Supplementary Table S3

Body size predicts ontogenetic nitrogen stable-isotope (δ^{15}N) variation, but has little relationship with trophic level in ectotherm vertebrate predators

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Supplementary Table S3. Summary statistics of GLM models evaluating how $\delta^{15}N$ varies as a function of stomach-content-derived trophic position (TP_{diet}) in each predator species.

Panel in figure 3	Group	Species	Model	df.null	logLik	AIC	BIC	deviance	df.residual	Pseudo r^2	p-value
a	Crocodilian	*Caiman crocodilus*	GLM	26	-24.85	55.70	59.59	9.96	25	0.04	0.339
b	Crocodilian	*Melanosuchus niger*	GLM	12	-8.55	23.11	24.80	2.84	11	0.15	0.189
c	Lizard	*Ameiva ameiva*	GLM	3	3.60	-1.19	-3.03	0.04	2	0.95	0.026
d	Lizard	*Kentropix striata*	GLM	3	-4.39	14.79	12.94	2.11	2	0.08	0.718
e	Fish	*Arapaima*	GLM	48	-56.78	119.57	125.24	29.13	47	0.01	0.446