The interplay between environmental filtering and spatial processes in structuring communities: the case of Neotropical snake communities

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S5 File: Construction of snake topology

The following studies were used to construct the topology. The phylogenies of [1, 2] were used for the relative placement of snake families, subfamilies and tribes. Families Leptotyphlopidae, Typhlopidae, and Anomalepididae were repositioned using the phylogeny of [3]. The phylogenies of [4, 5] were used for relationships within Boidae. Within Viperidae, the phylogeny of [6] was used to determine the relationship of *Bothrops* species (expect for *Bothrops lutzi*, which was repositioned using [7]), whereas [8] was used for the relationships of *Crotalus* and *Lachesis*. The relationships of species of Elapidae were determined using the phylogeny of [9]. The overall relationships within Colubridae follow [1], but, within Colubridae, the relative positioning of *Chironius* species was determined according to [10]. Within Dipsadinae, Elapomorphini species had their positions determined according to [11] (*Phalotris bilineatus*), [12] (*Phalotris multipuctatus*), [13] (*Apostolepis* species), [14] (*Apostolepis assimilis* and *A. dimidiata*), and [15] (*Phalotris concolor*). Dipsadini species, specifically the genera *Atractus* and *Dipsas,* were replaced according P. Passos, (pers. com.), and [16, 17], respectively. Placement of Echinantherini species was determined using the phylogeny of [18], whereas placement of Philodryadini, Xenodontini, and Pseudoboini was determined using the phylogeny of [19].

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