

## Supplementary tables

Table S1. A two-way analysis of variance of genotype versus water stress for measured and estimated photosynthetic and anatomical parameters.

Species		$A_n$	$g_s$	$g_m$	TE	$T_m$	$S_m$	$S_c/S_m$	$S_c$	$T_w$	$S_{adaxial}$	$D_{adaxial}$	$S_{abaxial}$	$D_{abaxial}$	$SAI_{adaxial}$	$SAI_{abaxial}$	SAIs	$g_{smax}$
<i>O. sativa</i>	Cultivar	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	***
	Treatment	*	***	***	**	ns	ns	*	ns	***	***	*	***	ns	ns	***	***	*
	CxT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	ns	*	ns
<i>O. glaberrima</i>	Cultivar																	
	Treatment	ns	*	ns	*	*	ns	*	ns	ns	*	ns	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
	CxT																	
Lowland rice	Cultivar	ns	ns	ns	ns	***	ns	*	ns	***	***	***	***	**	ns	ns	ns	ns
	Treatment	*	**	***	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	*	*	***	ns	ns	**	*	ns
	CxT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	ns
Aerobic rice	Cultivar	*	ns	*	ns	**	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	***	ns	ns	***	ns	**	***
	Treatment	ns	ns	*	ns	*	ns	*	ns	ns	*	ns	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	*
	CxT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	**	ns	*	*
Upland rice	Cultivar	**	ns	**	**	***	*	***	***	***	ns	*	*	ns	ns	*	*	***
	Treatment	ns	*	*	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	*	ns	ns	*	ns	*	**	**	*
	CxT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wheat	Cultivar	ns	ns	*	ns	***	ns	ns	ns	***	ns	***	ns	***	*	***	***	***
	Treatment	ns	**	**	*	ns	*	ns	*	*	*	***	**	ns	ns	**	ns	ns
	CxT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	*	*
Rice + Wheat	Cultivar	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	Treatment	**	***	***	***	*	*	ns	ns	***	***	**	***	ns	ns	***	**	ns
	CxT	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	*	*	ns	**	ns	***	*	**	**	**	*

$A_n$  = light-saturated photosynthesis;  $g_s$  = stomatal conductance;  $g_m$  = mesophyll conductance; TE = leaf transpiration efficiency;  $T_m$  = mesophyll thickness;  $S_m$  = mesophyll surface area exposed to intercellular airspace per leaf area;  $S_c/S_m$  = ratio of the exposed surface area of chloroplast to the exposed surface area of mesophyll cell walls;  $S_c$  = chloroplast surface area exposed to intercellular airspace per leaf area;  $T_w$  = mesophyll cell wall thickness;  $S_{adaxial}$  ( $S_{abaxial}$ ) = stomatal size on the adaxial (abaxial) leaf surface;  $D_{adaxial}$  ( $D_{abaxial}$ ) = stomatal density on the adaxial (abaxial) leaf surface;  $SAI_{adaxial}$  ( $SAI_{abaxial}$ ) = stomatal area index on the adaxial (abaxial) leaf surface; SAIs = summed stomatal area index on both leaf surfaces;  $g_{smax}$  = maximum stomatal conductance. The significance of each correlation: \*, P < 0.05; \*\*, P < 0.01; \*\*\*, P < 0.001; ns, not significant.

Table S2. Multiple regression analysis of light-saturated photosynthesis ( $A_n$ ) as a function of  $g_s$  and  $g_m$  ( $A_n = b_0 + b_1g_s + b_2g_m$ ), based on data of three treatments.

Genotype	Intercept	Regression coefficient			No. of data points
	$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$R^2$	
Lowland rice	4.79	20.91**	23.83	0.85	18
Aerobic rice	6.58	16.13	25.30*	0.42	18
Upland rice	4.67	19.26*	59.76***	0.79	18
<i>O. glaberrima</i>	7.40	-19.69	50.02	0.52	9
<i>O. sativa</i>	5.55	9.10**	52.80***	0.59	54
Wheat	5.31	13.41	65.13***	0.79	18
Rice + Wheat	3.43	9.58**	77.76***	0.90	81

\*, \*\*, \*\*\* significant at the 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001 probability levels, respectively.

Table S3. Multiple regression analysis of TE as a function of  $g_s$  and  $g_m$  ( $TE = b_0 + b_1g_s + b_2g_m$ ), based on data of three treatments.

Genotype	Intercept	Regression coefficient			No. of data points
	$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$R^2$	
Lowland rice	3.41	-4.19*	-0.48	0.69	18
Aerobic rice	5.46	-18.45*	8.03	0.34	18
Upland rice	4.78	-16.95***	19.01***	0.74	18
<i>O. glaberrima</i>	5.47	-27.06**	13.60	0.82	9
<i>O. sativa</i>	4.13	-12.11***	15.33***	0.72	54
Wheat	5.46	-10.38***	5.12	0.63	18
Rice + Wheat	4.07	-12.21***	15.33***	0.69	81

\*, \*\*, \*\*\* significant at the 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001 probability levels, respectively.

Table S4. Multiple regression analysis of mesophyll conductance ( $g_m$ ) as a function of  $T_w$ ,  $S_c/S_m$  and  $N_a$  ( $g_m = b_0 + b_1T_w + b_2S_c/S_m + b_3N_a$ ), based on combined data of all three water treatments.

Genotype	Intercept	Regression coefficient			$R^2$	No. of data points
	$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$		
Lowland rice	-0.11	-0.03	0.33*	-0.04	0.43	18
Aerobic rice	-0.15	-0.18	0.42**	-0.02	0.60	18
Upland rice	-0.15	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.44	18
<i>O. glaberrima</i>	-0.06	0.37	0.24*	-0.17**	0.86	9
<i>O. sativa</i>	0.08	-0.67**	0.24***	-0.06**	0.40	54
Wheat	0.36	-4.04***	0.29	0.04	0.74	18
Rice + Wheat	0.04	-1.15***	0.36***	-0.05**	0.78	81

## Supplementary figures

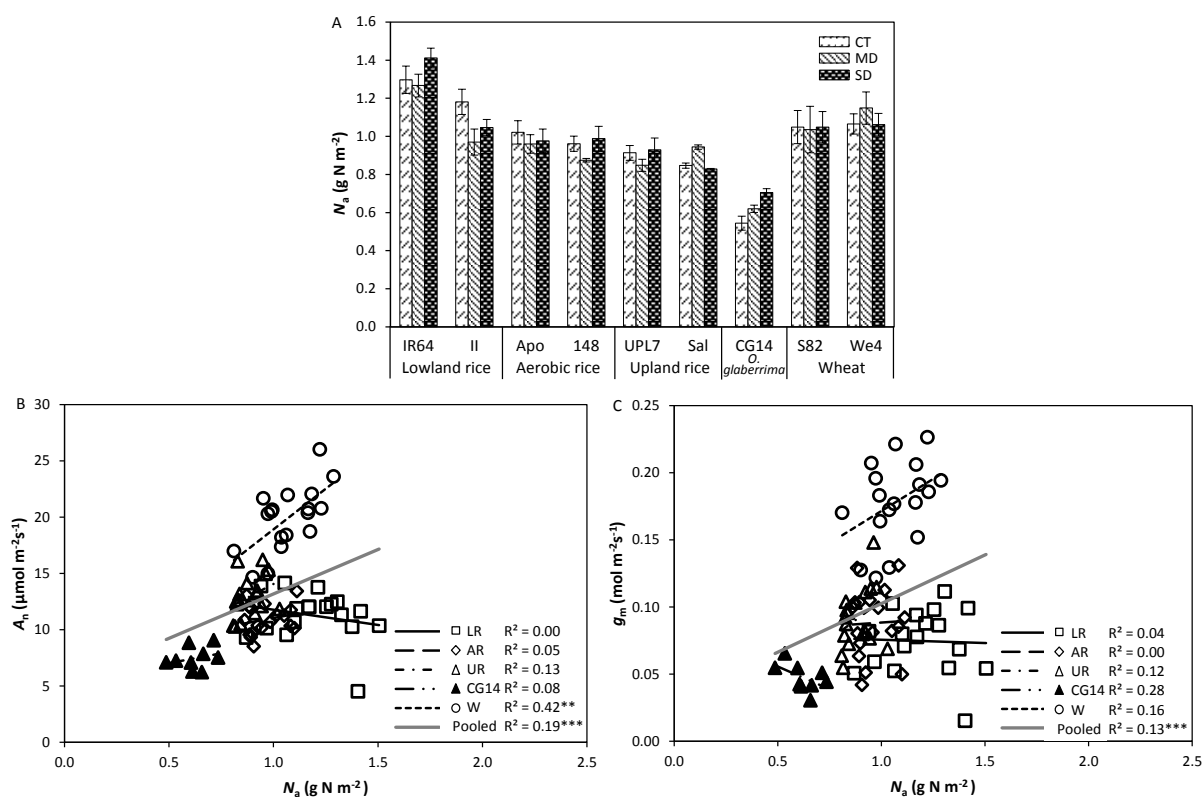


Fig. S1. (A) Response of leaf nitrogen per unit area ( $N_a$ ) of rice and wheat cultivars to water stress treatments: control (CT); mild drought (MD); more severe drought (SD). (B) Relationship between photosynthetic rate ( $A_n$ ) ( $400 \mu\text{mol mol}^{-1} \text{CO}_2$ ,  $1000\text{-}1500 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  irradiance, and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) and  $N_a$ ; (C) Relationship between mesophyll conductance ( $g_m$ ) and  $N_a$ . LR: lowland rice; AR: aerobic rice; UR: upland rice; CG14: *O. glaberrima*; W: wheat. Linear regressions were fitted for overall data and for each genotype group. The significance of each correlation is shown as: \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .

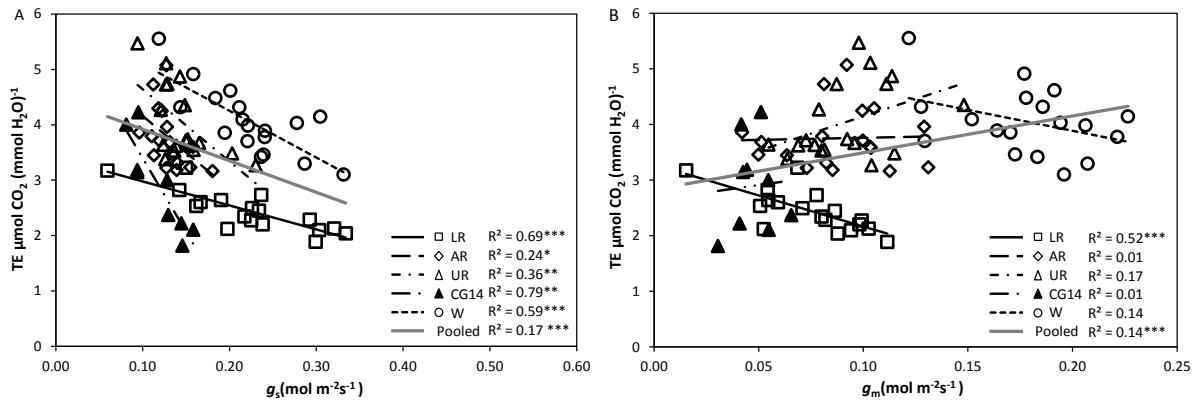


Fig. S2. Relationship between transpiration efficiency (TE) and stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ ), and between TE and mesophyll conductance ( $g_m$ ). Values of TE and  $g_s$  were obtained and calculated under  $400 \mu\text{mol mol}^{-1} \text{CO}_2$ ,  $1000\text{-}1500 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  irradiance, and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $g_m$  was calculated based on the non-rectangular hyperbolic method (Yin and Struik, 2009). LR: lowland rice; AR: aerobic rice; UR: upland rice; CG14: *O. glaberrima*; W: wheat. Linear regressions were fitted for overall data and for each genotype group. The significance of each correlation is shown as: \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .

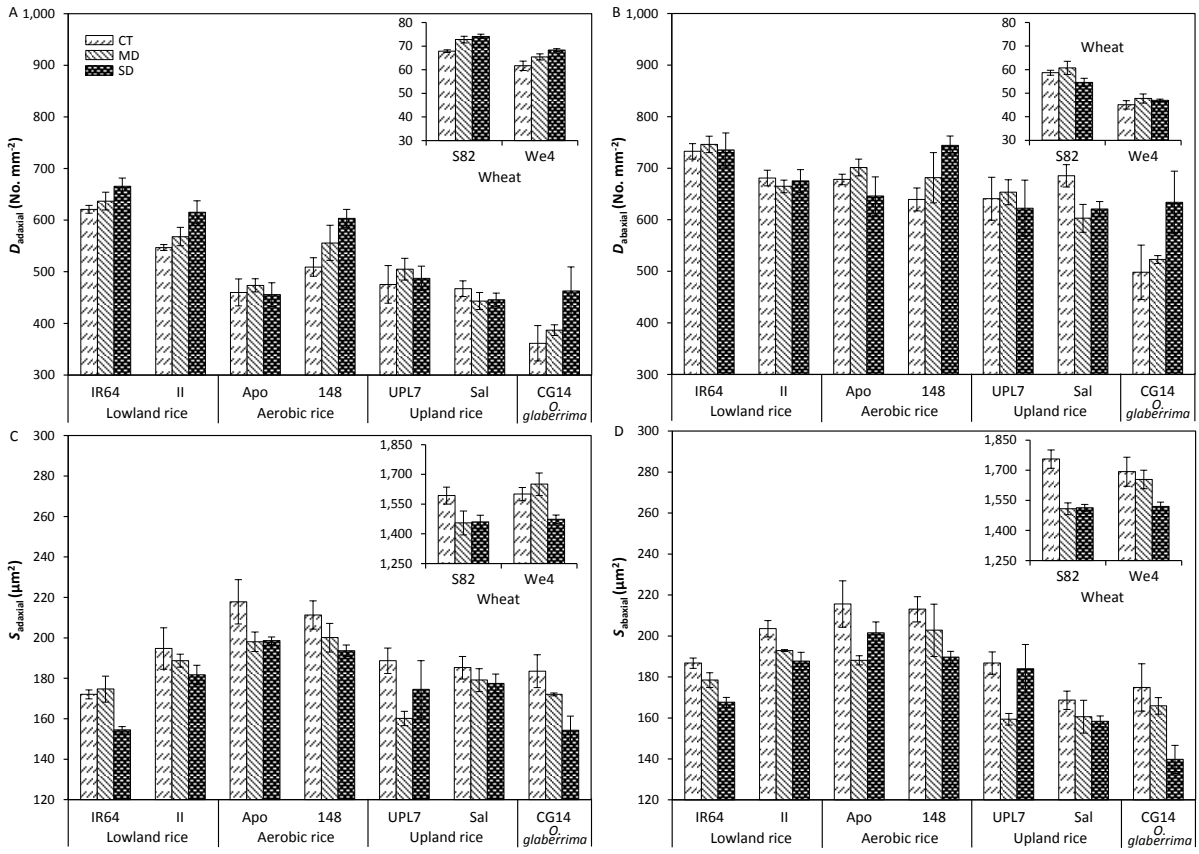


Fig. S3. Stomatal density ( $D$ ) and size ( $S$ ) from adaxial side (A, C) and abaxial side (B, D) of rice and wheat cultivars under three treatments: control (CT); mild drought (MD); and more severe drought (SD).

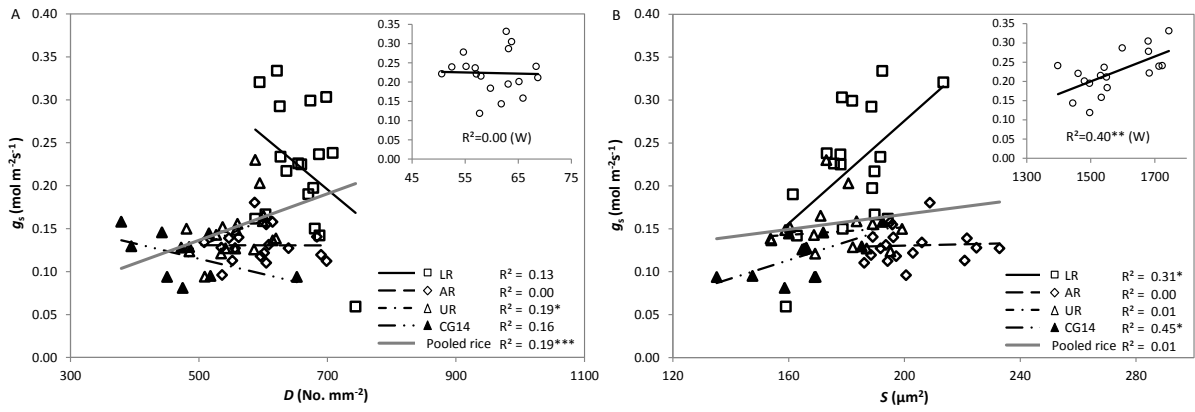


Fig. S4. The relationships between stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ ) and stomatal density ( $D$ ), and between  $g_s$  and stomatal size ( $S$ ). Values of  $g_s$  were obtained and calculated under  $400 \mu\text{mol mol}^{-1} \text{CO}_2$ ,  $1000\text{-}1500 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  irradiance, and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $S$  and  $D$  have been calculated as the average between both sides of the leaf. LR: lowland rice; AR: aerobic rice; UR: upland rice; CG14: *O. glaberrima*; W: wheat. Linear regressions were fitted for overall data and for each genotype group. The significance of each correlation is shown as: \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .



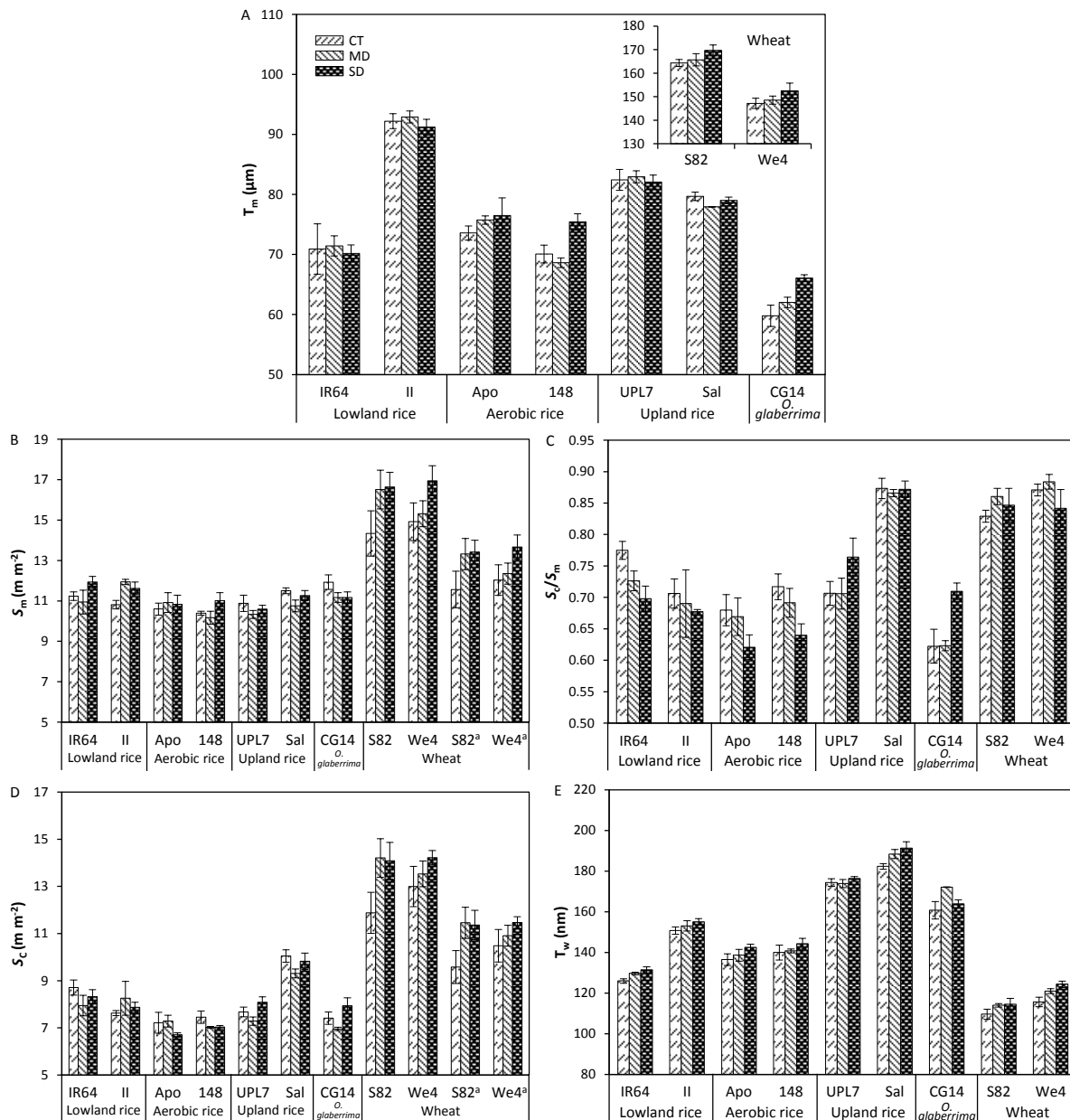


Fig. S5. Mesophyll cell properties of wheat and rice leaves obtained from light and electron microscope images under three treatments: control (CT); mild drought (MD); and more severe drought (SD). (A) mesophyll thickness ( $T_m$ ); (B) the surface area of mesophyll cells exposed to the intercellular airspaces per leaf area ( $S_m$ ); (C) ratio of the exposed surface area of chloroplast to the exposed surface area of mesophyll cell walls ( $S_c/S_m$ ); (D) the surface area of chloroplasts exposed to intercellular airspace per leaf area ( $S_c$ ); and (E) thickness of the mesophyll cell wall ( $T_w$ ). For wheat cultivars marked by superscript <sup>a</sup> in B and D, we used the alternative value 1.25 as the curvature correction factor ( $F$ ) for calculating  $S_m$  and  $S_c$ .

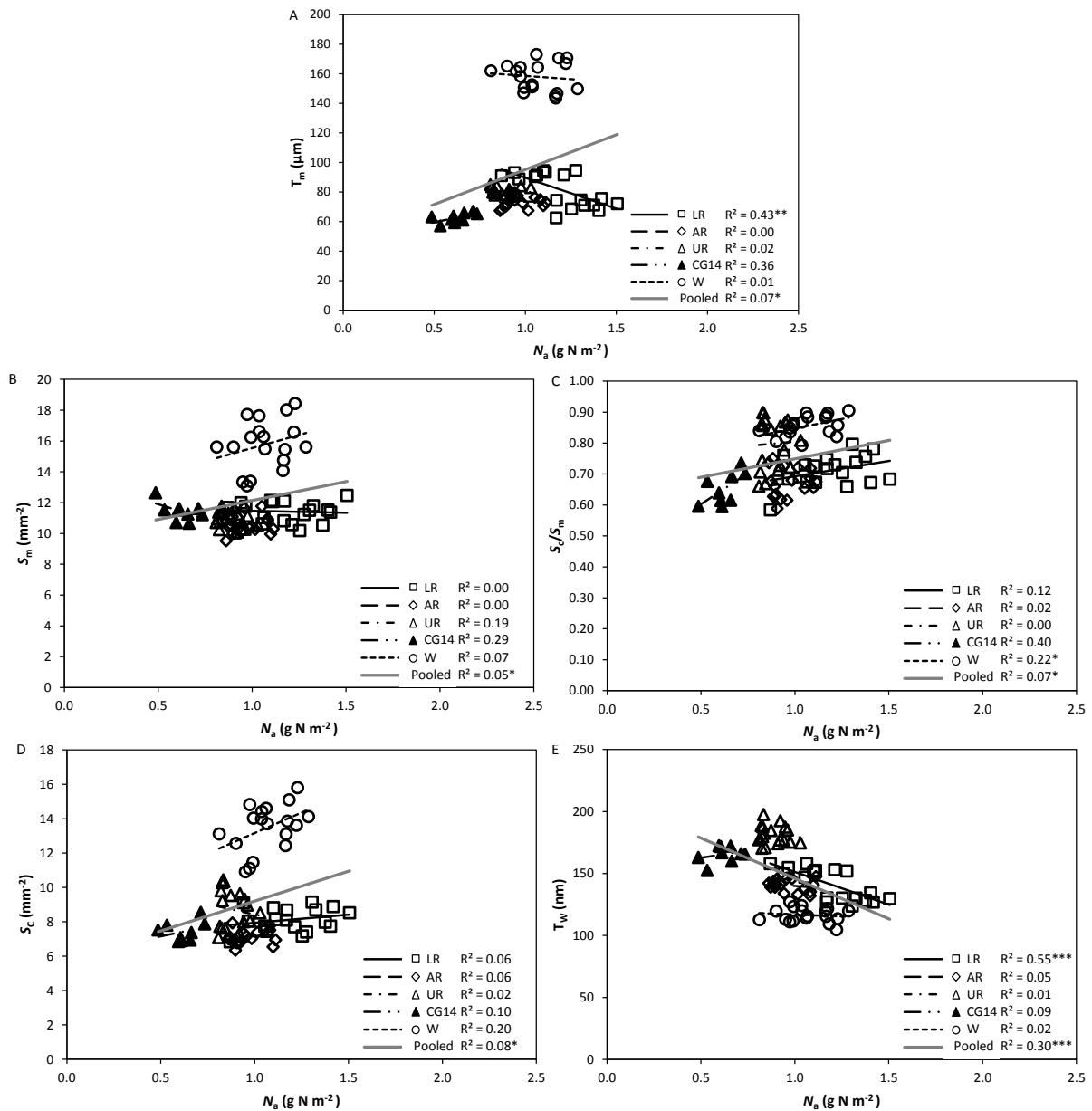


Fig. S6. Relationships between (A) mesophyll thickness ( $T_m$ ) and  $N_a$ ; (B) the surface area of mesophyll cells exposed to the intercellular airspaces per leaf area ( $S_m$ ) and  $N_a$ ; (C) ratio of the exposed surface area of chloroplast to the exposed surface area of mesophyll cell walls ( $S_c/S_m$ ) and  $N_a$ ; (D) the surface area of chloroplasts exposed to intercellular airspace per leaf area ( $S_c$ ) and  $N_a$ ; and (E) thickness of the mesophyll cell wall ( $T_w$ ) and  $N_a$ . LR: lowland rice; AR: aerobic rice; UR: upland rice; CG14: *O. glaberrima*; W: wheat. Linear regressions were fitted for each genotype group. The significance of each correlation is shown as: \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .

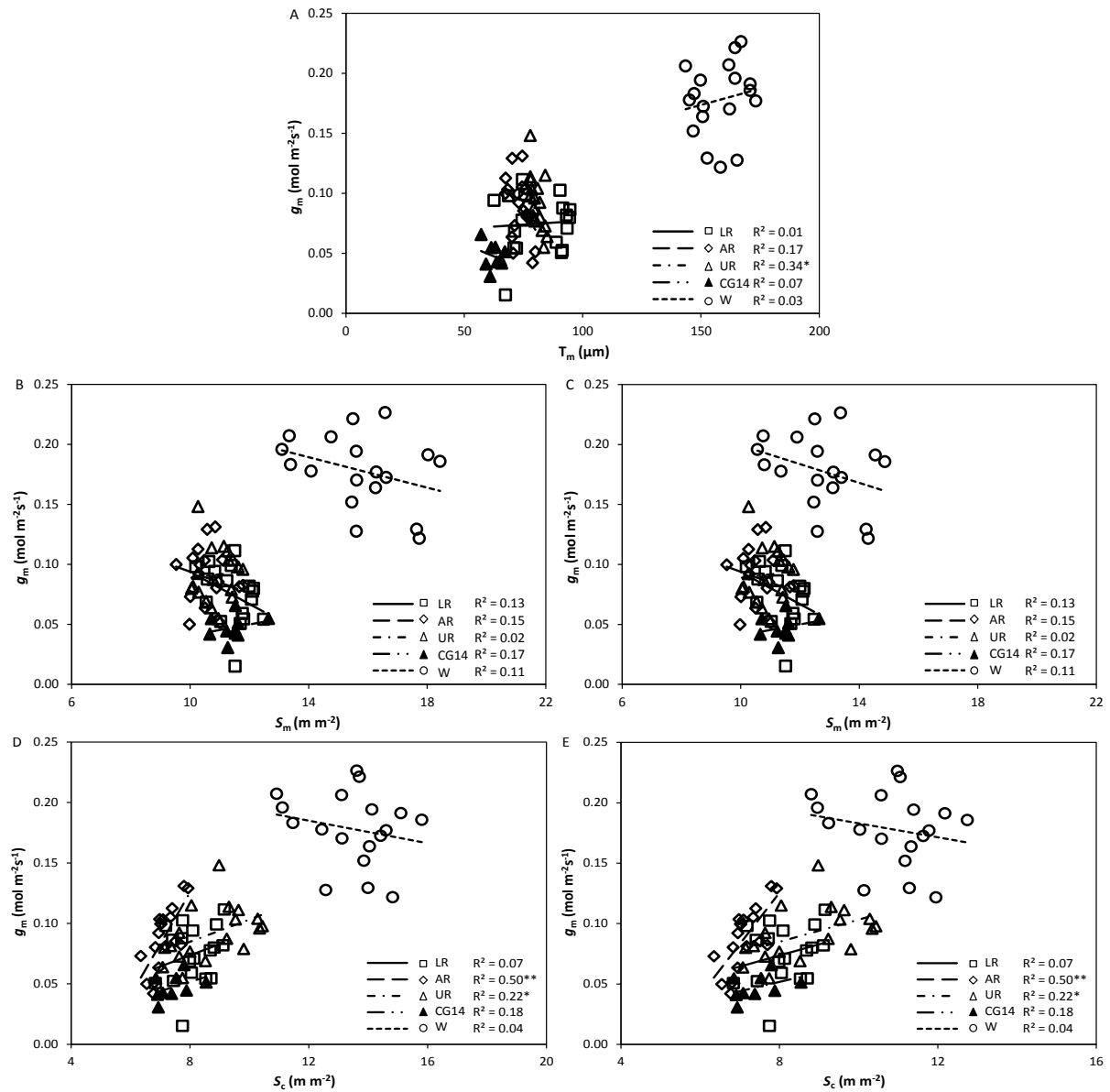


Fig. S7. The relationship between mesophyll conductance ( $g_m$ ) (NRH-A method) and (A) mesophyll thickness ( $T_m$ ); (B,C) the surface area of mesophyll cells exposed to the intercellular airspaces per leaf area ( $S_m$ ); and (D,E) the surface area of chloroplasts exposed to intercellular airspace per leaf area ( $S_c$ ). In B and D we used the value 1.55 as curvature correction factor ( $F$ ) for calculating  $S_m$  and  $S_c$  in both rice and wheat cultivars; in C and E we used the value 1.55 as  $F$  for calculating  $S_m$  and  $S_c$  in rice and 1.25 for wheat cultivars. LR: lowland rice; AR: aerobic rice; UR: upland rice; CG14: *O. glaberrima*; W: wheat. Linear regressions were fitted for each genotype group. The significance of each correlation is shown as: \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .