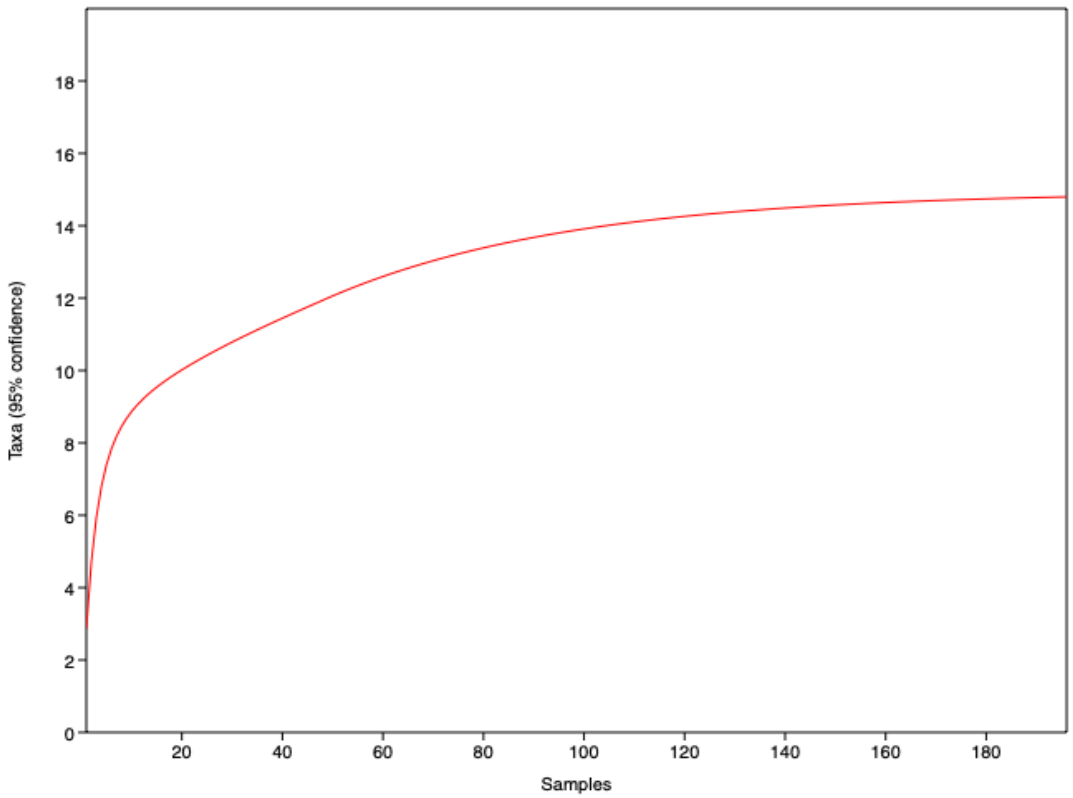
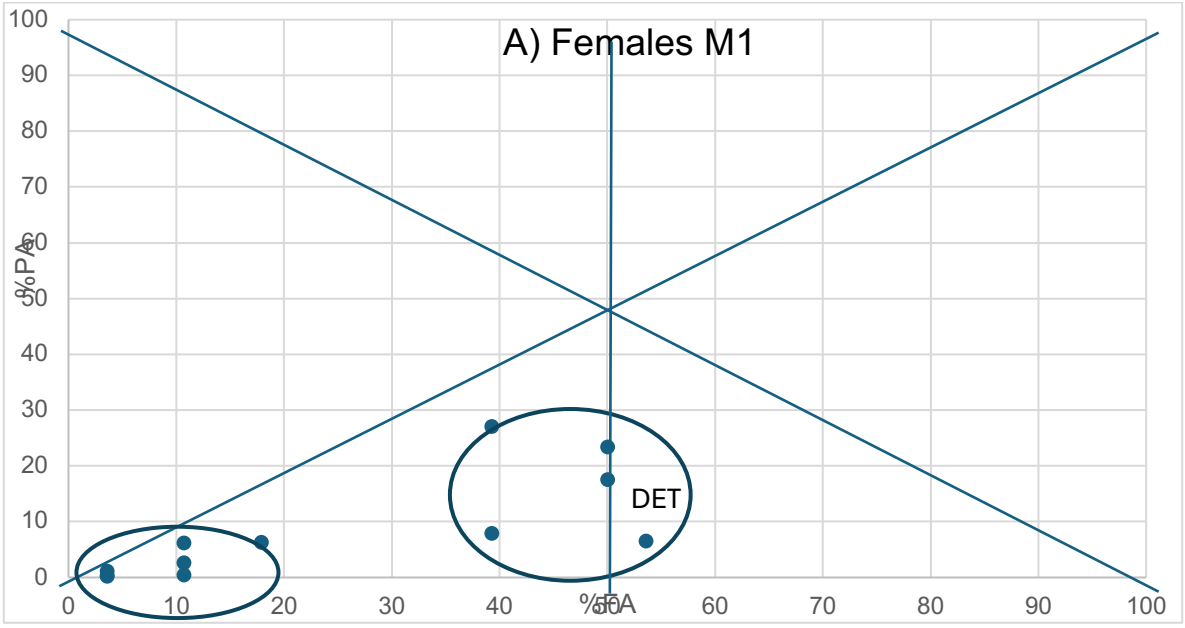
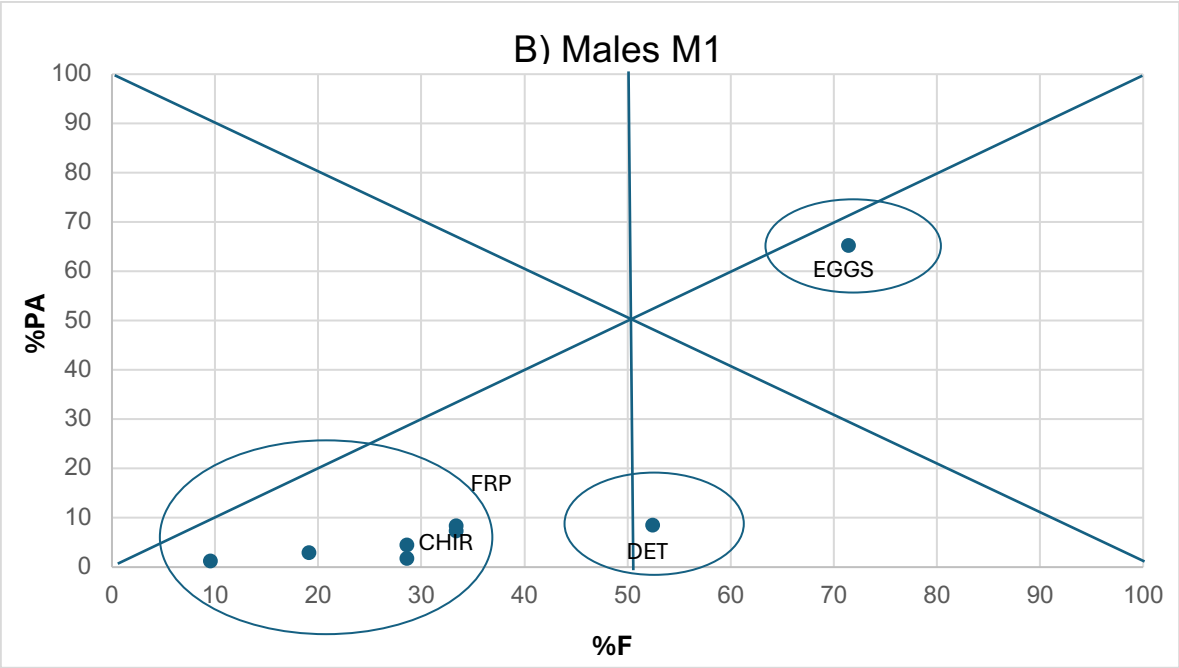
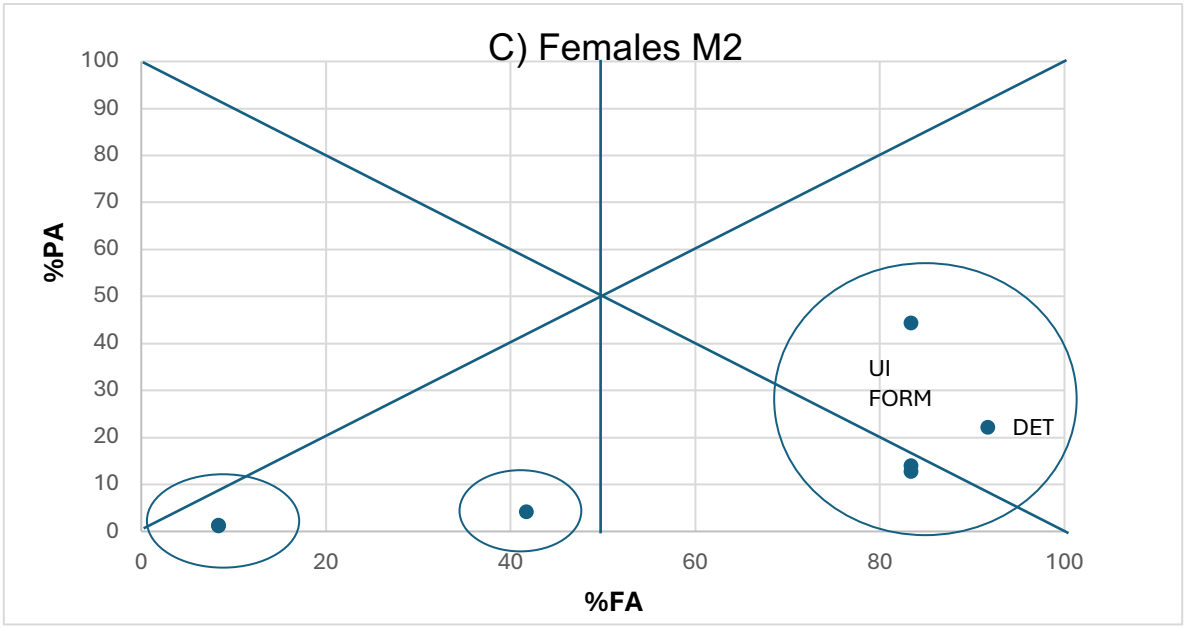
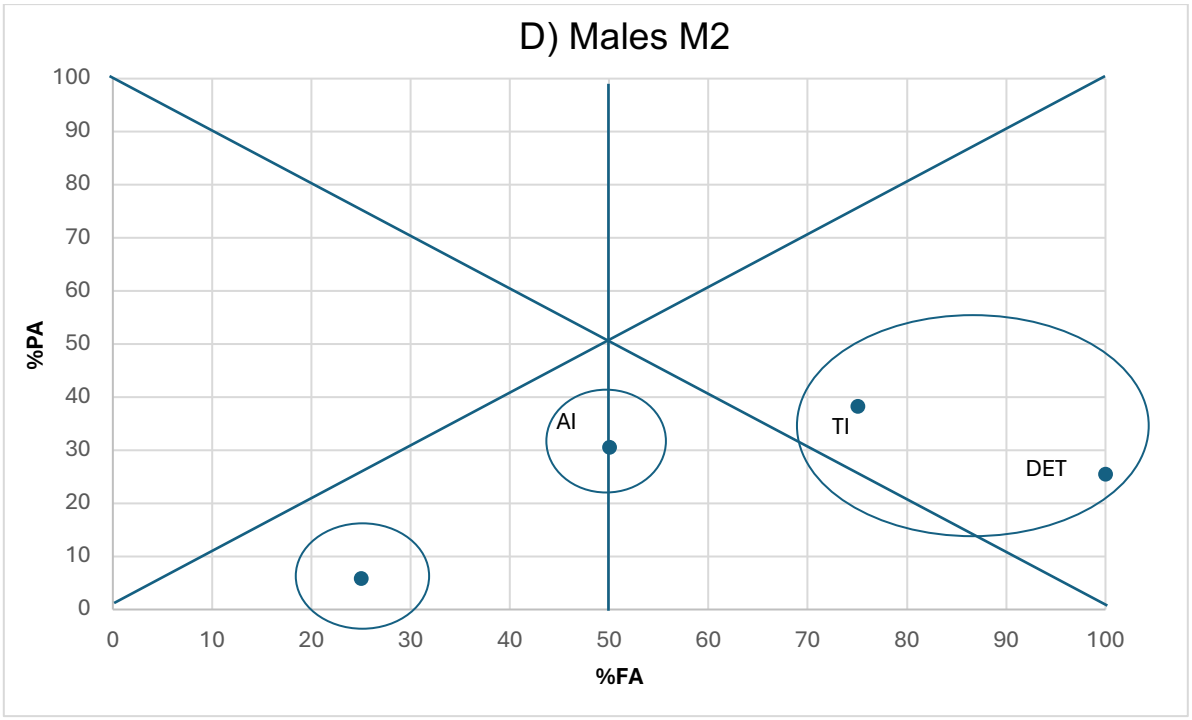


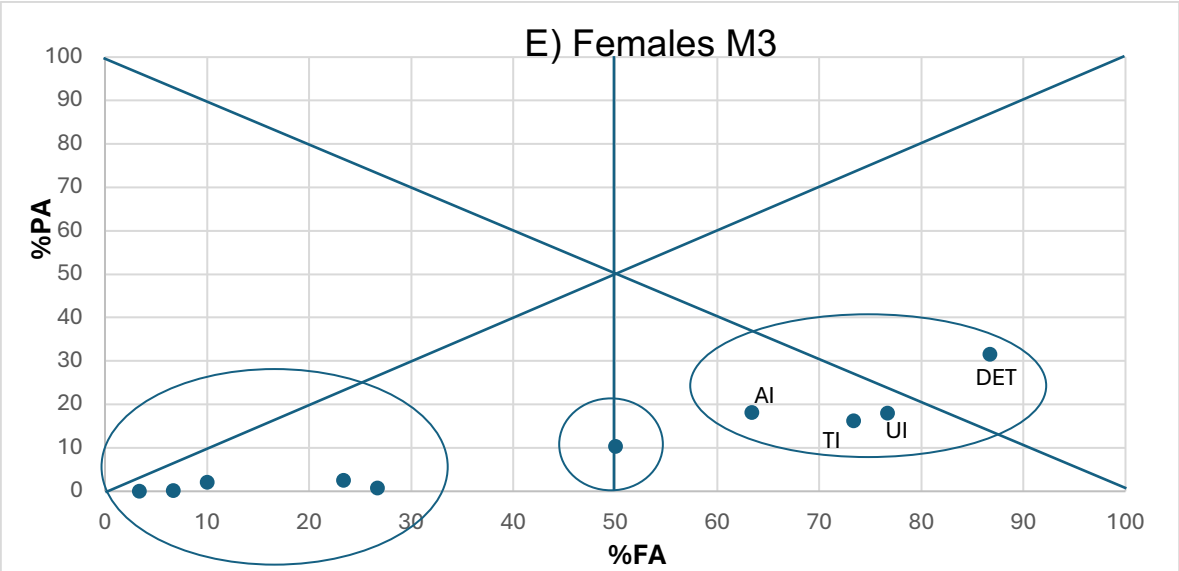
SMF 1. Food item accumulation curve for stomach contents of *P. bimaculatus* from San Sebastián Spring, Mexico. The red line represents the cumulative number of prey taxa detected with increasing sample size. The curve showed a rapid initial increase followed by progressive stabilization, approaching an asymptote at approximately 15 prey taxa, and indicating adequate sampling effort.

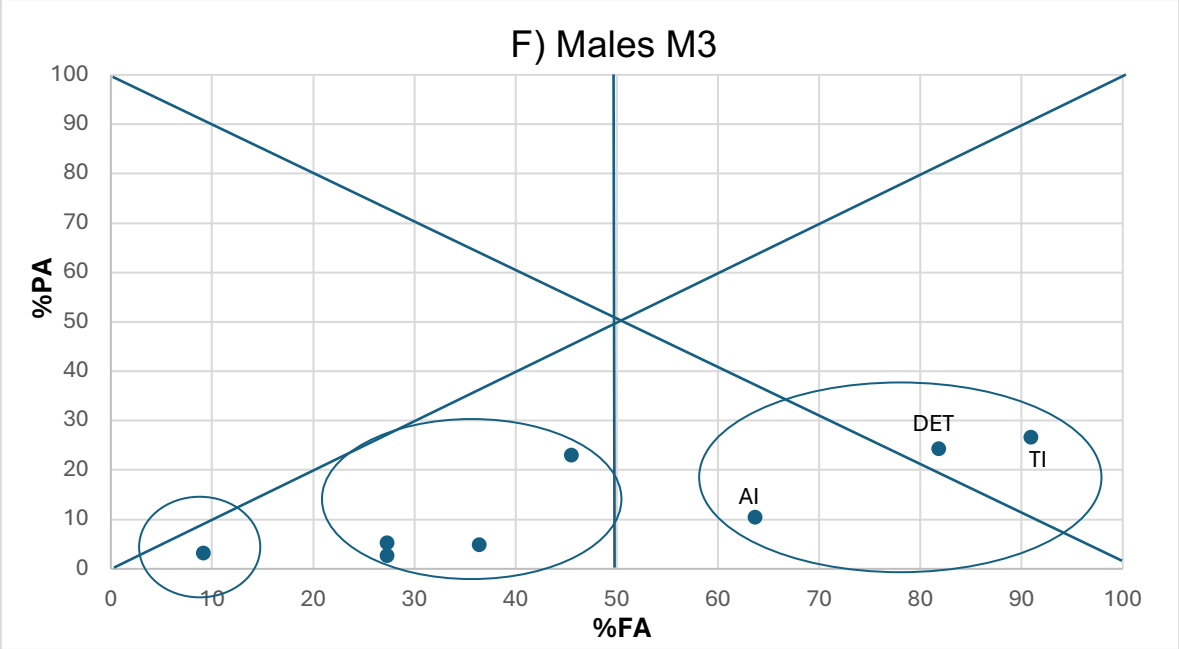


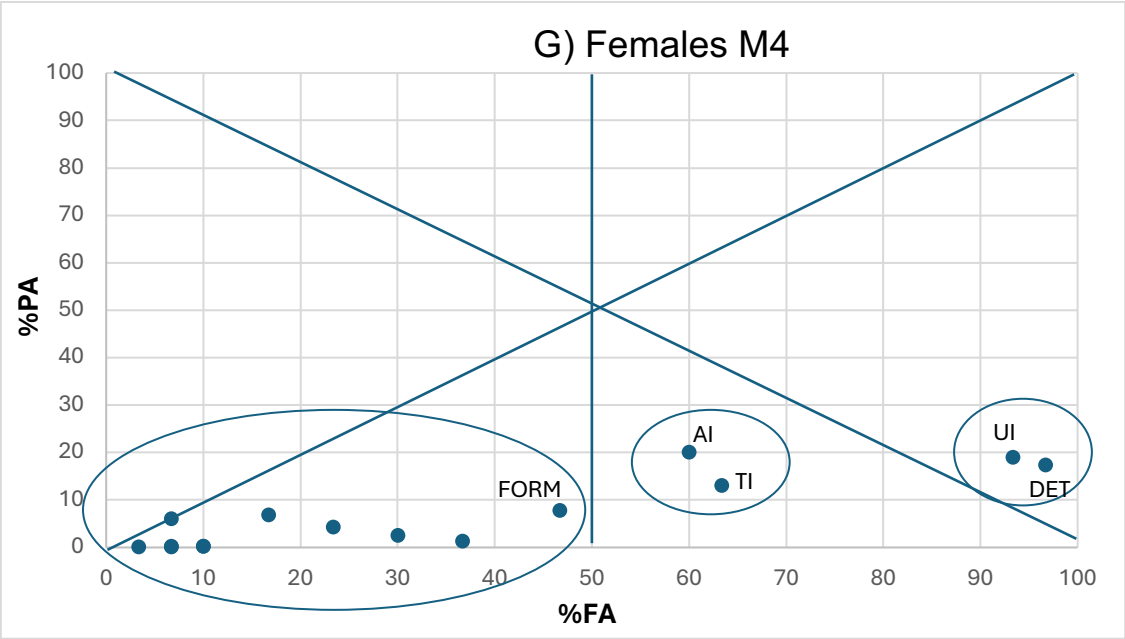

B) Males M1
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
%PA
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
%F
EGGS
FRP
CHIR
DET

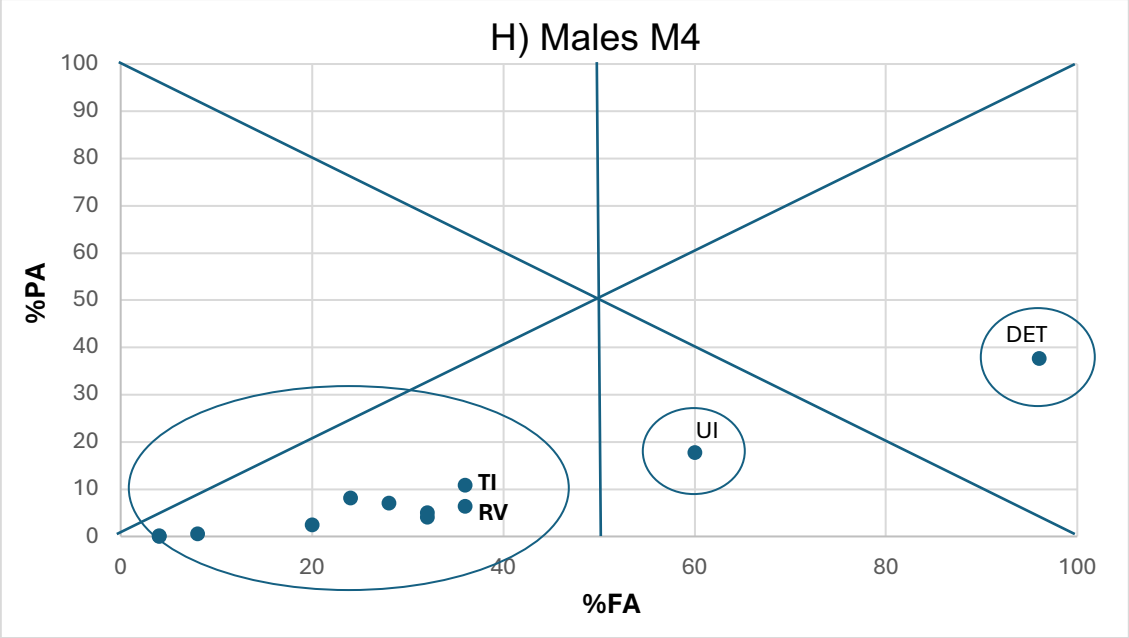

C) Females M2
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
%PA
0
20
40
60
80
100
%FA
UI
FORM
DET

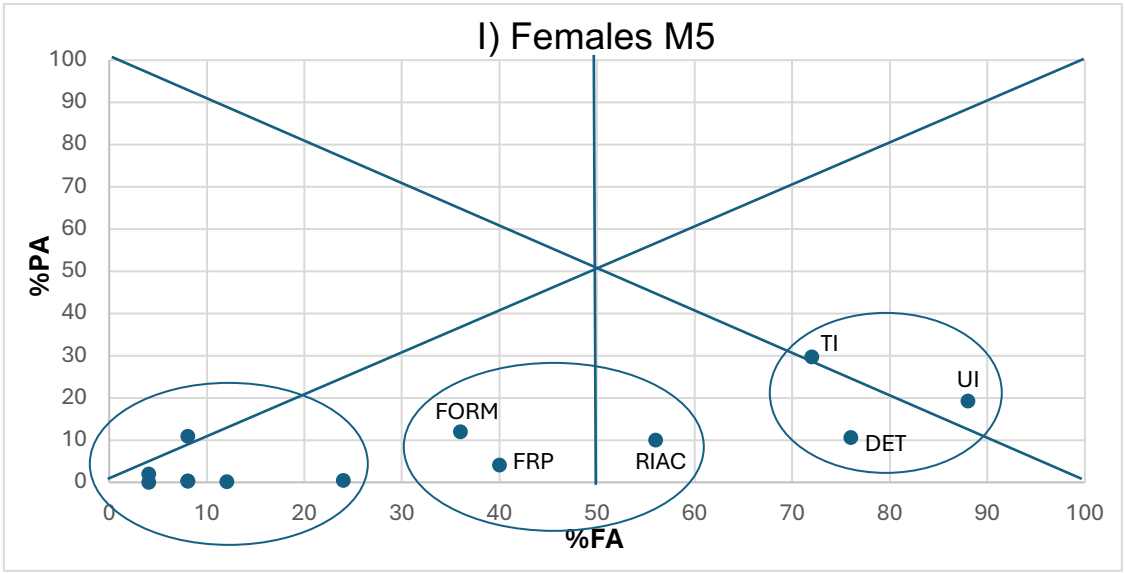

D) Males M2
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
%PA
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
%FA
AI
TI
DET

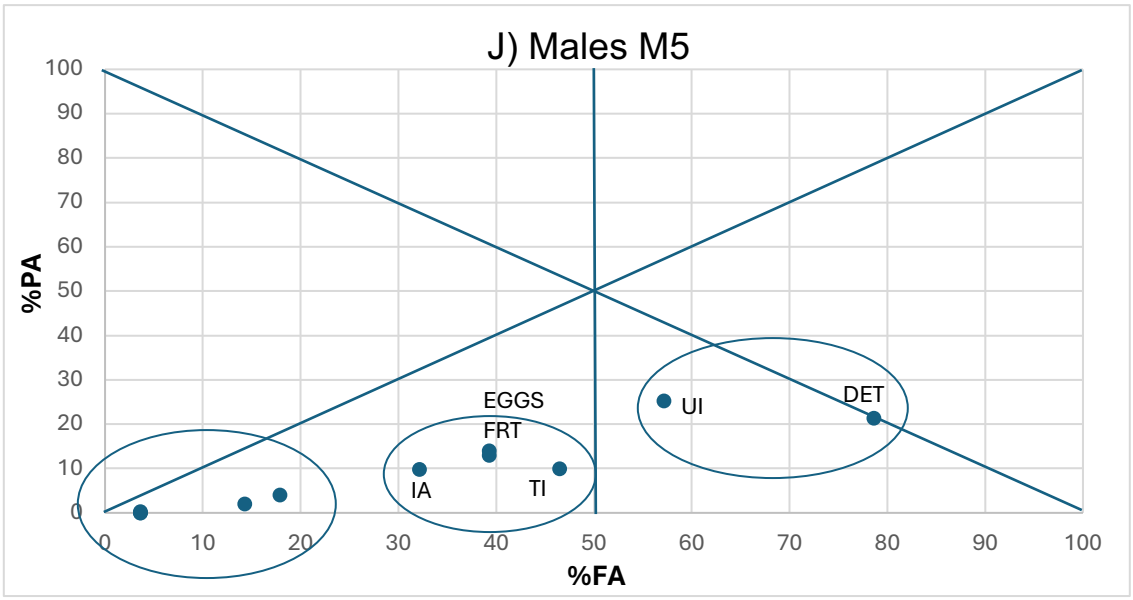

E) Females M3
%PA
%FA
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
AI
TI
UI
DET

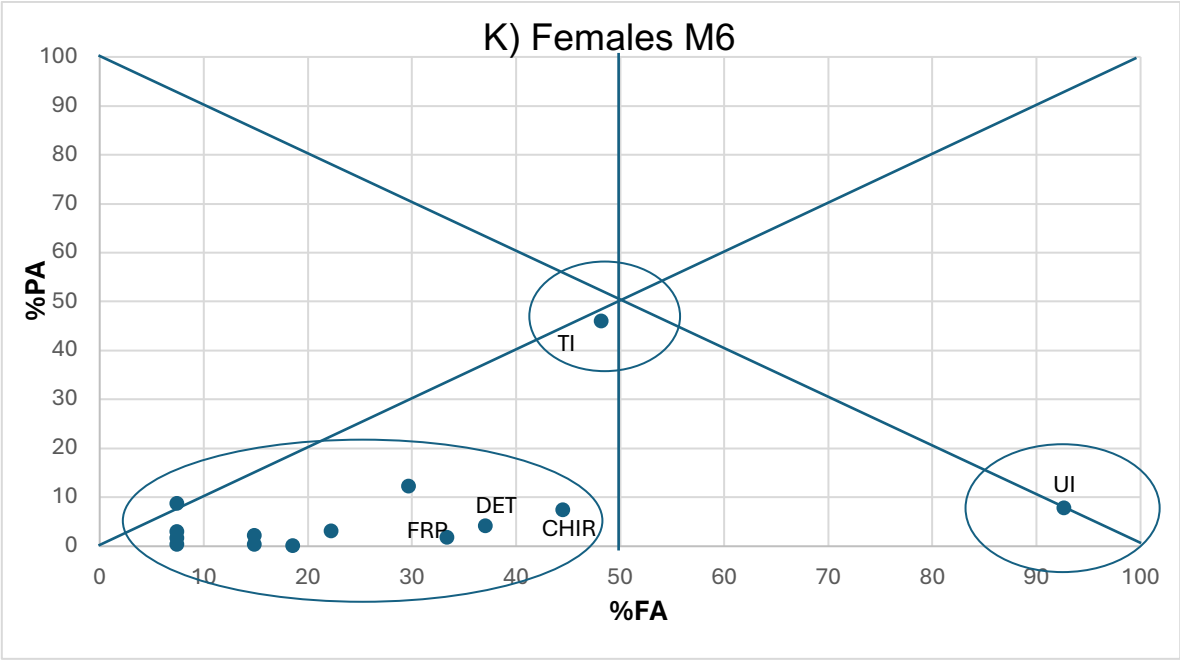

F) Males M3
%PA
%FA
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
DET
TI
AI

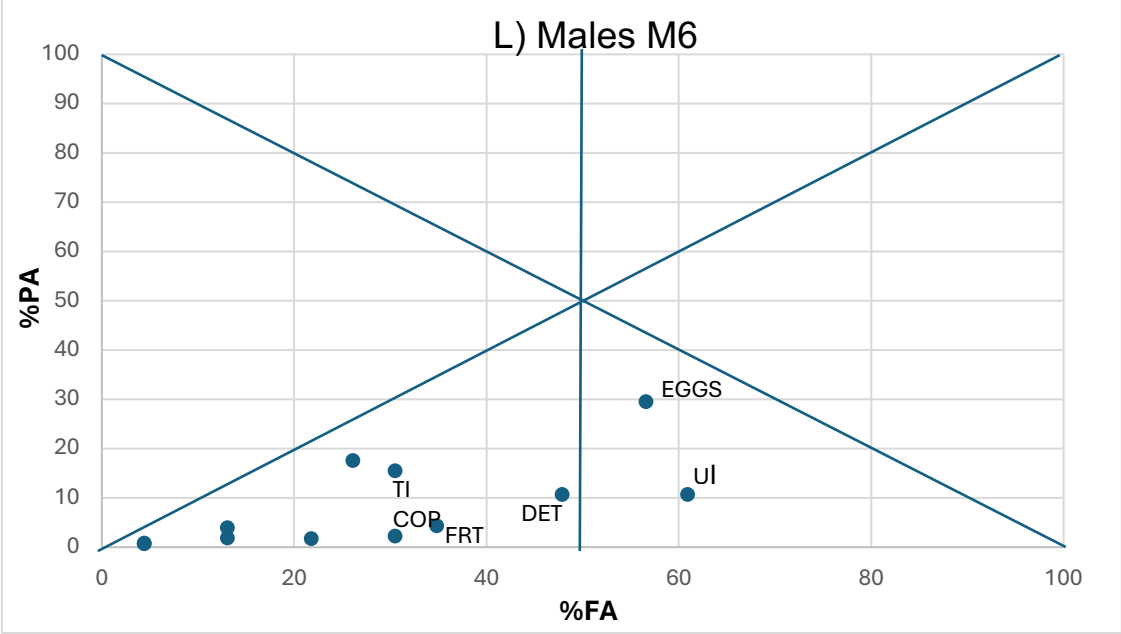

G) Females M4
%PA
%FA
FORM
AI
TI
UI
DET


H) Males M4
%PA
%FA
TI
RV
UI
DET


I) Females M5
%PA
%FA
FORM
FRP
RIAC
TI
UI
DET


J) Males M5
%PA
%FA
EGGS
FRT
IA
TI
UI
DET





SMF 2. Costello feeding strategy diagrams of *P. bimaculatus* from San Sebastián Spring, Mexico, showing monthly variation in trophic strategy between **A, C, E, G, I, K** females and **B, D, F, H, J, L** males. Months: M1: February, M2: April, M3: June, M4: August, M5: October and M6: December. Labels represent prey items with more than 25 % of % FO or % PA, as follows: UI, unidentified insect parts; DET, unidentified organic matter; TI, terrestrial insect remains; AI, aquatic insects; FORM, Formicidae (ants); FRT, fish remains; CHIR, Chironomidae; EGG, unidentified eggs.