



**Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of amygdala lesions on shocks delivered during Sidman avoidance performance.** Although two-way shuttle responses served as the primary measure of AA performance, lesion effects were confirmed with analyses of shocks delivered. A one-way ANOVA comparing mean shocks delivered during the 4<sup>th</sup> block of Sidman AA training showed a significant effect of pre-training amygdala lesions ( $F_{(3,40)} = 9.7$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ; Left Panel). A post-hoc Dunnett's test confirmed that LA and B lesions led to significantly more shocks delivered during the final training block compared to Sham lesions ( $p$  values  $< 0.05$ ), consistent with an impairment in Sidman AA acquisition. CE lesions led to slightly fewer shocks delivered compared to Sham lesions, however, as with the avoidance response measure, this was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ). An analysis of shocks delivered also confirmed that lesions of LA, B or CE in Good Performers after overtraining had no significant effect on subsequent Sidman AA performance. Paired, two-tailed t-tests comparing shocks delivered during the last two sessions pre-lesion with the first two sessions post-lesion revealed no significant differences for any of the groups ( $p$  values  $> 0.05$ ; Middle Panel). Finally, Poor Performers receiving CE lesions received significantly less shocks during the first two Sidman AA retraining sessions compared to those receiving Sham lesions ( $t_{(8)} = 4.5$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ; Right Panel), consistent with the improved performance observed with the avoidance response measure. Thus, in all experiments, the number of shocks delivered varied inversely with the number of avoidance responses and all significant group effects were confirmed with the shocks delivered measure. Data represented in the Left, Middle and Right panels are from the same rats portrayed in Figures 1, 2 and 4 respectively. Error bars represent Standard Error of the Mean. \* $p < 0.05$  vs. Sham