

# The tale of the black viper: distribution and bioclimatic niche modelling of melanistic *Vipera aspis* in Italy

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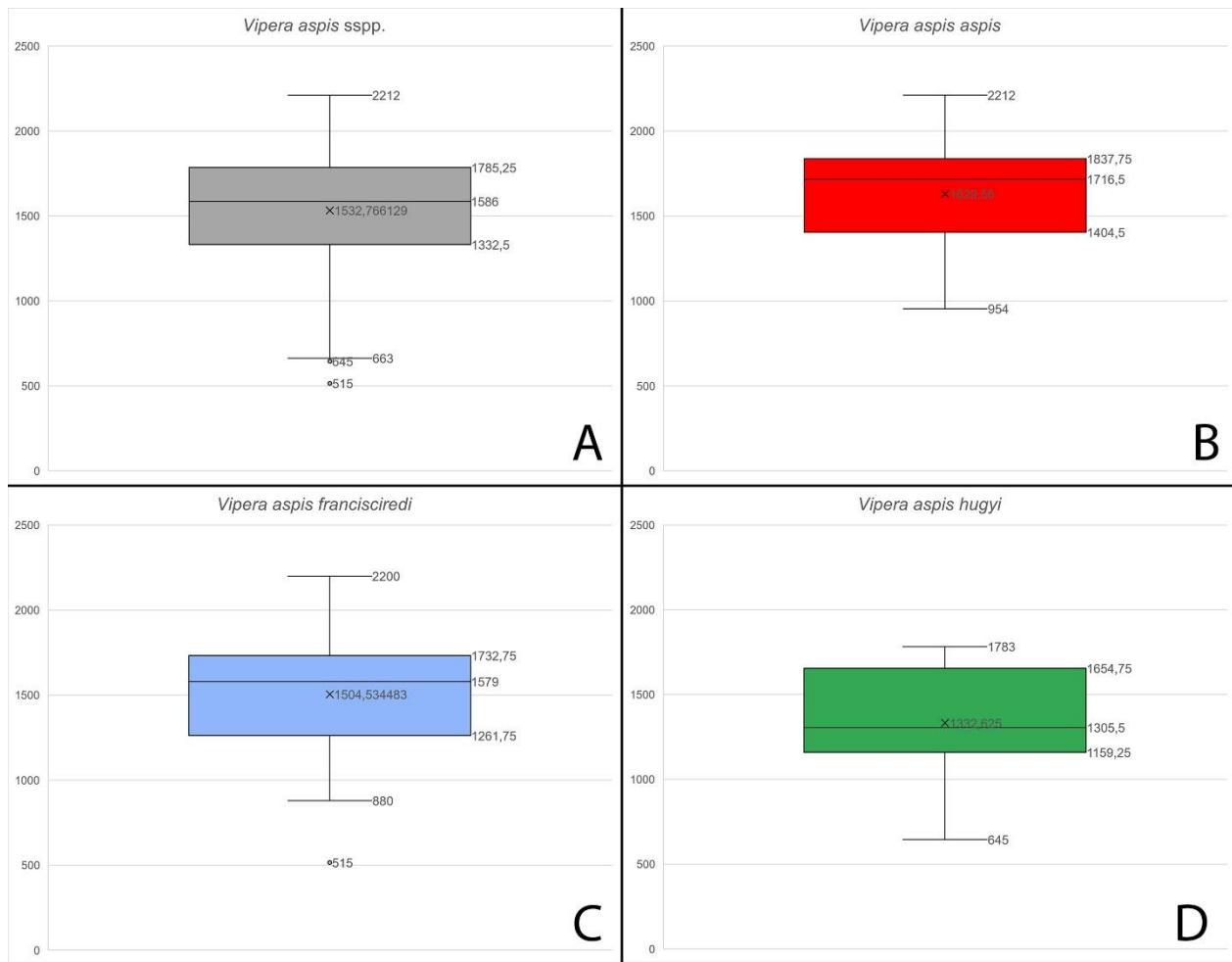
## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



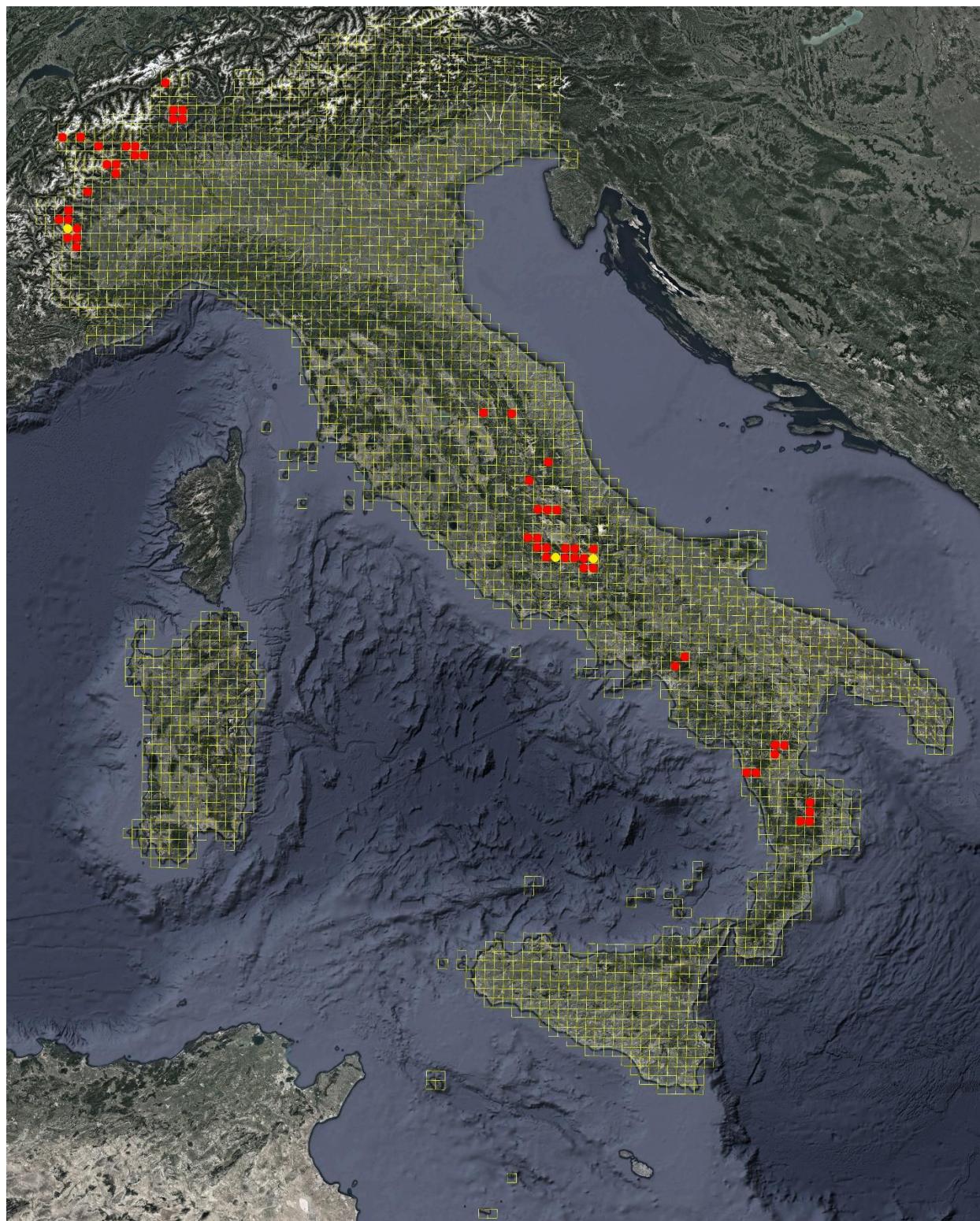
**Fig. S1.** Examples of pattern variability in non-melanistic individuals among the three *Vipera aspis* subspecies from Italy (males on the left and females on the right). **A.** *Vipera aspis aspis*, male and female from Piedmont; **B.** *Vipera aspis francisciredi*, male from Lombardy and female from Abruzzo; **C.** *Vipera aspis hugyi*, male from Sicily and female from Calabria. Photo credit: Matteo R. Di Nicola.



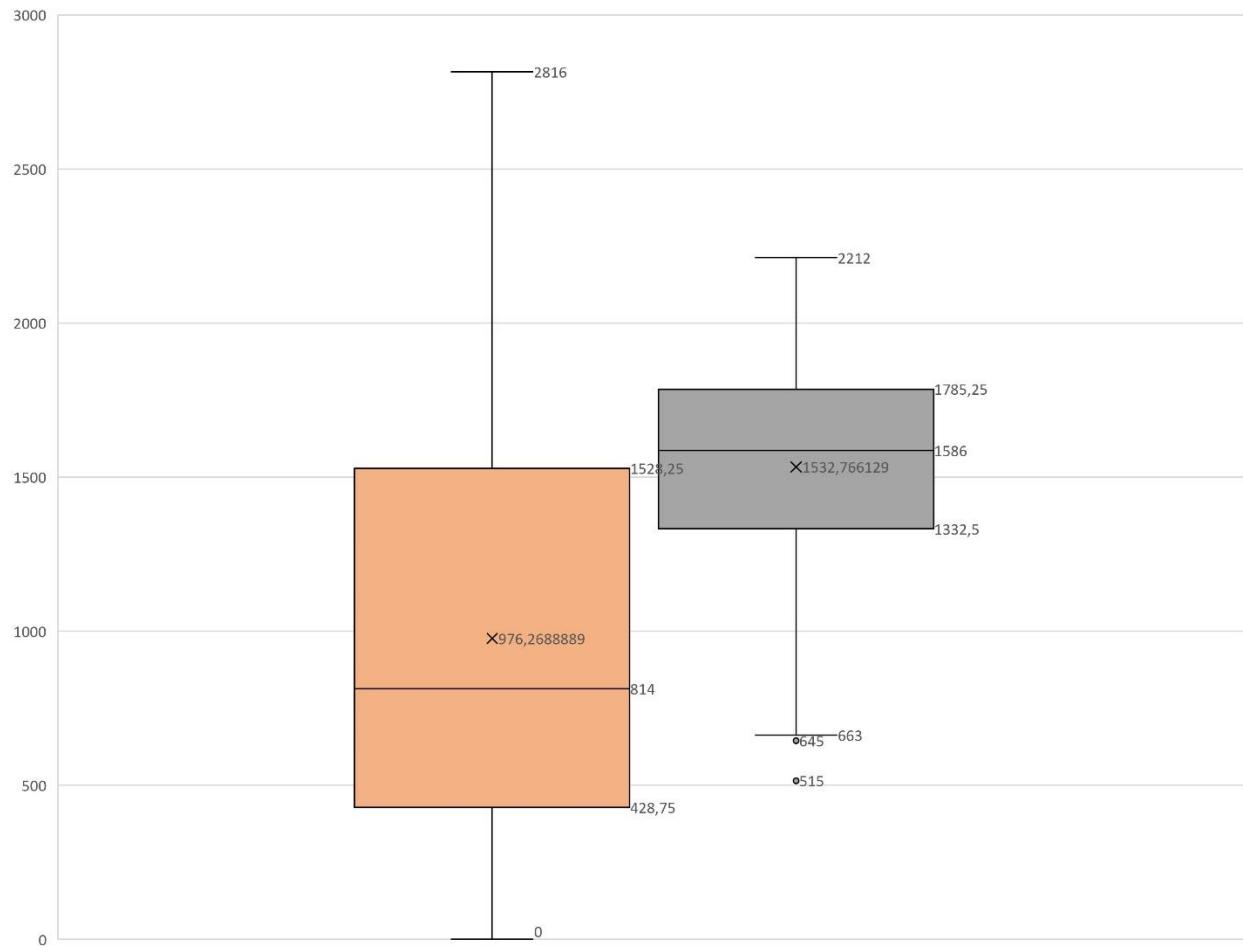
**Fig. S2.** Examples of “dark” *Vipera aspis* individuals deemed ineligible for the dataset. **A.** *V. aspis* cf. *francisciredi* from Valle Spluga, Lombardy, with dark grey ground colour and clearly distinguishable dark pattern; **B.** *V. aspis hugyi* from Palermo Province, Sicily, with dark grey ground colour and clearly distinguishable dark pattern; **C.** *V. aspis aspis* from Aosta Valley with extended dark pattern on a light ground colour that is still visible. Photo credit: Valter Rossotti (A); Giandomenico La Barbera (B); Matteo R. Di Nicola (C).



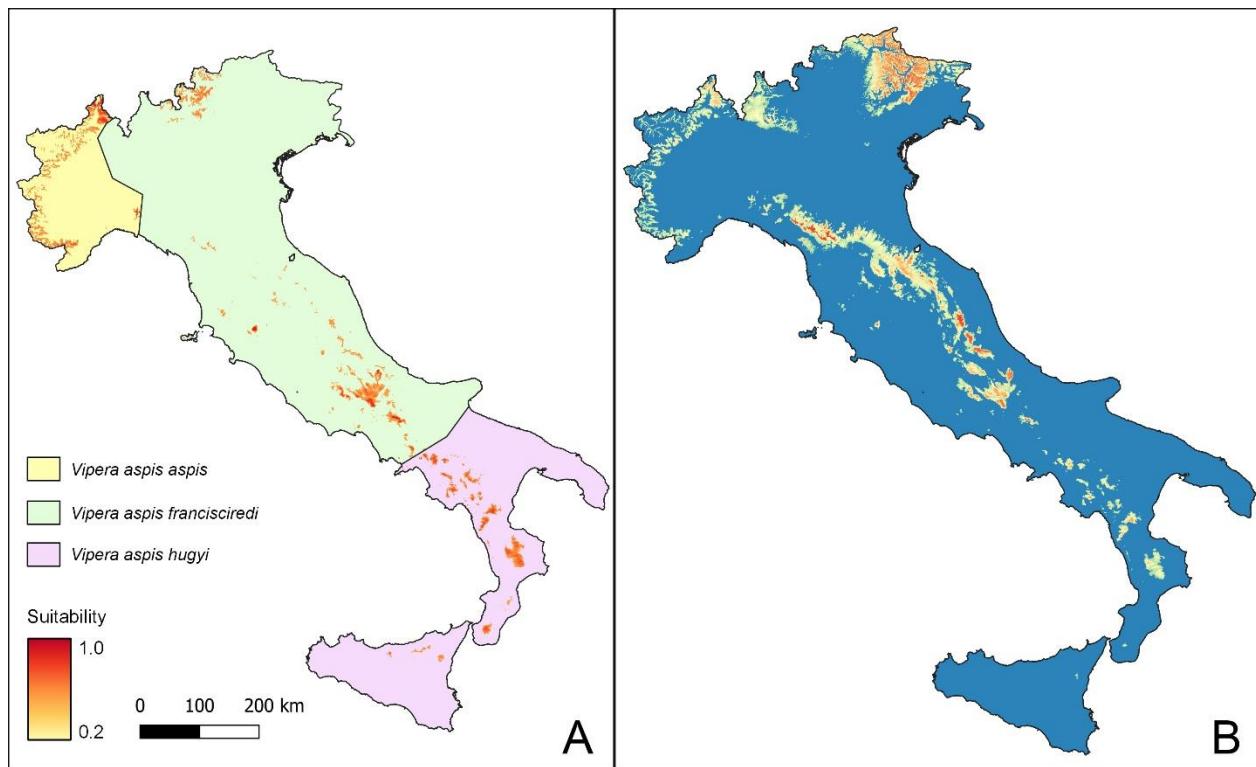
**Fig. S3.** Altitudinal plot of melanistic *Vipera aspis* records. **A.** total observations; **B.** *V. a. aspis* records; **C.** *V. a. francisciredi* records; **D.** *V. a. hugyi* records.



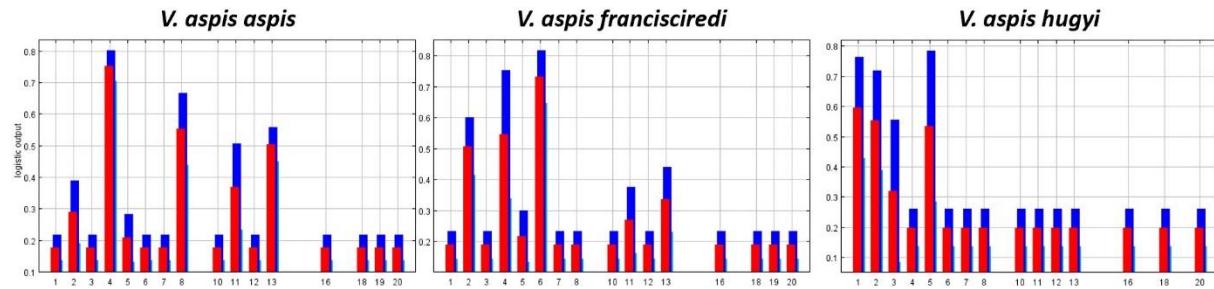
**Fig. S4.** 10x10 km ETRS89 / ETRS-LAEA grid with the Italian distribution of melanistic *Vipera aspis* (red circles: cells with records from 2010 onwards; yellow circles: cells with pre-2010 records). Map credits: Google Earth. Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO. Image Landsat / Copernicus (modified).



**Fig. S5.** Altitudinal plot of *Vipera aspis* in general (on the left) and melanistic individuals (on the right) in comparison.



**Fig. S6.** Predicted bioclimatic suitability for melanistic individuals of *Vipera aspis* in Italy. **A.** Suitability models computed independently for subspecies *V. a. aspis*, *V. a. francisciredi* and *V. a. hugyi* using a minimum bounding polygon background. **B.** Ensemble model computed using all occurrence records together and the collection of the three minimum bounding polygons generated around each subspecies records. The outputs shown represent the average of four model combinations, each replicated 10 times (see materials and methods for details). Warmer colours indicate higher suitability, the background falls below the minimum suitability threshold (OR10).



#	Class Name	#	Class Name
1	<b>Broadleaf evergreen forest</b>	11	<b>Cropland</b>
2	<b>Broadleaf deciduous forest</b>	12	Paddy field
3	Needleleaf evergreen forest	13	<b>Cropland or other vegetation mosaic</b>
4	<b>Needleleaf deciduous forest</b>	14	Mangroves
5	<b>Mixed forest</b>	15	Wetland
6	<b>Tree open</b>	16	Bare area, consolidated (gravel, rock)
7	Shrubland	17	Bare area, unconsolidated (sand)
8	Herbaceous vegetation	18	Urban
9	Sparse trees and shrubs	19	Snow / Ice
10	Sparse vegetation	20	Water bodies

**Fig. S7.** Response curves showing the change in suitability (y axis) in response to variation in the predictor variable land cover (x axis) for the three subspecies of *V. aspis* modelled in the present study. Each bar represents the mean response (red) – and standard deviation (blue) – of 10 replicate MaxEnt runs. Land cover classes are explained in the table. Categories connected with high suitability ( $> 0.5$ ) for one or more of the three subspecies are indicated in bold.





<i>hugyi</i>	Calabria	Cosenza	39.*** 16.***	1293	April 2016
<i>hugyi</i>	Calabria	Cosenza	39.*** 15.***	663	May 2023
<i>hugyi*</i>	Campania	Avellino	40.*** 15.***	1278	August 2018
<i>hugyi*</i>	Campania	Salerno	40.*** 14.***	950	September 2011

**Table S1.** List of verified observations of melanistic *Vipera aspis* considered in the study.

\*Individuals coming from an area of possible intergradation between the subspecies *hugyi* and *francisciredi*.

