

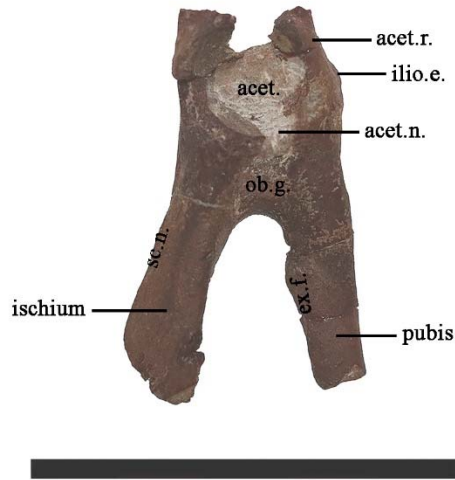
# Supplementary material:

The smallest Late Miocene phocine from the Southern Caucasus and the Eastern Paratethys seal community crisis



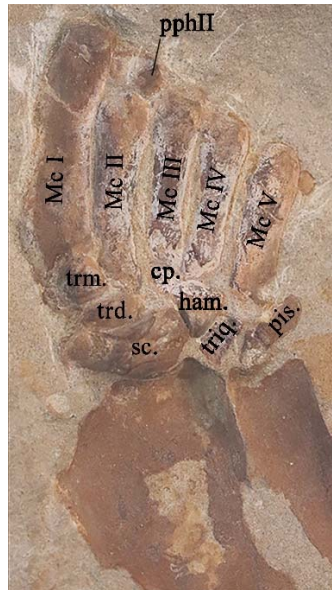
**Figure S1.** *Praepusa procaspica* (El-I 1 IPB) right forelimb bones and scapula.

**Abbreviations:** **sc.n.** – scapular neck; **ss.f.** – subscapular fossa; **ca.a.** – caudal angle; **gl.f.** – glenoid fossa; **gl.t.** – glenoid tubercle; **h.h.** – head of humerus; **g.t.** – greater tubercle; **l.t.** – lesser tubercle; **int.t.g.** – intertubercular groove; **del.c.** – deltoid crest; **lat.ep.c.** – lateral epicondyle crest; **ol.f.** – olecranon fossa; **ol.** – olecranon; **ol.t.** – olecranon tuberosity; **an.p.** – anconeal process; **g.si.c.** – greater sigmoid cavity; **co.p.** – coronoid process; **st.p.** – styloid process; **r.h.** – radius head; **bic.t.** – bicipital tuberosity; **t.g.** – tendon groove; **st.p.** – styloid process; **sc.** – scapholunar; **tr.** – trapezium; **Mc I-V** – Metacarpals I-V; **pph I-V** – proximal phalanges I-V; **mph I-V** – middle phalanges I-IV; **uph IV-V** – ungular phalanges IV and V.



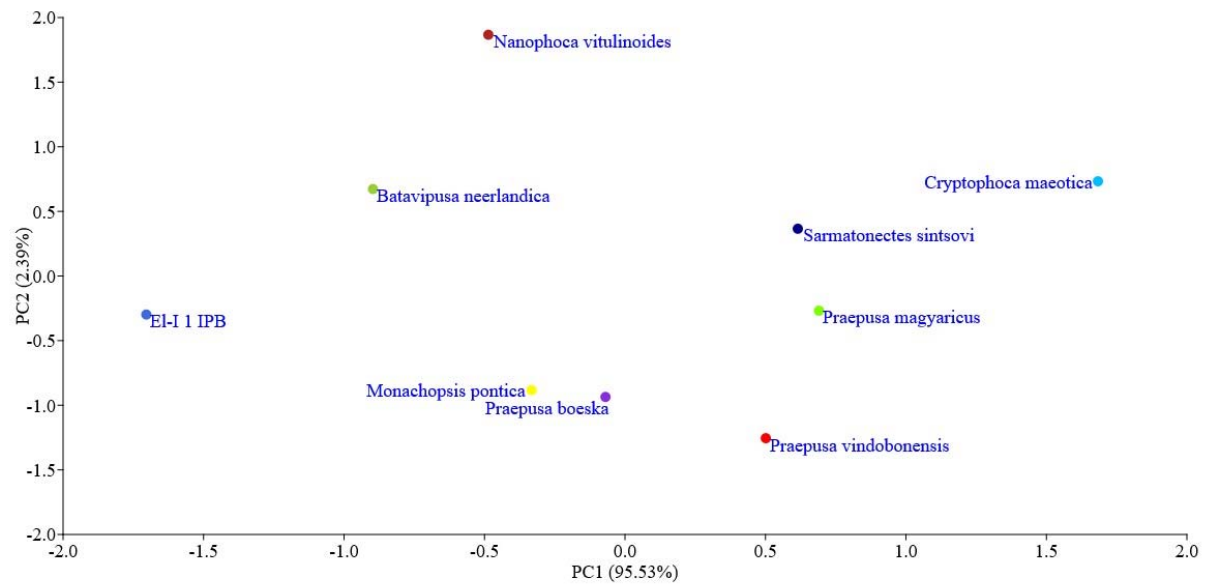
**Figure S2.** *Praepusa procaspica* (El-I 2 IPB) right innominate bone fragment.

**Abbreviations:** **acet.** – acetabulum; **acet.r.** – acetabular rim; **acet.n.** – acetabular notch; **ilio.e.** – iliopectineal eminence; **ob.g.** – obturator groove; **ex.f.** – external obturator muscle fossa; **sc.n.** – sciatic notch.



**Figure S3.** *Praepusa cf. procaspica* (El-I 52 IPB) right carpal and metacarpal I-V bones.

**Abbreviations:** **sc.** – scapholunar; **trd.** – trapezoid; **trm.** – trapezium; **ham.** – hamate; **pis.** – pisiform; **cp.** – capitatum; **triq.** – triquetrum; **Mc I-V** – Metacarpals I-V; **pph II** – proximal phalange II.



**Figure S4.** Principal component analyses result for humeral main dimensions (total length, transverse width of diaphysis, length of the deltoid crest, thickness of proximal epiphysis), comparing *Praepusa procaspica* (El-I 1 IPB) with a suite Late Miocene representatives of the subfamily Phocinae. PC1 and PC2 account for most of the variance with 97.92% (PC1 = 95.53%; PC2 = 2.39%). Data source: *Pr. procaspica* - present paper; *Pr. vindobonensis* (mean) - Koretsky (2001); *Pr. magyarus* - Koretsky (2003); *Pr. boeska* - Koretsky et al. (2015); *Mo. pontica* (mean) - Koretsky (2001); *Cr. maeotica* (mean) - Koretsky and Ray (1994); *Sa. sintsovi* - Koretsky (2001); *Na. vitulinoides* (mean) - Dewaele et al. (2017); *Ba. neerlandica* - Koretsky and Peters (2008).