

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### YAWN CONTAGION GOES WILD: FIRST EVIDENCE IN A FREE-RANGING MONKEY SPECIES

Alessandro Gallo<sup>a</sup>, Anna Zanolli<sup>a</sup>, Marta Caselli<sup>a</sup>, Elisabetta Palagi<sup>b,c\*</sup>/Ivan Norscia<sup>a,b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Life Sciences and Systems Biology, University of Torino, Via Accademia Albertina 13, 10123 Torino (Italy)

<sup>b</sup> Natural History Museum, University of Pisa, Via Roma 79, 56011 Calci (Pisa, Italy)

<sup>c</sup> Unit of Ethology, Department of Biology, University of Pisa, Via Alessandro Volta 6, 56126 Pisa (Italy)

#### Video S1 - Legend

Yawn contagion between gelada males from two different OMUs on the Kundi plateau Ethiopia

**Raw data:** attached csv file

**Supplementary Table S1** - Results of the GLMMs performed considering 1min (GLMM<sub>1</sub>) and 2min (GLMM<sub>2</sub>) time window from the triggering yawn. Fixed factors: Perception (Yes/No), Group membership (Same/Different), Distance (Proximity/Non-proximity), Time slot (09:01-12:00/12:01-15:00), Sex Trigger (Male/Female), Sex Responder (Male/Female), Yawn duration, Yawn type (Covered Teeth/Uncovered Teeth/Uncovered Gums), Yawn vocalization (Presence/Absence). Random factors: group identity of the dyad. GLMM<sub>1</sub>: The full model is not significantly different from the null model, therefore no yawn contagion could be detected within 1 min from the triggering stimulus. GLMM<sub>2</sub>: the full model is significantly different from the null model. Perception, Group membership and responder sex had a significant effect as it occurs in the 3-min time window (Table 1 in the main text of the article).

**Table S1**

---

**GLMM<sub>1</sub> performed on 1min time window.**

Dependent variable=yawning performed by a subject within one minute from others' yawns (binomial: present=1; absent=0). Full-model not significantly different from null-model:  $\chi^2=16.776$ ,  $df = 10$ ,  $p=0.080$ .

---

**GLMM<sub>2</sub> performed on 2min time window.**

Dependent variable=yawning performed by a subject within two minutes from others' yawns (binomial: present=1; absent=0). Full- versus null-model:  $\chi^2=29.895$ ,  $df = 10$ ,  $p<0.001$ .

<b>Fixed Effects</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b><i>z value</i></b>	<b><i>p value</i></b>
Intercept	-0.894	2.185	-0.409	a
Perception (Yes) <sup>b,c</sup>	2.505	0.974	2.572	<b>0.010</b>
Group membership (Same) <sup>b,c</sup>	-2.937	1.304	-2.253	<b>0.024</b>
Distance (Non-proximity) <sup>b,c</sup>	-1.044	1.190	-0.877	0.381
Time slot (12:01-15:00) <sup>b,c</sup>	1.233	0.935	1.319	0.187
Sex Trigger (Female) <sup>b,c</sup>	0.210	0.916	0.230	0.818
Sex Responder (Female) <sup>b,c</sup>	-1.384	0.648	-2.136	<b>0.033</b>
Yawn duration	0.418	0.847	0.494	0.622
Yawn type (Uncovered gums) <sup>b,c</sup>	-0.292	0.790	-0.370	0.711
Yawn type (Uncovered teeth) <sup>b,c</sup>	-1.639	1.230	-1.333	0.182
Yawn vocalization (Presence) <sup>b,c</sup>	-1.550	1.082	-1.433	0.152

---

<sup>a</sup> Not shown as not having a meaningful interpretation.

<sup>b</sup> Estimate  $\pm$  SE refers to the difference of the response between the reported level of this categorical predictor and the reference category of the same predictor.

*‘These predictors were dummy coded, with the “Perception (NO)”, “Group membership (Different)”, “Distance (Proximity)”, “Time slot (09:01-12:00)”, “Sex Trigger (Male)”, Sex Responder (Male)”, “Yawn vocalization (Absent)”, “Yawn type (Covered teeth)”, being the reference categories.*