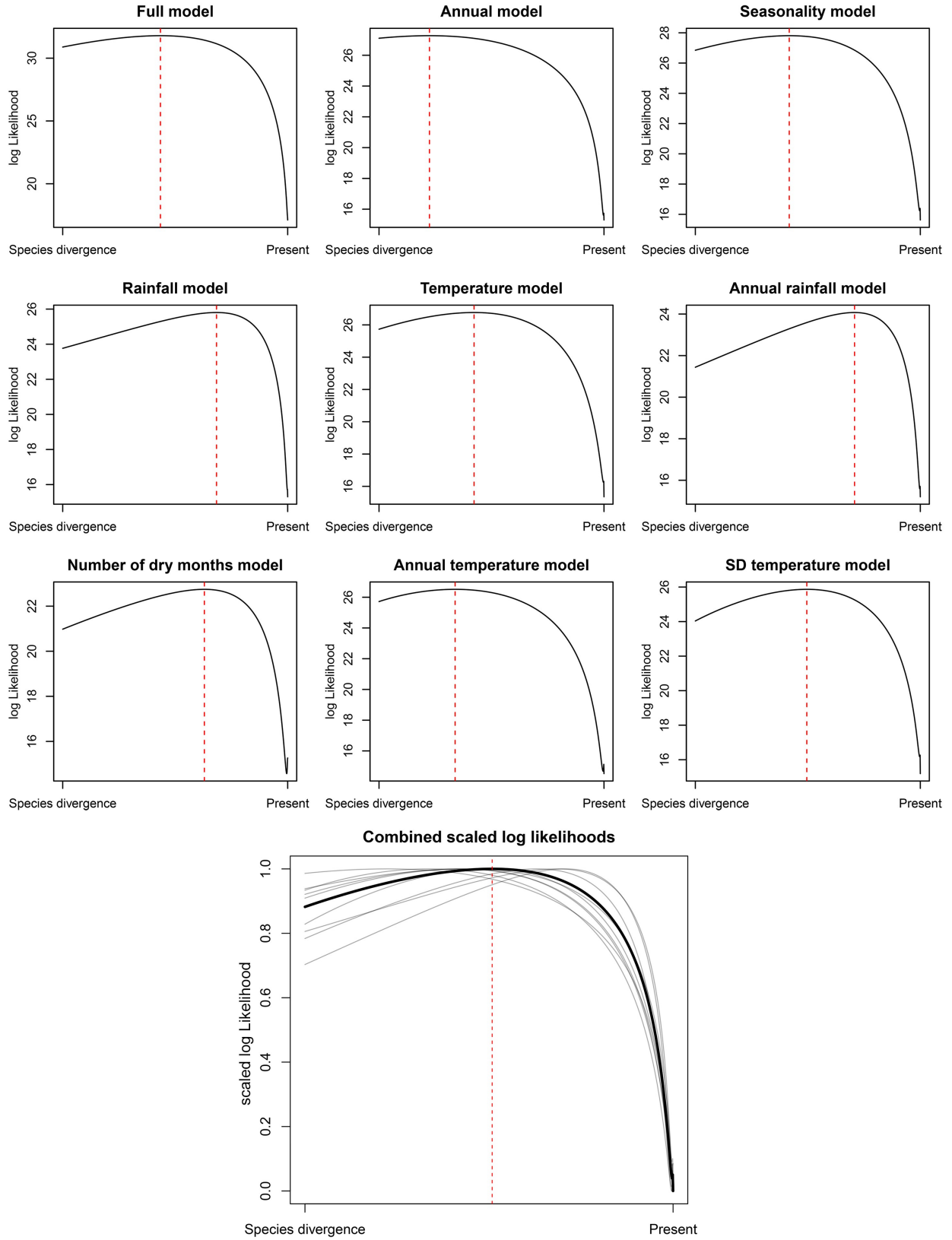
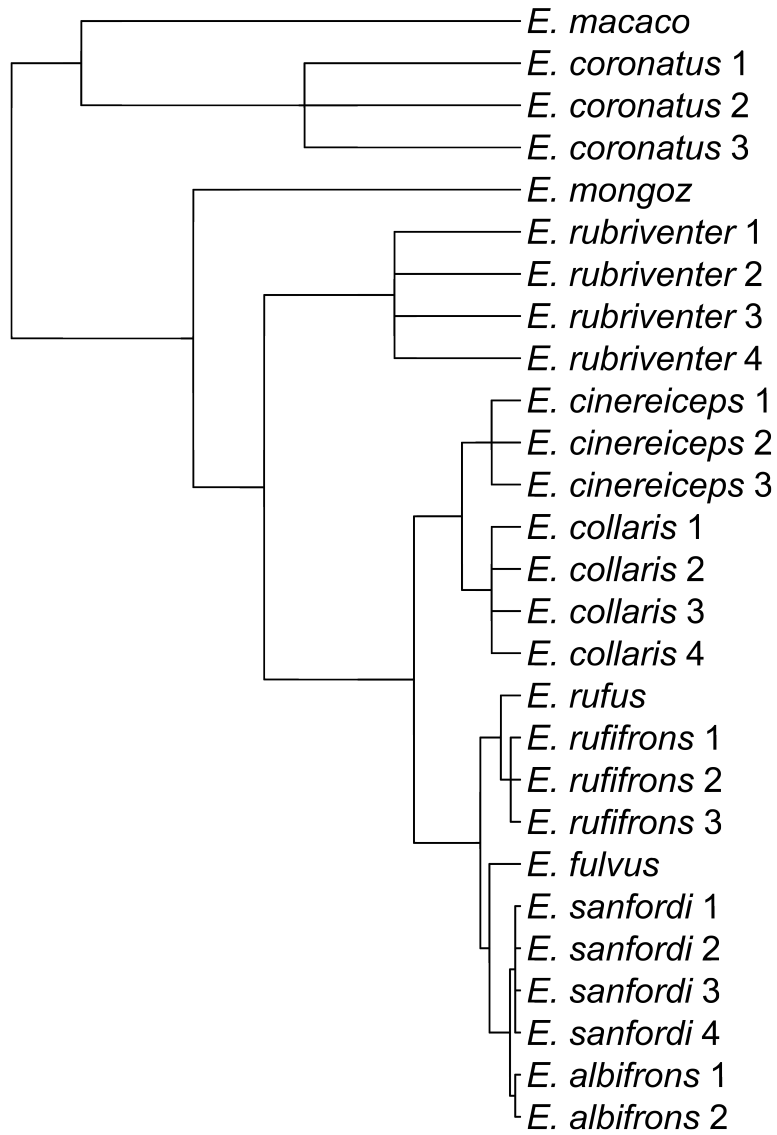


- 1 **Electronic Supplementary Material**
- 2 **Environmental Correlates of Body Mass in True Lemurs (*Eulemur* spp.)**
- 3 Adam D. Gordon, Steig E. Johnson, & Edward E. Louis, Jr.



5 **Fig. S1.** Log-likelihood profiles for each model when varying length of phylogeny branches from
6 population divergences to tips using previously published methods (Gordon *et al.* 2013). Branch
7 lengths range from population divergences immediately following species divergences (left side
8 of plots) to immediately preceding the present (right side of plots). Vertical dashed red lines
9 indicate maximum likelihood branch length. In order to identify a single set of branch lengths to
10 use for all models, profile curves were rescaled to range from zero to one, then the maximum
11 was found for the sum of all scaled curves (solid black line in the bottom-most plot). This
12 resulted in a consensus branching pattern in which populations of a given species diverged from
13 each other at 49.3% of the distance from the present to the species divergence point (vertical red
14 dashed line in the bottom plot).



15

16 **Fig. S2.** Phylogram used in phylogenetic generalized least square models in this study; species
 17 level topology and branch lengths follow Markolf and Kappeler (2013). Branches are to scale.

19 **References**

- 20 Gordon, A. D., Johnson, S. E., & Louis Jr, E. E. (2013). Females are the ecological sex: Sex-
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- 23 Markolf, M., & Kappeler, P. M. (2013). Phylogeographic analysis of the true lemurs (genus
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