

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Supplementary Note 1: The number of individuals

Moderately worn I^1 (SOA-MM2), P^3 (SOA-MM5) and $I_{1/2}$ (SOA-MM6) may or may not be from the same adult individual. It is also possible that the SOA-MM4 mandible is from this adult individual. The occlusal wear on SOA-MM1 is slight but this tooth has both mesial and distal interproximal facets. SOA-MM1 is from an adolescent individual if it is a M_1 as we think. However, it is also possible that SOA-MM1 is the M_2 from the same adult individual to whom the above three permanent teeth and the mandible belong. Therefore, one or probably more individuals represent the four permanent teeth and the mandible from Mata Menge.

The two deciduous mandibular canines are from the right (SOA-MM8) and left (SOA-MM7) sides. These teeth are morphologically different (Fig. 2) and do not belong to the same infant individual.

In summary, there are at least one adult and two infant individuals, but possibly more individuals represent the 2014 Mata Menge hominin fossil collection.

Supplementary Note 2: Additional notes on the I^1 (SOA-MM2)

The worn crown of this tooth is characterized by a relatively weak labial convexity, a moderate gingival eminence, the presence of a longitudinal furrow and the absence of a median lingual ridge on the lingual surface, as well as moderate shoveling. Morphology of Zhoukoudian *H. erectus* I^1 s may be closest to the above description⁴¹, but some of the *H. habilis* (OH 16) and early Javanese *H. erectus* (Sangiran 7-1) I^1 s also show some

similarities to it. Given the variable state of this tooth in each *Homo* group, the small available comparative samples, and the worn condition of SOA-MM2, the taxonomic affinities of this tooth is difficult to conclude. Unfortunately, much of crown of the single existing *H. floresiensis* I¹ (LB15/2) has been lost by wear¹⁶.

Supplementary Note 3: Additional notes on the P³ (SOA-MM5)

Previous studies showed that a mesiodistally pronounced lingual cusp with the cusp tip being shifted mesially is a primitive condition seen in the P³s of *Australopithecus* and *H. habilis sensu lato*¹⁴. Although the wear on SOA-MM5 does not allow a confident reconstruction of its original crown contour and cusp tip, enough is preserved to conclude that the lingual cusp of this tooth was pronounced with its mesiodistal diameter having been equal to (or more than) that of the buccal cusp. The *H. habilis* P³s display buccal groove(s), but this feature is not evident in SOA-MM5 as are many post-*habilis* grade *Homo* individuals³. Other P³ features such as the absence of transverse crest on SOA-MM5 are not very diagnostic. A P³ transverse crest is more frequently observed in *H. habilis* (45%) than in later *Homo* groups, but its absence is not unusual in all the *Homo* groups³.