

INTERACTIONS OF GLOBOBULIMINA AURICULATA WITH NEMATODES:

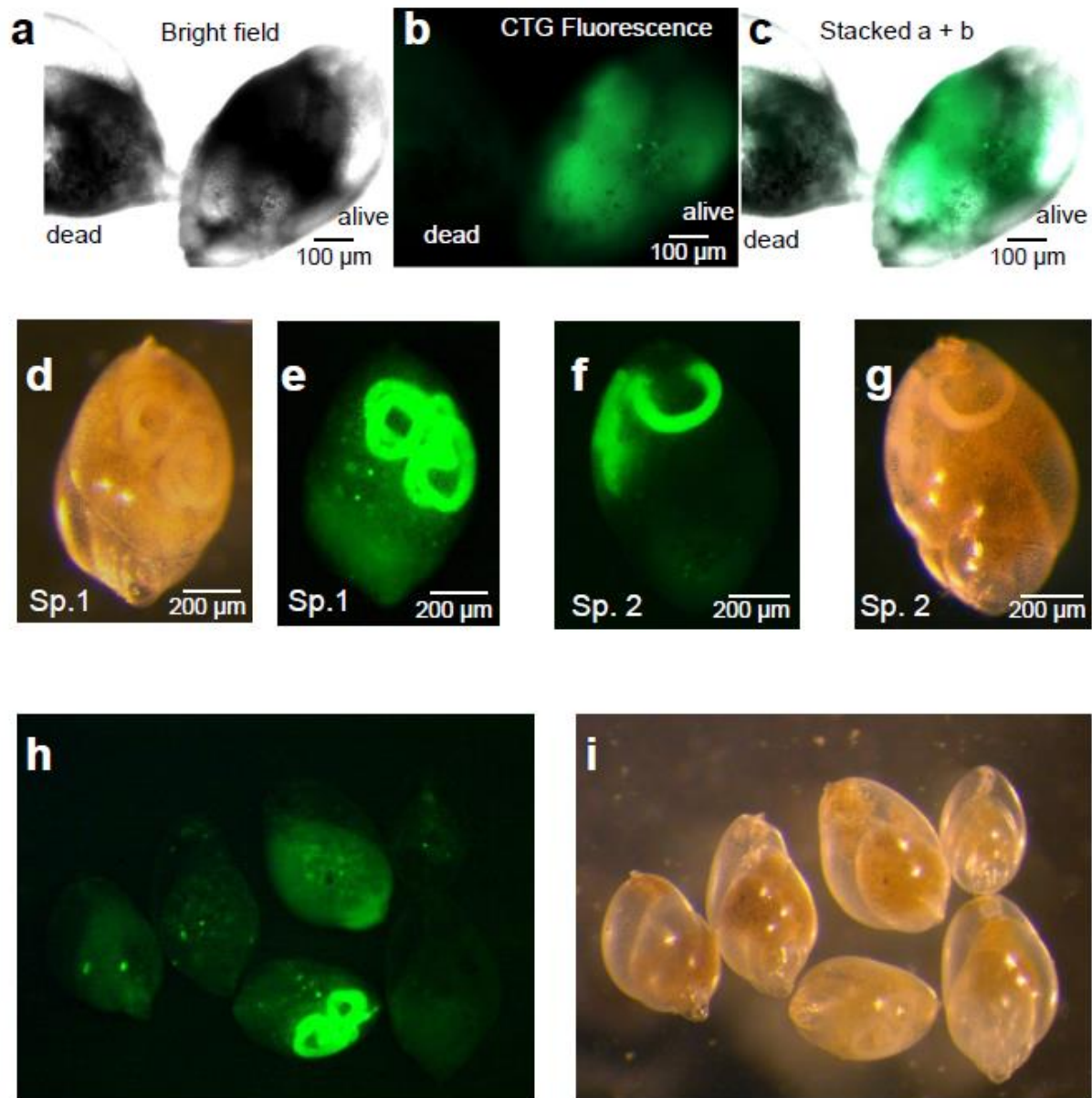
PREDATOR OR PREY?

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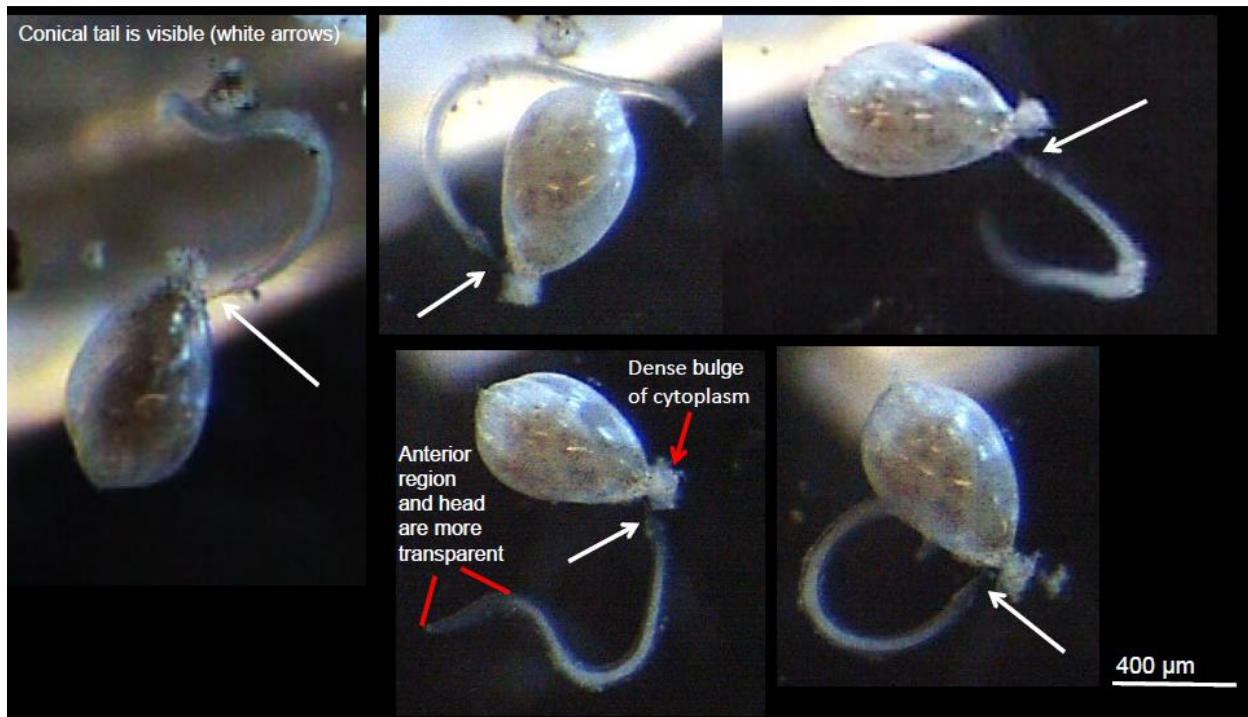
Supplementary Appendices in Online Data Repository: JFR_DR2018004



APPENDIX 1: Examples of *Globobulimina auriculata* specimens stained with CTG for live-dead comparison. **a–c** Two *G. auriculata* specimens presumed alive based on the light micrographs (bright field). **a** Light micrograph. **b** CTG fluorescence. **c** Stacked bright field plus CTG fluorescence. **d–g** *G. auriculata* specimens 1 and 2 from Figure 2 (main text) with brightness of CTG fluorescence scaled to picture b. **d, e** Specimen 1 is clearly alive as indicated by CTG fluorescence. **h–i**) Comparison of six *G. auriculata* specimens including one living specimen with an ingested nematode.

APPENDIX 2. Video observations taken over 17 hours of a *Globobulimina auriculata* specimen that appears to have captured and subdued a nematode. Some parts of the video are shown in time lapse (8x).

Video provided in a separate file



APPENDIX 3. Collage of images taken from video observations of *Globobulimina auriculata*. It is visible that the tail is retained on the aperture of the *G. auriculata* specimen and that the unfettered end is the anterior part of the nematode.



APPENDIX 4. Collage of images taken from video observations of *Globobulimina auriculata*. The surface of the nematode is still smooth shortly after it has been immobilized by coiling around the aperture of *G. auriculata*. About 15.5 hours later the nematode is visibly overgrown by a fibrous film which might be the reticulopodial network of the *G. auriculata* specimen.