

Supplementary figures

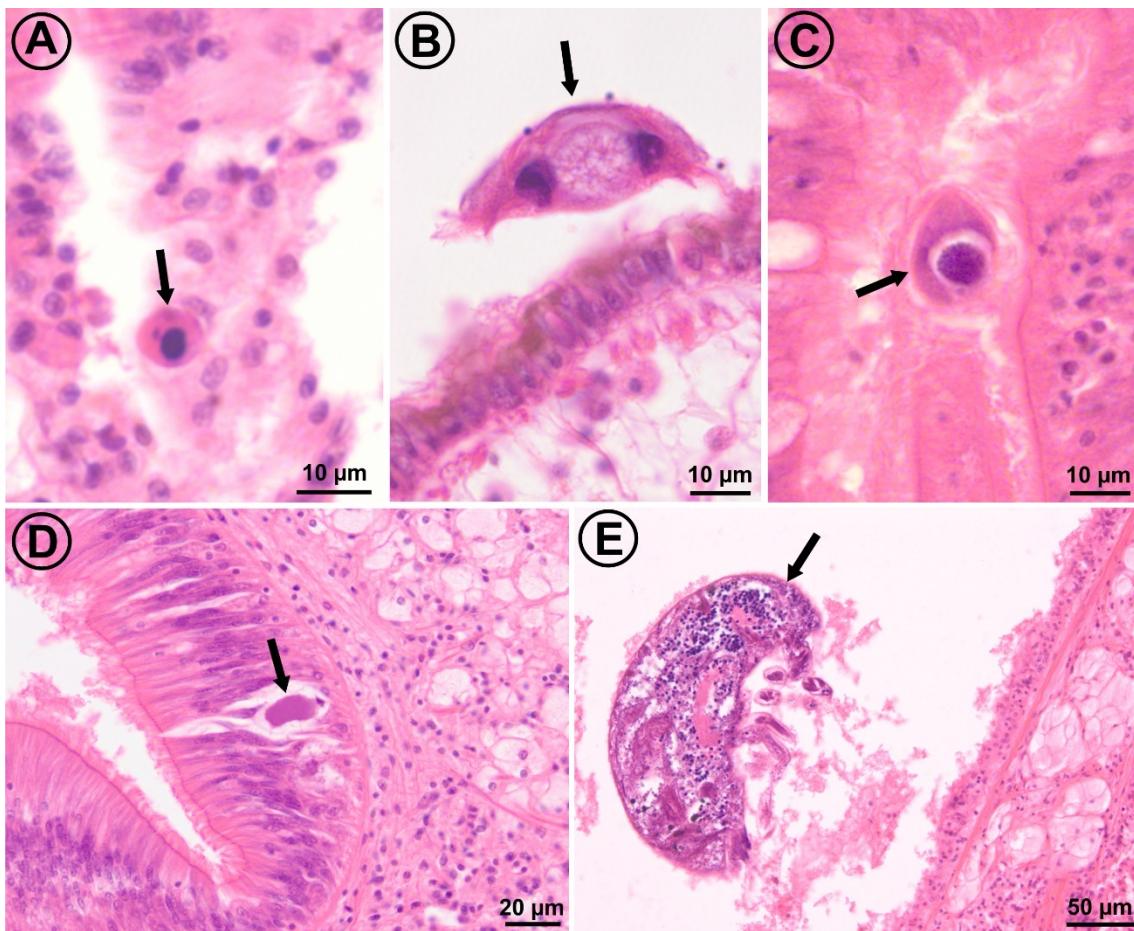


Fig. S1. Histological sections of Pacific oysters *Crassostrea (Magallana) gigas* showing symbionts. A: *Sphenophrya*-like ciliate (arrow) in a branchial filament. B: *Trichodina*-like ciliate (arrow) close to the branchial epithelium. C: *Ancistrocoma*-like ciliate (arrow) in the lumen of a stomach branch, among the epithelium cilia. D: Intracytoplasmic basophilic inclusion (arrow) resembling an intracellular microcolony of bacteria in the stomach epithelium. E: Copepod (arrow) in the epibranchial chamber.

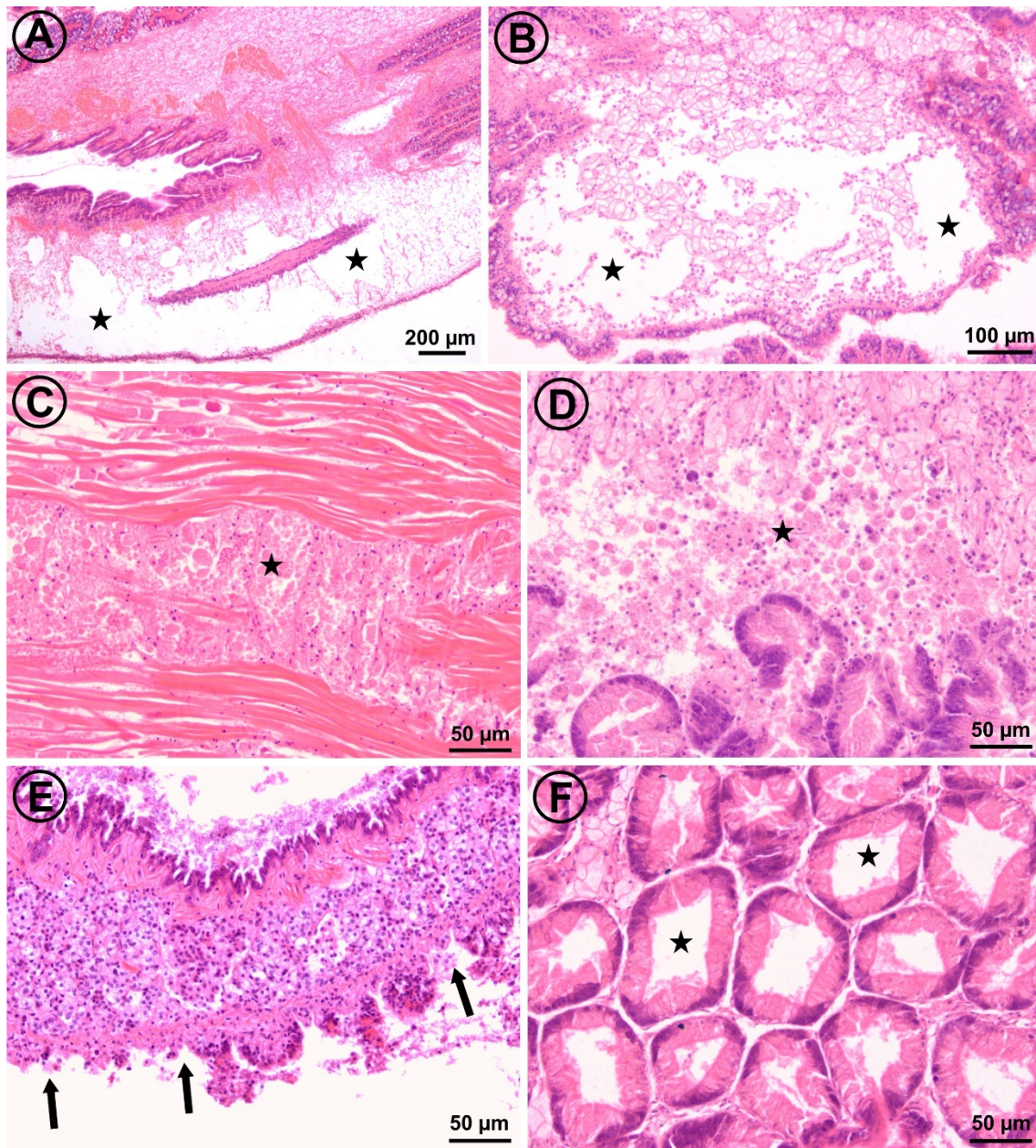


Fig. S2. Histological sections of Pacific oysters *Crassostrea (Magallana) gigas* showing histological lesions. A & B: Large areas of lysis (stars) in the subepithelial connective tissue of the mantle. C: Large area of lysis (star) in the adductor muscle. D: Area of lysis (star) in the connective tissue of the digestive gland. E: Section through the mantle showing surface areas (arrows) where epithelial cells have detached. F: Area of the digestive gland showing tubules with enlarged lumina (stars).

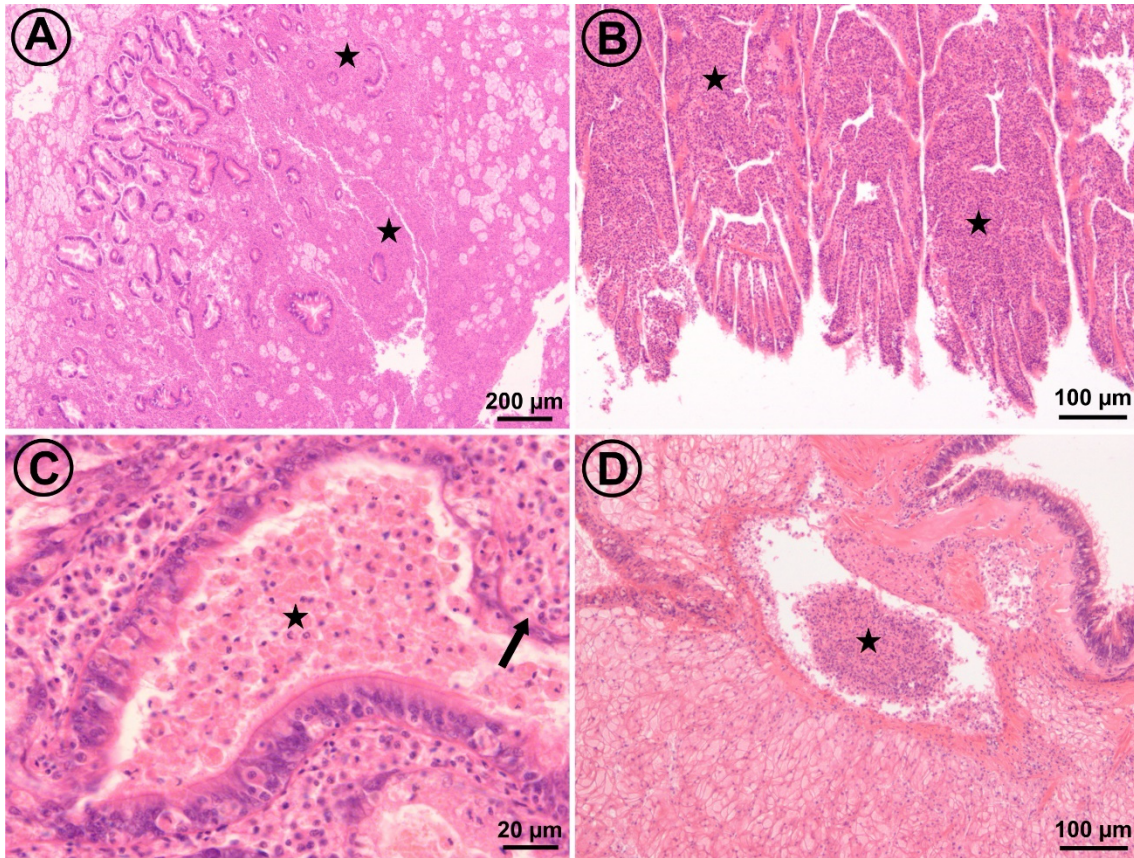


Fig. S3. Histological sections of Pacific oysters *Crassostrea (Magallana) gigas* showing inflammatory reactions. A: Section through the digestive gland showing areas with heavy haemocytic infiltration of the connective tissue (stars). B: Section through the gills showing very heavy haemocytic infiltration of the connective tissue. C: Section through the digestive gland showing massive migration of haemocytes (arrow) through the epithelium of a digestive duct and their massive accumulation (star) in the lumen. D: Section of a large artery close to the base of the gills showing a large mass of haemocytes (star) in its lumen.