

***Pseudotrichonympha leei*, *Pseudotrichonympha lifesoni*, and *Pseudotrichonympha pearti*, new species of parabasalian flagellates and the description of a rotating subcellular structure.**

Javier del Campo^{1,2}, Erick R. James¹, Yoshihisa Hirakawa¹, Rebecca Fiorito¹, Martin Kolisko^{1,3}, Nicholas A. T. Irwin¹, Varsha Mathur¹, Vittorio Boscaro¹, Elisabeth Hehenberger¹, Anna Karnkowska^{1,4}, Rudolf H. Scheffrahn⁵, Patrick J. Keeling^{1,*}

¹ Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

² Department of Marine Biology and Oceanography, Institut de Ciències del Mar - CSIC, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

³ Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre, Czech Academy of Sciences, České Budějovice, Czech Republic

⁴ Department of Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, Faculty of Biology and Biological and Chemical Research Centre, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

⁵ Fort Lauderdale Research & Education Center, University of Florida, Davie, Florida, USA

*Corresponding author; pkeeling@mail.ubc.ca

Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Barcode identification of termite hosts based on maximum likelihood phylogeny of mitochondrial 16S (LSU) rRNA. The tree is rooted with the closest known relatives to lower termites, *Cryptocercus punctulatus*. Numbers at nodes correspond to ML bootstrap support over 50% (nodes with lower support are not shown for clarity), and the scale bar represents a distance of 0.06 substitutions per site. Taxon names include GenBank accession numbers and the termite names. Sequences highlighted are *Coptotermes gestroi* and *Coptotermes cf. acinaciformis*, that were obtained in this study.

