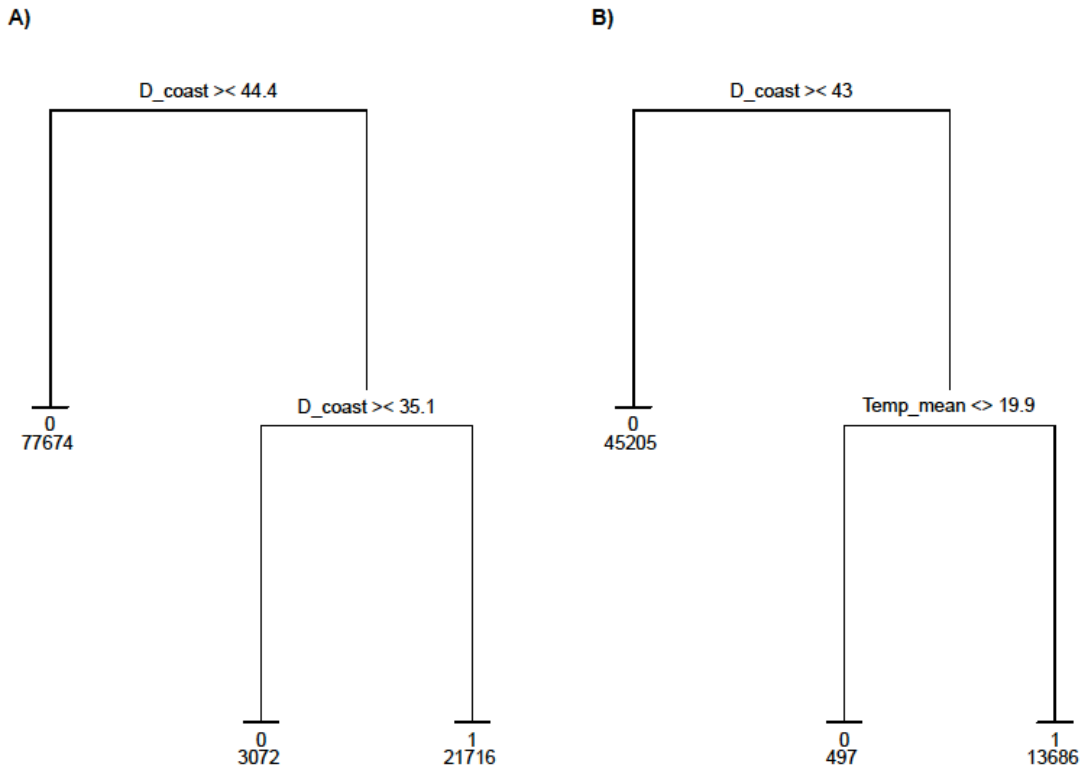
Ecography

E7717
Brischoux, F., Tingley, R., Shine, R. and Lillywhite, H. B. 2012. Salinity influences the distribution of marine snakes: implications for evolutionary transitions to marine life. – Ecography 35: xxx–xxx.

Supplementary material

Appendix 1. Highest-ranked classification trees predicting the distributions of *Pelamis platurus* (A) and Hydrophiini excluding *P. platurus* (B) at a global scale. Trees are read from top to bottom. Each split in the tree attempts to divide the response variable (snake presence [1] or absence [0]) into homogenous groups according to a threshold value of an explanatory variable (shown above each split). A "<>" symbol indicates that cases with lower values go to the left, whereas a "><" symbol means that cases with lower values go to the right. Sea snake presence (1) or absence (0) and sample sizes (number of 0.25˚ grid cells) are given below each node. D_coast = distance to the nearest shoreline (km), Temp_mean = mean annual temperature (˚C).



Appendix 2. Performance of the highest-ranked classification trees predicting the distributions of six groups of marine snakes. AUC = area under the receiver operating characteristic curve, a measure of predictive accuracy which ranges from 0.5 (random) to 1 (perfect).

Group	AUC (SD)
Homalospsidae	0.96 (0.00719)
Acrochordidae	0.949 (0.00404)
Laticaudinae	0.95 (0.00347)
All Hydrophini	0.937 (0.00199)
Hydrophinae (except *P. platurus*)	0.944 (0.00361)
P. platurus	0.935 (0.00145)