

The following supplement accompanies the article

Large scale patterns of trematode parasitism in a bivalve host: no evidence for a latitudinal gradient in infection levels

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Supplement. Summary table for all 17 sampling sites. Data on cockle size, densities of cockles, whelks and mudsnails, prevalences and metacercariae abundance. Figure on the relationship between cockle shell length and foot length

Table S1. Summary of descriptive data for all 17 sampling sites (see Fig. 1 in main text): mean shell length (in mm; \pm SE) of the cockles dissected; mean densities of cockles, whelks and mudsnails as well as metacercariae (calculated as mean number of metacercariae per cockle of a quadrat times the density of that quadrat) (ind. m⁻²; \pm SE); prevalence (i.e. percentage of infected individuals) for cockles, whelks and mudsnails; for whelk and mudsnails, overall trematode prevalence (% T) and echinostome prevalence (% E) are shown; mean metacercariae abundance in cockles (\pm SE), the range, and number of metacercariae per mm of cockle foot

Sites ^a		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Shell length (mm)	Cockles	24.4	25.7	23.0	23.6	21.0	17.2	22.5	24.3	28.6	29.8	23.2	23.8	23.3	25.1	28.5	26.1	21.5	
	SE	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Density (ind. m ⁻²)	Cockles		298.5	603.6	563.5	905.3	510.3	342.9	474.6	1001.4	243.1	218.4	235.9	947.6	274.3	125.1	156.4	136.6	64.2
		SE	53.7	243.9	110.6	86.3	53.1	77.1	58.7	225.8	78.2	71.2	67.2	234.9	38.7	38.2	34.1	28.7	14.4
	Whelks		21.9	24.1	18.7	25.8	39.5	34.6	29.6	14.3	14.3	25.8	4.9	1.6	3.3	17.6	14.3	19.8	2.7
		SE	4.4	9.6	4.6	10.1	10.6	10.2	13.5	5.0	3.6	7.4	1.8	0.8	1.8	4.6	7.4	4.1	1.7
	Mudsnails		106.4	4.4	75.7	48.8	186.6	91.1	2.7	39.5	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.5	0.5	107.5	0.0
		SE	16.6	3.0	24.8	16.1	62.1	25.1	1.7	15.4	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.5	61.0	0.0
	Metacercariae		9882.8	3843.9	2564.4	2914.7	4697.3	9426.5	1326.7	34732.5	24472.6	7239.8	862.6	1003.3	46164.5	86265.3	8747.7	12711.7	19.8
		SE	1603.2	982.1	782.9	484.3	706.8	1620.7	265.1	15878.4	10642.6	2755.9	578.9	440.2	7958.4	25903.4	2815.7	3961.0	8.0
Prevalence (% infected site ⁻¹)	Cockles		100.0	97.8	88.8	88.9	95.6	98.9	76.7	100.0	100.0	90.0	51.1	39.3	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	29.2
		% T ^b	3.3	0	3.5	2.2	2.4	4.4	3.3	30.3	2.3	2.2	3.7	0	7.9	11.2	1.1	11.2	7.0
	Whelks	% E	1.1	0	1.2	2.2	0	3.3	2.2	4.5	1.1	0	0	0	5.6	7.9	1.1	2.3	1.4
		% T ^b	5.8	12.5	4.4	2.2	12.9	1.1	26.3	18.0	2.4	–	–	–	–	65.6	–	7.8	–
	Mudsnails	% E	5.8	6.8	4.4	2.2	10.6	1.1	22.1	4.5	2.4	–	–	–	–	6.7	–	3.3	–
		% T ^b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meta-cercariae abundance in cockles	Mean	35.1	10.4	6.1	3.1	9.3	29.9	3.0	27.6	89.6	24.5	1.0	0.8	171.0	761.1	56.5	87.2	0.5	
	SE	3.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.3	2.6	11.2	4.3	0.1	0.2	21.3	48.9	10.6	7.1	0.1	
	Range	3–161	0–31	0–65	0–14	0–52	0–154	0–12	1–122	3–792	0–230	0–6	0–9	7–1445	13–2260	0–681	10–355	0–2	
	No. mm ⁻¹ foot	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	4.0	0.4	2.5	6.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	17.3	71.5	4.7	8.3	0.0	
	SE	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	

^aSite names: 1: Parengarenga, 2: Paihia, 3: Whangarei Harbour, 4: Sandspit, 5: Matarangi, 6: Bowentown, 7: Ohiwa Harbour, 8: Ahuriri, 9: Whatamango, 10: Hakahaka, 11: Governores Bay, 12: Robinsons Bay, 13: Blueskin Bay, 14: Lower Portobello Bay, 15: Lamlash Bay, 16: Bluff, 17: Waikawa Harbour

^bOverall trematode infections include microphallids, philophthalmids, opisthorchids and unidentified species

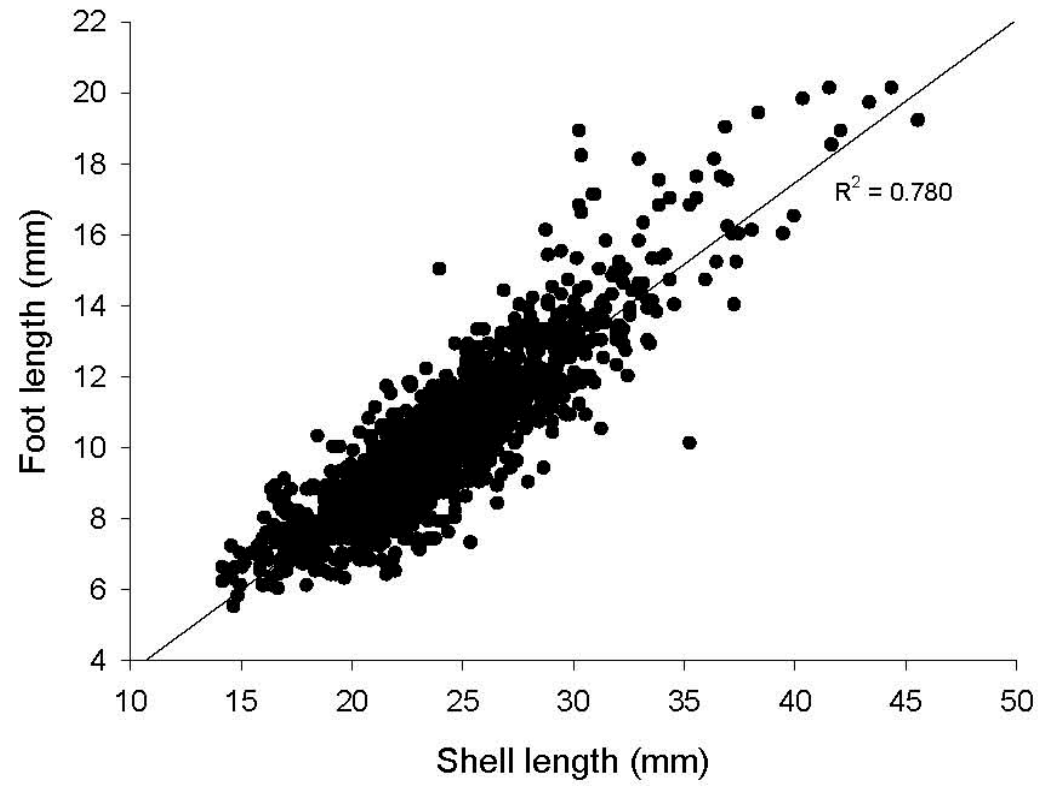


Fig. S1. *Austrovenus stutchburyi*. Relationship between shell length and foot length (in mm)