Supporting Information

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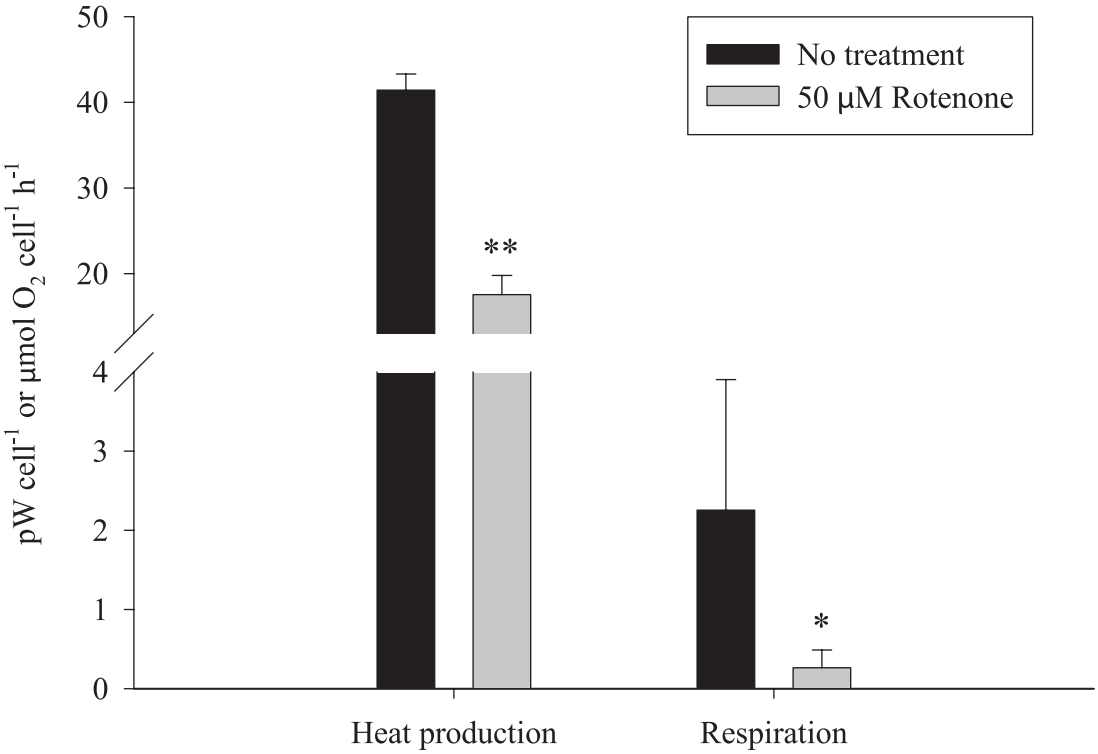

Fig. S1. The effects of rotenone (50 μM) on heat production (pW cell^{-1}) and respiration (μmol O_2 cell^{-1} h^{-1}) in *Myrionecta rubra*. Values are mean ± standard deviation ($n = 3$). ** $P < 0.01$ as determined with a two-tailed *t*-test.

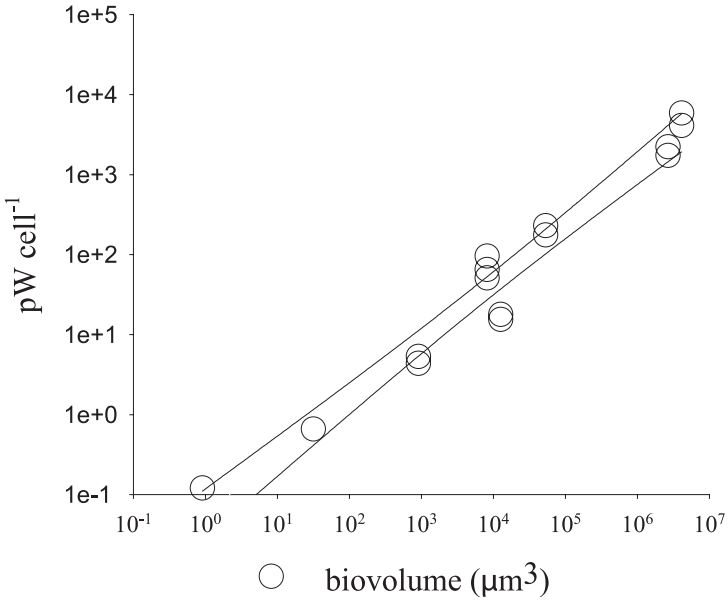

Fig. S2. Heat production compared with surface area of eight protist species measured by microcalorimetry. Heat production measured by microcalorimetry, normalized to cell number, and plotted against cellular volume (μm^3), for the marine phototrophic protists (from left to right) *Micromonas pusilla* (chlorophyte) ($n = 2$), *Thalassiosira pseudonana* (diatom) ($n = 1$), *Geminigera cryophila* (cryptomonad) ($n = 2$), *Myrionecta rubra* (ciliate) ($n = 3$), *Coscinodiscus* sp. (diatom) ($n = 2$), *Akashiwo sanguinea* (dinoflagellate) ($n = 2$), *Coscinodiscus wailesii* (diatom) ($n = 2$), and *Pyrocystis noctiluca* (dinoflagellate) ($n = 2$). A linear regression was performed, yielding a slope of 0.720 (r^2 0.9698).