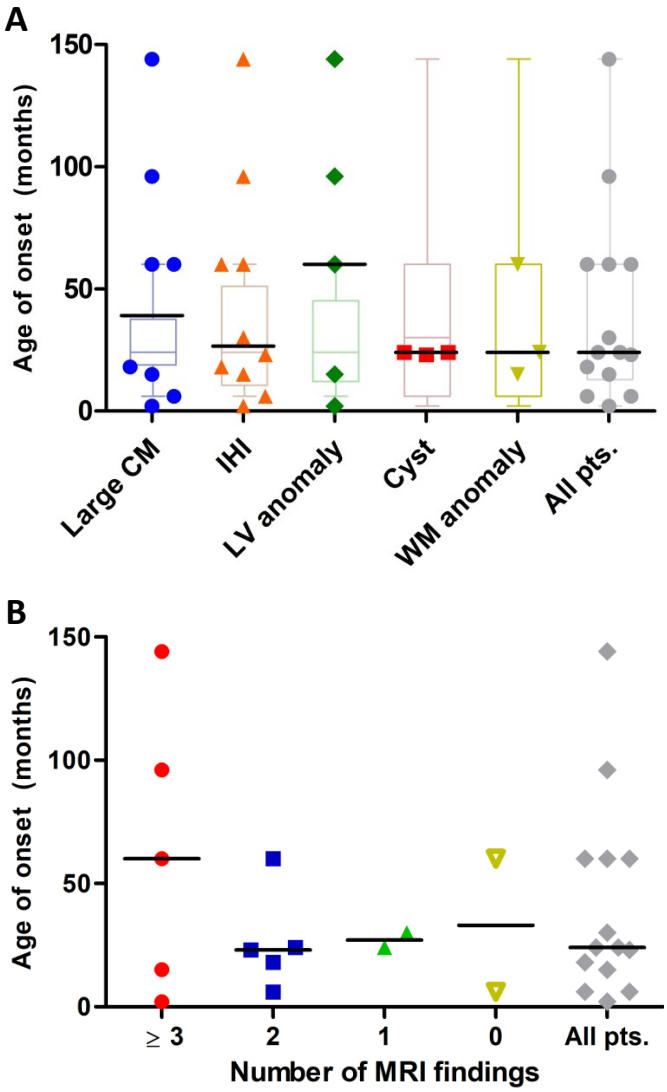
Supplementary Figure S1 (**A**-**O**) Craniofacial features of selected patients in our cohort at different ages. (**A**) Pt. 54 at 1m. (**B**) Pt. 52 at 6m. (**C**) Pt. 36 at 6m. (**D**) Pt. 54 at 10m. (**E**). Pt. 36 at 1y 7m. (**F**-**G**) Pt. 51 at 2y and 3y. (**H**-**I**) Pt. 54 at 3y 10m. (**J**-**K**) Pt. 52 at 6y and 8y. (**L**-**M**) Pt. 51 at 11y. (**N**-**O**) Pt. 36 at 14y. (**P**-**T**) Hand anomalies, featuring brachydactyly. (**U**-**Y**) Foot anomalies, featuring brachydactyly and broad hallux. Pt., participant; y, years; m, months.



Supplementary Figure S2 Correlation analysis between the age of onset of epilepsy in our cohort and the type or number of MRI findings. (**A**) Participants with epilepsy and the MRI finding indicated on the x-axis are represented as a scatter plot with median (black bar), while participants with epilepsy but without the indicated finding are overlayed as box plots. Medians were compared using the Mann-Whitney test (or unpaired t-test with Welch's correction in categories with less than three elements). No significant difference in age of onset was found between individuals with a given feature and those without, or compared to the entire cohort. (**B**) Participants with epilepsy and a given number of the five different types of MRI findings indicated above are represented as a scatter plot with median (black bar). Medians were compared with the entire cohort (as above), and no significant difference was found. CM, cisterna magna; IHI, incomplete hippocampal inversion; LV, lateral ventricles; WM, white matter; pts, participants.