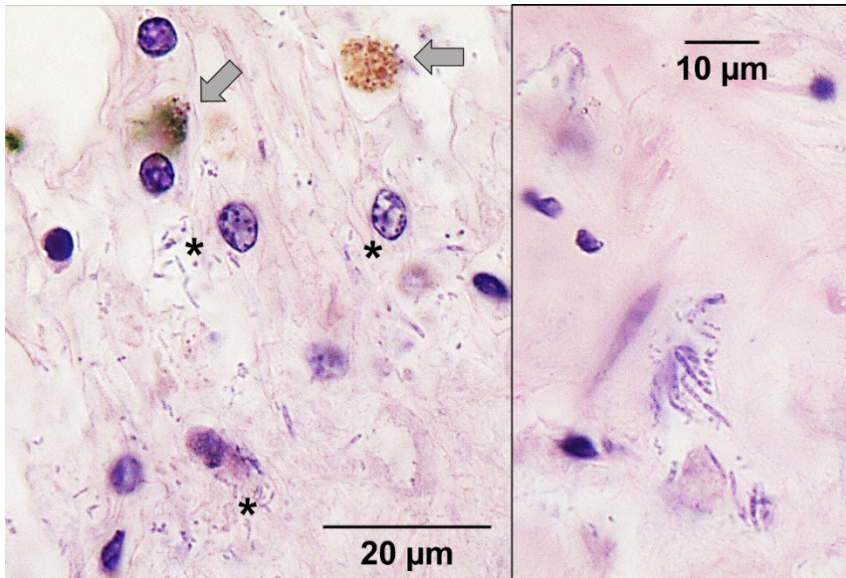


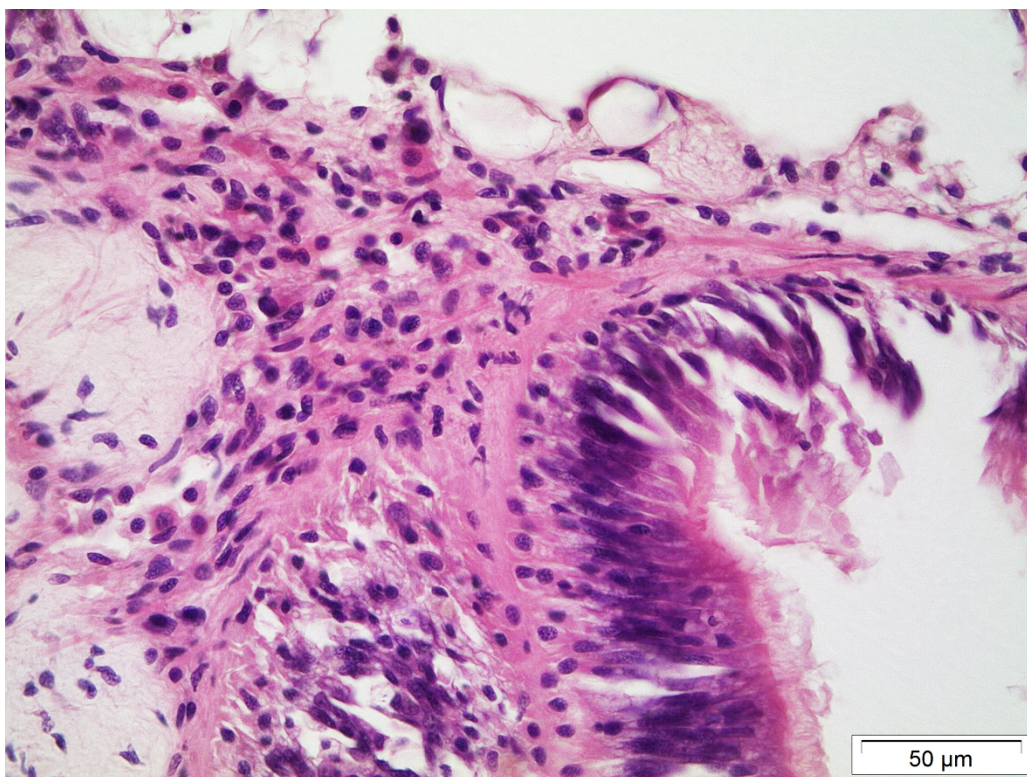
**Fig. S1.** Phase contrast image depicting the typical appearance of live haemocytes (granular, motile, refractile) of slipper limpets, *C. fornicate* (re-used from Fig. 4 in Quinn et al. preprint, doi:10.1101/2021.12.16.472931v1)



**Fig. S2.** Turbellarians present in the gill chamber (black arrow). GF, gill filament. Limpet collected in October 2019 from Milford Haven. Note the melanin-like black pigment associated with the gills and adjacent epithelia.



**Fig. S3.** Septic connective tissue with various rod-shaped bacterial consortia (indicated by asterisks, \*). Lipofuscin granules are denoted by grey arrows. Inset, magnified region of connective tissue replete with bacteria. Images from limpet collected in May 2019 from Milford Haven (re-used from Fig. 9 in Quinn et al. preprint, doi:10.1101/2021.12.16.472931v1)



**Fig. S4.** Haemocyte infiltration around the digestive tract of a slipper limpet collected in May 2019 from Swansea Bay. The apparent damage to the tubule epithelium is probably an artifact of histology.