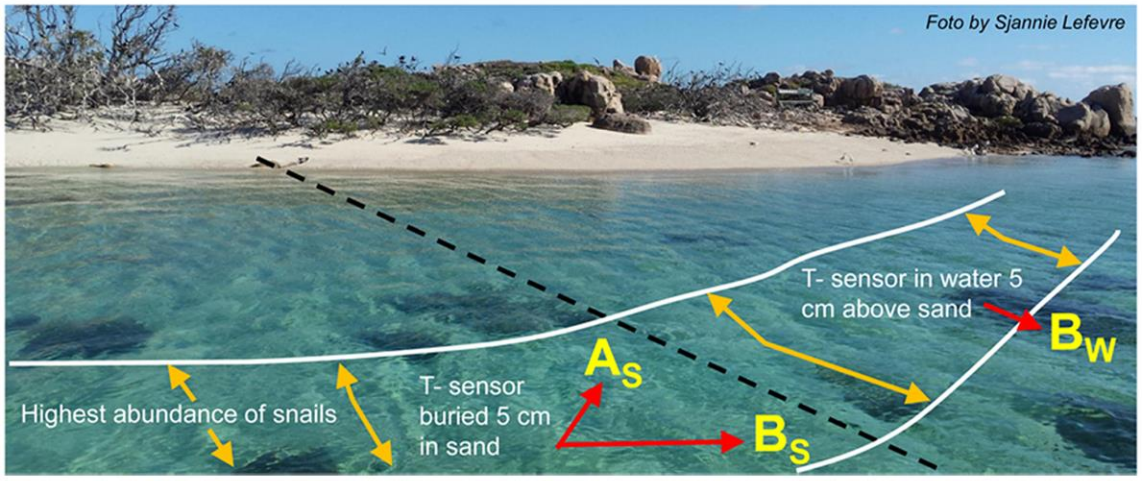
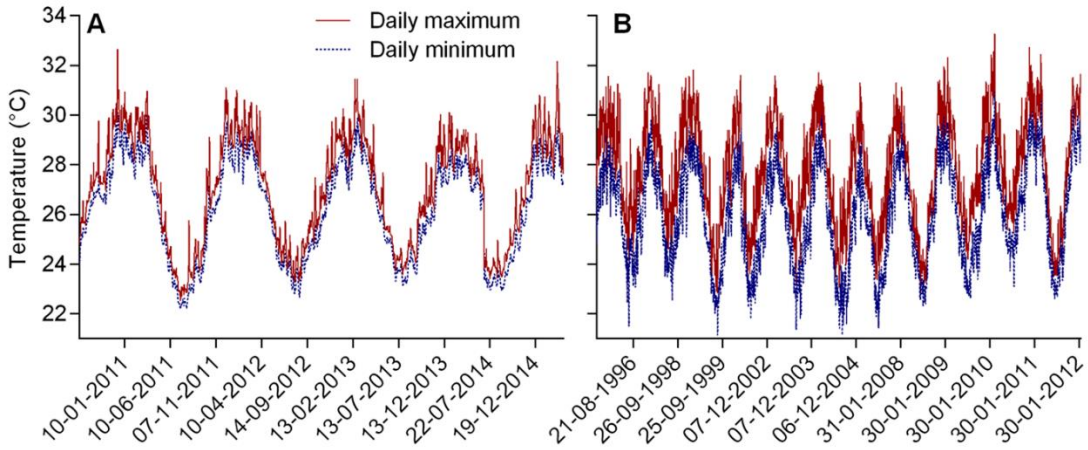
A

B



Supplementary Figure S1

Seabird Islet, a small (20x50 m) islet in the Lizard Island lagoon (14°41'31.2"S 145°27'56.5"E) (A). The snails were collected in the subtidal zone off the beach (oval mark). Temperature and light intensity loggers were placed at three different sites in this location (B) for measurement of temperature and light intensity in the habitat. Snails were found in the sand in the area between the white lines.



Supplementary Figure S2

Daily minimum (dotted blue line) and daily maximum (solid red line) temperatures presented as a function of date at two sites in the Lizard Island Lagoon. Data was available from a shallow reef flat site (2.1 m), 'LIZFL1 Reef Flat Site 1' (14°40'45.6"S 145°26'45.6"E) (A) and from a floating sensor (0.6 m), 'Lizard Island Sensor Float 2' (14°41'15.1"S 145°27'48.6"E) (B). Of the available sites, these were the ones closest to Seabird Islet (14°41'31.2"S 145°27'56.5"E) while also measuring at reasonable depth. Sources: Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS) - an initiative of the Australian Government being conducted as part of the National Research Infrastructure Strategy (see IMOS, 2015a) and Australian Institute of Marine Science (see AIMS, 2015).

Movie 1. Jumping induced by cone snail odour. Video shows a humpback conch in respirometer submerged in an aquarium with a cone snail. The water inside the respirometer is isolated from the water in the aquarium, and it is obvious that the snail is not aware of the cone snail. However, when water adjacent to the cone snail is siphoned with a syringe, and injected into the respirometer, the humpback conch reacts immediately and starts to jump. This video was filmed using a Canon 70D and the raw movie file has been edited and compressed in Windows Movie Maker using a H.264, 426 x 240 megapixel, ACC, stereo (L R), 48.100 kHz format.