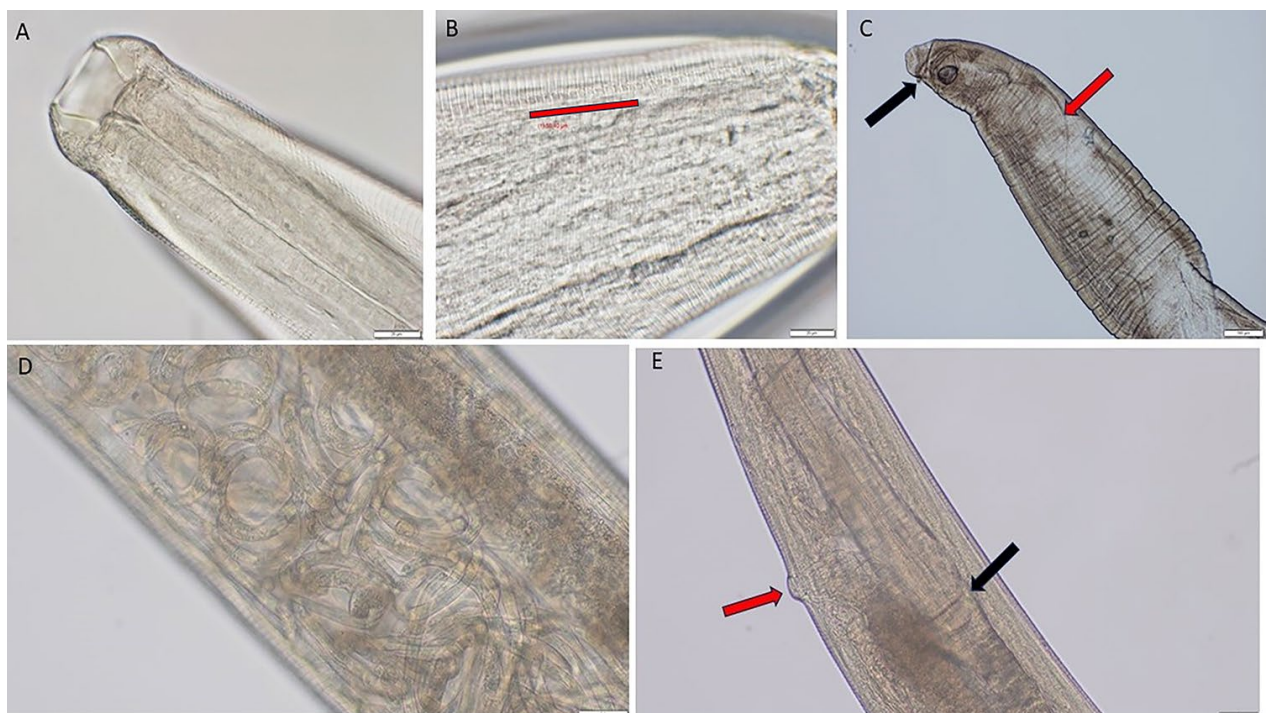
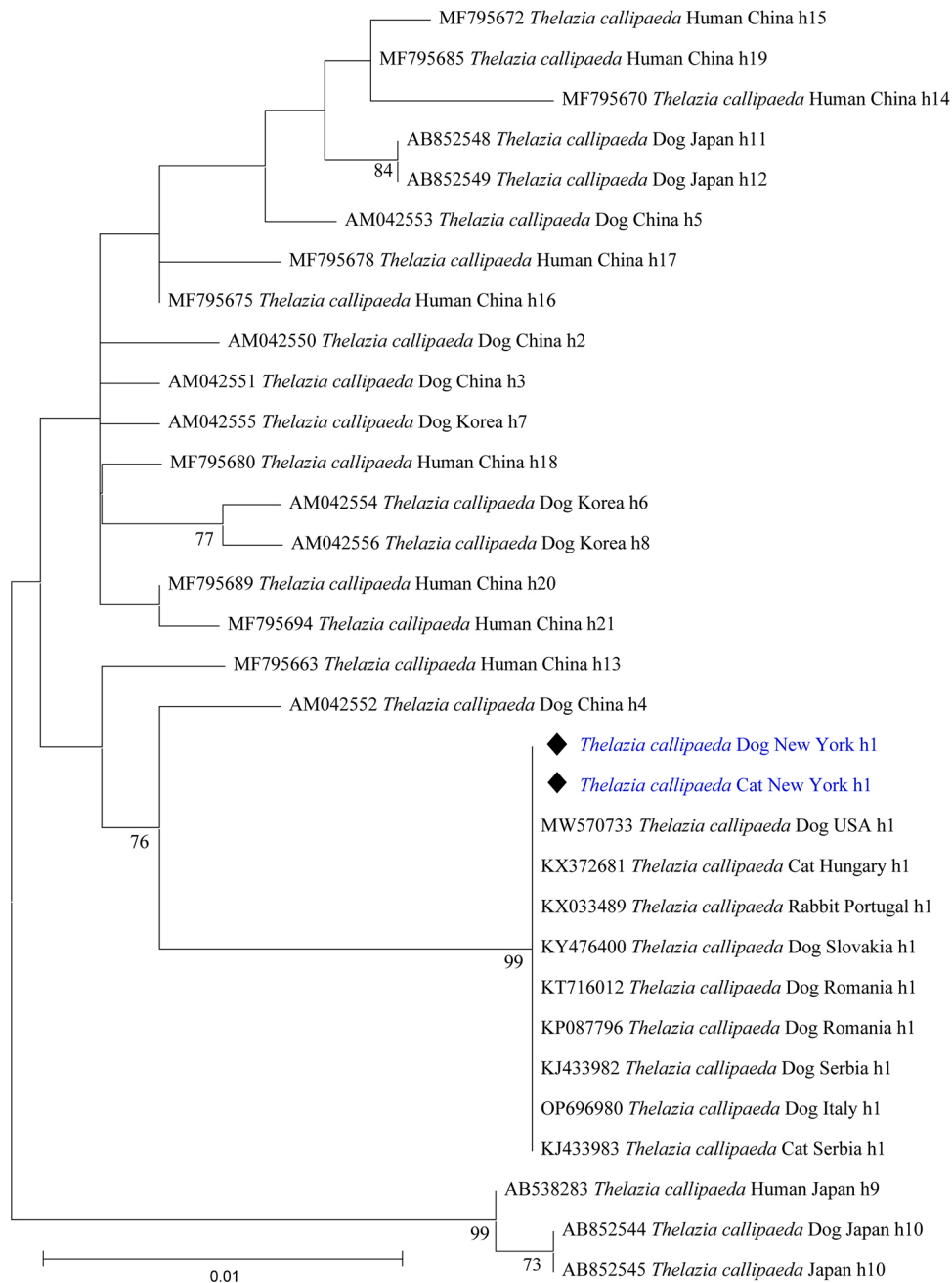


Emergence of Thelaziosis Caused by *Thelazia callipaeda* in Dogs and Cats, United States

Appendix



Appendix Figure 1. Morphologic identification of *Thelazia callipaeda*. Specimens were examined under an Olympus compound microscope (BX53) (Olympus, <https://www.olympus-lifescience.com>), and images were captured with an Olympus DP73 camera. Morphometry was performed with Olympus cellSens software. A) Cephalic end of female worm with a wide, moderately deep buccal cavity. Original magnification $\times 200$. B) Prominent tightly spaced cuticular striations. Red line indicates 50 μm . Original magnification $\times 200$. C) Caudal end of male worm. Red arrow indicates long spicule; black arrow indicates short spicule. Original magnification $\times 100$. D) Uterus of adult worm showing L1 (first) stage of parasite larvae. Original magnification $\times 500$. E) Vulval opening at the esophageal region. Black arrow indicates the esophageal/intestinal junction; red arrow indicates the vulval opening. Original magnification $\times 100$.



Appendix Figure 2. Phylogenetic analysis of the partial *cox1* gene sequence of *Thelazia callipaeda* detected in this study compared with other *T. callipaeda* haplotypes from GenBank. Analysis was conducted in MEGA11 (10, main text) by using the maximum-likelihood method (1,000 bootstrap replications) and the Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano model (11, main text). A discrete gamma distribution was used to model evolutionary rate differences among sites. Sequences from this study are highlighted in blue. Scale bar indicates nucleotide substitutions per site.