

External Auditory Exostoses and Hearing Loss in the Shanidar 1 Neandertal

Supporting Information Appendices

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S3 Text: Differential diagnosis

The differential diagnosis for EAE includes osteomata. These sutural protrusions are pedunculated bone formations, usually solitary and unilateral [1,2]. Figure S14 illustrates probable cases of osteomata (black arrow) along the tympanosquamous suture, associated with a modest external auditory exostosis (white arrow) on the anteroinferior tympanic bone. The probable osteomata were mistakenly presented by Villotte and Knüsel [3] as external auditory exostoses.



S14 Fig. Recent human right temporal bone with osteomata (black arrow) and an external auditory exostosis (white arrow).

S3 References

1. Graham MD. Osteomas and exostoses of the external auditory canal. A clinical, histopathologic and scanning electron microscopic study. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol.* 1979; 88: 566–72.
2. Leonetti JP, Marzo SJ. Diseases of the external auditory canal. In: Pensak ML, Choo DI, editors. *Clinical Otology*, 4th ed. New York: Thieme; 2015. p. 181-91.
3. Villotte S, Knüsel CJ. External auditory exostoses and prehistoric aquatic resource procurement. *J Archaeol Sci Rep.* 2016; 6(4):633-6.