Supplemental Table 2. Select ethnohistoric sources describing agave use by hunter-gatherers in south Texas / northeast Mexico.

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| **Source** | **Comment** |
| Campbell (1979) | * Information about ca. 90 distinctively-named indigenous groups that occupied several Spanish missions near Guerrero (eastern Coahuila) in 1700s * Specified three groups (*Babor, Gueiquesal, Yorica*) used maguey root crowns for food (though others likely did too) * Two groups have names that imply associations to agave: *Mescal*, “… an Hispanicized Nahuatl word that originally referred to various species of the maguey plant” (p. 23); *Pita*, “… a Spanish word with several meanings, one of which is the name for the maguey or century plant, an important food and fiber resource…” (p. 41) |
| Eguilaz (1965:82) | Maguey among many wild foods used by indigenous northeast Mexican groups in 18th century; collected by women, dried in sun for storage; alcoholic *pulque* prepared from the sap |
| Foster (1997:15) | Northeast Mexican groups consumed hearts and fleshy leaves of lechuguilla in winter |
| Kress et al. (1931:35) | 1768: Fray Gaspar José de Solís observed Carrizo Indians along lower Río Salado and lower Río Grande subsisting “… on the maguey, snakes, dormice, rabbits and other wild animals” |
| Newcomb (1961:41) | “Coahuiltecans” roasted *A. lechuguilla*, *A. americana*, and sotol (*Dasylirion texanum*) bulbs in pits, ground them into flour, and consumed/stored them |
| Saldivar (1943:13) | Groups in northern Tamaulipas and Sierra Madre Oriental roasted agave hearts in winter |
| Salinas (1990:119) | * Maguey root crowns were food for groups on the Río Grande Delta, near Cerralvo (northeast Nuevo León), and Lower Río San Fernando (northeast Tamaulipas) * Berlandier (1980[1]:246, cited in Salinas 1990:134) observed Carrizos preparing a treatment for fever by mixing maguey sap (*aguamiel*) with a tea from willow and *cenizilla* (*Leucophyllum frutescens*) leaves. |

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