



Figure S1 Frequency distributions of seven craniofacial traits demonstrating a heritable basis. Fusion of the first and second suborbital bones (A) and fragmentation of the third suborbital bone (D) occur with approximately equal frequency on the left and right sides of the head, despite a detectable genetic basis being observed on the right side only. The total area of the second suborbital bone (B), third suborbital bone (C) and fifth suborbital bone (G) demonstrated a roughly normal distribution in our mapping pedigree. The fourth suborbital bone demonstrated a positively skewed distribution until we transformed our phenotypic measurements with a \log^{10} transformation (E). Fusion of the fourth and fifth suborbital bones (F) occurred with approximately equal frequency on the left and right sides of the head, despite a detectable genetic basis being observed on the left side only.