

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



Figure S1. Estimated intercept for the GWR model.



Figure S2. Notable natural history observations. (a) Albinism in *Atractus crassicaudatus*. (b) Thanatosis antipredator display in *Stenorrhina* cf. *degenhardtii*. (c-d) Albinism and antipredator display in *Dipsas sanctijoannis*.

Table SI. Taxonomic treatment and criteria used to allocate the puzzling snake species posted by Facebook users.

Taxa	Taxonomic issue	Criteria	Taxonomic entity employed
<i>Atractus spp.</i>	Crypticity	The genus <i>Atractus</i> comprises about 150 currently recognized species of cryptozoic snakes of which nearly 43 species inhabiting in Colombia (Passos et al. 2009, Angarita-Sierra 2019, Pomar-Gómez et al. 2021). Its high level of local endemism, notorious population polymorphism and geographic variability, as well as its strong resembling both sympatric and allopatric species makes the <i>Atractus</i> species hard to allocated into accurate taxon. Moreover, most of the diagnostic characters are placed into the hemipenial morphology and pholidosis (Passos & Lynch 2010). Hence, most of the Colombian <i>Atractus</i> species are hard to be identified taxonomically based on a picture or video, despite the picture or video have good quality. Consequently, based on a picture or video posted in that Facebook groups, we only allocated into a snake taxon when we were able to make an accurate taxonomical identification helped by the references aforesaid.	<i>Atractus</i> (unknown species) <i>Atractus cf elaps</i> <i>Atractus cf sanguineus</i> <i>Atractus clarki</i> <i>Atractus crassicaudatus</i> <i>Atractus lasallei</i> <i>Atractus obesus</i> <i>Atractus titanicus</i> <i>Atractus univittatus</i>
Boa constrictor, B. imperator	Crypticity	According Card et al. (2016)together with the wide diversity of ecosystems they inhabit, collectively suggest that the genus may represent multiple species. Morphological variation within Boa also includes instances of dwarfism observed in multiple offshore island populations. Despite this substantial diversity, the systematics of the genus Boa has received little attention until very recently. In this study we examined the genetic structure and phylogenetic relationships of Boa populations using mitochondrial sequences and genome-wide SNP data obtained from RADseq. We analyzed these data at multiple geographic scales using a combination of phylogenetic inference (including coalescent-based species delimitation, Colombian <i>Boa</i> populations have high mitochondrial lineage diversity. Hence, these authors recommend a comprehensive sampling of Colombia population to achieve a full understanding of the lineage diversity in Boa. Besides, currently there are not available diagnostic characters that allows to distinguish between Central and South American lineages proposed by Card et al. (2016)together with the wide diversity of ecosystems they inhabit, collectively suggest that the genus may represent multiple species. Morphological variation within Boa also includes instances of dwarfism observed in multiple offshore island populations. Despite this substantial diversity, the systematics of the genus Boa has received little attention until very recently. In this study we examined the genetic structure and phylogenetic relationships of Boa populations using mitochondrial sequences and genome-wide SNP data obtained from RADseq. We analyzed these data at multiple geographic scales using a combination of phylogenetic inference (including coalescent-based species delimitation, both present in Colombia. Therefore, in this study we considered <i>Boa constrictor</i> as species complex.	Boa constrictor
<i>Chironius spp.</i>	Ontogenetic shift	Currently, Colombia harbours ten species of snakes representing the genus <i>Chironius</i> (Uetz et al. 2020). Due its body size, color pattern and distribution most of them could be easily identified taxonomically based on a picture or video with middle or good quality, helped by the references aforesaid. However, the juveniles of all <i>Chironius</i> species have a highly variable color pattern with a close interspecific resembling (Dixon et al. 1993). Consequently, there are hard to identify the taxonomic identity of the <i>Chironius</i> spp., juveniles based on a picture or video, despite of its quality. Therefore, the taxonomic identification of all <i>Chironius</i> spp., juveniles posted was limited at genus level.	Chironius carinatus Chironius flavopictus Chironius fuscus Chironius grandisquamis Chironius monticola Chironius scurrulus Chironius spixi
<i>Clelia cleia</i> , <i>Clelia equatoriana</i> , <i>Pseudoboa neuwiedii</i>	Ontogenetic shift	Adult color pattern of <i>Clelia clelia</i> , <i>Clelia equatoriana</i> , and <i>Pseudoboa neuwiedii</i> are easily distinguished between them (Carvajal-Cogollo 2019). However, newborns and juveniles color pattern of these snake species are barely distinguished (Lozano & Angarita-Sierra 2018, Torres-Carvajal et al. 2020). The dorsal and caudal scales counts allow distinguished between these species, but these characters are difficult to state from picture or video posted. Therefore, we were able to make an accurate taxonomical identification of these species based only adult specimens. Newborns and juveniles were allocated as Clelia/Pseudoboa category and its was not included in the species analyses.	Clelia/Pseudoboa Clelia cleia Clelia equatoriana Pseudoboa neuwiedii
<i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i>	Crypticity	<i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i> is one of the most widespread and variable species of genus <i>Erythrolamprus</i> of Central and South America, having 14 subspecies based on pholidosis, color patterns and maxillary teeth (Dixon 1983). Several authors have been considering <i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i> as species complex composed by a multiple distinct evolutionary linages (Torres-Carvajal & Hinojosa 2020). Since Dixon early efforts, there are no available a comprehensive taxonomic assessment of the Colombian populations. In Colombia, this taxon inhabiting in the trans-Andean region from the sea level up to 3000 m of elevation, being represented by five subspecies: <i>L e. opisthotaenia</i> ; <i>L e. lamonae</i> , <i>L e. epinephelus</i> , <i>L e. bimaculatus</i> , and <i>L e. pseudocobella</i> . All these subspecies exhibit intergrades between them making difficult to state from a picture or video posted an accurate taxonomic identification. Therefore, we resolved to allocate into <i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i> all the specimens that clearly matching with geographic and color pattern of <i>L e. bimaculatus</i> described by Dixon (1983). The remaining specimens were allocated as <i>Erythrolamprus cf epinephalus</i> despites of its similarities with <i>L e. opisthotaenia</i> ; <i>L e. lamonae</i> or <i>L e. pseudocobella</i> . Finally, according with a recent study which is nearly to be publish (J. D. Lynch pers. comm. 2020) <i>L e. bimaculatus</i> could be stated as full species, thus, we resolved to allocate all the specimens that clearly match with the geographic distribution and color pattern of <i>L e. bimaculatus</i> into <i>Erythrolamprus bimaculatus</i> .	<i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i> <i>Erythrolamprus cf epinephalus</i> <i>Erythrolamprus bimaculatus</i>
<i>Leptodeira annulata</i> <i>L. septentrionalis</i>	Crypticity	According with Duellman (1958) in Colombia inhabiting two species of the genus <i>Leptodeira</i> : <i>Leptodeira annulata</i> having three subspecies <i>L a. annulata</i> , <i>L a. ashmeadi</i> , <i>L a. ashmeadi+rhombiera</i> ; and <i>L. septentrionalis</i> with a single subspecies <i>L s. ornata</i> . The diagnostic characters that allow to distinguish between these species are coined in its hemipenial morphology, while differences between subspecies are based on color pattern and some scales count (e.g., dorsal scale reductions). Besides, these species exhibit allopatric distributions inhabiting the populations of <i>Leptodeira annulata</i> in the cis-Andean ecosystems while <i>L. septentrionalis</i> in the trans-Andean ecosystems of Colombia. Daza et al. (2009) tested the hypotheses stated by Duellman (1958) employing molecular evidence, founding a polyphyly of the species <i>L. annulata</i> and <i>L. septentrionalis</i> , in which genetic distance did not work as criterion for species delimitation. However, an ongoing comprehensive study of the hemipenial morphology of the genus <i>Leptodeira</i> , which have a special interest in Colombian species by covering all the subspecies reported (Angarita-Sierra unpublished data), shows that hemipenial morphology of trans-Andean Colombian population mismatch the hemipenial architecture of <i>L. septentrionalis</i> described by Duellman (1958), but in the opposite, this populations have an accurate match with hemipenial architecture of <i>L. annunlata</i> depicted by the same author. Therefore, we named all the <i>Leptodeira</i> Colombian populations reported by Facebook users as <i>Leptodeira annulata</i> .	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>

Taxa	Taxonomic issue	Criteria	Taxonomic entity employed
<i>Mastigodryas</i> spp.	Ontogenetic shift	The genus <i>Mastigodryas</i> in Colombia comprise five species distributed in both cis and trans-Andean regions. Like the ontogenetic shift seen in juveniles of all <i>Chironius</i> species, juveniles of <i>Mastigodryas</i> species exhibit highly variable color pattern with a close interspecific resembling (Siqueira et al. 2013, Montingelli et al. 2019). Therefore, the taxonomic identification of all <i>Mastigodryas</i> spp., juveniles posted was limited at genus level	Mastigodryas boddaerti Mastigodryas danieli Mastigodryas pleii
<i>Micrurus lemniscatus</i>	Crypticity	<i>Micrurus lemniscatus</i> has been a controversial taxon. Under this name, species such as <i>M. lemniscatus</i> , <i>M. carvalhoi</i> , <i>M. diutius</i> , <i>M. frontifasciatus</i> , and <i>M. helleri</i> have been treated either as distinct species or subspecies of <i>Micrurus lemniscatus</i> . Besides, other species full stated such as <i>M. filiformis</i> , <i>M. isozonus</i> , <i>M. potyguara</i> , and <i>M. serranus</i> have also been proposed to belong to the <i>M. lemniscatus</i> complex. According with the molecular phylogeny analysis performed by Hurtado-Gómez et al. (2021) <i>M. lemniscatus</i> , <i>M. carvalhoi</i> , <i>M. diutius</i> , <i>M. frontifasciatus</i> , and <i>M. helleri</i> have been treated either as distinct species or subspecies of <i>M. lemniscatus</i> . Additional species (<i>M. filiformis</i> , <i>M. isozonus</i> , <i>M. potyguara</i> , <i>M. serranus</i> , <i>Micrurus lemniscatus (sensu stricto)</i> are not inhabiting in the Colombian ecosystems. In opposition, Colombian populations traditionally assigned to <i>M. helleri</i> represent two non-sister lineages, one occurring along the Andean foothills and the other in lowland Amazonia. According Hurtado-Gómez et al. (2021) <i>M. lemniscatus</i> , <i>M. carvalhoi</i> , <i>M. diutius</i> , <i>M. frontifasciatus</i> , and <i>M. helleri</i> have been treated either as distinct species or subspecies of <i>M. lemniscatus</i> . Additional species (<i>M. filiformis</i> , <i>M. isozonus</i> , <i>M. potyguara</i> , <i>M. serranus</i> <i>M. helleri</i> was restricted to the populations of the Andean foothills. Therefore, the three posts named as “ <i>Micrurus lemniscatus</i> ” from Amazonian foothills localities (Caquetá department) were renamed as <i>M. helleri</i> adopting the taxonomic proposal by Hurtado-Gómez et al. (2021) <i>M. lemniscatus</i> , <i>M. carvalhoi</i> , <i>M. diutius</i> , <i>M. frontifasciatus</i> , and <i>M. helleri</i> have been treated either as distinct species or subspecies of <i>M. lemniscatus</i> . Additional species (<i>M. filiformis</i> , <i>M. isozonus</i> , <i>M. potyguara</i> , <i>M. serranus</i> . Nevertheless, the taxonomic identification made by Facebook administrators were not penalized.	Micrurus helleri
<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Crypticity	Historically, <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i> has been considered a single species widely distributed from southern Arizona through the Neotropics into southeastern Brazil. Nevertheless, recently several species have been erected from North America and Central American, Western and Central Amazon populations highlighting the crypticity of the brown vine snake (Jadin et al. 2021). According with the molecular phylogeny analysis performed Jadin et al. (2019) <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i> , is considered a single species despite the fact its distribution covers an estimated 10% of the Earth's land surface, inhabiting a variety of ecosystems throughout North, Central, and South America and is distributed across numerous biogeographic barriers. Here we assemble a multilocus molecular dataset (i.e. cyt b, ND4, cmos, PRLR within <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i> complex were found four clearly differentiate lineages across North America and Central American. These authors suggest that northern South American populations of <i>O. aeneus</i> could represent more than one hidden lineage, as well as undescribed species. However, these populations lack comprehensive studies, particularly, samples of Colombian populations have not included into molecular analyses, or they were poorly represented in morphological studies. Therefore, due the lack of new evidence that helps to understand <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i> complex inhabiting Colombia, we retained all the Colombian populations under the name <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i> .	Oxybelis aeneus
<i>Porthidium lansberguii</i>	Crypticity	<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i> is a pitviper species distributed from the Isthmian–Pacific dry forests in Panamá through the Chocó–Darién region, Urabá moist forests and Magdalena valley dry forest, as well as the northwest up to xeric–dry forests in northern Venezuela (Campbell & Lamar 2004, Natera-Mumaw et al. 2015). Historically, Colombian populations have been stated as junior synonyms of several taxa, being confusing with similar species of <i>Porthidium</i> in Central America (Campbell & Lamar 2004). Despite that previous taxonomic studies have resulted in various taxonomic rearrangements with description of new species [<i>P. arcosae</i> (Schätti and Kramer 1993), <i>P. dunni</i> (Hartweg and Oliver 1936), <i>P. hespere</i> (Campbell 1976), <i>P. porras</i> i, <i>P. ophryomegas</i> , <i>P. volcanicum</i> , <i>P. yucatanicum</i>]. Nevertheless, Colombian populations remains far from to be completely understood. Currently, an ongoing study that explore the Colombian <i>P. lansbergii</i> complex (S.D Cubides-Cubillos pers. comm. 2021), point out that some populations hidden undescribed entities which can be distinguished based on molecular and morphological evidence. Therefore, due the lack published evidence that helps to understand <i>P. lansbergii</i> complex inhabiting Colombia, we retained all the Colombian populations under the name <i>P. lansbergii</i> when the specimens reported have a suitable matched with the diagnostic characters described by Campbell & Lamar (2004), otherwise, we named all the speciems reported as <i>Porthidium cf lansbergii</i> .	<i>Porthidium cf lansbergii</i> <i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>
<i>Stenorrhina degenhardtii</i>	Crypticity	The scorpion-eating snake <i>Stenorrhina degenhardtii</i> is widely distributed from southern Mexico through Central America and northern South America, encompassing lowlands of Colombia, Venezuela, and western Ecuador and Peru (Uetz et al. 2020). Its formal type locality is La Esperanza, Popayán, Colombia (Laurent 1949, Stuart 1963, ZFMK 36828). However, other populations have types assigned across its distribution range, but some of these have not been erected formally as subspecies (<i>Stenorrhina d. degenhardtii</i> , <i>S. d kennicottiana</i> , <i>Stenorrhina d. mexicana</i> , <i>S. d. ocellata</i> , <i>S. d. ventralis</i>) (Uetz et al. 2020). Colombian populations of <i>Stenorrhina degenhardtii</i> exhibits broad morphological variability across ecoregions, suggesting that under the name <i>S. degenhardtii</i> could be hidden undescribed species. Besides, most of the <i>S. degenhardtii</i> posted by Facebook users hardly match with the diagnostic color pattern described by Laurent (1949),Savage (2002), Köhler (2003), Natera-Mumaw et al. (2015). Therefore, due the lack of published evidence that helps to understand <i>S. degenhardtii</i> complex inhabiting Colombia, we retained all the Colombian populations under the name <i>Stenorrhina cf degenhardtii</i> .	Stenorrhina cf degenhardtii

Taxa	Taxonomic issue	Criteria	Taxonomic entity employed
<i>Tantilla melanocephala</i>	Crypticity	<i>Tantilla melanocephala</i> is the most widespread species of the genus <i>Tantilla</i> in South America, ranging from Colombia to northern Argentina and Uruguay, including the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. However, recent studies have shown that some populations allocated historically under the name <i>T. melanocephala</i> (Wilson & Townsend 2007) represent divergent lineages, as well as undescribed species (Ray & Ruback 2015, Wilson et al. 2016, Jowers et al. 2020, Townsend et al. 2020)cryptozoic and semi-fossorial species. Morphological data of <i>Tantilla melanocephala</i> in the Eastern Caribbean region, and more precisely on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago and nearby Venezuela, have shown differences in scales and color patterns associated with these localities, which may suggest the presence of cryptic species in the region. Assessing the monophyly of <i>Tantilla melanocephala</i> is key as its paraphyly could compromise important decisions for conservation and management. In this study, we conduct phylogenetic analyses of all available <i>Tantilla</i> from GenBank (n = 11. As consequence, <i>T. melanocephala</i> is considering as species complex. Currently, an ongoing study nearly to be publish (J. D. Lynch pers. comm. 2020) point out that Colombian populations represent at least two undescribed species and two subspecies that can be erected as full species due its morphology. Therefore, due the lack published evidence that helps us to distinguish among Colombian populations <i>T. melanocephala</i> , we retained all the specimens reported by Facebook users under the name <i>Tantilla cf melanocephala</i> .	Tantilla cf melanocephala
Thamnodynastes spp	Crypticity	The species of the genus <i>Thamnodynastes</i> are one of the hardest species to be identify based on pictures or videos given its resembling, both between sympatric and allopatric species. Most of the diagnostic characters are placed into the hemipenial morphology and pholidosis. Besides, the shallow original descriptions and lack of robust diagnostic characters are the main difficulty to determinate species identity (Trevine et al. 2021). Added to the above, <i>Thamnodynastes</i> species inhabiting Colombia represent species complexes poorly studied in the country (e.g., <i>Thamnodynastes pallidus</i> species group) that hidden undescribed species (Trevine et al. 2021). Hence, an accurate taxonomic identification of the Colombian <i>Thamnodynastes</i> populations is strongly constrained. We retained all the Colombian populations under the name <i>Thamnodynastes gambotensis</i> when the specimens reported have a suitable matched with the diagnostic characters, as well as the geographic localities described by Perez-Santos and Moreno (1989), otherwise, we named all the specimens reported as <i>Thamnodynastes sp</i>	Thamnodynastes gambotensis Thamnodynastes sp
Xenodon rabdocephalus	Crypticity	<i>Xenodon rabdocephalus</i> has an enormous geographic distribution, ranging from southern Mexico through Central America and northern South America, encompassing lowlands of Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and western Ecuador and Peru (Uetz et al. 2020). Its broad distribution includes an unknown number of cryptic species, as well as junior synonymies which over the time have been drooped and resurrected several times. Myers and McDowell (2014) brought light proposing several nomenclatural actions involving species of <i>Xenodon</i> , particularly for Colombian populations. According to these authors, most of the diagnostic characters are coined into hemipenial morphology because generally the scutellation is essentially identical, and the color pattern between the species of <i>Xenodon</i> present in Colombia is highly variable. A junior synonym almost certainly outside the range of <i>Xenodon rabdocephalus</i> , (<i>sensu stricto</i>) is <i>X. angustirostris</i> . According with Myers and McDowell (2014), all trans-Andean Colombian populations historically named as <i>Xenodon rabdocephalus</i> have replaced by the resurrected of the junior synonym <i>X. angustirostris</i> . However, these authors recommend be caution in applying the name <i>angustirostris</i> until comparative hemipenial and other data can be accrued from populations throughout western Colombia and especially Middle America. On other hand, the resurrected junior <i>Xenodon suspectus</i> could be presented into the Colombian into the cis-Andean ecoregion (J. D. Lynch pers. comm. 2020). However, there are not formally evidence published. Therefore, we retained all the Colombian populations under the name <i>X. angustirostris</i> when the specimens reported have a suitable matched with the diagnostic characters described by Myers and McDowell (2014), otherwise, we named all the specimens reported as <i>Xenodon cf angustirostris</i> .	Xenodon cf. angustirostris Xenodon angustirostris

Table SII. Species list summarizing the posts-feedback.

Taxon	Total posts	Total likes	Total comments	Total Shared
Aniliidae				
<i>Anilius scytale</i>	2	194	25	7
Subtotal	2	194	25	7
Anomalepididae				
<i>Liotyphlops albirostris</i>	1	323	37	19
Subtotal	1	323	37	19
Boideae				
<i>Boa constrictor</i>	93	11895	2424	554
<i>Corallus batesii</i>	2	493	63	12
<i>Corallus ruschenbergerii</i>	6	527	89	25
<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>	3	363	49	3
<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	17	951	201	15
<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	10	36246	3438	588
Subtotal	131	50475	6264	1197
Colubridae				
<i>Atractus cf elaps</i>	1	41	12	1
<i>Atractus cf sanguineus</i>	1	35	1	1
<i>Atractus clarki</i>	1	48	22	0
<i>Atractus crassicaudatus</i>	5	168	16	85
<i>Atractus lasallei</i>	1	39	1	0
<i>Atractus obesus</i>	2	98	26	5
<i>Atractus titanicus</i>	2	42	6	3
<i>Atractus univittatus</i>	2	39	19	0
<i>Chironius carinatus</i>	8	256	36	17
<i>Chironius flavopictus</i>	2	203	55	2
<i>Chironius fuscus</i>	2	61	14	0
<i>Chironius grandisquamis</i>	3	68	8	2
<i>Chironius monticola</i>	21	2177	299	90
<i>Chironius scurrulus</i>	2	24	6	0
<i>Chironius spixi</i>	8	268	27	4
<i>Clelia clelia</i>	6	1796	434	1223
<i>Clelia equatoriana</i>	29	1331	237	58
<i>Coniophanes fissidens</i>	1	37	5	1
<i>Dendrophidion bivittatus</i>	14	260	63	4
<i>Dendrophidion clarkii</i>	2	108	16	3

Taxon	Total posts	Total likes	Total comments	Total Shared
<i>Dendrophidion percarinatum</i>	5	190	37	2
<i>Dipsas catesbyi</i>	3	61	7	3
<i>Dipsas gracilis</i>	1	151	23	42
<i>Dipsas indica</i>	1	55	15	0
<i>Dipsas pratti</i>	1	37	10	1
<i>Dipsas sanctijoannis</i>	28	1378	219	44
<i>Dipsas temporalis</i>	1	83	3	8
<i>Drymarchon melanurus</i>	19	1048	164	35
<i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>	1	11	4	0
<i>Drymobius rhombifer</i>	1	39	22	1
<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>	1	85	17	0
<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	1	39	5	0
<i>Erythrolamprus bimaculatus</i>	6	167	31	0
<i>Erythrolamprus bizona</i>	42	4462	626	3228
<i>Erythrolamprus cf epinephalus</i>	2	48	6	0
<i>Erythrolamprus cf reginae</i>	1	77	18	0
<i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i>	62	2272	404	54
<i>Erythrolamprus melanotus</i>	13	284	53	6
<i>Erythrolamprus mimus</i>	5	273	79	6
<i>Erythrolamprus pseudocorallus</i>	11	770	204	215
<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	1	717	182	2000
<i>Helicops angulatus</i>	5	133	58	3
<i>Helicops danieli</i>	12	306	84	9
<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i>	30	816	172	19
<i>Lampropeltis micropholis</i>	47	1570	308	53
<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	96	2618	657	79
<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	28	1615	194	65
<i>Leptophis depressirostris</i>	3	317	30	10
<i>Lygophis lineatus</i>	8	165	21	6
<i>Mastigodryas boddaerti</i>	7	412	73	24
<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	31	934	169	32
<i>Mastigodryas pleii</i>	19	362	76	25
<i>Ninia atrata</i>	23	474	105	13
<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	16	612	87	9
<i>Oxybelis brevirostris</i>	1	71	0	29
<i>Oxybelis fulgidus</i>	2	67	15	2

Taxon	Total posts	Total likes	Total comments	Total Shared
<i>Oxyrhopus formosus</i>	1	61	8	3
<i>Oxyrhopus leucomelas</i>	1	22	6	0
<i>Oxyrhopus petolarius</i>	42	1117	216	32
<i>Oxyrhopus vanidicus</i>	1	9	0	0
<i>Palusophis bifossatus</i>	1	30	27	1
<i>Phimophis guianensis</i>	4	67	27	2
<i>Phrynonax poecilonotus</i>	19	874	187	25
<i>Phrynonax polylepis</i>	1	102	12	1
<i>Phrynonax shropshirei</i>	5	323	30	9
<i>Pliocercus euryzona</i>	16	370	52	10
<i>Pseudoboa newwiedii</i>	17	420	121	23
<i>Rhinobothryum bovallii</i>	2	60	13	2
<i>Scaphiodontophis annulatus</i>	1	102	19	4
<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	5	222	56	8
<i>Sibon argus</i>	1	48	14	9
<i>Sibon nebulatus</i>	23	691	124	20
<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	42	2497	557	136
<i>Spilotes sulphureus</i>	1	248	30	10
<i>Stenorrhina cf degenhardtii</i>	8	210	42	3
<i>Tantilla alticola</i>	2	113	5	27
<i>Tantilla cf melanocephala</i>	34	608	145	12
<i>Tantilla semicincta</i>	8	227	40	120
<i>Thamnodynastes gambotensis</i>	4	82	16	2
<i>Thamnodynastes sp</i>	7	101	46	2
<i>Urotheca fulviceps</i>	4	61	14	2
<i>Urotheca lateristriga</i>	1	23	2	2
<i>Xenodon cf angustirostris</i>	1	30	13	1
<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	3	186	48	13
<i>Zamenis scalaris</i>	1	16	16	0
Unknown	171	4705	1002	247
Subtotal	1074	43443	8369	8248
Elapidae				
<i>Micrurus surinamensis</i>	1	34	9	2
<i>Micrurus ancoralis</i>	1	18	13	0
<i>Micrurus camilae</i>	4	183	83	3
<i>Micrurus cf dissoleucos</i>	1	91	11	91

Taxon	Total posts	Total likes	Total comments	Total Shared
<i>Micrurus dissoleucus</i>	6	569	165	21
<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	34	4296	865	3215
<i>Micrurus hemprichii</i>	3	228	79	12
<i>Micrurus helleri</i>	3	144	26	4
<i>Micrurus medemi</i>	2	109	40	3
<i>Micrurus mipartitus</i>	35	2559	424	89
<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i>	1	122	25	3
<i>Micrurus sangilensis</i>	2	99	33	5
<i>Micrurus surinamensis</i>	1	20	6	1
Unknown	2	182	36	5
Subtotal	96	8654	1815	3454
Leptotyphlopidae				
<i>Trilepida macrolepis</i>	2	36	9	2
Unknown	9	155	51	3
Subtotal	11	191	60	5
Tropidophiidae				
<i>Trachyboa boulengeri</i>	1	10	6	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0
Subtotal	2	10	6	0
Typhlopidae	1	23	10	0
<i>Amerotyphlops reticulatus</i>	1	23	10	0
Subtotal	1	23	10	0
Viperidae	204	20872	4421	798
<i>Bothriechis schleguelii</i>	46	5720	924	196
<i>Bothrocophias cf microphthalmus</i>	1	102	20	3
<i>Bothrocophias colombianus</i>	1	47	10	2
<i>Bothrocophias microphthalmus</i>	4	216	116	2
<i>Bothrops asper</i>	72	8341	1739	318
<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	18	842	270	72
<i>Bothrops ayerbei</i>	1	37	8	3
<i>Bothrops bilineatus</i>	1	186	41	4
<i>Bothrops cf asper</i>	1	172	39	1
<i>Bothrops punctatus</i>	3	427	45	13
<i>Bothrops taeniatus</i>	1	213	15	6
<i>Bothrops venezolensis</i>	1	48	12	0
<i>Bothrops punctatus</i>	1	170	0	3

Taxon	Total posts	Total likes	Total comments	Total Shared
<i>Crotalus durissus</i>	13	1415	270	61
<i>Lachesis achrocorda</i>	4	660	239	48
<i>Porthidium cf lansbergii</i>	1	7	5	1
<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>	26	1716	488	54
<i>Porthidium nasutum</i>	4	378	98	8
Unknown	5	175	82	3
Subtotal	204	20872	4421	798

Table SIII. Alimentary items recorded in the Facebook posts.

Species	Alimentary items recorded
<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Pigua (<i>Milvago chimachima</i>)
	Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)
	Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)
<i>Chironius spixii</i>	Frog (<i>Leptodactylus</i> sp)
<i>Clelia clelia</i>	Mapaná (<i>Bothrops asper</i>)
<i>Dipsas gracilis</i>	Snail
<i>Drymarchon melanurus</i>	Toad (<i>Rhinella horribilis</i>) Musurana (<i>Clelia Clelia</i>)
<i>Erythrolamprus bizona</i>	Hunter snake (<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>) Coral (<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>) Bat (<i>Myotis</i> sp)
<i>Erythrolamprus mimus</i>	Coffee snake (<i>Ninia atrata</i>)
<i>Erythrolamprus pseudocorallus</i>	Ground snake (<i>Atractus</i> sp)
<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Toad (<i>Rhinella humboldti</i>)
	Frog (<i>Scinax</i> sp)
<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	Toad (<i>Rhinella humboldti</i>)
<i>Lygophis lineatus</i>	Toad (<i>Rhinella humboldti</i>)
<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	Gekko (<i>Hemidactylus</i> sp.)
<i>Micrurus mipartitus</i>	Ground snake (<i>Atractus</i> sp.)
<i>Oxyrhopus petolarius</i>	Lobo (<i>Ameiva</i> sp.)
<i>Phrynonax polylepis</i>	Bird (Passeriformes)
<i>Pseudoboa neuwiedii</i>	Lobito (<i>Cnemidophorus</i> sp)
<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Bat (<i>Carollia</i> sp)

Table SIV. Snakebite accident reported by Facebook users.

Species	Patient	Department	Municipality	Fatality	Did patient receive medical assistance?
<i>Bothrops asper</i>	Person	Santander	San Vicente de Chucurí	No	Yes
	Person	Antioquia	Yarumal	No	Yes
	Person	Antioquia	Anorí	Yes	Yes
	Dog	Bolívar	Turbaco	Yes	No
<i>Bothrops sp.</i>	Person	Cundinamarca	Gachalá	No	No
<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Person	Antioquia	Urabá, zona bananera	No	No
<i>Helicops angulatus</i>	Person	Putumayo	Orito	No	No
<i>Lachesis achrocorda</i>	Horse	Valle del Cauca	Dagua	No	Yes
<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	Person	Santander	Florida Blanca	No	Yes
<i>Micrurus hemprichii</i>	Person	Casanare	Yopal	No	Yes
<i>Ninia atrata</i>	Person	Antioquia	San Carlos	No	No
<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>	Person	Antioquia	Anorí	No	Yes
<i>Thamnodynastes gambotensis</i>	Person	Sucre	Corozal	No	No

Table SV. Distribution extensions derived from Facebook posts of Colombian snake species reported in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Records that fall outside the 50-km buffer around available GBIF records.

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Bolívar	Cartagena	Parque nacional natural corales del rosario, isla grande	-75,74388889	10,17638889
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Caño Bocon	-68,54616667	3,439494444
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Caño Bocon	-68,54616667	3,439494444
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Caldas	Belalcazar	Vereda Las Delicias	-75,81194444	4,993611111
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Antioquía	Támesis	Palermo	-75,69565	5,732783333
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	La Fuga	-67,92350278	3,870205556
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Antioquía	Támesis	Vereda La Oculta	-75,69565	5,732783333
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Bolívar	Cartagena	Parque nacional natural corales del rosario, isla San Bernardo	-75,84300278	9,792308333
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Bolívar	Cartagena	zona industrial	-75,508425	10,41805556
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops asper</i>	Tolima	Melgar	Unknown	-74,64338333	4,203572222
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops asper</i>	Boyacá	Miraflores	Unknown	-73,14432222	5,195425

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Boideae	<i>Corallus batesii</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Unknown	-67,92350278	3,870205556
Colubridae	<i>Dipsas sanctijoannis</i>	Boyacá	Puerto Boyacá	Finca La Holanda	-74,59223889	5,975677778
Viperidae	<i>Bothriechis schlegelii</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Finca La Alborada	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Viperidae	<i>Bothriechis schlegelii</i>	Antioquía	La Ceja	Unknown	-72,43057222	6,0299
Anomalepididae	<i>Liotyphlops albirostris</i>	Antioquía	Carepa	Unknown	-76,65543056	7,755352778
Colubridae	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Unknown	-67,92350278	3,870205556
Colubridae	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	Unknown	-72,63965278	2,717761111
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas boddaerti</i>	Valle del Cauca	El Dovio	Unknown	-76,23718611	4,508105556
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	Norte de Santander	Catatumbo	Unknown	-73,0941	8,577583333
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	Norte de Santander	Catatumbo	Unknown	-73,0941	8,577583333
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	Nariño	Samaniego	Unknown	-77,58623889	1,332613889
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	Casanare	Yopal	Tilodiran	-71,71909167	5,415930556
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	Casanare	Yopal	Tilodiran	-71,71909167	5,415930556
Viperidae	<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>	Chocó	Riosucio	Unknown	-77,11333611	7,437558333
Viperidae	<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>	Córdoba	Canalete	Unknown	-76,24038056	8,788161111
Viperidae	<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>	Huila	Baraya	Unknown	-75,05420833	3,151686111
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Caño Bocon	-68,54616667	3,439494444
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Putumayo	Mocoa	Centro urbano	-76,64812778	1,147794444
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Huila	Rivera	Unknown	-75,25943611	2,777780556
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Huila	Betania	Represa de Betania	-75,39975	2,7501
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Huila	Rivera	Unknown	-75,25943611	2,777780556
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes sulphureus</i>	Amazonas	Leticia	Resguardo indígena Mocagua	-70,24138889	-3,827938889
Boideae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Zona Bananera	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Cesar	La Mata	Unknown	-73,63563333	8,612191667
Boideae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Huila	Neiva	Unknown	-75,2809	2,934483333
Boideae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Tolima	Ibagué	Unknown	-75,24243889	4,444675

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Boideae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Antioquía	Santa Fé de Antioquía	Unknown	-75,82712778	6,557177778
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus mipartitus</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Finca Alborada	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Leptophis depressirostris</i>	Chocó	Nuquí	Unknown	-77,26669722	5,709563889
Colubridae	<i>Drymarchon melanurus</i>	Tolima	Chaparral	Unknown	-75,57424722	3,744008333
Colubridae	<i>Drymarchon melanurus</i>	Boyacá	Moniquirá	Unknown	-73,57358889	5,875986111
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	Yalí	Unknown	-74,84151389	6,669041667
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	Yalí	Unknown	-74,84151389	6,669041667
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	Remedios	Unknown	-74,69360556	7,028127778
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	Maceo	Unknown	-74,78729444	6,551366667
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	Arboletes	Via San Juan de Uraba y Arboletes	-76,42708889	8,860277778
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	El Bagre	Unknown	-74,80901111	7,604966667
Viperidae	<i>Lachesis achrocorda</i>	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	Reserva forestal del Pacífico	-76,28138889	3,839494444
Viperidae	<i>Lachesis achrocorda</i>	Santander	El Playon	Vereda Sardinas	-73,20308611	7,470633333
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	Bolívar	Tiquisio	Puerto Rico, Vereda El Firme	-74,465	8,918611111
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	Cauca	Tambo	PNN Munchique	-77,00326389	2,688708333
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	Tolima	Ibagué	Cementerio para mascotas Los Girasoles	-75,24243889	4,444675
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	Antioquía	Buritacá	Unknown	-75,90801667	6,719294444
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus dumerilii</i>	Cundinamarca	Machetá	Unknown	-73,60805278	5,081005556
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops taeniatus</i>	Putumayo	Orito	Unknown	-76,87960556	0,676633333
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus cf dissoleucos</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-73,0941	8,577583333
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus dissoleucus</i>	Cesar	Valledupar	Unknown	-73,24363333	10,47424444
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops bilineatus</i>	Guaviare	El Retorno	Unknown	-72,62812778	2,3319
Colubridae	<i>Phrynonax shropshirei</i>	Huila	Santa Maria	Unknown	-75,58638611	2,939061111
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Unknown	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Yolombó	Unknown	-75,01438333	6,646205556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Ituango	Jurisdicción Briceño	-75,76439722	7,172222222

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Vichada	Caño Juriepe	Unknown	-67,76171944	6,275080556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Chocó	Bahía Solano	Unknown	-77,40388889	6,224166667
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Unknown	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Medellín	Unknown	-75,56581667	6,247638889
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Cáceres	Jardin Cáceres	-75,34954444	7,579027778
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Huila	Rivera	Unknown	-75,25943611	2,777780556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Amalfi	Gramita alta	-75,01438333	6,895627778
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Chigorodó	Unknown	-76,67776111	7,664544444
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Turbo	Unknown	-76,72845556	8,095158333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Turbo	Unknown	-76,72845556	8,095158333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Turbo	Unknown	-76,72845556	8,095158333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Carolina del Príncipe	Zona Urbana	-75,28111111	6,723755556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Cáceres	Vereda Puerto santo	-75,34954444	7,579027778
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Turbo	Unknown	-76,72845556	8,095158333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Carolina del Príncipe	Unknown	-75,28111111	6,723755556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Venecia	Unknown	-75,73541667	5,963961111
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Turbo	Unknown	-76,72845556	8,095158333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Carolina del Príncipe	Unknown	-75,28111111	6,723755556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Santa Rosa de Osos	San Pablo	-75,24878611	6,603305556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Córdoba	Montería	Unknown	-75,87853611	8,750983333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Huila	Tesalia	Unknown	-75,72731667	2,485427778
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Amalfi	Unknown	-75,01438333	6,895627778
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Carolina del Príncipe	Represa de Miraflores	-75,32001667	6,780383333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Ciudad Bolívar	Farallones de citará	-76,02251944	5,851186111
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Carolina del Príncipe	Unknown	-75,28111111	6,723755556
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Necoclí	Unknown	-76,78767778	8,427175
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Chigorodó	Unknown	-76,67776111	7,664544444
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Córdoba	Moñitos	Unknown	-76,13169722	9,246122222

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Caucasia	Unknown	-75,19816667	7,983183333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Briceño	Unknown	-75,5511	7,112922222
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Turbo	Zona rural	-76,72845556	8,095158333
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Norte de Santander	LosPatios	Unknown	-72,50439167	7,3332
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Girardota	Unknown	-75,44556667	6,377425
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Finca Alborada	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Córdoba	San Pelayo	Unknown	-75,83816389	8,958191667
Boideae	<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Caño Bocon	-68,54616667	3,439494444
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis micropholis</i>	Chocó	Itmina	Unknown	-76,68808889	5,15745
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis micropholis</i>	Cundinamarca	Machetá	Termales	-73,60805278	5,081005556
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis micropholis</i>	Norte de Santander	Cachira	Unknown	-73,04965833	7,741552778
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis micropholis</i>	Cundinamarca	Machetá	Unknown	-73,60805278	5,081005556
Boideae	<i>Corallus ruschenbergerii</i>	Chocó	Nuquí	Playa morromico	-77,26669722	5,709563889
Boideae	<i>Corallus ruschenbergerii</i>	Chocó	Nuquí	Playa morromico	-77,26669722	5,709563889
Colubridae	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Antioquía	Necoclí	Unknown	-76,78767778	8,427175
Colubridae	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Risaralda	Pereira	Cerritos	-75,84813056	4,805661111
Colubridae	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	Cauca	Suarez	Embalse de la salvajina	-76,68833333	2,876388889
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i>	Caquetá	Tres Esquinas	Comando Aereo de combate No.6	-75,23255278	0,748830556
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus epinephalus</i>	Antioquía	Caucasia	Tunel Guillermo Gaviria	-75,19816667	7,983183333
Colubridae	<i>Oxyrhopus petolarius</i>	Huila	Rivera	Unknown	-75,25943611	2,777780556
Colubridae	<i>Dipsas gracilis</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Finca La Alborada	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Sibon nebulatus</i>	Cesar	Valledupar	casa campo cerca del aeropuerto	-73,24778889	10,43361944
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus bizona</i>	Antioquía	Urrao	Unknown	-76,13181111	6,313861111
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus bizona</i>	Santander	Charalá	Unknown	-73,14703333	6,285922222
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus bizona</i>	Huila	Palermo	Unknown	-75,43341944	2,886247222

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus hemprichii</i>	Casanare	Yopal	Unknown	-73,52637222	4,693038889
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus hemprichii</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Caño Bocon	-68,54616667	3,439494444
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Caldas	Marquetalia	Unknown	-75,05149167	5,302225
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Antioquía	San Rafael	Unknown	-75,02786667	6,295122222
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Tolima	Ibagué	Dentro dela Universiad de Ibagué	-75,19940556	4,450222222
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Antioquía	San Roque	Unknown	-75,01962222	6,485805556
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla alticola</i>	Caldas	Manizales	Vereda Montebello	-75,50276944	5,062975
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla alticola</i>	Antioquía	San Rafael	Unknown	-75,02786667	6,295122222
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus pseudocorallus</i>	Caldas	Pensilvania	Pueblo Nuevo	-75,17836944	5,413788889
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus pseudocorallus</i>	Cundinamarca	Machetá	Unknown	-73,60805278	5,081005556
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla semicincta</i>	Norte de Santander	Ocaña	Unknown	-73,35321944	8,25205
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla semicincta</i>	Córdoba	Ciénaga de Oro	Unknown	-75,62133333	8,879213889
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla semicincta</i>	Antioquía	Barbosa	Unknown	-75,33181667	6,437952778
Colubridae	<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i>	Antioquía	Ituango	La Matanza	-75,76439722	7,172222222
Colubridae	<i>Chironius carinatus</i>	Casanare	Maní	Unknown	-72,28271111	4,317025
Colubridae	<i>Dipsas temporalis</i>	Antioquía	Carepa	Unknown	-76,65543056	7,755352778
Colubridae	<i>Lygophis lineatus</i>	Norte de Santander	El Zulia	Unknown	-72,604825	7,937288889
Colubridae	<i>Lygophis lineatus</i>	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Área metropolitana	-72,49668889	7,889097222
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas pleii</i>	La Guajira	Rioacha	Unknown	-72,91678333	11,53841389
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Valle del Cauca	Dagua	Corregimiento del Queremal	-76,69084722	3,658519444
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Antioquía	Gómez Plata	Unknown	-75,21973611	6,681788889
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Antioquía	Carolina del Príncipe	Unknown	-75,28111111	6,723755556
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Risaralda	Santa Rosa de Cabal	Unknown	-75,62238889	4,870122222
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Caldas	Riosucio	Unknown	-75,70538889	5,420683333
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Antioquía	Apartadó	Unknown	-76,624525	7,882761111

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Antioquía	Betania	Fallaroyones de Citará	-76,02106944	5,755388889
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Antioquía	Amalfi	Unknown	-75,01438333	6,895627778
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	Caldas	Florencia	Unknown	-75,04188333	5,525094444
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	Huila	Pitalito	Unknown	-76,04616111	1,856111111
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	Valle del Cauca	Bolívar	Unknown	-76,18676389	4,338625
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	Antioquía	Ituango	Unknown	-75,76439722	7,172222222
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus melanotus</i>	Casanare	Yopal	Unknown	-72,40052222	5,348902778
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus melanotus</i>	Antioquía	El Bagre	Unknown	-74,80901111	7,604966667
Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus melanotus</i>	Antioquía	El Bagre	Unknown	-74,80901111	7,604966667
Colubridae	<i>Ninia atrata</i>	Risaralda	Pereira	Río Otun	-75,6906	4,808716667
Colubridae	<i>Ninia atrata</i>	Risaralda	Pereira	Unknown	-75,6906	4,808716667
Colubridae	<i>Ninia atrata</i>	Antioquía	Mutatá	Unknown	-76,43676944	7,244055556
Colubridae	<i>Oxyrhopus formosus</i>	Amazonas	Leticia	Universidad de la Amazonia	-69,949875	-4,181966667
Colubridae	<i>Pseudoboa newiedii</i>	Antioquía	El Bagre	Unknown	-74,80901111	7,604966667
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Antioquía	San Luis	Unknown	-74,99450556	6,043252778
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Santander	Landázuri	Unknown	-73,80972778	6,218833333
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Antioquía	San Luis	Unknown	-74,99450556	6,043252778
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Antioquía	San Luis	Unknown	-74,99450556	6,043252778
Colubridae	<i>Dipsas indica</i>	Caquetá	Curillo	Unknown	-75,92144167	1,034008333
Colubridae	<i>Helicops danieli</i>	Antioquía	Segovia	Unknown	-74,70043611	7,079744444
Colubridae	<i>Thamnodynastes gambotensis</i>	Cesar	Aguachica	Unknown	-73,61448611	8,309747222
Viperidae	<i>Bothrocophias colombianus</i>	Cauca	Popayan	Zona rural	-76,61473889	2,444813889
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus lemniscatus</i>	Caquetá	San José del Fragua	Unknown	-75,97331389	1,331575
Colubridae	<i>Phrynonax polylepis</i>	Antioquía	San Rafael	Unknown	-75,02786667	6,295122222

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Colubridae	<i>Atractus elaps</i>	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguan	Región del Pato	-74,77320556	2,113644444
Colubridae	<i>Drymobius rhombifer</i>	Santander	Barbosa	Unknown	-73,61567778	5,934363889
Colubridae	<i>Coniophanes fissidens</i>	Antioquía	Dabeiba	Casco urbano	-76,256825	6,997375
Colubridae	<i>Atractus sanguineus</i>	Risaralda	Pereira	Corregimiento la bella	-75,63573889	4,762722222
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus surinamensis</i>	Caquetá	Pueblo rico	Unknown	-75,15722222	1,909916667
Leptotyphlopidae	<i>Trilepida macrolepis</i>	Tolima	Ibagué	Unknown	-75,16813333	4,455983333
Colubridae	<i>Phimophis guianensis</i>	La Guajira	Riohacha	Camarones	-73,06708611	11,42356944
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca fulviceps</i>	Cauca	Santander de Quilichao	zona urbana	-76,48630556	3,009013889
Colubridae	<i>Oxyrhopus leucomelas</i>	Cundinamarca	Choachí	Unknown	-73,92296667	4,528658333
Colubridae	<i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>	Chocó	Quibdó	Unknown	-76,64981111	5,695633333
Colubridae	<i>Sibon argus</i>	Antioquia	Urabá	Unknown	-76,69738056	7,7387194

Table SVI. Distribution extensions derived from Facebook posts of Colombian snake species reported in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Records that fall outside the 100-km buffer around available GBIF records.

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Boideae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	La Fuga	-67,92350278	3,870205556
Boideae	<i>Corallus batesii</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Unknown	-67,92350278	3,870205556
Colubridae	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Unknown	-67,92350278	3,870205556
Viperidae	<i>Porthidium lansbergii</i>	Huila	Baraya	Unknown	-75,05420833	3,151686111
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Guanía	Puerto Inirida	Caño Bocon	-68,54616667	3,439494444
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Putumayo	Mocoa	Centro urbano	-76,64812778	1,147794444
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes sulphureus</i>	Amazonas	Leticia	Resguardo indígena Mocagua	-70,24138889	-3,827938889
Boideae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Huila	Neiva	Unknown	-75,2809	2,934483333
Colubridae	<i>Drymarchon melanurus</i>	Boyacá	Moniquirá	Unknown	-73,57358889	5,875986111
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	Arboletes	Via San Juan de Uraba y Arboletes	-76,42708889	8,860277778

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locality	Latitude	Longitude
Colubridae	<i>Chironius spixi</i>	Antioquía	El Bagre	Unknown	-74,80901111	7,604966667
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops taeniatus</i>	Putumayo	Orito	Unknown	-76,87960556	0,676633333
Viperidae	<i>Bothrops bilineatus</i>	Guaviare	El Retorno	Unknown	-72,62812778	2,3319
Colubridae	<i>Phrynonax shropshirei</i>	Huila	Santa Maria	Unknown	-75,58638611	2,939061111
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Ituango	Jurisdicción Briceño	-75,76439722	7,172222222
Colubridae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	Antioquía	Briceño	Unknown	-75,5511	7,112922222
Boideae	<i>Corallus ruschenbergerii</i>	Chocó	Nuquí	Playa morromico	-77,26669722	5,709563889
Boideae	<i>Corallus ruschenbergerii</i>	Chocó	Nuquí	Playa morromico	-77,26669722	5,709563889
Colubridae	<i>Dipsas gracilis</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Finca La Alborada	-76,51773333	8,761791667
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Caldas	Marquetalia	Unknown	-75,05149167	5,302225
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Antioquía	San Rafael	Unknown	-75,02786667	6,295122222
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Tolima	Ibagué	Dentro dela Universiad de Ibagué	-75,19940556	4,450222222
Colubridae	<i>Xenodon angustirostris</i>	Antioquía	San Roque	Unknown	-75,01962222	6,485805556
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla semicincta</i>	Antioquía	Barbosa	Unknown	-75,33181667	6,437952778
Colubridae	<i>Lygophis lineatus</i>	Norte de Santander	Cúcuta	Área metropolitana	-72,49668889	7,889097222
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Valle del Cauca	Dagua	Corregimiento del Queremal	-76,69084722	3,658519444
Colubridae	<i>Urotheca euryzona</i>	Antioquía	Apartadó	Unknown	-76,624525	7,882761111
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas danieli</i>	Huila	Pitalito	Unknown	-76,04616111	1,856111111
Colubridae	<i>Oxyrhopus formosus</i>	Amazonas	Leticia	Universidad de la Amazonia	-69,949875	-4,181966667
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Antioquía	San Luis	Unknown	-74,99450556	6,043252778
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Santander	Landázuri	Unknown	-73,80972778	6,218833333
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Antioquía	San Luis	Unknown	-74,99450556	6,043252778
Colubridae	<i>Scaphiodontophis venustissimus</i>	Antioquía	San Luis	Unknown	-74,99450556	6,043252778
Viperidae	<i>Bothrocophias colombianus</i>	Cauca	Popayan	Zona rural	-76,61473889	2,444813889

Family	Species	Department	Municipality	Locailty	Latitude	Longitude
Colubridae	<i>Phrynonax polylepis</i>	Antioquía	San Rafael	Unknown	-75,02786667	6,295122222
Colubridae	<i>Atractus elaps</i>	Caquetá	San Vicente del Caguan	Región del Pato	-74,77320556	2,113644444
Colubridae	<i>Coniophanes fissidens</i>	Antioquía	Dabeiba	Casco urbano	-76,256825	6,997375
Colubridae	<i>Atractus sanguineus</i>	Risaralda	Pereira	Corregimiento la bella	-75,63573889	4,762722222
Colubridae	<i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>	Chocó	Quibdó	Unknown	-76,64981111	5,695633333
Colubridae	<i>Sibon argus</i>	Antioquía	Urabá	Unknown	-76,69738056	7,7387194