope_jacquacu	NA	AY6598 01	JQ1757 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Penelope_purpurascens	AY3670	AY6598	JQ1757	KX3562	KF8335	KF8336	KX356	NA	KX356190	NA

ens	97	00	18	69	21	95	225			
Penelope_albipennis	KX3562 40	NA	JN8018 91	NA	KX3459 14	KX3562 97	KX356 217	NA	KX356183	KX3458 85
Penelope_obscura	AY1407 42	AF1654 74	JQ1757 15	AY1407 56	KX3459 19	KX3563 01	KX356 223	NA	NA	NA
Penelope_pileata	KX3562 47	NA	JQ1757 17	KX3562 68	KX3459 20	KX3563 00	KX356 224	KX3561 62	KX356189	KX3458 91
Penelope_ochrogaster	AY3670 89	AY3671 01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Penelope_dabbenei	KX3562 41	KX3562 75	KX3562 81	KX3562 63	KX3459 15	KX3563 03	KX356 218	KX3561 58	KX356184	KX3458 86
Penelope_jacucaca	KX3562 43	KX3562 76	KX3562 82	KX3562 65	KX3459 16	KX3562 98	KX356 219	KX3561 59	KX356185	KX3458 87
Pipile_pipile	AY3670 94	AY3671 06	JQ1758 61	NA	KX3459 25	KX3562 99	KX356 229	KX3561 66	KX356195	KX3458 95
Pipile_cumanensis	AY3670 99	AY6597 98	NA	KX3562 71	KX3459 24	NA	NA	NA	KX356194	KX3458 94
Pipile_cujubi	AY3670 92	AY6597 99	NA	KX3562 70	NA	NA	KX356 228	KX3561 65	KX356193	KX3458 93
Pipile_jacutinga	AY1407 44	AF1654 76	AF1655 00	AY1407 58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aburria_aburri	AY1407 40	AY3544 89	JN8014 79	AY1407 54	KX3458 96	NA	KX356 196	KX3561 43	KX356167	NA
Ortalis_cinereiceps	KX3562 53	KX3562 73	KF7999 91	KX3562 58	KX3459 07	KX3562 95	KX356 209	KX3561 51	KX356176	KX3458 79
Ortalis_garrula	NA	AY6597 80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ortalis_ruficauda	NA	AY6597 81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ortalis_canicollis	AY1407 46	AF1654 72	AF1654 96	AY1407 60	KX3459 06	KX3562 91	KX356 208	KX3561 50	KX356175	KX3458 78
Ortalis_guttata	KX3562 37	AY6597 82	NA	KX3562 59	NA	KX3562 92	KX356 210	KX3561 52	NA	NA
Ortalis_motmot	NA	AY6597 78	KF4461 38	KX3562 60	KX3459 09	KX3563 07	KX356 212	KX3561 54	KX356178	KX3458 81
Ortalis_erythroptera	KX3562 56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nothocrax_urumutum	AY1407 49	AY3544 88	KM896 479	AY1407 63	KX3459 04	KX3562 89	KX356 205	NA	NA	KX3458 76
Crax_rubra	AY9527 46	AY6597 93	AY1419 15	AY1419 65	KX3459 02	KX3563 08	KX356 203	KX3561 47	KX356172	KC749 583

Crax_alberti	AY1419 30	AY1419 20	AY1419 10	AY1419 60	KX3458 98	NA	KX356 199	KX3561 44	KX356169	KX3458 72
Crax_daubentoni	AY1419 32	AY1419 22	AY1419 12	AY1419 62	KX3458 99	KX3562 85	KX356 200	KX3561 45	KX356170	NA
Crax_alector	AY1419 31	EF5711 88	JQ1745 69	AY1419 61	EU302 762	EU738 611	NA	EU7372 04	NA	EU302 719
Crax_globulosa	AY1419 34	AY1419 24	AY1419 14	NA	KX3459 01	NA	KX356 202	KX3561 46	KX356171	KX3458 73
Crax_fasciolata	AY1419 33	AY6597 90	JQ1745 70	NA	KX3459 00	KX3562 86	KX356 201	NA	NA	NA
Crax_blumenbachii	AY1407 47	AY6597 91	AF1654 92	AY1407 61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mitu_tomentosum	AY1419 38	AY6597 87	JQ1754 00	AY1419 68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mitu_salvini	AY1419 37	AY6597 85	EU5254 38	AY1419 67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mitu_tuberosum	AY1407 48	AY3544 84	EU5254 41	AY1407 62	KX3459 03	KX3562 87	KX356 204	KX3561 48	KX356173	KX3458 75
Mitu_mitu	AY1419 36	AY0985 52	AY1419 16	AY1419 66	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pauxi_pauxi	AY1407 50	AY3544 86	AF1654 97	AY1407 64	NA	KX3562 88	KX356 216	KX3561 57	KX356182	KX3458 84
Pauxi_unicornis	AY1419 39	AY6597 86	AY1419 19	AY1419 69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Melipona

Specie	Coi	16s	Rna-pol2	Ef1-alpha	Argk
Melipona_costaricaensis	EU163129	EU162954	EU162885	EU163207	EU163048
Melipona_solari	EU163160	EU162994	EU162915	EU163247	EU163079
Melipona_ogilviei	EU163140	EU162974	EU162896	EU163227	EU163059
Melipona_micheneri	EU163139	EU162973	EU162895	EU163226	EU163058
Melipona_quadrfasciata	EU163150	AF343100	EU162887	EU163218	EU163069
Melipona_mandacaia	EU163156	EU162990	EU162911	EU163243	EU163075
Melipona_asilvai	EU163157	EU162991	EU162912	EU163244	EU163076
Melipona_melanopleura	EU163113	EU162946	EU162866	EU163197	EU163029
Melipona_panamica	EU163096	EU162928	EU162848	EU163179	EU163012
Melipona_rufiventris	EU163132	EU162966	EU162888	EU163219	EU163051
Melipona_scutellaris	EU163152	EU162986	EU162907	EU163239	EU163071

Melipona_seminigra	EU163138	EU162972	EU162894	EU163225	EU163057
Melipona_fuscopilosa	EU163136	EU162970	EU162892	EU163223	EU163055
Melipona_fulva	EU163125	EU162959	EU162881	EU163212	EU163044
Melipona_lateralis	EU163144	EU162978	EU162900	EU163231	EU163063
Melipona_nebulosa	EU163146	EU162980	NA	EU163233	EU163065
Melipona_illota	EU163167	EU163001	EU162921	EU163254	FJ042220
Melipona_crinita	EU163164	EU162998	EU162919	EU163251	EU163052
Melipona_melanoventer	EU163135	EU162969	EU162891	EU163222	EU163054
Melipona_captiosa	EU163142	EU162976	EU162898	EU163229	EU163061
Melipona_fuliginosa	EU163141	EU162975	EU162897	EU163228	EU163037
Melipona_marginata	EU163153	EU162987	EU162908	EU163240	EU163072
Melipona_bicolor	EU163158	EU162992	FJ041919	EU163245	FJ042195
Melipona_amazonica	EU163166	EU163000	NA	EU163253	EU163085
Melipona_favosa	EU163127	EU162961	EU162883	EU163214	EU163046
Melipona_compressipes	EU163137	AF181589	EU162893	EU163224	EU163056
Melipona_grandis	EU163169	EU163003	EU162886	EU163256	EU163088
Melipona_triparidis	EU163154	EU162988	EU162909	EU163241	EU163073
Melipona_quinquefasciata	EU163155	EU162989	EU162910	EU163242	EU163074
Melipona_beecheii	EU163126	EU162960	EU162882	EU163213	EU163045
Melipona_illustris	EU163145	EU162979	EU162901	EU163232	EU163064
Melipona_bradleyi	NA	FJ041921	NA	FJ042298	FJ042197
Melipona_capixaba	JN315064	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melipona_colimana	JX869619	JX869598	NA	NA	NA
Melipona_eburnea	NA	FJ041935	NA	FJ042312	FJ042211
Melipona_fasciata	JX869623	JX869600	NA	FJ042323	FJ042222
Melipona_fasciculata	NA	FJ041946	NA	FJ042324	FJ042223
Melipona_flavolineata	KP708582	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melipona_orbignyi	FJ975767	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scaptotrigona	JQ783156	L22900	EU162854	GU244963	EU163018
Trigona	AF214669	L22901	EU162858	EU049789	EU184829
Cephalotrigona	EU163161	EU162995	EU162916	EU184771	EU184830
Geotrigona	EU163112	EU162945	EU162865	DQ813116	EU163028
Plebeia franki	EU163098	EU162930	EU162850	EU163181	EU163014
Friesella_schrotyii	EU163103	EU162936	EU162856	EU163187	EU163020
Frieseomelitta	EU163104	FJ041924	EU162857	EU163188	EU163021
Lestrimelitta	EU163111	EU162944	EU162864	AY208287	EU163027
Tetragonisca	KF224897	FJ042001	EU162849	EU163180	EU163013
Nannotrigona	EU163100	FJ041953	EU162853	EU163184	EU163017
Nogueirapis_mirandula	NA	EU162947	EU162867	EU163198	EU163030
Meliwillea_bivea	EU163114	AF343108	EU162868	EU163199	EU163031
Meliponula	EU163118	EU162951	EU162873	EU163204	EU163036
Bombus	JQ769073	AF364824	NA	NA	AY739533
Apis_cerana	KJ755628	HQ318940	NA	EU184774	EU163040
Apis_koschevnikovi	AY754732	EU162942	EU162863	EU163193	EU163025

<i>Apis mellifera</i>	KR793809	JF825886	NA	NA	NA
<i>Apis dorsata</i>	KT960840	KU752359	NA	NA	AY267178
<i>Apis andreniformis</i>	AB284158	KU212301	EU162879	AY721702	EU163042
<i>Apis florea</i>	AB284150	KU752357	NA	NA	EU184831
<i>Euglossa asarophora</i>	EU421496	NA	EU421248	EU163171	EU421628
<i>Euglossa mixta</i>	EU163094	NA	EU421309	EU421436	NA
<i>Euglossa villosa</i>	EU421556	NA	EU421301	EU421428	EU163009
<i>Euglossa decorata</i>	EU421505	NA	EU162841	EU163172	EU421636
<i>Aglae caerulea</i>	EU421542	EU162926	EU421289	EU421413	EU163007
<i>Eufriesea caerulescens</i>	EU421584	NA	EU162847	AY208283	EU421711
<i>Eulaema peruviana</i>	AJ581111	AJ581092	EU421290	EU421414	EU163008
<i>Exaerete azteca</i>	EU421557	EU162927	EU421302	EU421429	EU163010
<i>Centris</i>	DQ225328	EU162948	EU162869	EU163200	EU163032
<i>Epicharis</i>	EU163115	NA	GU245359	EU163201	EU163033

Cebidae

Specie	Sry	Bdnf	Rag1	Rag2	16s	Mc1r	Cytb	Beta2- microgl	Coi	Dmrt1	Fbn1	Abca 1	Adora3	Aff2
<i>Aotus</i>	AF33 8375	HM76 3844	HM75 9104	HM75 8932	AB10 7211	AY20 5129	HQ00 5496	AF042 145	AF35 2260	HM76 2509	HM76 1928	HM76 5414	HM7651 78	HM7650 68
<i>Lagothrix</i>	HM75 7996	HM76 3833	HM75 9086	HM75 8914	U390 05	NA	KR90 2423	AH006 721	HM05 7599	HM76 2589	HM76 1911	HM76 5336	HM7651 59	HM7649 84
<i>Brachyteles</i>	NA	NA	HM75 9084	HM75 8912	DQ07 8115	NA	AY06 5906	AH006 720	AF21 6253	HM76 2519	NA	HM76 5272	HM7651 57	HM7649 12
<i>Ateles</i>	DQ97 6605	HM76 3850	AY06 5918	HM75 8938	AB11 6026	AB29 6241	KR90 2384	AH006 727	AF21 6249	HM76 2505	HM76 1933	HM76 5262	HM7651 84	HM7648 97
<i>Cacajao</i>	HM75 8004	HM76 3852	HM75 9113	HM75 8943	NA	NA	EU56 0418	AH006 724	NA	HM76 2530	HM76 1935	HM76 5283	HM7651 87	HM7649 26
<i>Chiropotes</i>	NA	HM76 3856	HM75 9121	HM75 8950	NA	NA	FJ53 1667	AH006 723	NA	HM76 2677	NA	HM76 5295	HM7651 95	HM7650 71
<i>Pithecia</i>	NA	FJ64 8367	HM75 9140	HM75 8971	U390 07	NA	KR90 2426	AH006 729	JN16 1059	HM76 2634	HM76 1960	HM76 5380	HM7652 15	HM7650 29
<i>Callicebus</i>	HM75 8005	HM76 3866	HM75 9137	HM75 8970	AB10 7212	NA	AF28 9988	AH006 728	JN16 1057	HM76 2527	HM76 1959	HM76 5284	HM7652 10	HM7649 41
<i>Alouatta</i>	DQ87 5683	HM76 3841	AY06 5919	HM75 8927	U389 97	AY20 5132	AY37 4376	AH006 717	AF05 4296	HM76 2515	HM76 1922	HM76 5267	HM7651 71	HM7649 06

Cebus_albifrons	AF33 8385	JN63 3376	HM75 9115	HM75 8944	NA	AY20 5128	FJ52 9109	AH006 509	NA	HM76 2675	HM76 1936	HM76 5415	KU6943 39	HM7650 69
Cebus_apella	AF33 8387	NA	HM75 9116	HM75 8945	U390 03	NA	FJ52 9104	AH006 508	AF18 1088	HM76 2524	HM76 1937	HM76 5278	HM7651 90	HM7649 20
Cebus_capucinus	AF33 8388	HM76 3853	NA	HM75 8946	NA	NA	FJ52 9110	NA	JF73 5240	HM76 2532	HM76 1938	HM76 5285	HM7651 91	HM7649 28
Cebus_nigrinus	NA	NA	HM75 9118	HM75 8948	NA	NA	KR52 8406	NA	AF18 1088	NA	HM76 1940	HM76 5308	NA	HM7649 53
Cebus_olivaceus	AF33 8389	HM76 3854	HM75 9117	HM75 8947	NA	NA	FJ52 9107	AH006 733	NA	HM76 2551	HM76 1939	HM76 5303	HM7651 92	HM7649 48
Cebus_xanthosternos	NA	NA	HM75 9119	NA	NA	NA	JN83 5288	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saimiri_bolivianensis	HM75 8016	NA	HM75 9129	HM75 8961	DQ33 4826	NA	NA	NA	AF39 6460	HM76 2645	HM76 1953	NA	HM7652 04	HM7650 40
Saimiri_oerstedi	HM75 8017	HM76 3864	HM75 9130	HM75 8962	NA	AY20 5127	KM23 4547	NA	NA	HM76 2657	HM76 1954	HM76 5400	HM7652 05	HM7650 52
Saimiri_sciureus	HM75 8018	HM76 3865	HM75 9131	HM75 8963	AB10 7214	AB29 6239	HQ00 5511	AH007 458	U368 48	HM76 2658	HM76 1955	HM76 5401	HM7652 06	HM7650 53
Saimiri_ustus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU23 2707	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saimiri_vanzolinii	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	KM23 4514	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Leontopithecus_chrysomelas	AF33 8370	HM76 3839	HM75 9094	HM75 8923	NA	AY20 5116	KR52 8398	NA	NA	HM76 2585	HM76 1918	HM76 5332	HM7651 68	HM7649 80
Leontopithecus_chrysopygus	AF33 8371	NA	NA	NA	NA	AY20 5115	NA	AH006 736	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Leontopithecus_rosalia	AF33 8373	HM76 3840	HM75 9095	HM75 8924	U390 06	AY20 5114	KR52 8404	NA	NA	HM76 2590	HM76 1919	HM76 5337	HM7651 69	HM7649 85
Callimico_goeldii	AF33 8383	AY01 1480	HM75 9087	HM75 8915	U390 00	AY20 5121	NA	AH006 734	AY11 8175	HM76 2538	HM76 1912	HM76 5291	HM7651 60	HM7649 34
Callithrix_aurita	AF33 8392	NA	NA	HM75 8917	NA	NA	KR52 8400	AH008 973	AY11 8188	NA	NA	NA	HM7651 62	HM7649 17
Callithrix_geoffroyi	AF33 8378	HM76 3835	HM75 9089	HM75 8918	NA	AY20 5119	KU25 3509	NA	AY11 8192	HM76 2537	HM76 1914	HM76 5290	HM7651 63	HM7649 33
Callithrix_kuhlii	AF33 8380	NA	HM75 9091	HM75 8920	NA	NA	KU25 3511	AH006 715	AY11 8193	NA	NA	HM76 5297	HM7651 65	HM7649 40
Callithrix_penicillata	AF33 8381	HM76 3837	HM75 9092	HM75 8921	NA	NA	NA	AH007 459	AY11 8196	HM76 2552	HM76 1916	HM76 5304	HM7651 66	HM7649 49
Callithrix_jacchus	AF33 8379	HM76 3836	HM75 9090	HM75 8919	U390 01	AY20 5120	AY43 4079	AH008 974	AY32 1457	HM76 2543	HM76 1915	HM76 5296	NM_001 302791	XM_017 968309
Cebuella_pygmaea	AF33	HM76	HM75	HM75	U290	NA	NA	AH006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

aea	8382	3838	9093	8922	02			726						
Mico_argentatus	NA	HM76 3834	HM75 9088	HM75 8916	NA	AY20 5118	AF24 5065	NA	AY11 8183	HM76 2525	HM76 1913	HM76 5279	HM7651 61	HM7649 21
Mico_emiliae	NA	NA	NA	NA	FJ76 9146	NA	L445 87	AH006 735	AY11 8178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mico_humeralifer	NA	NA	HM75 9096	HM75 8925	NA	NA	AF24 5052	AH007 460	AY11 8184	NA	NA	HM76 5345	HM7651 70	HM7649 94
Mico_mauesi	NA	NA	NA	NA	FJ76 9147	NA	AF24 5051	NA	AY11 8187	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mico_saterei	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AY11 8180	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mico_chrysoleuca	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	KR52 8411	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_nigricollis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	HM36 8075	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_fuscicollis	HM75 8012	HM76 3858	HM75 9123	HM75 8953	NA	AY20 5123	NA	AH008 977	NA	HM76 2648	NA	HM76 5391	HM7651 97	HM7650 43
Saguinus_triparitus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	HM36 8006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_imperator	NA	NA	NA	HM75 8955	EU49 7287	AY20 5122	HM36 8020	AH006 731	NA	HM76 2651	HM76 1946	HM76 5394	NA	HM7650 46
Saguinus_labiatuus	NA	HM76 3860	HM75 9125	HM75 8956	EU49 7289	NA	HM36 7998	NA	NA	HM76 2652	HM76 1947	HM76 5395	NA	HM7650 47
Saguinus_inustus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	KM37 0859	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_mystax	HM75 8014	HM76 3862	HM75 9127	HM75 8959	EU49 7294	NA	HM36 7983	AH008 978	NA	HM76 2655	HM76 1951	HM76 5398	HM7652 02	HM7650 50
Saguinus_leucopus	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU49 7286	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_oedipus	HM75 8015	HM76 3863	HM75 9128	HM75 8960	EU49 7296	AY20 5125	HM36 8007	AH006 510	NA	HM76 2656	HM76 1952	HM76 5399	HM7652 03	HM7650 51
Saguinus_niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU49 7246	NA	NA	AH006 193	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_midas	AF33 8391	HM76 3861	HM75 9126	HM75 8958	EU49 7273	AY20 5126	AJ48 9760	AH006 716	NA	HM76 2653	HM76 1950	HM76 5396	HM7652 00	HM7650 48
Saguinus_bicolor	HM75 8011	HM76 3857	HM75 9122	HM75 8952	EU49 7280	NA	NA	AH008 975	NA	HM76 2644	HM76 1944	HM76 5388	HM7651 96	HM7650 39
Saguinus_martinsi	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU49 7276	NA	NA	AH008 976	NA	HM76 2659	HM76 1948	HM76 5402	NA	HM7650 54
Saguinus_geoffroyi	NA	HM76 3859	NA	NA	U390 08	AY20 5124	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Saguinus_graellsi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	HM368035	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saguinus_melanoleucus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	HM368078	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Callibella_humilis	NA	NA	NA	NA	FJ769145	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Echimyidae

Specie	Cytb	Rag1	16s	12s	Ghr	Coi	Vwf
Capromys_pilorides	AF422915	KM013988	KM013971	KM013959	AF433950	NA	AJ251142
Myocastor_coypus	EU544663	JN414955	AY011155	AY012123	NA	NA	AJ251140
Chinchilla_lanigera	AF244382	KF590658	AY062170	AF520696	AY701337	GU130595	NA
Ctenomys_boliviensis	AF007040	NA	NA	U12446	JN414757	JQ341048	NA
Octodontomys_gliroides	AF370706	KF590663	NA	AF520684	AF520664	GQ121084	KF590672
Octodon_bridgesi	KJ742651	KJ742676	NA	AF520677	AF520646	NA	KJ742611
Abrocoma_cinerea	AF244388	NA	NA	AF520666	AF520643	NA	NA
Abrocoma_bennettii	AF244387	NA	NA	NA	FJ855213	NA	JN415073
Dactylomys_boliviensis	L23339	EU313299	AF422909	AF422875	KF590679	NA	AJ849307
Dactylomys_dactylinus	L23335	EU313301	AF422908	AF422874	KF590681	NA	KF590667
Dactylomys_peruanus	EU313207	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kannabateomys_amblyonyx	AF422917	NA	AF422884	AF422850	NA	NA	AJ849310
Olallamys_albicauda	KF590697	NA	NA	NA	KF590691	NA	KF590673
Callistomys_pictus	KJ742659	KJ742677	NA	KJ742594	KJ742627	NA	KJ742614
Diplomys_labilis	KJ742660	KJ742685	NA	NA	KJ742636	NA	KJ742613
Diplomys_rufodorsalis	KJ742664	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Echimyus_chrysurus	L23341	EU313303	AF422911	AY093663	FJ855215	JF458603	AJ251141
Echimyus_semivillosus	KJ742662	KJ742687	NA	NA	NA	JF458604	KJ742616
Isothrix_bistriata	L23355	EU313311	AF422907	AF422873	FJ855216	NA	AJ849308
Isothrix_negrensis	EU313221	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Isothrix_pagurus	EU313226	KF590661	NA	KF590703	KF590684	NA	KF590670
Isothrix_sinnamariensis	AY745734	EU313313	NA	KF590704	KF590686	JF458606	AJ849309
Isothrix_barbarabrownae	EU313214	EU313304	NA	KF590701	KF590682	NA	KF590668
Isothrix_orinoci	EU313225	KF590660	NA	KF590702	KF590683	NA	KF590669
Makalata_didelphoides	L23363	EU313320	AF422912	KJ742600	KJ742639	JF458629	JF297707
Makalata_grandis	KF590699	EU313336	NA	NA	KF590694	NA	KF590676
Makalata_macrura	EU302703	EU313330	AF422913	AF422879	KF590687	NA	AJ849312
Makalata_occasius	KJ742661	NA	NA	NA	KJ742637	NA	NA
Makalata_rhipidura	KJ742663	KJ742686	NA	NA	KJ742638	NA	KJ742617
Phyllomys_blainvillii	JF297836	KF590664	NA	KF590706	KF590692	JF297686	JF297735
Phyllomys_brasiliensis	EF608182	NA	NA	AY093666	NA	JF297680	JF297729
Phyllomys_dasythrix	EF608185	KJ742689	NA	KJ742605	KJ742641	JF297660	JF297709

Phyllomys_lamarum	EF608181	NA	NA	NA	NA	JF297682	JF297731
Phyllomys_lundi	EF608183	NA	NA	NA	NA	JF297672	JF297721
Phyllomys_mantiqueirensis	EF608179	NA	NA	NA	NA	JF297671	JF297720
Phyllomys_nigrispinus	EF608184	NA	NA	NA	NA	JF297666	JF297719
Phyllomys_pattoni	EF608187	KJ742690	NA	KJ742606	KJ742642	JF297704	JF297754
Phyllomys_unicolor	EF608188	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carterodon_sulcidens	KJ742666	KJ742678	NA	KJ742596	KJ742640	NA	KJ742615
Clyomys_laticeps	AF422918	KJ742679	AF422885	KJ742597	KJ742628	NA	AJ849306
Euryzgomatomys_spinosus	EU544667	KJ742680	NA	NA	KJ742629	GU938885	AJ849319
Hoplomys_gymnurus	AF422922	JN414965	AF422896	AF520668	JN414758	NA	JN415080
Lonchothrix_emiliae	EU313229	NA	AF422891	AF422857	NA	NA	NA
Mesomys_hispidus	KF590696	EU313322	AF422895	KF590705	KF590688	HQ919652	KF590671
Mesomys_occultus	NA	EU313331	AF422893	AF422859	KF590689	NA	NA
Mesomys_stimulax	KJ742667	KJ742674	NA	KJ742603	KJ742630	NA	KJ742618
Proechimys_cuvieri	AY206633	KF590665	NA	KF590707	KF590693	JF458720	KF590675
Proechimys_guyannensis	NA	NA	NA	KX381547	NA	EU096897	NA
Proechimys_hoplomyoides	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU095484	NA
Proechimys_longicaudatus	NA	KJ742681	NA	U12447	KJ742643	NA	KJ742619
Proechimys_quadruplicatus	AF308435	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU095487	AJ849313
Proechimys_roberti	EU544666	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proechimys_simonsi	U35414	EU313333	AF422898	AF422864	KJ742631	EU095486	AJ849320
Proechimys_steerei	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	JF459060	NA
Thrichomys_apereoides	EU544668	EU313335	AF422890	AF422856	JX515325	NA	AJ849315
Thrichomys_inermis	JX459887	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrichomys_pachyurus	AY083340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trinomys_albispinus	KM014008	KM013992	KM013976	KM013964	KM013987	NA	KM014003
Trinomys_dimidiatus	AF194296	KJ742682	AF422901	AF422867	NA	NA	KJ742620
Trinomys_eliasi	KJ707247	NA	AF422903	AF422869	NA	NA	NA
Trinomys_gratosus	KJ707248	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trinomys_iheringi	EU544664	EU313338	AF422902	AF422868	KF590695	NA	KF590677
Trinomys_moojeni	KF562097	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trinomys_paratus	U35165	NA	AF422900	AF422866	JX515330	NA	AJ849316
Trinomys_setosus	AF422924	NA	AF422906	AF422872	JX515329	NA	AJ849317
Trinomys_yonenagae	AF194295	NA	AF422899	AF422865	JX515328	NA	AJ849318

Stenodermatinae

Specie	Cytb	Rag2	Nd2	Coi	Plcb4	Atp7	Bdnf	Thy
	AF18702			JF44907				
Rhinophylla_alethina	7	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhinophylla_fischeriae	AF18703	KF56935	NA	JF44911	KF56932	NA	NA	KF56945

	2	1		0	9			5
Carollia_subrufa	AF18702 4	NA	NA	JF44801 5	KM36200 9	NA	NA	NA
Carollia_castanea	AF51200 6	FN64167 6	NA	JF44877 3	KF56931 4	NA	KF56946 6	KF56945 0
Glyphonycteris_sylvestris	AY38074 6	AF31647 1	NA	KX91080 2	KM36201 7	NA	NA	NA
Trinycteris_nicefori	AY38074 9	AF31646 9	NA	JF45602 8	KC78310 8	NA	KC78300 0	KC78325 2
Lonchophylla_hesperia	KF81531 0	KM36206 2	NA	NA	KM36202 2	NA	KM36198 3	NA
Lonchophylla_dekeyseri	NA	NA	NA	NA	KM36202 1	KM36194 8	KM36198 2	NA
Lionycteris_spurrelli	KF81530 4	AF31645 5	NA	JF45473 8	KC78307 5	NA	KC78296 8	KC78322 6
Platalina_genovensium	KF81531 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lonchophylla_chocoana	AF42309 2	NA	NA	JF44885 4	KF56932 1	NA	KF56947 3	KF56945 3
Lonchophylla_mordax	AF42309 5	KC78311 6	NA	JF44885 5	KM36202 0	NA	NA	NA
Centurio_senex	AY60444 4	AF31643 8	NA	JF44724 1	KF56931 5	NA	NA	KM36211 9
Sturnira_lilium	DQ31239 8	KC75430 2	KC75396 8	JF45928 1	KC78310 5	KC78304 8	KC78299 6	KC78324 8
Sturnira_tildae	KC75389 7	DQ90384 7	NA	JF45595 2	KF56933 1	KF56943 4	KF56948 0	KF56945 2
Sturnira_ludovici	KC75380 7	KC75427 2	KC75392 5	JN65977 3	KF56933 4	KF56943 2	NA	NA
Sturnira_luisi	KC75381 5	KC75428 0	KC75393 3	JN65988 2	KM36204 2	NA	KM36199 6	KM36213 9
Sturnira_erythromos	FJ154179 FJ154179	FJ154377	FJ15424 5	JN65961 7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_parvidens	KC75387 3	KC75433 7	KC75399 4	KX75603 9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_magna	KC75382 0	KC75428 3	KC75393 8	JN65989 6	KF56933 2	KF56943 3	NA	NA
Sturnira_bidens	AF43520 0	NA	KC75390 0	JN65956 7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_oporaphilum	KC75385 5	KC75431 8	KC75397 5	NA	KM36204 3	KM36196 3	KM36199 7	KM36214 0

Sturnira_hondurensis	KC75382 7	KC75428 8	KC75394 6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_bogotensis	KC75378 7	KC75425 2	KC75390 5	NA	KF56933 3	KF56943 1	NA	KF56945 1
Sturnira_mordax	KC75382 4	KC75428 7	KC75394 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_burtonlimi	NA	NA	NA	KX81442 1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_adrianae	KY36622 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_perla	NA	NA	NA	JN65991 1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_aratathomasi	AF43525 2	NA	KC75389 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sturnira_nana	AF43525 2	NA	KC75389 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uroderma_bilobatum	L28941	AF31649 1	NA	JF45603 1	NA	KC78305 2	NA	NA
Uroderma_magnirostris	AY16995 7	FJ154378	FJ15424 6	JF45603 2	KF56933 5	KF56943 5	KF56948 1	KF56944 9
Vampyriscus_bidens	FJ154181	FJ154379	FJ15424 7	JF45612 8	KM36204 6	NA	KM36199 9	KM36214 2
Vampyriscus_nymphaea	DQ31241 8	KF56935 7	NA	JF44814 6	KF56933 6	KF56943 6	KF56948 2	NA
Vampyriscus_brocki	DQ31242 1	KM36207 0	NA	JF45612 9	KM36204 7	KM36196 7	NA	NA
Vampyressa_thyone	DQ31243 1	KF56935 8	NA	JN31236 8	KF56933 7	KF56943 7	KF56948 3	KF56944 8
Vampyressa_melissa	FJ154185	FJ154383	FJ15425 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU37198 0
Vampyressa_pusilla	DQ31242 8	DQ90384 4	NA	JF44814 8	KM36204 8	KM36196 8	KM36200 0	EU37199 0
Chiroderma_villosum	L28943	FJ154319	FJ15418 7	JF45458 6	NA	NA	NA	EU37197 5
Chiroderma_trinitatum	L28942	KF56934 5	NA	JF45456 2	KF56931 6	NA	NA	NA
Chiroderma_doriae	AY16995 8	KM36205 6	NA	JF44801 6	KM36201 0	KM36194 1	KM36197 7	NA
Chiroderma_salvini	L28939	KM36205 8	NA	JF44677 7	KM36201 2	KM36194 3	KM36197 9	KM36212 1
Chiroderma_improvisum	L28938	KM36205	NA	NA	KM36201	KM36194	KM36197	KM36212

		7			1	2	8	0
Mesophylla_macconnelli	FJ154122	FJ154320	AY50455 5	JF45494 7	KF56932 4	NA	NA	EU37197 7
Vampyroides_caraccioli	FJ154184	FJ154382	FJ15425 0	JF45614 7	KC78311 0	KC78305 3	KC78300 2	EU37199 1
Vampyroides_major	HQ63742 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Platyrrhinus_helleri	FJ154141	FJ154339	FJ15420 6	JF45541 1	KC78310 0	KC78304 3	KC78299 1	KC78324 4
Platyrrhinus_aurarius	FJ154129	FJ154327	FJ15419 5	JF45541 0	KM36203 1	KM36195 5	KM36198 8	KM36213 1
Platyrrhinus_lineatus	FJ154173	FJ154358	FJ15422 6	JF44638 2	KM36203 5	KM36195 9	KM36199 1	KF56944 7
Platyrrhinus_infuscus	FJ154151	FJ154349	FJ15421 7	JF44906 6	KF56932 6	NA	NA	NA
Platyrrhinus_dorsalis	FJ154139	FJ154337	FJ15420 5	NA	KM36203 2	KM36195 6	KM36198 9	KM36213 2
Platyrrhinus_recifinus	FJ154176	FJ154374	FJ15424 2	JF44638 5	KM36203 6	KM36196 0	KM36199 2	KM36213 6
Platyrrhinus_brachycephalus	FJ154132	FJ154330	FJ15419 8	JF44785 3	KF56932 7	KF56942 8	KF56947 7	KF56944 6
Platyrrhinus_guianensis	KJ576932	KJ576959	KJ57694 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Platyrrhinus_ismaeli	FJ154155	FJ154353	FJ15422 1	NA	KM36203 4	KM36195 8	KM36199 0	KM36213 4
Platyrrhinus_matapalensis	FJ154168	FJ154366	FJ15423 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	KM36213 5
Platyrrhinus_masu	FJ154164	FJ154362	FJ15423 0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Platyrrhinus_albericoi	FJ154124	FJ154322	FJ15419 0	NA	KM36203 0	KM36195 4	KM36198 7	KM36213 0
Platyrrhinus_vittatus	FJ154178	FJ154376	FJ15424 3	JF44660 2	KM36203 7	NA	NA	NA
Platyrrhinus_incarum	FJ154147	FJ154344	FJ15421 3	NA	KM36203 3	KM36195 7	KM38195 7	KM36213 3
Platyrrhinus_nigellus	FJ154173	FJ154371	FJ15423 9	NA	KM36203 5	KM36195 9	KM36199 1	NA
Enchisthenes_hartii	EU16097 2	AF31644 9	NA	JF44740 9	KC78307 0	KC78301 6	KC78296 4	KC78322 2
Ectophylla_alba	DQ31240 4	AF31644 8	NA	JF44659 5	NA	KF56942 0	KF56946 9	KF56944 5

Sphaeronycteris_toxophyllum	AY60445 2	AF31648 6	NA	NA	KF56933 0	KF56943 0	KF56947 9	NA
Pygoderma_bilabiatum	AY60443 8	DQ90383 9	NA	NA	KC78310 3	KC78304 6	KC78299 4	KC78324 7
Ametrida_centurio	AY60444 6	AF31643 0	NA	JF45211 9	KF56930 8	KF56940 9	NA	NA
Ardops_nichollsi	KJ024748 4	AF31643 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	KF56943 8
Artibeus_flavescens	KJ024703 5	AF31643 5	NA	NA	KM36200 3	KF56941 0	NA	KM36211 3
Stenoderma_rufum	DQ31240 0	AF31648 7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	EU37196 3
Phyllops_falcatus	DQ21165 1	AY60445 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Artibeus_lituratus	EU16083 3	DQ98552 9	NA	EU16103 3	KC78306 1	NA	KC78295 5	EU37196 4
Artibeus_jamaicensis	DQ86950 4	FN64167 4	NA	JF45937 6	KC78306 0	AY01141 9	KC78295 4	AJ865664
Artibeus_planirostris	AY68472 0	NA	NA	EU16105 6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Artibeus_obscurus	EU16086 5	NA	NA	EU16104 4	KC78306 2	NA	KC78295 6	KC78321 7
Artibeus_glaucus	EU16097 0	KF56933 9	NA	EU16099 5	KF56931 0	KF56941 4	KF56946 3	KF56944 4
Artibeus_cinereus	EU16068 7	AF31644 3	NA	EU16098 3	KM36200 4	KF56941 2	KF56946 1	KF56944 0
Artibeus_schwartzi	DQ86952 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Artibeus_intermedius	FJ179231 5	KM36205 5	NA	JF44794 2	KM36200 8	KM36194 0	KM36197 6	KM36211 8
Artibeus_phaeotis	FJ179248 0	KF56934 0	NA	JF49895 4	KF56931 3	KF56941 5	KF56946 4	KF56944 2
Artibeus_concolor	EU16095 1	AF31643 2	NA	EU16098 6	KF56930 9	KF56941 3	KF56946 2	KF56944 3
Artibeus_bogotensis	EU80559 6	NA	NA	JN31236 5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Artibeus_fimbriatus	EU16072 3	DQ98553 3	NA	EU16099 2	KM36200 5	KM36193 7	KM36197 3	KM36211 4
Artibeus_toltecus	FJ179258 NA	NA	NA	KX81438 9	KM36201 3	NA	NA	KM36214 3
Artibeus_amplus	EU16094 NA	NA	NA	EU16097 NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

	7			4				
Artibeus_anderseni	EU16096 7	NA	NA	EU16097 6	KF56931 1	KF56941 1	KF56946 0	KF56943 9
Artibeus_fraterculus	EU16095 5	KM36205 2	NA	EU16099 4	KM36200 6	KM36193 8	KM36197 4	KM36211 5
Artibeus_aztecus	FJ179238	NA	NA	JF44791 3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Artibeus_hirsutus	FJ179226	AF31643 3	NA	NA	NA	KC78300 7	NA	NA
Artibeus_inopinatus	FJ179229	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	KM36211 7
Artibeus_incomitata	NA	KM36205 4	NA	NA	KM36200 7	KM36193 9	KM36197 5	KM36211 6
Rhinophylla_pumilio	AF18703 1	AF31648 4	NA	JF45566 5	KC78310 4	KC78304 7	KC78299 5	EU37196 0

Appendix B



G = Guiana, I = Imeri, P = Napó, N = Marañón, J = Ucayali, U = Jurua, A = Purus, R = Rondonia, T = Tapajos, X = Xingu, C = Araguaia, B = Belem, M = Atlantic forest, Y, O = Andes.

Appendix C

Taxon	Fossil	Age
Melipona	<i>Melittosphex</i>	Early Cretaceous
	oldest stem bee fossil	Upper Albian
	(Poinar and Danforth, 2006)	
	<i>Proplebeia dominicana</i>	Miocene
	Iturralde-Vinent 1996	
	<i>Apis lithohermaea</i>	Middle Miocene
	Engel, 2006	
	<i>Euglossa moronei</i>	Miocene
Engel, 1999		
Echimyidae	<i>Draconomys verai</i>	Early Oligocene
		pre Deseadan SALMA
	<i>Sallamys</i>	Deseadan, Late oligocene,
	Kay et al (1998)	
	<i>Paradelphomys</i>	Early Miocene
	Patterson & Pascual, 1968	Colhuehuapian SALMA
	<i>Pampamys emmonsae</i>	Late Miocene
(Olivares 2012)	Chasicoan-Huayquerian SALMA	
Cebidae	<i>Branisella boliviana</i>	Deseadan SALMA
	Takai et al, 2000	
	<i>Cebupithecia sarmientoi</i>	Middle Miocene
	Stirton, 1951	
	<i>Neosaimiri fieldsi</i>	Middle miocene
	Stirton, 1951	
	<i>Stirtonia spp.</i>	Middle Miocene
	(Hershkovitz, 1970)	
	<i>Lagonimico conclucatus</i>	Middle miocene
	Kay, 1994	
<i>Cebuella</i>	Mayoan SALMA	
Marivaux et al 2016		
Rhinella	oldest fossil of Bufonidae	Late Paleocene
	Baéz and Gasparini, 1979	
	oldest fossil of <i>Rhinella marina</i>	Middle Miocene
	Estes and Wassersug, 1963; Sanchíz, 1998	
Stenodermatinae	<i>Cubanycteris silvai</i>	Quaternary

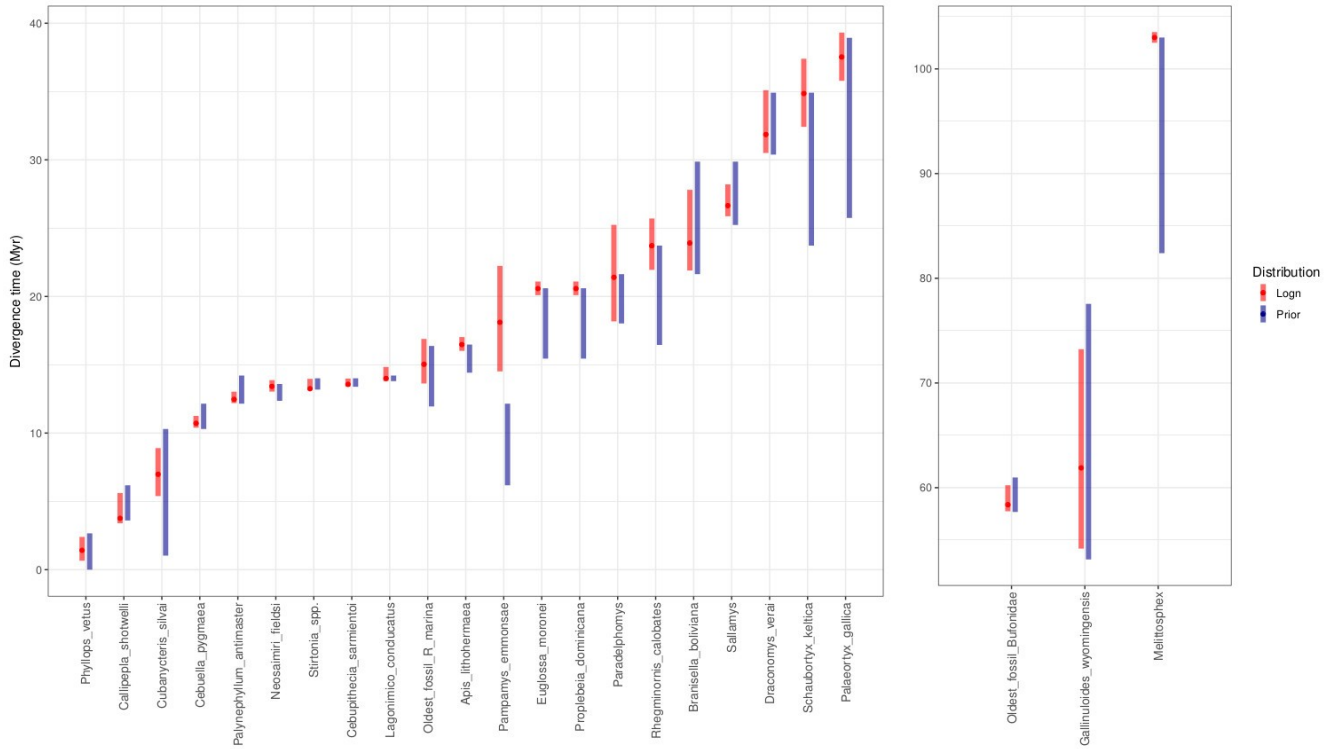
	Czaplewski et al (2003)	
	<i>Phyllops vetus</i>	Quaternary
	Teeling et al (2005);	
	Dávalos (2007)	
	<i>Palynephyllum antimaster</i>	Middle Miocene
Cracidae	<i>Gallinuloides wyomingensis</i>	Early Eocene
	Eastman, 1900; Dyke, 2003; Mayr and Weidig, 2004	
	<i>Palaeortyx gallica</i>	Late Oligocene
	Mayr et al 2006	
	<i>Schaubortyx keltica</i>	Oligocene
	Rodkorb,1964	
	<i>Rhegminornis calobates</i>	Early Miocene
	Olson and Farrand, 1974	
	<i>Callipepla shotwelli</i>	Middle Pliocene
	Holman,1961	

Appendix D

Taxon	Gene	Strict	Relaxed	Delta
Stenodermatinae	Thy	-2.99E+003	-2.98E+003	-11.933
	Rag2	-4.38E+003	-4.37E+003	-12.917
	Plcb4	-1.78E+003	-1.70E+003	-83.752
	Nd2	-1.11E+004	-1.09E+004	-215.26
	Cytb	-2.05E+004	-2.04E+004	-82.47
	coi	-1.29E+004	-1.36E+004	676.21
	bdnf	-1.49E+003	-1.49E+003	-5.819
	atp7	-2.26E+003	-2.27E+003	4.743
Echimyidae	12s	-9.91E+003	-9.82E+003	-89.5
	cytb	-2.15E+004	-2.13E+004	-238.26
	ghr	-7.42E+003	-7.19E+003	-228.412
	rag1	-8.27E+003	-7.02E+003	-1253.132
	vwf	-8.13E+003	-7.94E+003	-191.062
Cebidae	16s	-5.82E+003	-5.80E+003	-15.684
	abca1	-5.17E+003	-5.05E+003	-119.114
	adora3	-3.67E+003	-3.66E+003	-10
	aff2	-1.90E+004	-1.90E+004	-9.31
	bdnf	-1.27E+003	-1.25E+003	-20
	beta2	-6.46E+003	-6.45E+003	-10
	cytb	-1.16E+004	-1.16E+004	-8.44
	D-loop	-1.14E+004	-1.14E+004	-31.63
	dmrt1	-1.31E+003	-1.31E+003	-6.887
	fbn1	-1.41E+003	-1.40E+003	-10
	rag1	-3.15E+003	-3.15E+003	-6
	rag2	-1.55E+003	-1.54E+003	-6.278
	sry	-3.25E+003	-3.23E+003	-13.668
Rhinella	12s-trna-val-			
	16s	-2.69E+004	-2.68E+004	-100
	16s	-4.87E+003	-4.84E+003	-30
	cytb	-10543.52	-10502.04	-41
	pomc	-2.90E+003	-2.89E+003	-12.117
	rag1	-1.13E+004	-1.09E+004	-400
	rhod	-1.10E+003	-1.09E+003	-10
Cracidae	cltc1	-4.77E+003	-4.38E+003	-386.003
	cltc	-6.93E+003	-6.17E+003	-757.934
	coi	-9.58E+003	-8.68E+003	-905.836

	cytb	-1.05E+004	-9.73E+003	-805.309
	eff2	-8.41E+003	-7.82E+003	-588.553
	nd2	-1.56E+004	-1.36E+004	-2008.82
	nd5	-7.91E+003	-7.43E+003	-473.938
	rhod	-9.91E+003	-8.39E+003	-1514.413
	serpinb14	-1.03E+004	-9.09E+003	-1204.605
	tfb5	-1.87E+003	-1.83E+003	-40.824
Melipona	16s	-9.09E+003	-8.24E+003	-852.724
	argk	-1.08E+004	-9.46E+003	-1340
	coi	-1.48E+004	-1.35E+004	-1300
	ef1-alpha	-1.46E+004	-1.20E+004	-2600
	Rna-pol2	-7.73E+003	-6.13E+003	-1600

Appendix E



Red bars indicate the 95 % posterior CI under a lognormal distribution, and the points represent the posterior median values. Blue bars correspond to the temporal range for each prior.

Appendix F

Taxa	Barrier	VIP
Cebidae	Tocantins	10.23-11.64 Median=10.85
	Madeira	10.09-10.92 median=10.40
Rhinella	Ucayali	2.74-10.79 median=5.97
	Marañon	8.35-24.39 median=16.26
Echimyidae	Tocantins	6.81-12.89 Median=9.75
Melipona	Madeira	5.39-12.33 median=8.27 mean=8.54
Stenodermatinae	Madeira	0.24-0.84 median=0.5 mean=0.52
Cracidae	Tocantins	0.54-2.22 1.23 mean=1.30
	Amazonas-madeira	0.38-2.14 1.15 mean=1.22

Taxa	Barrier	BioGeoBears
Echymidae	Negro	3.8-9.6 Median=6.40

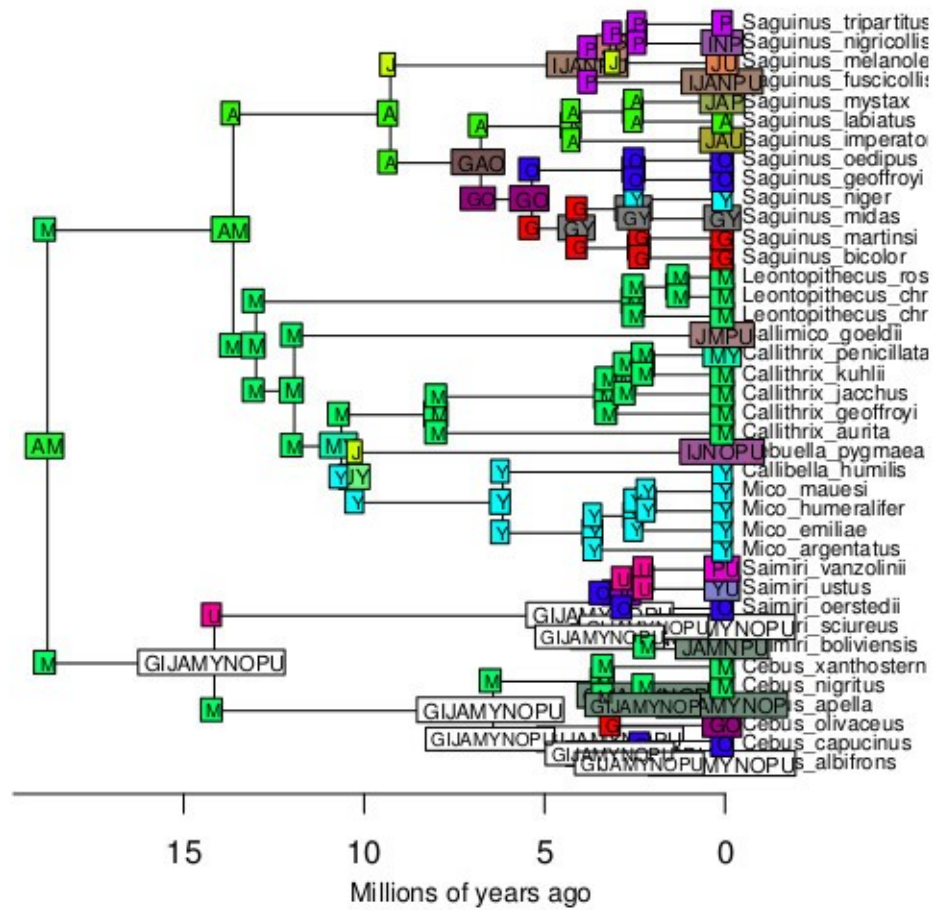
Appendix G

Phylogeny	Modelo	Timeperiods (Myr)	dispersal rates	DEC Likelihood
Stenodermatinae	M0	no	1	-457.84
	M1	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-1	-441.55
	M2	Root-11.8-2.5 →	0.25-0.50-1	-439
	M3	Root-17-10 →	0.25-0.50-1	-448.61
	M4	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-0.25	-465.11
Cracidae	M0	no	1	-228.86
	M1	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-1	-225.14
	M2	Root-11.8-2.5 →	0.25-0.50-1	-221.97
	M3	Root-10 →	0.25-1	-227.12
	M4	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-0.25	-233.38
Echimyidae	M0	no	1	-220.48
	M1	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-1	-221.73
	M2	Root-11.8-2.5 →	0.25-0.50-1	-219.47
	M3	Root-17-10 →	0.25-0.50-1	-219.86
	M4	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-0.25	-221.02
Cebidae	M0	no	1	-151.63
	M1	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-1	-154.46
	M2	Root-11.8-2.5 →	0.25-0.50-1	-154.23
	M3	Root-17-10 →	0.25-0.50-1	-153.04
	M4	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-0.25	-152.85
Rhinella	M0	no	1	-133.37
	M1	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-1	-130.83
	M2	Root-11.8-2.5 →	0.25-0.50-1	-130.73
	M3	Root-17-10 →	0.25-0.50-1	-131.36
	M4	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-0.25	-133.39
Melipona	M0	no	1	-210.41
	M1	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-1	-212.55
	M2	Root-11.8-2.5 →	0.25-0.50-1	-211.18
	M3	Root-17-10 →	0.25-0.75-1	-215.67
	M4	Root-10-7 →	0.25-0.50-0.25	-211.89

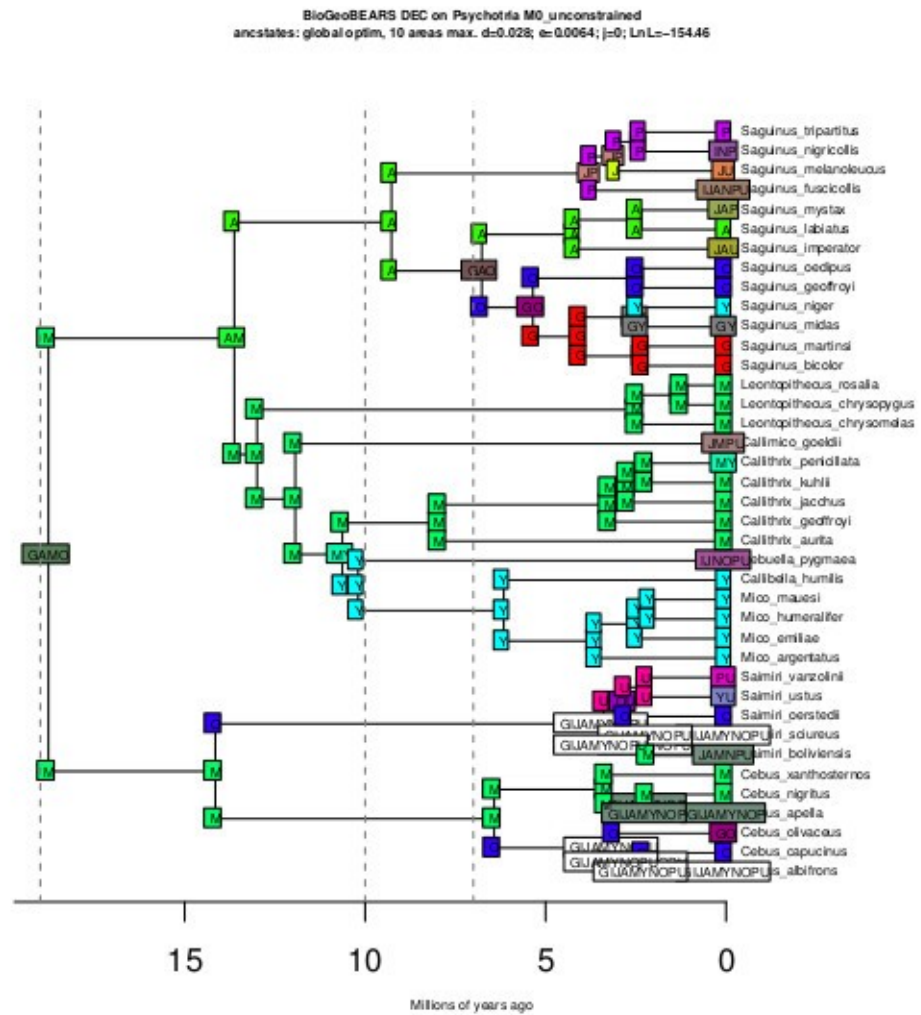
Appendix H

Cebidae M0

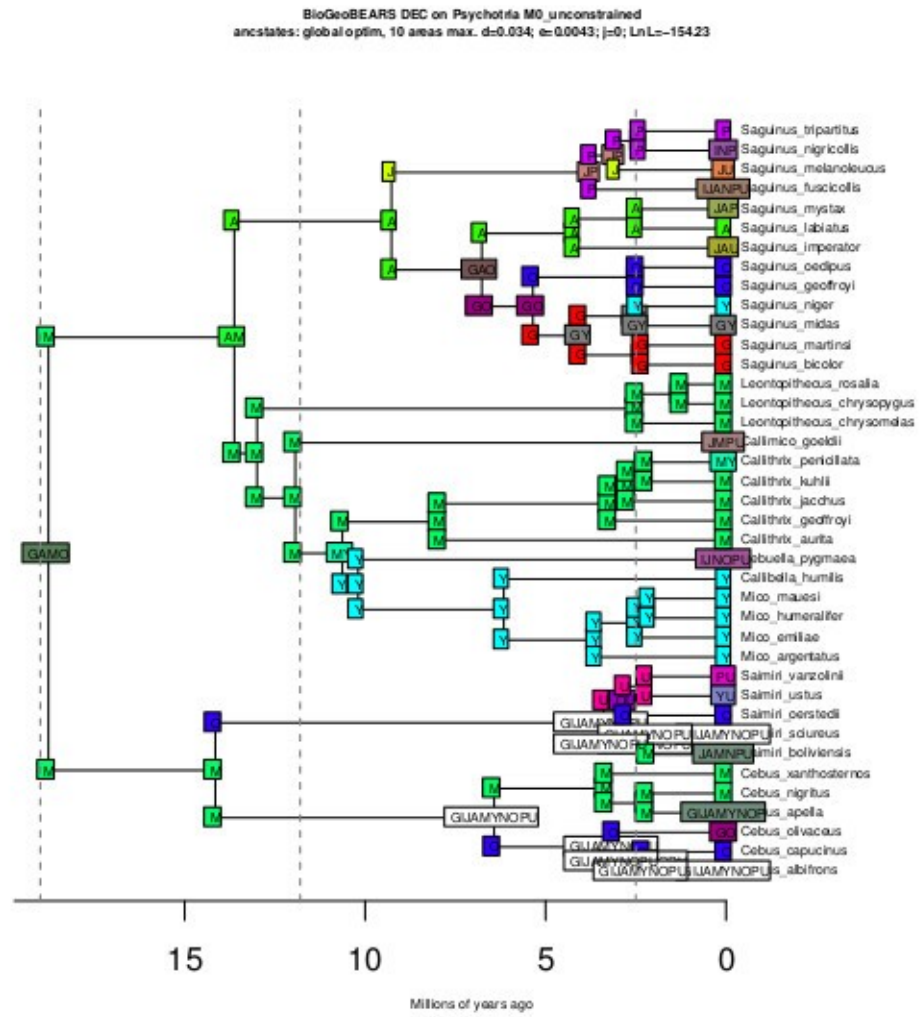
BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0229; e=0.0018; j=0; LnL=-151.63



Cebidae M1

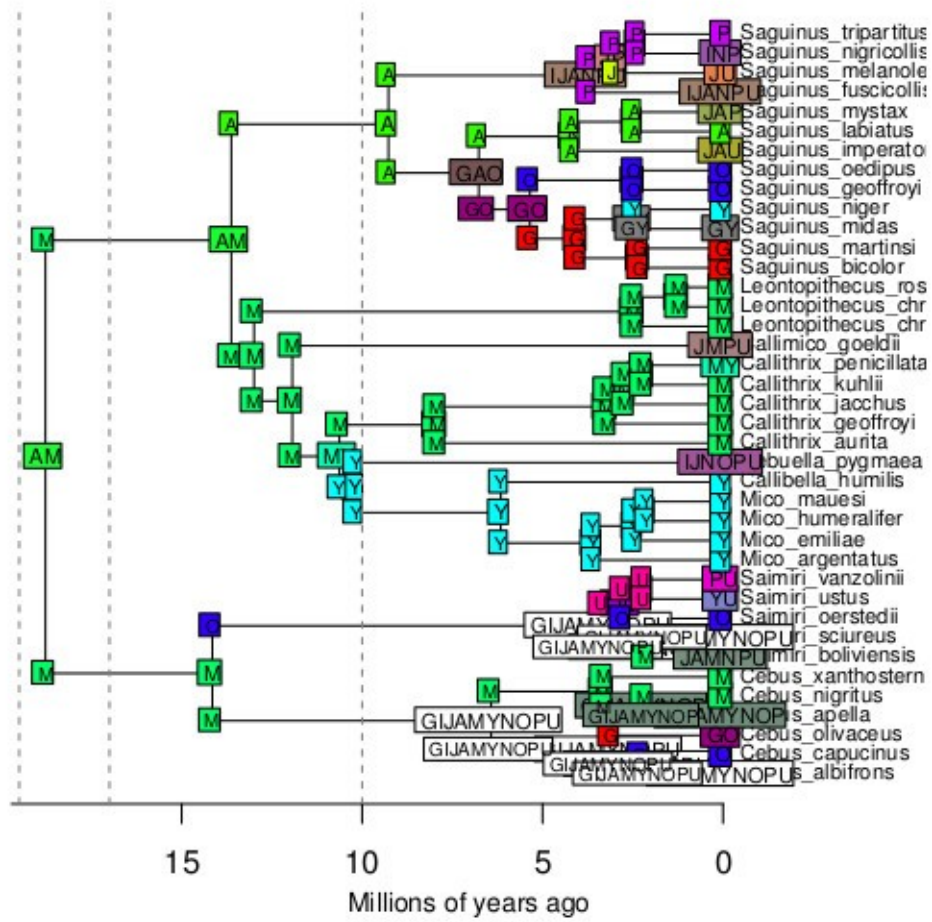


Cebidae M2

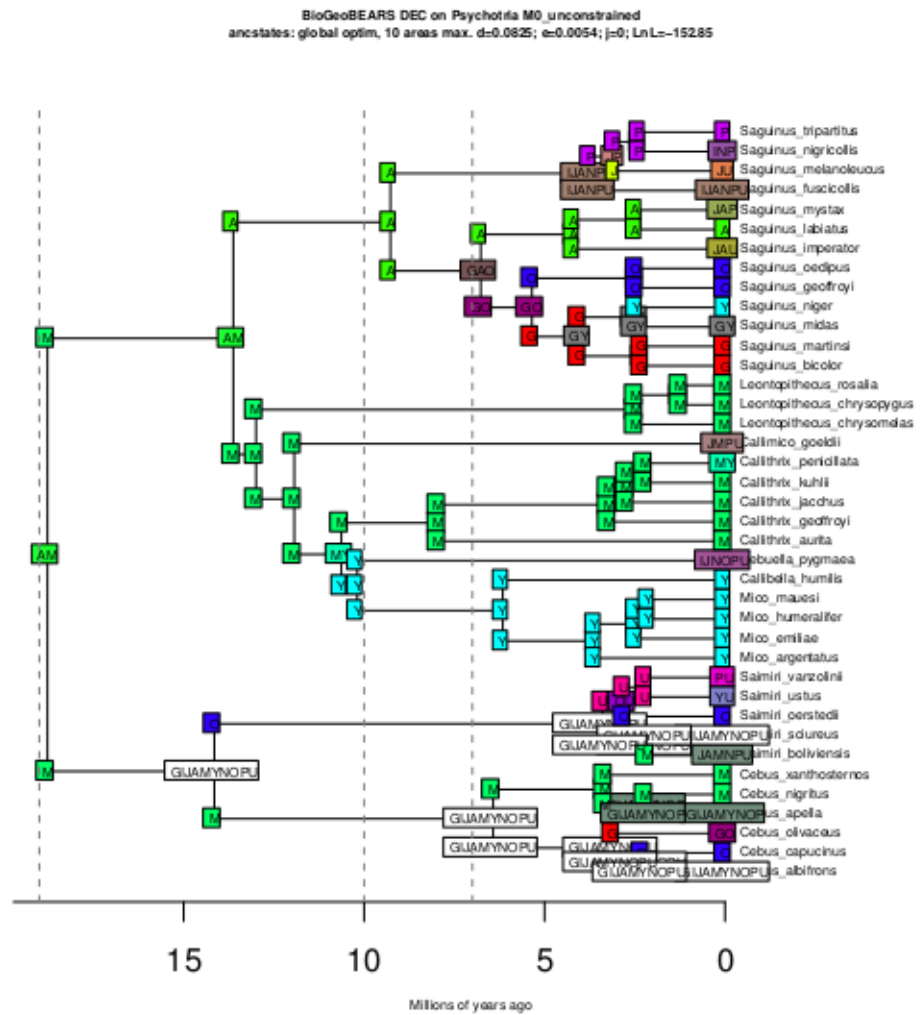


Cebidae M3

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0251; e=0.0058; j=0; LnL=-153.04

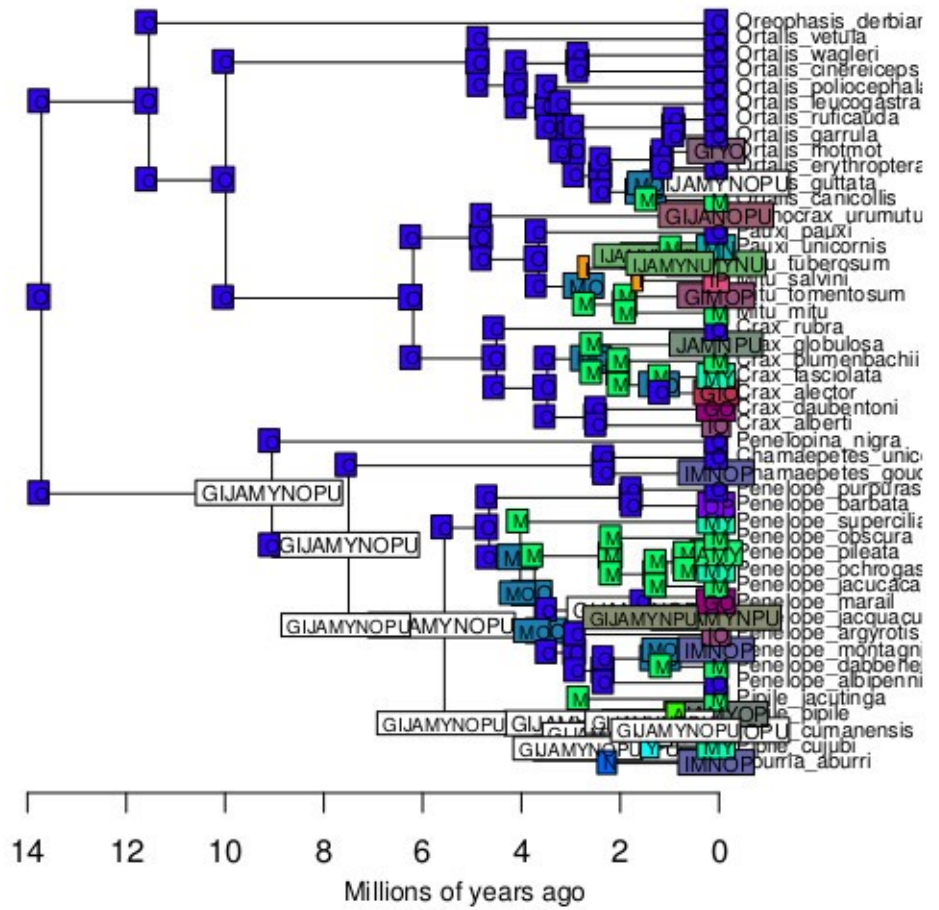


Cebidae M4

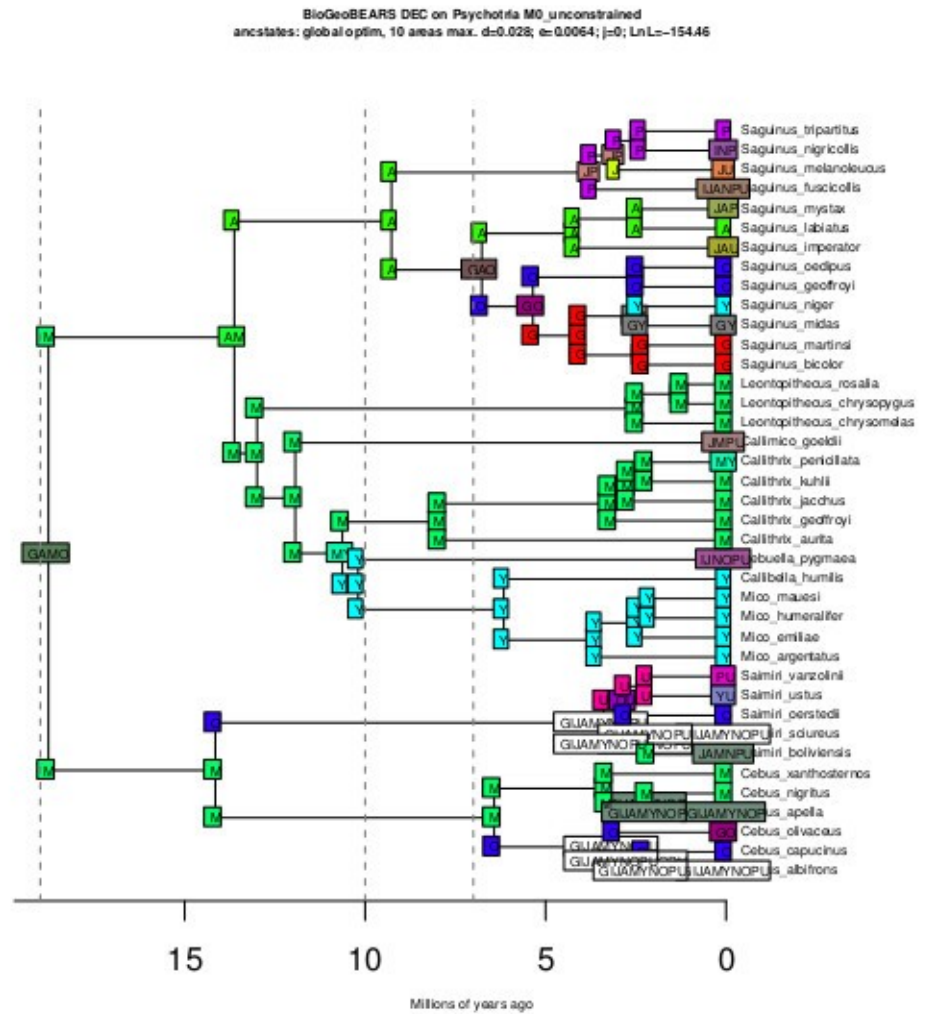


Cracidae M0

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0434; e=0; j=0; LnL=-228.86

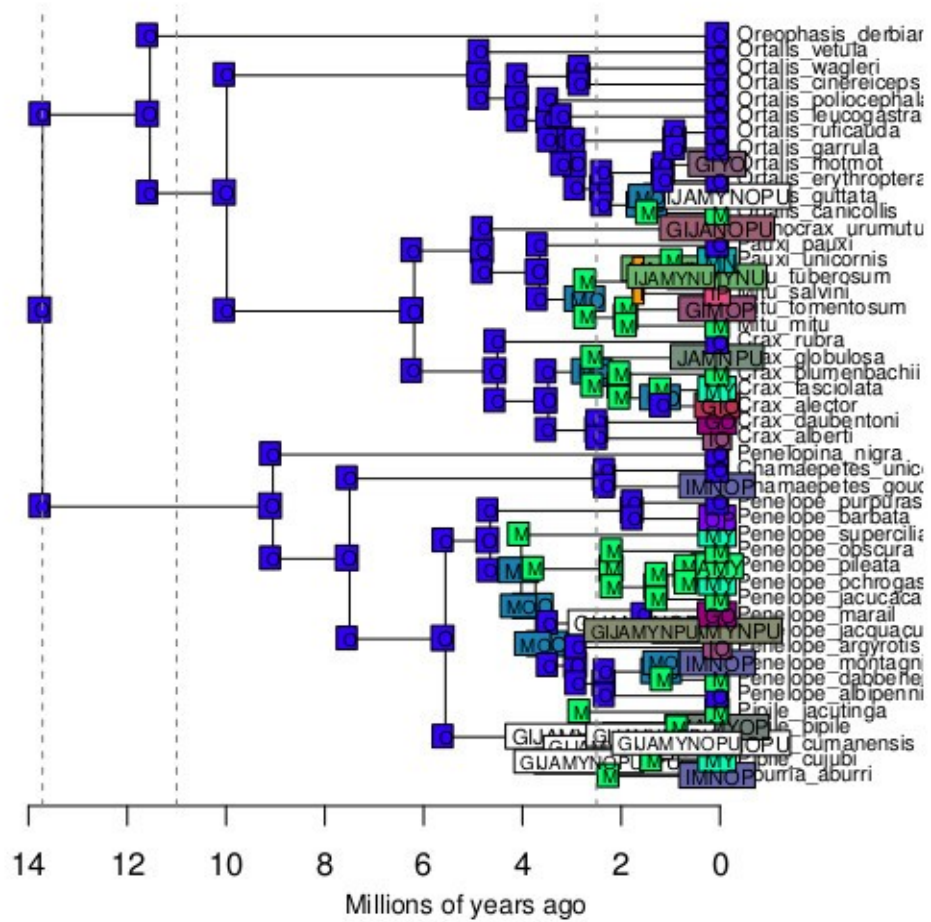


Cracidae M1



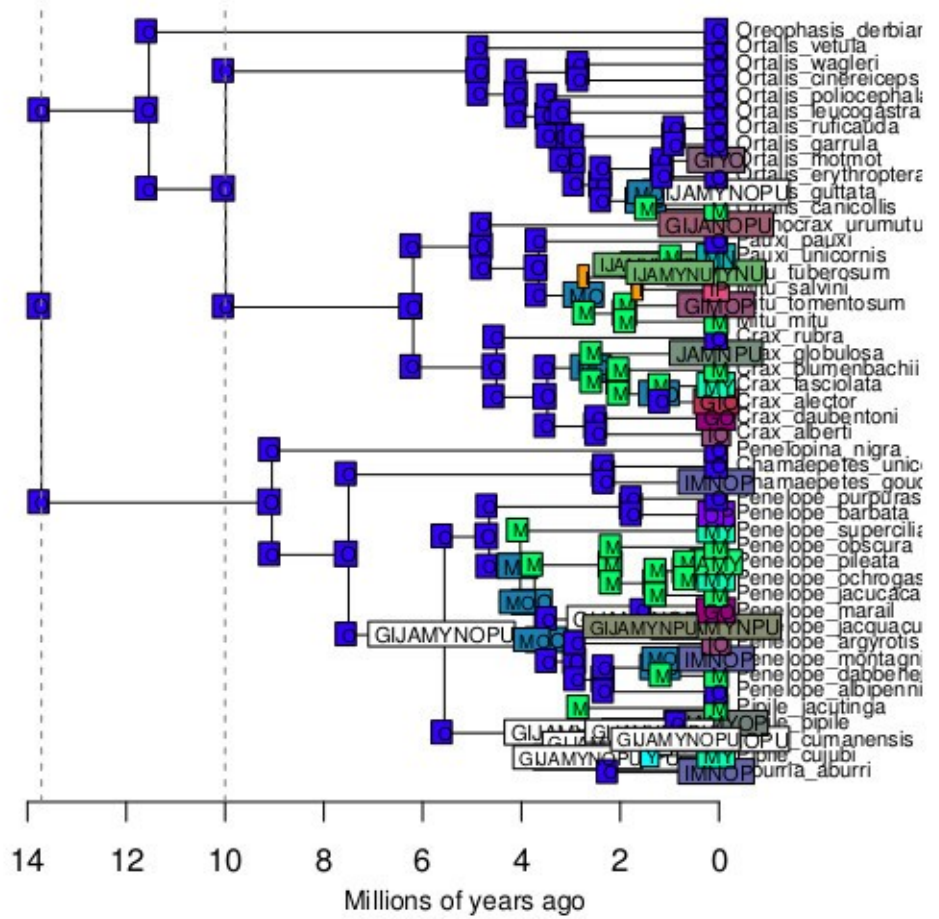
Cracidae M2

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0551; e=0; j=0; LnL=-221.97

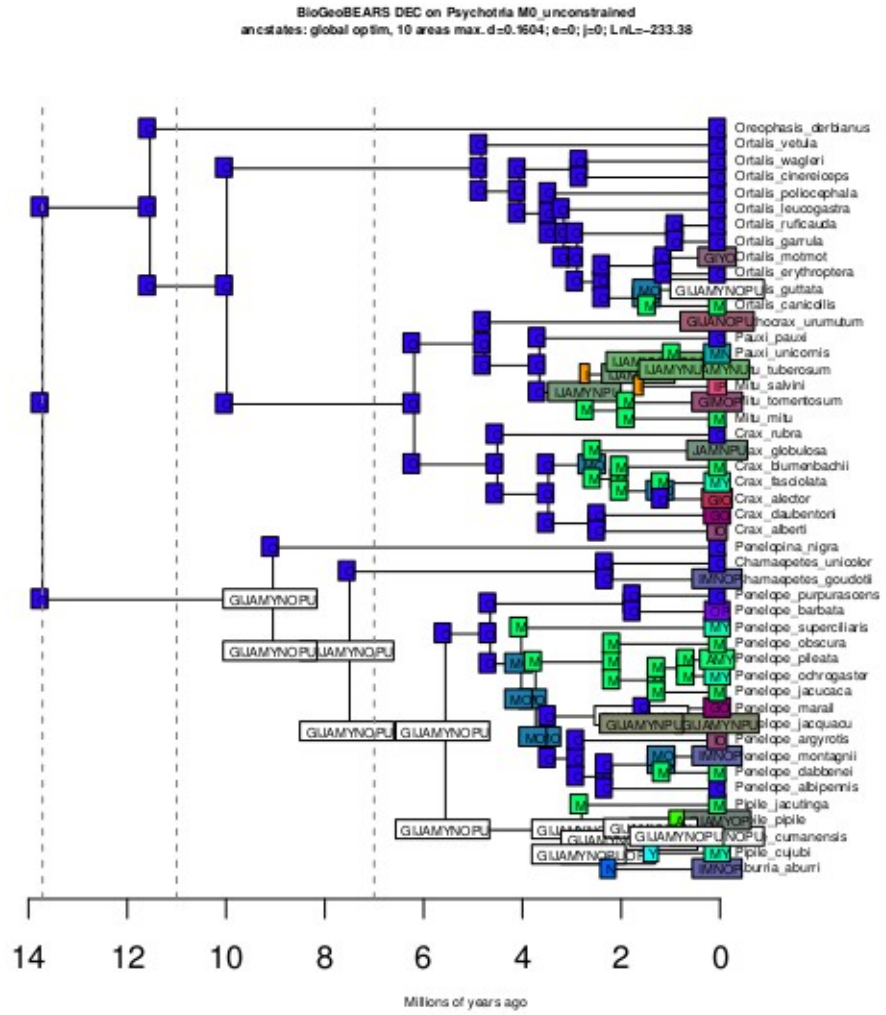


Cracidae M3

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0448; e=0; j=0; LnL=-227.12

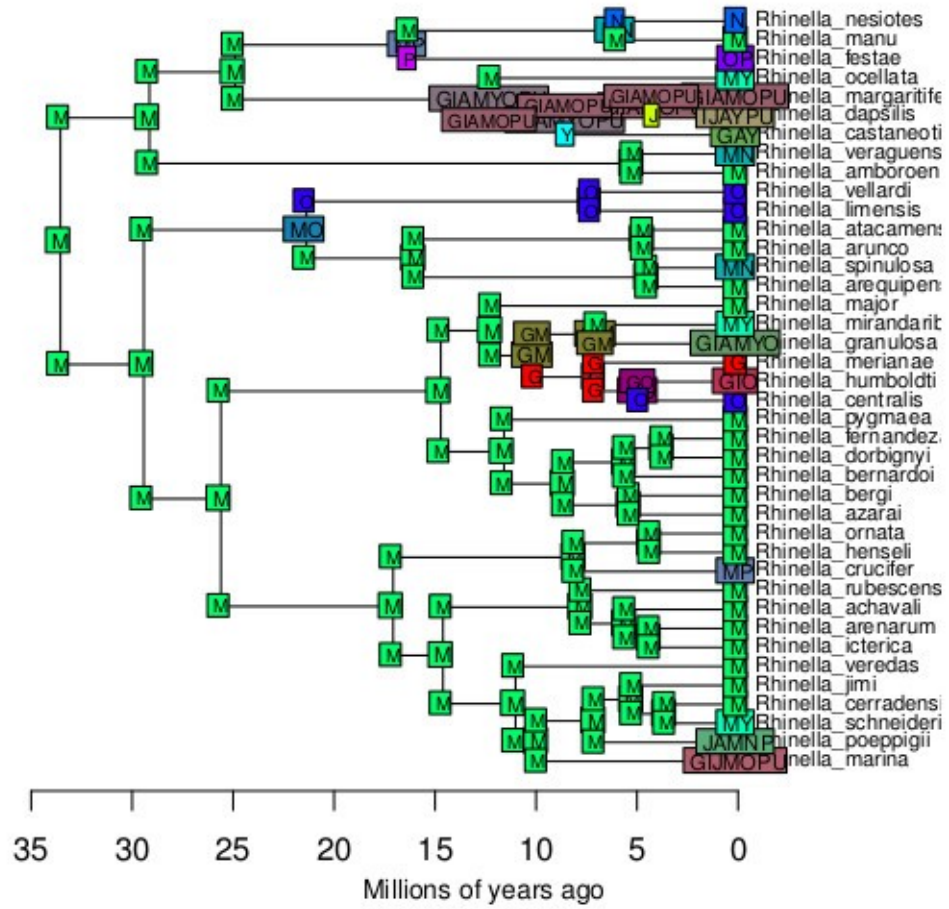


Cracidae M4

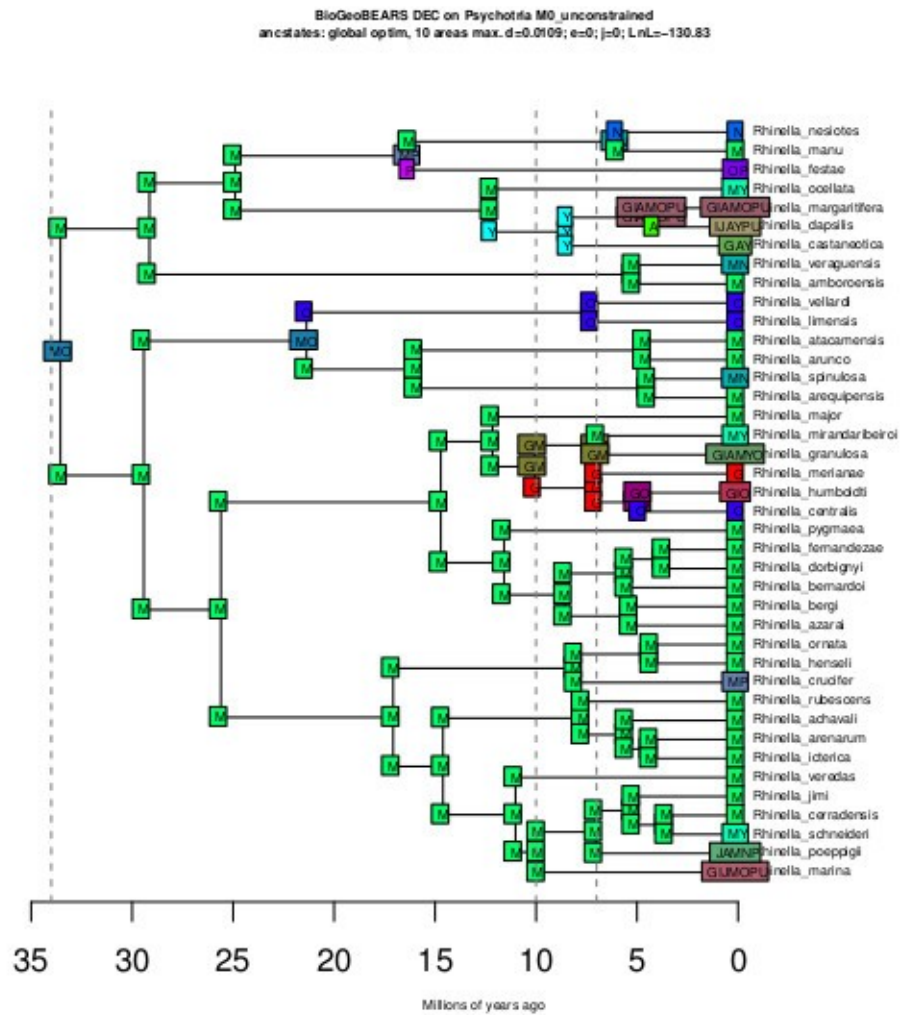


Rhinella M0

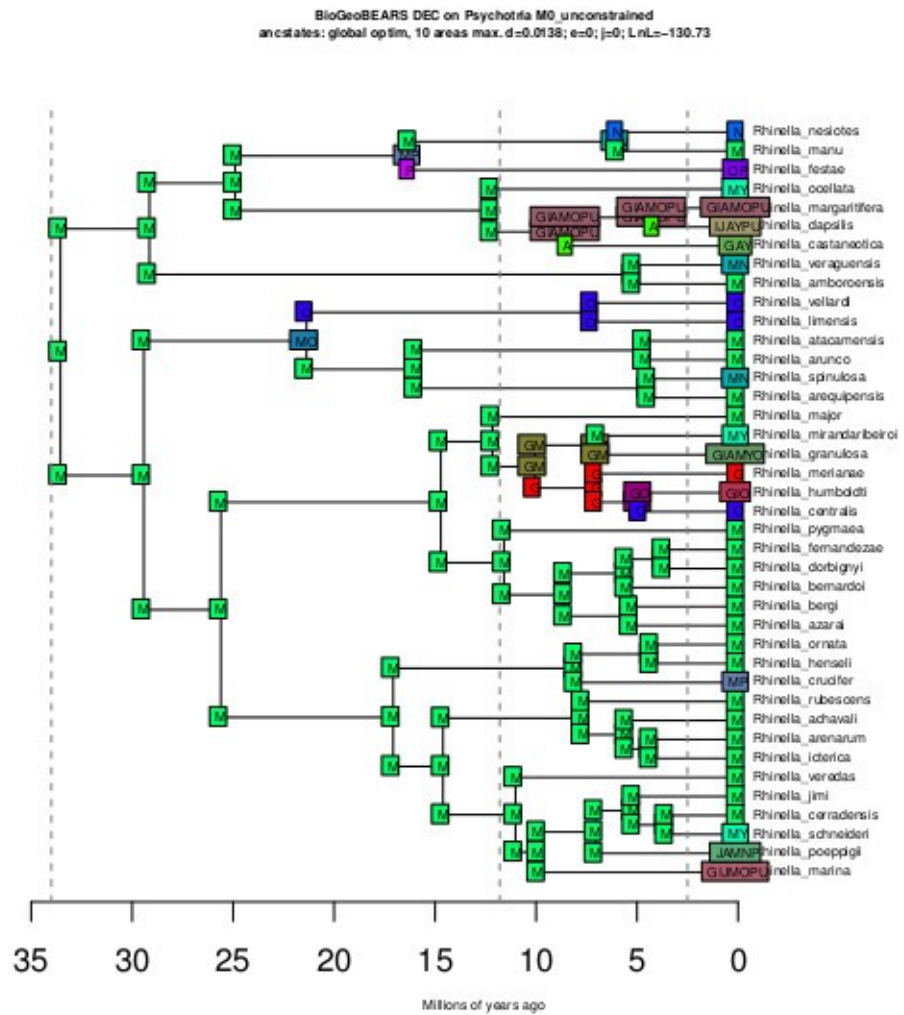
BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0074; e=0; j=0; LnL=-133.37



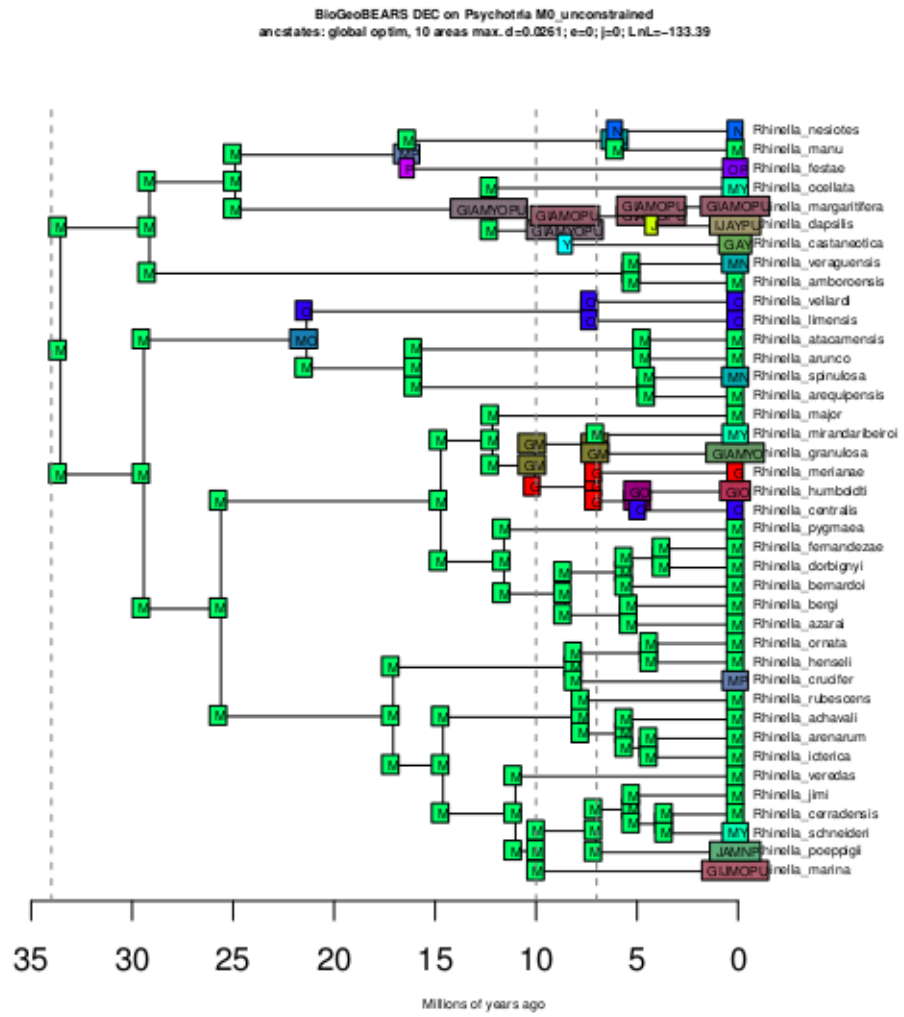
Rhinella M1



Rhinella M2

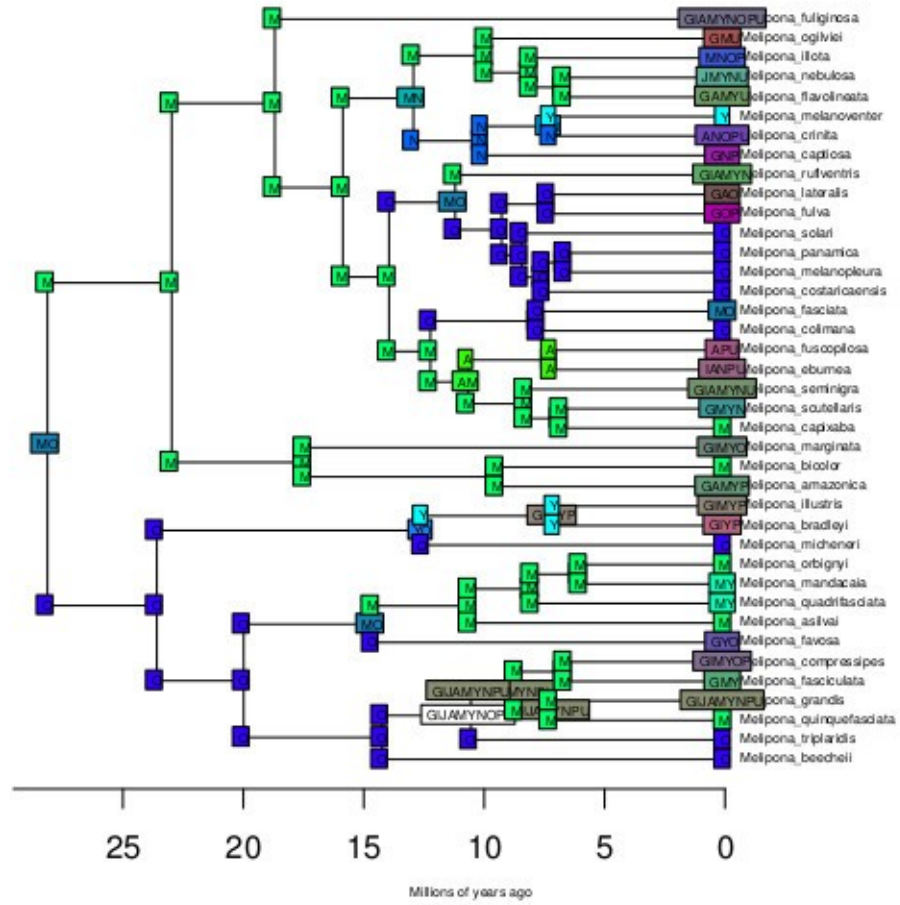


Rhinella M4



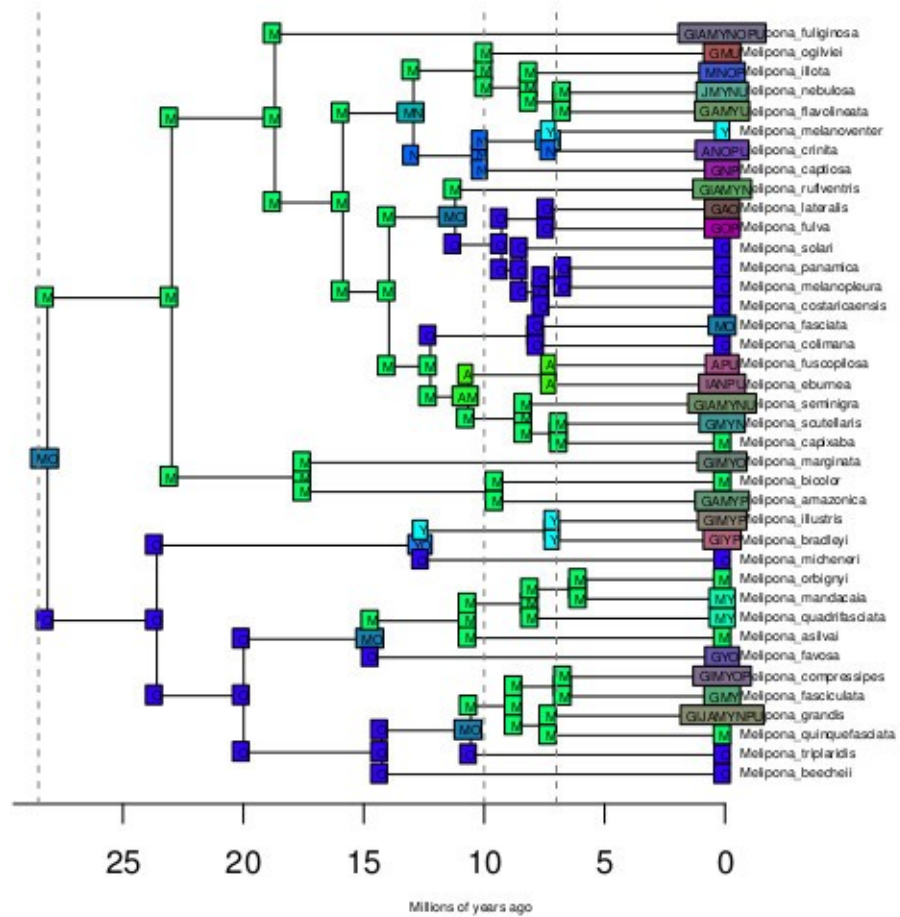
Melipona M0

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0, unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0142; e=0; j=0; LnL=-210.41



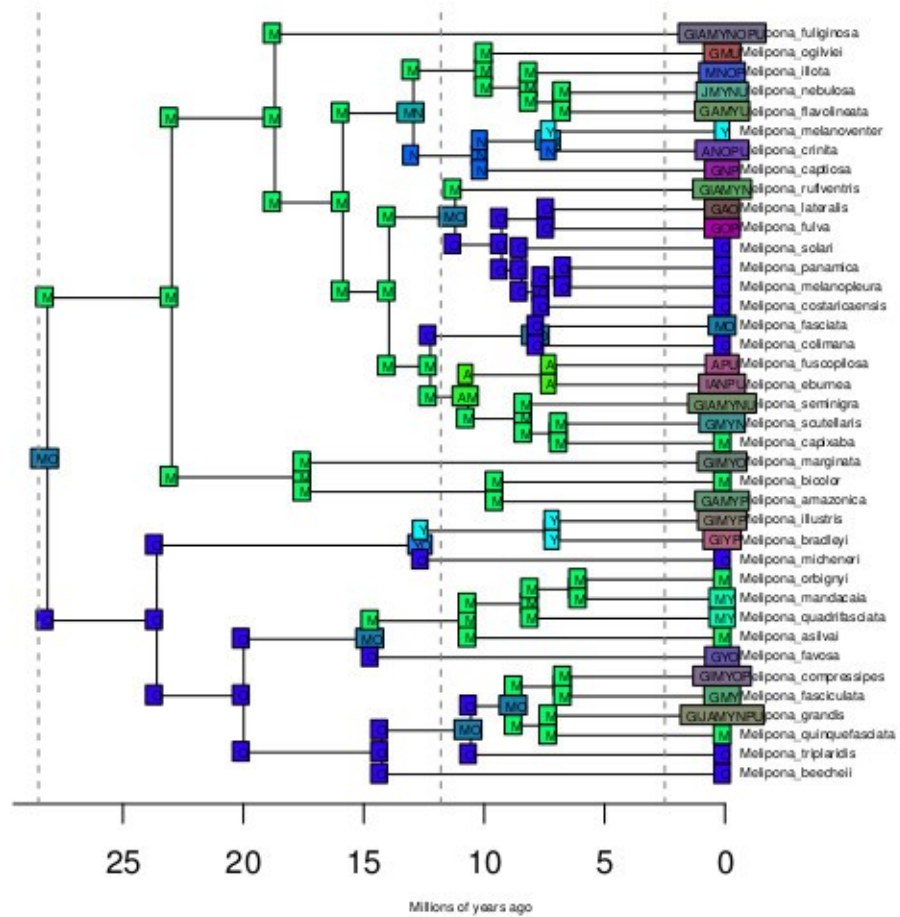
Melipona M1

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0 unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0196; e=0; j=0; LnL=-212.55



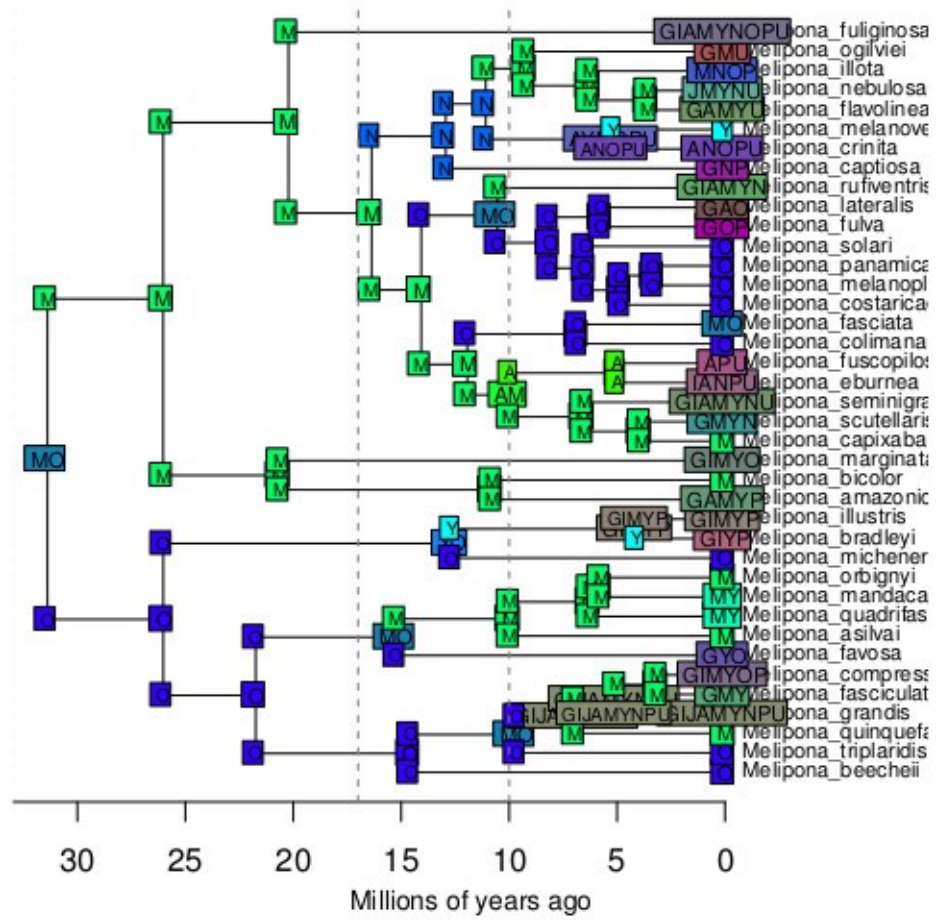
Melipona M2

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0 unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0256; e=0; j=0; LnL=211.18



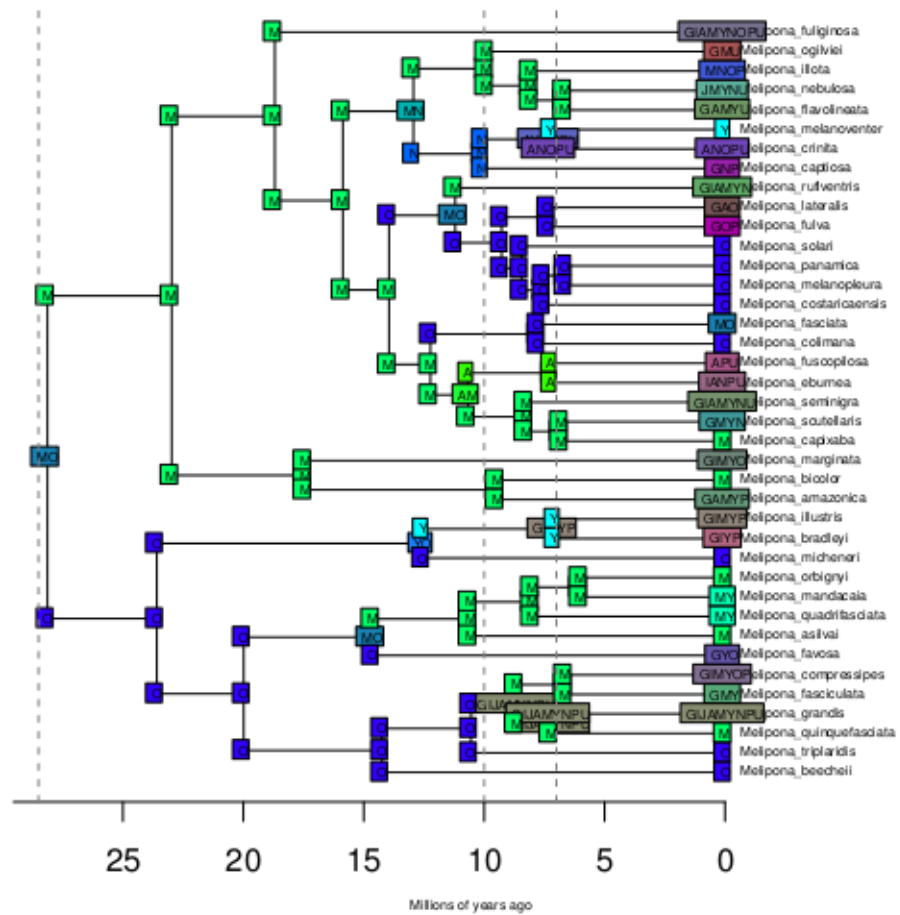
Melipona M3

BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0_unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0175; e=0; j=0; LnL=-215.67

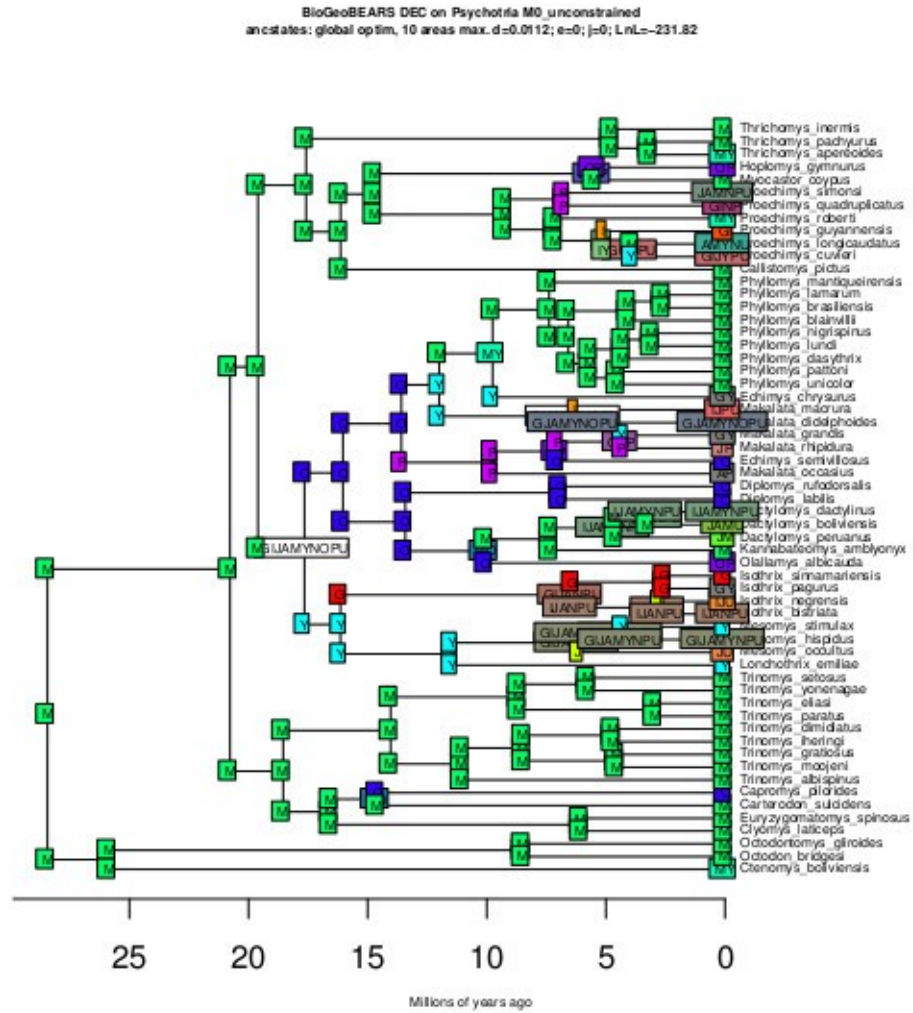


Melipona M4

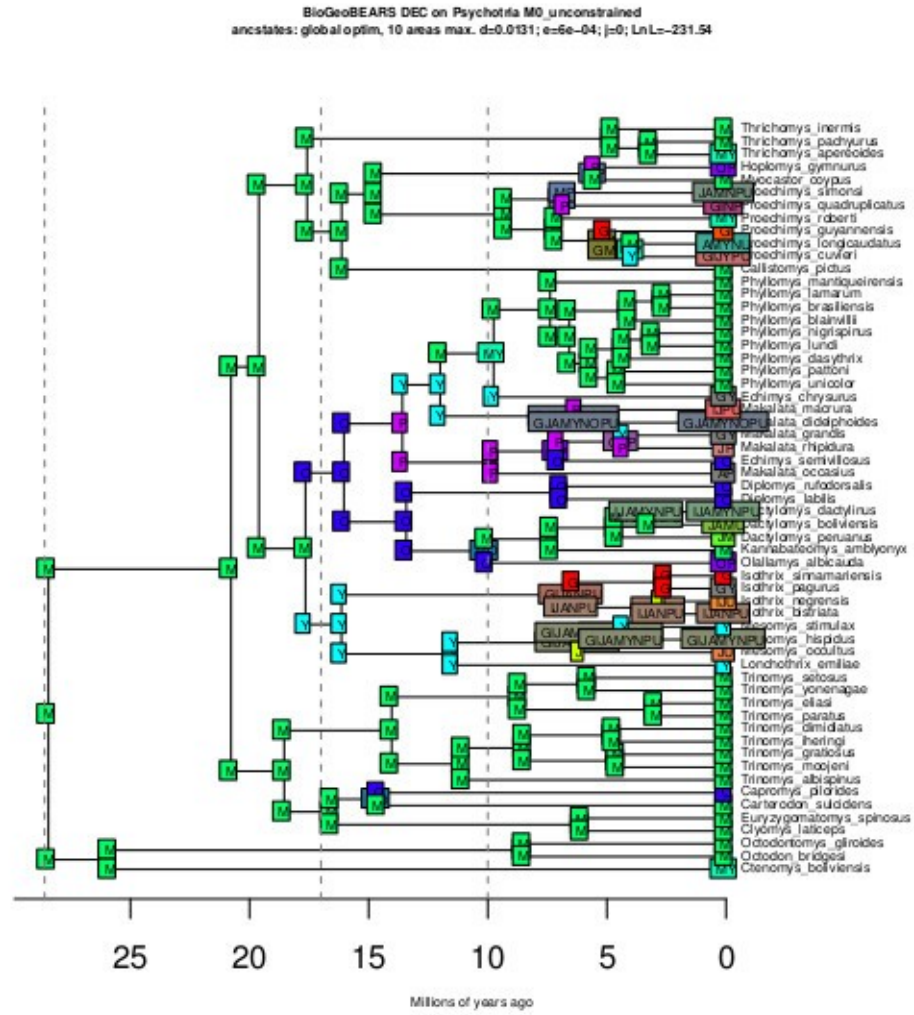
BioGeoBEARS DEC on Psychotria M0, unconstrained
 ancstates: global optim, 10 areas max. d=0.0491; e=0; j=0; LnL=-211.89



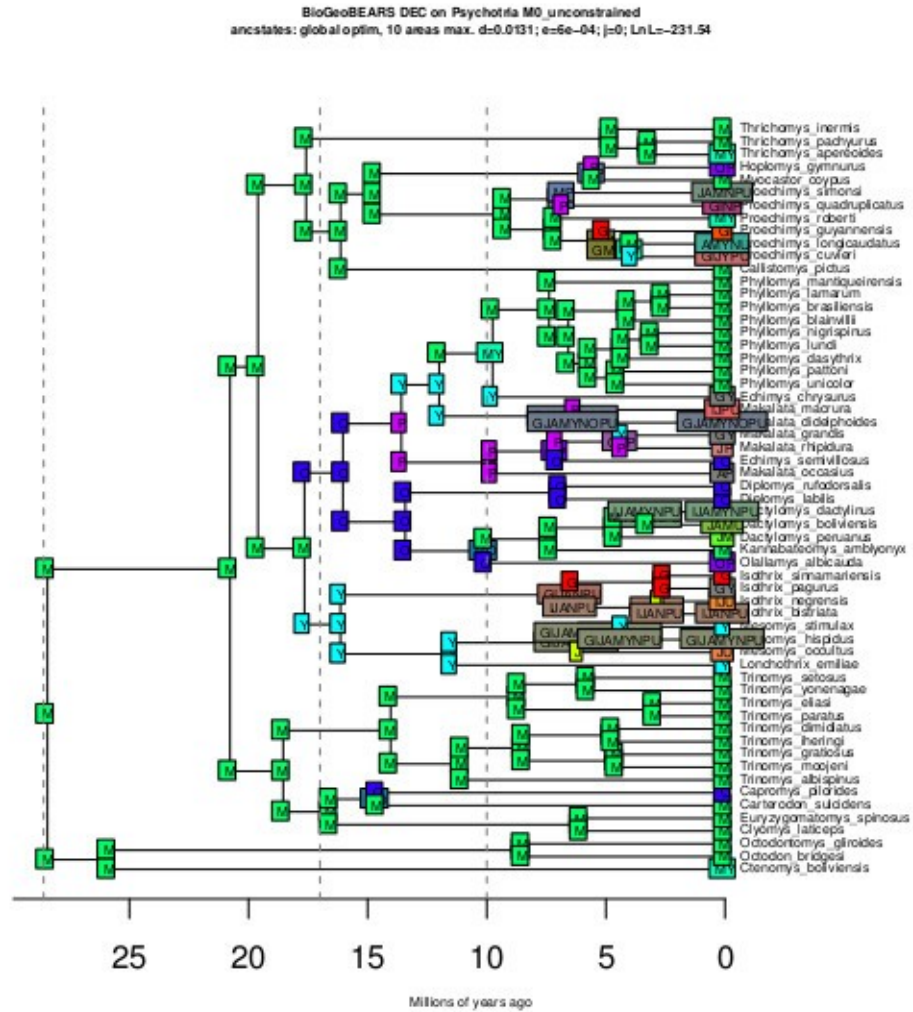
Echimyidae M0



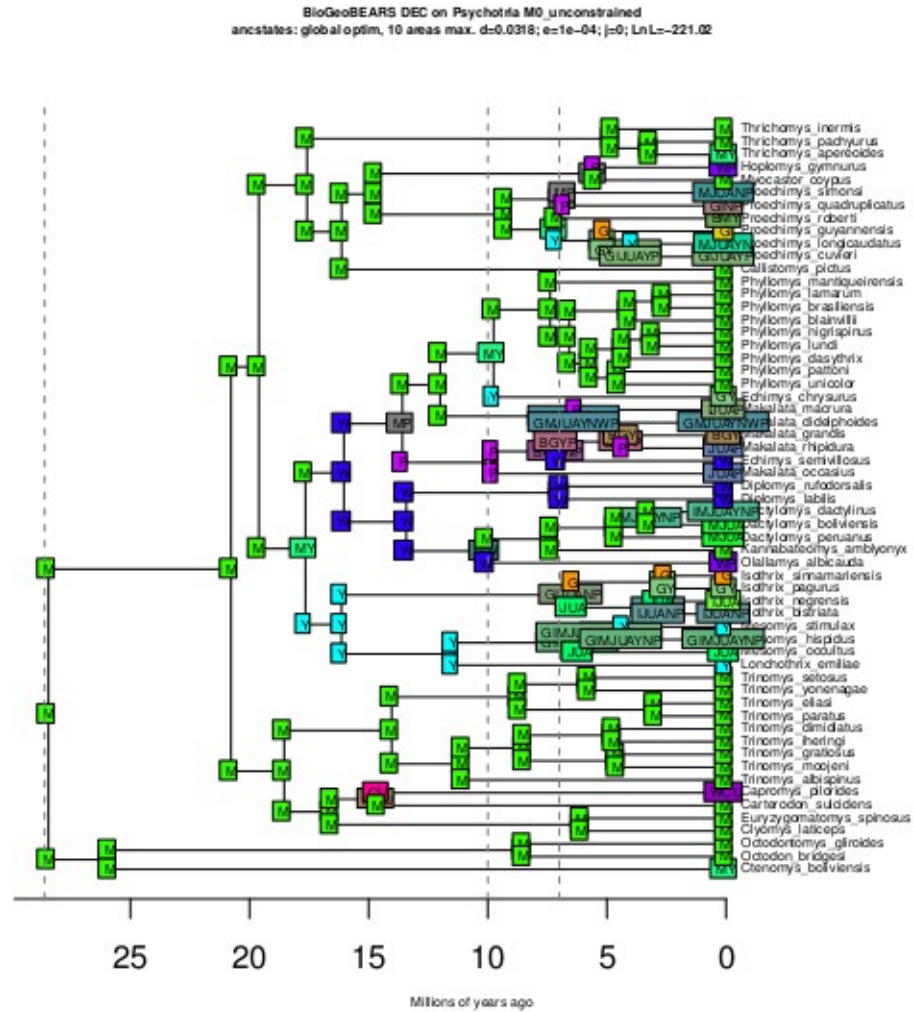
Echimyidae M2



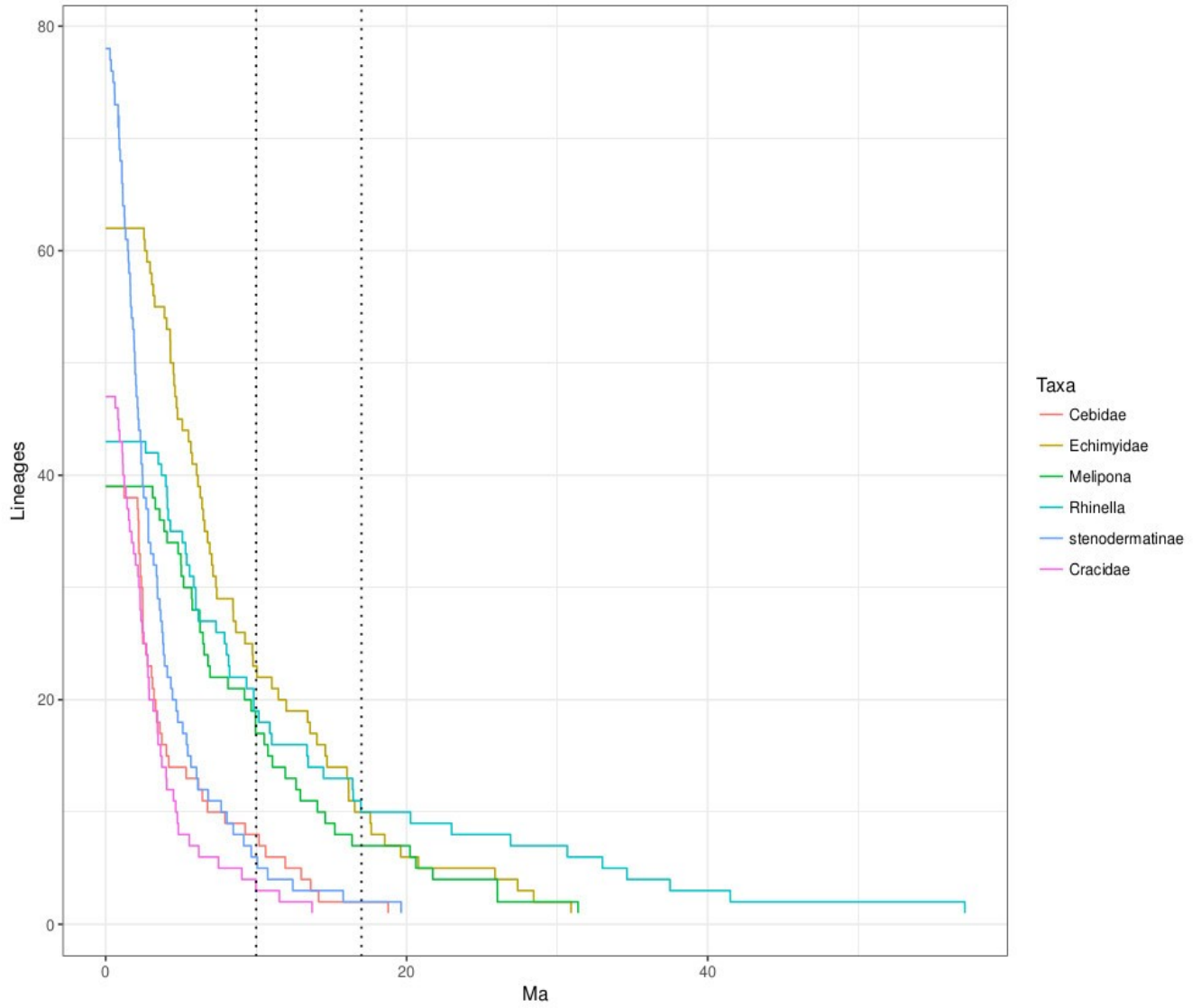
Echimyidae M3



Echimyidae M4



Appendix I



Lineage-through-time plot for all taxa