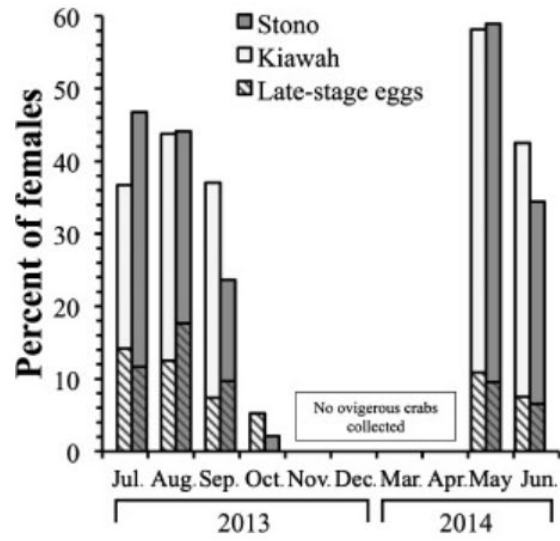


Fig. 6.



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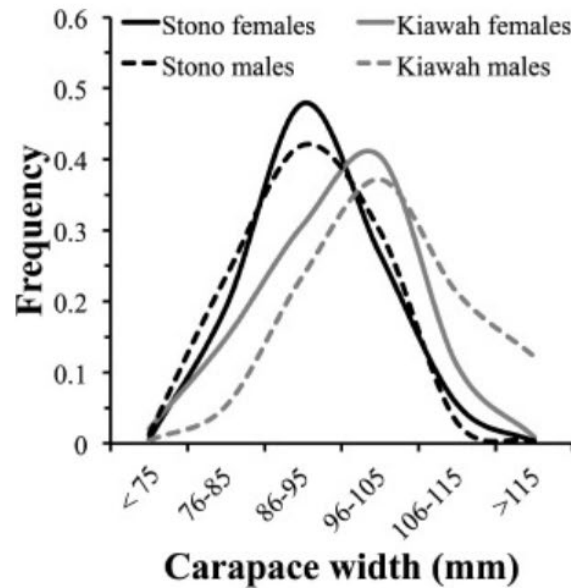
Percentage of female stone crabs within the Kiawah ($n = 438$) and Stono ($n = 869$) rivers by egg stage and month.

Table 3 SIMPER results for demographic variables depicting seasonal means of each variable in the Kiawah and Stono Rivers. Variables are listed in descending order of relative percent contribution to overall dissimilarities between the two rivers. Values without asterisk indicate < 5% contribution to dissimilarities between rivers within seasons, * 5-15%, ** >15%. Some individuals with intermediate coloration were omitted from the analyses, therefore percentages (spotted and brown) do not sum to 100.

Phenotype parameter	Summer		Fall		Spring	
	Kiawah River	Stono River	Kiawah River	Stono River	Kiawah River	Stono River
Spotted female (%)	47.1**	65.4**	42.5**	67.7**	53.9**	63.0**
Male (%)	37.9**	18.9**	40.8**	18.6**	36.2**	25.8**
Spotted male (%)	30.1**	55.8**	43.3**	42.2**	32.6**	44.9**
Brown male (%)	27.0**	4.5**	11.5*	14.5*	21.7**	3.4**
Mean male CW (mm)	101.3*	92.1*	103.4*	91.2*	102.8*	91.5*
Brown female (%)	15.0*	2.3*	4.6	3.0	6.6*	3.4*
Mean female CW (mm)	94.6	90.8	98.8	94.1	97.2	93.7

Non-metric multidimensional scaling (nMDS) ordination plot distinguishing stone crabs in the Stono and Kiawah rivers based on % spotted females, % males, % spotted males, % brown males, mean male carapace width, % brown females, and mean female carapace width.

Fig. 5.



All tables and figures adapted from:

Duermit, E., Kingsley-Smith, P. R., & Wilber, D. H. (2016). Habitat-related phenotypic variation in adult Western Atlantic stone crabs (*Menippe mercenaria*)(Decapoda: Brachyura). *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, 36(2), 163-171.