BRYGOOMANTIS EXTENDED IMAGERY   
CREDITS AND SUGGESTED CAPTIONS

**BrygoomantisAllSpeciesPlate\_Scherz-et-al.jpg**

Credit: Scherz et al. 2022

Caption: There are now 35 species in the *Mantidactylus* subgenus *Brygoomantis*.

**Mantidactylus-betsileanus\_Glaw-and-Vences.jpeg**

Credit: Miguel Vences and Frank Glaw

Caption: *Mantidactylus betsileanus* is widespread in eastern Madagascar, but northern populations are now recognised as a distinct species, *M. jonasi*.

**Mantidactylus-jonasi\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: *Mantidactylus jonasi* is one of the 20 new species described by Scherz and colleagues. It is widespread in northern Madagascar.

**Mantidactylus-augustini\_Vences.jpg**

Credit: Miguel Vences

Caption: *Mantidactylus augustini* is one of the 20 new species described by Scherz and colleagues. It occurs in northeastern Madagascar.

**Mantidactylus-ulcerosus\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: *Mantidactylus ulcerosus* was taxonomically revised by Scherz et al.

**Mantidactylus-manerana\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: Scherz et al. described three subspecies of the new species *M. manerana*.

**Mantidactylus-katae\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: Many of the new species described by Scherz et al. are named after scientists, such as *Mantidactylus katae,* named after Katharina 'Kat' Wollenberg Valero.

**Mantidactylus-inaudax\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: The authors revalidated some old species names, such as *Mantidactylus inaudax*, following the genetic and morphological analysis of the old museum material of these species.

**Mantidactylus-fergusoni\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: The study revealed several major genetic lineages that had not previously been known, such as the *Mantidactylus fergusoni* clade.

**Mantidactylus-bellyi\_Scherz.png**

Credit: Mark D. Scherz

Caption: Many *Mantidactylus* species are poorly known, but some, such as *Mantidactylus bellyi*, have been the subject of recent research to understand their evolution, ecology, and distribution.