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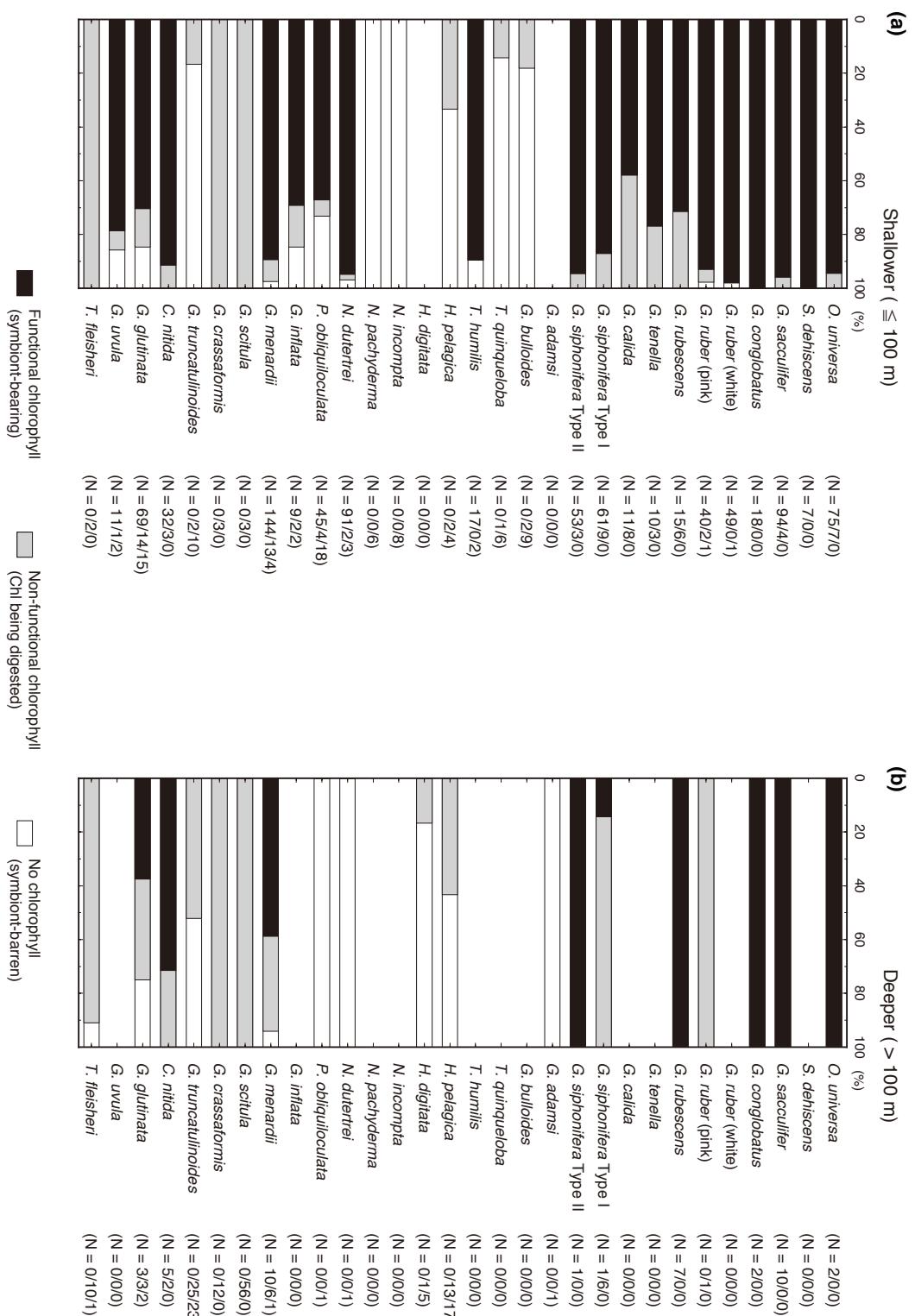
*Supplement of*

## Characterizing photosymbiosis in modern planktonic foraminifera

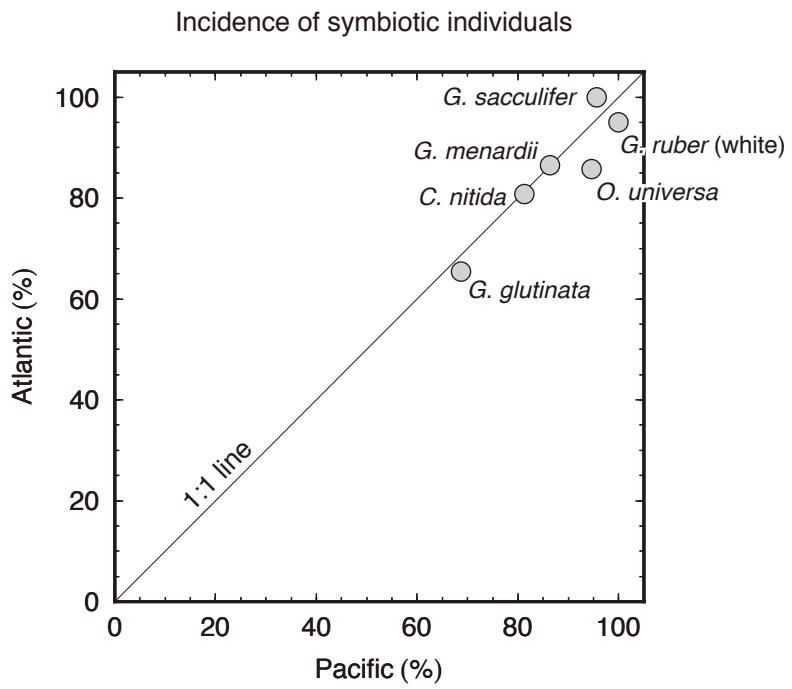
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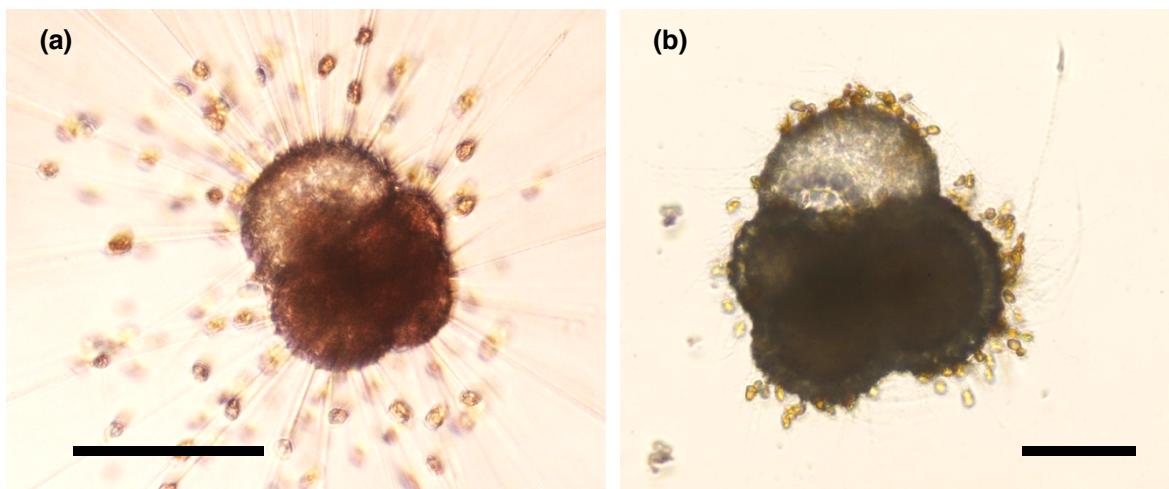
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**Figure S1.** Summary of categorization of intracellular chlorophyll. (a) Specimens collected shallower than 100 m. (b) Specimens collected deeper than 100 m. The functionality of chlorophyll indicates the presence of symbionts. Numbers of specimens for three categories are represented in parentheses (functional chlorophyll / non-functional chlorophyll / no chlorophyll). The percentage of functional chlorophyll are essentially the same as the symbiont possession rate used as a variable to characterize photosymbiosis (see text for detail).

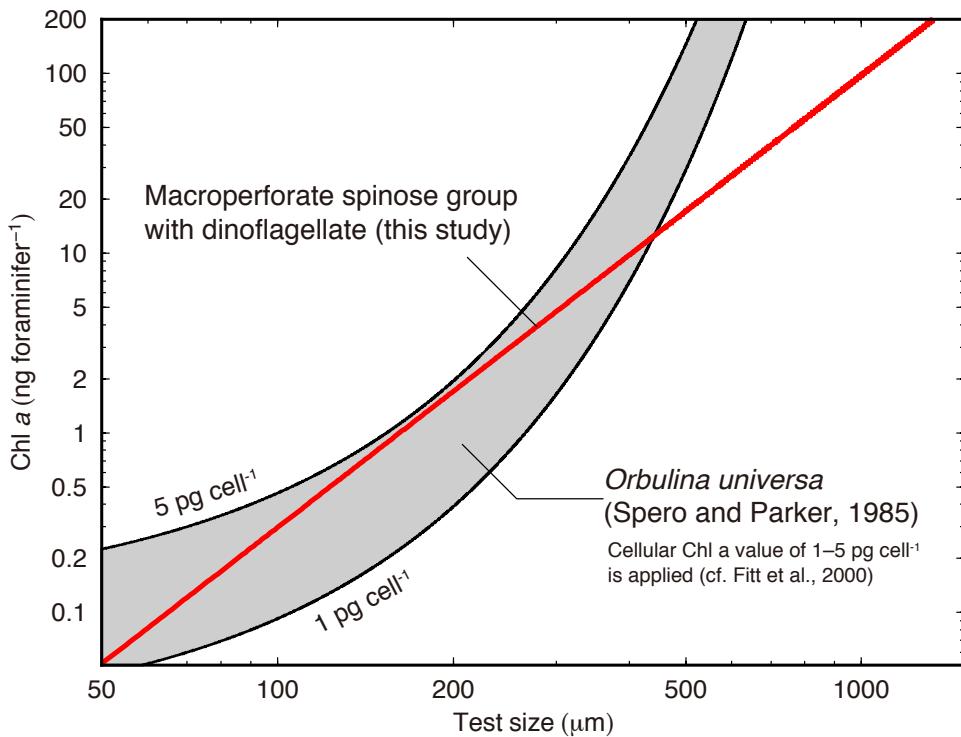


**Figure S2.** Cross plot of the incidence of symbiotic individuals (%) collected from the Pacific and the Atlantic. Species with enough sample number ( $N > 15$  for both basins) are shown. The difference between the two basin was not significant (Fisher's exact test,  $O. universa$ ;  $p = 0.21$ ,  $G. sacculifer$ ;  $p = 1.0$ ,  $G. ruber$  (white);  $p = 0.40$ ,  $G. menardii$ ;  $p = 1.0$ ,  $C. nitida$ ;  $p = 1.0$ ,  $G. glutinata$ ;  $p = 0.81$ ).



**Figure S3.** Photomicrographs of *Globoturborotalita* species showing the presence of dinoflagellate symbionts. (a) *Globoturborotalita rubescens*, (b) *Globoturborotalita tenella* (spines are broken). Scale bars are 100 µm. Brownish algal cells are visible in both species. The algae have ovoid morphology with a slight constriction at the middle, which is typically seen in the other dinoflagellate-bearing species like *G. sacculifer*, *G. ruber*, *G. conglobatus*, and *O. universa*. The algal cell size were ca. 10 µm in maximum length. Previous studies on the molecular phylogeny of spinose planktonic foraminifera showed that *G. rubescens* consistently forms a clade together with *G. conglobatus* and *G. ruber* (Seears et al., 2012; Spezzaferri et al., 2015). Considering the molecular phylogeny of modern species together with the fossil records, Spezzaferri et al. (2015) also argued that the *G. ruber-conglobatus* group including *G. rubescens* and the *G. sacculifer-O. universa* group shared a common ancestor that diverged in the late Oligocene. It implied that *G. rubescens* is likely to share the same dinoflagellate symbiont *Pelegodinium b  ii*. The photophysiology of the symbionts in *G. rubescens* did not contradict to this assumption from phylogeny. To clarify this, molecular identification of their symbionts is strongly required.

Seears, H. A., Darling, K. F., and Wade, C. M.: Ecological partitioning and diversity in tropical planktonic Foraminifera, BMC Evolutionary Biology, 12, 54, doi:10.1186/ 1471-2148-12-54, 2012.  
 Spezzaferri, S., Kucera, M., Pearson, P. N., Wade, B. S., Rappo, S., Poole, C. R., Morard, R., and Stalder, C.: Fossil and genetic evidence for the polyphyletic nature of the planktonic foraminifera “*Globigerinoides*”, and description of the new genus *Trilobatus*, PLoS ONE, 10, 5, e0128108, 2015.



**Figure S4.** Comparison of the relationship between test size and Chl *a* content for dinoflagellate-bearing species from Spero and Parker (1985) and this study. Red line; relationship in the dinoflagellate-bearing group (regression line for macroperforate spinose group with dinoflagellate in Figure 9). Gray area; relationship in *Orbulina universa* derived from Spero and Parker (1985) using a range of Chl *a* content per symbiont cell ( $1\text{--}5\text{ pg cell}^{-1}$ , cf. Fitt et al., 2000, for *Symbiodinium* in corals). The relationship between test size and symbiont density (number of symbiont per foraminifera) in Spero and Parker (1985) was presented as an exponential function, whereas our test size-Chl *a* content relationship was a power function. Therefore, the gap between the two estimations in larger test size is due to the difference in the regression models. In fact, the regression analysis of Spero and Parker (1985) was performed for the test size range of 100–400  $\mu\text{m}$ , and in this size range, we can find that the two estimations overlap. We can say that, under the assumption of general Chl *a* content of a symbiont cell, our Chl *a* results per foraminifera are comparable to the derived values from the previous study.

Fitt, W. K., McFarland, F. K., Warner, M. E., and Chilcoat, G. C.: Seasonal patterns of tissue biomass and densities of symbiotic dinoflagellates in reef corals and relation to coral bleaching, Limnology and Oceanography, 45, 677–685, 2000.









































Species	ID	Test size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Chl $a$ (ng foraminifer $^{-1}$ )	$F_{\sqrt{F_m}} \sigma_{\text{PSII}}$ ( $\times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2$ quanta $^{-1}$ )	Station / Cruise	Date	Latitude-Longitude	Depth (m)	FRRf
Stn22407_fleis3		171	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis4		186	0.2	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis5		131	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis6		177	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis7		176	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis8		164	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis9		164	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis10		165	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	500-300	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis11		164	ND	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	300-200	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis12		145	0.1	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	100-80	DF-14
Stn22407_fleis13		173	0.2	—	22407 / M140	2017.08.18	12°5.8'N-33°47.1'W	20-0	DF-14