

	Group					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Species example	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	<i>Symphodus melops</i>	<i>Muraena helena</i>	<i>Squilla mantis</i>
QT: Found to significantly differ between groups (Optimal temperature: ANOVA, all other traits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ fecundity</li> <li>↑ maximum length</li> <li>↑ trophic level</li> <li>↑ opt. temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↓ optimal depth</li> <li>↓ trophic level</li> <li>↓ opt. temperature</li> <li>↓ longevity</li> <li>↓ maximum length</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ longevity</li> <li>↑ length</li> <li>↑ optimal depth</li> <li>↑ trophic level</li> <li>↓ opt. temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ fecundity</li> <li>↑ opt. temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↑ trophic level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↓ longevity</li> <li>↓ fecundity</li> </ul>
CT: >90% of species & 20% higher than expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pelagic</li> <li>migratory</li> <li>high mobility</li> <li>free exposure</li> <li>attractoid body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stenobathic</li> <li>high mobility</li> <li>benthopelagic</li> <li>free exposure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>benthopelagic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deep-bodied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>solitary</li> <li>permanently cryptic</li> <li>benthic</li> <li>pelagic spawners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>solitary</li> </ul>
CT: >90% of species, but not 20% higher than	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gonochoristic</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gonochoristic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gonochoristic</li> </ul>
CT: Less than 90% of species, but 20% higher than expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>living in water column</li> <li>schooling</li> <li>pelagic spawners</li> <li>active predators</li> <li>piscivore</li> <li>euryhaline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>schooling</li> <li>attractoid body</li> <li>grazing feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>temperate distribution</li> <li>piscivore</li> <li>medium mobility</li> <li>active predator</li> <li>eurybathic</li> <li>winter spawners</li> <li>pelagic spawners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hermaphrodite</li> <li>medium mobility</li> <li>variable substrate</li> <li>subtropical distribution</li> <li>large groups</li> <li>benthopelagic</li> <li>benthic spawners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>piscivore</li> <li>ambushing predator</li> <li>ambushing movement</li> <li>stenothermal</li> <li>stenohaline</li> <li>eurybathic</li> <li>rounded body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rounded body</li> <li>low mobility</li> <li>benthic habitat</li> <li>zoobenthivore</li> <li>cryptic temporarily</li> <li>grazing feeding</li> <li>benthic spawning</li> <li>soft substrate</li> </ul>

	Group					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Species example	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	<i>Sarpa salpa</i>	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	<i>Spicara smaris</i>	<i>Argentina sphyraena</i>
QT: Found to significantly differ between groups (Optimal temperature: ANOVA, all other traits: Kruskal-Wallis)	low maximum length high fecundity	high maximum length high trophic level high optimal temperature	low maximum length high fecundity shallow depth low trophic level high optimal temperature	high fecundity shallow depth low trophic level	low longevity high age-at-maturity low maximum length shallow depth low trophic level high optimal temperature	
CT: >90% of species & 20% higher than expected	zooplanktivore living in water column subtropical schools pelagic habitat pelagic spawning migratory high mobility grazing feeding type free exposure attractoid shape	high mobility free exposure active predator	subtropical stenothermal stenobathic high mobility herbivore grazing feeding type free exposure deep shape benthopelagic habitat	stenobathic schools omnivore high mobility grazing feeding type free exposure euryhaline benthopelagic habitat attractoid	stenobathic high mobility grazing feeding type low optimal temperature	pelagic spawning free exposure benthopelagic habitat
CT: >90% of species, but not 20% higher than expected	gonocoristic	gonocoristic		gonocoristic		
CT: Less than 90% of species, but 20% higher than expected	euryhaline	water column schools piscivore pelagic habitat pelagic spawning migratory euryhaline attractoid body	variable seabed schools non-migratory large groups hard seabed benthic spawning all year spawning	soft seabed migratory eurythermal	zooplanktivore subtropical distribution stenothermal schools hyperbenthivore hard seabed type benthopelagic attractoid shape	zoobenthivore tropical distribution summer spawning stenobathic schools non-migratory high mobility eurythermal attractoid shape

	Group					
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Species example	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	<i>Diplodus sargus</i>	<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	<i>Dentex dentex</i>
QT: Found to significantly differ between groups (Optimal temperature: ANOVA, all other traits: Kruskal-Wallis)	high age-at-maturity low fecundity deep sea		high longevity high maximum length deep sea high trophic level			high fecundity high optimal temperature
CT: >90% of species & 20% higher than expected	free exposure eurybathic benthopelagic habitat	pelagic spawning eurythermal benthopelagic habitat	solitary piscivore migratory eurythermal	grazing feeding type	solitary grazing feeding type	subtropical benthopelagic habitat active predator
CT: >90% of species, but not 20% higher than expected		gonocoristic	gonocoristic			
CT: Less than 90% of species, but 20% higher than expected	temperate distribution stenohaline solitary piscivore migratory attractoid shape all year spawning	winter spawning small groups deep shape active predator	variable seabed temperate distribution long shape eurybathic active predator	zoobenthivore variable seabed subtropical distribution stenobathic omnivore large groups hermaphrodite free exposure deep shape	stenohaline stenobathic hyperbenthivore hermaphrodite deep shape benthic spawning	stenothermal solitary piscivore non-migratory hermaphrodite hard seabed eurybathic benthic spawning

	Group					
	13	14	15	16	17	18
Species example	<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	<i>Gobius niger</i>	<i>Solea solea</i>	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	<i>Trigla lucerna</i>
QT: Found to significantly differ between groups (Optimal temperature: ANOVA, all other traits: Kruskal-Wallis)	high trophic level	low longevity low fecundity low maximum length shallow depth	low optimal temperature		high age-at-maturity low fecundity	
CT: >90% of species & 20% higher than expected	solitary pelagic spawning cryptic-permanently benthic habitat	zooplanktivore summer spawning stenobathic solitary non-migratory low mobility long body grazing feeding type eurythermal euryhaline cryptic-permanently benthopelagic habitat benthic spawning	summer spawning stenobathic grazing feeding type eurythermal euryhaline	low mobility benthic habitat	subtropical stenohaline eurybathic cryptic-temporarily benthic habitat active predator	stenohaline solitary grazing feeding type
CT: >90% of species, but not 20% higher than expected	gonocoristic	gonocoristic	gonocoristic	gonocoristic	gonocoristic	
CT: Less than 90% of species, but 20% higher than expected	stenothermal stenohaline rounded shape piscivore eurybathic ambusher movement ambusher feeding type	temperate distribution soft seabed	zoobenthivore temperate distribution solitary soft seabed benthic habitat	subtropical distribution solitary soft seabed grazing feeding type flat shape cryptic-temporarily cryptic-permanently	variable seabed stenothermal solitary rounded shape piscivore migratory benthic spawning	zoobenthivore soft seabed rounded shape non-migratory eurybathic benthic spawning