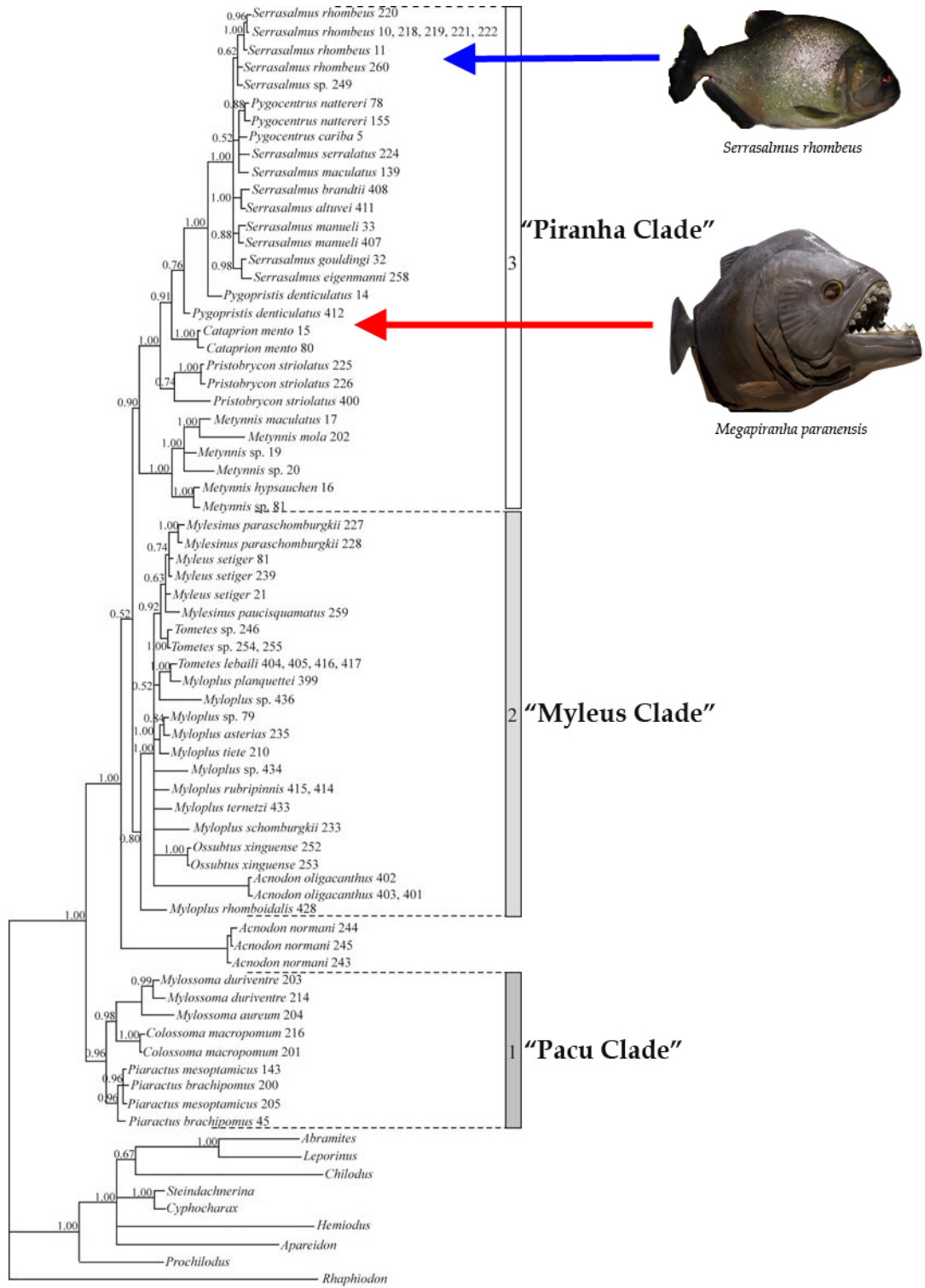


**Title: MEGA-BITES: Extreme jaw forces of living and extinct piranhas (Serrasalminidae)**

**Authors:** Justin R. Grubich<sup>1,2,3</sup> \*, Steve Huskey<sup>3</sup>, Stephanie Crofts<sup>4</sup>, Guillermo Orti<sup>5</sup>, and Jorge Porto<sup>6</sup>.

**Supplementary Information:**

**SI Figure 1:** Molecular phylogeny of the Serrasalminidae showing the three sub-clades: 1) carnivorous piranha clade, 2) omnivorous *Myleus* clade, 3) herbivorous pacu clade (reprinted from Orti *et al.* 2008). Red arrow indicates the relative position of *M. paranensis* and shows its close phylogenetic relatedness to *S. rhombeus* (blue arrow) as derived from the parsimony analysis of morphological characters for the fossil premaxilla and teeth by Cione *et al.* (2009).



**SI Movie 1.** Megapiranha Bite Simulations: This video shows the indentation results of a metal replica of the *M. paranensis* fossil jaw and teeth while impacting the bony tissues of an armored catfish, *Hoplosternum littorale*. (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5aHb0h2bvs>)



**SI Table 1. *In-vivo* bite forces of wild black piranha, *Serrasalmus rhombeus*.**

<b>Individual</b>	<b>TL (mm)</b>	<b># of Bites</b>	<b>Peak Bite (N)</b>	<b>Mean Bite (N)</b>	<b>Std Dev Bite (N)</b>
1	365	3	306.93	280.24	24.77
2	215	1	75.62	na	na
3	205	1	66.72	na	na
4	300	4	93.41	74.51	22.21
5	250	1	142.34	na	na
6	220	1	88.96	na	na
7	368	2	320.27	306.9	18.86
8	295	9	235.76	212.53	20.36
9	322	5	155.69	137.89	27.60
10	210	3	84.51	71.17	13.34
11	220	3	88.96	84.51	7.70
12	215	1	80.07	na	na
13	260	3	142.34	136.42	6.79
14	245	2	71.17	60.05	15.74
15	240	4	97.86	90.08	6.67

**SI Table 2. Maximum anterior bite forces (ABF) and bite force quotients (BFQ) for apex predatory fishes.**

Species Name	Body Mass (Kg)	Max ABF (N)	Residuals	BFQ
Living Taxa:				
<i>Sphyrna barracuda</i> <sup>3,33</sup>	11.9	93	-0.578	26.45
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> <sup>20,34</sup>	22.1	423	-0.077	83.71
<b><i>Serrasalmus rhombeus</i></b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.399</b>	<b>250.80</b>
<b><i>Serrasalmus rhombeus</i></b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0.561</b>	<b>363.69</b>
<i>Carcharhinus leucus</i> <sup>34</sup>	140.3	1023	-0.164	68.49
<i>Sphyrna mokarra</i> <sup>34</sup>	580.6	2432	-0.150	70.83
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> <sup>5</sup>	240.0	1602	-0.106	78.31
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> <sup>5</sup>	3324.0	9320	-0.011	97.60
Extinct Taxa:				
<i>Carcharodon megalodon</i> <sup>5</sup>	47690.0	55522	0.086	122.01
<i>Carcharodon megalodon</i> <sup>5</sup>	103197.0	93127	0.115	130.17
<i>Dunkleosteus terrelli</i> <sup>2</sup>	1000.0	6170	0.116	130.65
<b><i>Megapiranha paranensis</i></b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>0.576</b>	<b>376.91</b>
<b><i>Megapiranha paranensis</i></b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>4749</b>	<b>0.667</b>	<b>464.44</b>

33. Habegger, M.L., Motta, P.J., Huber, D.R., Deban, S.M. Feeding biomechanics in the great barracuda during ontogeny. *J. Zool.* 1: 1-10 (2010).
34. Huber, D.R., Claes, J.M., Mallefet, J., Herrel, A. Is extreme bite performance associated with extreme morphologies in sharks. *Physio. & Biochem. Zool.* 82(1): 20-28 (2009).