# Chest beats as an honest signal of body size in male mountain gorillas (Gorilla beringei beringei)

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#### **Supplementary Information**

### Supplementary Note

We also fitted the models presented in the main text with crest-back score, a composite measure combining back breadth and crest height, instead of back breadth alone. Crest-back score was shown to positively correlate with dominance rank and reproductive success in male mountain gorillas<sup>1</sup>. The results with crest-back score were essentially the same as those with back breadth (Table S1).

Table S1. Full null model comparisons for the models presented in the main text fitted with crest-back score, instead of back breadth.

Model	$\chi^2$	Р
Peak frequency	4.223	0.040
Chest beat duration	0.167	0.683
Number of beats	0.096	0.757
Beat rate	0.019	0.891

The degrees of freedom for all models was 1.

#### Supplementary Methods

Peak frequency estimation was used by means of the PRAAT software<sup>2</sup>. Here for every data point the annotated chest beat was extracted 5 ms before and 25 ms after the beat onset. Beforehand the signal was bandpass-filtered (50 to 2500Hz) using a rectangular band filter in order to exclude influence of unrelated low- and high-frequency noise bands. The FFT spectrum (4441-bin FFT size) was then calculated and turned into a long term average spectra (LTAS) with a general bin width of 5.405 Hz (frequency resolution = 24000Hz/4441bins). The frequency step with maximal power spectral density (in dB) was then determined as *peak frequency* within the LTAS (Fig. S1).

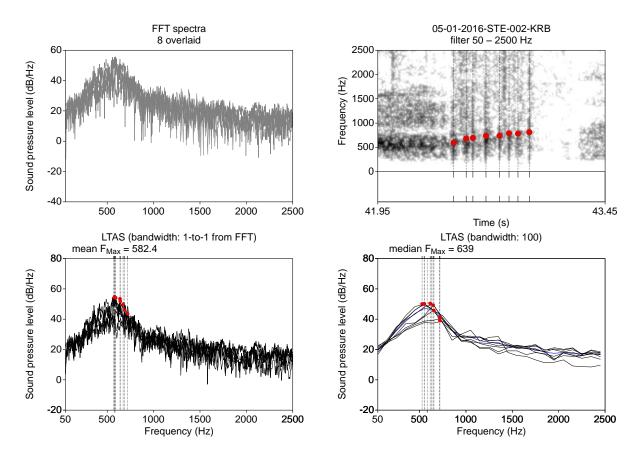


Figure S1. The two panels on the left side illustrate the FFT and derived LTAS spectra; red dots mark the positions of the peak frequencies; blue thick line (in lower right panel) corresponds to an averaged LTAS spectrum

## References

- 1. Wright, E. *et al.* Male body size, dominance rank and strategic use of aggression in a group-living mammal. *Anim. Behav.* **151**, 87–102 (2019).
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