

Table S2. Morphological comparison of populations of *Dysteria brasiliensis*.

Character	Rio de Janeiro	Yellow Sea	Yellow Sea	Bohai Sea	South China Sea	Haikou	East China Sea Ningbo population-I	East China Sea Ningbo population-I	East China Sea Ningbo population-I	East China Sea Ningbo population-II	East China Sea Ningbo population-V
Body length in vivo	150	100–130	55–140	85–125	115–175	85–135	105–125	115–135	115–120	170–210	120–160
Body shape	Triangular	Triangular or elongate, with a dorsal spine	Roughly triangular, with a dorsal spine	Triangular or elongate, With a dorsal spine	Triangular or elongate, with a dorsal spine	Elongate trapezoid with a dorsal spine	Triangular or elongate, With a dorsal spine	Triangular or elongate, With a dorsal spine	slim and curved	slim body with a prominent dorsal spine	Triangular or elongate, With a dorsal spine
No. of RK	–	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5–6	5	5
No. of FVK	–	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of LK	–	7-8	–	7–8	7-8	7–8	2-9	4–8	5–8	6–8	4–10
No. of basal bodies in FvK	–	–	–	190–250	220–300	–	182–283	206–293	186–271	188–353	189–261

Running title: Description of three <i>Dysteria</i> species											
No. of basal bodies in TF	-	13-15 ^b	-	7-12	12-14	8-17	11-17	9-17	7-16	10-18	9-15
No. of basal bodies in EF	-	14-30 ^b	-	8-23	11-28	6-34	8-33	7-26	8-23	9-30	7-25
Data source	[32]	[33]	[8]	[9]	[9]	[11]	Present work				

EF, equatorial fragment; FvK, frontoventral kineties; LK, left equatorial kineties; RK, right kineties; SK, somatic kineties; TF, terminal fragment.

-Data not available. ^bCounted from illustration