Metabolic differentiation facilitates coexistence in two coral reef fish species

Simon J. Brandl1,2,3,4, Calvin N. Quigley5, Jordan M. Casey2,3,Alexandre Mercière3, Nina M.D. Schiettekatte2,3, Tommy Norin6, Valeriano Parravicini2,3, Isabelle M. Côté1

*1 Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada*

*2 PSL Université Paris: EPHE-UPVD-CNRS, USR 3278 CRIOBE, Université de Perpignan, 66860 Perpignan, France*

*3 Laboratoire d’Excellence “CORAIL,” Perpignan, France*

*4 CESAB, Centre for the Synthesis and Analysis of Biodiversity, Institut Bouisson Bertrand, 34000 Montpellier*

*5 School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand*

*6 DTU Aqua: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark*

Email: Simon J. Brandl ([simonjbrandl@gmail.com](mailto:simonjbrandl@gmail.com))

Appendix S2

Table S1: Model summary for standard metabolic rate. The model was run for 5,000 iterations using the default brms priors.



Table S2: Model summary for maximum metabolic rate. The model was run for 5,000 iterations using the default brms priors. 

Table S3: Model summary for horizontal gape. The model was run for 2,000 iterations using the default brms priors.



Table S4: Model summary for vertical gape. The model was run for 2,000 iterations using the default brms priors.



Table S5: Model summary for girth. The model was run for 2,000 iterations using the default brms priors.



Table S6: Model summary for gastrointestinal tract. The model was run for 2,000 iterations using the default brms priors.

Table S7: Model summary for number of bites. The model was run for 2,000 iterations using the default brms priors and a negative binomial error distribution with a log link-function.

