Supplementary Figures

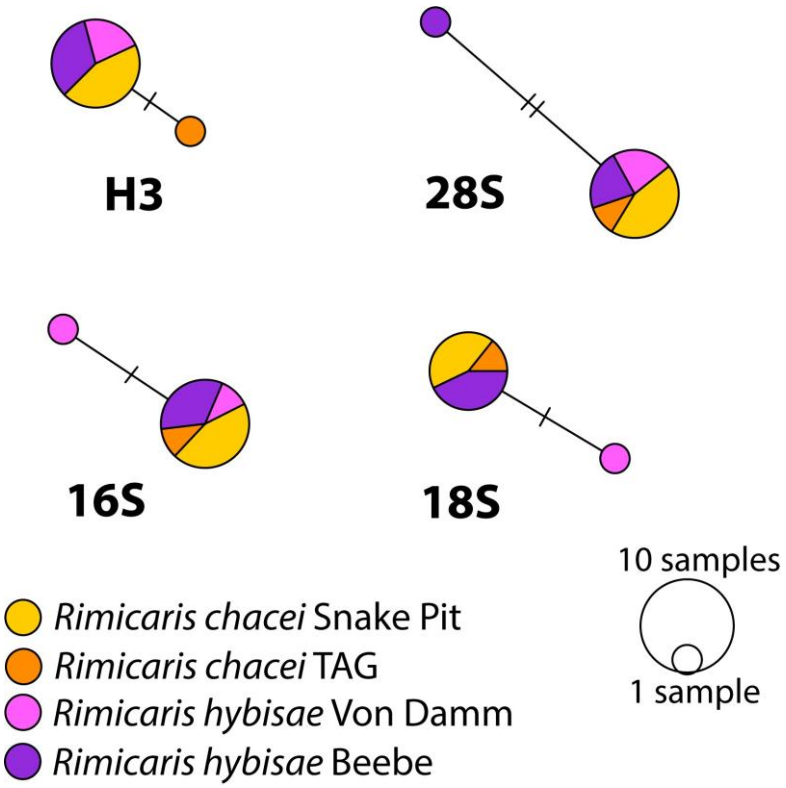

Figure S1. Haplotype network obtained with a median-joining method in PopART from 16S, 28S, H3 and 18S sequences of *R. chacei* and *R. hybisae*. Sizes of coloured circles indicate relative haplotype frequencies. Sequences were obtained of *R. chacei* and *R. hybisae* from already available data published in NCBI and additional sequences (see table S4 for corresponding GenBank ID and specimen information).

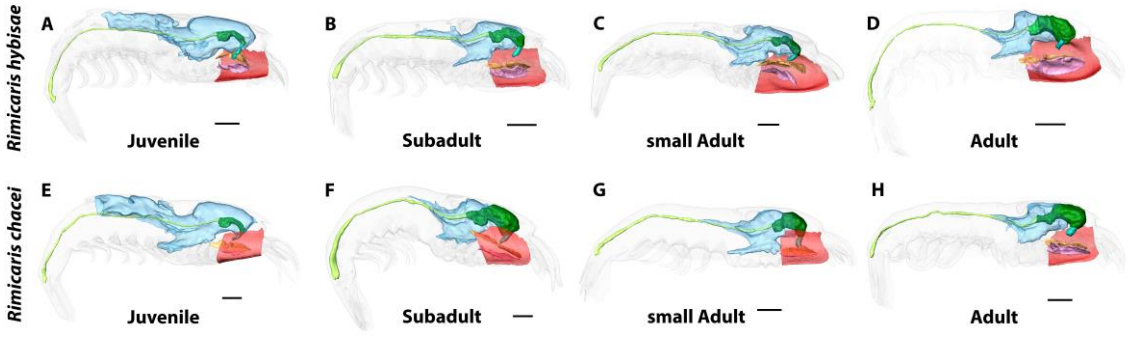

Figure S2. 3D anatomical reconstructions of symbiont hosting organs (branchiostegite in red, scaphognathites in orange, and exopodites in pink) and digestive organs (stomach in dark green, hepatopancreas in blue, digestive tube in light green) in *Rimicaris exoculata* (A-D) and *Rimicaris kairei* (E-H) shrimps across post-settlement ontogeny.

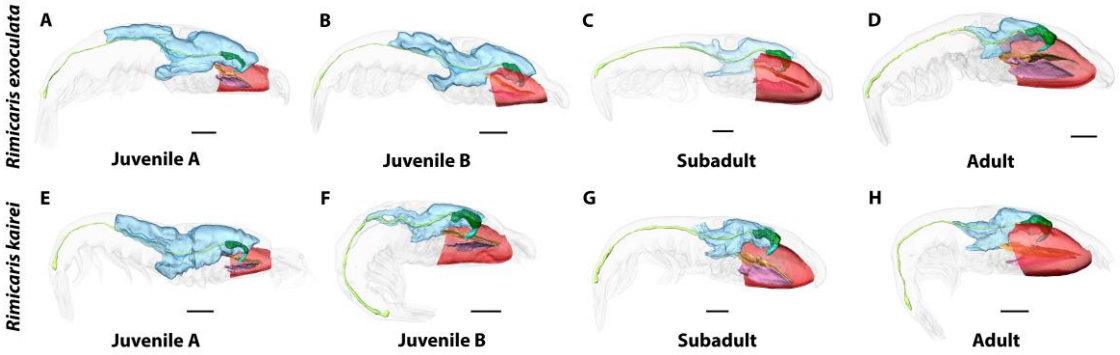

Figure S3. 3D anatomical reconstructions of symbiont hosting organs (branchiostegite in red, scaphognathites in orange, and exopodites in pink) and digestive organs (stomach in dark green, hepatopancreas in blue, digestive tube in light green) in *Rimicaris hybisae* (A-D) and *Rimicaris chacei* (E-H) shrimps across post-settlement ontogeny.

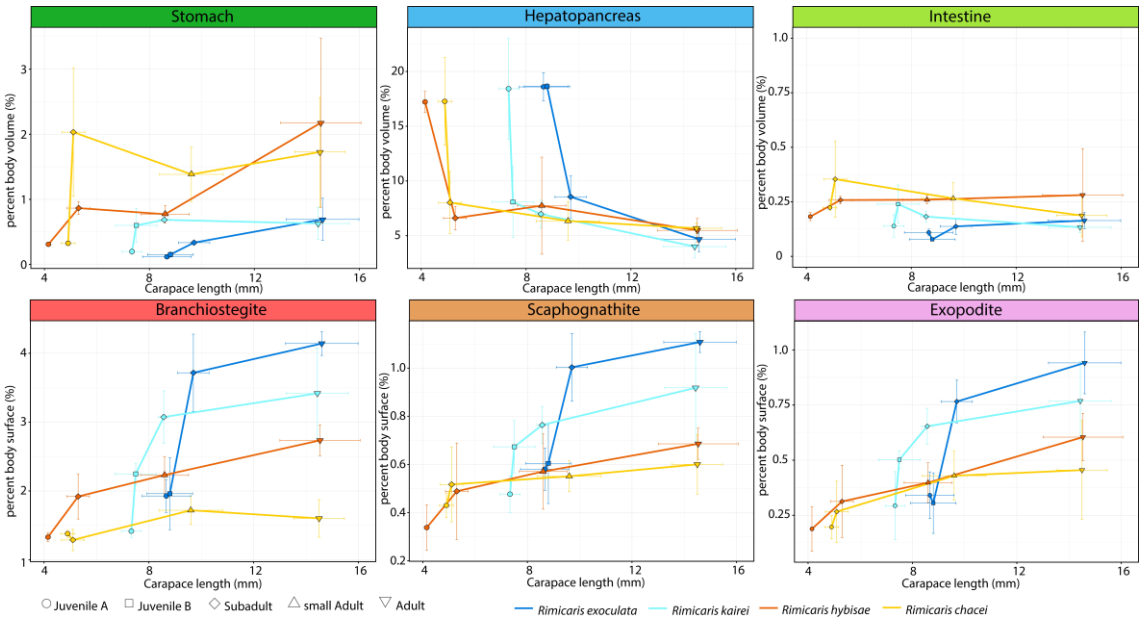

Figure S4. Relationship between body size (carapace length) and the relative per cent body volumes or body surfaces of symbiont-hosting organs (branchiostegite, scaphognathites, and exopodites) and digestive organs (stomach, hepatopancreas, digestive tube).