SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Deposit feeding of a foraminifera from an Arctic methane seep site and possible association with a methanotroph revealed by transmission electron microscopy

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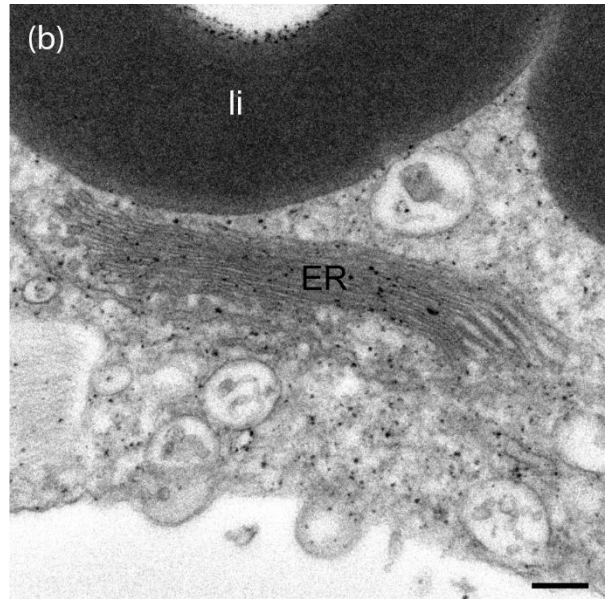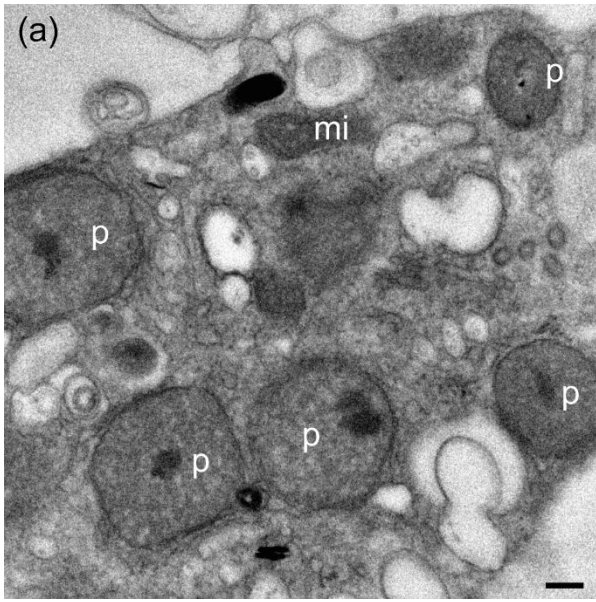
Figure S1 Peroxisomes and endoplasmatic reticulum in *N. labradorica* from active methane emitting site (a) five peroxisomes (b) (c) endoplasmatic reticulum (ER) close to a lipid droplet, scale bar: 200 nm
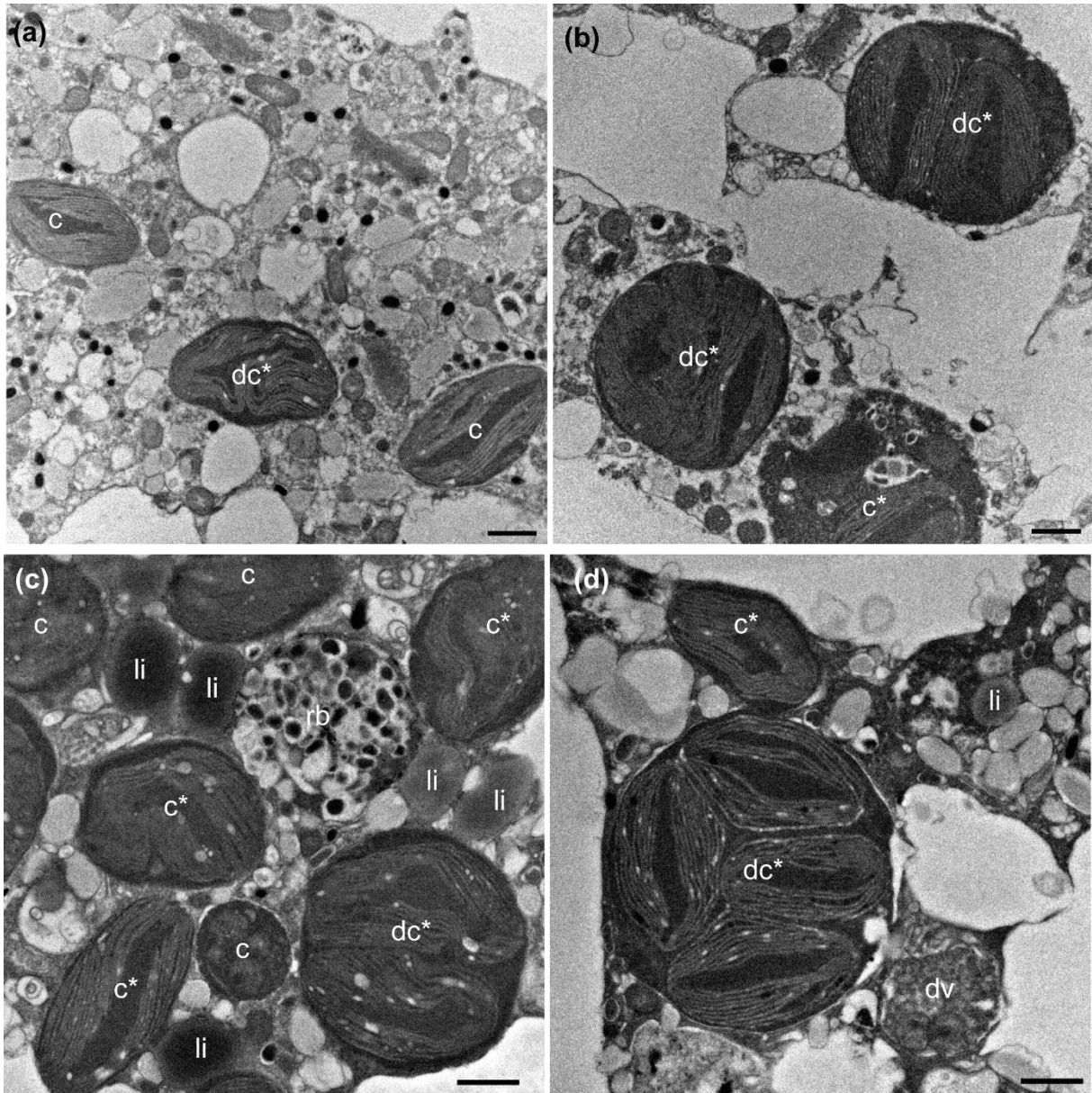
Figure S2. Kleptoplasts in *N. labradorica* from active methane emitting site (a-b). Degraded chloroplasts [marked with c*] and degraded double chloroplast [dc*] in comparison to intact chloroplasts, marked with [c], are characterized with undamaged pyrenoids and thylakoids, degraded chloroplasts [dc*] have peripheral degradation of the membranes (increasing number of white areas inside the membranes) (sample E5, not exposed to bacteria), (c-d). chloroplasts (samples E28 and E29, from 4-h incubation) c: intact chloroplast, c*: degraded chloroplast, dc*: degraded double chloroplast, li: lipid droplets, rb: residual body, dv: digestive vacuole. scale bar: 1μm
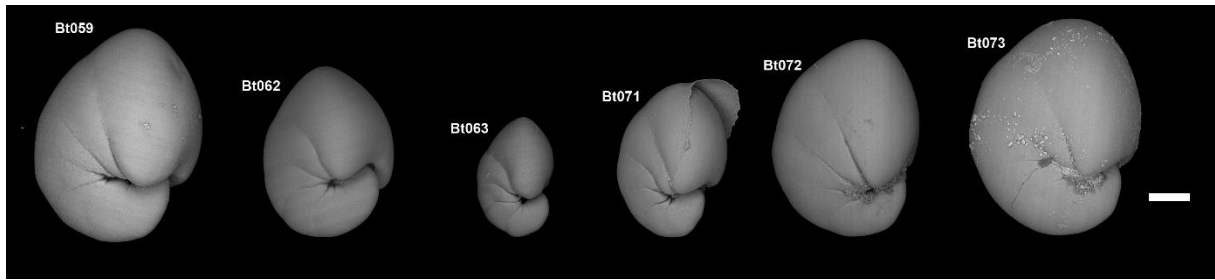
Figure S3. Scanning electron images of *N. labradorica* specimens extracted for DNA analysis. Identification numbers in bold indicate specimens positive for DNA amplification and sequencing. Scale bar 100 μm.