

<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP3	MVGLKPSDVPPTMAVKFLGAGTAACFADLVTFPLDTAKVRLQIQGENQAVQTARLVQYRG
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP3	MVGLKPPSEVPPTTAVKFLGAGAAACFADLLTFPLDTAKVRLQIQGENQAARSA---QYRG
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP3	MVGLKPPPEVPPTTAVKLLGAGTAACFADLLTFPLDTAKVRLQIQGENQAARSA---QYRG
	*****.:**** * **.:****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:* ****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP3	VLGTILTMVRTEGPCSPYNGLVAGLQRQMSFASIRIGLYDSVKQVYTPKGADNSSLTTRI
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP3	VLGTILTMVRNEGPRSLYNGLVAGLQRQMSFASVIRIGLYDSVKQLYTPKGS DHSSVTTRI
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP3	VLGTILTMVRNEGPRSPYNGLVAGLQRQMSFASIRIGLYDSVKQLYTPKGS DHSSITTRI
	*****.:*** * *****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:* **.:****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP3	LAGCTTGAMAVTCAQPTDVVKVRFQAS IHLGPSRSDRKYS GTMDAYRTIAREEGVRGLWK
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP3	LAGCTTGAMAVTCAQPTDVVKVRFQASMHSGP-GSNRKYS GTMDAYRTIAREEGVRGLWK
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP3	LAGCTTGAMAVTCAQPTDVVKVRFQAS IHAGP-RSNRKYS GTMDAYRTIAREEGVRGLWK
	*****.:* ** *.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP3	GTLPNIMRNAIVNCAEVVYTDILKEKLLDYHLLTDNFPCHFVSFAFGAGFCATVVASPV DV
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP3	GILPNITRNAIVNCAEMVYTDI I KEKVLDYHLLTDNLPCHFVSFAFGAGFCATVVASPV DV
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP3	GILPNITRNAIVNCAEMVYTDVIKEKVLDYHLLTDNLPCHFVSFAFGAGFCATVVASPV DV
	* **** *****.:****.:***.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP3	VKTRYMNSPPGQYF SPLDCMIKVAQEGPTAFYKGF T P SFLRLGSWNVVMFV TYEQ LKRA
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP3	VKTRYMNSPPGQYQ SPLHCLRMVTREGPTAFYKGF T P SFLRLGSWNVVMFV TYEQ LKRA
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP3	VKTRYMNSPPGQYQ NPLDCMLKMTQEGPTAFYKGF T P SFLRLGSWNVVMFV SYEQ LKRA
	*****. ** *.:**.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP3	LMKVQMLRES PF
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP3	LMKVQMLRES PF
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP3	LMKVQMLRES PF

<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP2	MVGFKATDVPPTATVKFLGAGTAACIADLITFPLDTAKVRLQIQGESQGPVRATASAQYR
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP2	MVGFKATDVPPTAAVRF L GAGTAACIADLITFPLDTAKVRLQIQGERRGPVQAAASAQYR
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP2	MVGFKATEVPPTATVKFLGAGTAACIADLITFPLDTAKVRLQIQGERRGPVQAAASAQYR
	*****.:****.:* .*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP2	GVMGTILTMVRTEGPRSLYNGLVAGLQRQMSFASVIRIGLYDSVKQFYTKGSEHAGISGRL
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP2	GVLGTILTMVRNEGPRSLYNGLVAGLQRQMSFASVIRIGLYDSVKQLYTKGSEHAGISGRL
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP2	GVLGTILTMVRNEGPRSLYNGLVAGLQRQMSFASVIRIGLYDSVKHFYTKGSEHAGISGRL
	.:***.*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP2	LAGSTTGALAVAVAQPTDVVKVRFQAQARAGGRRYQSTVNAYKTIAREEGFRGLWKGT S
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP2	LAGSTTGALAVAVAQPTDVVKVRFQAQARAAGRRYQSTVDAYKTIAREEGFRGLWKGT S
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP2	LAGSTTGALAVAVAQPTDVVKVRFQAQARAGGRRYRSTVDAYKTIAREEGLRGLWKGT S
	*****.:*****.*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP2	PNVARNAIVNCAELVTYDLIKDALLKANLMTDDLPCHF T S AFGAGFC TTVIASPVDVVK T
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP2	PNIARNAIVNCAELVTYDLIKDTLLKANLMTDDLPCHF T S AFGAGFCATV IASPVDVVK T
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP2	PNVARNAIVNCAELVTYDLIKDTLLKADLMTDDLPCHF T S AFGAGFC TTVIASPVDVVK T
	.:***.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP2	RYMNSALGQYSSAGHCAL TMLQKEGPRAFYKGF T P SFLRLGSWNVVMFV TYEQ LKRALMA
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP2	RYMNSALGRYSSAGHCAL TMLREEGPRAFYKGF T P SFLRLGSWNVVMFV TYEQ LKRALTA
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP2	RYMNSAPGQYSSAGHCAL TMLQKEGPRAFYKGF T P SFLRLGSWNVVMFV TYEQ LKRALMA
	***** * .*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****.:*****
<i>Homo sapiens</i> UCP2	ACTSREAPF
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i> UCP2	ACASREAPF
<i>Sus scrofa</i> UCP2	ARASREAPF
	* :*****

Fig S1. A) Amino acid alignment of human (accession number: NM_003356.4), peccary (PVHT010002981.1) and pig (accession number: AF095744.1) translated UCP3 nucleotide sequences. B) Amino acid alignment of human (accession number: U82819.1), peccary (accession number: PVHT010002981.1) and pig (accession number: AF036757.1) translated UCP2 nucleotide sequences.

Exon 3

	1	10	20	30	40	50	60
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	agCAACAGCTAGTTTAGGAAGCAAGGCTTAGCAGGCCTAGCGACT-----						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	agCAGCACCTAGTTTAGGAAGCAAGATTTTAGCTGGTCTAACGACTGGAGGAGTGGCAGT						
	61	70	80	90	100	110	120
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	-----GTCCAGAGCCATCTACA						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	ATTCATTGGGCAACCCACAGAGGTCGTGAAAGTCAGACTTCAAGCACAGAGCCATCTCCA						
	121	130	140	150	160	170	180
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	TGGTCCCAGACCTTGCACATGGGACTTACAATGCTTACAGAATTATAGCACCCACAGA						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	CGGAATCAAACCTCGCTACACGGGACTTATAATGCGTACAGAATAATAGCAACAACCGA						
	181	190	200	205			
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	AGGCTTAATGGGGCTTTGGAAAGgt						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	AGGCTTGACGGGTCTTTGGAAAGgt						

Exon 4

	1	10	20	30	40	50	60
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	agGGACTACTCCAACCTGACAAGAAATGTCATCATCAGTTGTACAGAGGAGTAACGTA						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	agGGACTACTCCAATCTGATGAGAAGTGTATCATCAATTGTACAGAGCTAGTAACATA						
	61	70	80	90	100	106	
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	TGACCTAATGAAGGAGGCCCTTGTGAAAAACAAATATTAGCGGgt						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	TGATCTAATGAAGGAGGCCCTTGTGAAAAACAACATATTAGCAGgt						

Exon 5

	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>							
	agATGATACGCCCTGCCACTTCGTGTCCGCTGTCATTGCTGGATTTTGCACAGTGGTTCT							
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	agATGACGTCCCCTGCCACTTGGTGTCCGCTCTTATCGCTGGATTTTGCACACAGCTAT							
	61	70	80	90	100	110	120	
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>							
	GTCCCTCCAGTGCCTGTGGTGAAGACCAGATCTGGTAACTGTCCACTGGGACAGTACCC							
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	GTCCCTCCCGGTGGATGTAGTAAAAACCAGATTTATTAATTCTCCACCAGGACAGTACAA							
	121	130	140	150	160	170	180	186
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>							
	AAGTGTGCCCAACTGCACAGTGACAATG----CTAAGGAAGGACCACCAGCTCTTTCAAAGGgt							
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	AAGTGTGCCCAACT-GTGCAATGAAAGTGTTCACCTAACGAAGGACCACGGCTTTCTCAAGGGgt							

Exon 6

	1	10	20	30	40	50	60
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	agATTTGTATCTTCCTTCGGTGAAGTGGGATCCTGGAATGTCATCATGTTTGTGTGCTTT						
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	agATTTGTACCTTCCTTCTGGTGAAGTGGGATCCTGGAACGTCATCCTGTTTGTGTGCTTT						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	agGTTGGTACCTTCCTTCTTGGGACTTGGATCCTGGAACGTCATATGTTTGTGTGCTTT						
	61	70					
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>						
	GAACAGCTGAAAGGAGAAGTGTGGAGTCGCGGCAGACTGTGAACTCTGCCACATAA						
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	GAACAGCTGAAACAAGAGTTGATGGAGTCATGGCAGACTGTGGACTGTGCCGCATAA						
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	GAACAAGTGAACGAGAAGTGTCAAAGTCAAGGCAGACTATGGACTGTGCCACATAA						

Fig S2. Exon-by-exon alignment of the peccary (*Catagonus wagneri*) *UCP1* pseudogene versus the intact *UCP1* of humans (*Homo sapiens*). Exon 6 of the pig (*Sus scrofa*) was also included in the alignment. A 57 bp in-frame deletion is shown in yellow in the peccary. Highlights in pink represent frameshift deletions, while a frameshift insertion is displayed in cyan. A shared nonsense mutation between the peccary and pig in exon 6 is highlighted in red. Lower case letters represent GT-AG splice sites, all of which are intact.

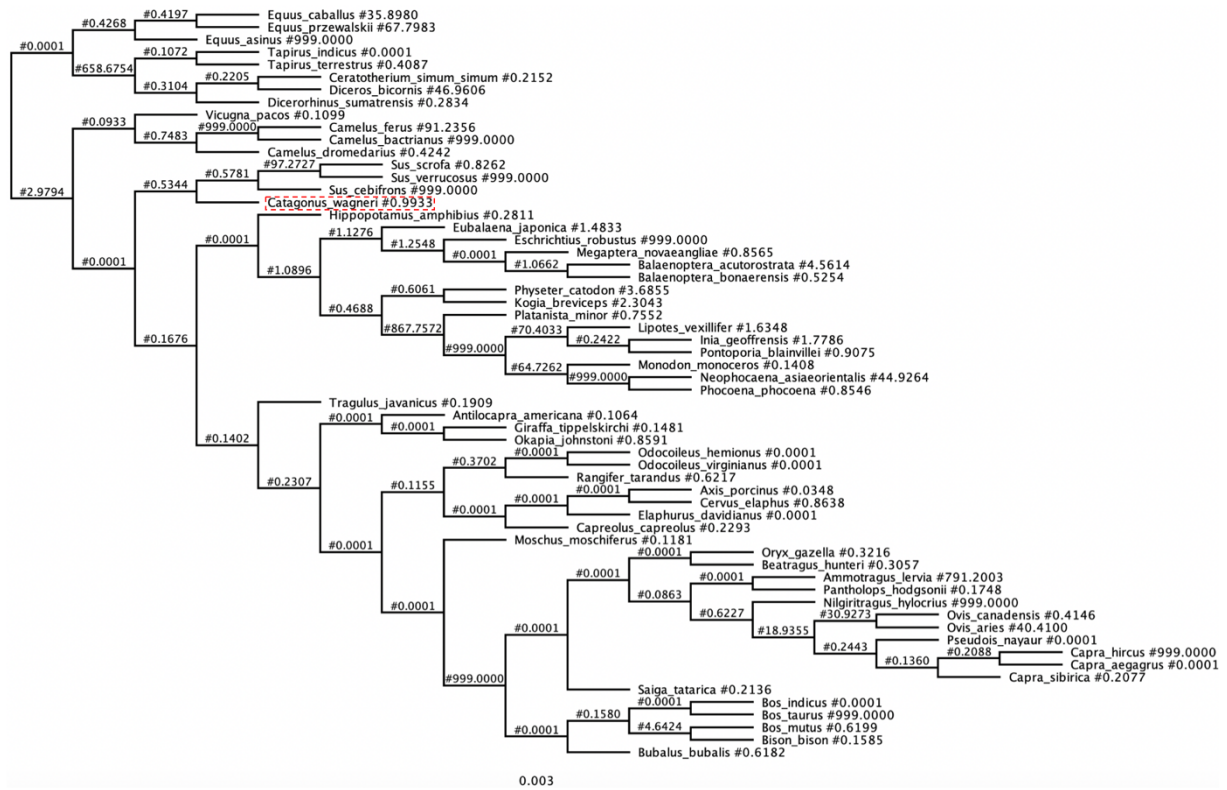


Fig S3. UCPI free ratio selection pressure model. *Catagonus wagneri* is highlighted with a red dashed box

Table S1. GenBank accession numbers of ungulate species used in this study.

Species name	UCPI Source
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	PVHT010004494.1
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	NIVO01003382.1
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	PVKT010017748.1
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	QQTR01093826.1
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	ATDI01065547.1
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	BAUQ01197845.1 BAUQ01341929.1 BAUQ01696173.1
<i>Beatragus hunteri</i>	PVKQ01021312.1 PVKQ01017688.1
<i>Bison bison</i>	JPYT01100523.1
<i>Bos indicus</i>	PRDE01000009.1
<i>Bos mutus</i>	AGSK01075302.1
<i>Bos taurus</i>	AAFC05027895.1
<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	AWWX01630119.1
<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	JARL01016741.1
<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	JDVD01000357.1 JDVD01000358.1
<i>Camelus ferus</i>	AGVR01051296.1
<i>Capra aegragus</i>	CBYH010071014.1
<i>Capra hircus</i>	XM_018061376.1
<i>Capra sibirica</i>	NIYN02075614.1
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	CCMK010104759.1 CCMK012865005.1 CCMK010278719.1
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	AKZM01017598.1
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	MKHE01000005.1
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	PEKH010008988.1
<i>Diceros dicoris</i>	PVJY010007317.1
<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i>	JRFZ01051564.1
<i>Equus asinus</i>	PSZQ01001512.1
<i>Equus caballus</i>	AAWR02018851.1
<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	ATBW01036322.1 ATBW01036321.1 ATBW01036320.1
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	RJWN010007000.1
<i>Eubalaena japonica</i>	RJWP010009557.1
<i>Giraffa tippelskirchi</i>	LVKQ01071482.1
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	PVJP01000741.1
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	RJWO010061584.1
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	RJWL010068022.1 RJWL010062101.1
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>	AUPI01000024.1 AUPI01000025.1
<i>Megaptera noveangliae</i>	RYZJ01001352.1
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	PVJF01002816.1

<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>	PVHU010011962.1
<i>Neophocaena asiaorientalis</i>	MKKW01065165.1
<i>Nilgiritragus hylocrius</i>	PVJR01000372.1
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	RCHL01005053.1
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	MLBE01020605.1
<i>Okapia johnstoni</i>	LVCL010093660.1
<i>Oryx gazella</i>	RAWW01011422.1
<i>Ovis aries</i>	CBYI010017988.1
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	PVIS010000157.1
<i>Panthalops hodgsonii</i>	AGTT01188813.1
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	PKGA01000564.1
<i>Physeter catodon</i>	AWZP01062081.1
<i>Platanista minor</i>	RJWK010001106.1
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	RJWI010022065.1 RJWI010380541.1
<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>	NIZD01207746.1
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	PVIN010004838.1
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	PVIK010056808.1
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	LUXW01040214.1
<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	PVIE01006658.1
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	PVID01007152.1
<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	PVHZ010004693.1
<i>Vicugna pacos</i>	JEMW01007827.1

Table S2. Localities of extinct *Platygonus compressus* and *Mylohyus* spp. fossil recoveries.

<i>Platygonus compressus</i>	
Coordinates	Reference
34.5° N, 110.1° W	Murray, L. K., Bell, C. J., Dolan, M. T. and Mead, J. I. (2005). Late Pleistocene fauna from the southern Colorado Plateau, Navajo County, Arizona. <i>Southwest. Nat.</i> 50 , 363-374.
29.1° N, 82.3° W; 29.6° N, 82.4° W	Webb, S. D. and Wilkins, K. T. (1984). Historical Biogeography of Florida Pleistocene Mammals. In <i>Contributions in quaternary vertebrate paleontology: a volume in memorial to John E. Guilday</i> . (ed. H. H. Genoways and M. R. Dawson), pp. 370-383. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication.
29.8° N, 82.1° W; 29.1° N, 82.3° W; 28.7° N, 81.5° W	Webb, S. D. (1974). Chronology of Florida Pleistocene mammals. In <i>Pleistocene mammals of Florida</i> (ed. S. D. Webb), pp. 5-31. Gainesville: University of Florida Press.
29.7° N 82.6° W	Martin, R. A. (1978). A new Late Pleistocene <i>Conepatus</i> and associated vertebrate fauna from Florida. <i>J. Paleontol.</i> 52 , 1079-1085.
25.7° N, 80.4° W	Emslie, S. D. and Morgan, G. S. (1995). Taphonomy of a late Pleistocene carnivore den, Dade County, Florida. In <i>Late Quaternary Environments and Deep History: A Tribute to Paul S. Martin</i> . (ed. D. W. Steadman and J. I. Mead), pp. 65-83. The Mammoth site of Hot Springs, Hot Springs, South Dakota, Scientific Papers 3.
27.2° N, 81.9° W	Hulbert, R. C., Morgan, G. S. and Kerner, A. (2009). Collared peccary (Mammalia, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae, Pecari) from the late Pleistocene of Florida. In <i>Papers on Geology, Vertebrate Paleontology, and Biostratigraphy in Honor of Michael O. Woodburne</i> (ed. L. B. Albright), vol. 65, pp. 531-544. Flagstaff, Az.: Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin.
29.4° N, 82.5° W	Martin, R. A. and Webb, S. D. (1974). Late Pleistocene mammals from the Devil's Den Fauna, Levy County. In <i>Pleistocene Mammals of Florida</i> . (ed. S. D. Webb), pp. 114-145. Gainesville: University of Florida Press.

34.4° N, 84.9° W	Martin, R. A. and Sneed, J. M. (1989). Late Pleistocene records of caribou and elk from Georgia and Alabama. <i>Ga. J. Sci.</i> 47 , 117-122.
42.4° N, 90.4° W	Leconte, J. L. (1848). Notice of five new species of fossil Mammalia from Illinois. <i>Am. J. Sci. Arts.</i> 5 , 102-106.
42.4° N, 90.4° W	Leidy, J. (1860). Observations on the extinct peccary of North America; being a sequel to "A memoir on the extinct Dicotylinae of America". <i>Trans. Am. Philos. Soc.</i> 11 , 97-105.
37.0° N, 100.5° W	Schultz, G. E. (1969). Geology and paleontology of a late Pleistocene basin in Southwest Kansas. <i>Geol. Soc. Am., Special Paper.</i> 105 , 1-85.
37.2° N, 100.3° W	Hibbard, C. W. and Taylor, D. W. (1960). Two Late Pleistocene Faunas from Southwestern Kansas. <i>Contrib. Mus. Paleontol. Univ. Mich.</i> 16 , 1-223.
43.1° N, 85.2° W	Finch, W.I., Whitmore, F.C. and Sims, J.D. (1972). Stratigraphy, morphology, and paleoecology of a fossil peccary herd from western Kentucky. <i>U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper</i> 790 , 25.
42.3° N, 83.7° W	Holman, J. A. Fisher, D. C. and Kapp, R. O. (1986). Recent discoveries of fossil vertebrates in the lower peninsula of Michigan. <i>Mich. Acad.</i> 18 , 431-463.
37.6° N, 91.8° W	Schubert, B. W. (2003). A late Pleistocene and early Holocene mammalian fauna from Little Beaver Cave, Central Ozarks, Missouri. In <i>Ice Age Cave Faunas of North America</i> (ed. B. W. Schubert, J. I. Mead, and R. W. Graham), pp. 149-200. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
36.7° N, 93.2° W	Holman, J. A. (1974). A late Pleistocene herpetofauna from southwestern Missouri. <i>J. Herpetol.</i> 8 , 343-346.
36.8° N, 107.6° W	Lucas, S. G. and Smartt, R. A. (1995). Late Pleistocene peccary from northwestern New Mexico. <i>Southwest. Nat.</i> 40 , 293-296.
41.4° N, 83.2° W	Hoare, R. D., Coash, J.R., Innis, C. and Hole, T. (1964). Pleistocene peccary <i>Platygonus compressus</i> LeConte from Sandusky County, Ohio. <i>Ohio J. Sci.</i> 64 , 207-214.
41.0° N, 83.5° W	Tankersley, K. B. (1997). Sheriden: a Clovis cave site in eastern North America. <i>Geoarchaeology.</i> 12 , 713-724.
30.6° N, 97.7° W	Slaughter, B. H. (1966). <i>Platygonus compressus</i> and associated fauna from the Laubach Cave of Texas. <i>Am. Midl. Nat.</i> 75 , 475-494.

32.7° N, 96.7° W	Slaughter, B. H. (1966). The Moore Pit local fauna; Pleistocene of Texas. <i>J. Paleontol.</i> 40 , 78-91.
33.1° N, 97.0° W	Crook, W. W. and Harris, R. K. (1958). A Pleistocene campsite near Lewisville, Texas. <i>Am. Antiquity</i> 23 , 233-246.
38.6° N, 79.4° W	F. Grady. (1984). A Pleistocene occurrence of <i>Geomys</i> (Rodentia: Geomyidae) in West Virginia. In <i>Contributions in Quaternary Vertebrate Paleontology. A volume in Memorial to John E. Guilday.</i> (ed. H.H. Genoways and M. R. Dawson), pp. 161-163 Pittsburgh, Pa.: Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication.
36.9° N, 80.9° W	Eshelman, R. and Grady, F. (1986). Quaternary vertebrate localities of Virginia and their avian and mammalian fauna. In <i>The Quaternary of Virginia: a symposium volume</i> (ed. J. N. McDonald and S. O. Bird), pp. 43-71. Virginia Div. Mineral Resources Publ. 75.
39.2° N, 78.1° W	Ott, J. R. and Weems, R. E. (1986). The Hot Run Site; a new Pleistocene vertebrate locality in northern Virginia. In <i>The Quaternary of Virginia; a symposium volume</i> (ed. J. N. McDonald), pp. 129-130. Virginia Division of Mineral Resources.
38.6° N, 78.5° W	Hubbard, D.A. and Grady, F. (1997). Vertebrate paleontological cave resources in Virginia, USA. <i>Proceedings of the 12th International Congress of Speleology</i> 3 , 175-177.
38.6° N, 79.4° W	Grady, F. (1991). Fossil Chiroptera From Two West Virginia Caves. <i>The National Speleological Society Bulletin.</i> 53 , 122.
38.7° N, 79.3° W	Frazier, M. K. (1977). New Records of <i>Neofiber leonardi</i> (Rodentia: Cricetidae) and the Paleoecology of the Genus. <i>J. Mammal.</i> 58 , 368-373.
37.5° N, 80.4° W	Grady, F. (1988). A preliminary account of the Pleistocene mammals from Patton Cave, Monroe County, West Virginia. <i>Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc.</i> 50 , 9-16.
19.9° N, 99.1° W	Cope, E. D. (1884). The extinct Mammalia of the Valley of Mexico. <i>Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.</i> xxii , 10-11
67.83° N, 139.81° W	Beebe, B. F. (1980). Pleistocene peccary, <i>Platygonus compresses</i> Le Conte, from Yukon Territory, Canada. <i>Can. J. Earth Sci.</i> 17 , 1204-1209.
40.58° N, 83.27° W	Perry, T., van Loenen, A. L., Heiniger, H., Lee, C., Gongora, J., Cooper, A. and Mitchell, K. J. (2017). Ancient DNA analysis of the extinct North American flat-headed peccary (<i>Platygonus compresses</i>). <i>Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.</i> 112 , 258-267.
34.7° N, 97.5° W; 35.5° N, 97.8° W	Czaplewski, N. (2012). Pleistocene peccaries (Mammalia: Tayassuidae) from Western Oklahoma. <i>Southwest. Nat.</i> 57 , 112-117.

<i>Mylohyus spp.</i>	
34.7° N, 87.9° W	Lively, R. S., Bell, G. L. and Lamb, J. P. (1992). Uranium-series dates from travertines associated with a late Pleistocene megafauna in ACb-3, Alabama. <i>Southeast. Geol.</i> 33 , 1-8.
34.7° N, 87.8° W	Womochel, D. R. and Barnett, W. S. (1980). The Pleistocene vertebrate assemblage of Little Bear Cave, Colbert County, Alabama. In Field trips for the Southeastern Section of the Geological Society of America, pp. 69-76.
36.0° N, 93.2° W; 40.2° N, 75.3° W	Gidley, J. W. and Gazin, C. L. (1938). The Pleistocene vertebrate fauna from Cumberland Cave, Maryland. <i>Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.</i> 171 , 1-99.
28.8° N, 82.1° W	Martin, R. A. (1974). Fossil mammals from the Coleman IIA fauna, Sumter County. In <i>Pleistocene Mammals of Florida</i> (ed. S. D. Webb), pp. 35-99. University Presses of Florida.
27.3° N, 81.3° W; 29.7° N, 82.6° W	Morgan, G. S. and Hulbert, R. C. (1995). Overview of the geology and vertebrate biochronology of the Leisey Shell Pit Local Fauna, Hillsborough County, Florida. In Paleontology and geology of the Leisey Shell Pits, early Pleistocene of Florida (ed. R. C. Hulbert, G. S. Morgan, and S. D. Webb). pp. 1-92. <i>Bull. Fla. Mus. Nat. Hist.</i> 37 .
27.7° N, 82.5° W	Hulbert, R. C. and Morgan, G. S. (1989). Stratigraphy, paleoecology, and vertebrate fauna of the Leisey Shell Pit Local Fauna, early Pleistocene (Irvingtonian) of southwestern Florida. <i>Papers in Florida Paleontology.</i> 2 , 1-19
27.9° N, 81.8° W; 29.7° N, 82.6° W; 29.8° N, 82.1° W; 28.8° N, 82.2° W; 29.4° N, 82.6° W; 28.8° N, 82.2° W	Webb, S. D. (1974). Chronology of Florida Pleistocene mammals. In <i>Pleistocene mammals of Florida</i> (ed. S. D. Webb), pp. 5-31. Gainesville: University of Florida Press.
29.1° N, 82.3° W	Webb, S. D. and Wilkins, K. T. (1984). Historical biogeography of Florida Pleistocene mammals. <i>Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ.</i> 8 , 370-383.
27.6° N, 80.4° W	Shufeldt, R. W. (1917). Fossil birds found at Vero, Florida. <i>Florida State Geological Survey Annual Report</i> 9 , 35-42.
28.1° N, 80.6° W	Allen, G. M. (1932). A Pleistocene bat from Florida. <i>J. Mammal.</i> 13 , 256-259.
27.8° N, 82.7° W	Simpson, G. G. (1929). Pleistocene mammalian fauna of the Seminole Field, Pinellas County, Florida. <i>Bull. Am. Nat. Hist.</i> 56 , 561-599.

26.7° N, 80.2° W	Becker, J. J. (1985). A late Pleistocene (Wisconsinan) avifauna from West Palm Beach, Florida. <i>Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club</i> 105 , 37-40.
32.0° N, 81.1° W	Hulbert, R. C. and Pratt, A. E. (1998). Pleistocene (Rancholabrean) vertebrate faunas from coastal Georgia. <i>J. Vertebr. Paleontol.</i> 18 , 412-429.
38.3° N, 97.6° W	Semken, H. A. (1966). Stratigraphy and Paleontology of the McPherson Equus Beds (Sandahl Local Fauna), McPherson County, Kansas. <i>Contrib. Mus. Paleontol. Univ. Mich.</i> 20 , 121-178.
38.7° N, 98.1° W	Hibbard, C. W., Zakrzewski, R. J., Eshelman, R. E., Edmond, G., Griggs, C. D. and Griggs, C. (1978). Mammals of the Kanopolis local fauna, Pleistocene (Yarmouth) of Ellsworth County, Kansas. <i>Contrib. Mus. Paleontol. Univ. Mich.</i> 25 , 11-44.
39.6° N, 78.7° W	Gidley, J. W. (1913). Preliminary report on a recently discovered Pleistocene cave deposit near Cumberland, Maryland. <i>Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.</i> 46 , 93-102.
39.6° N, 77.6° W	Hay, O. P. (1920). Descriptions of some Pleistocene vertebrates found in the United States. <i>Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.</i> 58 , 83-146.
38.3° N, 90.4° W	Olson, E. C. (1940). A late Pleistocene fauna from Herculaneum, Missouri. <i>J. Geol.</i> 48 , 32-57.
39.8° N, 77.2° W	Guilday, J. E., Cotter, J. F. P., Cundall, D., Evenson, E. B., Gatewood, A., Morgan, V., McCrady, A. D., Peteet, D. M., Stuckenrath, R. and Vanderwal, K. (1984). Paleoecology of an early Pleistocene (Irvingtonian) cenote: preliminary report on the Hanover Quarry No. 1 Fissure, Adams County, Pennsylvania. In <i>Correlation of Quaternary Chronologies</i> (ed. W. C. Mahaney), pp. 119-132. Norwich, England: Correlation of Quaternary Chronologies.
32.6° N, 80.3° W	Roth, J. A. and Laerm, J. (1980). A late Pleistocene vertebrate assemblage from Edisto Island, South Carolina. <i>Brimleyana</i> 3 , 1-29.
36.2° N, 84.1° W	Cahn, A. R. (1939). Pleistocene fossils from a cave in Anderson County, Tennessee. <i>J. Mammal.</i> 20 , 248-250.
31.2° N, 104.2° W	Dalquest, W. W. and Stangl, F. B. (1984). Late Pleistocene and early Recent mammals from Fowlkes Cave, southern Culberson County, Texas. <i>Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ.</i> 8 , 432-455.
38.7° N, 79.3° W	Pfaff, K. S. (1990). Irvingtonian <i>Microtus</i> , <i>Pedomys</i> , and <i>Pitymys</i> (Mammalia, Rodentia, Cricetidae) from Trout Cave No. 2, West Virginia. <i>Ann. Carnegie Mus.</i> 59 , 105-134.

37.7° N, 80.4° W	Handley, C. O. (1956). Bones of mammals From West Virginia caves. <i>Am. Midl. Nat.</i> 56 , 250-256.
38.4° N, 79.1° W	Wetmore, A. (1962). Notes on fossil and subfossil birds. <i>Smithson. Misc. Collect.</i> 145 , 1-17.
38.0° N, 79.8° W; 36.9° N 80.9° W; 38.9° N, 78.5° W; 38.3° N, 77.2° W; 37.2° N, 80.8° W	Eshelman, R. and Grady, F. (1986). Quaternary vertebrate localities of Virginia and their avian and mammalian fauna. In <i>The Quaternary of Virginia: a symposium volume</i> (ed. J. N. McDonald and S. O. Bird), pp. 43-71. Virginia Div. Mineral Resources Publ. 75.
37.3° N, 80.7° W	Weems, R. E. and Higgins, B. B. (1977). Post-Wisconsinan Vertebrate Remains from a Fissure Deposit Near Ripplemead, Virginia. <i>Bull. Natl. Speleol. Soc.</i> 39 , 106-108.
37.7° N, 80.7° W	T. Jefferson. (1799). A Memoir on the Discovery of Certain Bones of a Quadrupe of the Clawed Kind in the Western Parts of Virginia. <i>Trans. Am. Philos. Soc.</i> 4 , 246-260.
38.5° N, 78.9° W	Hubbard, D. A. and Grady, F. (2001). Melrose Caverns: A Late Pleistocene Vertebrate Locality in Virginia, U.S.A. <i>13th International Congress of Speleology.</i> 301-304.
27.4° N, 82.5° W	Morgan, G. S. and Ridgway, R. B. (1987). Late Pliocene (Late Blancan) vertebrates from the St. Petersburg Times site, Pinellas County, Florida, with a brief review of Florida Blancan faunas. <i>Pap. Fla. Paleontol.</i> 1 , 1-22.
27.7° N, 82.0° W	Wright, D. B. and Webb, S. D. (1984). Primitive Mylohyus (Artiodactyla: Tayassuidae) from the Late Hemphillian Bone Valley of Florida. <i>J. Vertebr. Paleontol.</i> 3 , 152-159.
27.9°N, 81.8° W	Berta, A. and Morgan, G. S. (1985). A new sea otter (Carnivora: Mustelidae) from the late Miocene and early Pliocene (Hemphillian) of North America. <i>J. Paleontol.</i> 59 , 809-819.
40.97° N, 83.42° W	Redmond, B. G. and Tankersley, K. B. (2005). Evidence of Early Plaeoindina bone modification and use at the Sheriden Cave site (33WY252), Wyandot County, Ohio. <i>Am. Antiquity</i> 70 , 503-526.
38.70° N, 87.05° W	Tomak, C. H. (1975). Prairie Creek: A stratified site in Southwestern Indiana. <i>Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci.</i> 84 , 65-68.