Table S4 – Pego do Diabo human skeletal remains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Square</th>
<th>Field #</th>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Age class (a)</th>
<th>Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M14</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Lower left canine</td>
<td>Adult, dental wear 3</td>
<td>Adult 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M13</td>
<td>sc10</td>
<td>2top</td>
<td>Third phalanx</td>
<td>Adult, dental wear 6</td>
<td>Adult 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M13</td>
<td>sc28</td>
<td>2top</td>
<td>Lower lateral incisor right, worn</td>
<td>Adult, dental wear 6</td>
<td>Adult 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2top</td>
<td>Lower left first molar (1/3 root development)</td>
<td>Infant 1B (2-7 years)</td>
<td>Infant 3 (~4 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2top</td>
<td>Juvenile right scapula</td>
<td>Infant 1B (2-7 years)</td>
<td>Infant 4 (~5-6 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J12</td>
<td>sc24</td>
<td>3 (c)</td>
<td>Intermediate hand phalanx</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-M11</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lower right third molar</td>
<td>Adult, dental wear 6</td>
<td>Adult 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN SQUares ADJACENT TO THE 1960s TRENCH (b)

REM1    | –       | –     | Proximal hand phalanx | Infant 1A (0-2 years) | Infant 1 (~1 year) |
REM1    | –       | –     | Upper premolar fragment | Adult, dental wear 3 | Adult 1 |
REM1    | –       | –     | Metacarpal diaphysis | Infant 1A (0-2 years) | Infant 1 (~1 year) |
REM1    | 17      | –     | Lower left first molar, wear 1 | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 4 (~5-6 years) |
REM1    | 32      | –     | Deciduous upper right first incisor, wear with distinct dentine hairline | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 2 (~3 years) |
REM2    | –       | –     | Upper first molar right, level 6 of wear | Adult, dental wear 6 | Adult 2 |

IN SEDIMENTS FROM PROFILE COLLAPSE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE 1960s TRENCH (c)

REM1    | sc1     | 2D    | Proximal hand phalanx | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 3 (~4 years) |
REM1    | sc1     | 2D    | Skull vault fragment | Infant 1A (0-2 years) | Infant 1 (~1 year) |
M6      | sc21    | 2D    | Lower second molar left, level 6 of wear | Adult, dental wear 6 | Adult 2 |
M6      | sc26/1 | 2D    | Lower incisor, only labial half | Adult, dental wear 3 | Adult 1 |
N6      | sc6     | 2D    | Lower left first molar, no wear | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 2 (~3 years) |
N6      | sc8     | 2D    | Distal hand phalanx, proximal ½ preserved | Adult | – |
L-M5    | sc8     | 2D    | Lower right second incisor, wear 3 | Adult, dental wear 3 | Adult 1 |
L-M5    | sc9     | 2D    | Proximal hand phalanx | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 4 (~5-6 years) |
L-M5    | sc10    | 2D    | Proximal hand phalanx | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 4 (~5-6 years) |
L-M5    | sc11    | 2D    | Middle hand phalanx | Adult | – |
L-M5    | sc19    | 2D    | Thoracic vertebra | Adult | – |
L-M5    | sc31    | 2D    | Deciduous left upper canine, significant wear | Infant 1B (2-7 years) | Infant 4 (~5-6 years) |
L-M5    | sc23    | 2D    | Parietal fragment with lambda? | Infant 1A (0-2 years) | Infant 1 (~1 year) |
L-M5    | sc33    | 2D    | Incisor, anterior half, with calculus | Adult | – |
L-M5    | sc44    | 2D    | Lower left premolar (P4) | Adult, dental wear 3 | Adult 1 |

(a) After [106].
(b) Together with the material from profile collapse recovered at the bottom of the 1960s trench, this scatter of small-sized skeletal elements probably reflects the existence in squares L-M12 of a Holocene funerary context explored (and nearly exhausted) by the unknown excavators of that trench.
(c) J12 corresponded to a small remnant preserved against the north wall of the cave that was almost entirely disturbed by a burrow that extended down to the interface between layers 2 and 3, explaining the presence of this human phalanx, intrusive from the Holocene burial context documented by the material recovered in layers A and 1.
(d) This cluster of small and fragmented material, mostly recovered in squares 5-6 of the grid, right at the entrance, where the sediment fill was only ca.20 cm thick on average, very probably corresponds to sieving or backdirt residue from the trench excavated at the back of the cave in the 1960s.