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Supporting information for article:

Distorted Te nets in the modulated crystal structures of *RE*Te1.94(1) (*RE* = La, Pr, Nd)

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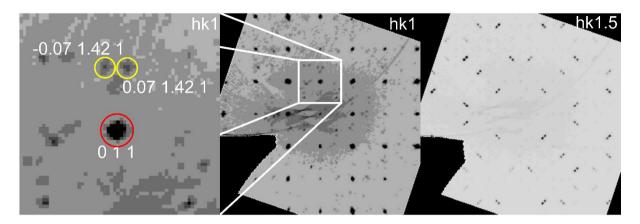


Figure S1 Precession image of a NdTe_{1.93(1)} crystal, indicating only small intensities for the higher order satellites (left) and clearly visible first order satellites in the hk1.5 layer. The small intensities observed in the hk1 layer are fairly well described with a linear combination of the first order satellite reflections.

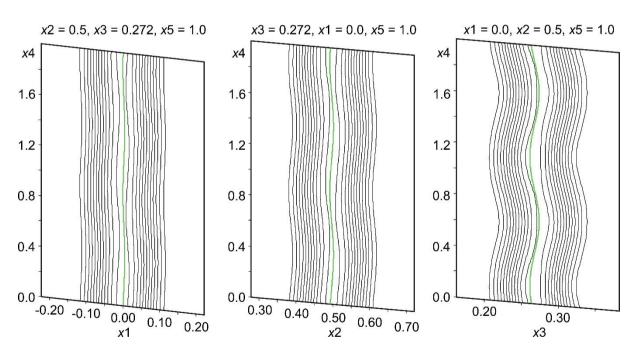


Figure S2 F_{obs} maps of La1 along a (x1), b (x2) and c (x3). The electron density is displayed in 20 e Å⁻³ steps for the contour lines.

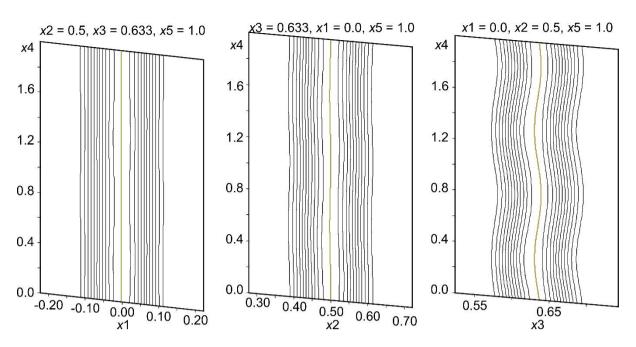


Figure S3 F_{obs} maps of Te1 along a (x1), b (x2) and c (x3). The electron density is displayed in 20 e Å⁻³ steps for the contour lines.

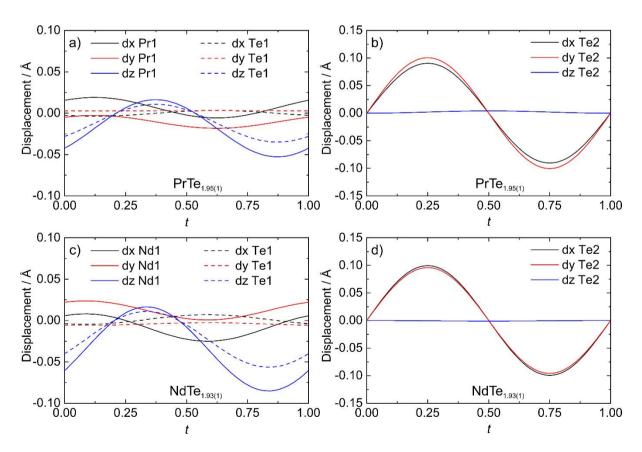


Figure S4 *t*-plot of the displacements of *RE*1 and Te1 in the [*RE*Te] layer (a, c) (*RE* = Pr, Nd) and of Te2 in the [Te] layer of RETe_{1.9+ δ} (b, d).

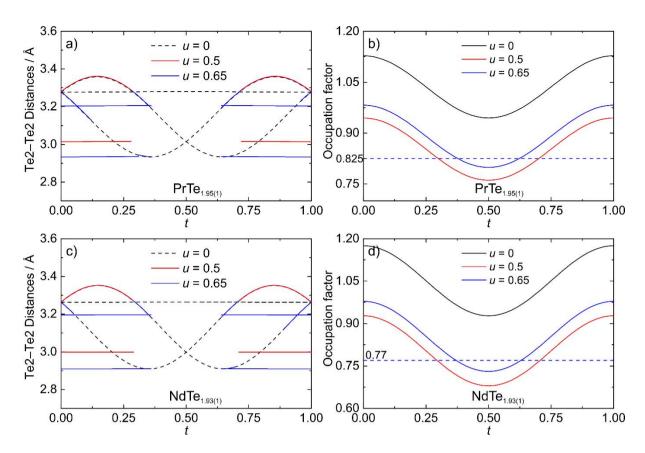


Figure S5 *t*-plots of the Te2–Te2 distances observed for $PrTe_{1.95(1)}$ (a) and $NdTe_{1.93(1)}$ (c) with a cut-off value of 0.825 ($PrTe_{1.95(1)}$), respectively 0.77 ($NdTe_{1.93(1)}$) and the site occupation factor of Te2 (b, d); the blue dashed line in b) indicates the average occupation factor.

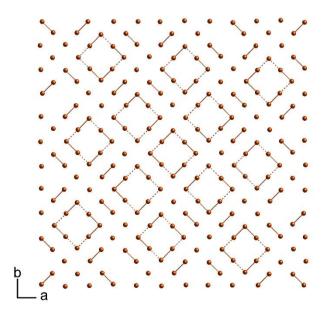


Figure S6 Enlarged section of the modulated [Te] layer of LaTe_{1.94(1)} which shows the bent Te₃ fragments of the eight-membered Te rings. For visualization, dashed lines are added to the Te₈ rings.