

Supplementary Figures



Figure S1. Figure S1. The spermatheca of the *Phlebotomus perfiliewi* female from which the trypanosome strain (TrPhp1) was isolated; tip of the abdomen (above) and detail of the spermatheca (below).

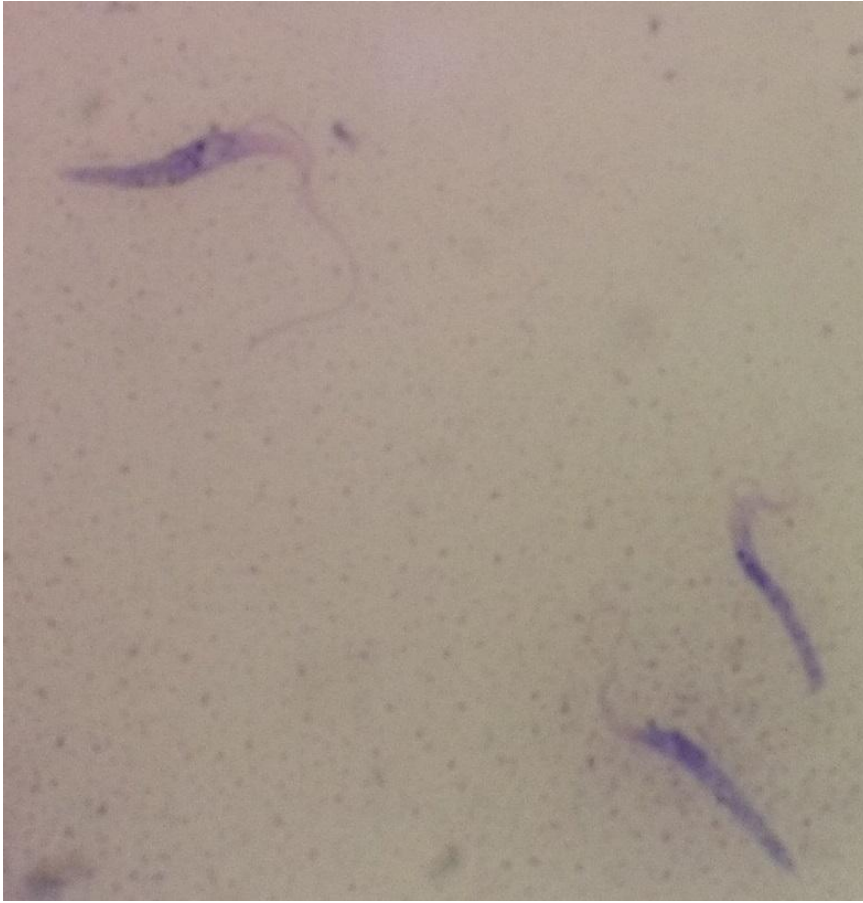
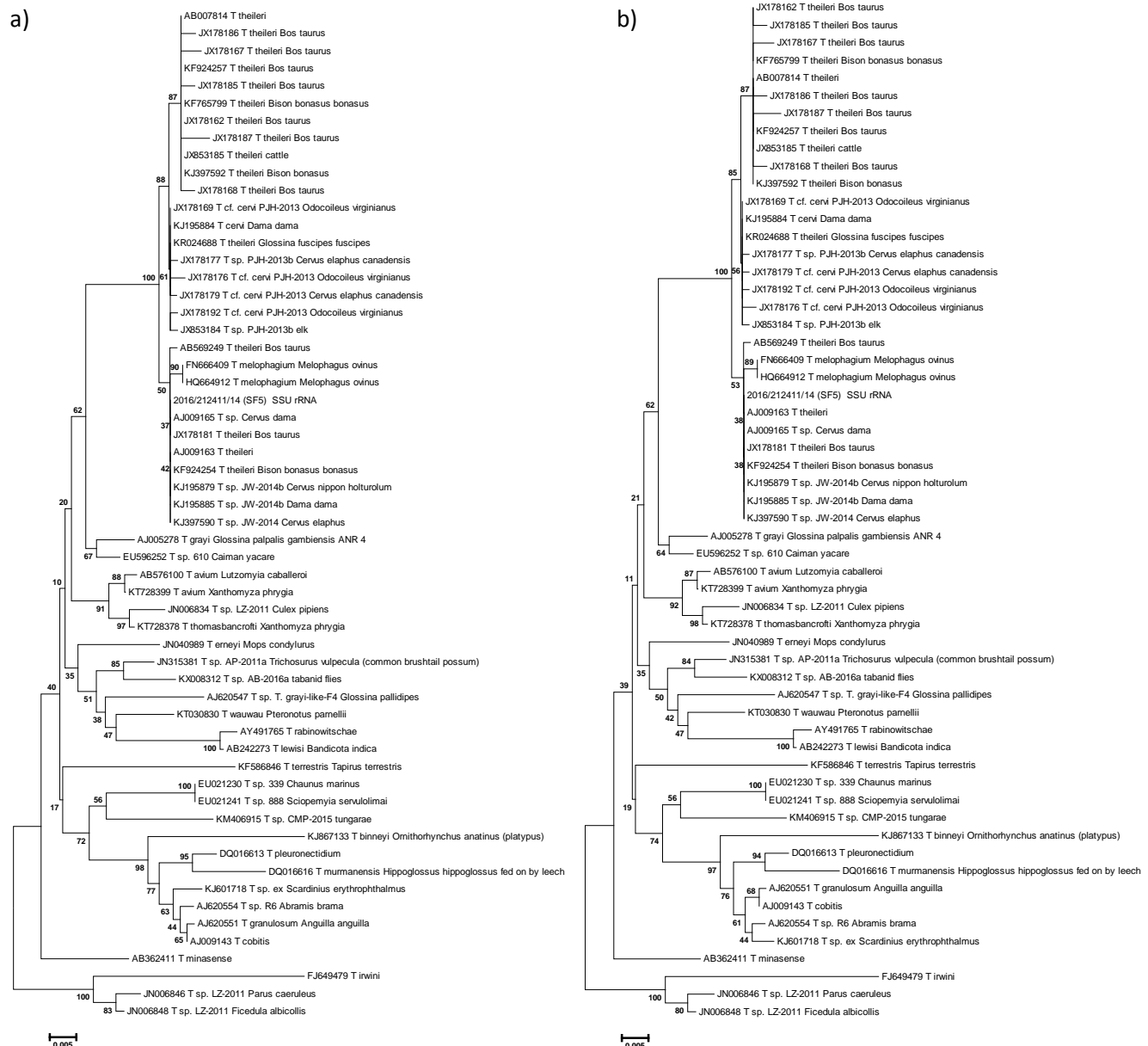
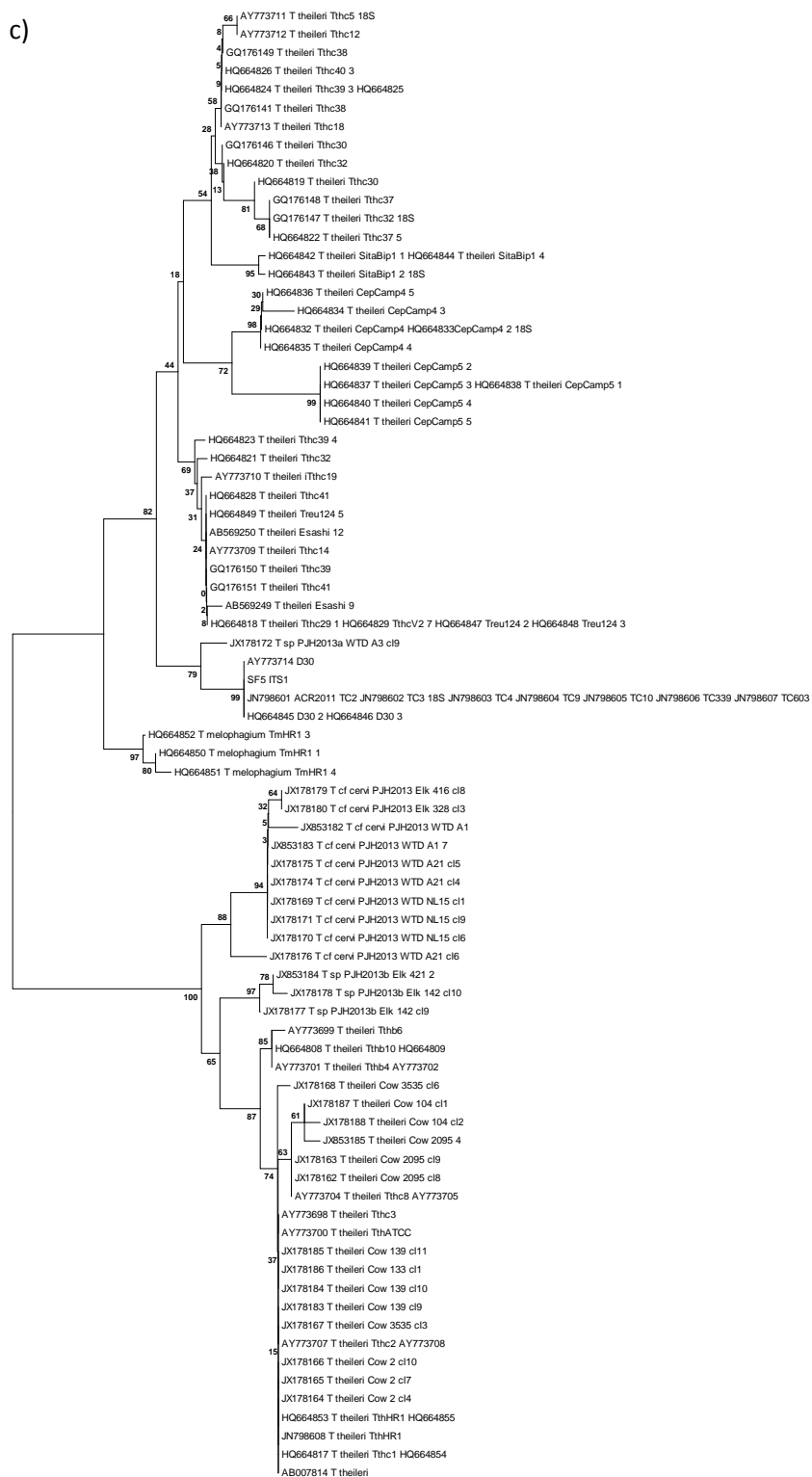


Figure S2. Cultured trypanosomes (strain named TrPhp1) stained (Hemacolor®) under optical microscope (1000×).

Figure S3. Phylogenetic trees of the SSU (a, b) and ITS-1 (c, d) sequence alignments obtained by neighbor-joining and minimum evolution methods. (a) Neighbor-Joining (LogDet evolutionary distance) and (b) Minimum Evolution (Kimura 2-parameter + G evolutionary distance) methods method. (c) Neighbor-Joining (LogDet evolutionary distance) and (d) Minimum Evolution (Kimura 2-parameter + G evolutionary distance) methods method. The percentage of replicate trees in which the associated taxa clustered together in the bootstrap test (1000 replicates) are shown next to the branches.

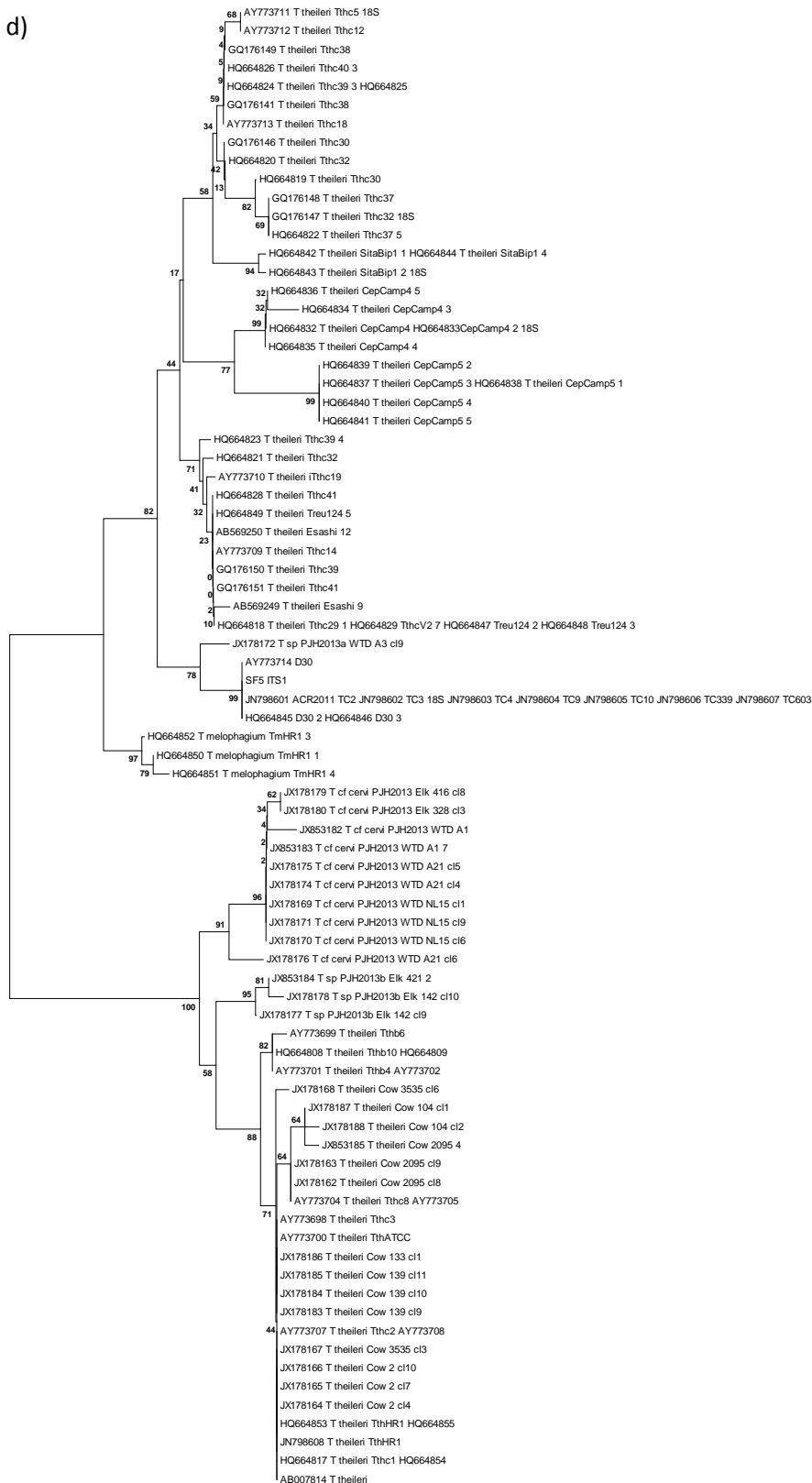


c)



0.02

d)



0.02