

S3 Fig. Morphologies of control (*pabB4*) and *ascl* spores.

(a–d) Photomicrographs of spores isolated from mature sporophytes. Fractured *ascl* spore walls are clearly visible in (b) and (c). *Ascl* plants produced smaller spores. The diameter of control spores was $28 \pm 2.0 \mu\text{m}$ ($n = 132$, mean \pm S.D.); the longest dimension of *ascl* spores was $20 \pm 1.7 \mu\text{m}$ ($n = 63$), 18 ± 1.9 ($n = 146$) and 19 ± 2.2 ($n = 39$) in *ascl-1*, *ascl-2* and *ascl-3*, respectively. The *ascl* spores were significantly smaller than the control spores (ANOVA, $p < 0.0001$). (e–l) SEM images of fixed, gold-coated spores. All scale bars = $10 \mu\text{m}$.

