**Supplemental Text 1**

**Description of Methods for Recording Linear Distance and Area Measurements of 2D Images**

We refer readers to Figure 2. Maximum Length of the Longest Flute (A-Aʹ) was measured by visually identifying the longest flute and measuring its maximum length from the basal edge to the termination of the flute. Width measurements of the fluted area were measured starting at the distal end and moving towards the proximal end or the base of each point. Width at 25% of the Total Flute Area (B-Bʹ) was measured by visually identifying the flute area—the area created by all flute removals combined—and measuring the flute area width at 25% of the maximum length of the longest flute from the termination. After recording the width of the flute area at 25%, the maximum point width was taken at the same location of the point (Maximum Point Width at 25% of Total Flute Area C-Cʹ). These two width measurements—flute area width and maximum point width—were taken at 50% (D-Dʹ and E-Eʹ) and 75% of the total flute area length (F-Fʹ and G-Gʹ)—again, moving from the flute termination proximally toward the point’s basal edge. These width measurements helped explore variation in the ratios of the widths of the flute area to total point base widths. Total Flute Area (H) was calculated by taking the area created by all of the flutes present on one point face. Maximum Point Length was recorded (I-Iʹ) and used in ratios with other variables, such as Maximum Length of the Longest Flute. Depth of Concavity (J-Jʹ) was measured using the depth of basal indentation from the proximal (i.e., toward the point base) towards the distal tip (i.e., toward the point tip). Concavity Area (K) was calculated based on the area of the concavity or the space created between the distal extent of concavity and the proximal-most portion of the point. Inner Concavity Width (L-Lʹ) was measured as the linear distance from the inside of one basal ear to the inside of the other basal ear, spanning the width of the concavity of the point base.