

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

## MEASURES

*Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory* (TRIM). Revengefulness was measured as a strategy for coping with interpersonal transgressors using the TRIM (McCullough et al., 2006; Polish adaptation: Kossakowska & Kwiatek, 2017). Participants rated 5 statements (e.g., “I’ll make him/her pay”,  $\alpha = .87$ ) on a five-point Likert-type scale (1 – *strongly disagree*; 5 – *strongly agree*). The items were summed to create an index of revengefulness.

*Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire* (NARQ). Narcissism was assessed using the NARQ (Back et al., 2013; Rogoza et al., 2016). Participants rated 18 statements on a six-point scale (1 – *not agree at all*; 6 – *agree completely*). Items were averaged to create indices for two facets of narcissism: agentic admiration (e.g., “I show others how special I am”;  $\alpha = .85$ ) and antagonistic rivalry (e.g., “I want my rivals to fail”;  $\alpha = .85$ ).

*MACH-IV*. To assess Machiavellianism, we used the MACH-IV (Christie & Geis, 1970). Participants rated 20 statements on a seven-point scale (1 – *strongly disagree*; 7 – *strongly agree*). Items (e.g., “It is hard to get ahead without cutting corners here and there”) were summed to create an index of Machiavellianism ( $\alpha = .84$ ).

*Triarchic Psychopathy Measure-41* (TriPM-41). Psychopathy was measured with the shortened Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (Patrick, 2010). Participants rated 41 statements on a four-point scale (0 – *completely false*; 3 – *completely true*). Items were summed to create indices of: meanness (e.g., “I don’t care much if what I do hurts others”;  $\alpha = .92$ ), boldness (e.g., “I’m afraid of far fewer things than most people”;  $\alpha = .85$ ), and disinhibition (e.g., “I get in trouble for not considering the consequences of my actions”;  $\alpha = .84$ ).

*Honesty-Humility*. The HH dimension of the HEXACO was measured with the HH subscale of Polish Personality Lexicon (Szarota et al., 2007). Participants assessed on a five-point scale (1 – *definitely no*; 5 – *definitely yes*) the degree to which 30 adjectives (e.g., “avid”, “helpful”, “greedy”;  $\alpha = .92$ ) describe them. The items were summed to create an index of HH.

We decided to use the Polish Personality Lexicon to avoid method bias in our study. Seeing as how most research on the overlap and distinctiveness of the latent DT from HH uses the HEXACO Personality Inventory (Lee & Ashton, 2004), our study avoids method bias by using a different way to measure a nearly identical construct.