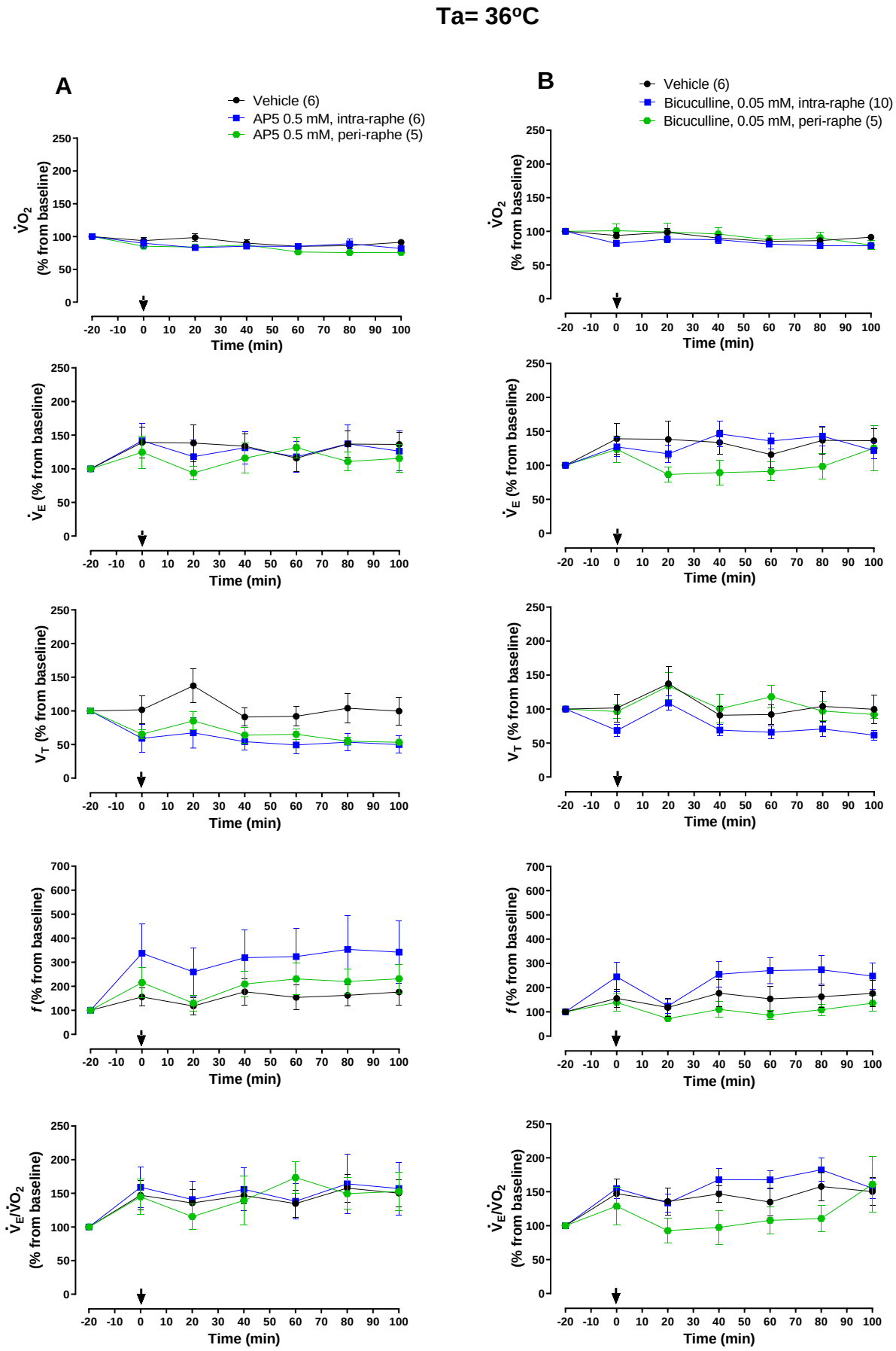

Figure S1. Effect of intra-raphe microinjection of the NMDA receptor antagonist AP5 (A) and the $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist bicuculline (B) or vehicle on oxygen consumption ($\dot{V}O_2$), pulmonary ventilation ($\dot{V}_E$), tidal volume (V_T), breathing frequency (*f*) and respiratory equivalent ($\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}O_2$) of one-week-old chicks at 36ºC. Arrow indicates the time of microinjection. Number of animals is shown between parentheses. Data are means ± SEM.

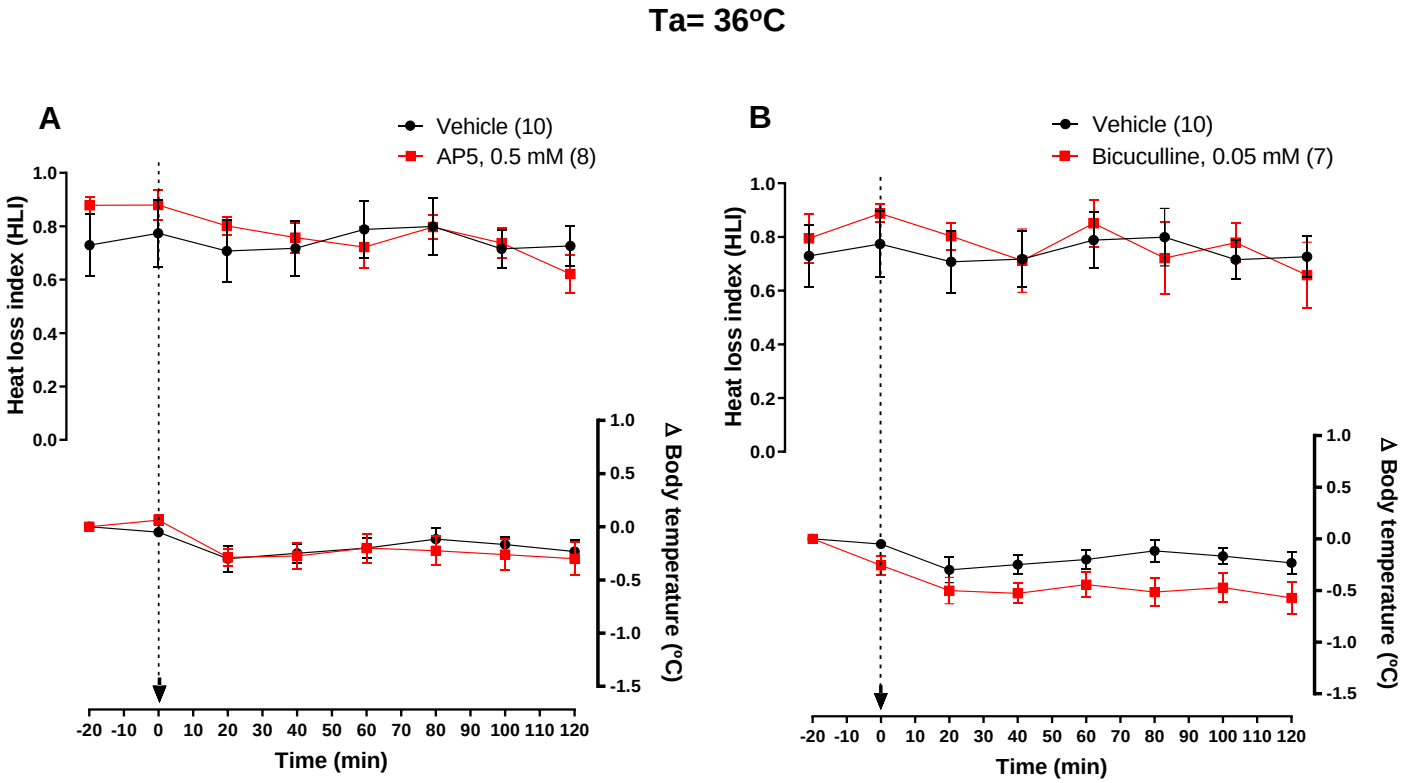

Figure S2. Effect of intra-raphe microinjection of the NMDA receptor antagonist AP5 (A) and the $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist bicuculline (B) or vehicle on the heat loss index of one-week-old chicks at 36ºC. The arrow indicates the time of microinjection. Number of animals is shown between parentheses. Data are shown as means ± SEM.

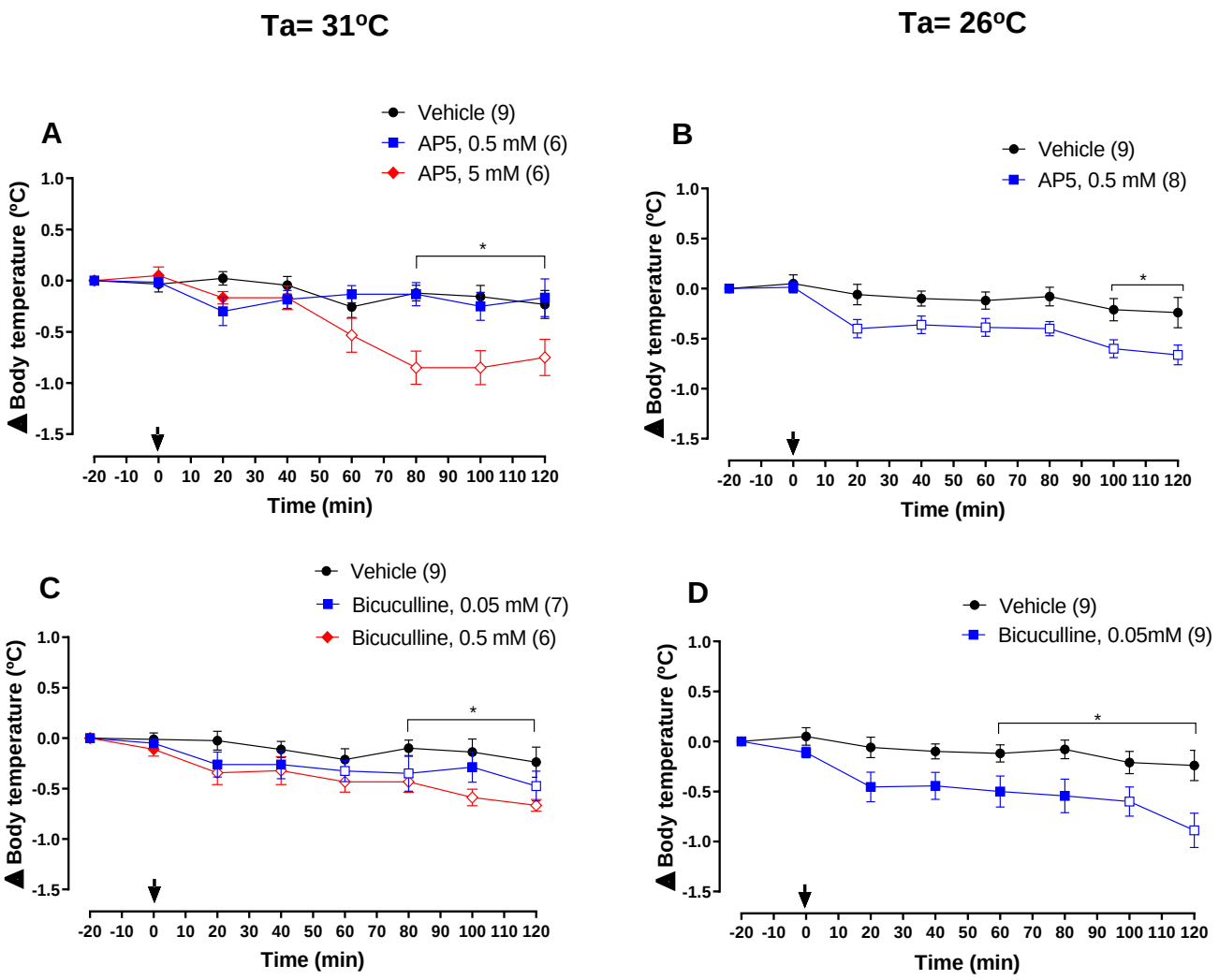

Figure S3. Effect of intra-raphe microinjection of the NMDA receptor antagonist AP5 (A and B) and the $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist bicuculline (C and D) or vehicle on the body temperature of one-week-old chicks at 31ºC and 26ºC. These body temperature data are from the chicks used in protocol 2 to calculate heat loss index (see Fig. 6) under different treatments and conditions. Arrow indicates the time of microinjection. Number of animals is shown between parentheses. Intra-raphe: microinjection located in the medullary raphe. Data are means ± SEM. *significant difference ($p < 0.05$) from vehicle at the same time. Open symbols mean significant difference ($p < 0.05$) over time from the pre-injection value in the same treatment.