

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

ERP analysis at occipital electrodes

Although we did not have any a priori hypotheses regarding early visual processing, we also analyzed ERP responses at occipital electrodes (O1, O2; Figure S1), computing the same analysis as described for the Nc in the main text for the three time-windows 100 – 300 ms, 100 – 200 ms, and 200 – 300 ms after stimulus onset based on visual inspection. We did not find any significant effect (see Table S1 for an overview of all results). Note, however, that even if interpreting the interaction Emotion × Odor, this effect would not support the interpretation that Nc differences in emotion responses between the different Odor groups are driven by differences in early visual processing, since only the Stranger but not the No odor group show an early occipital difference, yet both show a robust difference at the Nc.

Table S1. Overview of statistical comparisons at occipital electrodes (O1, O2).

100 – 300 ms	Emotion	$F(1,72) = 1.013, p = .318$
	Emotion × Odor	$F(2,72) = 2.436, p = .095$
	Emotion × Breastfeeding	$F(1,72) = 0.005, p = .942$
100 – 200 ms	Emotion	$F(1,72) = 3.072, p = .084$
	Emotion × Odor	$F(2,72) = 2.587, p = .082$
	Emotion × Breastfeeding	$F(1,72) = 0.030, p = .863$
200 – 300 ms	Emotion	$F(1,72) = 0.161, p = .689$
	Emotion × Odor	$F(2,72) = 2.174, p = .121$
	Emotion × Breastfeeding	$F(1,72) = 0.066, p = .798$

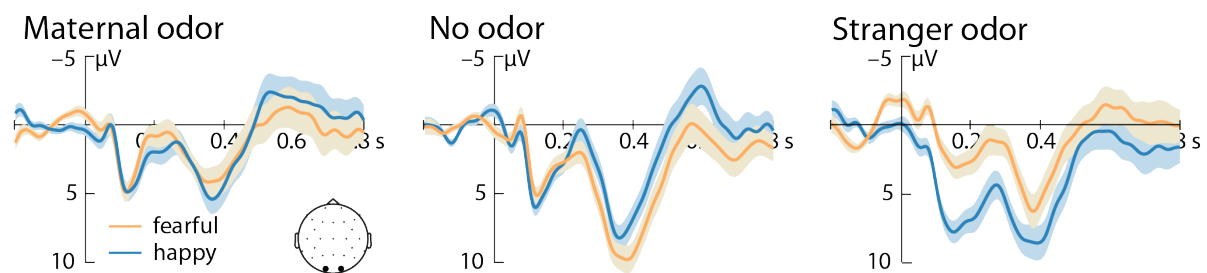


Figure S1. ERP responses in the different odor groups at occipital electrodes (O1, O2). Responses to fearful faces are shown in orange, while responses to happy faces are shown in blue. Black dots on the topographic map indicate electrode position.