

***Gasterosteus, Anolis, Mus* and More: the Changing Roles of Vertebrate Models in
Evolution and Behaviour**

APPENDIX

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Web of Science Subject Analyses

Results for the Web of Science subject-based publication surveys were similar to the analyses presented above. Correlations between results for our journal list and the Web of Science Subject for each of the six samples (evolution and behavior, three samples of each) averaged 0.943, with all above 0.80. Correlations for the evolution data sets were higher (0.998 for 1993-5; 0.996 for 2004-6; 0.998 for 2015-17) than for the behavior data set (0.809 for 1993-5; 0.893 for 2004-6; 0.964 for 2015-17). *Drosophila* was once again the top model for both evolution and behavior, and *Gasterosteus* was again the top vertebrate model in the most recent evolutionary data set and moderately highly ranked throughout the behavioral samples. Biomedical models were once more important in the first evolutionary sample only to be supplanted by emerging evolutionary models in the final sample. In the behavioral data, *Mus* again began as the most published model but was later replaced. However, *Danio* was even more important in the final behavioral sample in the Web of Science Subject results, with the top ranking. *Oncorhynchus* was, correspondingly, less highly ranked in the Web of Science subject survey, though still important. The differences between the two behavioral data sets may reflect the inclusion of more psychologically and biomedically focused journals in the Web of Science Subject survey. In sum the supplemental Web of Science Subject analyses suggest that the main findings of our focal analysis are robust to our methods.