

Mesodinium rubrum exhibits genus-level but not species-level cryptophyte prey selection

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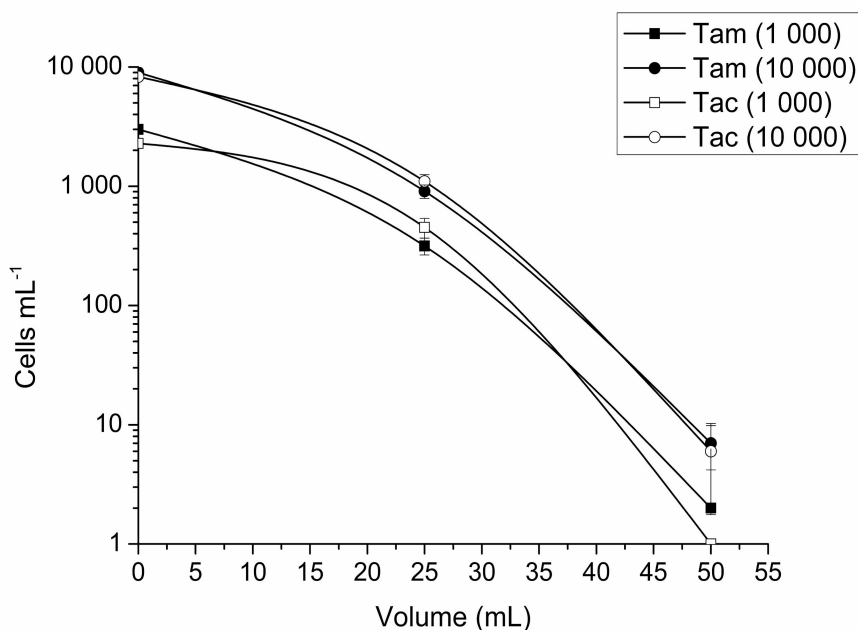


Fig S1. The effectiveness of prey removal in Transwell plate inserts was tested with *Teleaulax amphioxeia* (Tam) and *T. acuta* (Tac) on two different cell concentrations (app. 1000 cells mL⁻¹ and app. 10000 cells mL⁻¹) and two flushing volumes (25 mL and 50 mL). After flushing < 10 cryptophyte cells mL⁻¹ was left in all samples. In the experiments success of the flushing was ensured by using a volume of 100-150 mL

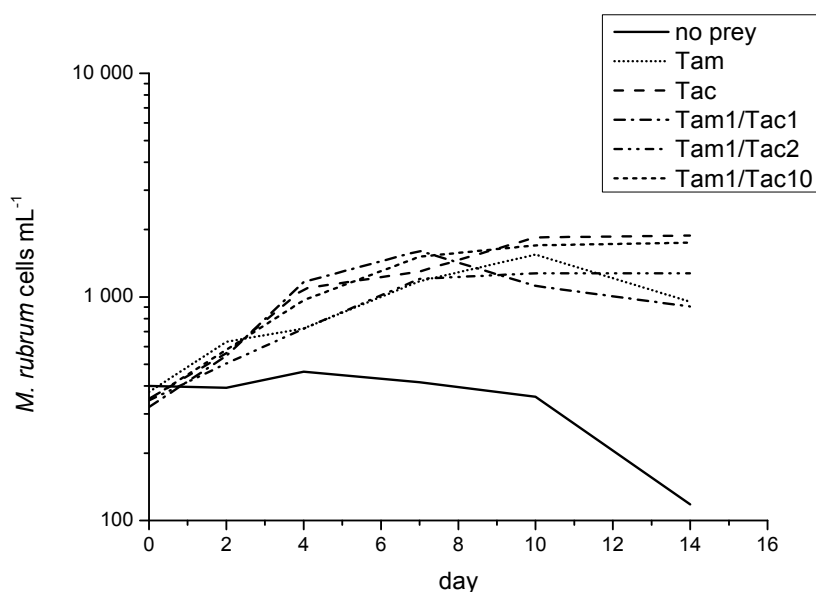


Fig S2. The growth curves of *Mesodinium rubrum* acclimated to *Teleaulax amphioxeia* (Tam) and fed that or *T. acuta* (Tac), or a 1:1, 1:2 or 1:10 (Tam/Tac) mix of the two (PD Experiment-2)

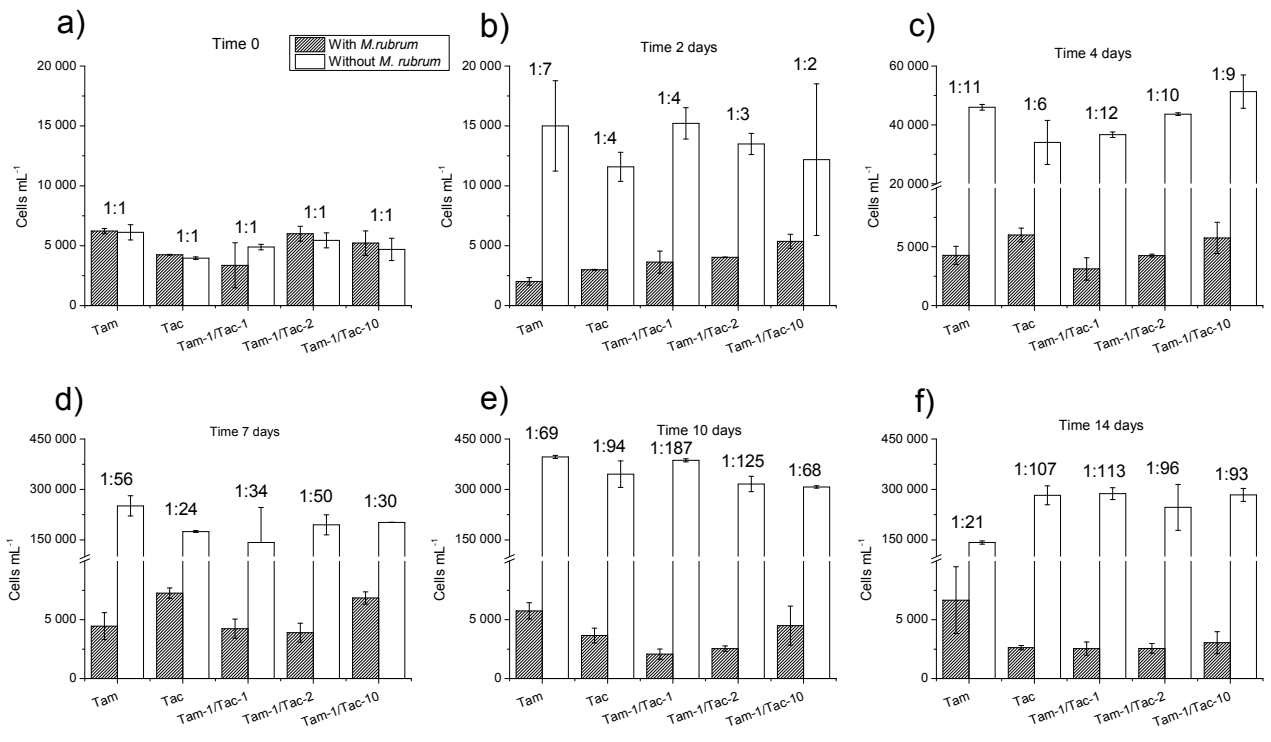


Fig S3. Abundance of total cryptophytes in presence of *Mesodinium rubrum* (MR + prey) and in no-predator control (prey only) treatments over 14 d (PD Experiment-2). The cryptophyte populations remained low when grown with *M. rubrum* compared to those cryptophytes that were not exposed to grazing (ANOVA $p < 0.001$). Tam stands for *Teleaulax amphioxeia* and Tac for *T. acuta*. The numbers are for different proportions of prey in the treatments