Notes on Gorilla Body Proportion Data Set

1) Specimen identifications

**Museums**: AIM: University of Zurich Anthropological Institute and Museum; FMNH: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; MCZ: Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology; MGSP: Mountain Gorilla Skeletal Project, Rwanda (McFarlin et al., 2009); NHM: Natural History Museum, Vienna; NRM: Natural History Museum, Stockholm; PC: Powell-Cotton Museum, Birchington, UK; RBINS: Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels; RMCA: Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; USNM: US National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC

**Sex**: 1 = male, 2 = female

**Age**: Given to the nearest fraction of a year. For aging techniques, see Ruff et. al. (2018). Adults (fully erupted M3s and fused long bone epiphyses) not aged here. For chronological ages of MGSP adults, see Ruff et al. (2020). Age classes: 1: 0-2 years; 2: 2-10 years; 3: over 10 years (two individuals aged 10.27 years were included in group 2; see main text for explanation). “Full adult”: individuals with fused long bone epiphyses (several RBINS specimens had very recently fused epiphyses with visible external epiphyseal lines, but were included in this category).

2) Dimensions

**Body mass**: Known or estimated body mass, in kg. Known body masses indicated.

**Side**: 1: right; 2: left. Prefixed with bone abbreviation: F: femur; T: tibia: H: humerus: RU: radius and ulna. Clavicle length average of right and left sides, when available.

**Long bone dimensions**:

All dimensions in mm. Both maximum and diaphyseal lengths listed for all specimens when available, even though for analyses only maximum lengths were used in age class 3 and only diaphyseal lengths in age classes 1 and 2. Diaphyseal lengths that were estimated from maximum lengths (see main text) indicated with italics. Several dimensions not used in present study are given for additional information (radial head breadths, ulnar lengths). For measurement definitions and illustrations, see Ruff (2002, 2007).

FMAXLN: femoral maximum length

FDIALN: femoral diaphyseal length

FHDSI: femoral head superoinferior breadth

FDARTML: femoral distal articular ML breadth

FDMETML: femoral distal metaphyseal ML breadth

TMAXLN: tibial maximum length

TDIALN: tibial diaphyseal length

TPLML: tibial plateau ML breadth

TPMETML: tibial proximal metaphyseal ML breadth

HMAXLN: humeral maximum length

HDIALN: humeral diaphyseal length

HHDSI: humeral head superoinferior breadth

HDARTML: humeral distal articular ML breadth

HDMETML: humeral distal metaphyseal ML breadth

RMAXLN: radial maximum length

RDIALN: radial diaphyseal length

RHDML: radial head ML breadth

RPMETML: radial proximal metaphyseal ML breadth

UMAXLN: ulnar maximum length

UDIALN: ulnar diaphyseal length

CLAVLN: clavicular length

MC3MAXLN: metacarpal 3 maximum length

MC3DIALN: metacarpal 3 diaphyseal length

PP3MAXLN: proximal phalangeal 3 (hand) maximum length

PP3DIALN: proximal phalangeal 3 (hand) diaphyseal length

MT3MAXLN: metatarsal 3 maximum length

MT3DIALN: metatarsal 3 diaphyseal length

**Vertebral dimensions**:

All dimensions in mm. 6 individuals had 1-3 broken/damaged or obviously missing vertebrae (as determined from seriation and/or museum records). Heights of these were estimated from adjacent preserved vertebrae using linear regressions derived from the entire sample (r’s: .90-.95; % standard errors of estimate: 4-6%), and are indicated in italics. Heights of presacral vertebrae are anterior midline heights. THORLEN: sum of all thoracic heights; LUMBLEN: sum of all lumbar heights. SACRALLEN: length of sacrum, measured anteriorly as a straight line from promontory to tip of last sacral vertebra (see Tague, 1989). SACRALSEG: number of sacral segments.

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