Effects of contaminants of emerging concern on *Megaselia scalaris* (Lowe, Diptera: Phoridae) and its microbial community

Marcus J. Pennington^{ab*}; Jason A. Rothman^{ad}; Michael B. Jones^a; Quinn S. McFrederick^{ad}; Jay Gan^{bc}; John T. Trumble^{ab}

Running Head: Megaselia scalaris biology and microbial communities affected by CECs

^a Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

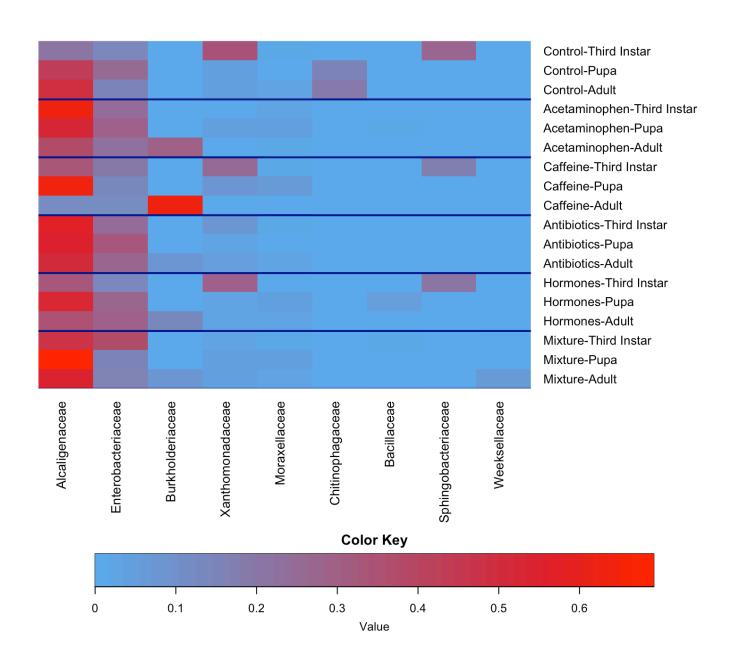
^b Graduate Program in Environmental Toxicology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

^c Department of Environmental Chemistry, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

^d Graduate Program in Microbiology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

^{*} Corresponding Author: 417 Entomology Building, University of California, Riverside, CA, 92521, USA, mpenn001@ucr.edu

Supp. Figure 1: Heatmap, after removing the family *Psedomonadaceae*, of the top 5% proportionately most abundant families by average OTUs of treat life-stage pairing. Increased red coloration is an increase in proportional abundance.



Supp. Figure 2: Non-metric multidimensional scaling plots of dissimilarities in treatments by life-stage.

