**Supplemental material**

**New rodents shed light on the age and ecology of Late Miocene ape locality of Tapar (Gujarat, India)**

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**Supplemental files**

**Supplementary Dataset S1.** A dataset of 164 upper molars (M1) of Siwalik murines including the newly described *Progonomys prasadi* sp. nov (source Kimura *et al*., 2013).

**Figure SOM1.**Positions of seven landmarks (solid dots) and nine sliding semilandmarks (open dots) along M1 outline. The specimen is *Progonomys prasadi* sp. nov (PUM 1).

**Figure SOM2**. Dental terminology followed here after Lindsay & Flynn (2016).

**Figure SOM3.** Scatter diagram of M1, M2, m1 and m2 length (L) and width (W) of *Myocricetodon gujaratensis* sp. nov*.* compared with various contemporaneous gerbillines from Siwaliks, Europe and Africa (Source: Lindsay 1988; Minwer-Barakat *et al*. 2018 and reference therein).

**Figure SOM4.** Ctenodactylid dental terminology followed here (after, Baskin 1996).

**Figure SOM5**. Scatter diagram of m1-m2, M1-M2 and M3 length and width of *Sayimys sivalensis* compared with various contemporaneous ctenodactylines from Siwaliks and Europe (modified after López-Antoñanzas *et al.* 2016).

**Figure SOM6**. Scatter diagram of M1-M2 and m1-m2 length (L) and width (W) of *Tamias gilaharee* sp. nov. compared with various contemporaneous sciurines from the Siwaliks and Europe (source, de Bruijn *et al*., 1980;Wessels *et al*., 1982; Cheema *et al*., 2000; Bosma *et al*., 2013).

**Nexus files**

Murine infile.nex

Kanisamys infile.nex