



Figure S1. Variation in the rate of accurate predictions of presence (sensitivity), accurate predictions of absence (specificity) and AUC values according to the location and type of the absences used to model either the potential or the realized distribution of *Aphodius bonvouloiri* using GLMs or Artificial Neural Networks (NNETs). The used presences are the available observations of this species (Fig. 2), while ten times more environmental (circles), contingent (squares) or methodological absences (triangles) were randomly selected among those present in five probability categories (Fig. 3): below 10% percentile, between 10% percentile and 25% quartile, between 25% and 75% quartile, between 75% quartile and 90% percentile, and above 90% percentile.