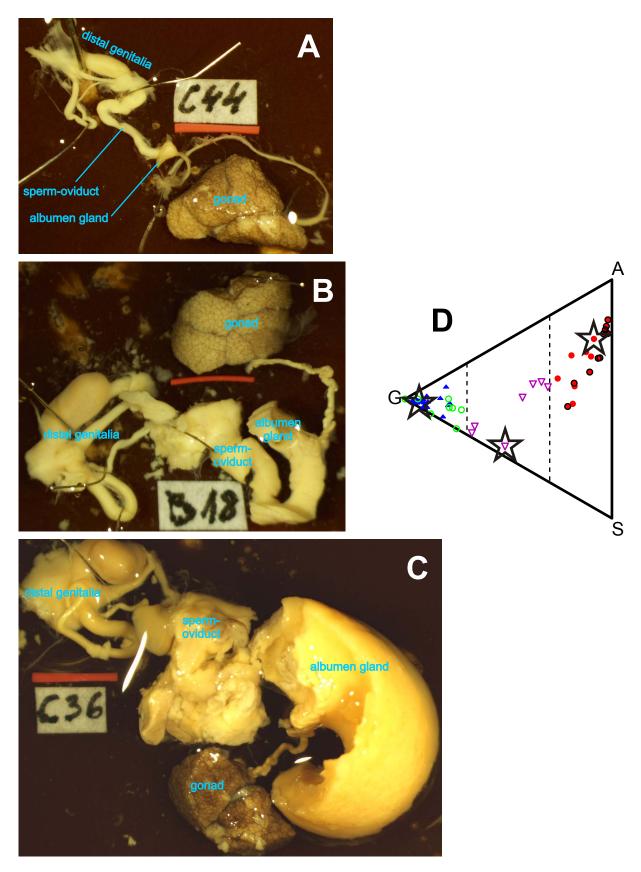
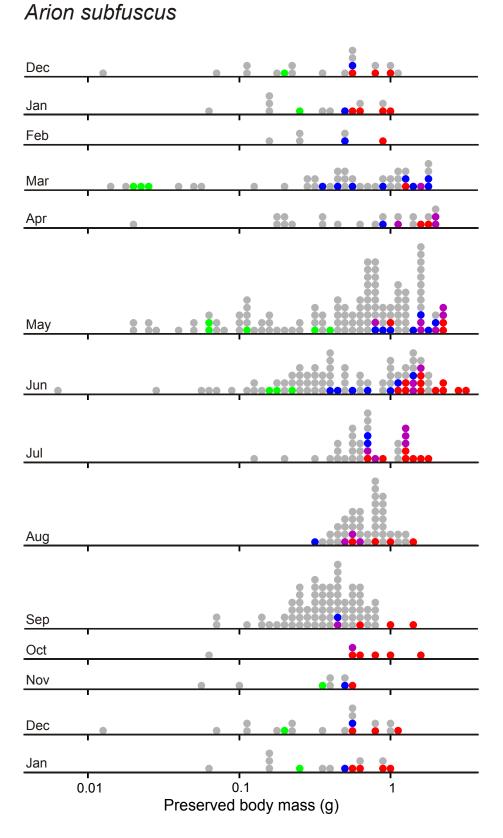
Temperature statistics for each month averaged over the period 1981–2010. The data originate from RAF Lyneham, which is only 12 km away from the field site at Leigh Delamere, but lies 30 m higher in altitude and on an open airfield rather than sheltered within a wood. (This contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v. 1.0: source = http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/climate/gcnsfxv5m)

Season	Month	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Days of air frost	Hours of sunshine	Rainfall (mm)	Days of rainfall ≥1 mm
Winter	Jan	6.8	1.4	10.5	58.5	72.9	12.8
	Feb	7.2	1.1	11.0	78.1	50.0	9.7
Spring	Mar	9.9	2.9	5.5	114.5	57.8	10.9
	Apr	12.6	4.2	2.9	166.8	49.9	10.1
	May	16.1	7.2	0.1	199.6	57.4	9.6
Summer	Jun	19.1	10.2	0.0	201.3	53.4	9.2
	Jul	21.3	12.2	0.0	212.2	57.9	9.0
	Aug	20.9	12.1	0.0	199.0	60.3	9.2
Autumn	Sep	18.1	10.1	0.0	148.9	56.1	9.6
	Oct	13.9	7.3	0.6	111.4	80.5	12.0
	Nov	9.8	4.1	4.2	70.4	75.1	12.1
Winter	Dec	7.0	1.8	9.8	50.8	74.0	12.0



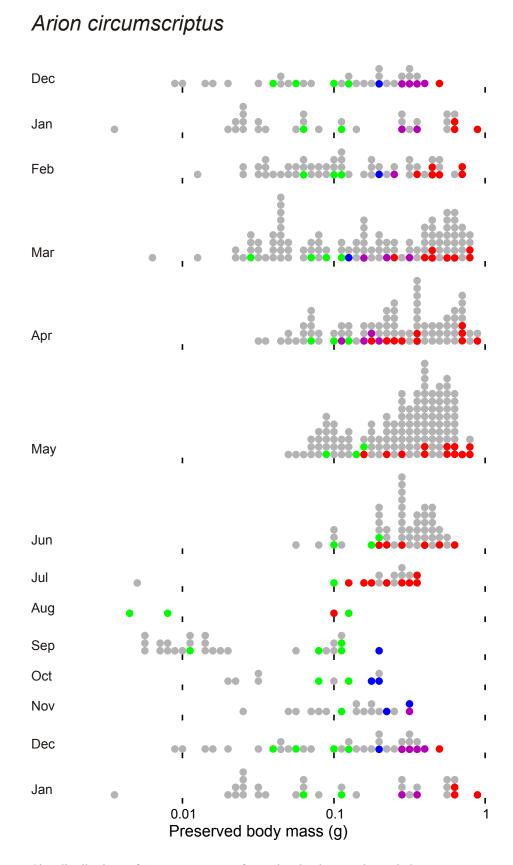
Genital tracts of three *Arion subfuscus* siblings of similar age and body mass, but different maturity. A: immature, 169 days after hatching, preserved mass = 2.3 g. B: subadult, 166 days, 2.1 g. C: adult, 159 day, 2.2 g. All are to the same scale: red strip is 5 mm long. Compare the sizes of the sperm-oviduct and albumen gland relative to the gonad and distal genitalia. D: copied from Fig. 2A, with the three genitalia illustrated here indicated with stars.

An earlier version of this illustration appeared in *The Malacologist* 59: 23.

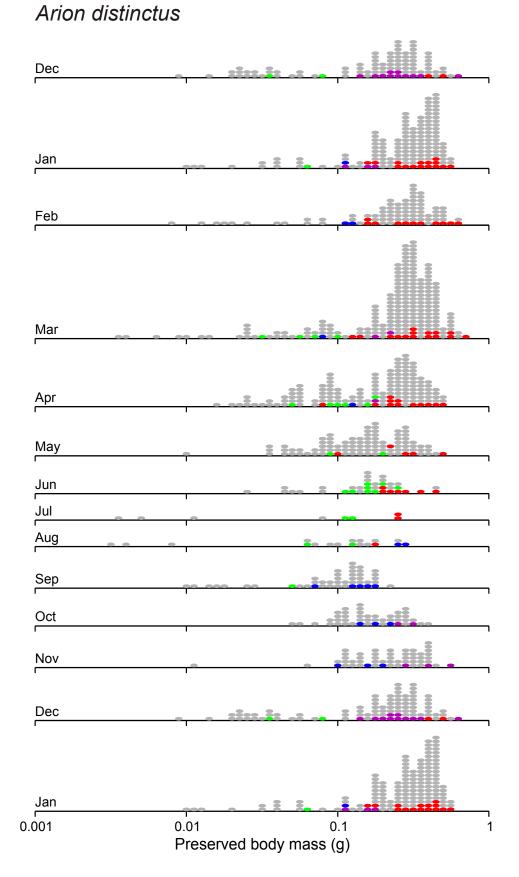


Size distributions of *A. subfuscus* for each calendar month, pooled over years. Each individual is represented by one dot, with those dissected coloured according to maturity (see Fig. 2B). Collecting effort was not equal between months and hand searching biases against smaller sizes. Figure 4A plots the same data in another way. • = undissected, • = juvenile, • = immature, • = subadult, • = adult.

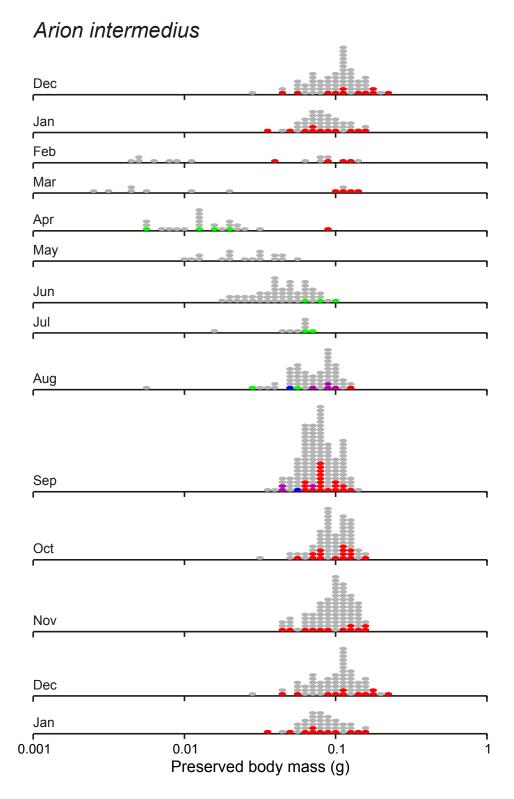
Supplementary material from: "Life cycles and adult sizes of five co-occurring species of Arion slugs", Hutchinson, Reise & Skujienė



Size distributions of *A. circumscriptus* for each calendar month, pooled over years. Each individual is represented by one dot, with those dissected coloured according to maturity (see Fig. 2C). Collecting effort was not equal between months and hand searching biases against smaller sizes. Figure 4B plots the same data in another way. \bullet = undissected, \bullet = juvenile, \bullet = immature, \bullet = subadult, \bullet = adult.

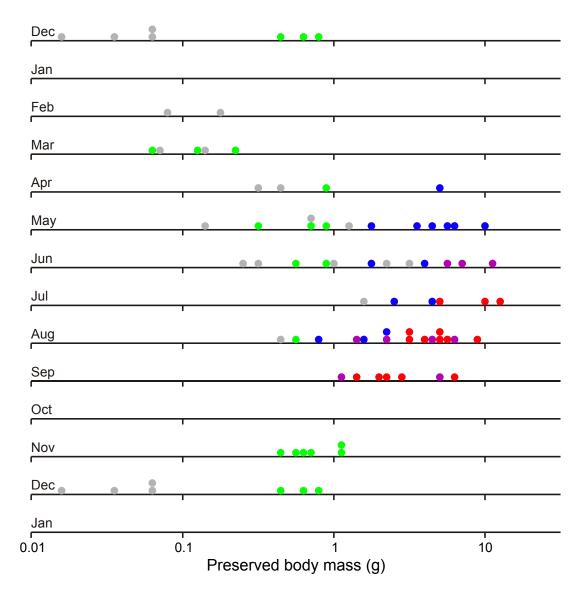


Size distributions of *A. distinctus* for each calendar month, pooled over years. Each individual is represented by one dot, with those dissected coloured according to maturity (see Fig. 2D). Collecting effort was not equal between months and hand searching biases against smaller sizes. Figure 4C plots the same data in another way. \bullet = undissected, \bullet = juvenile, \bullet = immature, \bullet = subadult, \bullet = adult.



Size distributions of *A. intermedius* for each calendar month, pooled over years. Each individual is represented by one dot, with those dissected coloured according to maturity (see Fig. 2E). Collecting effort was not equal between months and hand searching biases against smaller sizes. Figure 4D plots the same data in another way. • = undissected, • = juvenile, • = immature, • = subadult, • = adult.

Arion rufus



Size distributions of *A. rufus* for each calendar month, pooled over years. Each individual is represented by one dot, with those dissected coloured according to maturity (see Fig. 2F). Collecting effort was not equal between months and hand searching biases against smaller sizes. Figure 4E plots the same data in another way. \bullet = undissected, \bullet = juvenile, \bullet = immature, \bullet = subadult, \bullet = adult.