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Wildlife Research

Supplementary Material

Threatened stick-nest rats preferentially eat invasive boxthorn rather than native vegetation on Australia's Reevesby Island

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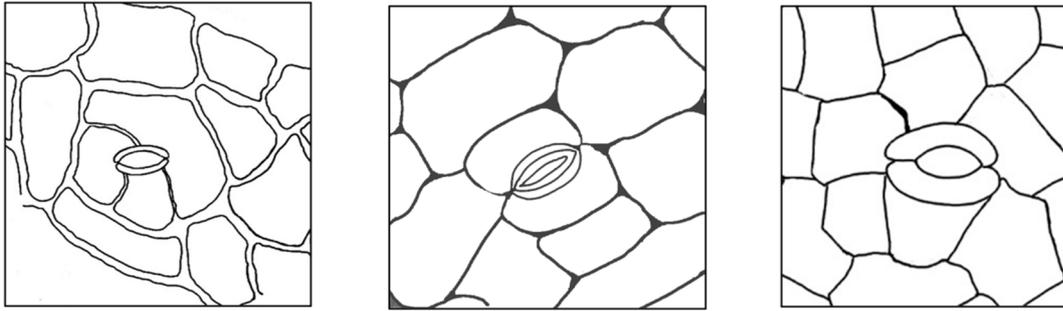
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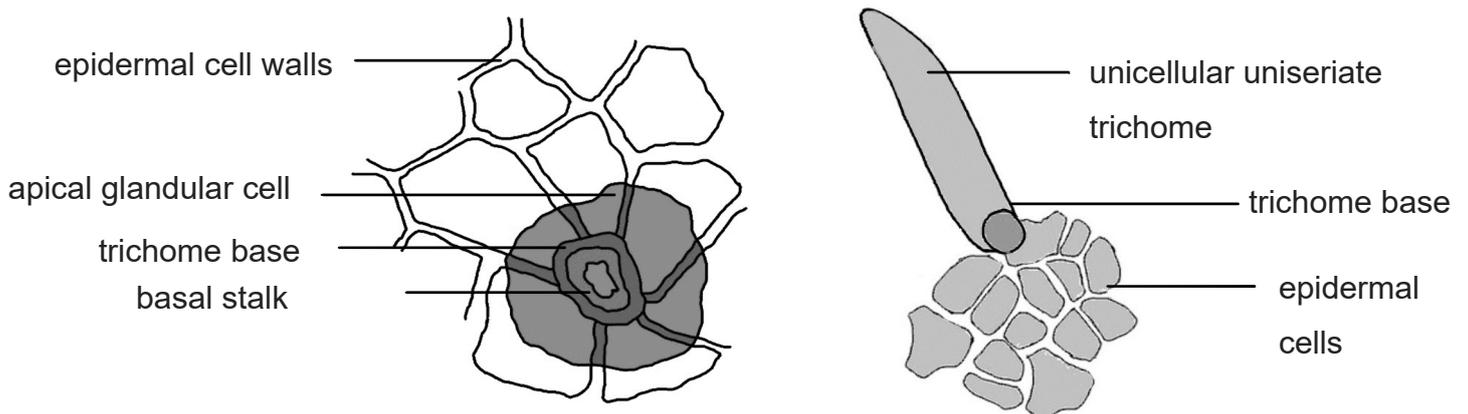
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Supplementary Material Figure S1: Three types of stomatal subsidiary cells. From left to right: Anisocytic, Paracytic, and Anomocytic. Anisocytic: where the subsidiary cells (usually three) are of indeterminate size and shape and whose common walls have no fixed relation to the stoma (left). Paracytic: Two subsidiary cells similar in size and shape and whose common wall is co-linear with the guard cells (middle). Anomocytic: no subsidiary cells, i.e., guard cells are immediately surrounded by undifferentiated epidermal cells (right).



Supplementary Material Figure S2. Trichome types relevant to this study: Glandular (left) and Uniseriate (right). *Glandular* trichomes can be pilate-glandular, with a glandular cell atop an elongate basal stalk, or capitate-glandular, with a glandular cell having a very short or no basal stalk. In chenopods, the glandular cell is often large and vesicular. *Uniseriate* trichomes consist of a single row of cells; either unicellular, bicellular or multicellular.

Supplementary Material Table S1: Summary of Stomata and Trichome identification characteristics for key Reevesby Island species.

All measurements recorded as μm . A =abundant; SC = single celled; CG = capitate-glandular; PG = Pilate-glandular; MC = multicellular; UC = unicellular; SB = Salt bladder; V = vesicular. For illustration of the traits used, see the figures on the next page.

Plant species	Stomata (mature)		Size	Trichomes		
	Subsidiary cells	Guard cells		Description	Base width	Head
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	anisocytic	symmetrical	30	CG	50	90
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	anomocytic	symmetrical	30-40	UC, V, SB papillate	-	200 wide
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	anomocytic	asymmetrical	40	unicseriate UC, A, cylindrical	20	240 long
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	unknown	symmetrical	30	unicseriate PG, MC	-	200 long
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	unknown	symmetrical	20-31	PG vesicular	20	80-100
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	paracytic	symmetrical	50-60	none present/preserved		
<i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i>	paracytic	symmetrical	20	none present/preserved		
<i>Senecio lautus</i>	anomocytic	symmetrical	20-39	none present/preserved		

Supplementary Materials Table S2: Summary of plant cuticle found in *Leporillus conditor* faecal material from Reevesby Island.

“Type”, type of plant cuticle; “quantity mm²”, total cuticle area recorded for each species; “percentage of total”, the cuticle quantity for each species divided by the total quantity of cuticle for all species.

Species	type	percentage	
		quantity mm ²	of total
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Leaf	353	28.2%
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Flower	215	17.2%
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	total	568	45.4%
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Leaf	258	20.6%
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Leaf	177	14.1%
<i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i>	Leaf	153	12.2%
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Leaf	37	3.0%
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Leaf	22	1.8%
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Leaf	14	1.1%
<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Leaf	14	1.1%
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	Leaf	8	0.6%