

Supplementary information 1

Often diatom species delimitation is based on nanoscale ultrastructure that can only be seen with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Mann 1999; Round et al. 1990). Because of the lack of light microscopic evidence of multiple species, we explored several fossil samples of *C. andinus* with SEM from the Lake Titicaca drill core record. We air-dried treated sediment samples on to SEM stubs, which we then coated in chromium and imaged on a Hitachi S4 700 Field-Emission SEM at 5kv and 10kv at UNL's Morrison Microscopy Core Research Facility. We found little departure from the species description of *C. andinus* (Tapia et al. 2004). Orientation of the internal labia of the rimoportulae was varied, but it was always located on a costae with an exit pore on the mantle (Supplement 1 Figure A-E). In some samples, rimoportulae did not co-occur with fultoportulae on the same costae (as is does in the *C. andinus* description), and this was more common on smaller older valves (Supplement 1 Figure F). However, Wood and others (1987) found that, in other centric diatoms, the number and arrangement of processes could be a plastic trait that is influenced by ontogeny and environmental factors. Fultoportulae consistently had two satellite pores (Supplement 1 Figure A-B, D). Valves may be slightly undulate or domed, and occasionally spines are well preserved (Supplement 1 Figure E, G-H). An annulus is occasionally present in fossil specimens, but it is also evident in modern *C. andinus* specimens (Supplement 1 Figure H).

Supplementary information 2

Histograms from each of the 266 samples of *C. andinus* from the Lake Titicaca drill core record that we measured for mean valve size (Supplement 2 Figure).

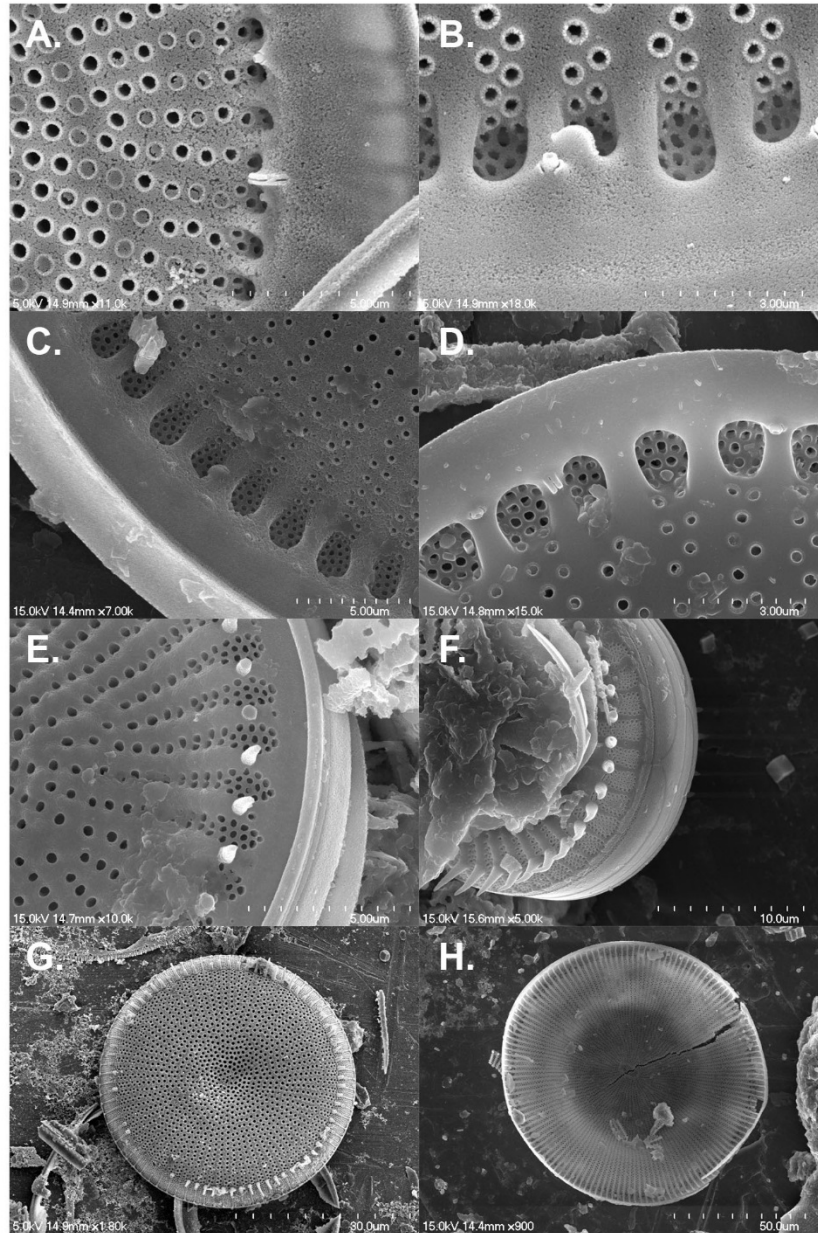
Supplementary References

Mann, D. G. 1999. The species concept in diatoms. *Phycologia* 38:437– 495.

Round, F. E., R. M. Crawford, and D. G. Mann. 1990. *The Diatoms*. Cambridge University

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Wood, M., R. Lande, and G. A. Fryxell. 1987. Quantitative genetic analysis of morphological variation in an Antarctic diatom grown at two light intensities. *Journal of Phycology* 23:42–54.



Supplement 1 Figure *Cyclostephanos andinus*, Lake Titicaca, SEM. Scale bar = 5 µm (A, C, E), 3 µm (B, D), 10 µm (F), 30 µm (G), or 50 µm (H). A-B, G (~47 Ka); C, H (197 Ka); D-E (207 Ka); F (303 Ka). **A.** Horizontal arrangement of the rimoportula, located to the left of the fuloportula. **B.** Diagonal positioning of the rimoportula, located to the left of the fuloportula. **C.** Diagonal positioning of the rimoportula located below the fuloportula. **D.** Fuloportula and rimoportula located on different costae. **E.** External opening of the rimoportula. **F.** External opening of the rimoportula and detail of the girdle bands. **G.** Domed valve face with an abundance of spines. **H.** Undulate valve face without spines, but with an annulus.

Supplement 2 Figure Histograms from each of the 266 samples of *C. andinus* from the Lake Titicaca drill core record that we measured for mean valve size.

