



Fig. S2. Combined effects of placental invasiveness and interdigititation. For each life history trait, species are distinguished according to whether they have an invasive (hemochorial or endotheliochorial) or noninvasive (epitheliochorial) placental interface, and whether they have a small (villous) or large (labyrinthine, placentomes, folded) surface area for exchange. In panel A, residuals are extracted from a least squares regression of offspring per year against body mass (on a log-scale). Residuals for gestation length (B), age at first reproduction (C), lifespan (D), rate of senescence (E), onset of senescence (F), and generation time (G) were extracted from a similar least squares regression against body mass.

Other Supporting Information Files

[Table S1 \(DOC\)](#)

[Table S2 \(DOC\)](#)

[Table S3 \(DOC\)](#)

[Table S4 \(DOC\)](#)

[Table S5 \(DOC\)](#)