**Supplementary Data 3. Inventory and morphological data for the BT1 and BT2 skeletons**

**A) BT1**

**I) The cranium**

*Frontal bone, left and right parietal bones*

Inventory: squamous portion of the frontal bone associated with a portion of the left and right parietal bones (five fragments). The lips of the sagittal sulcus are visible for about 20 mm. The anterior break prevents one from seeing the crista frontalis or the frontal sinus. Maximum length = 154.0 mm. There is a label with Rivière's handwriting ("6e Cav. 3.70").

Morphology: The vault is slightly convex. Its thickness is moderate. The sutures are visible exocranially, but fused and invisible endocranially.

*Parietal bones*

Inventory: rectangular fragment (Maximum length = 49.0 mm) at the the sagittal suture.

Morphology: The sagittal suture is visible exocranially, but fused and not visible endocranially.

*Posterior portion of the vault*

Inventory: the squamous portion of the occipital bone, associated with wormian bones and a part of the left parietal bone (12 fragments). Maximum length = 143.0 mm.

Morphology: The external occipital protuberance is well marked, continuing on both sides by well-developed superior nuchal lines. There is a shallow depression (length: 17.0 mm, height: 14.5 mm) located above the external occipital protuberance, different in shape and size from the suprainiac fossae seen in Neandertals and rather similar to the depressions seen in some modern humans (Balzeau and Rougier, 2010). The left transverse sinus is a direct continuation of the superior sagittal sinus. There are at least four wormian bones, the most noticeable of them are one at the left asterion and two close to the lambda. The sutures are unfused and visible exocranially, invisible endocranially.

*Right zygomatic bone and right maxilla*

Inventory: Zygomatic bone (the temporal process, marginal tubercle, and orbital surface are missing) associated with a fragment of the maxilla. Maximum length = 60.5 mm. There is a label with Rivière's handwriting ("6e Cav 4.05").

Morphology: There are three zygomatico-facial foramina and three zygomatico-orbital foramina. The zygomaxillary tubercle is well developed. The orbital margin is sharp.

**II) The dentition**

*Isolated teeth: left C1, right P4, left M2, left M3.*

Inventory: complete or sub-complete teeth. The premolar looks different in term of preservation than the other teeth. In that sense, it may belong to an other individual.

Morphology: the teeth are worn (based on Smith (1984), canine: non recordable, premolar: stage 4, M2: stage 2, M3: stage 2). Possible hypercementosis for the canine and the M3. Presence of plaque on the M2 andthe M3.5 cusps for the M3.

**III) The axial skeleton**

*Thoracic vertebra (11 or 12)*

Inventory: right half of the vertebral body with a fragment of the pedicle. Maximum length = 45.6. Rivière (1887) does not mention this bone in the monograph.

Morphology: the vertebral body does not display any specific pathology or change. From the anterior and lateral views, the vertebral ring epiphyses are completely united to the body. However, there are still open spaces between the rings and the body which can be seen from the superior and anterior views. The superior and inferior surfaces of the body are billowed and striated.

*The Costal skeleton*

Inventory: BT1 preserves only two rib fragments. The first is a proximal fragment of a left rib, with the distal portion of the neck, the rib tubercle and the proximal portion of the body. Maximum length = 70 mm. It is not possible to lateralize or identify the position of the second fragment (maximum length = 28 mm).

Morphology: The upper surface of the body of the left rib is very irregular. This rib appears robust. The second fragment appears completely different than the first one. There is little of note on these remains.

**IV) The shoulder remains**

*Left scapula*

Inventory: The spine of the scapula (the tip of the acromion is missing) and associated infra- and supraspinatus surface fragments. Maximum length = 104 mm.

Morphology: the bone has little remarkable morphology. The attachment site of the *M. Trapezius* is a wide linear groove (10 mm width at its maximum) located at the upper edge of the posterior face of the spine. There are three foramina at the base of the spine superiorly, two inferiorly.

**V) The arm remains**

*Right humerus*

Inventory: One fragment. The distal third of the shaft, broken at the olecranon fossa. The humeral condyle and epicondyles are missing, and the lateral supracondylar ridge is broken. Maximum length = 125.5 mm. Presence of a label with Rivière handwritting " 6e Cav 4.08 ".

Morphology: Nothing specific. This bone is much larger and thicker than its antimere.

*Left humerus*

Inventory: Sub-complete shaft. The proximal break is at the insertions of the *MM. teres major and deltoidus*. The distal break is at the olecranon fossa. The lateral part of the distal end is missing. Maximum length = 247.0 mm.

Morphology: The insertion of *M. teres major* is visible as a slight and elongated depression (ca. 18 mm length). The deltoid tuberosity is not strictly speaking very pronounced, but it takes the form of highly developed longitudinal bony projection with a length of about 70 mm and a 5 mm width. The cortical surface of this crest is slightly irregular. Posteriorly, this crest is delimited by a sulcus. The medial supracondylar ridge is very marked. The olecranon fossa has a circular depression (diameter of 7.5 mm and a depth of about 4 mm) in its upper part.

*Right radius*

Inventory: Two fragments, sub-complete shaft, proximally broken at the neck (maximum length = 178.0 mm).

Morphology: Very robust bone. The area of attachment for the *M. pronator teres* is slightly irregular. There is shallow, wide linear groove running on the postero-lateral surface of the shaft, that seems to correspond to the passage of the posterior branch of the radial nerve (length 17mm, width 4.5 mm, depth of a few tenths of millimeters). The radial tuberosity is relatively short and clearly distinct from the rest of the shaft. The area of attachment of the *M. biceps brachii* forms a triangular groove. The surface of the enthesis is regular, and there is no change at the margin. The axis of the interosseous crest falls within the posterior third of the radial tuberosity (position 2 in Trinkaus and Churchill, 1988).

**VI) The hand remains**

*Right Lunate*

Inventory: Complete bone.

Morphology: Large size. The medial extremity forms a small bony spur. There are many juxta-articular cysts on the anterior and posterior surfaces.

*Right trapezium*

Inventory: Complete bone.

Morphology: Large size. There is a small area of modified bone near the articular surface for the trapezoid.

*Right triquetral*

Inventory: Sub-complete bone.

Morphology: Erosive juxta-articular lesion on the lateral surface.

*Right second metacarpal*

Inventory: Complete bone.

Morphology: There is a "boss" on the dorsal part of the proximal extremity, and pitting is present on the proximal face of this bossing (Villotte et al., 2011).

*Right third metacarpal*

Inventory: Proximal two-third of the bone (maximum length = 51.7 mm).

Morphology: No notable morphology.

*Right (?) fourth metacarpal*

Inventory: Proximal half of the bone (maximum length = 39.6 mm), with eroded margins.

Morphology: No notable morphology.

*Left first metacarpal*

Inventory: Sub complete bone (two fragments), the medial part of the proximal extremity is missing.

Morphology: Very large bone. In the distal half of the shaft the lateral margin presents a pronounced concavity, limited laterally by an irregular edge (attachment of the *M. opponens pollicis*). There is also a localized concavity on the medial surface of the proximal half of the shaft. It may correspond to the area of attachment of the first *M. dorsal interosseous.*

*Right proximal phalanges, first, second, and fifth rays*

Inventory: Complete bones. Margins are eroded.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

*Left (?) proximal phalanx, third ray*

Inventory: Sub-complete bone. The proximal and distal extremities are partially broken. Margins are eroded.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

*Right intermediate phalanges*

Inventory: three bones. Two of them are complete, the third one has the margin of the base broken.

Morphology: the smallest one has a hole in the center of the attachment for the collateral ligament.

*Distal phalanges*

Inventory: four bones. Three of them are complete, the fourth one has a damaged distal extremity.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

**VII) The pelvic remains**

*Right (?) coxal*

Inventory: Two fragments of the ilium (maximum lengths = 47.0 and 50.0 mm). On, the second one, a part of the auricular surface is preserved.

Morphology: The very limited preserved part of the auricular surface of the ilium shows no degenerative changes.

**VIII) The leg remains**

*Femora*

Inventory: the right femur is represented by six fragments forming a sub-complete diaphysis (maximum length ≈ 370.0 mm). The left femur is represented by the diaphysis and the distal extremity (4 fragments, maximum length ≈ 441.0 mm). The medial and lateral faces of the condyles are eroded.

Morphology: The diaphyses are extremely large. They present in the proximal part a well developed lateral buttress, as well as a medial buttress. On the left side, there is very pronounced gluteal tuberosity that can be considered as a third trochanter (not preserved on the right side). The hypotrochanteric fossa is deep, with an irregular surface. At midshaft, the bone is elongated antero-posteriorly but the pilaster is not especially developed. The distal extremity of the left femur is very large.

*Right patella*

Inventory: Complete bone. The medial margin of the articular surface is eroded.

Morphology: very large. The attachment for the *M. quadriceps femoris* is irregular. The vastus notch is well marked. The lateral margin is very acute, except for two points, at the vastus notch and at mid height. In the distal part of the articular surface, there is a smooth shallow groove.

*Tibiae*

Inventory: Right tibia is represented by the diaphysis and the posterior part of the distal extremity (five fragments; maximum length = 340.0 mm). The left tibia is represented by the distal third of the bone (two fragments, maximum length = 150.0 mm). The malleolus exhibits small transverse notches, looking like rodent marks.

Morphology: Large overall dimensions. The shaft is eurycnemic, the anterior border is thick, smooth, and rounded, and with a very pronounced "S" shape. The posterior crest is well marked (tibial pilaster). At midshaft, on the medial surface of the right bone, a slight bone remodeling indicates a healed periosteal reaction. There is no visible squatting facet on the left side (not preserved on the right).

**IX) The pedal remains**

*Right cuboid, right lateral cuneiform, left medial cuneiform*

Inventory: complete bones, with eroded margins. There is a label with Rivière's handwriting on the left medial cuneiform « 6e Cav 4m05 1er cunéiforme gauche ».

Morphology: Nothing to report.

*Left calcaneus*

Inventory: Fragmented bone (4 fragments). The lateral and inferior surfaces are completely eroded. Maximum length = 96.0 mm.

Morphology: The bone is very massive. The tuberosity exhibits no pathological change. The anterior process is abnormally elongated with a maximum height of 11.5 mm, a maximum breadth of 15 mm, and a maximum length of 8.5 mm (measured from the anterior articular surface for the cuboid bone). The anterior margin of this elongation is broken. The protuberance is oriented towards where the navicular bone would have been. The projection (“anteater nose sign”) has been interpreted as the sign of a calcaneonavicular coalition (Villotte et al. 2011).

*Right and left first metatarsals*

Inventory: The left bone is complete, the right one has its postero-supero-lateral part missing (maximum length = 76.1 mm).

Morphology: Massive bones.

*Right second and left fourth metatarsals*

Inventory: Complete bones.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

*Right and left fifth metatarsals*

Inventory: The left bone is complete, the head of the right one is missing (maximum length = 73.0 mm).

Morphology: there is a crescent shaped lacuna (6 x 3 mm, for 1.5 mm depth) at the right side, and a linear (9.2 x 2.2 mm, for 1 mm depth) lacuna on the left side, distal of the articular surface for the fourth metatarsal. The floors of these lacunae look like remodeled spongy bone.

*Proximal phalanges*

Inventory: two right and one left complete bones (ray II to V), one complete left phalanx of the first ray.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

*Left distal phalanx (first ray)*

Inventory: complete bone.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

**B) BT2**

**I) The cranium**

The cranium is in four main pieces. It is represented by the frontal bone, the parietal bones, the occipital bone, the temporal bones, the right zygomatic bone and the maxilla (with 4 teeth: C1, P3, P4, and M1). The cranium is locally covered with ochre (sometimes by a very thick layer, reaching more than a centimeter on the left side of lambda). In some areas, its surface is heavily encrusted by carbonate concretion.

*Frontal bone*

Inventory: The supraorbital margin and the zygomatic process are broken on the left side. The left posterior half of the squamous part is missing (9 fragments).

Morphology: The glabella is slightly prominent. The orbital margins are thin in their medial halves, thick and rounded laterally. The supraorbital region is not particularly robust. The superciliary arch is prominent. The supraorbital trigone (preserved on the right side) is thick. A medio-lateral oblique fissure separates the upper edge of the superciliary arches. On both sides, a supraorbital foramen is present. The right frontal eminence (not preserved on the left side) is not prominent. Carbonate concretion and sediment obliterate much of the endocranial surface of the bone. The lips of the sagittal sulcus are visible for 20 mm. They join to form a large and fairly prominent crista frontalis. The thickness of the squamous part is large. Synostosis of the coronal suture is highly advanced both exo- and endocranially.

*Parietal bones*

Inventory: The anterior and postero-superior portion of the right parietal bone (6 fragments) are preserved. The left parietal bone is complete (8 fragments), with a break at the parietal eminence.

Morphology: The parietal eminences are very moderately prominent. Parietal foramina are not visible endocranially, and the area is covered by ochre exocranially. The temporal lines are very faintly marked on the left side (not preserved on the right parietal). The bones are very thick. The sagittal suture is obliterated both externally and internally. The synostosis of the lambdoid suture is not complete, without wormian bones.

*Occipital bone*

Inventory: One fragment. The squamous part is fairly complete. Both condyles and the basilar part are missing.

Morphology: In lateral view the occipital appears rounded with a slight posterior bulging but the massive ocher layer prevents any accurate observation. The external features are strongly marked. The fossa for the *M. complexus* is well marked and elongated. The external occipital crest and the superior nuchal lines are fine, smooth, and well developed. At the lateral end of the inferior nuchal lines, there is a very well developed, rather globular in shape, retromastoid process (20 mm length for 15 mm width) with a pronounced thickness (about 8 mm). The internal occipital protuberance is prominent. The left transverse sinus is a direct continuation of the superior sagittal sinus. The right transverse sinus seems to be more developed than the left.

*Temporal bones*

Inventory: The anterior half and a postero-superior part of the squamous part, as well as the petrous part, the zygomatic and the styloid processes of the left temporal bone (5 fragments) are missing. The right temporal bone (2 fragments) is represented by its squamous part and the base of the zygomatic process.

Morphology: The left mastoid process is well individualized, with a convex lateral surface and a marked ridge posteriorly. The mastoid notch is not particularly wide. The supramastoid crest is very pronounced, with an anterior concavity. This crest does not to extend on to the parietal bone. A foramen is visible on the postero-superior part of the mastoid process. The articular tubercle is preserved on the right side. It has antero-posterior and transverse convexities. The external acoustic openings are below the posterior extension of the zygomatic process. On the left side, the shape of the lateral edge of the tympanic part is elliptical with a horizontal major axis. There is apparently no tympanomastoid notch. On the left side, where it can be recorded, there is no external auditory exotosis. The left juxtamastoid eminence is broken, but it seems small compared to the quite massive mastoid process. The left sigmoid groove is well marked (not preserved on the right bone).

*Right zygomatic bone*

Inventory: The bone is sub-complete. The medial end of the infraorbital rim and the upper end of the frontal process are missing. The temporal process is eroded.

Morphology: The frontal process of the zygomatic bone is wide and robust. The orbital margin is thick in its medial part. The zygomaticofacial foramen is double with a very small foramen localized inferiorly and medially relative to the primary one. Posteriorly, there are a primary foramen and another much smaller one located superiorly and laterally. The zygomaticoorbital foramen is not visible, due to concretions or breakage. The insertion area of the *M. masseter* seems slightly irregular.

*Right maxilla*

Inventory: It is represented by a small portion articulated with the zygomatic and by the alveolar process which extends from the distal half of the socket of the second incisor to the socket of the first permanent molar. Four teeth - the canine, both premolars and the first permanent molar are in place, though the first permanent molar has been glued. Its lingual root and the walls of his crypt are not preserved. The canine and second premolar were also glued together. The lingual wall of the alveolus of the canine and the edges of the socket of the second premolar are destroyed.

Morphology: The anterior surface of the superior fragment presents a double concavity, transversely and vertically. The lateral face of alveolar process appears depressed, though there is a marked enlargement at the level of the root of the canine. At the level of the first premolar, there is a slight resorption of the alveolar bone with signs of increased vascularization.

**II) The mandible**

Inventory: The right half is preserved, with seven teeth in place (I1, I2, C, P1, P2, M1, M2). Anteriorly the mandible is broken at the symphysis. The ramus is nearly complete. The medial half of the condyle is absent and the lingula is broken. The mental foramen is filled with sediment or ocher.

Morphology: The ramus is wide, the bone appears robust, and the features on both sides are quite pronounced, but there is no irregularity of the cortical surface. The gonial angle is excavated (slight eversion) and the muscle attachment sites are clearly visible. The anterior border of the ramus is very thick (2-3 mm). There is a partial mylohyoid groove bridging, in the lower portion of the groove. The mandibular foramen is oval, and its opening is oriented upwards and backwards. The coronoid process is broad and well developed. Its anterior margin is curved posteriorly. The mandibular notch is symmetrical. The alveolar border is slightly resorbed, exposing the roots of the teeth for one to two millimeters. The mental foramen is located vertically in line with a point between the premolars.

**III) The dentition**

*Maxillary teeth (right C1, P3, P4, and M1)*

Inventory: complete or sub-complete teeth.

Morphology: The crowns appear very large. The teeth are worn (based on Smith (ref) C1: stage 3, P3: stage 3, P4: stage 3 M1: stage 4). Presence of plaque on the buccal surfaces of the teeth.

Canine: There is a point of dentin exposure. In the mesial angle of the lingual surface a contact facet for the lower canine is present. The lingual tubercle and the distal ridge are quite pronounced. There is a mesial canine ridge (very faint mesial marginal ridge and the tuberculum dentale not separated by a developmental groove) (Scott and Turner, 2000). There is possible evidence of linear enamel hypoplasia.

First premolar: This large crown has two cusps whose tips are flattened. The buccal cusp is greater than the lingual cusp giving a trapezoidal shape to the tooth. There are two points of dentine exposure.

Second premolar: The large crown has two cusps whose tips are flattened. The crown is rectangular in shape, and the two cusps are in similar in size. A point of dentine exposure is only visible on the buccal cusp.

First molar: The occlusal wear is pronounced, and the four cusps are flattened, with dentine exposure. There is no Carabelli's tubercle.

*Mandibular teeth (right I1; I2;C; P3; P4; M1; M2; M3)*

Inventory: complete or sub-complete teeth.

Morphology: the crowns appear very large. The teeth are worn (based on Smith (1984) I1: stage 4; I2: stage 4; C: stage 3; P3: stage 4; P4: stage 4; M1: stage 4; M2: stage 3; M3: not observable). Presence of plaque on the buccal and lingual surfaces of the teeth.

First incisor: the lingual tubercle and the marginal ridges are not very developed. Not shovel-shaped.

Second incisor: the medio-distal diameter is large compared to that of the first incisor. The lingual tubercle and the marginal ridges are well developed. Not shovel-shaped.

Canine: the crown appears very large. In the distal angle of the buccal surface a contact facet for the upper canine is present. There is likely evidence of linear enamel hypoplasia.

First premolar: Two cups, the lingual being underdeveloped compared to the buccal one. The mesial and distal ridges are quite pronounced. There is a strong convexity of the labial surface, while the lingual surface is vertical.

Second premolar: two cups of a similar size. The mesial and distal ridges are quite pronounced. There is a strong convexity of the buccal surface, while the lingual surface is vertical.

First molar: quadrangular tooth with five cusps. The disto-buccal cusp is extremely reduced. All cusps are worn. The wear is stronger on the buccal side.

Second molar: it has four cusps.

Third molar: it appears to be still in its crypt (a whitish surface can be seen through a break of the lateral face of the ramus).

**IV) The axial skeleton**

*Sixth cervical vertebra*

Inventory: Sub-complete (5 fragments). The spinous process, the transverse processes, both inferior and superior right articular processes and the left inferior articular process are missing. Maximum length = 50.0 mm.

Morphology: slight asymmetry of the body. The uncinate processes are raised. The vertebral body does not display any specific pathology or change.

*Seventh cervical vertebra*

Inventory: Sub-complete (3 fragments). The left lamina and the left inferior articular process are missing. The middle part of the body and the left transverse process are broken. Maximum length = 65.0 mm.

Morphology: slight asymmetry of the body. The uncinate processes are raised. The inferior plate seems very asymmetrical with the left side reduced compared to the right one.

*First thoracic vertebra (this bone was identified by S.V. in the IPH collections, it is not curated with the other ones (MAN))*

Inventory: complete, the left transverse process is broken. The margin of the lower plate is eroded. Maximum length = 70 mm.

Morphology: The uncinate processes are slightly raised. The inferior plate is slightly asymmetrical. The spinous process is very lopsided to the right.

*The Costal skeleton*

Inventory: Right first and second (?) ribs. The first one is a complete (5 fragments, maximum length = 84.0 mm). The second rib preserves the neck, the tubercle and the proximal part of the body (2 fragments, maximum length = 47.3 mm).

Morphology: There is little of note on these remains.

**V) The shoulder remains**

*Right scapula*

Inventory: Four fragments. The bone preserves the axillary border, the glenoid fossa, the coracoid process, and the spine (the acromion is missing). Maximum length = 195.5 mm.

Morphology: The scapular notch is very marked. The axillary border is very robust, with a ventral sulcus. The supra- and infraglenoid tubercles are not well developed.

*Left scapula*

Inventory: Seven fragments. The bone preserves the axillary border, the glenoid fossa, the coracoid process, and the spine (the acromion is missing). Maximum length = 162.0 mm.

Morphology: Two foramina at the upper part of the base of the spine, only one in lower part. Slender bone compared to the right. The axillary border has a ventral sulcus. The supra- and infraglenoid tubercles are not well developed.

*Right clavicle*

Inventory: Complete bone, with a slight erosion of the inferior margin of the sternal end. Maximum length = 165.5 mm.

Morphology: Most of the attachment sites are flat and very smooth. There is rhomboid fossa (attachment site for the costoclavicular ligament). The attachment site for the *M. subclavius* is a very shallow groove, almost flat. The postero-superior portion of the sternal end is fused, the lower anterior part is not.

*Left clavicle*

Inventory: complete shaft with both ends missing. Maximum length = 143mm.

Morphology: Attachment sites are flat and very smooth.

**VI) The arm remains**

*Right humerus*

Inventory: Complete bone (four fragments). The head is eroded posteriorly.

Morphology: Very smooth attachment sites. The bicipital groove is smooth and shallow. The deltoid tuberosity is not particularly developed. Supracondylar ridges are not raised. The olecranon fossa is wide and deep. The attachment of the medial collateral ligament at the medial epicondyle exhibits an abnormal depression with a smooth cortical surface associated with a small isolated bone protrusion.

*Left humerus*

Inventory: Complete bone (seven fragments). The anterior part of the head, the lesser tubercle, the capitulum, and the anterior portion of the lateral epicondyle are missing. The upper and posterior margin of the medial epicondyle is broken. The antero-superior part of the trochlea, as well as its medial margin, are eroded.

Morphology: This bone is slenderer than the right one with very smooth attachment sites. The supracondylar ridges are not raised. The deltoid tuberosity is not particularly developed.

*Left radius*

Inventory: Complete bone (two fragments).

Morphology: The area of attachment of *M. biceps brachii* forms is regular, and there is no change at the margin. The axis of the interosseous crest falls between the posterior and the middle third of the radial tuberosity (position 2/3 in Trinkaus and Churchill 1988). The interosseous crest is not well developed. The sulci for the tendon of the MM. *extensor pollicis longus* and *brevis* are well marked. The dorsal tubercle is also well developed.

*Right and left ulnae*

Inventory: proximal third of the right bone (two fragments, maximum length = 111.0 mm). The left bone is sub-complete (four fragments), with the posterior part of the distal extremity missing (maximum length = 288.5 mm).

Morphology: The right bone appears far more robust than the left one. The vertical and horizontal articular surfaces of the trochlear notch are fused. The attachment for the *M. triceps brachii* is smooth and regular. The enthesis of the *m. brachialis* is in a depressed area, with a regular surface and a salient medial margin (more marked at the right side). There is no real supinator crest. On the left side, the crest for the *M. pronator* *quadratus* is well developed, with a smooth surface (the portion is missing on the right side).

**VII) The hand remains**

*Left lunate, trapezoid, triquetral, capitate, hamate, pisiform*

Inventory: complete bones, apart the lunate (three fragments representing mostly the dorsal part).

Morphology: Nothing to report, apart for the trapezoid, which presents an abnormal dorsal bossing, with a cavitation (see text, and Villotte et al. 2011).

*Left metacarpals (I to V)*

Inventory: The first, second, and third metacarpals are complete (respectively one, five, and four fragments). The fourth and fifth metacarpals are represented by the base and the complete shaft (respectively one and two fragments; maximum lengths respectively: 50.0 and 55.5 mm).

Morphology: Nothing to report, apart for the carpal boss for the metacarpal 2 and an oblique shaft of the fifth metacarpal, maybe reflecting a healed fracture.

*Left phalanges*

Inventory: The first, second, fourth, and fifth proximal phalanges are complete. The third proximal phalanx has its base damaged (maximum length = 49.5 mm). The four intermediate and the five distal left phalanges are complete.

Morphology: Nothing to report.

**VIII) The pelvic remains**

*Left coxal bone*

Inventory: Three main parts. The main one represents the almost complete ilium (seven fragments), broken just above the *linea arcuata* (maximum length = 159.0 mm). The second piece is a portion of the ischium (three fragments, maximum length = 117.0 mm). The third fragment is a small part of the pubic part of the acetabulum (four fragments, maximum length = 56.0 mm)

Morphology: The iliac fossa is wide and deep. The preauricular surface exhibits a flat, shallow and narrow (2.0 mm) surface (preglenoidal sulcus) and a piriform tubercle. The iliac crest and the tuberosity are fully fused. The auricular surface does not display any sign of degenerative processes.

**IX) The leg remains**

*Femora*

Inventory: The right femur is represented by the shaft, the neck, the trochanters and the lateral condyle (seven fragments, maximum length = 469.0 mm). The left bone is represented by two main fragments (shaft, neck and trochanters) and a very badly reconstructed head (maximum length = 400.0 mm).

Morphology: The diaphyses are extremely large. They present in the proximal part a well developed lateral buttress. The hypotrochanteric fossa is deep, with an irregular surface. At midshaft, the bone is elongated antero-posteriorly, the pilaster is well developed. On the medial surface of the right femur, 50.0 mm and 90.0 mm below the lesser trochanter, there are two areas with a slight surface change, which may correspond to a healed periosteal reaction. At the midshaft of this bone, there is a small elongated bump (13.0 x 4.0 mm) with a regular surface.

*Tibiae*

Inventory: The right tibia is represented by the proximal extremity and the shaft (two main fragments, maximum length = 349.0 mm). The extremities of the bone present some traces of gnawing, some of them from carnivorous, others from a rodent. The left tibia is represented by the proximal extremity and two-thirds of the diaphysis (fourteen fragments, maximum length = 286.0 mm). The distal part presents rodent gnaw marks.

Morphology: Large dimensions. The epiphyseal fusion lines are clearly observable on the posterior part of the medial condyle. The shaft is not especially platycnemic, the anterior border is thick, smooth, and rounded, with a slightly pronounced "S" shape. The posterior crest is well marked. The soleus line forms a crest on the right side, a shallow sulcus on the left.

*Right fibula*

Inventory: proximal extremity and proximal half of the shaft (four fragments, maximum length = 234.5 mm).

Morphology: the neck is very flat, the anterior border is very well developed.

**X) The pedal remains**

*Right talus*

Inventory: complete.

Morphology: there is a forward prolongation of the medial articular surface, a medial extension of the trochlear surface, a lateral extension of the trochlear surface (type B, C, and D of Barnett, 1954), and a lateral pressure facet (Boulle, 2001). The anterior and intermediate superior articular facets are fused.

*Left (?) intermediate phalanx (II or III)*

Inventory: complete.

Morphology: slight marginal lipping at the articular surface of the base.

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