Phenotypic plasticity of taxonomic and diagnostic structures in gyrodactylosis-causing flatworms (Monogenea, Platyhelminthes)

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Appendix
Figure S1: Plots of the principal components (PC) for Procrustes superimposed shape variables from: (a) hamuli, (b) marginal hooks, and (c) ventral bars from isogenic *G. salaris* parasitizing Atlantic salmon at 5°C (open triangles), 12°C (grey triangles) and 18°C (dark grey triangles) and from *G. thymalli* parasitizing grayling at 5°C (open circles), 12°C (grey circles). I: PC1 (abscissa) vs. PC2 (ordinate); II: PC2 vs. PC3; III: PC3 vs. PC4; IV: PC4 vs. PC5.
Figure S2: Illustrations of shape changes along principal components 1 - 5 (PC1-5) for: (a): hamuli, (b) marginal hooks, and (c) ventral bars from experiments with *G. salaris* and *G. thymalli* grown at different temperatures. Pictures to left represents shape configurations in the point (-0.1) along the respective principal components, whereas pictures in the right column represents shape configurations in the point (+0.1) with reference to figure S1.
Figure S3: Plots of the principal components (PC) for Procrustes superimposed shape variables from: (a) hamuli, (b) marginal hooks, and (c) ventral bars from isogenic *G. salaris* parasitizing Atlantic salmon (grey triangles), grayling (squares), rainbow trout (diamonds) and Arctic charr (circles). I: PC1 (abscissa) vs. PC 2 (ordinate); II: PC 2 vs. PC 3; III: PC 3 vs. PC 4; IV: PC4 vs. PC5; V: PC5 vs. PC6.
Figure S4: Illustrations of shape changes along principal components 1 - 6 (PC1-6) for: (a) hamuli, (b) marginal hooks, and (c) ventral bars from experiments with *G. salaris* parasitizing Atlantic salmon, grayling, rainbow trout and Arctic char. Pictures to left represents shape configurations in the point (-0.1) along the respective principal components, whereas pictures in the right column represents shape configurations in the point (+0.1) with reference to figure S3.