

The dual impact of *Ostreopsis cf. ovata* on *Mytilus galloprovincialis* and *Paracentrotus lividus*: Toxin accumulation and pathological aspects

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Table S1. Cell ingestion and mussel toxicity in the 24 h experiments in which *Mytilus galloprovincialis* were fed with *Ostreopsis cf. ovata* cultures. Toxins were always below the detection limit at the chemical analyses.

Experiment number	Replicate	Ingested <i>O. cf. ovata</i> (cells·10 ⁴ g ⁻¹ mussel WW)	Nº dead mice (death times)
1	1	3.24	3 (<2h)
	2	3.15	3 (2 <5 h; 1 6-22h)
	3	3.43	3 (1<3h; 1<5h; 1 6-22h)
2	1	4.96	2 (6-22 h)
	2	2.07	0
	3	1.18	0
3	1	5.55	3 (4-22 h)
	2	5.40	2 (4-22 h)
	3	4.64	1 (4-22 h)
4	1	0.88	0
	2	0.25	0
	3	1.33	0
5	1	0.66	0
	2	0.60	0
	3	1.29	0
6	1	3.02	3 (2 1-5 h; 1 5-24 h)
	2	3.36	3 (2 1-5 h; 1 5-24 h)
	3	3.27	3 (1-5 h)

Table S2. Feeding of *Paracentrotus lividus* on the red macroalga *Asparagopsis taxiformis* with *O. cf. ovata* as epiphyte: sea-urchin and macroalga wet weight (WW) and total epiphytic cells in each experiment (avg±SDV). Macroalgae were completely eaten in all cases. Asterisks indicate samples in which sea urchin tissues were weakly positive to the mouse bioassay (1-2 mice dead in less than 24 hours in 1-2 replicate samples). Gonads analysed separately were not toxic.

Experiment Number	<i>P. lividus</i> soft tissues WW (g)	<i>A. taxiformis</i> WW (g)	Total <i>O. cf. ovata</i> (cells ·10 ⁵)
1	40.6 ± 7.2 (*)	55.8 ± 0.6	3.3 ± 0.9
2	34.4 ± 7.4	131.5 ± 0.5	7.4 ± 1.3
3	28.5 ± 13.4 (*)	85.3 ± 2.5	8.7 ± 0.5
4a	42.2 ± 4.5	87.5 ± 0.7	8.3 ± 0.9
4b	42.2 ± 4.5	81.0 ± 1.9	8.6 ± 1.7
5	43.1 ± 6.2	81.2 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 0.3
6	49.5 ± 5.9	84.0 ± 0.1	2.9 ± 0.4
7	69.9 ± 8.8	101.3 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.3
8	55.5 ± 2.7	70.9 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.2