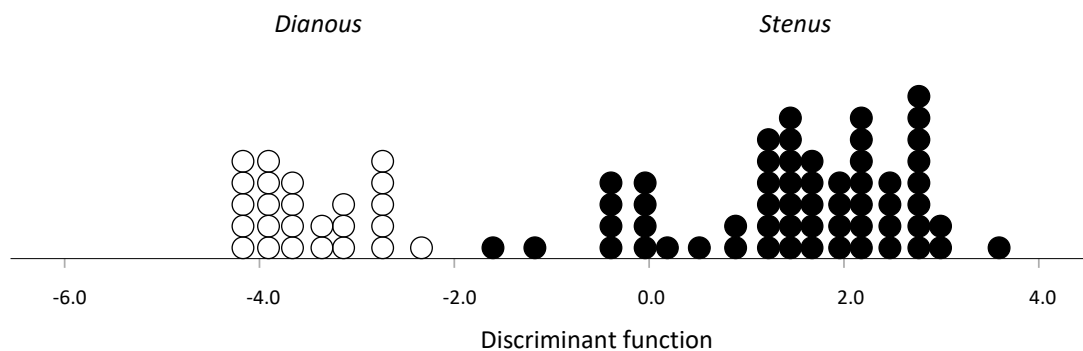
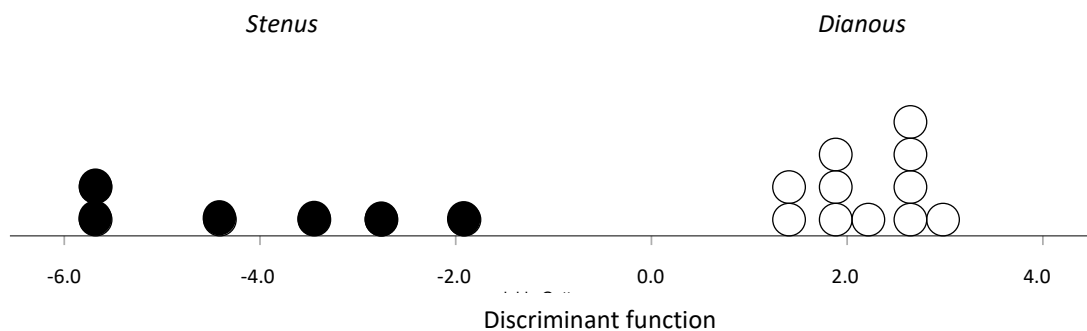


a**b**

Online Fig. 10: Discriminant analytical separation of *Dianous* from *Stenus* with respect to (a) size-adjusted morphometric and (b) ecological traits. Each dot represents a different species.

(a) Morphology: The plotted discriminant function (Wilks' lambda = 0.16, df = 6, $p < 0.001$; eigenvalue = 4.41; canonical correlation = 0.92) shows the following standardized canonical discriminant coefficients (shown only for significant variables listed according to discriminating strength): labium length (0.95), hind leg length (-0.27), antenna length (-0.13), lateral eye protrusion (0.073), number of tarsal tenent setae at penultimate fore tarsomere (-0.06).

(b) Ecology: The plotted discriminant function (Wilks' lambda = 0.093, df = 6, $p < 0.001$; eigenvalue = 9.80; canonical correlation = 0.95) shows the following standardized canonical discriminant coefficients (shown only for significant variables listed according to discriminating strength): selection index bare ground (6.75), selection index underneath stones (6.34), selection index vertical (plant) structures (-0.56).