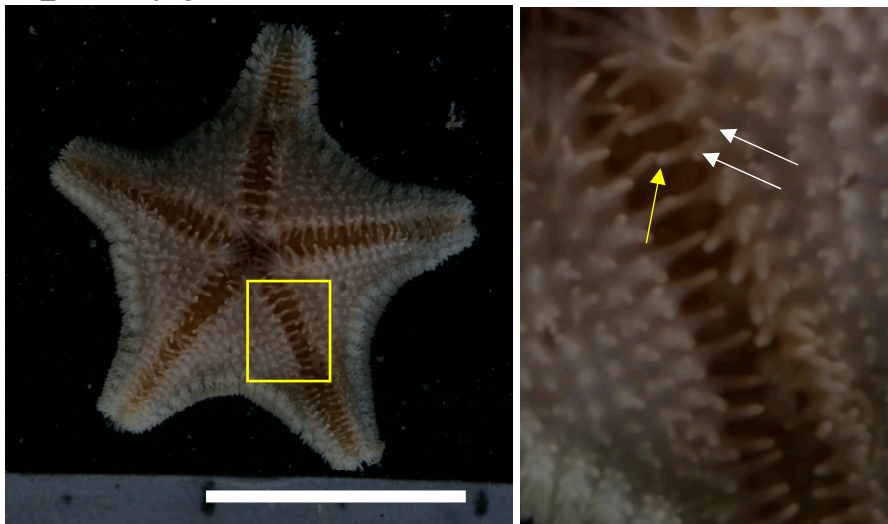


Figure S2: Diagnostic morphological characters of the two *Cycethra* species

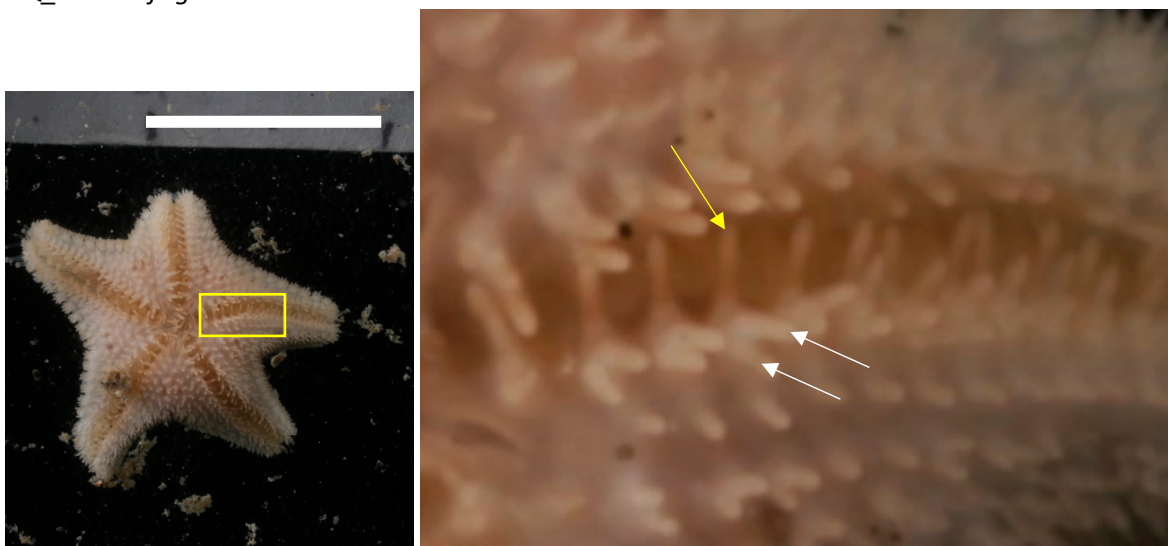
O'Hara (1998) stated that *C. verrucosa* can be distinguished from *C. frigida* by their adambulacral spinelets. We could indeed differentiate between *C. frigida* and *C. verrucosa* by the position of the adambulacral spines. We found that our three specimens of *C. frigida* had 3-4 adambulacral spines (white arrows) in one transverse row or more irregularly, but never in pairs, and only 1 furrow spine (yellow arrows) protruding in the adambulacral groove. This was also found by O'Hara (1998). Our *C. verrucosa* specimens (even the juveniles) had more than 4 adambulacral spines. They had clearly 2 furrow spines (yellow arrows) protruding in the adambulacral groove and the other 2-3 adambulacral spines (white arrows) are parallel to furrow spines. This is in line with Clark and Downey (1992).

White arrows = adambulacral spines, yellow arrows = furrow spines, scale = 1cm

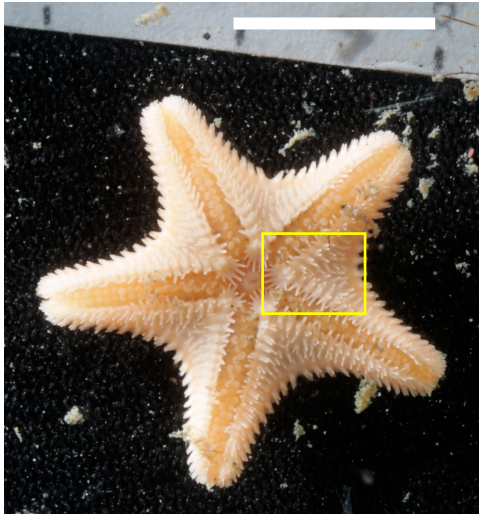
BQ_As09: *C. frigida*:



BQ_As34 *C. frigida*:



BQ_As22 *C. verrucosa* juvenile:



BQ_As23 *C. verrucosa* adult:

