

Data supplement

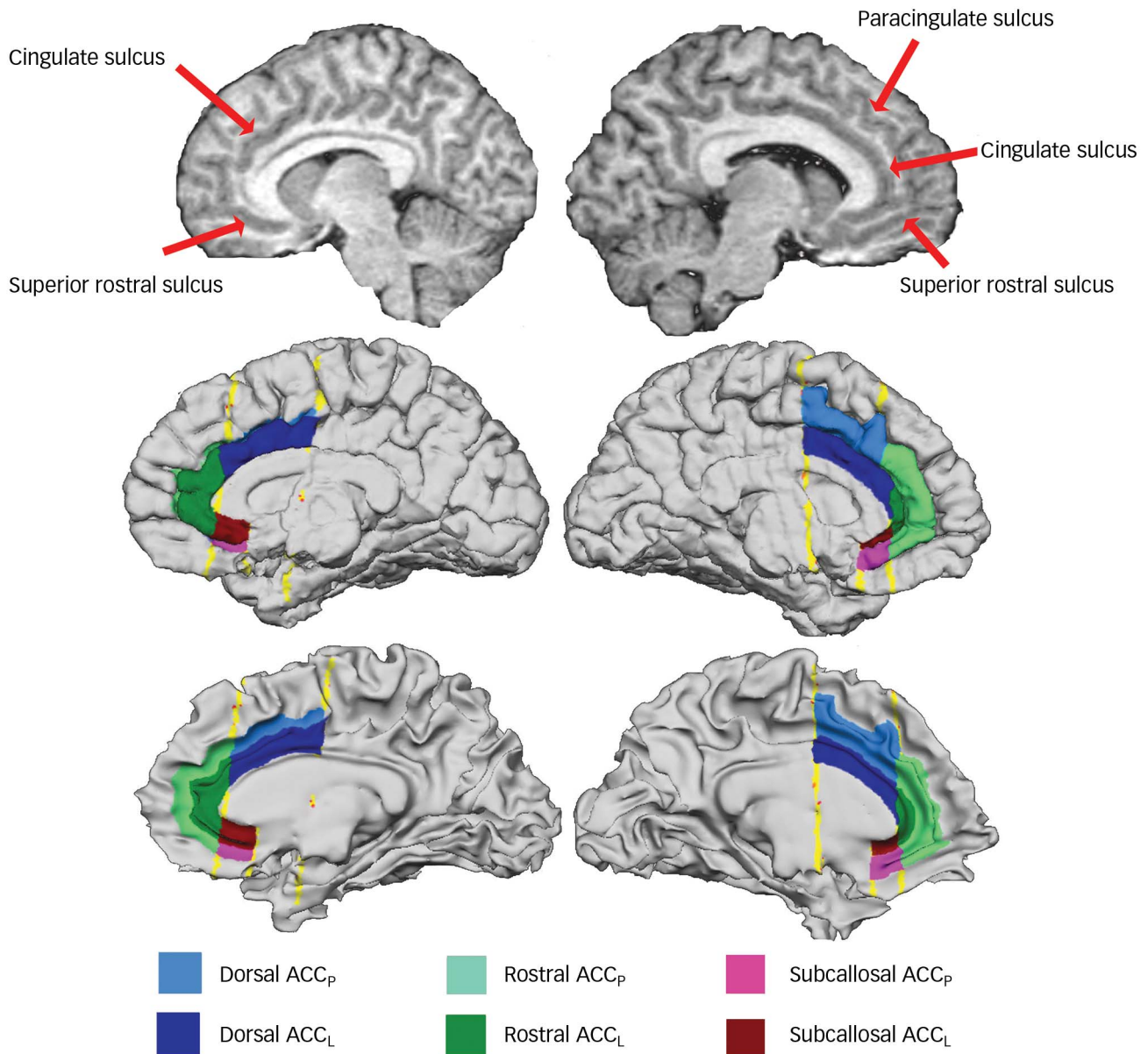


Fig. DS1 Example of region-of-interest boundaries and their relationship with local variations in cortical folding.

Left column presents a case with an 'absent' paracingulate sulcus and 'continuous' superior rostral sulcus, and right column presents a case with a 'present' paracingulate sulcus and 'separate' superior rostral sulcus. Top row presents representative sagittal slices through the T_1 -weighted images of two participants in the study, with major sulci marked in red. Middle row presents regions of interest overlaid on the reconstructed pial surfaces with the delineated regions of interest. The posterior yellow line represents the caudal border of the dorsal region. The anterior yellow line separates the rostral and dorsal regions dorsally, and rostral and subcallosal regions ventrally. The middle yellow line represents the posterior border of the subcallosal region. Bottom row presents the reconstructed white matter surface. Sulci on this surface correspond to indentations or 'crevasses', whereas gyri correspond to protrusions or 'ridges'. As can be seen, if a paracingulate sulcus was 'present' the paralimbic anterior cingulate cortex (ACC_p) comprised the grey matter between the fundus of the cingulate sulcus and that of the paracingulate sulcus. If a paracingulate sulcus was 'absent', the ACC_p was located on the dorsal bank of the cingulate sulcus. Similarly, if the superior rostral sulcus and cingulate sulcus were 'separate', the ACC_p extended from the fundus of the cingulate sulcus to that of the superior rostral sulcus. If the two sulci were 'continuous', the ACC_p was located on the rostro-ventral bank of the cingulate sulcus. The limbic ACC (ACC_l) always comprised the grey matter between the callosal and cingulate sulci. Regions of interest were always delineated on the white matter surface to facilitate tracing inside sulcal walls and then projected onto the pial surface to check for accuracy and consistency prior to continuing. Note how the ACC_p is not visible from the pial surface in 'absent' or 'continuous' cases.