



SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 2. A neighbor-joining tree (Saitou and Nei 1987) at COI-1 for *Physella* samples located in and adjacent to the Spring Mountains, Nevada. Note that reference labels are from GenBank, and in some cases species identifications may have changed since entry. A total of 7 different haplotypes (blue diamond symbols) were located in 5 springs. These haplotypes form a unique monophyletic structure indicating that these samples represent an unknown species. Based on this group of reference specimens, the haplotypes appear to be most closely related to sequences in GenBank labeled *P. acuta* (Colorado, New Mexico), and *Physella anatina* (Colorado). *Physella* 1 and 2 were located in Green Spot Spring. *Physella* 3, 4, and 5 were located in Lost Creek Spring. *Physella* 6 was located in South Rainbow Spring. *Physella* 7 was more broadly distributed and occurred in Lost Creek Spring, Red Spring, and Willow Spring (BLM). See Table 1 for associated coordinates. While not the primary focus of the study, the patterns of genetic diversity displayed by *Physella sp.* are very similar to those observed in *Pyrgulopsis* spp.: the majority (6/7) of the haplotypes were located in single springs, while one was more broadly distributed. Additionally, multiple closely related haplotypes were located within the same spring.