

Table S1. Presence of the recorded taxa at sites A, B and C in spring (Sp), summer (Su), autumn (Au) and winter (Wi).

Taxa	A				B				C			
	Sp.	Su.	Au.	Wi.	Sp.	Su.	Au.	Wi.	Sp.	Su.	Au.	Wi.
<i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
<i>Cerithium vulgatum</i>	X		X	X								
Chironomidae	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Corophiidae	X											
<i>Ephydra bivittata</i>										X	X	
Gammaridae juv.	X	X			X							
<i>Gammarus aequicauda</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<i>Hydrobia acuta</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
<i>Idotea chelipes</i>	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
<i>Melita palmata</i>		X	X				X					
<i>Monocorophium insidiosum</i>	X	X	X	X								
<i>Monocorophium sextonae</i>	X		X									
<i>Nebrioporus ceresyi</i>					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nemertea	X		X	X				X				
<i>Neodexiospira pseudocorrugata</i>	X		X									
Nereididae juv.	X	X				X						
<i>Perinereis cultrifera</i>	X	X				X	X					
<i>Victorella pavida</i>					X	X						

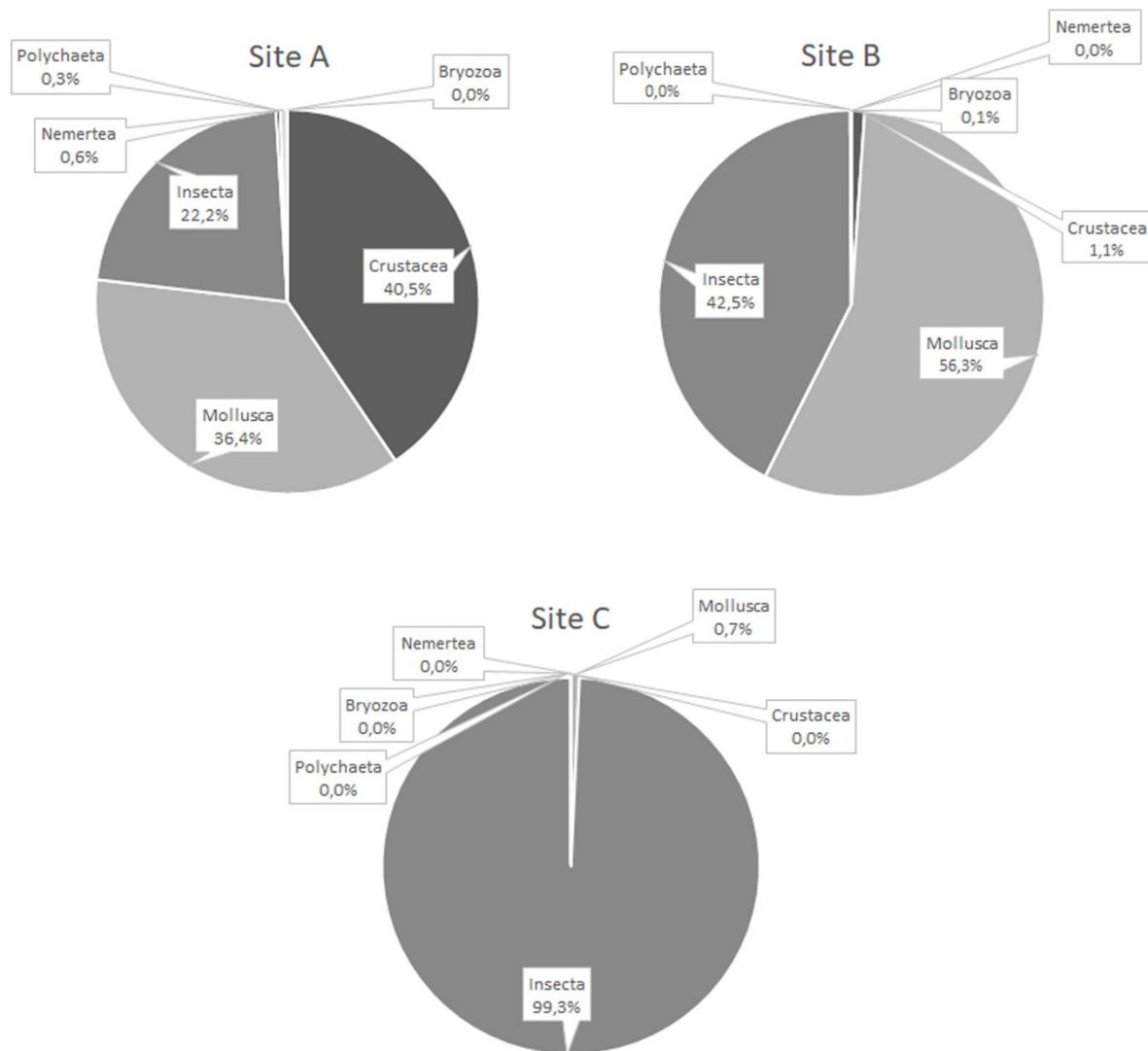


Figure S1. Pie graphs showing the relative abundances of the macrozoobenthic taxa in each sampling site.



Figure S2. Location of the historical records for the presence of *N. ceresyi* in Italy.