

Supplementary File 1:

The English translation of Nakaya et al. (1992) used in this manuscript and the original locality map used by Nakaya et al. (1992).

This supplementary file includes the original text and maps used by Nakaya et al. (1992). The original documents are written in Japanese. In this Appendix 1, we show original languages and English translated version. For the original map, we used an English translation below the Japanese text.

1. English translation of Nakaya et al. (1992) with original language.
2. The original locality map used by Nakaya et al. (1992) with English translation.

1. English translation of Nakaya et al. (1992)

Reference

Nakaya, H., Watabe, M. & Akamatsu, M. A New Miocene Desmostylia (Mammalia) from Obira-cho, Hokkaido, Northern Japan (Preliminary Report). in Abstracts of the 141th Regular Meeting of the Palaeontological Society of Japan 20–20 (The Palaeontological Society of Japan, Iwate, 1992).

Lines 14-16 (Original Japanese sentences)

化石の産出層準は従来の地質図幅では漸新世の達布層(対馬ほか 1958) とされているが, この付近の地質構造は複雑で, 今回調査した岩相や共産する貝化石から考えると前期中新世の後期から中期中新世の前期 (16-15MA) の築別層にあたる.

Lines 14-16 (English Translated Ver.)

Traditionally, fossil-bearing strata have been classified as part of the Oligocene Tatsubu Formation (Tsushima et al., 1958) on standard geological maps. Nevertheless, the geological structure of the region is intricate. The lithofacies and associated molluscan fossils analyzed in this study correspond to the Chikubetsu Formation, which is dated from the Late Early Miocene to the Early Middle Miocene (16–15 Ma).

2. The original locality map used by Nakaya et al. (1992).

