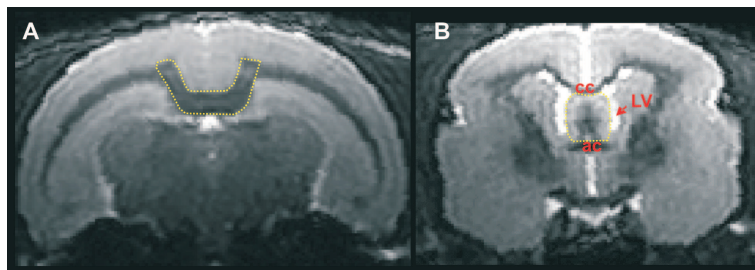


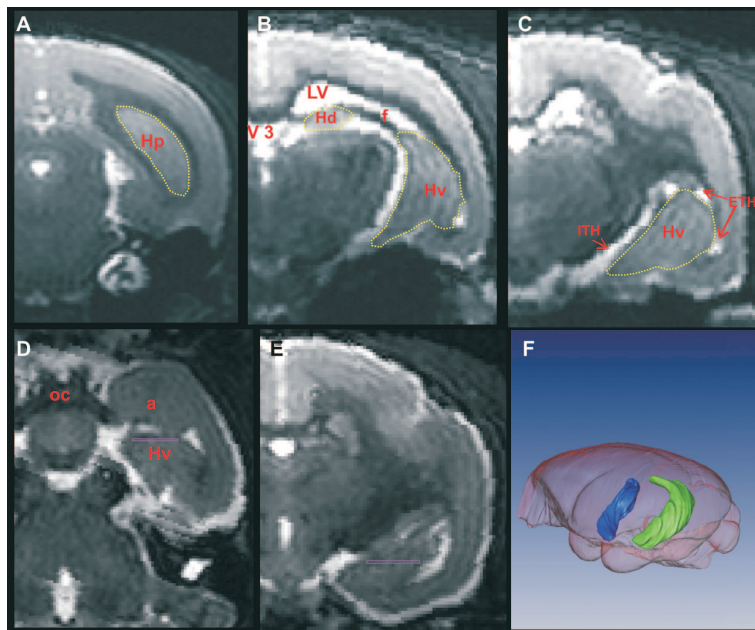
Supplementary Figure 1

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Delineation of the caudate on typical slices of MR images of the mouse lemur brain. The caudate nucleus can be divided into its head, body, and tail (noted H, Bd, and T on the 3D reconstruction in the frame F). (A) Head of the caudate on coronal section. This structure is bordered by the lateral ventricle (LV) medially, the internal capsule (ic) laterally, and the corpus callosum (cc) dorsally. A horizontal line drawn from the most ventral part of the lateral ventricle defined its ventral boundaries. (B) Caudal part of the tail of the caudate on coronal section. This part of the caudate was outlined in the most caudal coronal slice where the hippocampus was divided into dorsal (Hd) and ventral (Hv) parts. At this level, the tail of the caudate was bordered laterally and dorsally by the corpus callosum (cc). The fimbria (f) and the dorsal and ventral hippocampi were the medial and ventral borders. (C) Ventral part of the tail of the caudate on coronal section. At this level, the caudate is entirely surrounded by white matter (wm) except for its ventral edge formed by the ventral hippocampus (Hv) and the external part of the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle (eth). (D-E) Delimitations of the most rostral extension of the tail of the caudate on axial and coronal sections, respectively. The end of the tail of the caudate was defined by using an axial section that passed through the anterior commissure (D, ac). At this level, white matter (wm) separates the amygdala (a) from the tail of the caudate (yellow circle) located caudally. On this axial section, a straight horizontal line drawn through the center of the tail of the caudate served as a landmark to determine on coronal sections the most rostral slice where the tail of the caudate was outlined (E, yellow circle).



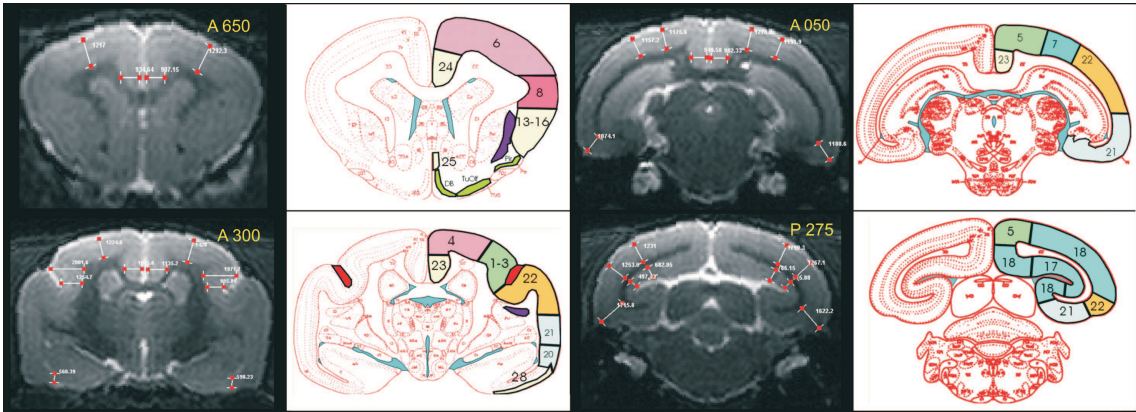
Supplementary Figure 2

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Examples of delineation of the splenium (A) and the septal region (B) on typical coronal MR images. Annotations: ac = anterior commissure; cc = corpus callosum ; LV = lateral ventricle.



Supplementary Figure 3

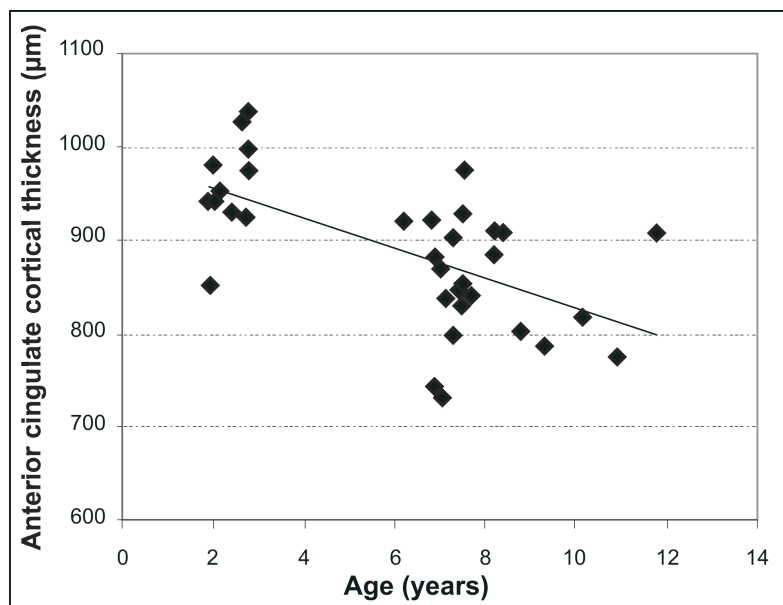
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Delineation of the hippocampus on typical slices of MR images of the mouse lemur brain. (A) Caudal part of the hippocampus (Hp) on coronal section. (B) Separation between the ventral (Hv) and the dorsal (Hd) part of the hippocampus on coronal section. (C) Ventral part of the hippocampus on coronal section. (D-E) Delimitations of the most rostral extension of the ventral hippocampus on axial and coronal sections, respectively. (F) Three-dimensional reconstruction of the hippocampi (left lateral view). Other annotations: a = amygdala, ETH = external part of the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle, f = fimbria, ITH = internal part of the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle, LV = lateral ventricle, oc = optic chiasm, V3 = third ventricle.



Supplementary Figure 4

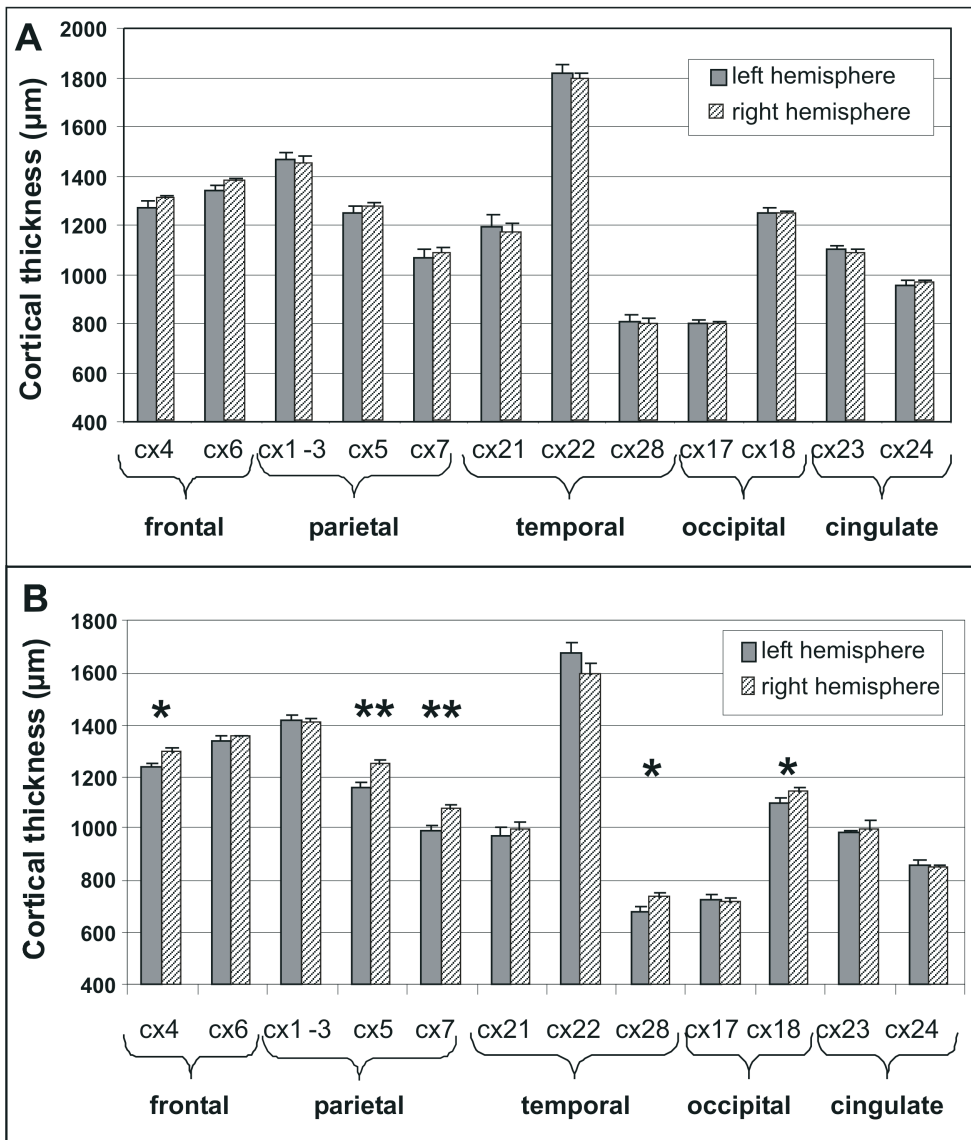
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Reference coronal slices used to measure cortex thickness in various cortical regions. Left, Views of the four coronal MR images taken into account with white lines indicating the precise localization of each measure. Coordinates based on the stereotaxic brain atlas of Bons et al. (1998) are noted in the superior right corner of each slice. Right, Histological sections from the Atlas of Bons et al. corresponding to the four coronal slices on the left column with identification of the Brodmann's cortical areas measured (<http://marc.dhenain.free.fr/Mouse-Lemur-Atlas/index-Mouse-Lemur-Atlas.html>).





Supplementary Figure 5

**Supplementary Figure 5.** Cortical thickness as a function of age with regression line for the anterior cingulate cortex.



Supplementary Figure 6

**Supplementary Figure 6.** Mean cortical thickness (+ S.E.M.) of twelve cortical areas for the left and the right hemispheres. A, young adults; B, older adults. Asterisks indicate a significant difference between the two hemispheres (\* =  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* =  $p < 0.001$ ). Cx 4: primary motor area. Cx 6: secondary motor area. Cx 1-3: primary somatosensory area. Cx 5: secondary somatosensory area. Cx 7: multimodal sensory area. Cx 21: secondary visual area. Cx 22: secondary auditory area. Cx 28: entorhinal area. Cx 17: primary visual area. Cx 18: secondary visual area. Cx 23: posterior cingulate area. Cx 24: anterior cingulate area.