
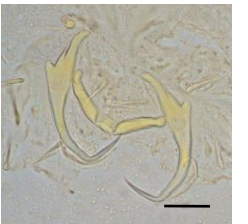
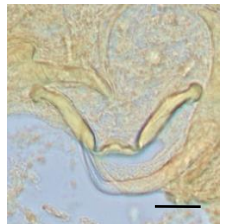
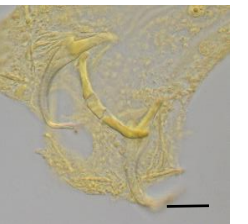

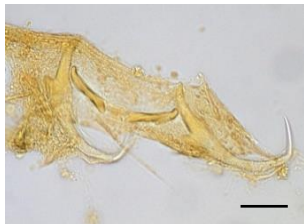



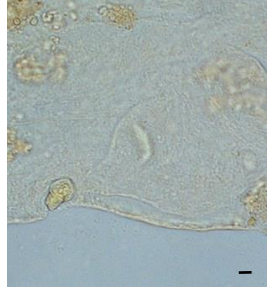

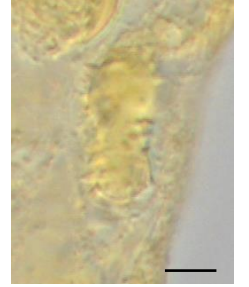


Supplementary Table S5: Light micrographs of various orientations observed for the transverse bar and vagina of *Dactylogyrus dominici*.

The first orientation of the transverse bar	The second orientation of the transverse bar
<p>Figure A-D (20 μm): First orientation of transverse bar comprising two sub-median folds dividing it into a slightly raised medial part conjoined to lateral arms with rounded knob-like ends.</p>	<p>Figure D-F (20 μm): Second orientation of transverse bar consisting of two sub-median folds dividing it into a flattened medial part connected to lateral arms with pointed ends.</p>
 <p>Figure A</p>  <p>Figure B</p>  <p>Figure C</p>	 <p>Figure D</p>  <p>Figure E</p>  <p>Figure F</p>
The first form of the vagina	The second form of the vagina
<p>Figure G-J (5 μm): First form of the vagina, with a dented base connected to a smaller part with hair-like projections. In some specimens (e.g., Figure J), the projections are replaced by a thinly lined pouch.</p>	<p>Figure K-L (5 μm): Second form of the vagina, similar in shape but covered in what appears to be spikes.</p>
 <p>Figure G</p>  <p>Figure H</p>  <p>Figure I</p>  <p>Figure J</p>	 <p>Figure K</p>  <p>Figure L</p>