

Spicer & Morley:

Will giant polar amphipods be first to fare badly in an oxygen-poor ocean? Testing hypotheses linking oxygen to body size.

Supplementary materials 3

Estimating dry body mass

The wet mass of 10 carefully blotted dry individuals of each species spanning a wide mass range, was measured using a precision semi-microbalance (Genius ME235S, Sartorius, Bradford, MA). They were then oven dried at $T = 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to constant mass and reweighed using the same precision microbalance. There was a significant relationship between wet and dry mass detected for each of the three species ($r^2 \geq 0.970$, $P < 0.001$ in each case), with *S. gracilis* having a significantly different relationship from the other two species ($F_{1,29} = 3.57$; $P = 0.032$) The resultant equation for *S. gracilis* is $y = 0.673x + 0.002$, and for *P. brevicornis* and *P. miersii* is $y = 0.2964x + 0.003$ where y = dry body mass (mg) and x = wet body mass (mg).