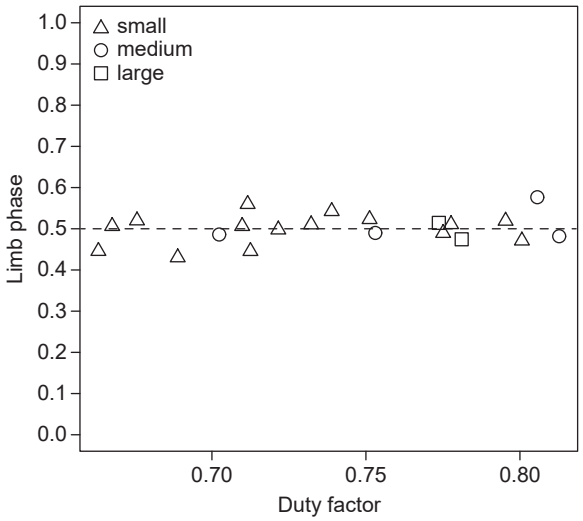


Fig. S1. Relationship between limb phase (Hildebrand, 1976) and duty factor in three size classes of American alligators. Comparisons include trials in which steady-speed fore- and hindlimb steps were filmed in a single video.

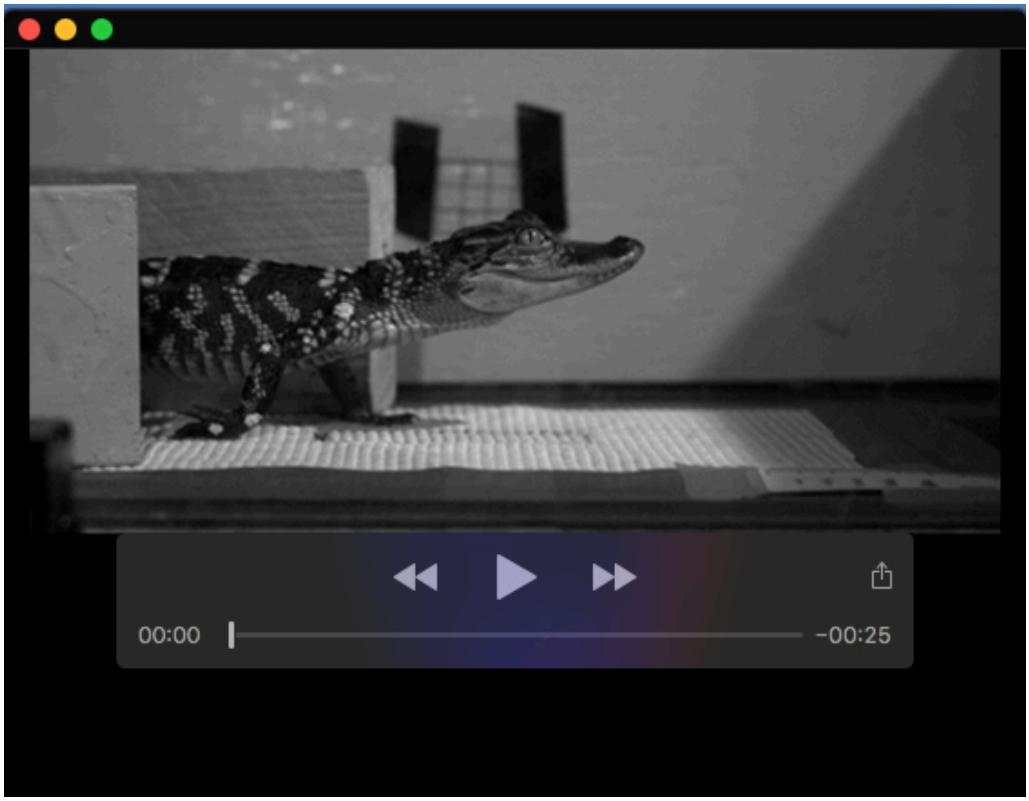
Table S1. Sensitivity analysis of peak fore- and hindlimb joint moments in al09f21 (2.06 kg body mass) using either the dorsal, ventral, anterior, and posterior edge of each fore- and hindlimb joint landmark.

Click here to download Table S1

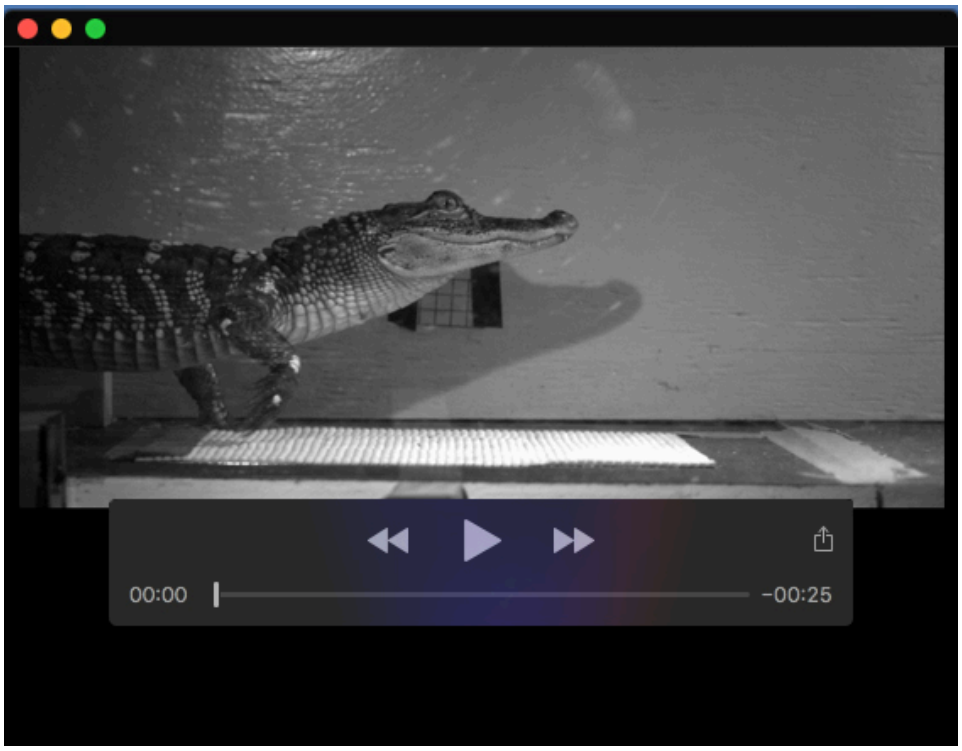
Table S2. Ordinary least squares regressions of the ankle dorsiflexion moment on the femur adduction angle in each individual

Size class	Individual	*n*	R^2	Elevation	Slope	*P* value
Small	al10	9	0.314	0.027	-0.001	0.117
	al11	9	0.438	0.028	-0.002	0.052
	al12	4	0.144	0.092	-0.001	0.621
Medium	al07	8	0.519	-0.044	-0.003	0.044
	al08	4	0.474	-0.026	-0.002	0.311
	al09	9	0.074	0.030	-0.001	0.480
Large	al05	20	0.108	0.039	-0.001	0.157

Normalized moments [$N \cdot m / (kg^{4/3})$] and angles were taken from mid-stance. Negative slopes indicate that more adducted (upright) postures have larger dorsiflexion moments at the ankle.



Movie 1. Representative walk (al10f18) of a small size alligator (0.1× speed).



Movie 2. Representative walk (al09f21) of a medium size alligator (0.1× speed).

Movie 3. Representative walk (al05f77) of a large size alligator (0.1× speed).