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Holarctic Lineages Cannot Inform Diversity and Evolution in the Neotropics – the barklice family Psocidae as a case study

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APPENDIX E1

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Figures E1 – E29



Figure E1. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Amphigerontiinae* (code: sp 12). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E2. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Amphigerontiinae* (code: sp 13). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E3. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Atrichadenotecnum* (code: sp 11). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E4. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Atrichadenotecnum* (code: sp 30). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E5. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Blaste* (code: sp 19). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

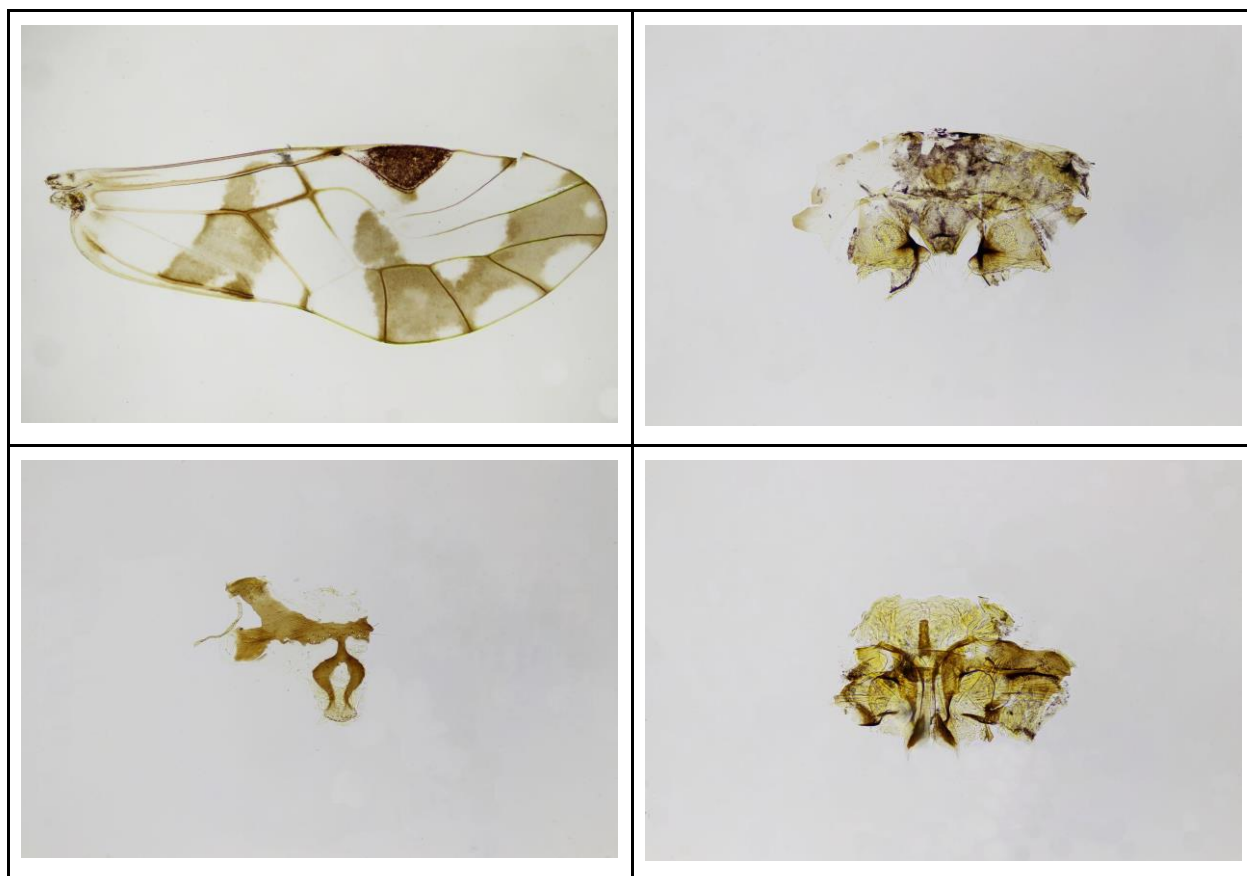


Figure E6. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Cerastipsocus* (code: sp 03). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E7. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Cerastipsocus* (code: sp 05). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

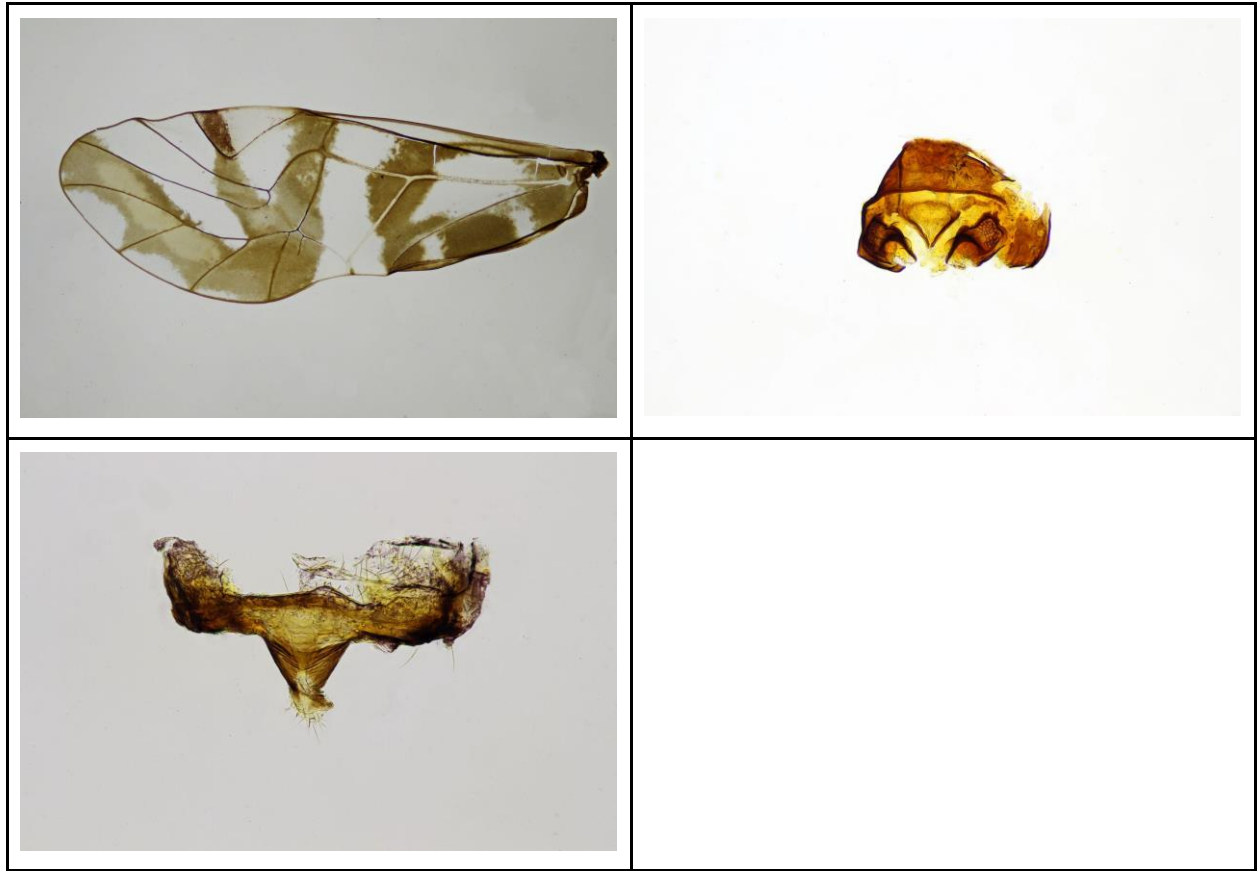


Figure E8. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Cerastipsocus* (code: sp 10). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

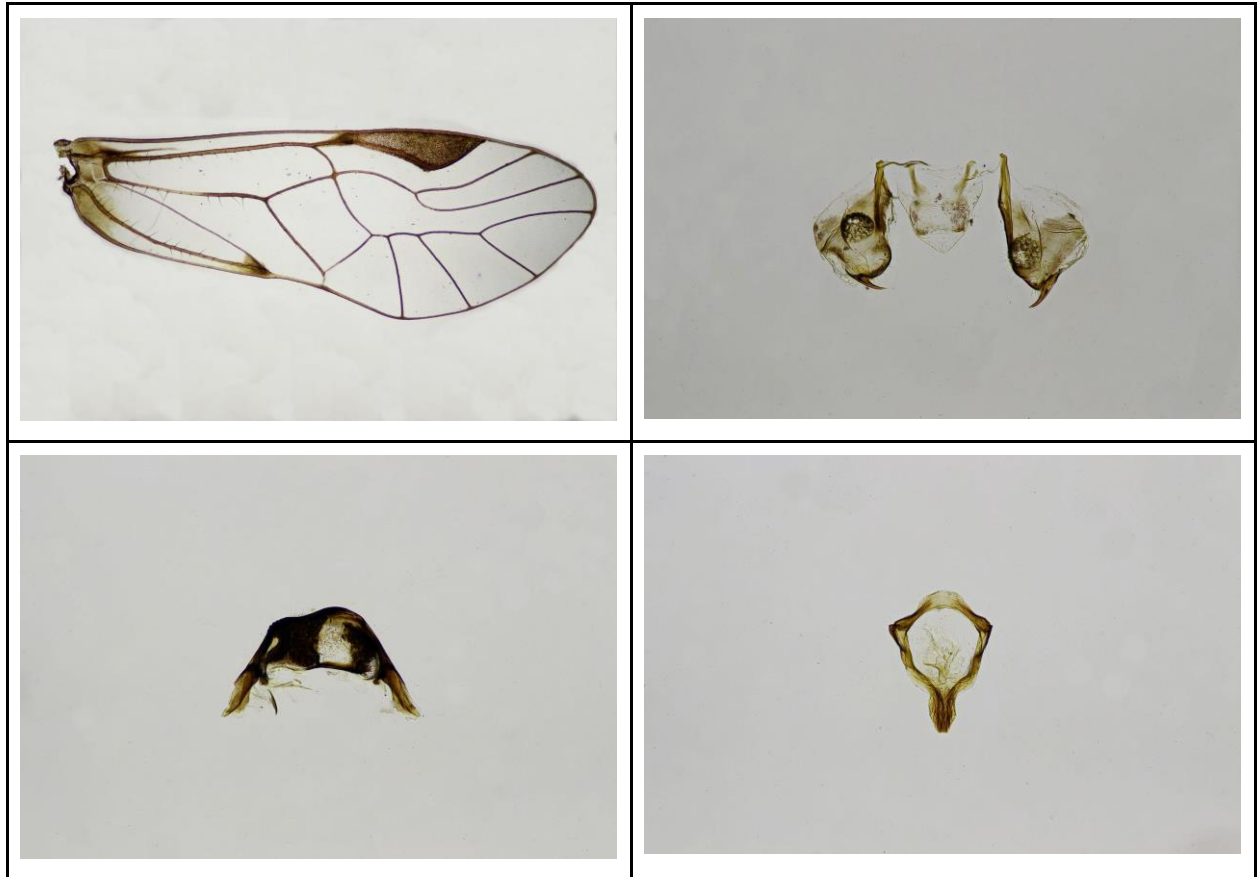


Figure E9. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Chaetoblaste* (code: sp 44). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E10. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Dactylopsocus* (code: sp 37). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E11. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Elaphopsocoides* (code: sp 45). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E12. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Metylophorus* (code: sp 34). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E13. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for Psocidae (code: sp 25). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E14. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Psococerastis* (code: sp 09). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E15. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Psococerastis* (code: sp 39). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

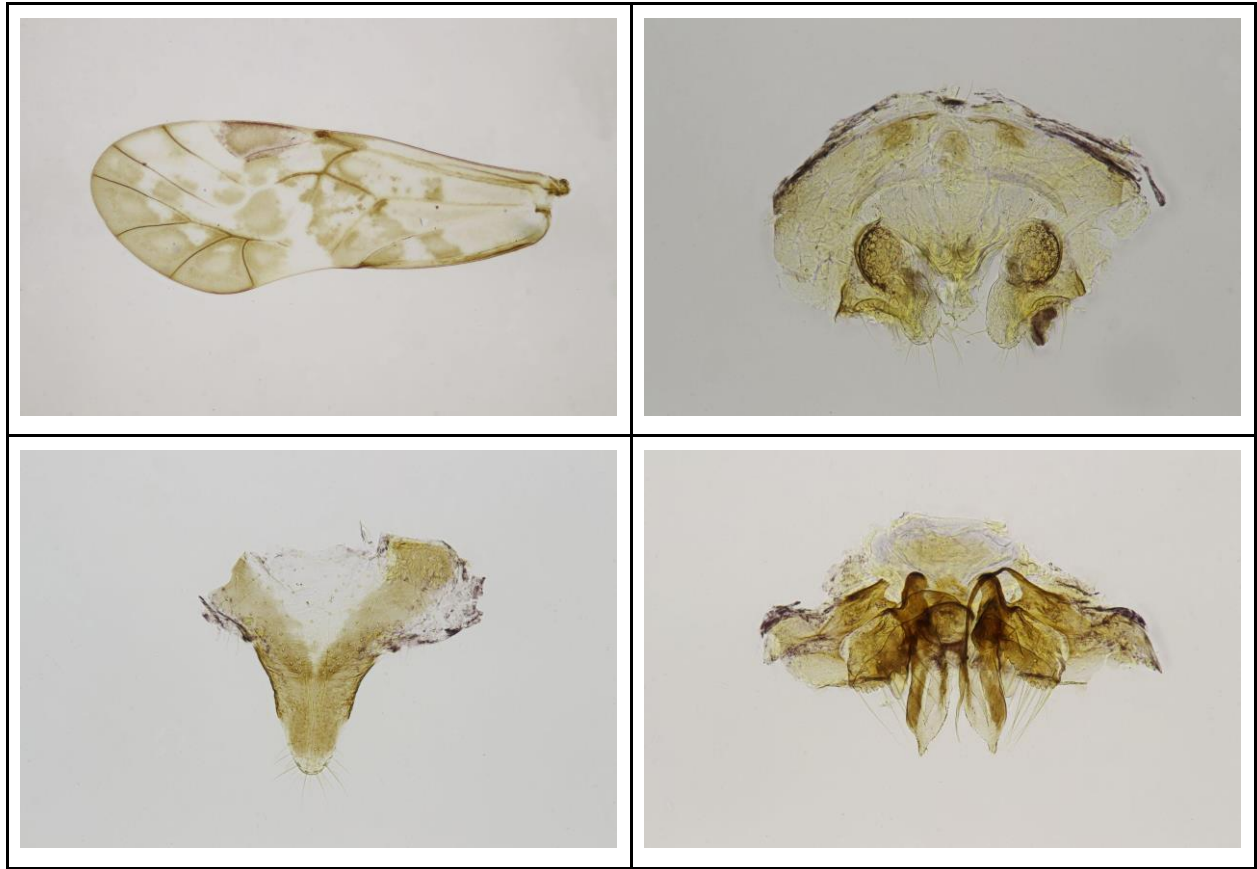


Figure E16. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Psocus* (code: sp 32). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E17. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Ptycta* (code: sp 38). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

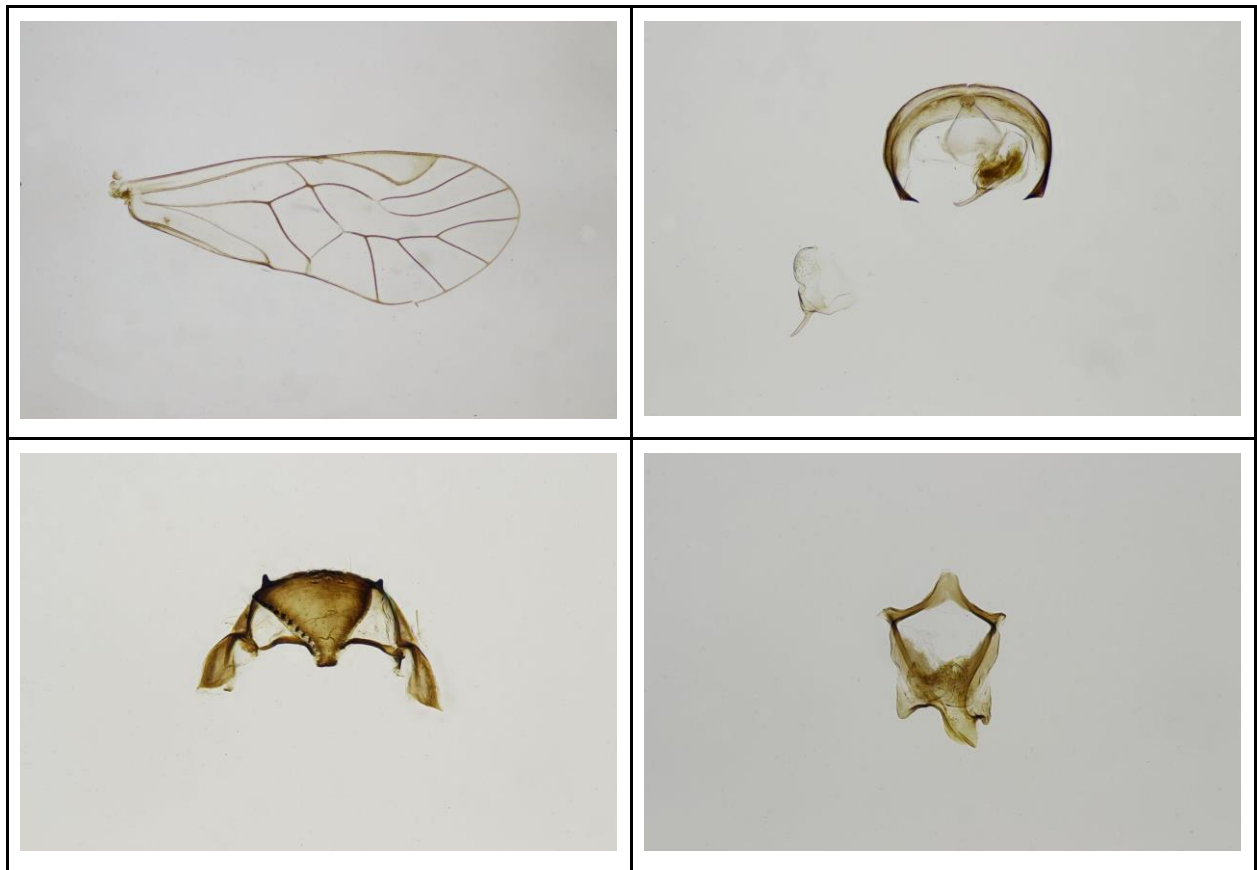


Figure E18. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Ptycta* (code: sp 42). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E19. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Steleops* (code: sp 43). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

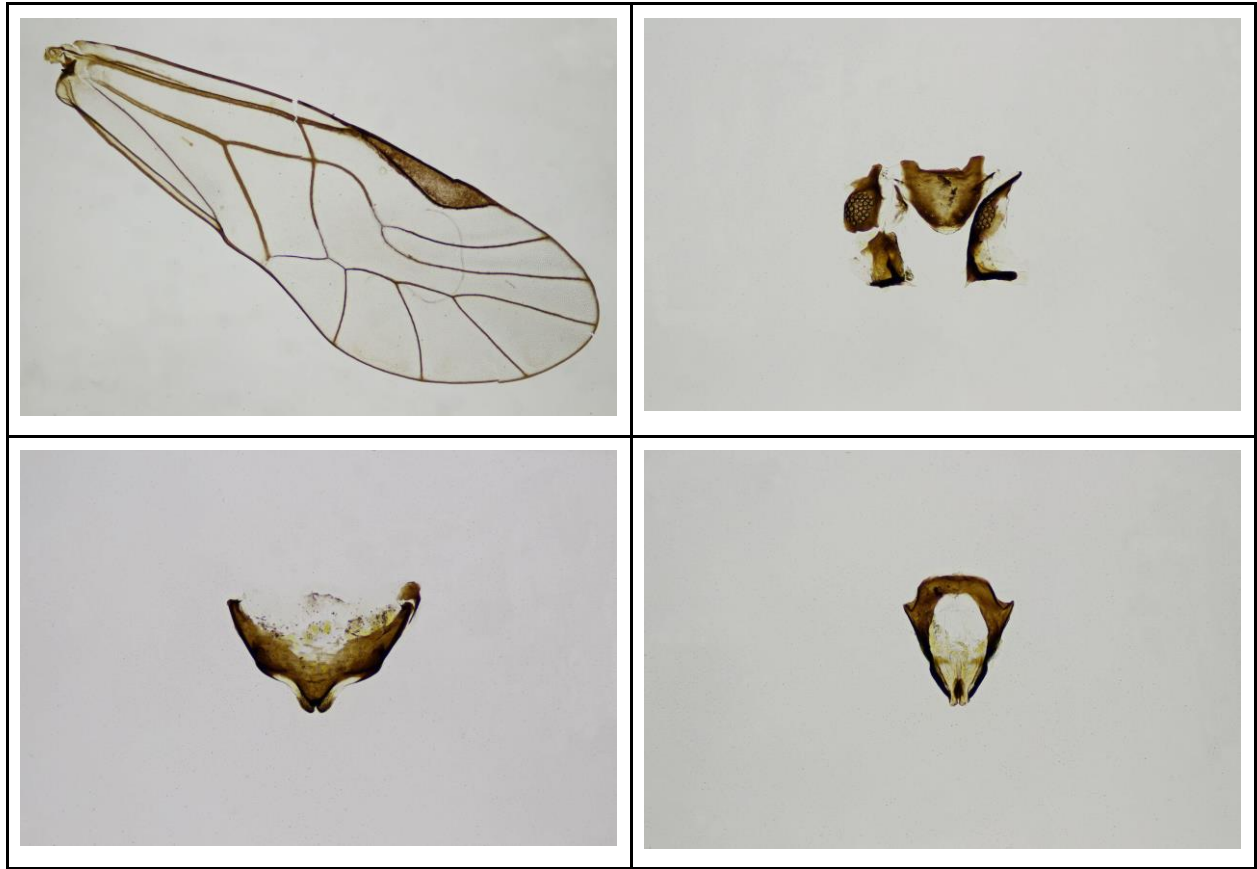


Figure E20. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Thyrsophorini* (code: sp 29). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E21. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for Thyrsochorini (code: sp 21). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E22. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for Thyrsochorini (code: sp 23). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E23. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Thyrsophorini* (code: sp 33). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

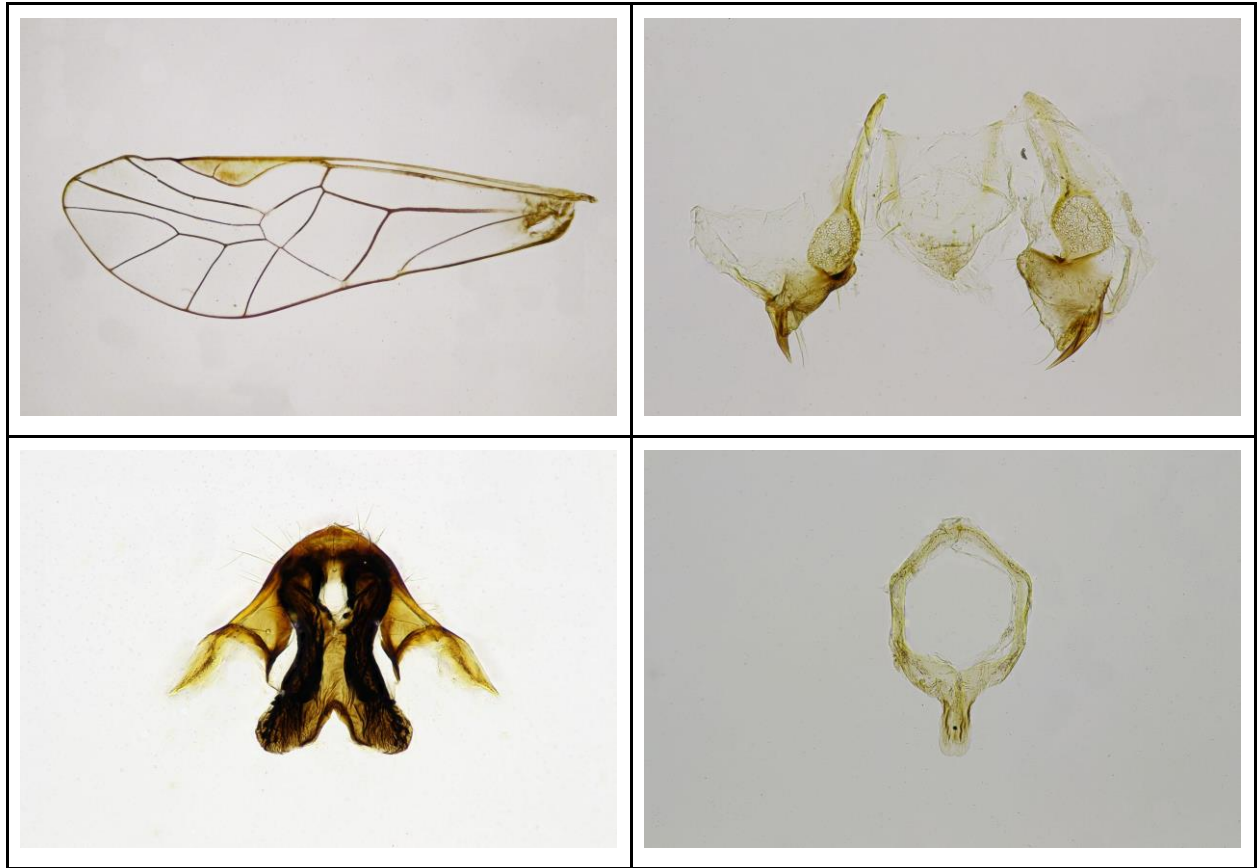


Figure E24. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Thyrsopsocus* (code: sp 20). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E25. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Thyrsopsocus* (code: sp 36). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.



Figure E26. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Trichadenotecnum* (code: sp 06). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

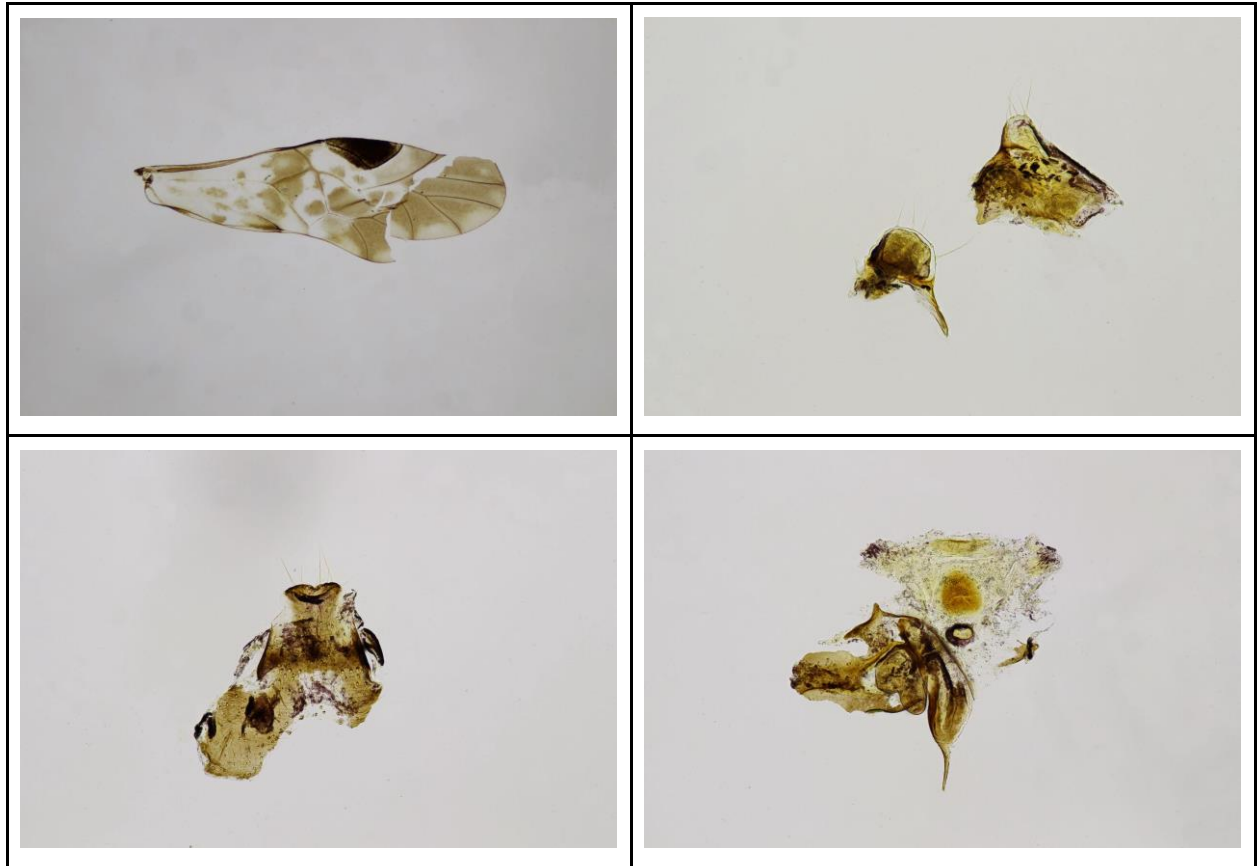


Figure E27. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Trichadenotecnum* (code: sp 07). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

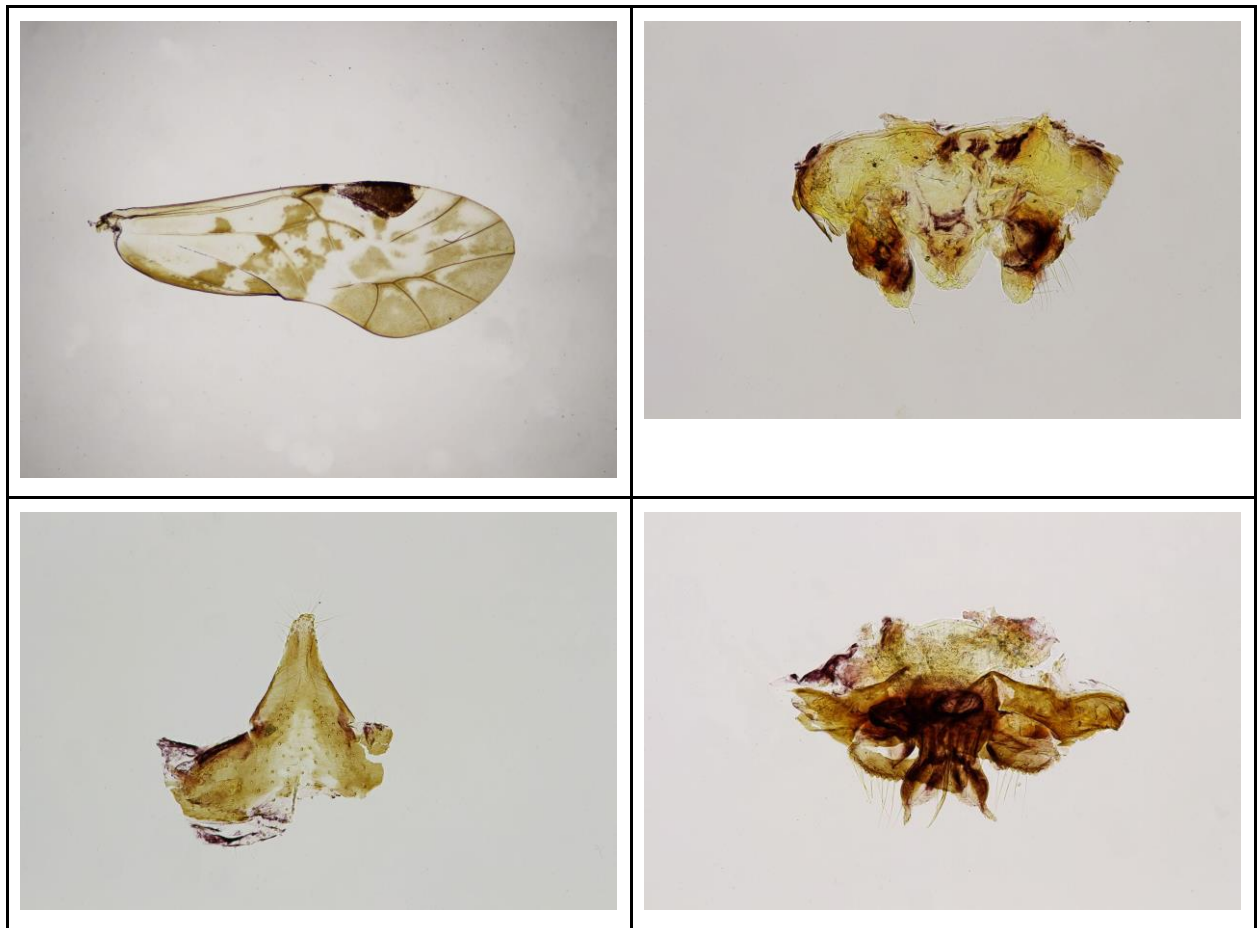


Figure E28. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Trichadenotecnum* (code: sp 08). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.

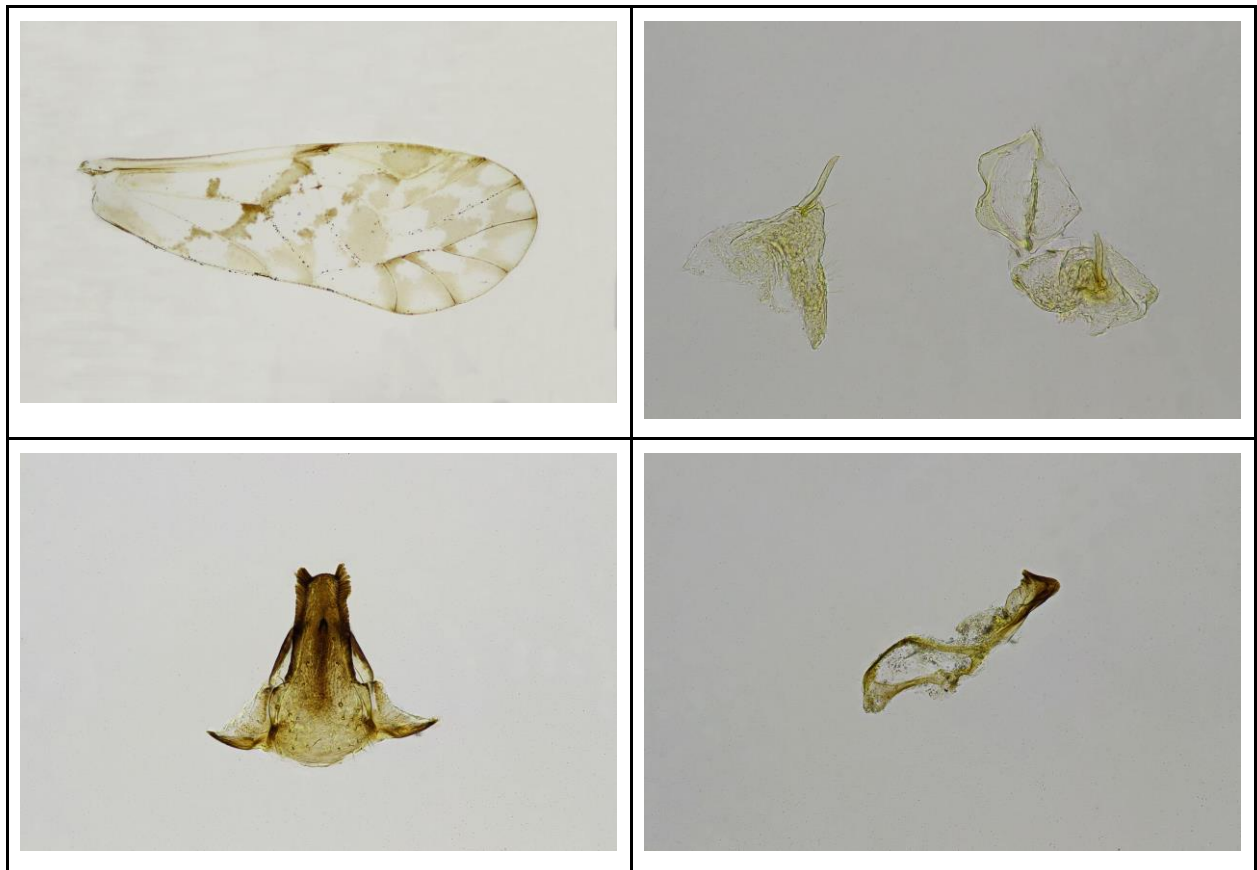


Figure E29. Plate depicting major morphological traits (forewing [top left], para-epiproct [top-right], hypandrium/subgenital plate [bottom left], gonapophyses/related structures [bottom right]) for *Trichadenotecnum* (code: sp 40). Note that these structures were the only features preserved before processing the individual for molecular analyses.