

Author replies for comments of Referee #2 Supplement

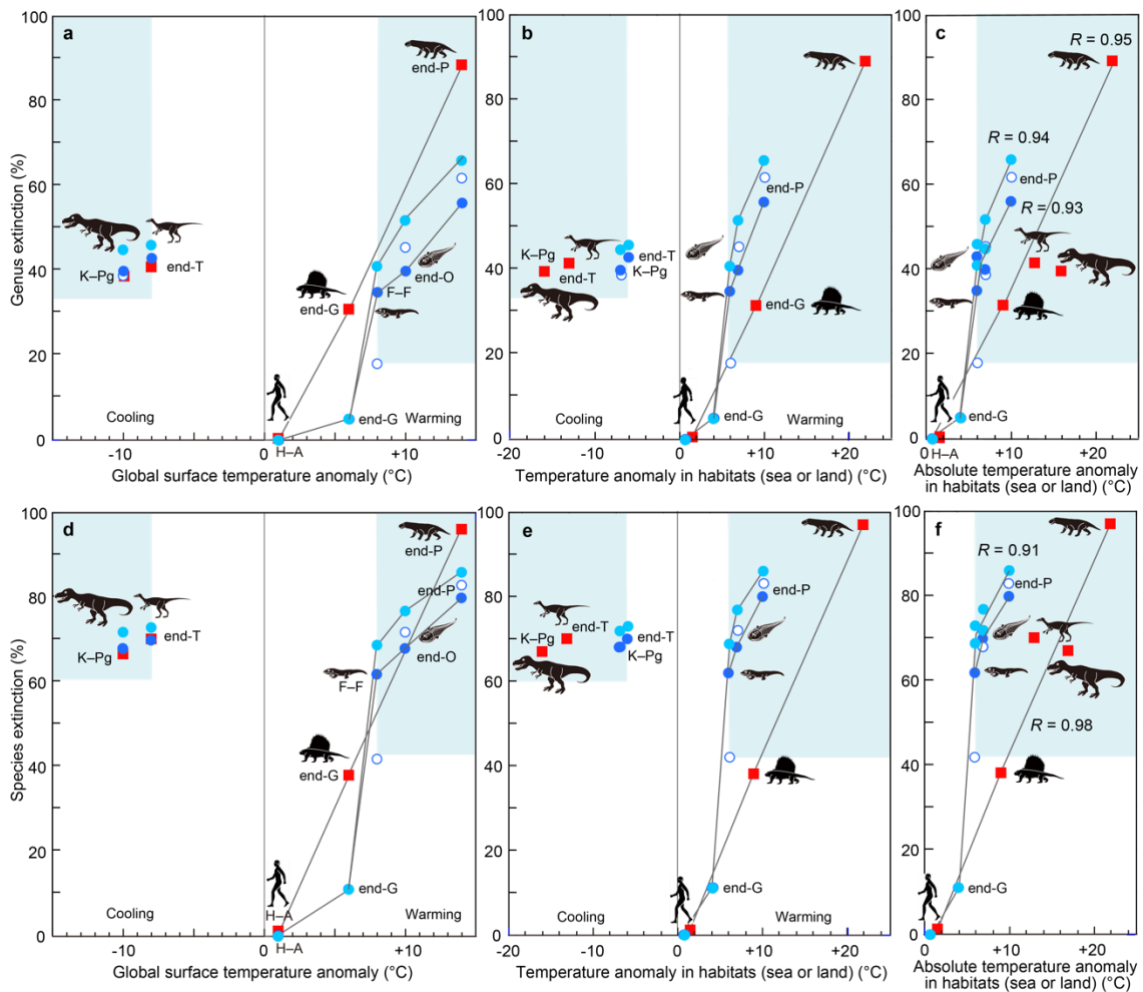


Figure 3: Relationship between genera and species extinction percentage and surface temperature anomaly in major mass extinctions, the end-Guadalupian crisis, and the current crisis in the Anthropocene. All vertical axes show genus or species extinction (%). (a)–(c): genera extinction. (d)–(f): species extinction. (a) and (d): relationship between that and global surface anomaly. (b) and (e): relationship between that and surface temperature anomaly in habitats (global sea or land). (c) and (f): relationship between that and absolute surface temperature anomaly in habitats (global sea or land). Blue circles: marine extinctions [light blue solid circles: Sepkoski (1996) and data of end-G and H–A; blue solid circle: Bambach (2006), open circle: Stanley (2016)]. Red squares: terrestrial extinctions represented by tetrapods. All data are from Table 3. Comparable data sets are light blue solid circles and red squares due to similar methods (conventional method). Light blue areas show major extinctions. O: Ordovician. F–F: Frasnian–Famennian boundary. G: Guadalupian. P: Permian. T: Triassic. K–Pg: Cretaceous–Paleogene boundary. H–A: Holocene–Anthropocene. Correlation coefficient R between marine extinction % and absolute SST anomaly and that between terrestrial extinction % and absolute land temperature anomaly based on the tradition method are shown (Table 3).