Clarifying confusion - *Prorocentrum triestinum* J.Schiller and *Prorocentrum redfieldii* Bursa (Prorocentrales, Dinophyceae) are two different species

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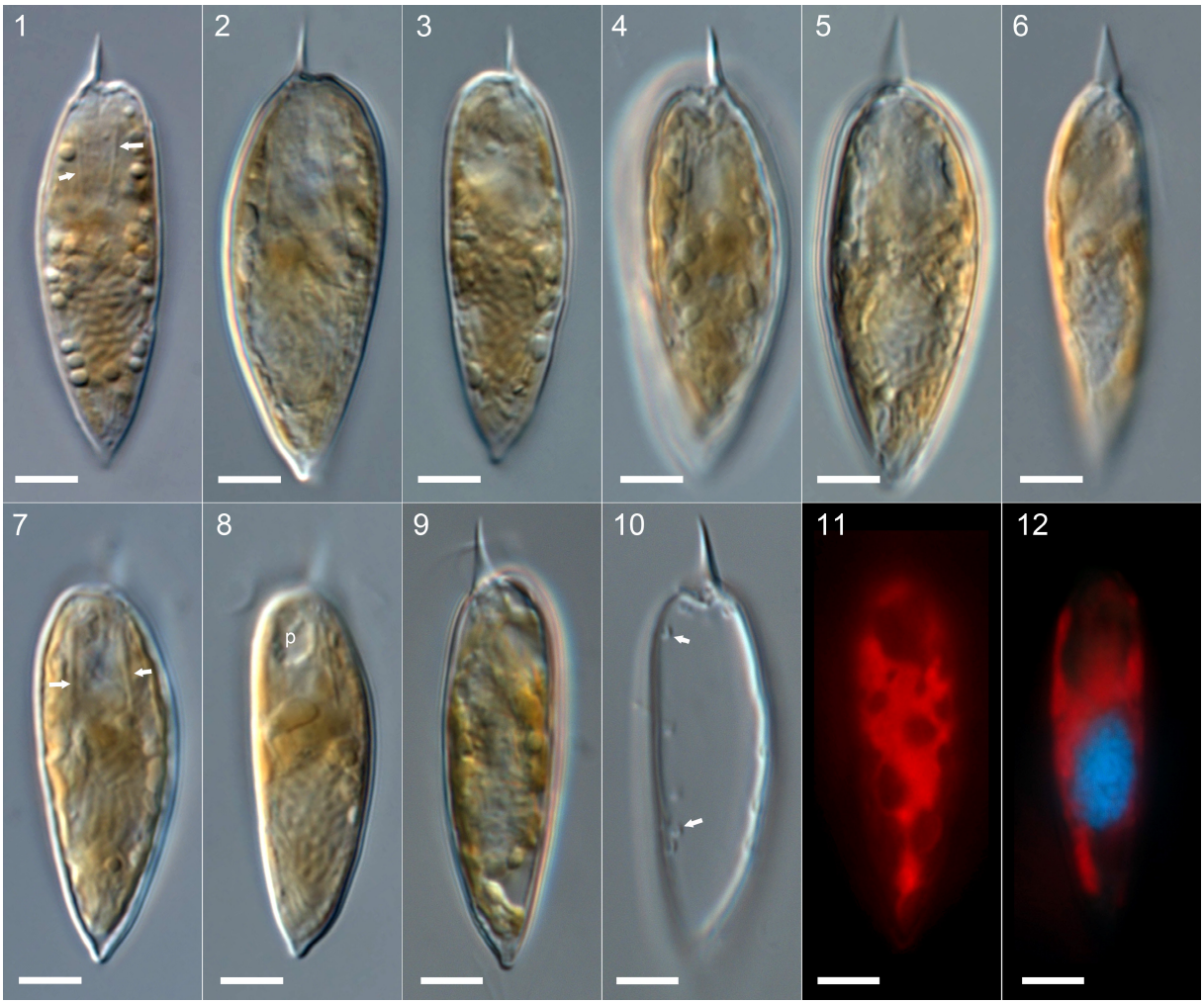
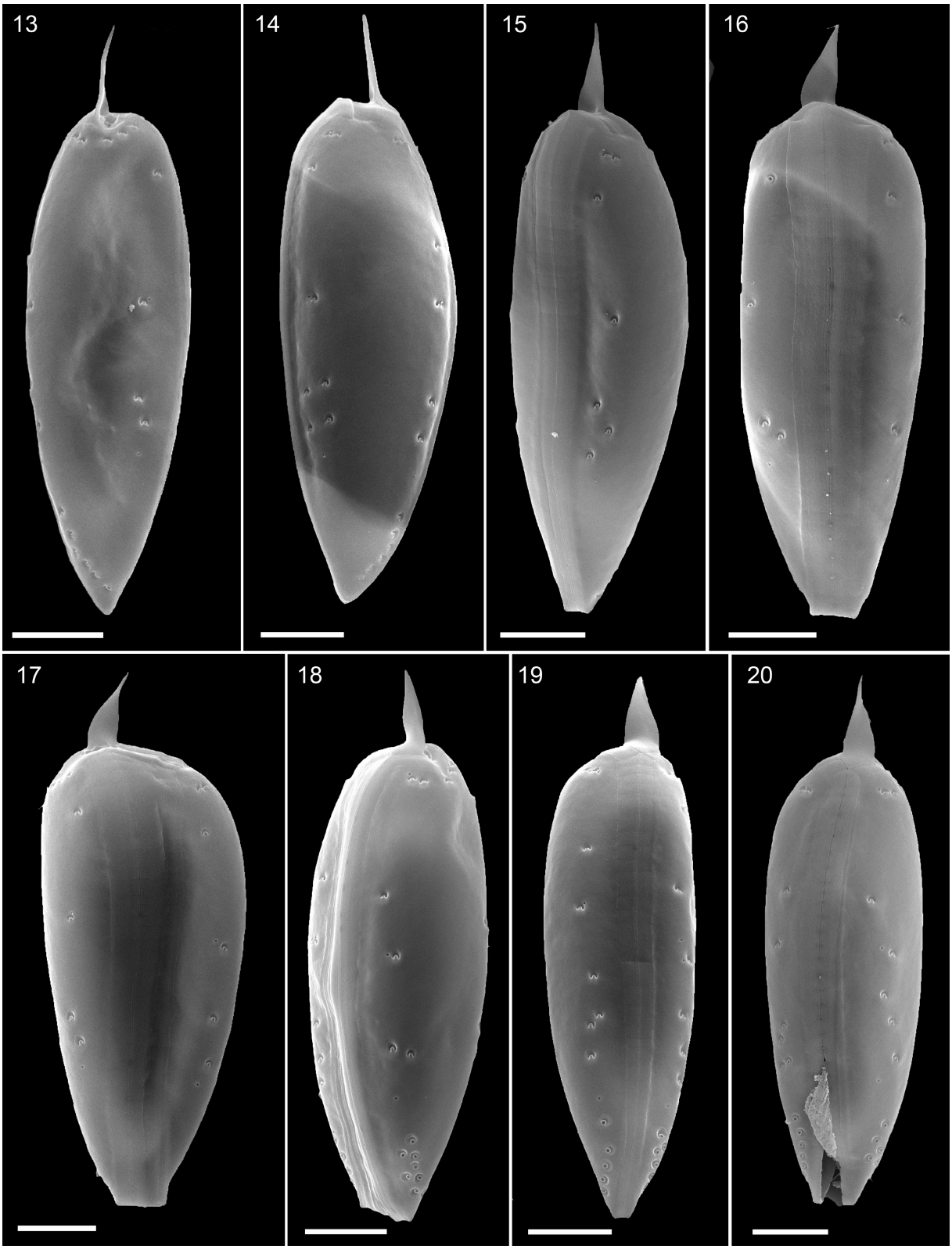
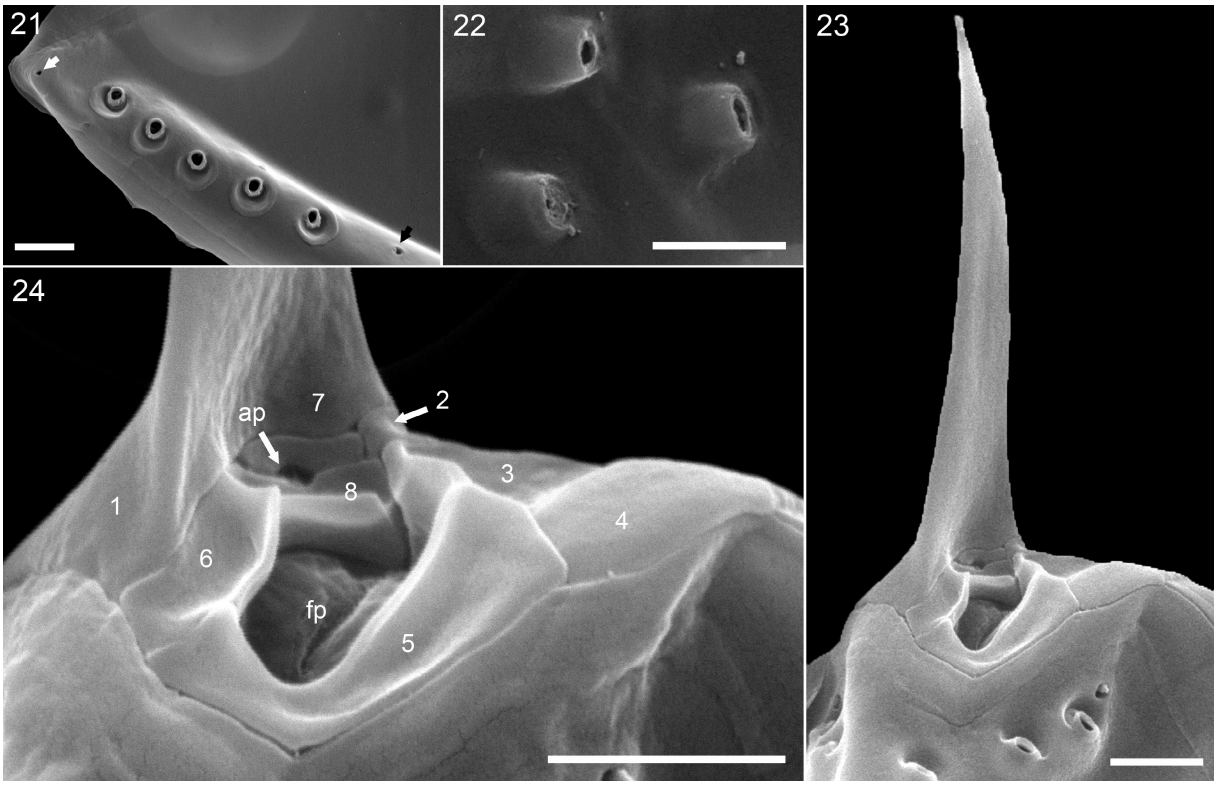
Supplementary Figures



Figures S1–S12: *Prorocentrum redfieldii* (strain 1033) LM. **Figs S1–S9**. Living cells. **Figs S11, S12**. Formaldehyde-fixed cells. **Figs S1–S9**. General size and shape of cells in right lateral (Figs S1, S2), in left lateral (Figs S3, S4), in ventral (Figs S5, S9) and in dorsal (Figs S6–S8) view. Note the long apical trichocyst rods (arrows in Figs S1, S7), the thick chromosomes (visible e.g. in Figs S1, S4, S7, S8), the presence of thecal pores (arrows) visible for the empty theca in Fig. S10, and the presumptive pusule (p) in Fig. S8. **Fig S11**. Cell with blue light excitation, when chlorophyll autofluorescence indicated chloroplast structure. **Fig. S12**. DAPI stained cell with UV excitation to illustrate shape and position of the nucleus. Scale bars: 5 µm.



Figures S13–S20: *Prorocentrum redfieldii* (strain 1033) SEM, entire cells. **Fig. S13**. Cell in right lateral view. **Fig. S14**. Cell in left lateral view. **Fig. S15**. Cell in left-lateral ventral view. **Figs S16, S17**. Cells in ventral view. **Fig. S18**. Cell in right-lateral dorsal view. **Figs S19, S20**. Cells in dorsal view. Scale bars: 5 μm.



Figures S21–S242: *Prorocentrum redfieldii* (strain 1033), detailed SEM of surface structure, pores, and of the periflagellar area. **Figs S21, S22**. Large tubular and small pores in external (Fig. S21) and internal (Fig. S22) view. Note the presence of a mini-pore located posterior at the antapex (white arrow in Fig. S21) which is distinctly smaller that a small pore (black arrow in Fig S21). **Figs S23, S24**. Detailed view of the periflagellar area of the same cell in two different magnifications. ap = accessory pore, fp = flagellar pore. Scale bars: 1 µm.