



Supplemental Figure S1. Example for segmentation of cerebellar cortical transverse domains and volume-rendered images in cerebella of male and female ferrets. (A) Axial image of T₁-weighted (T₁W) MRI (short TE/TR) image at horizontal plane; (B) T₁W MRI images at horizontal plane with segmented regions, which were coded by different colors. Those regions were semi-automatically segmented on MRI using the “Morpho” tool of SliceOmatic software version 4.3 (TomoVision, Montreal, QC, Canada) based on image contrast as well as the user’s knowledge of the anatomy. Image matrix of reconstructed data of T₁W MRI was linearly interpolated two times. Left and right sides divided at midline, which was defined by the position of the cerebral longitudinal fissure. (C) Anterior (upper), dorsal (middle) and posterior (lower) views of 3D volume-rendered images of the cerebellum of 90-day-old male ferrets. The cerebellar cortex was divided into four transverse domains primarily based on the expression pattern of *zebrin II/aldolase C* (Ozol et al. 1999; Sillitoe & Hawkes 2002): left and right sides of the anterior zone (AZ) (vermal lobules I–V), central zone (CZ) (vermal lobules VI–VII, lobules simplex, and crura I and II of ansiform lobules), posterior zone (PZ) (vermal lobules VIII–IXa, and paramedian lobule), nodular zone (NZ) (vermal lobules IXb–X, paraflocculus and flocculus). Boundaries of those domains were defined by major fissures/sulci, primarily according to our previous study (Sawada et al. 2015). AZ, anterior zone; CZa, central zone anterior; CZp; CI, crus I of ansiform lobule; CII, crus II of ansiform lobule; F, flocculus; int, interposed nucleus; lat, lateral nucleus; LS, lobulus simplex; LP, paramedian lobule; med, medial nucleus; NZ, nodular zone; PF, paraflocculus; pmf, primary fissure; pms, paramedian sulcus; pfs, parafloccular sulcus; plf, postrolateral fissure; psf, the posterior superior fissure; sf, secondary fissure; PZ, posterior zone.