Supplementary material

Potential distribution maps of the nine *Thelocactus* species considered in this study.

Green polygons represent the federal protected areas of México (Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, 2016), while magenta polygons represent the state protected areas of México (Bezaury-Creel, J.E., Torres, J.F., Ochoa-Ochoa, L.M., Castro-Campos, M. & Moreno, N. (2009). Base de Datos Geográfica de Áreas Naturales Protegidas Estatales, del Distrito Federal y Municipales de México - Versión 2.0, Julio 31, 2009. The Nature Conservancy / Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad / Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas). Green dots represent species occurrences.
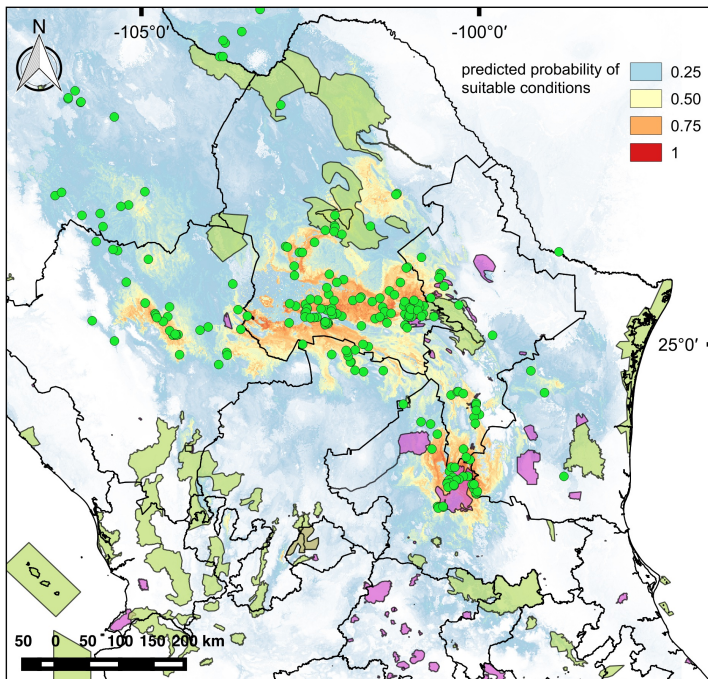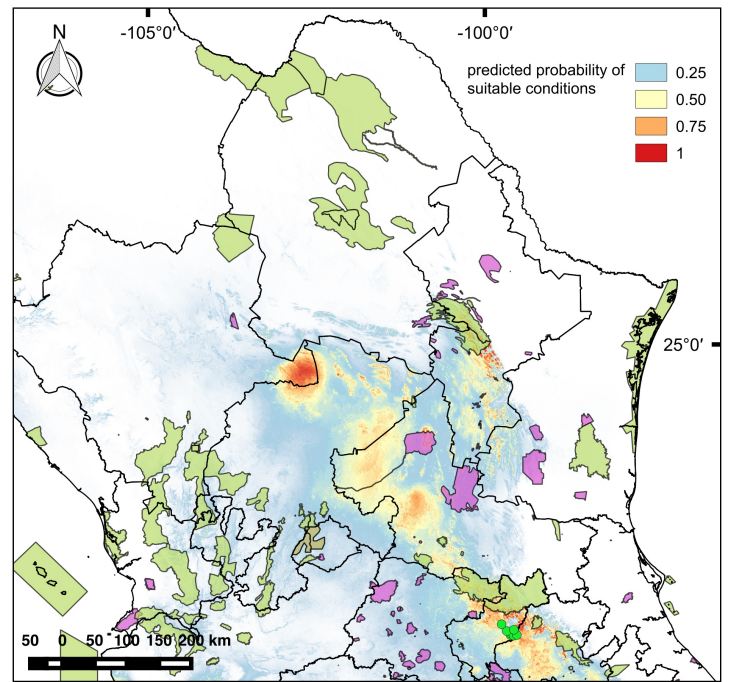

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus bicolor*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.
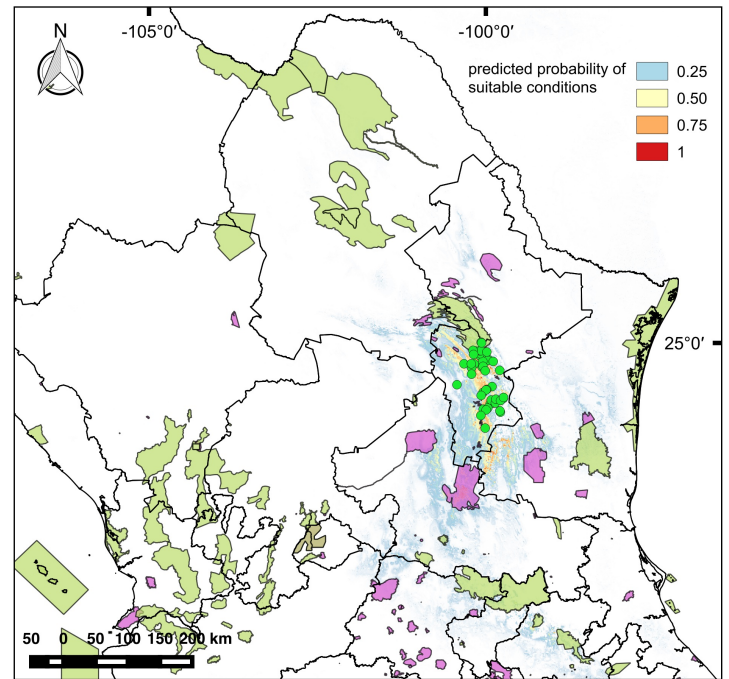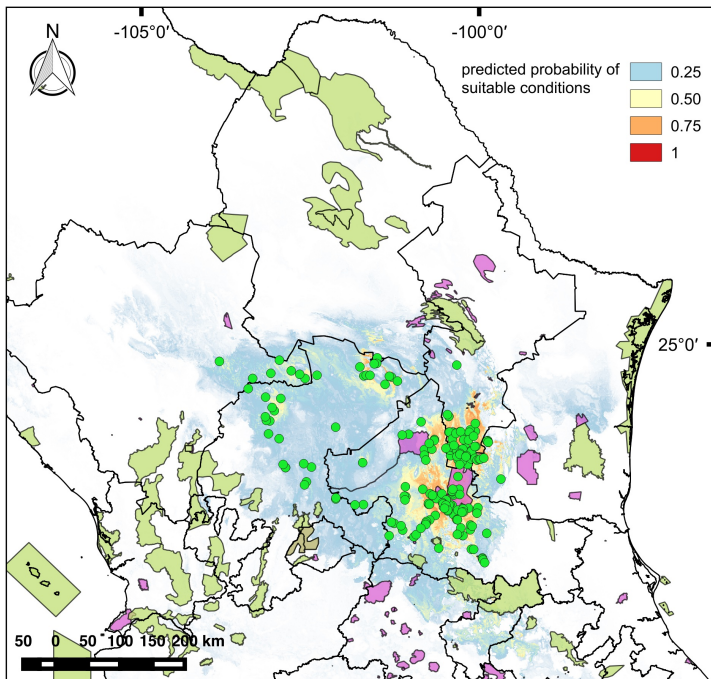

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus buekii*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.
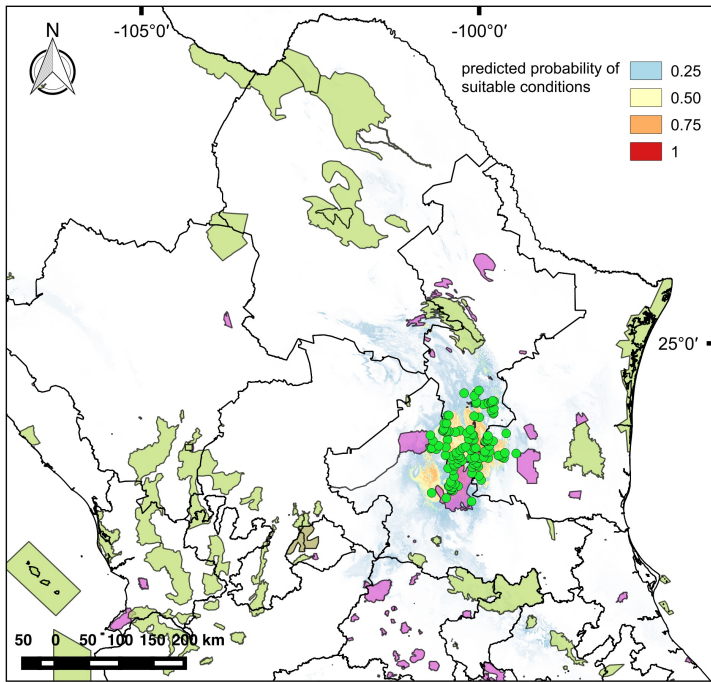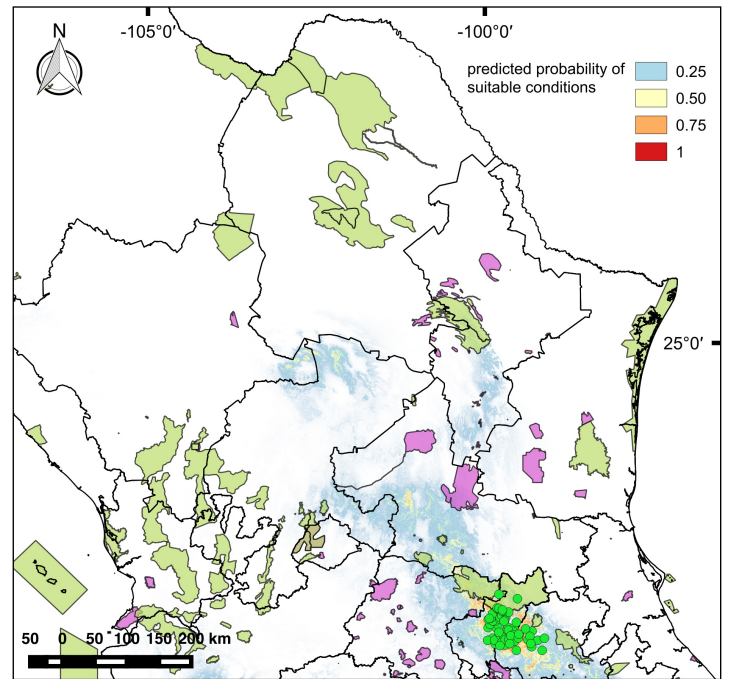
Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus conothelos*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.
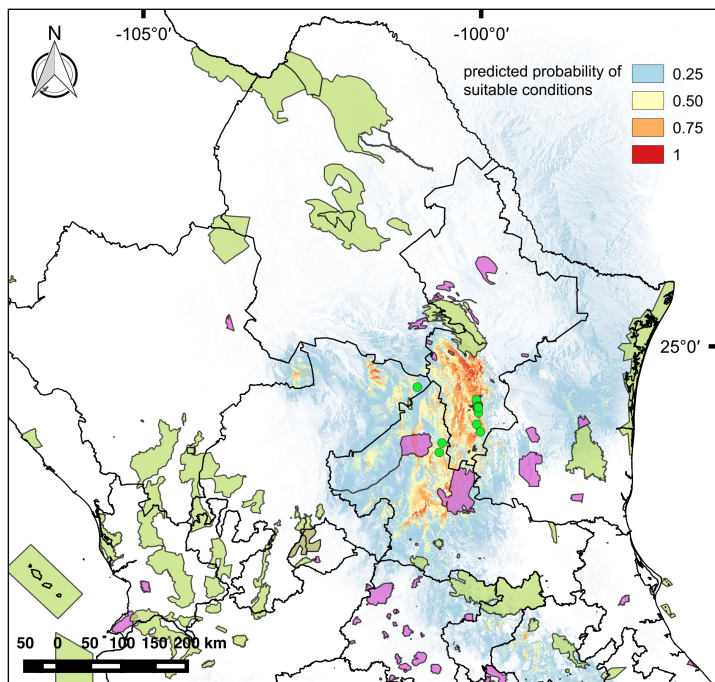

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus hastifer*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.
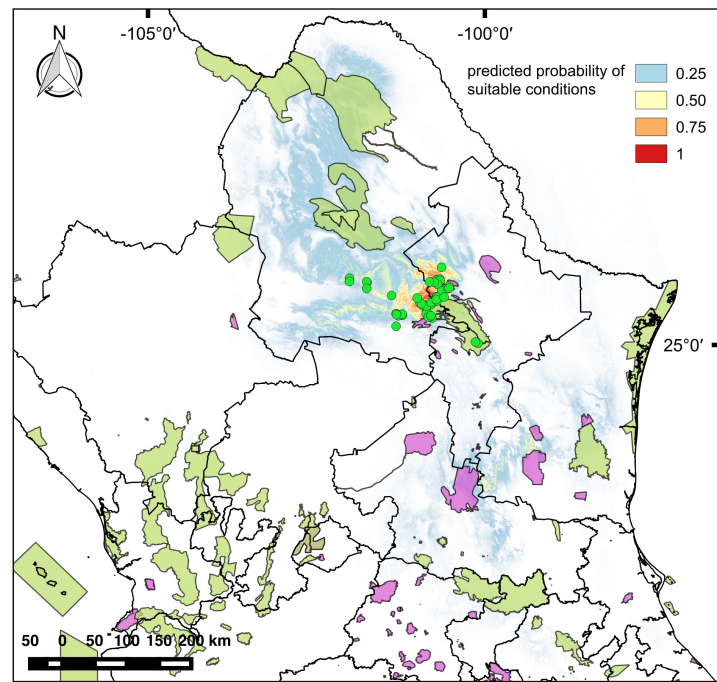

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus hexaedrophorus*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.
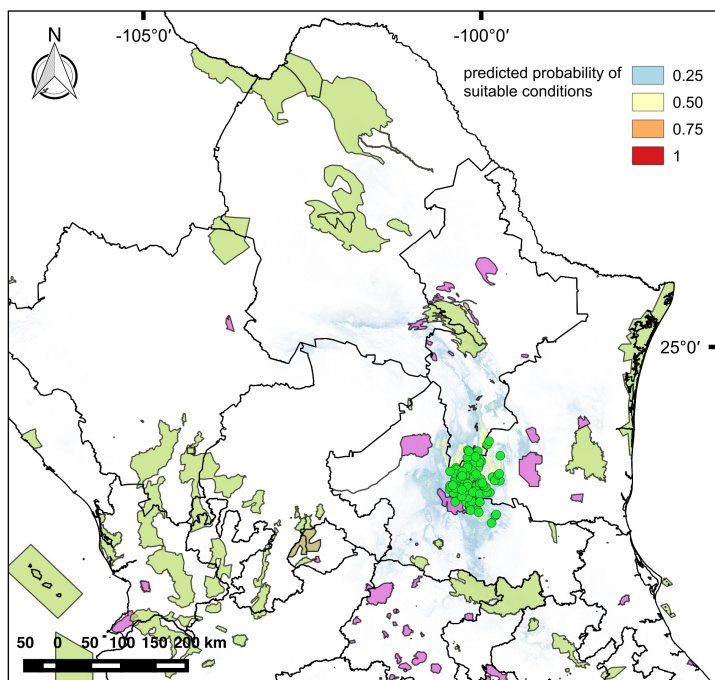

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus leucacanthus*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus multicephalus*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.


Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus rinconensis*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.

Ecological niche model for *Thelocactus tulensis*. The map shows the point-wise mean of the twenty output grids. Warmer colours indicate areas with higher habitat suitability.

Distribution map of the nine *Thelocactus* species considered in this study.
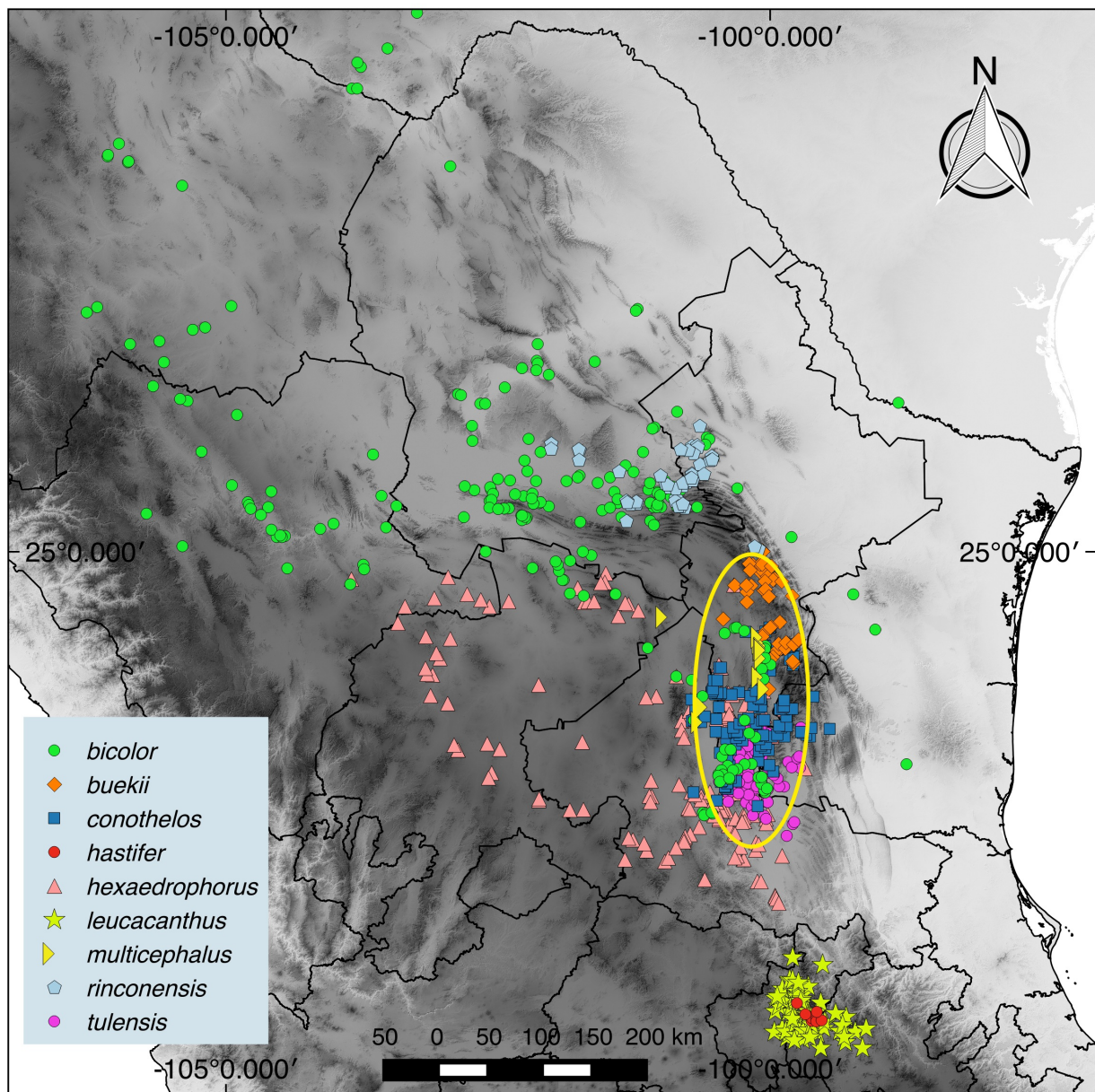
Thelocactus species distribution. Symbols represent species occurrences. The ellipse circumscribes the Galeana, Mier y Noriega and Huizache subregions of the Chihuahuan Desert, which host the largest number of *Thelocactus* species.