

## Supplement to

“Foraminifera from anaerobic environments - Survival strategies, biogeochemistry, ecology and applications for paleoceanography”

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### Supplementary note:

There is a statement in the main text mentioning that two extreme datapoints from literature were excluded as outliers for the power regression that is shown in figure 7. This concerns the entries for *Cancris inflatus*, that is listed with an extremely high individual intracellular NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> content (263877 pmol ind<sup>-1</sup>) and a high but realistic intracellular NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration (262 mM), and *Globobulimina cf. ovula*, that is listed with an unusual small biovolume ( $1.0 \pm 2.3 \times 10^6 \mu\text{m}^3$ ), which is lower than its standard error of the mean (Piña-Ochoa et al., 2010). Both species are listed with a more or less average intracellular NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration. Both entries have in common, that if the intracellular NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration (in mM) is calculated from the listed biovolume and the intracellular NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> content (in pmol ind<sup>-1</sup>), the resulting intracellular NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration is an order of magnitude higher than the listed value. This is likely just a digit problem with one of the floating numbers in these entries.