

**Table 1**

Percentage of the total shape variation explained by size differences (allometry) for the subaxial cervical spine (C3-C7) for the three Hominine groups studied here.

Vertebra	<i>H. sapiens</i>	<i>P. troglodytes</i>	<i>G. gorilla</i>
C3	6.1**	6.7**	34.5**
C4	5.5**	4.9**	17.9**
C5	5**	3.2	18.3**
C6	2.8	3.4	28.5**
C7	3.8	5.1*	15.7**

\* =  $p$  value < 0.05; \*\* =  $p$  value < 0.01.

Allometry is larger in gorillas than in chimpanzees and humans with the largest values in the C3 and smallest in the C7.

Humans and chimpanzees show similar percentages, some of which (i.e. C6 and C7 in humans and C5 and C6 in chimpanzees) are not significant. In all the three species, the strongest allometric effects are found in the C3.