

Supporting Material

Mandibular characteristics of early Glires (Mammalia) reveal mixed rodent and lagomorph morphotypes

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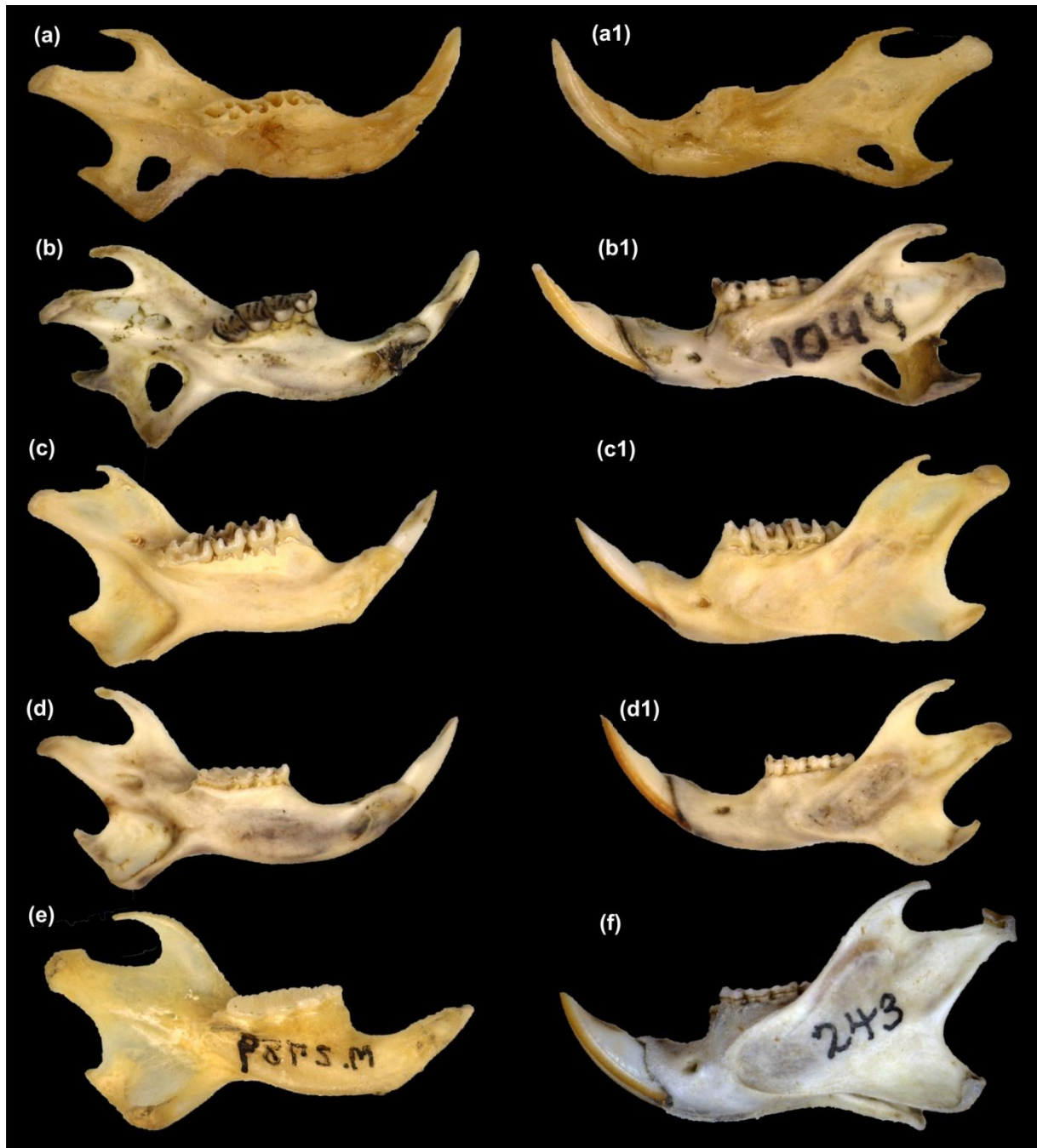


Fig. S1. Mandible shape in extant Gliridae and Sciuridae (Rodentia). (a, a1) *Dryomys nitedulus* (ISEZ M-834-59); (b, b1), *Eliomys quercinus* (ISEZ M9672-90); (c, c1), *Pteromys volans* (ISEZ M6207-83-1); (d, d1), *Tamias sibiricus*; (e), *Glirulus japonicus* (ISEZ M2915-65); (f) *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* (ISEZ M2915-65). ISEZ, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland. Not to scale.

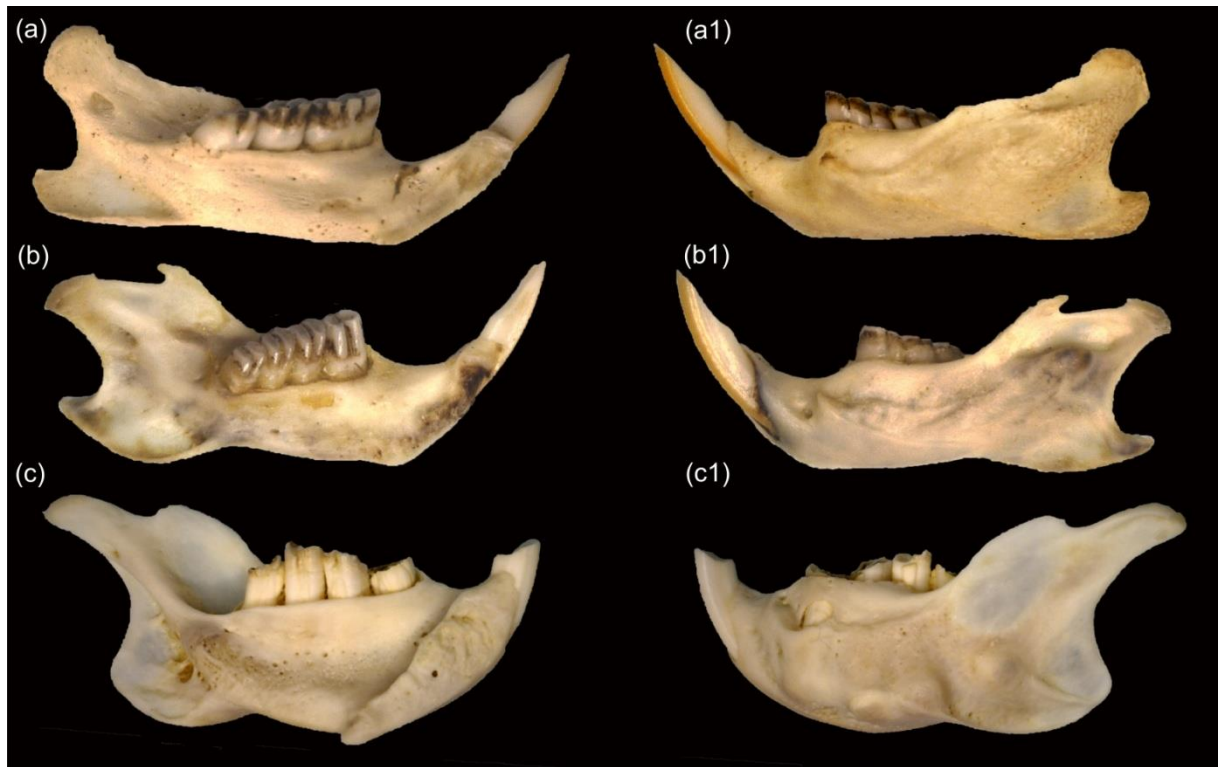


Fig. S2. Mandible shape in extant Heteromyidae and Pedetidae (Rodentia). (a, a1), *Heteromys desmarestianus* (ISEZ M-6226-85); (b, b1), *Liomys pictus* (ISEZ M5047-76); (c, c1), *Pedetes capensis* (ISEZ M-11854). ISEZ, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland. Not to scale.

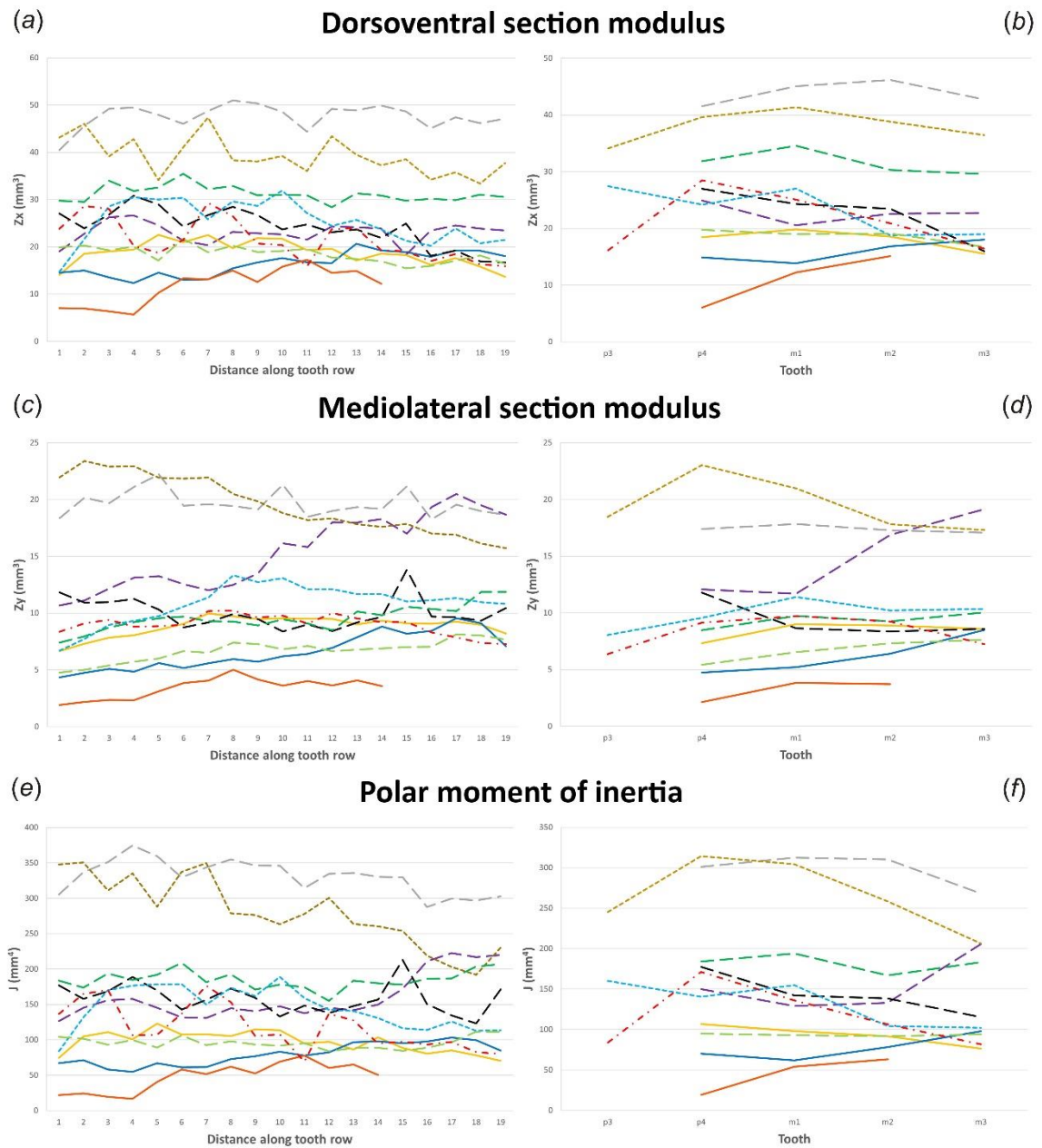


Fig. S3. Plots of biomechanical analyses of nearly all specimens in this study (*Oryctolagus cuniculus* and *Mimotona robusta* excluded). (a,b) Dorsoventral section modulus, (c,d)

mediolateral section modulus, and (e,f) polar moment of inertia along molar toothrow.

Dentaries scaled to the same p4–m3 length. (a,c,e) Numbers 1–19 represent slices taken at

equidistant intervals along the dentary from anterior to posterior; (b,d,f) Slices taken at

midpoint of each tooth from p3 to m3 (not all teeth present in all specimens). Legend the same

as in Fig. 4.