## Supplementary materials

## Relationships between Sociosexuality and Dermatoglyphic Traits

Pavlína Ingrová<sup>1,2</sup>, Miroslav Králík<sup>1</sup>, Lenka Polcerová<sup>1,3</sup>, Věra Pavlíková<sup>1</sup>, Ondřej Klíma<sup>1,4</sup>, Martin Čuta<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic <sup>2</sup> Department of Archaeology and Museology, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Biostatistics and Analyses, Ltd., Brno, Czech Republic <sup>4</sup> Department of Computer Graphics and Multimedia and IT4Innovations Centre of Excellence Brno, Faculty of Information Technology University of Technology, Brno, Czech Republic

## **Correspondence:**

Miroslav Králík, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 267/2, Brno 61137, Czech Republic, phone: +420549494966, fax: +420549495201, e-mail: 18313@ muni.cz, ORCID 0000-0002-2077-4068 Π

nT	number of triradii (category)	1				2						
	raw number of triradii	0 1				2				?		
	pattern type	plain arch	tended arch	ulnar Ioop	radial loop	concentric whorl	spiral whorl	central pocket	lateral pocket	twin loop	accidental pattern	
	abbreviation	Α	т	U	R	Wc	Ws	CP	LP	TL	Acc	
	raw number of cores	0	1						2		?	
nC	number of cores (category)	1								2		

**Table S1.** Correspondence of the variables used in the study – categories of number of triradii (nT) and categories of number of cores (nC) – to number of triradii and cores, and respective pattern types in traditional dermatoglyphic methodology



Fig. S1. Examples illustrating traditional dermatoglyphic patterns on black-ink fingerprints; for the right hand fingers the loops represents imprints of the annotated radial and ulnar loops; scheme of the true whorl represents a spiral whorl type



Fig. S2. An artificial example illustrating ridge count variables; two dermatoglyphic patterns are schematically depicted – radial loop on the 2<sup>nd</sup> finger and central pocket on the 4<sup>th</sup> finger – along with triradii and cores (yellow points), lines connecting them and red points on the crossing of the lines and epidermal ridges. Counts of the red points represent the ridge counts. Radial loop has one triradius on the ulnar side, no triradius on radial side and one core, hence formally RCr equals zero, while central pocket has two triradii and one core point, hence it has two non-zero ridge counts; respective within-finger differences (WfD) and between-finger differences (BfD) are also computed for this example. According to the basic categories these patterns are classified as a whorl and a loop. The lower row represents comparison of this artificial case (dashed verticals) with ridge-count variables variation in the recorded sample