

File S1 (Supporting Information)

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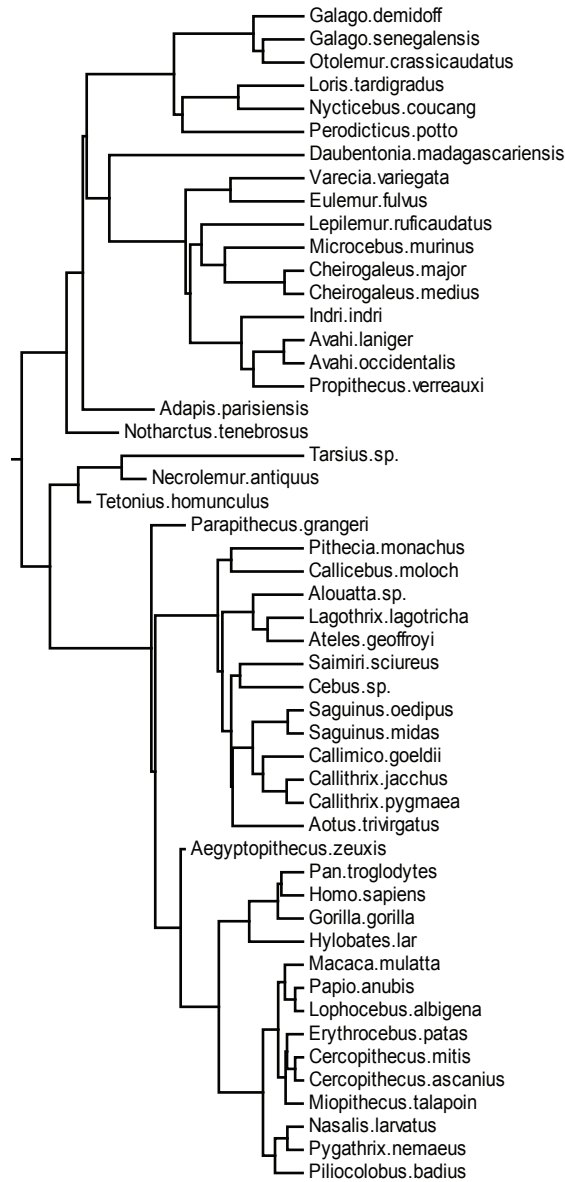
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Table S1. Olfactory bulb (OB) and total brain (TB) volumes.

Species	Taxonomy			OB (mm ³)	TB (mm ³)	log ₁₀ OB	log ₁₀ TB
<i>Galago demidoff</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lorisoidea	83.1	3203	1.919601	3.505557
<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lorisoidea	79.2	4512	1.898725	3.654369
<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lorisoidea	166.0	9668	2.220108	3.985337
<i>Loris tardigradus</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lorisoidea	85.8	6269	1.933487	3.797198
<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lorisoidea	159.0	11755	2.201397	4.070223
<i>Perodicticus potto</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lorisoidea	310.0	13212	2.491362	4.120969
<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	685.0	42611	2.835691	4.629522
<i>Varecia variegata</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	369.0	29713	2.567026	4.472947
<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	207.0	22106	2.315970	4.344510
<i>Lepilemur ruficaudatus</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	113.0	7175	2.053078	3.855822
<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	43.0	1680	1.633468	3.225309
<i>Cheirogaleus major</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	158.0	6373	2.198657	3.804344
<i>Cheirogaleus medius</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	102.0	2961	2.008600	3.471438
<i>Indri indri</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	168.0	36285	2.225309	4.559727
<i>Avahi laniger</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	89.2	9798	1.950365	3.991137
<i>Avahi occidentalis</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	70.1	9124	1.845718	3.960185
<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>	Primates	Strepsirrhini	Lemuroidea	147.0	25194	2.167317	4.401297
<i>Adaparis parisiensis</i> *	Primates	Strepsirrhini	stem-Strepsirrhini	266.6	8310	2.425860	3.919601
<i>Notharctus tenebrosus</i> *	Primates	Strepsirrhini	stem-Strepsirrhini	236.6	10430	2.374015	4.018284
<i>Tarsius sp.</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Tarsiiformes	18.8	3393	1.274158	3.530584
<i>Necrolemur antiquus</i> *	Primates	Haplorhini	stem-Tarsiiformes	51.3	2650	1.710117	3.423246
<i>Tetonius homunculus</i> *	Primates	Haplorhini	stem-Tarsiiformes	32.8	1500	1.515874	3.176091
<i>Parapithecus grangeri</i> *	Primates	Haplorhini	stem-Anthropoidea	75.0	11400	1.875061	4.056905
<i>Pithecia monachus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	34.8	32867	1.541579	4.516760
<i>Callicebus moloch</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	19.2	17944	1.283301	4.253919
<i>Alouatta sp.</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	41.4	49009	1.617000	4.690276
<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	73.4	95503	1.865696	4.980017
<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	90.4	101034	1.956168	5.004468
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	26.8	22572	1.428135	4.353570
<i>Cebus sp.</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	39.9	66939	1.600973	4.825679
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	19.1	9537	1.281033	3.979412
<i>Saguinus midas</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	17.3	9569	1.238046	3.980867
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	27.0	10510	1.431364	4.021603
<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	22.8	7241	1.357935	3.859799
<i>Callithrix pygmaea</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	12.3	4302	1.089905	3.633670
<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Platyrrhini	56.0	16195	1.748188	4.209381
<i>Aegyptopithecus zeuxis</i> *	Primates	Haplorhini	stem-Catarrhini	102.0	14600	2.008600	4.164353
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	257.0	382103	2.409933	5.582180
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	114.0	1251847	2.056905	6.097551
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	316.0	470359	2.499687	5.672429
<i>Hylobates lar</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	43.9	97505	1.642465	4.989027
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	84.3	87896	1.925828	4.943969
<i>Papio anubis</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	287.0	190957	2.457882	5.280936
<i>Lophocebus albigena</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	121.0	97603	2.082785	4.989463
<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	121.0	97603	1.714330	4.989463
<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	51.8	103167	2.068186	5.013541
<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	117.0	70564	1.997823	4.848583
<i>Miopithecus talapoin</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	99.5	63505	1.444045	4.802808
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	27.8	37776	1.481443	4.577216
<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	30.3	92797	1.481443	4.967534
<i>Ptilinopus badius</i>	Primates	Haplorhini	Catarrhini	10.7	72530	1.029384	4.860518
<i>Ignacius graybullianus</i> *	Primates	Paraomomyoidea		51.3	73818	2.073021	4.868162
<i>Microsops annectens</i> *	Primates	Microsopidae		118.31	2141.288	2.477923	3.330675
<i>Cynocephalus sp.</i>	Dermoptera	Cynocephalidae		300.554	5897.76	2.115611	3.770687
<i>Tupaia glis</i>	Scandentia	Tupaiaidae		130.5	5781.1	2.118926	3.762010
<i>Urogale everetti</i>	Scandentia	Tupaiaidae		131.5	2999	2.164818	3.476976
<i>Tupaia minor</i>	Scandentia	Tupaiaidae		184.0	3997	1.974512	3.601734
<i>Crocodyrus russula</i>	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae	Crocodyrurinae	94.3	2430	1.212188	3.385606
<i>Crocodyrus olivieri</i>	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae	Crocodyrurinae	16.3	178	1.575188	2.250420
<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae	Crocodyrurinae	37.6	408	1.534026	2.610660
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae	Soricinae	34.2	354	1.198657	2.549003
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae	Soricinae	15.8	299	1.195900	2.475671
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Soricidae	Soricinae	15.7	188	0.937016	2.274158
<i>Hemiechinus auritus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Erinaceidae		8.7	103	2.243038	2.012837
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Erinaceidae		175.0	1710	2.521138	3.232996
<i>Aterix algirus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Erinaceidae		332.0	3050	2.454845	3.484300
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Eulipotyphla	Talpidae		285.0	2859	1.775246	3.456214
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Talpidae		59.6	953	2.149219	2.979093
<i>Desmana moschata</i>	Eulipotyphla	Talpidae		39.0	1230	1.767156	3.089905
<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i>	Eulipotyphla	Solenodontidae		141.0	3620	2.667453	3.558709
<i>Echinops telfairi</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Tenrecinae	465.0	4282	1.852480	3.631647
<i>Setifer setosus</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Tenrecinae	71.2	566	2.320146	2.752816
<i>Tenrec ecaudatus</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Tenrecinae	209.0	1404	2.496930	3.147367
<i>Hemicentetes semispinosus</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Tenrecinae	314.0	2315	1.971276	3.364551
<i>Oryzomys hova</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Oryzoricinae	93.6	757	1.671173	2.879096
<i>Limnogale mergulus</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Oryzoricinae	46.9	538	1.632457	2.730782
<i>Microgale talpae</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Oryzoricinae	42.9	1046	1.870989	3.019532
<i>Microgale lamottei</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Potamogalinae	74.3	741	1.531479	2.869818
<i>Potamogale velox</i>	Afroinsectivora	Tenrecidae	Potamogalinae	34.0	743	1.934498	2.870989
<i>Chrysochloris asiatica</i>	Afroinsectivora	Chrysochloridae		86.0	3878	1.767156	3.588608
<i>Chrysochloris stuhlmanni</i>	Afroinsectivora	Chrysochloridae		58.5	657	1.782473	2.817565
<i>Elephantulus fuscipes</i>	Afroinsectivora	Macroscelididae		60.6	693	1.801404	2.840733
<i>Rhynchocyon cirnei</i>	Afroinsectivora	Macroscelididae		63.3	1233	2.629410	3.090963
				426.0	5680		3.754348

Data for extant taxa from Stephan et al. (1981) and Pirlot and Kamiya (1982). Data for fossil taxa (==*) from Bush et al. (1984), Gurche (1992), Silcox et al. (2009), Silcox et al. (2010) and Simons et al. (2007).

Figure S1. Crown-Primates subtree construction.



1. Chronogram (=ultrametric, time scaled) for extant primates followed Springer et al. (2012) [soft bounded, independent rates]. Taxa in the ordinal chronogram but not in the OB and TB dataset were pruned from the tree.

2. Six fossil crown-primates were grafted to the pruned chronogram of extant taxa. For fossil crown-primates (a) topological placements, (b) diversification dates, and (c) terminal dates followed Boyer and Seiffert (2013). Scale: 1.00 = 100 million years.

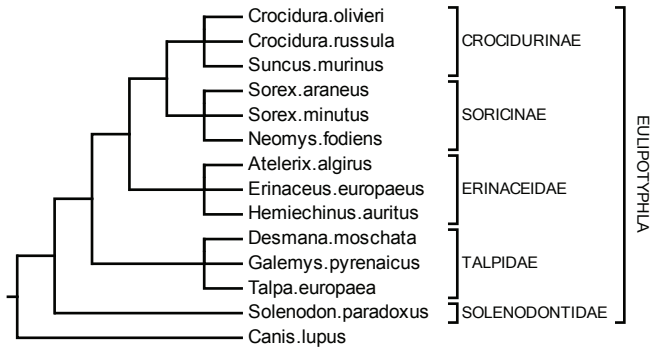
FOSSIL CROWN-PRIMATES:

1. *Adapis parisiensis*
Topological placement: sister to (crown-Strepsirrhini)
Diversification date: 0.559102
Terminal date: 0.38
2. *Notharctus tenebrosus*
Topological placement: sister to (*Adapis parisiensis*+crown-Strepsirrhini)
Diversification date: 0.6
Terminal date: 0.47
3. *Necrolemur antiquus*
Topological placement: sister to (*Tarsius*)
Diversification date: 0.46
Terminal date: 0.4
4. *Tetonius homunculus*
Topological placement: sister to (*Necrolemur antiquus*+*Tarsius*)
Diversification date: 0.57
Terminal date: 0.54
5. *Parapithecus grangeri*
Topological placement: sister to (crown-Anthrogoidea)
Diversification date: 0.384136
Terminal date: 0.3
6. *Aegyptopithecus zeuxis*
Topological placement: sister to (crown-Catarrhini)
Diversification date: 0.31
Terminal date: 0.3

Newick format:

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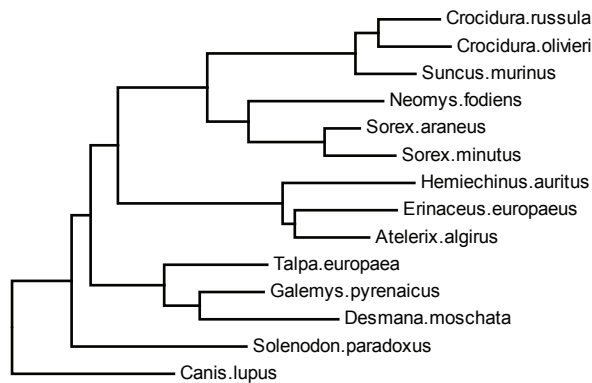
Figure S2. Eulipotyphla subtree construction.



Newick format:

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(((((Crociodura.olivieri,Crociodura.russula,Suncus.murinus),
(Sorex.araneus,Sorex.minutus,Neomys.fodiens)),(Atelerix.algirus,
Erinaceus.europaeus,Hemiechinus.auritus)),(Desmana.moschata,
Galemys.pyrenaicus,Talpa.europaea)),Solenodon.paradoxus),
Canis.lupus);
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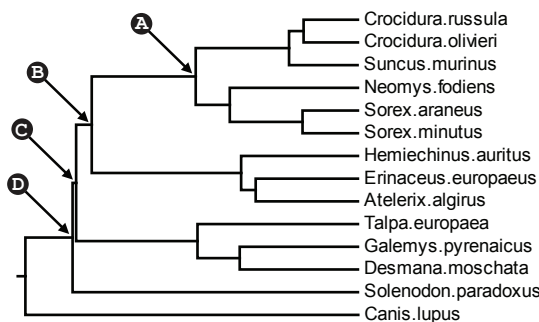
1. Constraint topology followed family (and subfamily) level DNA tree of Meredith et al. (2011). Taxa in the OB and TB volumetric dataset were binned in their respective taxonomic groups (assumes monophyly at these ranks).



Newick format:

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(((((Crociodura.russula:0.04314379,Crociodura.olivieri:0.05055668):
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0.09444923,(Sorex.araneus:0.02462759,Sorex.minutus:0.04974728):
0.05332713):0.02911712):0.06282364,(Hemiechinus.auritus:0.09244562,
(Erinaceus.europaeus:0.07150381,Atelerix.algirus:0.05207989):
0.00868019):0.11580983):0.01925693,(Talpa.europaea:0.07233052,
(Galemys.pyrenaicus:0.04483551,Desmana.moschata:0.09721575):
0.02491691):0.05165280):0.01347531,Solenodon.paradoxus:0.12265715):
0.04188398,Canis.lupus:0.11359074);
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2. Phylogram (=genetic distance) produced by fitting a 13 gene (3 mitochondrial, 10 nuclear) concatenation to the constraint topology. Software: MEGA v5.10, Method: Maximum Likelihood, Model: GTR+G+I, Concatenation length: 11,777, Gene segments: 12S, COX1, CYTB, ADRAB2, APOB, BRCA1, CREM, EDG1, GHR, PLCB4, RAG1, RAG2, VWF.



Newick format:

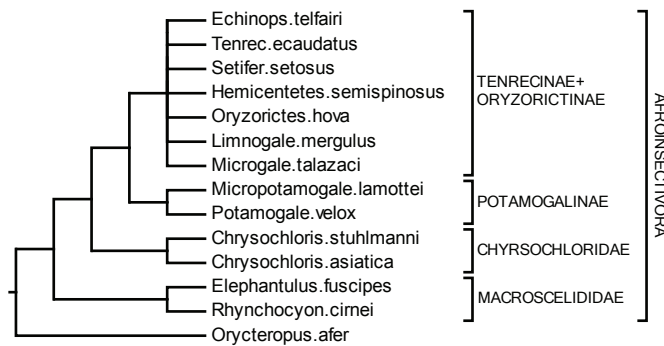
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0.402502):0.042300,(Talpa.europaea:0.432249,(Galemys.pyrenaicus:
0.318349,Desmana.moschata:0.318349):0.113900):0.326751):0.009900,
Solenodon.paradoxus:0.768900):0.127337,Canis.lupus:0.896237);
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3. Chronogram (=ultrametric, time-scaled) produced by linearizing the phylogram with 4 fixed diversification dates. Dates followed Meredith et al. (2011) [DNA analysis, soft bounded, independent rates]. Software: r8s, Method: Penalized Likelihood & Newton algorithm, Scale: 1.00 = 100 million years. Outgroup was subsequently pruned from the subtree.

FIXED DIVERSIFICATION DATES:

- A. 0.4362 Soricidae
(=Soricinae to Crocidurinae)
- B. 0.7167 Erinaceidae to Soricidae
- C. 0.7590 Talpidae to Erinaceidae+Soricidae
- D. 0.7689 Eulipotyphla
(=Solenodontidae to Talpidae+Erinaceidae+Soricidae)

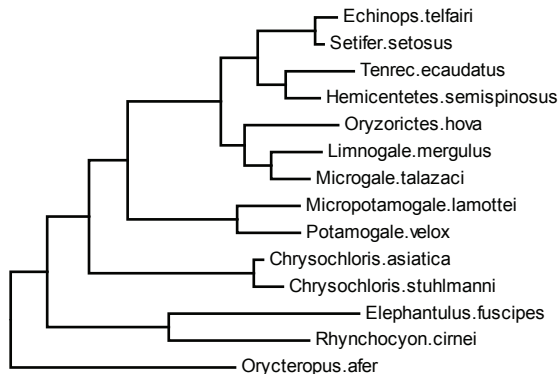
Figure S3. Afroinsectivora subtree construction.



Newick format:

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(((((Echinops.telfairi,Tenrec.ecaudatus,Setifer.setosus,
Hemicentetes.semispinosus,Oryzorictes.hova,Limnogale.mergulus,
Microgale.talazaci),(Micropotamogale.lamottei,Potamogale.velox)),
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(Elephantulus.fuscipes,Rhynchocyon.cirnei)),Orycteropus.afer);
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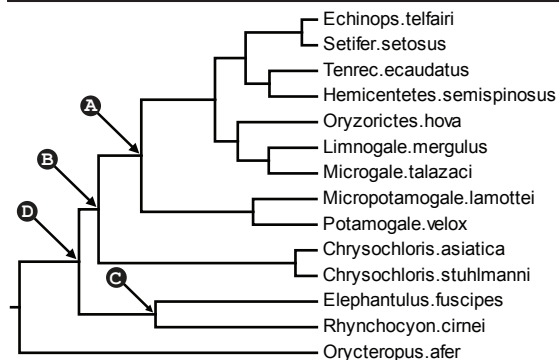
1. Constraint topology followed family (and subfamily) level DNA tree of Meredith et al. (2011). Taxa in the OB and TB volumetric dataset were binned in their respective taxonomic groups (assumes monophyly at these ranks).



Newick format:

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(((((Echinops.telfairi:0.01385078,Setifer.setosus:0.00557274):
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(Limnogale.mergulus:0.03240558,Microgale.talazaci:0.02477554):
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0.12268446,Rhynchocyon.cirnei:0.09045019):0.07836542):0.05274231,
Orycteropus.afer:0.11569610);
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2. Phylogram (=genetic distance) produced by fitting an 11 gene (2 mitochondrial, 9 nuclear) concatenation to the constraint topology. Software: MEGA v5.10, Method: Maximum Likelihood, Model: GTR+G+I, Concatenation length: 11,708, Gene segments: 12S, ND2, ADRAB2, BDNF, BMI1, BRCA1, CREM, GHR, PLCB4, RAG1, VWF.



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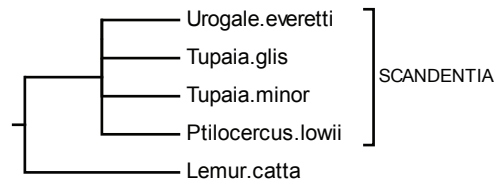
```
(((((Echinops.telfairi:0.048571,Setifer.setosus:0.048571):
0.182338,(Tenrec.ecaudatus:0.153568,Hemicentetes.semispinosus:
0.153568):0.077341):0.099501,(Oryzorictes.hova:0.256820,
(Limnogale.mergulus:0.155915,Microgale.talazaci:0.155915):
0.100905):0.073589):0.238891,(Micropotamogale.lamottei:0.206090,
Potamogale.velox:0.206090):0.363210):0.138200,
(Chrysochloris.asiatica:0.068318,Chrysochloris.stuhlmanni:
0.068318):0.639182):0.063800,(Elephantulus.fuscipes:0.523200,
Rhynchocyon.cirnei:0.523200):0.248100):0.193597,
Orycteropus.afer:0.964897);
```

3. Chronogram (=ultrametric, time-scaled) produced by linearizing the phylogram with 4 fixed diversification dates. Dates followed Meredith et al. (2011) [DNA analysis, soft bounded, independent rates]. Software: r8s, Method: Penalized Likelihood & Newton algorithm, Scale: 1.00 = 100 million years. Outgroup was subsequently pruned from the subtree.

FIXED DIVERSIFICATION DATES:

- A. 0.5693 Tenrecidae
(=Potamogalinae to Tenrecinae+Oryzorictinae)
- B. 0.7075 Afrosericida
(=Chrysochloridae to Tenrecidae)
- C. 0.5232 Macroscelididae
(=Rhynchocyon to Elephantulus)
- D. 0.7713 Afroinsectivora
(=Macroscelididae to Afrosericida)

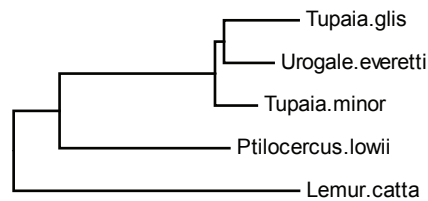
Figure S4. Scandentia subtree construction.



Newick format:

```
((Urogale.everetti,Tupaia.glis,Tupaia.minor,Ptilocercus.lowii),Lemur.catta);
```

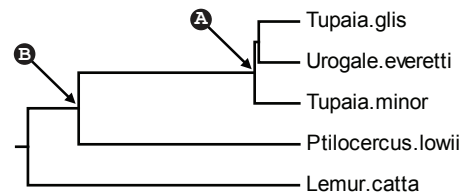
1. Constraint topology for the scandentian order (assumes monophyly at this rank). *U. everetti*, *T. glis* and *T. minor* are part of the OB and TB volumetric dataset. *P. lowii* is not part of the volumetric dataset but was included to provide an additional diversification date for the order.



Newick format:

```
((((Tupaia.glis:0.03419161,Urogale.everetti:0.02278467):0.00409895,Tupaia.minor:0.01909480):0.07120454,Ptilocercus.lowii:0.07777949):0.02107726,Lemur.catta:0.13057236);
```

2. Phylogram (=genetic distance) produced by fitting a 14 gene (2 mitochondrial, 12 nuclear) concatenation to the constraint topology. Software: MEGA v5.10, Method: Maximum Likelihood, Model: GTR+G+I, Concatenation length: 9,850, Gene segments: 12S, 16S, ADORA3, ADRAB2, APP, ATP7A, BDNF, CREM, EDG1, PLCB4, PNOC, RAG2, TYR, VWF.



Newick format:

```
((((Tupaia.glis:0.102761,Urogale.everetti:0.102761):0.010739,Tupaia.minor:0.113500):0.449000,Ptilocercus.lowii:0.562500):0.129229,Lemur.catta:0.691729);
```

3. Chronogram (=ultrametric, time-scaled) produced by linearizing the phylogram with 2 fixed diversification dates. Date for *T. glis* to *T. minor* followed Springer et al. (2012) [soft bounded, independent rates]. Date for *Tupaia* to *P. lowii* followed Meredith et al. (2011) [DNA analysis, soft bounded, independent rates]. Software: r8s, Method: Penalized Likelihood & Newton algorithm, Scale: 1.00 = 100 million years. Outgroup and *P. lowii* were subsequently pruned from the subtree.

FIXED DIVERSIFICATION DATES:

- A. 0.1135 *Tupaia glis* to *Tupaia minor*
- B. 0.5625 *Tupaia* to *Ptilocercus lowii*

Figure S5. Final tree assembly.

The phylogeny used in this study (Fig. 2) was constructed by joining *Cynocephalus* (Dermoptera) and the four subtrees [crown-Primates (Fig. S1), Eulipotyphla (Fig. S2), Afroinsectivora (Fig. S3), Scandentia (Fig. S4)]. Topological relationships and diversification dates followed Meredith et al. (2011) [DNA analysis, soft bounded, independent rates]. Stem-Primates were then grafted to the tree following the topology of Bloch et al. (2007) and with branches terminating at specimen ages. Diversification for each stem-Primate branch was estimated at 1 Ma older than the base node of its sister-clade. Scale: 1.00 = 100 million years.

Topology:

(((crown-Primates,Dermoptera),Scandentia),Eulipotyphla),Afroinsectivora);

Diversification dates:

- A. 0.8337 crown-Primates to Dermoptera
- B. 0.8389 crown-Primates+Dermoptera to Scandentia
- C. 0.9167 crown-Primates+Dermoptera+Scandentia to Eulipotyphla
- D. 1.0099 crown-Primates+Dermoptera+Scandentia+Eulipotyphla to Afroinsectivora

STEM-PRIMATES

1. *Ignacius graybullianus*

Topological placement: sister to (crown-Primates)

Diversification date: 0.723547

Terminal date: 0.55

2. *Microsypops annectens*

Topological placement: sister to (crown-Primates+*Ignacius*)

Diversification date: 0.733547

Terminal date: 0.48

Final tree used in this study (Newick format):

```
((((( ((( ((( (Galago.demidoff:0.125971, (Galago.senegalensis:0.101979, Otolemur.crassicaudatus:0.101979999999999999):0.023992):0.201656999999999998, (Loris.tardigradus:0.163744, Nycticebus.coucang:0.163745):0.141996, Perodicticus.potto:0.30574):0.021888):0.221472, (Daubentonia.madagascariensis:0.491954, (Varecia.variegata:0.184421, Eulemur.fulvus:0.184421999999999997):0.113546, (Lepilemur.ruficaudatus:0.257638000000000003, (Microcebus.murinus:0.198746, (Cheirogaleus.major:0.04682, Cheirogaleus.medius:0.04682):0.151927):0.058891):0.028783, (Indri.indri:0.156182, (Avahi.laniger:0.048968, Avahi occidentalis:0.048968):0.076767, Propithecus.verreauxi:0.125736):0.030446):0.130239):0.011546):0.193988):0.057146):0.01, Adapis.parisiensis:0.179102):0.040898, Notharctus.tenebrosus:0.13):0.113547, (((Tarsius.sp.:0.459999, Necrolemur.antiquus:0.06):0.11, Tetonius.homunculus:0.03):0.071795, (Parapithecus.grangeri:0.084136, ((Pithecia.monachus:0.181106000000000004, Callicebus.moloch:0.181107000000000002):0.034283, (Alouatta.sp.:0.125014000000000001, (Lagothrix.lagothrix:0.088702, Ateles.geoffroyi:0.088701):0.036312):0.07832, ((Saimiri.sciureus:0.157967000000000002, Cebus.sp.:0.157967):0.022722, ((Saguinus.oedipus:0.037793, Saguinus.midas:0.037793):0.088336, (Callimico.goeldii:0.100564, (Callithrix.jacchus:0.040230999999999996, Callithrix.pygmaea:0.04023):0.060333):0.025564):0.050936, Aotus.trivirgatus:0.177065):0.003625):0.022645):0.012055):0.158745, (Aegyptopithecus.zeuxis:0.01, (((Pan.troglodytes:0.054377999999999996, Homo.sapiens:0.054378):0.008648, Gorilla.gorilla:0.063026):0.072995, Hylobates.lar:0.136021):0.076778, ((Macaca.mulatta:0.045135, (Papio.anubis:0.019322, Lophocebus.albigena:0.019323):0.025813000000000003):0.016952, ((Erythrocebus.patas:0.039723, (Cercopithecus.mitis:0.019497, Cercopithecus.ascanius:0.019498):0.020225):0.003582, Miopithecus.talapoin:0.043306):0.018781):0.038587, ((Nasalis.larvatus:0.038777, Pygathrix.nemaues:0.038777):0.031587000000000004, Ptilocolobus.badius:0.070363):0.03031):0.112126):0.097199):0.064136):0.01):0.257659):0.071752):0.01, Ignacius.graybullianus:0.173546):0.01, Microsypops.annectens:0.253546):0.100155, Cynocephalus.sp.:0.8337):0.0052, ((Tupaia.glis:0.102761, Urogale.everetti:0.102761):0.010739, Tupaia.minor:0.1135):0.7254):0.0778, (((((Crocidura.russula:0.145928, Crocidura.olivieri:0.145928):0.038772, Suncus.murinus:0.184701):0.251499, (Neomys.fodiens:0.344678, (Sorex.araneus:0.148752, Sorex.minutus:0.148752):0.195926):0.091522):0.2805, (Hemiechinus.auritus:0.314198, (Erinaceus.europaes:0.275062, Atelerix.algirus:0.275062):0.039136):0.402502):0.0423, (Talpa.europaes:0.432249, (Galemys.pyrenaicus:0.318349, Desmana.moschata:0.318349):0.1139):0.326751):0.0099, Solenodon.paradoxus:0.7689):0.1478):0.0932, (((((Echinops.telfairi:0.048571, Setifer.setosus:0.048571):0.182338, (Tenrec.ecaudatus:0.153568, Hemicentetes.semispinosus:0.153568):0.077341):0.099501, (Oryzorictes.hova:0.25682, (Limnogale.mergulus:0.155915, Microgale.talazaci:0.155915):0.100905):0.073589):0.238891, (Micropotamogale.lamottei:0.20609, Potamogale.velox:0.20609):0.36321):0.1382, (Chrysochloris.asiatica:0.068318, Chrysochloris.stuhlmanni:0.068318):0.639182):0.0638, (Elephantulus.fuscipes:0.5232, Rhynchocyon.cirnei:0.5232):0.2481):0.2386):0.1, OG:1.1099);
```

Table S2. Maximum likelihood values of different models and likelihood ratio comparisons.

Olfactory Bulb			Total Brain		
scaling parameters	Brownian Lh	Directional Lh	scaling parameters	Brownian Lh	Directional Lh
none	-36.500180	-36.296069	none	-39.771246	-36.632103
κ	-27.893537	-26.165441	κ	-33.903584	-33.028625
δ	-33.799494	-33.535831	δ	-39.114350	-36.429743
λ	-30.355702	-30.030860	λ	-39.489269	-36.228701
$\kappa\delta$	-27.424841	-25.585347	$\kappa\delta$	-33.706419	-32.611714
$\kappa\lambda$	-27.703511	-25.801022	$\kappa\lambda$	-33.903584	-33.028625
$\delta\lambda$	-30.192024	-29.861930	$\delta\lambda$	-39.070008	-36.187005
$\kappa\delta\lambda$	-27.353794	-25.460322	$\kappa\delta\lambda$	-33.706419	-32.611714
Brownian versions	LR	<i>P</i>	Brownian versions	LR	<i>P</i>
κ vs. none	17.213286	0.000033	κ vs. none	11.735324	0.000613
$\kappa\delta$ vs. κ	0.937392	0.332949	$\kappa\delta$ vs. κ	0.394330	0.530032
$\kappa\lambda$ vs. κ	0.380052	0.537575	$\kappa\delta\lambda$ vs. κ	0.394330	0.821055
$\kappa\delta\lambda$ vs. κ	1.079486	0.582898			
Directional versions	LR	<i>P</i>	Directional versions	LR	<i>P</i>
κ vs. none	20.261256	0.000007	κ vs. none	7.206956	0.007262
$\kappa\delta$ vs. κ	1.160188	0.281427	$\kappa\delta$ vs. κ	0.833822	0.361170
$\kappa\lambda$ vs. κ	0.728838	0.393260	$\kappa\delta\lambda$ vs. κ	0.833822	0.659080
$\kappa\delta\lambda$ vs. κ	1.410238	0.494050			
InterModel	LR	<i>P</i>	InterModel	LR	<i>P</i>
Dir+ κ vs. Bro+ κ	3.456192	0.063015	Dir+ κ vs. Bro+ κ	1.749918	0.185887

Lh = Maximum likelihood value

LR = Likelihood ratio value

Brownian, Bro = *BayesTraits* model A (constant variance random walk)Directional, Dir = *BayesTraits* model B

Bold indicates significant LR comparisons

Table S3. Phylogenetic generalized least-squares model values and comparisons.

Parameter Est	Model Lh	α (intercept)	β -2 (slope)	Var	R ²	s.e. α	s.e. β -2	Kappa (κ)	Delta (δ)	Lambda (λ)
Eulipotyphla										
none	8.960480	-1.141842	1.006294	0.034662	0.898954	0.322150	0.101723	fixed=1	fixed=1	fixed=1
* κ	10.977860	-1.059842	0.966355	0.345374	0.940405	0.217673	0.073348	ML=2.999986	fixed=1	fixed=1
δ	9.460576	-1.085986	0.992567	0.042488	0.900461	0.331391	0.099501	fixed=1	ML=0.448837	fixed=1
λ	8.960448	-1.141842	1.006294	0.034662	0.898954	0.322151	0.101723	fixed=1	fixed=1	ML=0.999995
Strepsirrhini										
*none	10.228534	-0.381396	0.650417	0.070715	0.769464	0.388656	0.091922	fixed=1	fixed=1	fixed=1
κ	10.360920	-0.315130	0.629770	0.136528	0.772559	0.371883	0.088228	ML=1.337308	fixed=1	fixed=1
δ	10.283485	-0.393929	0.652043	0.073142	0.766372	0.388664	0.092955	fixed=1	ML=1.323408	fixed=1
λ	10.228498	-0.381396	0.650417	0.070714	0.769463	0.388657	0.091923	fixed=1	fixed=1	ML=0.999995
Haplorhini										
none	-7.273026	-0.961285	0.578220	0.727084	0.282785	0.883255	0.180594	fixed=1	fixed=1	fixed=1
κ	-2.298742	-0.454659	0.470195	0.030386	0.310912	0.561624	0.137281	ML=0.000000	fixed=1	fixed=1
δ	-4.666080	-0.821458	0.537017	0.665299	0.311995	0.729630	0.156395	fixed=1	ML=2.999998	fixed=1
* λ	-0.933177	-0.703902	0.509720	0.104737	0.597795	0.387711	0.081996	fixed=1	fixed=1	ML=0.000000
Comparison		LR	<i>P</i>							
Eulipotyphla	κ vs. none	4.034760	0.044572							
Strepsirrhini	κ vs. none	0.264772	0.606861							
Haplorhini	λ vs. none	12.679698	0.000370							

Values are from *BayesTraits* continuous PGLS regression.

Bold indicates significant likelihood ratio comparison.

Asterisk indicates model used for PGLS regression in Fig 1.

Table S4. Reconstructed ancestral nodes.

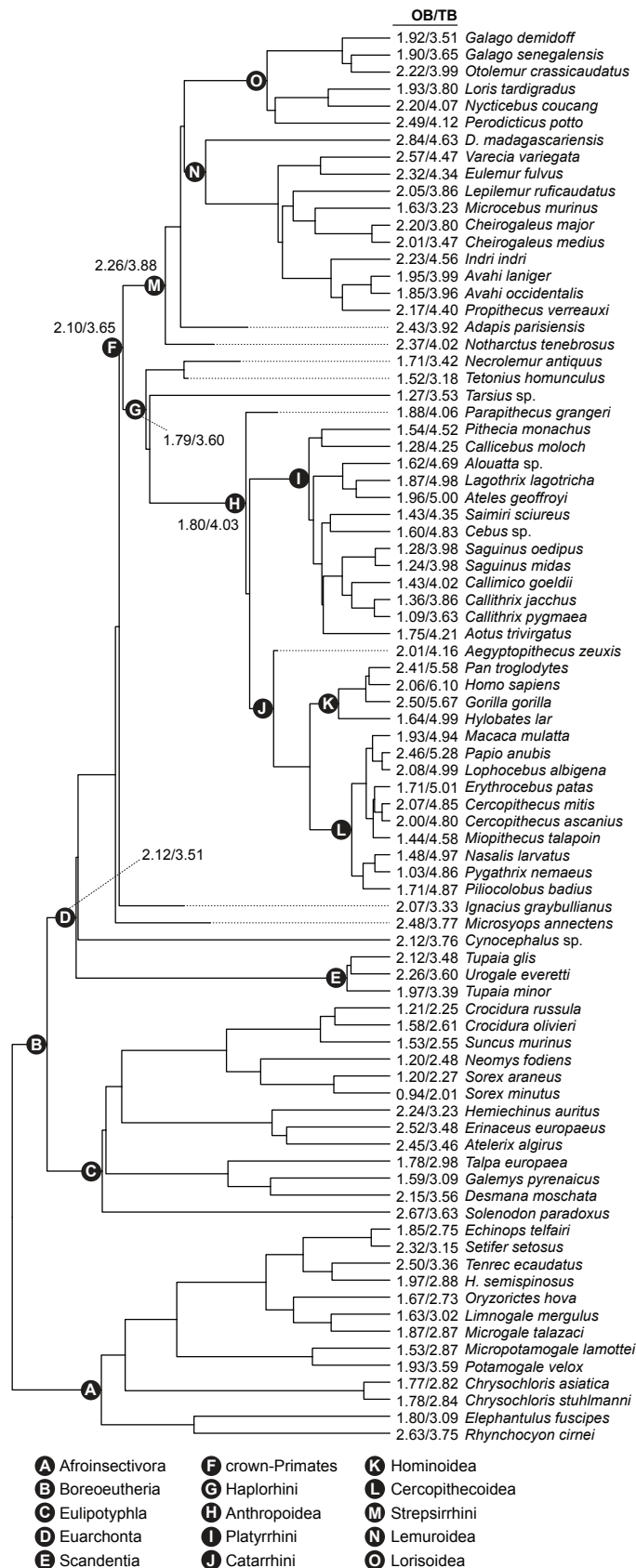
Ancestral node	Olfactory bulb			Total brain			Ratio
	Mean	Lower 95% HPD	Upper 95% HPD	Mean	Lower 95% HPD	Upper 95% HPD	OB/TB
A Afroinsectivora	2.0394	1.6693	2.4047	3.2544	2.8487	3.6717	0.6267
B Boreoeutheria	2.1309	1.7851	2.4756	3.4011	3.0033	3.7958	0.6265
C Eulipotyphla	2.1820	1.8134	2.5138	3.3488	2.9510	3.7441	0.6516
D Euarchonta	2.1342	1.8084	2.4808	3.5139	3.1244	3.9042	0.6074
E Scandentia	2.0995	1.8086	2.3894	3.4787	3.1301	3.8283	0.6035
F crown-Primates	2.1212	1.7988	2.4052	3.6884	3.3287	4.0579	0.5751
G Haplorhini	1.8642	1.5481	2.1892	3.6868	3.3021	4.0724	0.5056
H pan-Anthropoidea	1.8557	1.5619	2.1388	4.0377	3.6798	4.3957	0.4596
I Platyrrhini	1.6304	1.3341	1.9287	4.3682	4.0118	4.7338	0.3732
J pan-Catarrhini	1.9283	1.6796	2.1721	4.3184	4.0012	4.6466	0.4465
K Hominoidea	1.9350	1.6400	2.2299	5.0842	4.7205	5.4432	0.3806
L Cercopithecoidea	1.7522	1.4594	2.0476	4.8318	4.4610	5.1915	0.3626
M pan-Strepsirrhini	2.2762	1.9771	2.5725	3.8930	3.5359	4.2496	0.5847
N Lemuroidea	2.4392	2.1011	2.7774	4.2295	3.8428	4.6222	0.5767
O Lorisioidea	2.2345	1.9048	2.5711	3.9425	3.5583	4.3288	0.5668
pan-Primates	2.1241	1.9026	2.5060	3.6332	3.2759	3.9882	0.5846
crown-Strepsirrhini	2.3506	2.0379	2.6725	4.0382	3.6653	4.4169	0.5821
pan-Tarsiiformes	1.6479	1.3788	1.9221	3.4293	3.0906	3.7798	0.4805
Cercopithecinae	1.8201	1.5524	2.0853	4.8650	4.5169	5.1992	0.3741
Colobinae	1.6059	1.3390	1.8720	4.8654	4.5346	5.1989	0.3301
Placentalia	2.0936	1.7767	2.4078	3.3390	2.9764	3.7029	0.6270
Root (alpha)	2.0935	1.7836	2.4030	3.3388	3.0032	3.6740	0.6270
κ (scaling parameter)	0.3565	0.1467	0.5715	0.2684	0.0106	0.5193	

Values are \log_{10} transformed volumes (mm^3).

HPD = highest posterior density.

BayesTraits settings are in methods.

Figure S6. Ancestral reconstruction using an alternate tree.



This alternate tree adapts the figure 2 tree by placing *Necrolemur* and *Tetonius* as stem-haplorhines. These two taxa were removed from the figure 2 tree and then re-grafted following the topology of Bajpai et al. (2008). For both taxa, branch termination dates were retained. Following Boyer and Seiffert (2013), ghost lineages were minimized by estimating diversification of (1) *Necrolemur*+*Tetonius* from crown-haplorhines at 1 Ma older than the crown-haplorhine node and (2) *Necrolemur* from *Tetonius* at 1 Ma older than the *Tetonius* terminal. Estimation of values at ancestral nodes using the alternate tree followed the same procedure described for the figure 2 tree (see methods).

Nodal reconstructions using different trees.

	Figure 2 tree		Alternate tree	
	OB	TB	OB	TB
D Euarchonta	2.13	3.51	2.12	3.51
F crown-Primates	2.12	3.69	2.10	3.65
G Haplorhini	1.86	3.69	1.79	3.60
H Anthropoidea	1.86	4.04	1.80	4.03
M Strepsirrhini	2.28	3.89	2.26	3.88

Paths-plots of OB evolution.

(A) OB change relative to TB volume; (B) absolute OB change. Vertical axes depict clade nesting and are dimensionless. Solid-outline circles represent nodal reconstructions using the figure 2 tree. Dashed-outline circles represent nodal reconstructions using the alternate tree.

