

Figures

FIGURE 1. Map of northern Andes indicating the areas of land above 500-3000 m, each 500 m.

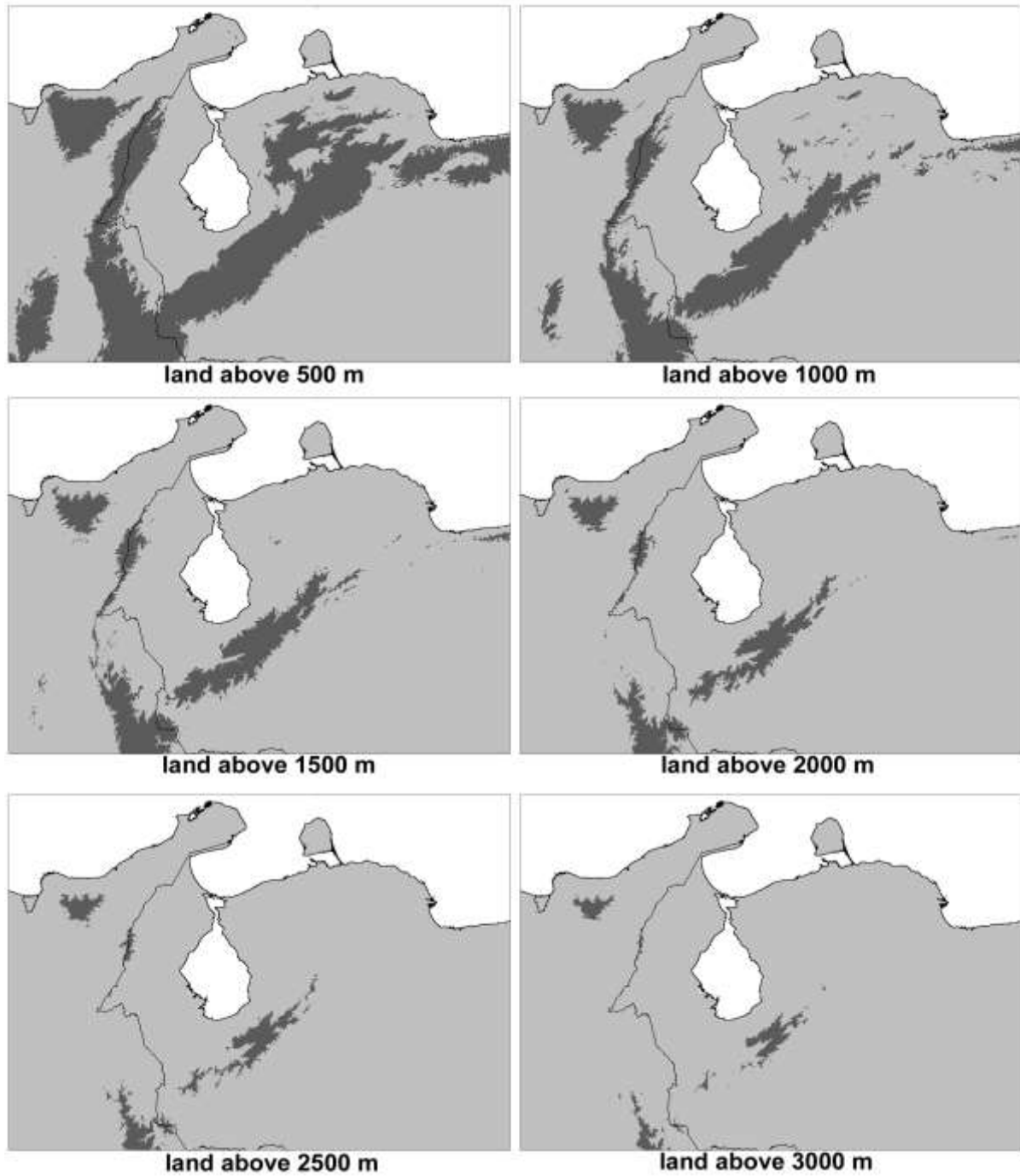


FIGURE 2. Hypothetical main ways of dispersal of montane *Pronophilna* butterflies from the main Andes to the peripheral ranges of northern Colombia and Venezuela.

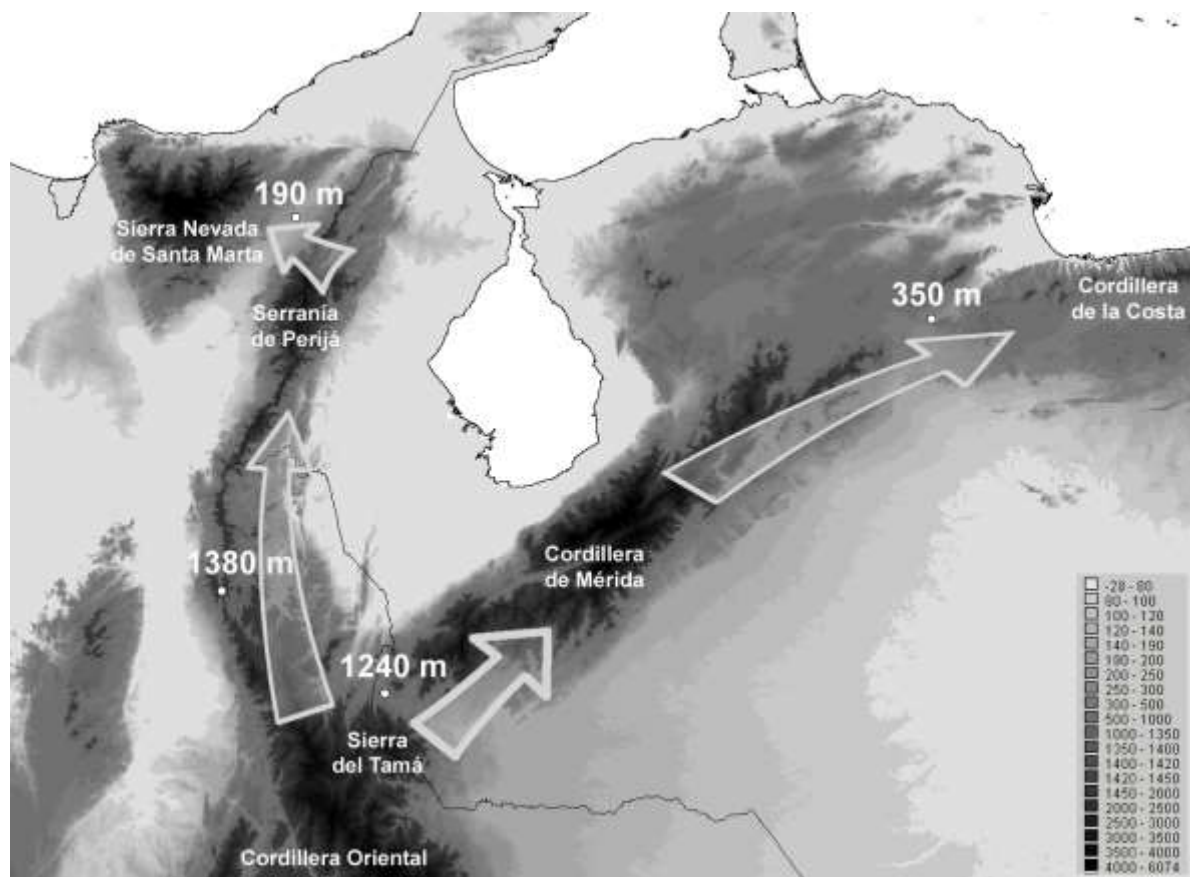


FIGURE 3. Relationship between faunal loss and distance from source area at 2000 asl.

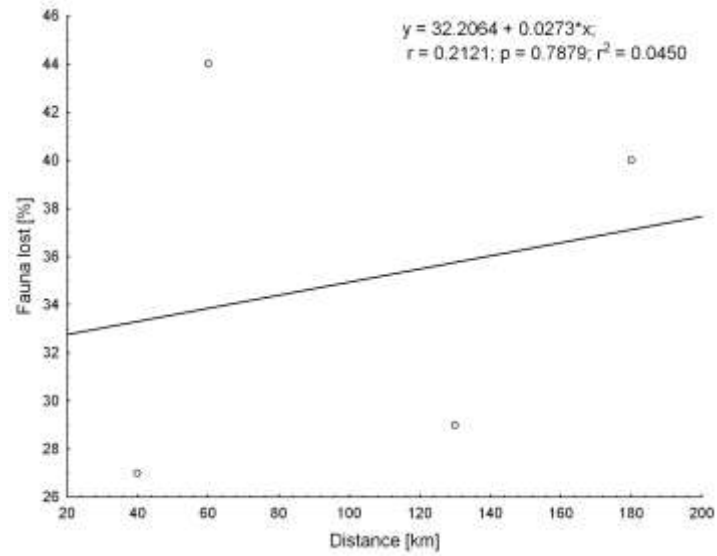


FIGURE 4. Relationship between faunal loss and maximum touch-point elevation between source and destination area

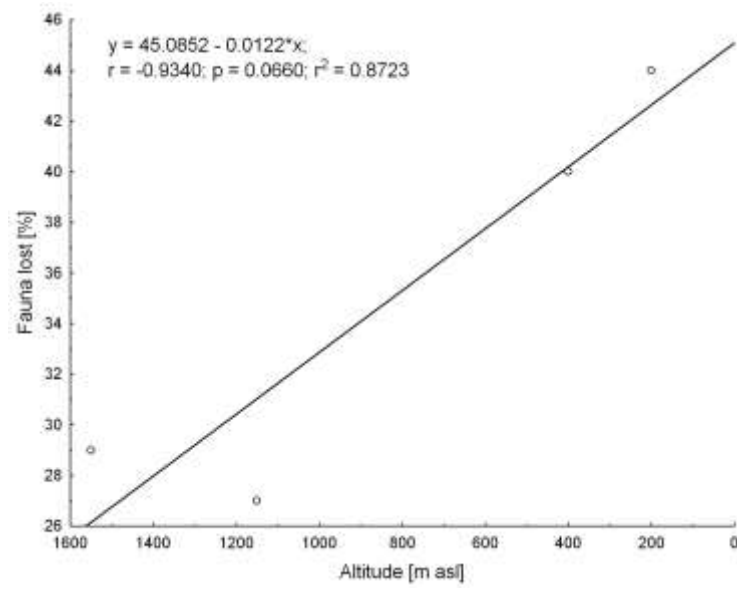


FIGURE 5. Relationship between range size (expressed as presence in 1-5 mountain ranges of the northern Andes) and altitudinal range (expressed as the minimum elevation at which each species occurs).

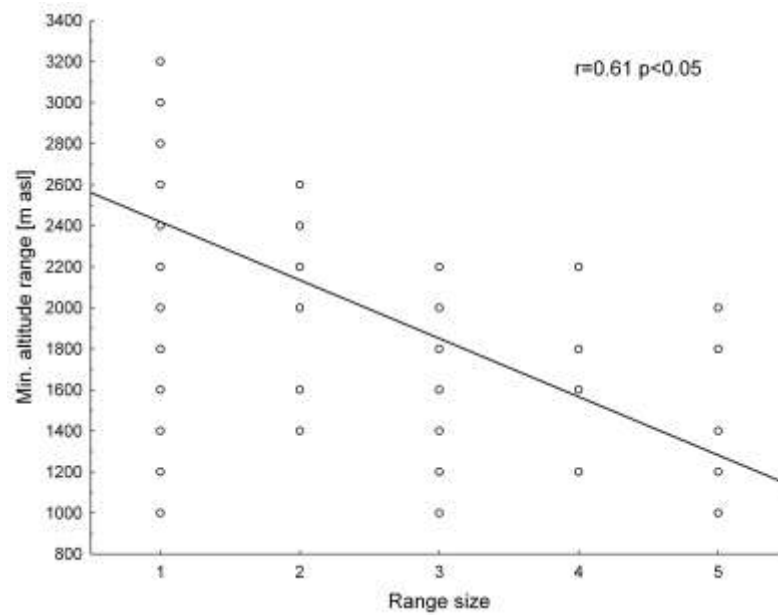


FIGURE 6. PE index in each Prominence Massif. SNSM (5584), CM (3957), LC (2455), ET (2233), SP (2181).

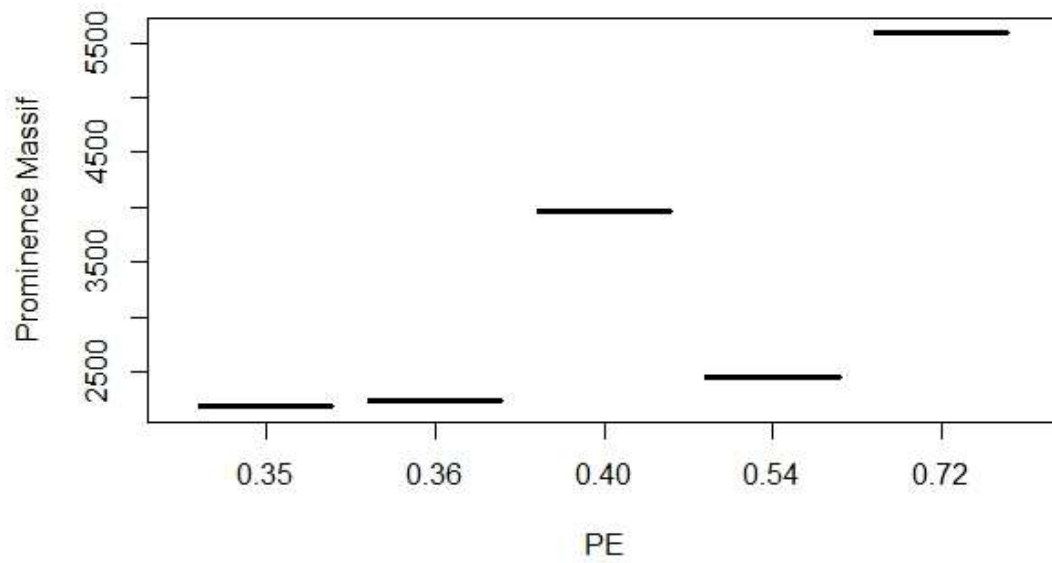
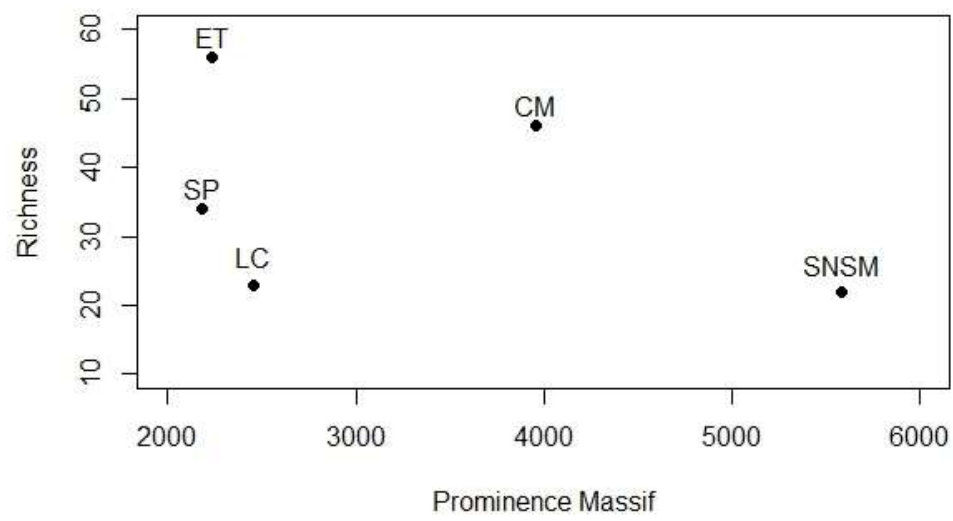
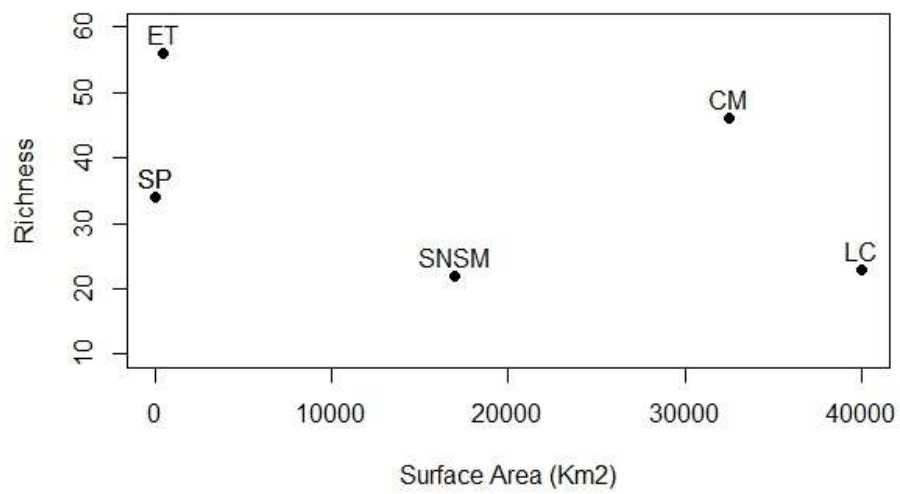


FIGURE 7. (A). Richness in each Prominence Massif. (B). Richness vs. Surface (Km2)



A.



B.