

This is the peer reviewed version of the following article:

Sorrentino R, Stephens NB, Carlson KJ, et al. The influence of mobility strategy on the modern human talus. *Am J Phys Anthropol.* 2019;1–14.

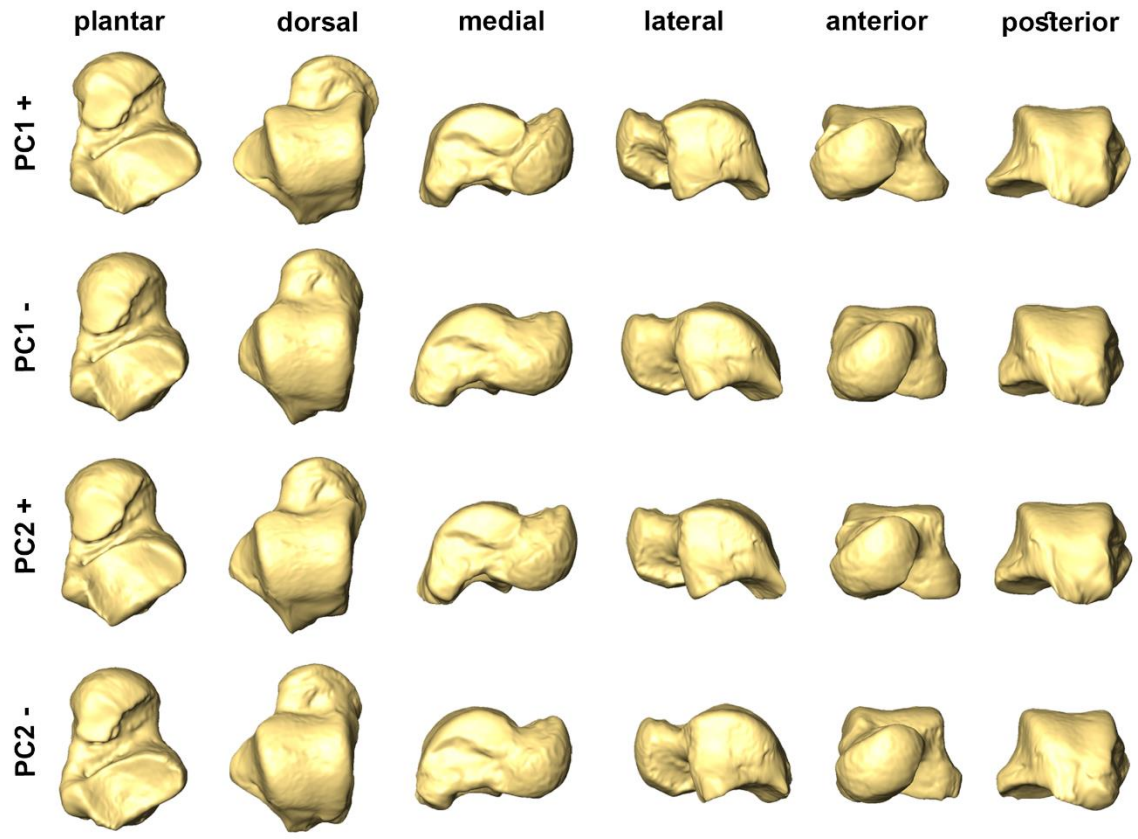
which has been published in final form at <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.23976>

This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Use of Self-Archived Versions.

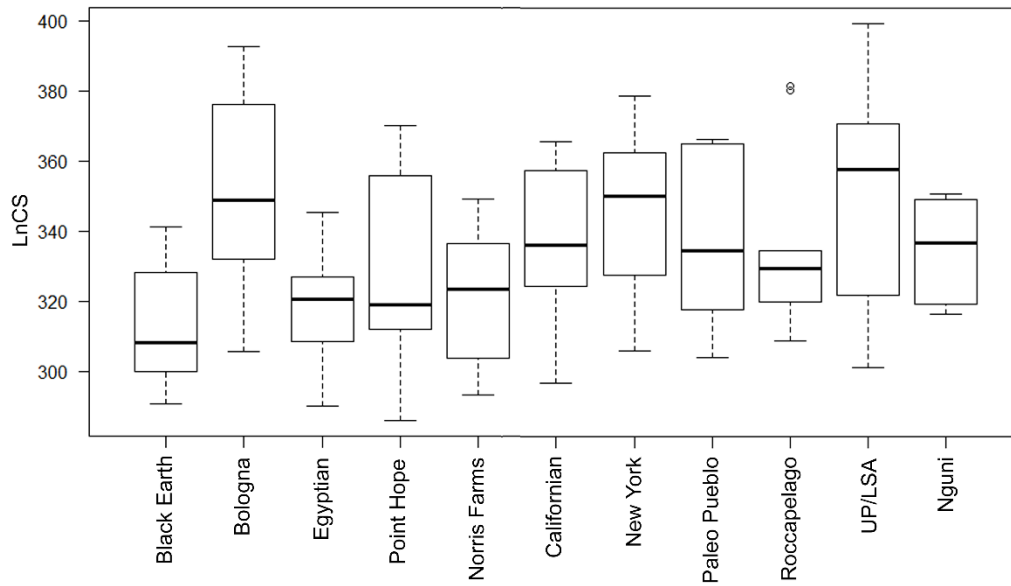
Supporting Information

The influence of mobility strategy on the modern human talus.

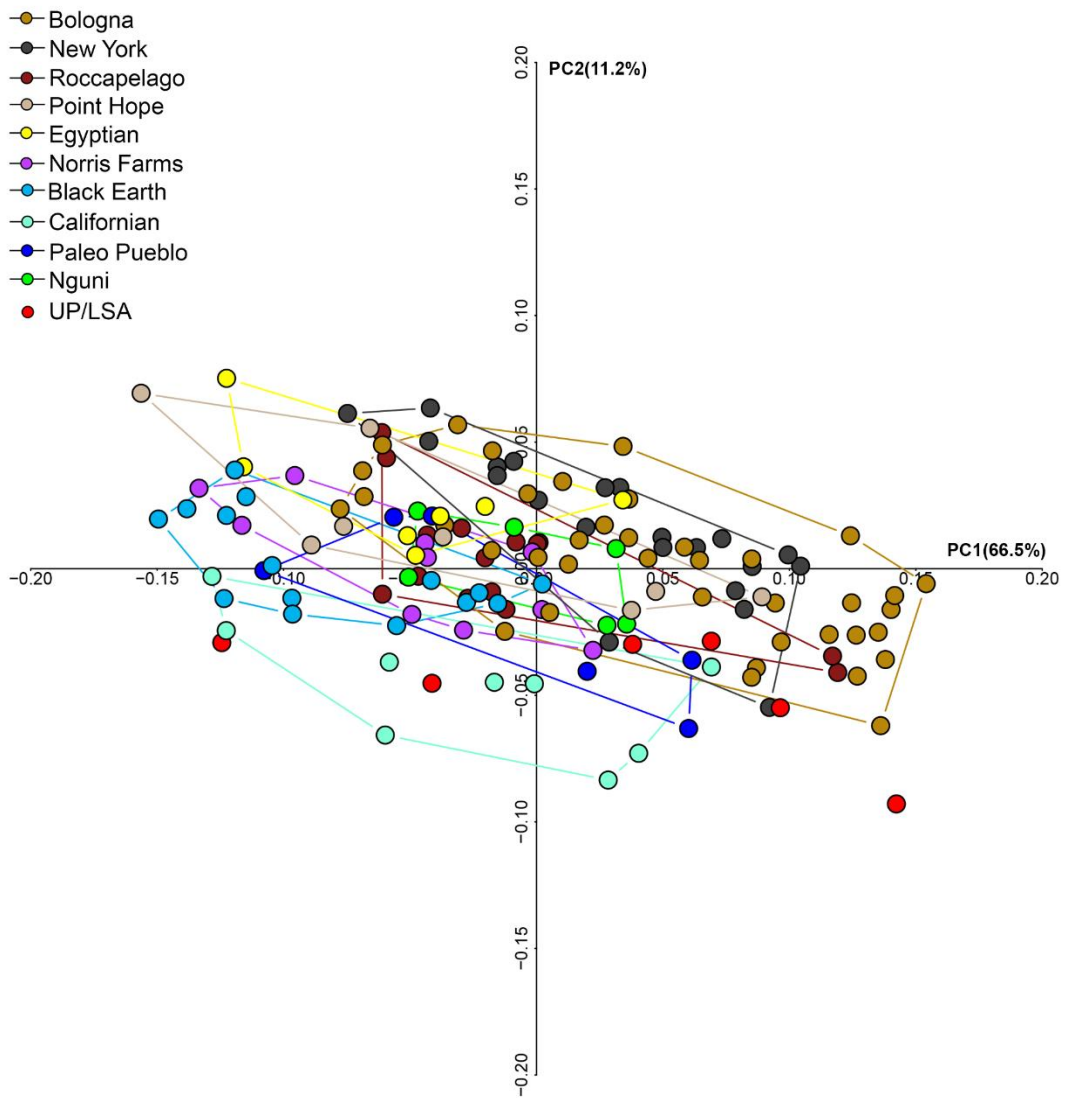
Rita Sorrentino, Nicholas B Stephens, Kristian J. Carlson, Carla Figus, Luca Fiorenza, Stephen Frost, William Harcourt-Smith, William Parr, Jaap Saers, Kevin Turley, Stephen Wroe, M. Giovanna Belcastro, Timothy M. Ryan, Stefano Benazzi



Supporting Information Figure S1 | Shape changes of left tali along the first two shape space PC axes.



Supporting Information Figure S2 | Box-plot distributions of centroid size of left tali belonging to different populations showing the median (the box horizontal line), the upper and lower quartiles (the ends of the box), the highest and lowest value excluding outliers (the whiskers extending from the box), and the outliers (the circles).



Supporting Information Figure S3 | Form space PCA plot of modern human left tali.

Supporting Information Table S1 | Mean and standard deviation of centroid sizes of tali.

Sample	Mean (mm)	SD
UP/LSA	351.45	35.1
Black Earth	313.01	17
Californian	334.41	25.1
Norris Farms	322.22	18.4
Point Hope	328.74	28.8
Egyptian	318.14	18.8
Paleo Pueblo	337.09	26
Roccapelago	332.57	21.4
Nguni	334.85	15.2
Bologna	351.33	27.5
New York	345.14	21.4