

Supplementary Material**Appendix S1.** Supplementary methods**Appendix S2.** Supplementary references**Figure S1.** Field metabolic rate as a function of NPP**Figure S2.** Proportion activity time and metabolic rate for 50g organisms.**Table S1** Georeferenced reptile FMR data**Table S2** Endotherm thermal tolerance data.**Appendix S1.** Supplementary methods.*Energy use*

Coordinates corresponding to measurements of Reptile FMR were extracted from the references compiled in Nagy (2005) (table S1). Text descriptions of study areas were georeferenced in Biogeomancer (<http://www.biogeomancer.org/>) and Google Maps when necessary.

Thermal limits

The thermal tolerance data was extracted from Sunday et al. (2010). For endotherm data sources, see table S2. The temperatures are lethal limits for ectotherms and the limits of the thermoneutral zone for endotherms.

Seasonal patterns of energy use and activity time

Latitudinal, seasonal comparison: We used hourly temperature data for 2008 to calculate the proportion of activity time and metabolic rates (National Climatic Data Center, www.ncdc.noaa.gov, stations 718580 and 767620). For the global analysis, we used average near-surface air temperature estimate in 3 hour resolution for the year 2000 from a global Atmosphere-Ocean General Circulation Model (CNRM-CM3, 2004; Scenario: IPCC SRES A2; cell size 2.8125 degrees) (Déqué et al. 1994). We calculate daylength using the function in the pheno R library.

Bird and lizard comparison: Lizard richness was estimated within equal area equivalents to 1° grid cells at the equator (110x110km) using range maps available from NatureServe (www.natureserve.org). The data from the National Park Service Inventory and Monitoring initiative is described in Buckley and Jetz (2010). In figure 5C, the numbers of individuals and species were adjusted for sampling time for each park. We calculated the expected abundance for a fixed amount of effort (52 party hours, which is the minimum for parks in the dataset). We then used rarefaction to estimate the expected number of species in a sample of the number of individuals expected to be observed in 52hrs.

Avian richness and abundance were examined from 2,585 survey routes of the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS; Bystrak 1981) for the year 2002 (data described in Hurlbert 2004). Rarefaction analyses are presented for the subset of BBS routes occurring in deciduous forest as described and implemented in Hurlbert (2004).

We estimated the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), a measure of greenness, at the observation sites using data from the NOAA Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer Satellite (see Hurlbert 2004). Temperatures were estimated using the Climatic Research Unit's 10-minute mean annual temperature coverage for the period 1961-1990 (New et al. 2002).

REFERENCES

- Anderson, K.J. & Jetz, W. (2005). The broad-scale ecology of energy expenditure of endotherms. *Ecology Letters*, 8, 310-318.
- Buckley, L.B. & Jetz, W. (2010). Lizard community structure along environmental gradients. *The Journal of Animal Ecology*, 79, 358-365.
- Bystrak, D. (1981). The North American breeding bird survey. *Studies in Avian Biology*, 6, 34-41.

- Déqué, M., Dreveton, C., Braun, A. & Cariolle, D. (1994). The ARPEGE/IFS atmosphere model: a contribution to the French community climate modelling. *Climate Dynamics*, 10, 249-266.
- Hurlbert, A.H. (2004). Species-energy relationships and habitat complexity in bird communities. *Ecology Letters*, 7, 714-720.
- Nagy, K.A. (2005). Field metabolic rate and body size. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 208, 1621-1625.
- New, M., Lister, D., Hulme, M. & Makin, I. (2002). A high-resolution data set of surface climate over global land areas. *Climate Research*, 21, 1-25.
- Sunday, J.M., Bates, A.E. & Dulvy, N.K. (2010). Global analysis of thermal tolerance and latitude in ectotherms. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*.

Appendix S2. Supplementary references.

- Addo-Bediako, A., Chown, S.L. & Gaston, K.J. (2000). Thermal tolerance, climatic variability and latitude. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 267, 739-745.
- Alerstam, T., Hedenstrom, A. & Åkesson, S. (2003). Long distance migration: evolution and determinants. *Oikos*, 103, 247-260.
- Algar, A.C., Kerr, J.T. & Currie, D.J. (2007). A test of Metabolic Theory as the mechanism underlying broad-scale species-richness gradients. *Global Ecology & Biogeography*, 16, 170-178.
- Angilletta, M.J., Huey, R.B. & Frazier, M.R. (2010). Thermodynamic effects on organismal performance: Is hotter better? *Physiological and Biochemical Zoology*, 83, 197-206.
- Bakken, G.S., Santee, W.R. & Erskine, D.J. (1985). Operative and standard operative temperature: tools for thermal energetics studies. *Integrative and Comparative Biology*, 25, 933-943.
- Brett, J.R. (1971). Energetic responses of salmon to temperature. A study of some thermal relations in the physiology and freshwater ecology of sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). *American zoologist*, 11, 99.
- Brown, J.H. & Lee, A.K. (1969). Bergmann's rule and climatic adaptation in woodrats (Neotoma). *Evolution*, 329-338.
- Buckley, L.B. (2008). Linking traits to energetics and population dynamics to predict lizard ranges in changing environments. *American Naturalist*, 171, E1-E19.
- Cain, J., Krausman, P.R., Rosenstock, S.S. & Turner, J.C. (2006). Mechanisms of thermoregulation and water balance in desert ungulates. *Journal Information*, 34, 570 - 581.

Calder, W.A. (1984). *Size, function, and life history*. Dover Publications, Mineola, New York.

Ceballos, G., Ehrlich, P.R., Soberón, J., Salazar, I. & Fay, J.P. (2005). Global mammal conservation: what must we manage? *Science*, 309, 603-607.

Damuth, J. (1981). Population-density and body size in mammals. *Nature*, 290, 699-700.

Evans, K.L., Newson, S.E., Storch, D., Greenwood, J.J. & Gaston, K.J. (2008). Spatial scale, abundance and the species-energy relationship in British birds. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, 77, 395-405.

Gaston, K.J., Davies, R.G., Orme, C.D.L., Olson, V.A., Thomas, G.H., Ding, T.S., et al. (2007). Spatial turnover in the global avifauna. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 274, 1567-1574.

Hawkins, B.A., Field, R., Cornell, H.V., Currie, D.J., Guegan, J.F., Kaufman, D.M., et al. (2003). Energy, water, and broad-scale geographic patterns of species richness. *Ecology*, 84, 3105-3117.

Helmuth, B., Kingsolver, J.G. & Carrington, E. (2005). Biophysics, physiological ecology, and climate change: does mechanism matter? *Annual Review of Physiology*, 67, 177 - 201.

Hurlbert, A.H. & Haskell, J.P. (2003). The effect of energy and seasonality on avian species richness and community composition. *American Naturalist*, 161, 83-97.

Jetz, W. & Rahbek, C. (2002). Geographic range size and determinants of avian species richness. *Science*, 297, 1548-1551.

Kearney, M., Phillips, B.L., Tracy, C.R., Christian, K.A., Betts, G. & Porter, W.P. (2008). Modelling species distributions without using species distributions: the cane toad in Australia under current and future climates. *Ecography*, 31, 423-434.

- Kearney, M. & Porter, W.P. (2004). Mapping the fundamental niche: Physiology, climate, and the distribution of a nocturnal lizard. *Ecology*, 85, 3119-3131.
- Kiester, A.R. (1971). Species density of North American amphibians and reptiles. *Systematic Biology*, 20, 127-137.
- Koteja, P. (1991). On the relation between basal and field metabolic rates in birds and mammals. *Functional Ecology*, 5, 56-64.
- Levins, R. (1968). *Evolution in changing environments*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Lyman, C.P., Willis, J.S., Malan, A. & Wang, L.C.H. (1982). *Hibernation and torpor in mammals and birds*. Academic Press New York.
- Mönkkönen, M., Forsman, J.T. & Bokma, F. (2006). Energy availability, abundance, energy-use and species richness in forest bird communities: a test of the species-energy theory. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 15, 290-302.
- Nee, S., Read, A.F., Greenwood, J.J.D. & Harvey, P.H. (1991). The relationship between abundance and body size in British birds. *Nature*, 351, 312-313.
- Porter, W.P., Vakharia, N.P., Klousie, W.D. & Duffy, D. (2006). Po'ouli landscape bioinformatics models predict energetics, behavior, diets and distribution on Maui. *Integrative and Comparative Biology*, 46, 1143 - 1158.
- Qian, H. & Ricklefs, R.E. (2008). Global concordance in diversity patterns of vascular plants and terrestrial vertebrates. *Ecology Letters*, 11, 547 - 553.
- Rabosky, D.L. (2009). Ecological limits and diversification rate: alternative paradigms to explain the variation in species richness among clades and regions. *Ecology letters*, 12, 735-743.
- Ricklefs, R.E. (2008). Disintegration of the ecological community. *American Naturalist*, 172, 741-750.

- Santos, J.C., Coloma, L.A., Summers, K., Caldwell, J.P., Ree, R. & Cannatella, D.C. (2009). Amazonian amphibian diversity is primarily derived from late Miocene Andean lineages. *PLoS Biology*, 7, 1000056.
- Schmidt-Nielsen, K. (1964). *Desert animals: physiological problems of heat and water*. Clarendon Press Oxford, England.
- Spicer, J.I. & Gaston, K.J. (1999). *Physiological diversity and its ecological implications*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Tewksbury, J.J., Huey, R.B. & Deutsch, C.A. (2008). Putting the heat on tropical animals. *Science*, 320, 1296 - 1297.
- Tieleman, B.I. & Williams, J.B. (1999). The role of hyperthermia in the water economy of desert birds. *Physiological and Biochemical Zoology*, 72, 87-100.

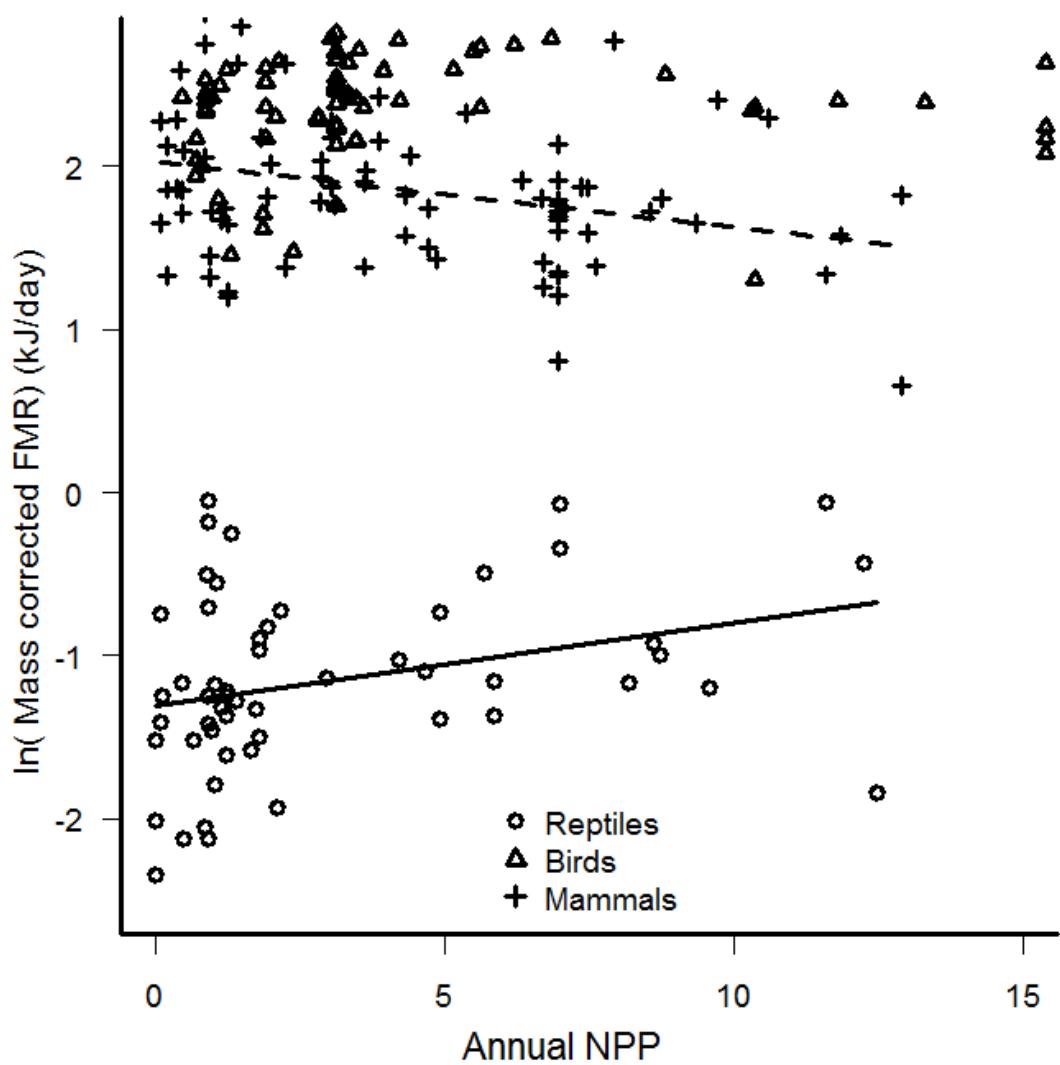


Figure S1. The log of mass corrected ($M^{0.75}$, grams) field metabolic rate is weakly related to NPP ($t\text{ C ha}^{-1}\text{ year}^{-1}$) for birds ($p = 0.98$, $r^2=0.00$), mammals ($p = 0.01$, $r^2=0.07$), and lizards ($p = 0.04$, $r^2=0.08$).

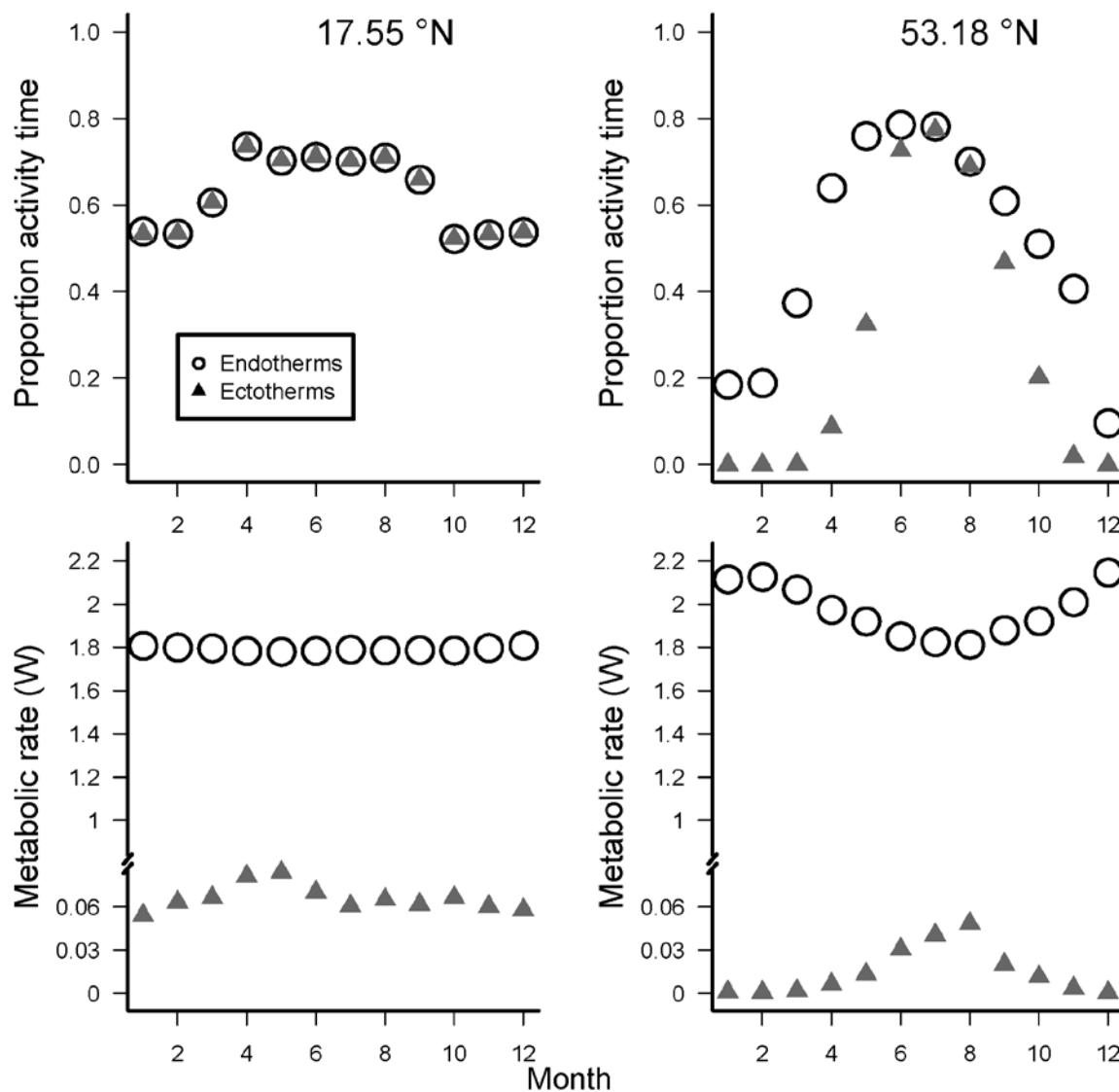


Figure S2. A comparison of the proportional time available for activity (top) and metabolic rate (W, bottom) for idealized endothermic (circles) and ectothermic (triangles) vertebrates of size 50g across seasons. The metrics are calculated using hourly temperature data from weather stations located in Chilpancingo, Guerrero Mexico (17.55°N) and Grand rapids, Manitoba, Canada (53.18°N). Metabolic rate calculations reflect basal metabolic rate and account for environmental temperature dependence; activity time calculations additionally account for variation in usable daylight.

Table A1 Georeferenced reptile FMR (Field metabolic rate, kJ/day) data from Figure 1 compiled by Nagy (2005).

Species	Common Name	Mass (g)	FMR (kJ/day)	Latitude (S-)	Longitude (W-)
<i>Acanthodactylus pardalis</i>	Sand lizard	4.5	0.2	34.76	11.07
<i>Agama impalearis</i>	Bibron's agama	54.4	16.8	31.79	-7.09
<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	Galapagos marine iguana	1610.0	91.2	-0.82	-91.10
<i>Angolosaurus skoogi</i>	Skoog's lizard	57.4	3.0	-20.15	13.23
<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	Zebra-tailed lizard	7.1	1.1	33.71	-115.41
<i>Chalcides sexlineatus</i>	Gran Canarian skink	7.8	0.7	27.92	-15.55
<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Frillneck lizard	635.0	52.4	-12.44	130.87
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	Orangethroat whiptail	4.3	1.1	22.89	-109.92
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	Western whiptail	16.5	4.1	33.71	-115.41
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Racer	132.0	12.8	33.28	-81.73
<i>Crotalus cerastes</i>	Sidewinder	129.0	5.0	34.72	-118.11
<i>Crotalus lepidus</i>	Mottled rock rattlesnakes	109.0	4.7	29.23	-103.26
<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	Central netted dragon	36.8	9.6	-25.93	113.53
<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	Desert iguana	52.5	6.5	33.82	-116.39
<i>Elgaria multicarinatus</i>	Southern alligator lizard	25.3	2.0	32.72	-117.16
<i>Gallotia atlantica</i>	Agamid lizard	11.9	1.5	28.29	-16.63
<i>Gallotia galloti</i>	Agamid lizard	25.6	4.6	28.29	-16.63
<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>	Giant agamid lizard	47.3	7.9	28.29	-16.63
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Desert tortoise	2120.0	42.9	35.65	-115.25
<i>Helobolus lugubris</i>	Bushveld lizard	3.8	0.8	-25.12	20.35
<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Green iguana	860.0	60.1	12.12	-68.88
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	Common lizard	25.5	5.8	46.12	0.67
<i>Mabuya striata</i>	Stiped skink	19.5	2.9	-25.12	20.35
<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Coachwhip	124.0	11.7	34.72	-118.11
<i>Meroles anchietae</i>	Namib Desert dune lizard	4.0	0.6	-22.09	16.97
<i>Mesalina olivieri</i>	Sand lizard	1.1	0.3	34.76	11.07
<i>Microlophus albemariensis</i>	Lava lizard	28.2	3.3	-0.82	-91.10
<i>Pachydactylus bibronii</i>	Birbon's gecko	16.6	2.2	-25.12	20.35
<i>Pedioplanis lineoocellata</i>	Spotted sand lizard	3.3	0.5	-25.12	20.35
<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>	Desert horned lizard	23.0	2.7	35.00	-188.16
<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	Lacertid lizard	7.4	1.5	39.62	3.04
<i>Ptyodactylus hasselquistii</i>	Negev Desert gecko	9.1	1.2	30.87	34.95
<i>Rhoptropus afer</i>	Namib Desert gecko	2.6	0.2	-23.01	14.98
<i>Sauromalus obesus</i>	Chuckwalla	167.0	15.7	34.04	-117.23
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Sagebrush lizard	5.0	0.8	37.44	-113.40
<i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i>	Yarrow's spiny lizard	16.6	1.9	32.80	-109.72
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard	12.1	1.8	34.22	-118.50
<i>Sceloporus variabilis</i>	Rosebelly lizard	7.7	1.9	19.13	-96.20
<i>Sceloporus virgatus</i>	Striped plateau lizard	6.3	1.1	33.83	-111.95
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common garter snake	22.0	5.2	40.63	-120.87
<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	Tegu	1170.0	214.0	7.77	-68.95
<i>Urosaurus nigricaudus</i>	Black-tailed brush lizard	3.2	1.4	24.14	-110.32
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Side-blotched lizard	3.2	0.7	36.63	-116.31
<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>	Ridge-tailed monitor	60.0	3.7	6.15	81.04
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Bengal monitor	2560.0	393.0	-21.31	116.06
<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	Goanna/monitor lizard	10.4	3.0	-27.58	114.67
<i>Varanus giganteus</i>	Perenties	7700.0	807.0	-21.31	116.06
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Sand monitor	1320.0	233.0	-12.70	132.37
<i>Varanus komodensis</i>	Komodo dragon	45200.0	2430.0	-8.55	119.45
<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Merten's water monitor	1210.0	143.0	-12.75	131.00
<i>Varanus panoptes</i>	Goanna/monitor	1350.0	180.0	-12.70	132.37
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Goanna/monitor lizard	1180.0	100.0	-35.78	137.21
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Goanna/monitor lizard	7530.0	906.0	-21.31	116.06
<i>Varanus scalaris</i>	Goanna/monitor lizard	66.4	7.8	-12.33	131.12
<i>Vipera aspis</i>	European viper	67.2	6.3	46.12	0.67

Table A2 Endotherm thermal tolerance data from figure 2.

Latin	Taxon	Abs. Latitude (°)	Lower (°C)	Upper (°C)	Source
<i>Turdoidea squamiceps</i>	Aves	22	31.6	40	Anava et al. 2001
<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	Aves		33.7	38	Seagram et al. 2001
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Aves	25	33		Meijer et al. 1996
<i>Manacus vitellinus</i>	Aves	7	25		Bartholomew et al. 1983
<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	Aves	13	27		Bartholomew et al. 1983
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Aves	54	31.6		Saarela et al. 95
<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	Aves	6	28.9	39.2	Saarela et al. 95
<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	Aves		31	38	Marschall & Prinzinger 1991
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	Aves	3	35	43	Marschall & Prinzinger 1991
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Aves	25	33	39	Marschall & Prinzinger 1991
<i>Chloebia gouldiae</i>	Aves	16	30	43	Marschall & Prinzinger 1991
<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	Aves	7	31	43	Marschall & Prinzinger 1991
<i>Eurostopodus guttatus</i>	Aves	25	33		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Aves	37	35.4		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Aves	43	28		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Aves	5	23		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Otus trichopsis</i>	Aves	23	26.6		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	Aves	29	27.2		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Aves	24	26		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Aves	45	20		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i>	Aves		30.5		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Aves	11	28		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Vidua paradisea</i>	Aves	9	31		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Aves	21	30.5		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>	Aves	23	31		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Patagona gigas</i>	Aves	20	27		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>	Aves	47	15.5		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Aves	43	12.2		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Aves	56	14		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Aves	51	15		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Aves	55	7		Yarbrough 1971
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Aves	11		38	Weathers 1981
<i>Poephila guttata</i>	Aves	25		42	Weathers 1981
<i>Cardinalis sinuata</i>	Aves	28		43	Weathers 1981
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Aves	35		42.5	Weathers 1981
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	Aves			40	Weathers 1981
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Aves	50		40	Weathers 1981
<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Aves	23		42	Weathers 1981
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Aves	30		38.5	Weathers 1981
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Aves	51		34	Weathers 1981
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Aves	26		41	Weathers 1981
<i>Lonchura fuscans</i>	Aves	1		39	Weathers 1981
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Aves			40	Weathers 1981
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Aves	58		38	Weathers 1981
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Aves			36	Weathers 1981
<i>Columba livia</i>	Aves	42		36	Weathers 1981
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Aves			37	Weathers 1981
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Aves	43		34.5	Weathers 1981
<i>Pica nutalli</i>	Aves	37		33.5	Weathers 1981
<i>Pica pica</i>	Aves	47		32.5	Weathers 1981
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Aves	33		36	Weathers 1981
<i>Carpodacus cassini</i>	Aves	43		37	Weathers 1981

<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Aves	36	37	Weathers 1981
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Aves	44	38	Weathers 1981
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Aves	41	38	Weathers 1981
<i>Lophortyx gambelii</i>	Aves	34	40.5	Weathers 1981
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Aves	8	40	Weathers 1981
<i>Plectroplienax nivalis</i>	Aves	71	9	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Aves	55	-3	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Aves	4	25	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Aves	36	22	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Aves	46	24.4	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Aves	40	25.3	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Aves	51	24.1	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Aves	47	24.5	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Aves	53	22.6	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Aves	46	22.5	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Aves	53	23.6	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Zonotrichia eucophrys</i>	Aves	30	20.6	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Aves	64	20.7	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Aves	57	19	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Parula americana</i>	Aves	40	25.7	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Aves	40	26.6	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Vermivora celuta</i>	Aves	30	22.4	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Mniotilla varia</i>	Aves	47	24.9	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Aves	35	25.2	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Aves	53	23.3	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Aves	53	23.2	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Aves	30	23.4	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Aves	45	23.8	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Aves	36	24.9	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Aves	36	26.9	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Aves	55	25.5	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Aves	47	22.9	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Aves	37	26.3	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Aves	40	22.2	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Aves	46	23.3	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Aves	40	24.3	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Aves	45	23.7	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Trogon rufus</i>	Aves	5	30	Yarbrough 1971
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Aves	35	22.3	Root 1988
<i>Choleopus hoffmanni</i>	Mammalia	9	29	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	Mammalia	9	28.5	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Aoutus trivirgatus</i>	Mammalia	9	28	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Leontocebus geoffroy</i>	Mammalia	9	25	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Nasua narica</i>	Mammalia	9	22	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Mustela rixosa</i>	Mammalia	71	17	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Proechimyus semispinosus</i>	Mammalia	9	23	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Mammalia	71	16	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Citellus parryii</i>	Mammalia	71	8	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Thalarctos niaritimus</i>	Mammalia	71	4	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Mammalia	71	-40	Scholander et al. 1950
<i>Vulpes vulpes alascensis</i>	Mammalia	60	-13	Irving et al. 1955

Supplementary references for Table A2

- Anava A., Kam M., Shkolnik A. & Degen A.A. 2001. Heat production and body temperature of Arabian babblers (*Turdooides squamiceps*): a bird from hot desert habitats. *Journal of Arid Environments* 48: 59-67.
- Bartholomew G., Vleck C. & Bucher T. 1983. Energy metabolism and nocturnal hypothermia in two tropical passerine frugivores, *Manacus vitellinus* and *Pipra mentalis*. *Physiological Zoology* 56: 370-379.
- Irving L., Krog H. & Monson M. 1955. The metabolism of some Alaskan animals in winter and summer. *Physiological Zoology* 28: 173-185.
- IUCN (2005). Global Mammal Assessment. In: IUCN, CABS Washington, DC.
- Jetz W., Wilcove D.S. & Dobson A.P. 2007. Projected impacts of climate and land-use change on the Global Diversity of Birds. *PLoS Biology* 5: 1211-1219.
- Marschall U. & Prinzing R. 1991. Vergleichende Ökophysiologie von fünf Prachtfinkenarten (Estrildidae). *Journal of Ornithology* 132: 319-323.
- Root T. 1988. Energy constraints on avian distributions and abundances. *Ecology* 69: 330-339.
- Saarela S., Klapper B. & Heldmaier G. 1995. Daily rhythm of oxygen consumption and thermoregulatory responses in some European winter-or summer-acclimatized finches at different ambient temperatures. *Journal of Comparative Physiology B: Biochemical, Systemic, and Environmental Physiology* 165: 366-376.
- Scholander P.F., Hock R., Walters V., Johnson F. & Irving L. 1950. Heat regulation in some arctic and tropical mammals and birds. *The Biological Bulletin* 99: 237-258.
- Seagram R., Adams N. & Slotow R. 2001. Time of feeding and possible associated thermoregulatory benefits in bronze mannikins *Lonchura cucullata*. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology - Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology* 130: 809-818.
- Weathers W.W. 1981. Physiological thermoregulation in heat-stressed birds: Consequences of Body Size. *Physiological Zoology* 54: 345-361.
- Yarbrough C. 1971. The influence of distribution and ecology on the thermoregulation of small birds. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A: Physiology* 39: 235-266.