Supporting Information

Bajpai *et al*. 10.1073/pnas.0804159105

SI Text

SEM images of teeth are included as Fig. S1. M^1 (**IITR/ SB/VLM 1137**), Fig. S2. DP^4 *(IITR/ SB/VLM 1201*), and Fig. S3. *M3 (IITR/ SB/VLM 1017*) with anatomical details labeled.

M^1 (**IITR/ SB/VLM 1137**) is a triangular shaped tooth. There is distinct waisting of the distal side of the tooth at the level of the metaconule. Paracone and metacone are moderately high, uninflated, and are of nearly equal height. The buccal wall of the paracone and metacone drops steeply toward the buccal edge of the tooth. The two cusps are not widely separate mesiodistally and the postparacrista and premetacrista are likewise short and mesiodistally oriented. The parastyle is strong, supporting the distal end of a mesiobuccally oriented preparacrista. The metastyle likewise is a well-developed swelling at the terminus of the distobuccally-oriented postmetacrista. The stylar shelf is very narrow. The protocone is similar in height to the paracone and metacone and is canted mesially, nearly in line with the paracone. The hypocone extends in a shelf but remains a distinct cusp distolingual to the protocone. There is a cingulum mesial to the protocone. The trigon basin is broad and smooth. The preprotocrista runs in a straight line to the paraconule but the postprotocrista bows distally before reaching buccally to the metaconid. A *Nannopithex* fold is absent. There is a distinct paraconule and slightly larger metaconule. A preparaconule crest runs mesiobuccally from the paraconule to the mesial margin of the tooth. A postparaconule crista joins a hypoparacrista on the lingual face of the paracone. The premetaconule crista runs directly up the lingual side of the metacone to join a hypometacrista. There is no postmetaconule crista.

M^2 (**IITR/ SB/VLM 1100**) is similar to M^1, differing in the following features: M^2 has less distal waisting at the metaconule. The metacone is smaller than the paracone. Parastyle is still distinct but is more buccally placed. Metastyle is present but less distinct. The stylar shelf is slightly less narrow and there is a buccal cingulum. The paraconule is indistinct. The metaconule also is smaller. There is no hypocone but there is slight distolingual expansion of the cingulum in that region. The conule crests are similar to those of M^1.

DP^4 (**IITR/ SB/VLM 1201**). Compared with $M^{1–2}$ the deciduous upper fourth premolar is even more triangular in shape with more mesiodistally-oriented preparacrista and postmetacrista. DP^4 has a stronger parastyle and metastyle than in the permanent molars. The hypocone is larger and more distolingually distant from the remainder of the tooth. There is a stronger hypometacrista joining the metaconule to the lingual face of the metacone.

M3 (**IITR/ SB/VLM 1017**) is rectangular in shape, with trigonid of similar width to talonid. The trigonid is higher than the talonid. Metacone and protocone are similar in size and joined by a strong transverse protocristid. Paraconeid is small and centrally placed. The talonid basin is smooth. The entoconid is positioned distolingual to the hypoconid. The hypoconulid is small and does not project distally as a distinct third lobe. The cristid obliqua runs mesially toward the protoconid to the base of the trigonid wall.

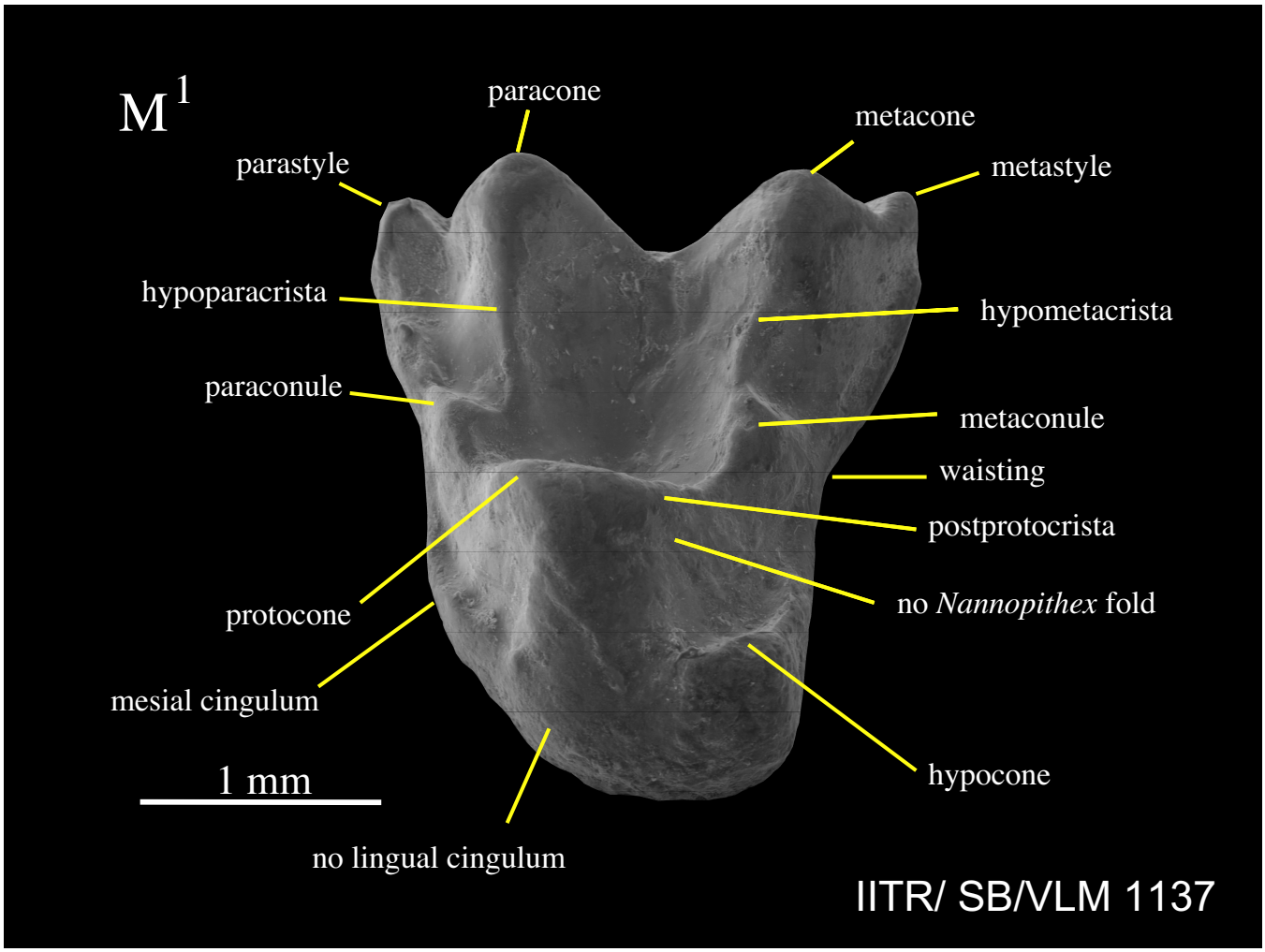

Fig. S1. IITR/ SB/VLM 1137, a left M^1, Type specimen of *Anthrasimias gujaratensis* in occlusobuccal view. Scale bar equals 1 mm.

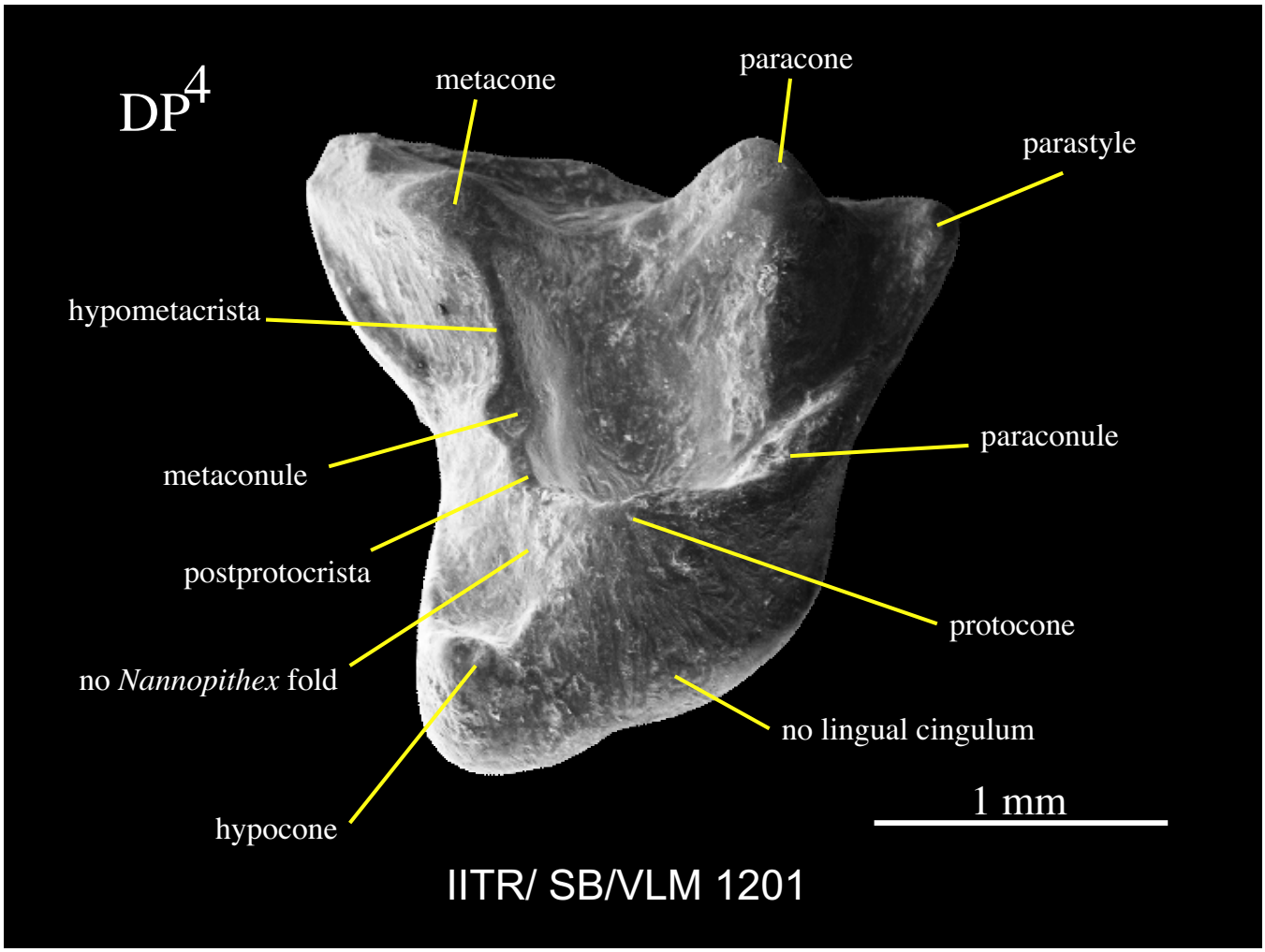

Fig. S2. IITR/ SB/VLM 1201 a right dP^4 of *Anthrasimias gujaratensis*, in occlusobuccal view. Scale bar equals 1 mm.

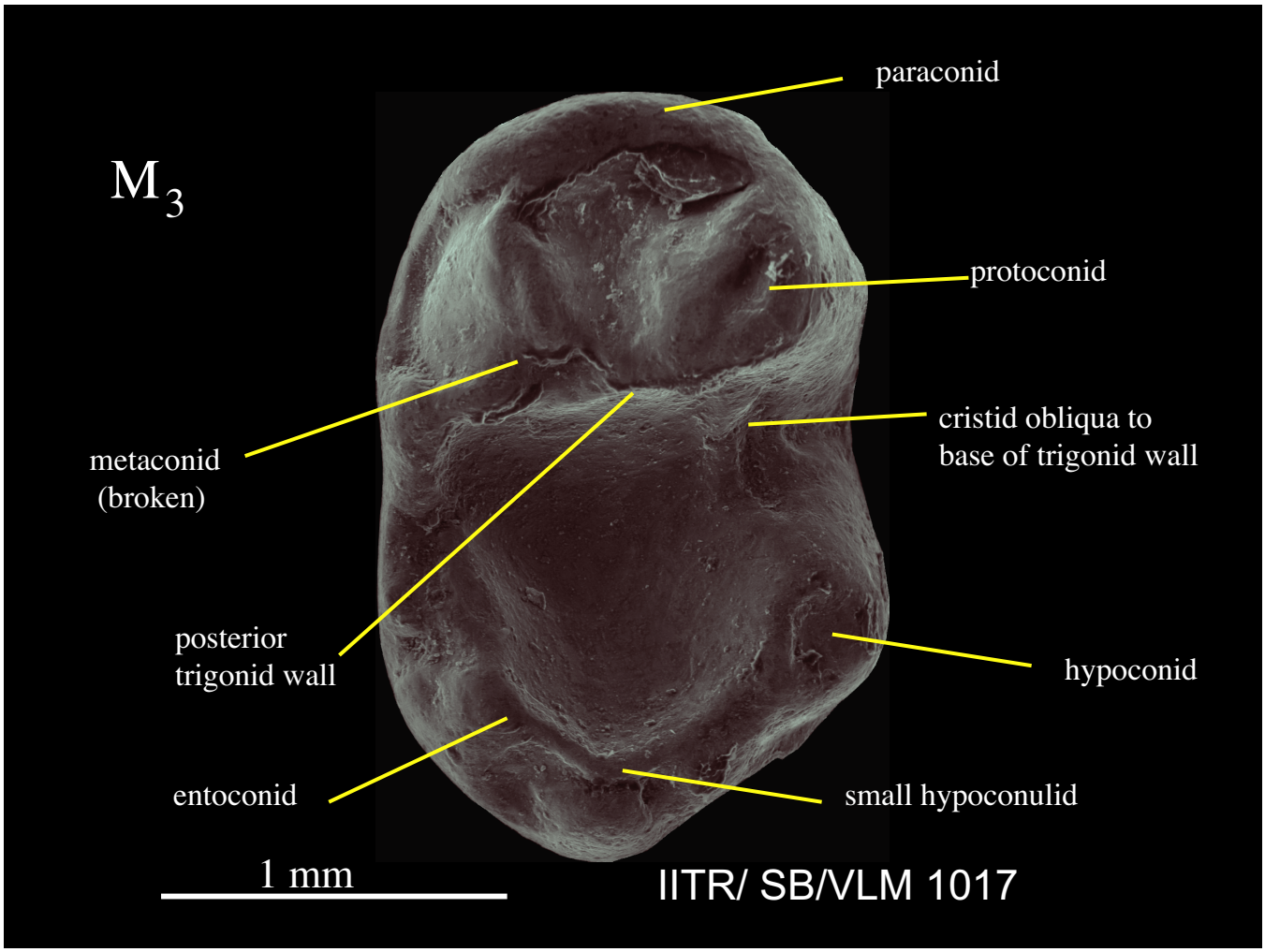

Fig. S3. IITR/ SB/VLM 1017, a right M_3 of *Anthrasimias gujaratensis*, in occlusal view. Scale bar equals 1 mm.

Other Supporting Information Files

SI Appendices 1 and 2 (PDF)