Supplementary material

Dispersal-limited detritivores in fire-prone environments: persistence and population structure of terrestrial amphipods (Talitridae)

L. Menz^A, H. Gibb^A and N. P. Murphy^{A,B}

^ADepartment of Ecology, Environment and Evolution, La Trobe University, Kingsbury Drive, Bundoora, Vic. 3086, Australia.

^BCorresponding author. Email: n.murphy@latrobe.edu.au

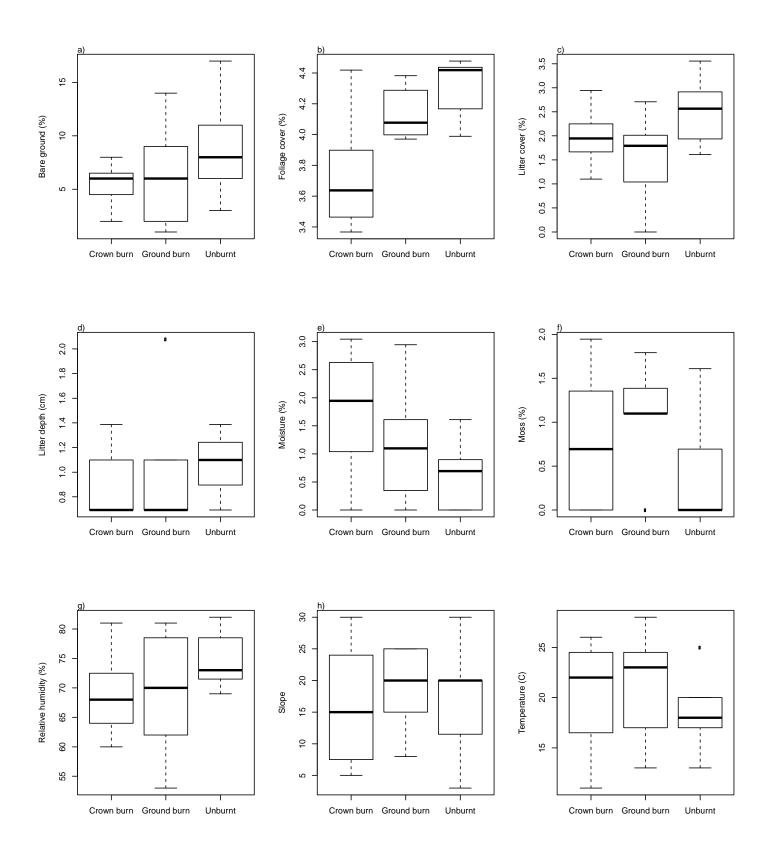


Fig. S1. Habitat characteristics across the three burn categories.

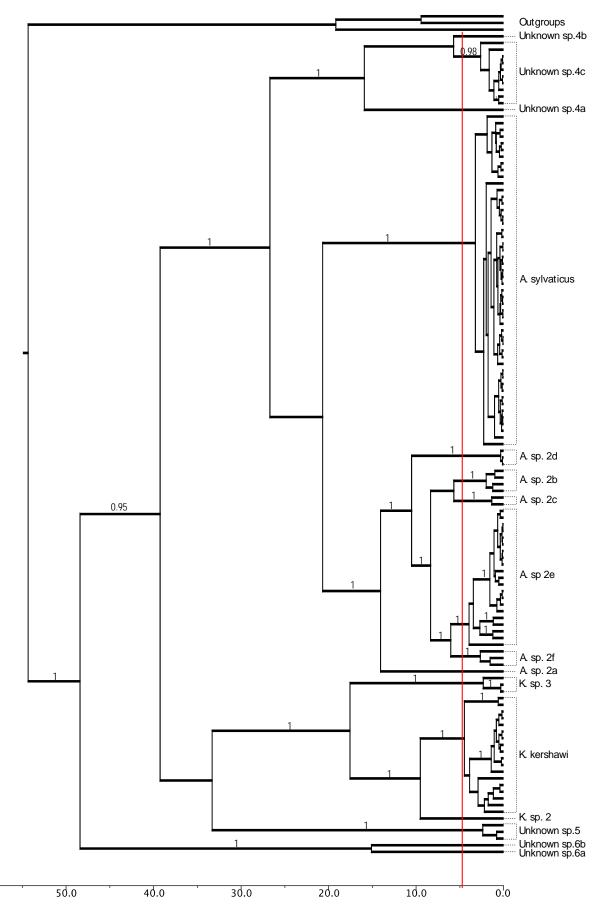


Fig. S2. Phylogenetic tree resulting from BEAST analyses of entire COI mtDNA data. Numbers on branches = Bayesian posterior probabilities. Scale is set at millions of years. Red line indicates the results of the GMYC analyses and indicates the demarcation of inter- (to the left) and intra- (to the right) specific relationships.

6d.0

Table S1. Sample sizes and collection locations for species in molecular analysesColumn headers are GMYC-delimited species, as shown in Fig. S1

Site	AS	A2 A	A2 B	A2 C	A2 D	A2 E	A2 F	SP4 C	SP4 B	SP4 A	KK	KSP B	KSP C	SP5 A	SP6 A	SP6 B	TOTAL
CB1	1		6														7
CB2	5					1	2										8
CB3	1							3									4
CB4	22							5									27
CB5	1							3									4
CB6								1									1
CB7	16								1								17
GB1	6																6
GB2	15	1						9									25
GB3	27					12				1	14		7	3	1		65
GB4	7							8			5						20
GB5	4																4
GB6				1													1
GB7	27								1			8		1			37
UB1																	0
UB2																	0
UB3	27		3														30
UB4	5																5
UB5	5						22				11					1	39
UB6														1			1
UB7	5			1													6
TOTAL	174	1	9	2	0	13	24	29	2	1	30	8	7	5	1	1	307