Title: 'Cervified': a method for the morphometric identification of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*Dama dama*), and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) archaeological bones.

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Online Resource 1

New measurements. Photographic instructions for the recording of measurements introduced in this study, as described in Table 2.

Fig 1. Humerus, smallest depth of the diaphysis (SD1). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

Fig 2. Humerus, lateral height of the trochlea (HX) and vertical/smallest diameter of the capitulum at its constriction (HTL). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

Fig 3. Radius, smallest depth of the diaphysis (SD1). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

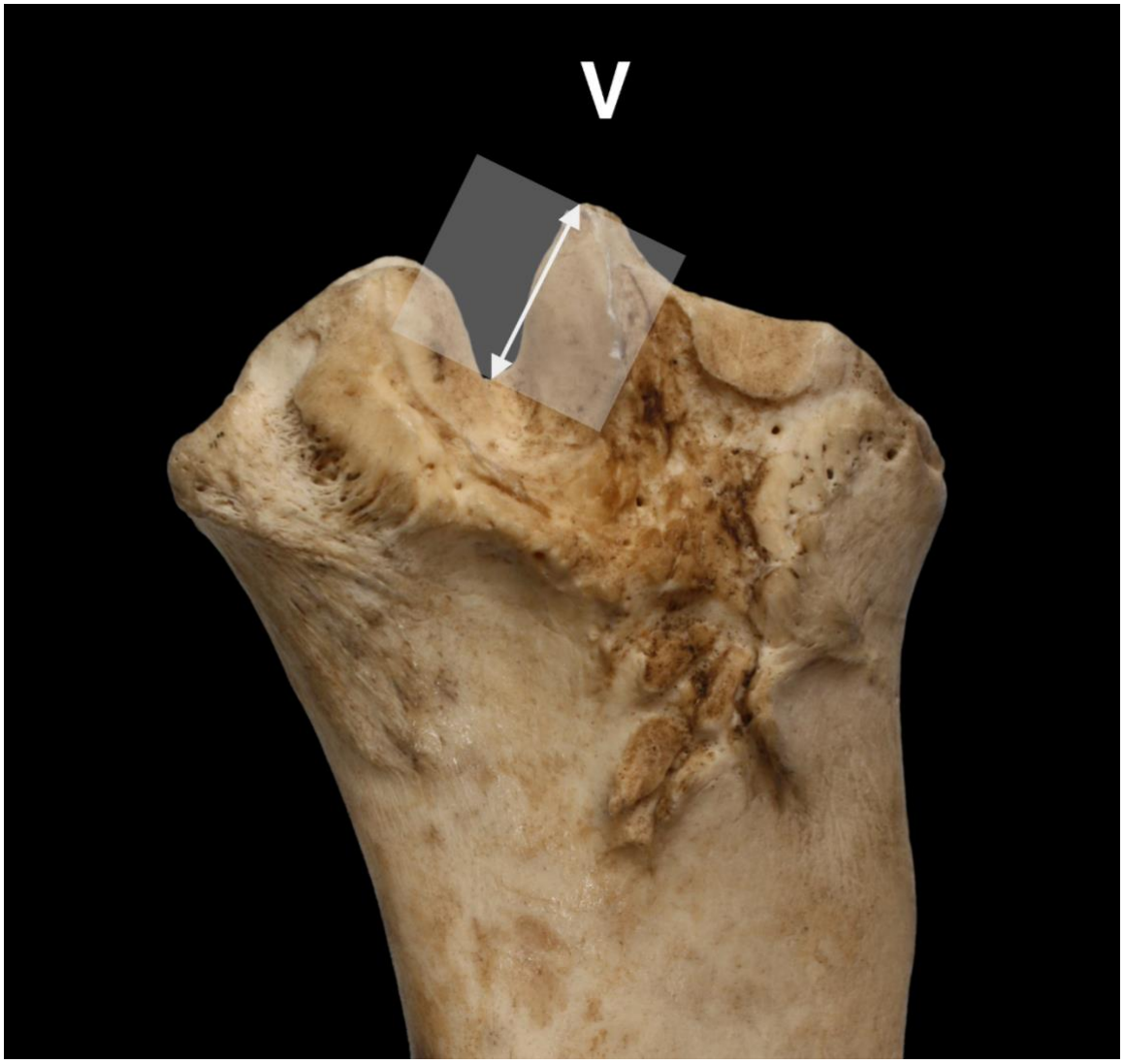

Fig 4. Radius, medial height of the insertion for the lateral ulnar articulation for the radius (V) taken using the calliper upper jaws. Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

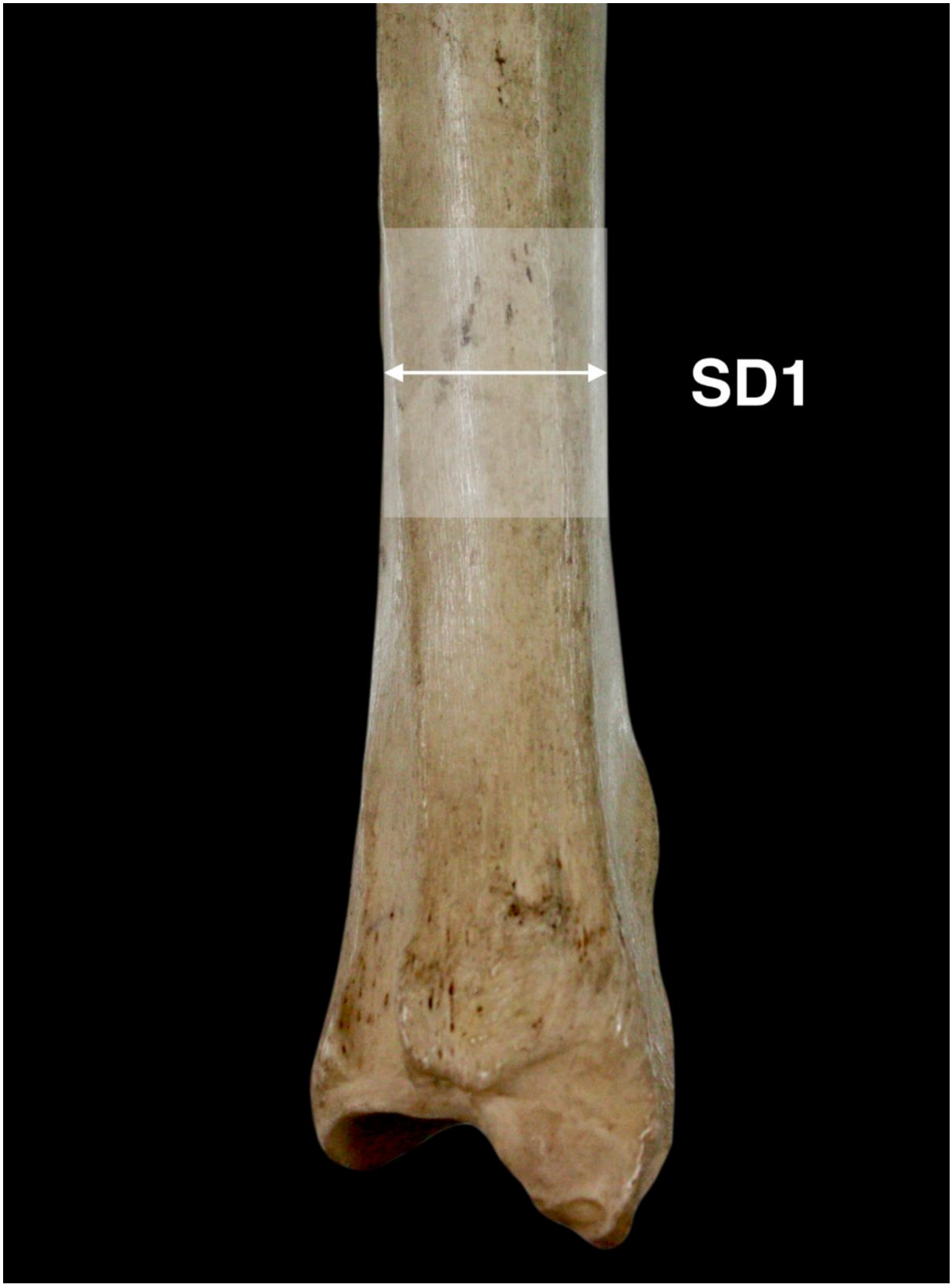

Fig 5. Tibia, smallest depth of the diaphysis (SD1). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

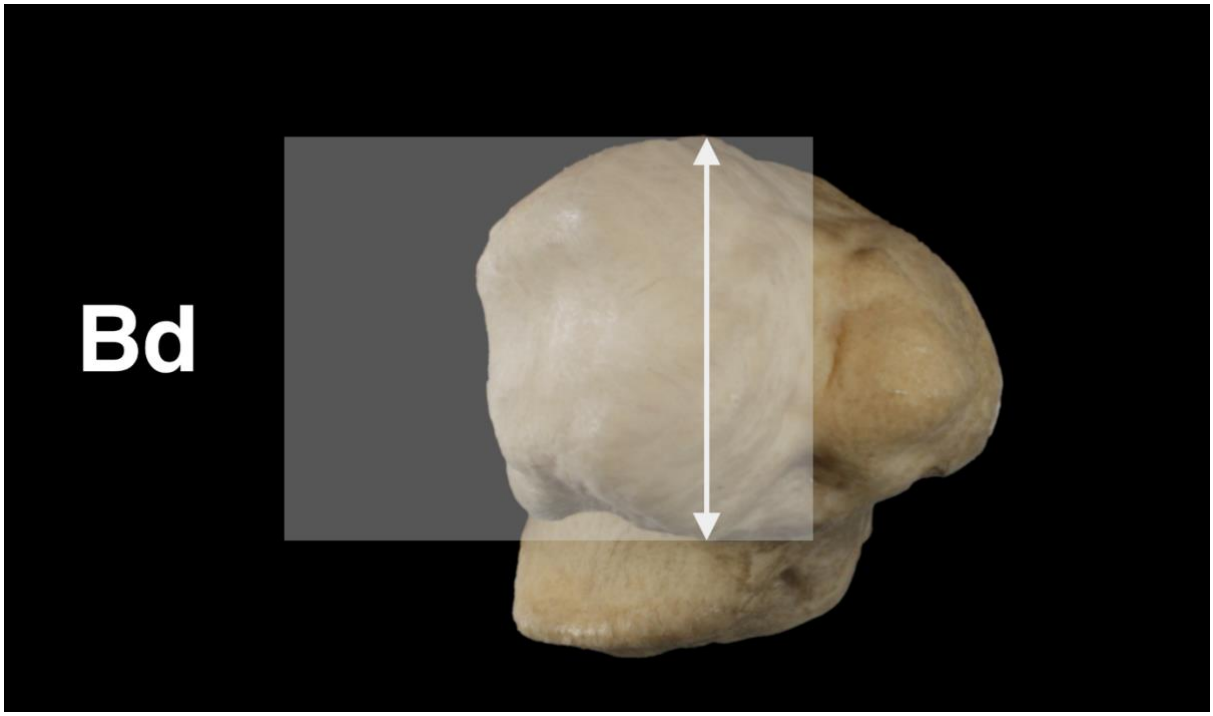

Fig 6. Calcaneum, greatest breadth of the distal end (Bd). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

Fig 7. Calcaneum, greatest depth of the distal end, taken with the caliper jaws parallel to the ventral crest (Dd). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.

Fig 8. Metapodials, smallest depth of the diaphysis (SD1). Photo credit: Veronica Aniceti and Mauro Rizzetto; subject: red deer specimen.