

Table S1. Ecology and distribution of 14 new *Nupela* species additional to the list of Wojtal (2009).

Species	Basionym	Ecology	Distribution	Reference
<i>Nupela acaciensis</i> VOUILLOUD et S. SALA		Samples with dissolved oxygen 7.4 mg.l <sup>-1</sup> , conductivity 10.3 μS.cm <sup>-1</sup> , pH 5, temperature 21.3 °C and altitude 370 m a.s.l.	Colombia (Blanca Stream, Acacias, Llanos Orientales)	SALA et al. 2014
<i>Nupela americana</i> KOCIOLEK in KOCIOLEK et al.		Recorded in lake	Oregon (Van Pritten Lake and Waldo Lake)	KOCIOLEK et al. 2014
<i>Nupela catatumbensis</i> VOUILLOUD et PLATA-DÍAZ in SALA et al.		Samples with dissolved oxygen 5.1–7.6 mg.l <sup>-1</sup> , conductivity 3.6–748 μS.cm <sup>-1</sup> , pH 5.2–7.9, temperature 21.1–29.1 °C and altitude 97–575 m a.s.l.	Colombia (Catatumbo, Meta River, Caquetá River, Magdalena Alto and Medio River and Tomo River basins)	SALA et al. 2014
<i>Nupela decipiens</i> (REIMER) POTAPOVA	<i>Achnanthes decipiens</i> REIMER	Low conductivity (19 μS.cm <sup>-1</sup> ) and slightly acid soft water (pH = 6.5)	USA (North–Central Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina)	POTAPOVA 2013
<i>Nupela elegantula</i> POTAPOVA		Aerial species (moss associated) collected from the wet walls with low conductivity (72–84 μS.cm <sup>-1</sup> ) and slightly acid to circumneutral pH (6.4–6.8)	Only known from two localities in Sulivan County, Pennsylvania	POTAPOVA 2011
<i>Nupela exigua</i> E. THOMAS et KOCIOLEK in KOCIOLEK et al.		Recorded in lake	Oregon (Big Lake). Known only from the type locality	KOCIOLEK et al. 2014
<i>Nupela frezelii</i> POTAPOVA		Its type locality is an urban, at least moderately polluted river	Several locations across the USA	POTAPOVA 2011
<i>Nupela monoraphia</i> KOCIOLEK in KOCIOLEK et al.		Recorded in lake	Oregon (Van Pritten Lake). Known only from the type locality	KOCIOLEK et al. 2014
<i>Nupela parinhoensis</i> BES, TORRAN et ECTOR in BES et al.		Rivers with elevated dissolved oxygen (>7.1 mg L <sup>-1</sup> ), low biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5 < 3.1 mg L <sup>-1</sup> ) and elevated total phosphate concentration (0.1 mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul)	BES et al. 2012

Table S1 Cont.

<i>Nupela pennsylvanica</i> (R.M. PATRICK) POTAPOVA	<i>Navicula pennsylvanica</i> R.M. PATRICK in PATRICK & REIMER	Recorded in swamp, springs and lakes	USA (Pennsylvania). This species was usually recorded as <i>A. imperfecta</i> in Europe and USA	POTAPOVA 2011
<i>Nupela poconoensis</i> (R.M. PATRICK) POTAPOVA	<i>Navicula poconoensis</i> R.M. PATRICK	Aerophytic; found on wet walls and swamps	In North America it is not yet recorded outside the Appalachian region. But it seems not to be restricted to North America	POTAPOVA 2011
<i>Nupela pocsii</i> BUCZKÓ et al.			Romania Retezat Mountains (S. Carpathians), Holocene deposits	BUCZKÓ et al. 2013
<i>Nupela potapovae</i> BAHLS		pH 7.34–8.19; conductivity 12–31 $\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; temperature 8.6–12.0 °C	USA (Rocky Mountains, North America, Glacier National Park, Montana)	BAHLS 2011
<i>Nupela subrostrata</i> POTAPOVA	<i>Achnanthes subrostrata</i> HUSTEDT	Data from HUSTEDT (1942): pH 6.7, temperature 8.5 °C	Sweden Lapland, USA	HUSTEDT 1942, POTAPOVA 2011

Table S2. Environmental parameters and corresponding relative abundance of *Nupela trogliphila* (normal and teratological cells) in the analyzed communities.

Sam- pling site code	Distance from the en- trance (m)	Di- stance from light (m)	PAR ( $\mu\text{mol. m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )	LUX (lux)	chl- <i>a</i> Green algae ( $\mu\text{g. cm}^{-2}$ )	chl- <i>a</i> bacteria ( $\mu\text{g. cm}^{-2}$ )	Cyano- bacteria ( $\mu\text{g. cm}^{-2}$ )	chl- <i>a</i> Diatoms ( $\mu\text{g. cm}^{-2}$ )	Tempera- ture (°C) mean and range of variation	Moisture (%) mean and range of variation	Substra- te	<i>Nupela troglo- phila</i> relative abundance (%)	<i>Nupela troglo- phila</i> terato- logical forms relative abun- dance (%)	Total terato- logical forms relative abun- dance (%)
2X	128	0.5	24.8	1548	0.00	2.47	1.06	1.06	8.2 (8.1–8.5)	51.5 (49.8– 53.0)	epilithic	0.00	0.00	9.90
4X	124	0.4	13.3	940	0.00	0.43	1.19	1.19	8.5 (8.4–9.1)	56.4 (54.1– 58.5)	epilithic	0.97	0.00	0.00
9X	158	0.5	15.3	1208	2.88	1.40	1.71	1.71	9.4 (9.3– 10.0)	59.2 (56.9– 62.3)	epilithic	0.00	0.00	3.18
9Y	158	1.4	3.3	167	0.00	0.37	0.72	0.72	9.3 (9.2–9.3)	60.7 (58.6– 63.9)	epilithic	1.91	0.00	0.48
10X	184	0.4	78.6	871	0.21	0.07	0.65	0.65	9.3 (9.2– 10.1)	54.2 (52.6– 55.7)	epilithic	0.50	0.00	6.93
11Y	204	5.7	1.3	69	0.00	2.5	0.72	0.72	9.0 (8.9–9.0)	74.9 (74.0– 77.1)	epilithic	44.76	0.00	0.95
12X	202	0.9	23.4	1225	4.13	1.68	1.72	1.72	8.8 (8.8–8.9)	77.6 (74.6– 81.2)	epilithic	0.00	0.92	2.30
19Y	334	3.0	1.0	61	0.00	1.53	1.79	1.79	8.8 (8.8–9.0)	84.7 (73.7– 100.0)	epilithic	20.80	0.44	1.77
20X	334	1.4	5.6	324	0.00	1.31	1.29	1.29	9.1 (9.0–9.1)	56.3 (55.6– 57.3)	epilithic	0.00	0.00	0.48
28X	424	1.7	9.4	437	0.00	2.92	1.73	1.73	8.5 (8.4–9.1)	55.9 (54.6– 56.8)	epilithic	0.45	0.00	2.25
28Y	424	3.3	0.3	15.9	0.00	0.26	0.64	0.64	8.4 (8.4–8.5)	77.9 (72.3– 83.1)	epilithic	4.20	0.00	1.68
29X	428	3.0	0.4	22	0.15	0.22	1.19	1.19	8.8 (8.7–8.9)	70.3 (68.0– 72.2)	epilithic	1.44	0.00	3.37
29Y	428	4.9	0.4	1	0.00	0.13	1.63	1.63	8.8 (8.8–8.8)	66.1 (62.5– 69.1)	epilithic	6.73	0.00	2.88
32X	378	6.1	0.7	38	0.00	8.92	27.93	27.93	8.8 (8.8–8.9)	72.7 (70.1– 75.0)	epilithic	72.5	0.42	0.42

Table S2 Cont.

32Y	378	6.5	0.7	42	0.00	15.21	322.74	8.8 (8.8–8.9)	72.7 (70.5–75.0)	epilithic	81.89	0.79	0.79
32Z	378	5.4	0.4	27	0.00	4.70	16.91	8.8 (8.8–8.9)	72.7 (70.5–75.0)	epilithic	48.04	0.98	2.94
F4	10	9.0	0.2	131	1.32	0.60	0.56	6.5 (4.7–7.6)	97.8 (92.5–101.2)	epilithic	20.31	1.56	4.17
F5	16	2.57	2.8	136	0.00	1.82	13.62	9.3 (9.1–9.6)	93.1 (85.6–100.6)	epilithic	87.92	1.45	1.45
F6	15	0.29	6.5	841	2.12	1.25	1.56	8.5 (7.6–9.0)	77.5 (75.5–87.0)	epiphytic	1.96	0.00	0.98
F12	30	2.0	6.1	390	0.00	0.26	0.94	10.2 (10.1–10.7)	75.8 (72.0–79.6)	epilithic	4.04	0.00	0.00
F13	33	1.5	1.3	84	0.00	0.18	1	10.1 (10.0–10.4)	90.6 (87.0–100.7)	epilithic	9.09	0.00	0.00
F14	33	0.1	11.9	1423	7.30	1.48	0.98	10.1 (10.0–10.6)	80.1 (71.6–87.3)	epilithic	1.48	0.00	1.47
F15c1	35	1.5	5.5	311	4.00	2.00	2.00	10.2 (10.1–10.4)	61.6 (58.7–64.7)	epilithic	67.94	0.96	0.96
F15c2	35	1.5	5.5	311	0.00	0.80	9.00	10.2 (10.1–10.4)	61.6 (58.7–64.7)	epilithic	25.98	0.98	1.96
F17	39	0.2	5.8	377	0.00	2.06	3.12	–	–	epiphytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
F22	68	2.0	2.0	109	0.00	5.24	7.68	10.2 (10.1–10.6)	98.5 (85.1–102.0)	epilithic	75.93	0.93	0.93
F23	75	0.2	12.5	471	3.79	3.05	2.00	9.3 (9.2–9.5)	76.6 (68.5–82.7)	epiphytic	65.40	0.95	0.95
F24	87	0.5	4.0	251	4.75	4.7	3.36	–	–	epilithic	0.00	0.00	0.00
F25	93	0.5	2.4	175	0.00	2.71	4.00	8.8 (8.7–9.2)	94.1 (89.5–98.1)	epilithic	4.23	0.00	0.47
F26 (b)	100	0.3	19.0	788	0.00	0.49	1.65	8.4 (8.3–9.4)	91.5 (84.9–96.6)	epilithic	0.00	0.00	0.96
F26 (d)	100	0.3	19.0	788	0.00	0.49	1.65	8.4 (8.3–9.4)	91.5 (84.9–96.6)	epilithic	0.95	0.00	1.90







Table S3 Cont.

	F24	F25d	F26d	F26b
<i>Achnanthydium minutissimum</i> (KÜTZING) CZARNECKI			+	
<i>Achnanthydium</i> sp.				
<i>Achnanthydium</i> sp. abnormal form				
<i>Amphora pediculus</i> (KÜTZING) GRUNOW				
<i>Cocconeis lineata</i> EHRENBERG				
<i>Diademsis gallica</i> W. SMITH	+	+	+	+
<i>Diademsis gallica</i> W. SMITH abnormal form		+		+
<i>Eolimna minima</i> (GRUNOW) LANGE–BERTALOT	+			
<i>Eucoconeis laevis</i> (ØSTRUP) LANGE–BERTALOT				
<i>Eunotia</i> sp.				
<i>Fallacia insociabilis</i> (KRASSKE) D.G. MANN			+	+
<i>Fragilaria arcus</i> (EHRENBERG) CLEVE				
<i>Halamphora normanii</i> (RABENHORST) LEVKOV				
<i>Hantzschia</i> sp.				
<i>Humidophila contenta</i> (GRUNOW) R.L. LOWE et al.	+		+	+
<i>Humidophila contenta</i> (GRUNOW) R.L. LOWE et al. abnormal form			+	+
<i>Humidophila perpusilla</i> (GRUNOW) R.L. LOWE et al.				
<i>Humidophila pyrenaica</i> (LANGE–BERTALOT et WERUM) R.L. LOWE et al.	+	+	+	+
<i>Humidophila pyrenaica</i> (LANGE–BERTALOT et WERUM) R.L. LOWE et al. abnormal form				
<i>Microcostatus</i> sp.	+	+		+
<i>Navicula crassulexigua</i> E. REICHARDT				
<i>Nitzschia debilis</i> (ARNOTT) GRUNOW			+	
<i>Nitzschia solgensis</i> CLEVE–EULER				
<i>Nitzschia</i> sp.				
<i>Nupela trogliphila</i> sp. nov.		+	+	
<i>Nupela trogliphila</i> sp. nov. abnormal form				
<i>Sellaphora</i> sp.	+	+	+	+
<i>Stauroneis parathermicola</i> LANGE–BERTALOT				

Table S4. Comparison of the small-celled *Nupela* species. Data on *Nupela troglaphila* are from the present study. Data on *Nupela astartiella*, *N. carolina*, *N. exotica*, *N. frezzii*, *N. matrioschka*, *N. neglecta*, *N. paridinhoensis*, *N. thurstonensis* and *N. ryyermanii* are taken from the original description.

	<i>Nupela troglaphila</i> FALASCO, WETZEL et ECTOR sp. nov.	<i>Nupela astartiella</i> METZELTIN et LANGE- BERTALOT	<i>Nupela carolina</i> POTAPOVA et CLASON in POTA- POVA et al.	<i>Nupela exotica</i> O. MONNIER, LANGE-BER- TALOT et J. BERTRAND	<i>Nupela frezzii</i> POTAPOVA	<i>Nupela matrioschka</i> KULIKOVSKIY, LAN- GE-BERTALOT et WITKOWSKI	<i>Nupela neglecta</i> PONADER, R.L. LOWE et POTAPOVA in POTAPOVA et al.	<i>Nupela paridinhoensis</i> BES, TORGAN et ECTOR in BES et al.	<i>Nupela thurstonensis</i> (KACZMARESKA) KULIKOVSKIY, LANGE-BERTALOT et WITKOWSKI	<i>Nupela ryyer- manii</i> GERD MOSER, LAN- GE-BERTALOT et METZELTIN
Valve shape	isovalvar; lanceolate to elliptical-lanceolate, up to oval in the smallest individuals; apices rounded or slightly protracted	heterovalvar; elliptical to elliptical-lanceolate; apices cuneate to rounded	slightly heterovalvar; elliptical-lanceolate	isovalvar; elliptical-lanceolate; apices acutely rounded and often slightly short-protracted	heterovalvar; lanceolate to linear-elliptical	isovalvar; broad elliptical; apices never protracted	strongly heterovalvar; lanceolate to elliptical-lanceolate; slightly protracted apices	heterovalvar; lanceolate with subrostrate apices	elliptical to elliptical-lanceolate; apices often slightly protracted	heterovalvar; elliptical to lanceolate; apices cuneate or rounded
Length (µm)	5–13.1	10.0–17.0	5.0(9.3)–15.0	8.6–13.3	10.0–29.0	9.7–12.0	9.0–14.0	10.0–15.0	7.0–13.0	12.0–15.0
Width (µm)	3.1–4.6	4.5–5.4	2.4(3.4)–4.4	3.0–4.1	3.8–6.3	4.3–6.3	3.0–4.0	5.0–6.0	3.2–4.2	4.5–5.0
Central area shape	wide and ungular	small	squared; lyre-shaped	barely developed or missing	asymmetrical; reaching the valve margin on one side of the valve	small and round, sometimes missing	small, round or elliptical	small and round or missing	small, round to rectangular	big on the epivalve (but not reaching the margin); small on the hypovalve
Stiriae in 10 µm	42–50	31–33	42–54	40–45	29–33	42–48	40–48	40	(30)35–45	32

LM

Table S4 Cont.

SEM	Terminal raphe fissures	strongly deflected on the same side and terminating on the valve surface, never reaching the mantle	bent on the same side at both poles and extending down onto the apical mantle
Reference	<p>METZELZIN &amp; LANGÉ-BERTALOT (1998) [Pag. 378 Figs 46–55]</p> <p>POTAPOVA et al. (2003) [Pag. 299 Figs 45–62; Pag. 301 Figs 63–69]</p> <p>MONNIER et al. (2003) [Pag. 279 Figs 1–11; Pag. 280 Figs 12–17; Pag. 282 Figs 18–24]</p> <p>POTAPOVA (2011) [Pag. 76 Figs 40–54; Pag. 85 Figs 83–90]</p> <p>KULIKOVSKIY et al. (2009) [Pag. 15 Fig. 1; Pag. 16 Fig. 2]</p> <p>POTAPOVA et al. (2003) [Pages 295–298 Figs 1–44]</p> <p>BES et al. (2012) [Pag. 121 Figs 179–201]</p> <p>KULIKOVSKIY et al. (2009) [Pag. 155 Figs 81–83; Pag. 156 Figs 107–110; Pag. 157 Fig. 125]</p> <p>MOSER et al. (1998) [Pag. 267 Figs 7–10]</p>	<p>Contentnea Creek, Wilson Country, North Carolina (USA). Submerged woody debris. Small rivers with slow flow characterized by high dissolved oxygen and nitrogen concentrations.</p> <p>Santos (São Paulo), Brazil. Effluent from spring.</p> <p>tropical fish aquarium, Mardiac, Loiret, France. Relatively acid water, with low ion content and carbonates, high nitrate levels.</p> <p>Rhode Island. Benthos. Moderately polluted river.</p> <p>Polisto–Lovatsky bog, Novgorod, Russia. Subaerial habitats with low pH (<i>Sphagnum</i>), oligotrophic.</p> <p>Coles Brook, Bergen Country, New Jersey (USA). Epilithon. Low total phosphorous and nitrogen concentrations; low DOC.</p> <p>Pardinho River, Brazil. Epilithon; slow moving flow; high dissolved oxygen and total phosphorous concentrations.</p> <p>Thurston Lava Tube, Hawaii. Wet walls near cave entrance (naturally illuminated); moist wall near artificial light within the cave.</p> <p>Thio, New Caledonia.</p>	
Type locality and ecology	so far, collected only in the type locality (Bossea show cave). Wet walls characterized by warm air temperature and low light intensities. Found both on naturally and artificially illuminated sites.		