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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Location of event** | **Interval/time of event** | **References** |
| C | Savanna in Bogota | 2.7–2.4 Ma | De Porta, 2003 |
| C | Glacier advances in Mexico | 151–126,19–18 | Martinson et al.,1987; Vázquez & Givnish, 1998 |
|  |  | 15–14,10 ka |
| C | Starting of the LGM | 34–21 ka | Miranda, 1997 |
| C | Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) | 21±2 ka | Mix et al., 2001; Bush et al., 2009 |
| W | Petén-Itzá lake formation in Guatemala | 23 ka | Bush et al., 2009 |
| D | Petén-Itzá lake partially drying | 18–11 ka |
| W | La Yegua lake formation in Panama | 16 ka | Bush et al., 1992 |
| V | Lake sediments, Panama | 14,350–11,050 ka | Bush et al.,1992 |
| Wa | Deglaciation of Costa Rica ranges | 12,360–11,240 ka | Horn, 1990 |
| D | Lake sediments in Costa Rica | 14,1–13,5 ka | Fairbanks et al., 2005 |
| W | Lake sediments in Nicaragua | 2–6 ka | Kutterolf et al., 2007 |
| V | Punta Laguna lake formation in Mexico | 3,310–1,391\* | Curtis et al., 1996 |
| C | Little Ice Age (LIA) | 1,400\*–1,500\* | Hodell et al., 2005 |

**Supplementary Table 1.** Climatic events in CA, suggested as relevant to explain the genetic structure of taxa. The event refers to: C=cooling, Wa=warming, W=wet, D=Dry and V=period with minimal variations between wet and dry. Interval is measured as Ma=million years ago, ka=thousand years ago and \*=thousand years

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