**METHODS:**

*Larval Rearing*

For lakes Superior and Ontario only, newly hatched larvae were transferred from microplates and separated by population and incubation treatments in rearing tanks. Larvae from Lake Superior were reared in four (4 incubation treatments x 1 replicate) 150-liter oval tanks. Larvae from Lake Ontario were reared in eight (4 incubation treatments x 2 replicates) 150-liter oval tanks. Lake Superior larvae are unreplicated – this is a practical constraint of low fertilization success and embryo survival limiting the number of available larvae for multiple rearing tanks. All rearing tanks were supplied with chilled, recirculating water maintained at 7.0°C (mean = 6.36, sd = 1.17). Hourly water temperatures were recorded (±0.2°C). Larvae in all rearing tanks were exposed to the same photoperiod cycle (*i.e.,*12-hr light, 12-hr dark) with gradual sunrise and sunset transitions. Dead larvae were removed and counted each day. Larvae were fed *Artemia* and transitioned to Otohime A dry feed beginning after ﻿one-week post-hatch. Food was provided *ad libitum*.

Statistical Analyses

All statistical analyses were performed in R version 4.0.3 (R Core Team 2020).

*Larval Growth*

After three months post-hatch, total length of up to 100 larvae from rearing tanks were measured from each population. Because all larvae did not hatch on the same day, three months post-hatch was calculated from the date of 50% hatching. Mean daily growth increment was calculated as (mean final length – mean length-at-hatch)/duration of the larval experiment. Some of our estimates of larval growth rate are unreplicated. However, useful information can still be gleaned without strict statistical testing (*e.g.*, Davies and Gray 2015). Observations of single estimates of larval growth rates across populations/incubation temperatures could suggest further hypotheses and lead to more focused studies. A bootstrapped growth rate estimate with 95% confidence intervals was calculated from random sampling with replacement to qualitatively compare the likelihood of differences in growth across populations and incubation temperatures. The resampling procedure was repeated 10,000 times.