Supplementary Discussion 1. Dental metric comparisons.

Methods and Results

1) The comparative samples of the results presented in Figure 3 and below were as follows: <u>Ar</u>. <u>ramidus</u>, n = 2 to 3, from Middle Awash (White et al., 1994 and original measurements), and Gona (Semaw et al., 2005); Kenyan <u>Au</u>. <u>anamensis</u>, n= 2 to 7 (original measurements); <u>Au</u>. <u>afarensis</u>, n=12 to 16, from Hadar, Laetoli, Maka, and Omo (Johanson et al., 1982; White 1977, 1980; White et al., 2000; Kimbel et al., 2004; and original measurements).

2) The relative canine size plots are given in all possible combinations of canine mesiodistal length (MD) and maximum canine dimension (MAX) as the numerator, and upper M1 mesiodistal length (MD), buccolingual breadth (BL), and square root of area (MD times BL) as the denominator, i.e. a total of six combinations. Each index has a y-axis label in the form of the abbreviation of the numerator and denominator variables linked with a "V" in between. The x-axis labels refer to <u>Ar</u>. <u>ramidus</u>, ASI/ARA <u>Au</u>. <u>anamensis</u>, Kenyan <u>Au</u>. <u>anamensis</u>, and <u>Au</u>. <u>afarensis</u>, respectively.