

Online Resource 3:

Postcranial evolution of the insular lineage of *Nesiotites* Bate 1944 (Lipotyphla: Nectogalini) from *Asoriculus* to extinction

Alejandro Valenzuela¹, Joan Femenias-Gual^{2,3,4}, Josep Antoni Alcover^{1,5} and Enric Torres-Roig²

¹ Institut Mediterrani d'Estudis Avançats IMEDEA (CSIC-UIB), Maria de Maeztu Center of Excellence, Miquel Marquès 21, 07190 Esporles, Mallorca, Spain

² PostDoc (Margalida Comas), Institut Mediterrani d'Estudis Avançats IMEDEA (CSIC-UIB), Maria de Maeztu Center of Excellence, Miquel Marquès 21, 07190 Esporles, Mallorca, Spain

³ Institut Català de Paleontologia Miquel Crusafont (ICP-CERCA), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Edifici ICTA-ICP, c/ Columnes s/n, Campus de la UAB, 08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain

⁴ Grup de Recerca de Ciències de la Terra, Departament de Biologia, Universitat de les Illes Balears, 07122 Palma, Mallorca, Spain

⁵ Affiliated Researcher (ad honorem), CSIC

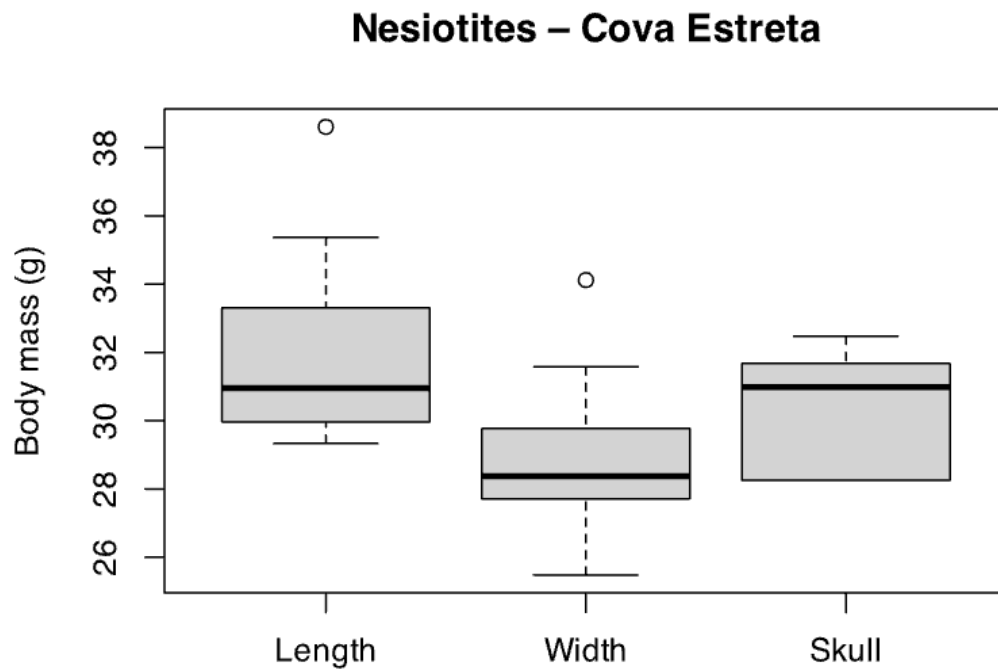


Figure S1. Boxplots of body mass estimates (in g) for *N. hidalgo* (Cova Estreta) based on cranial data and postcranial length- vs width-based predictors. Boxes represent the interquartile range (IQR), horizontal lines indicate the median, and whiskers correspond to the minimum and maximum values. Width-based estimates differ significantly from length-based estimates (Mann–Whitney $U = 30$, $p = 0.02$), highlighting axis-dependent discrepancies in body mass inference depending on the anatomical dimension used.