**Supplemental 3.**

Due to the similarity between earthworms (Clitellata) and slugs (Gastropoda), we ran analyses grouping them together as a “class” of invertebrates. However, this classification had minimal effect on the results. The only dietary classification changed was in *Thamnophis ordinoides*, who changed from a generalist to a specialist. Using a t-test to compare the mass averages between generalist (generalist mass = 2.33) and specialists ( specialist mass = 2.23), we found no significant difference (*p* = 0.6771). We recovered moderate phylogenetic signaling for mass across the phylogeny (*λ* = 0.722; *K* = 0.807). When accounting for this phylogenetic signal, we again found insignificant differences in mass between our generalist and specialist groups (*phylANOVA: F* = 0.205; *p* = 0.681). We also found insignificant differences when comparing mass between generalists and our finer scale of specialization (vertebrate and invertebrate specialist groups) (*phylANOVA*: *F* = 0.955; *p* = 0.481). The post-hoc tests continued the trend of insignificant differences (Generalist vs Invertebrate Specialist: *p* = 0.774; Generalist vs Vertebrate Specialist: *p* = 0.976; Invertebrate Specialist vs Vertebrate Specialist: *p* = 0.774).



Supplemental 3. Dietary profiles across Thamnophis. The heatmap displays the percentage of  
dietary records for each Thamnophis species based on prey group. The  
phylogenetic tree was adapted from Hallas et al. (2022), with the additional placement  
of T. mendax following de Queiroz et al. (2002), T. rossmani following Conant (2000),  
and T. lineri placement inferred from Rossman and Burbrink (2005). The heatmap  
was generated using the gheatmap function on the ggtree R package (Wickham, 2016).