

How to escape from the host nest: imperfect chemical mimicry in eucharitid parasitoids and exploitation of the ants' hygienic behavior.

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ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

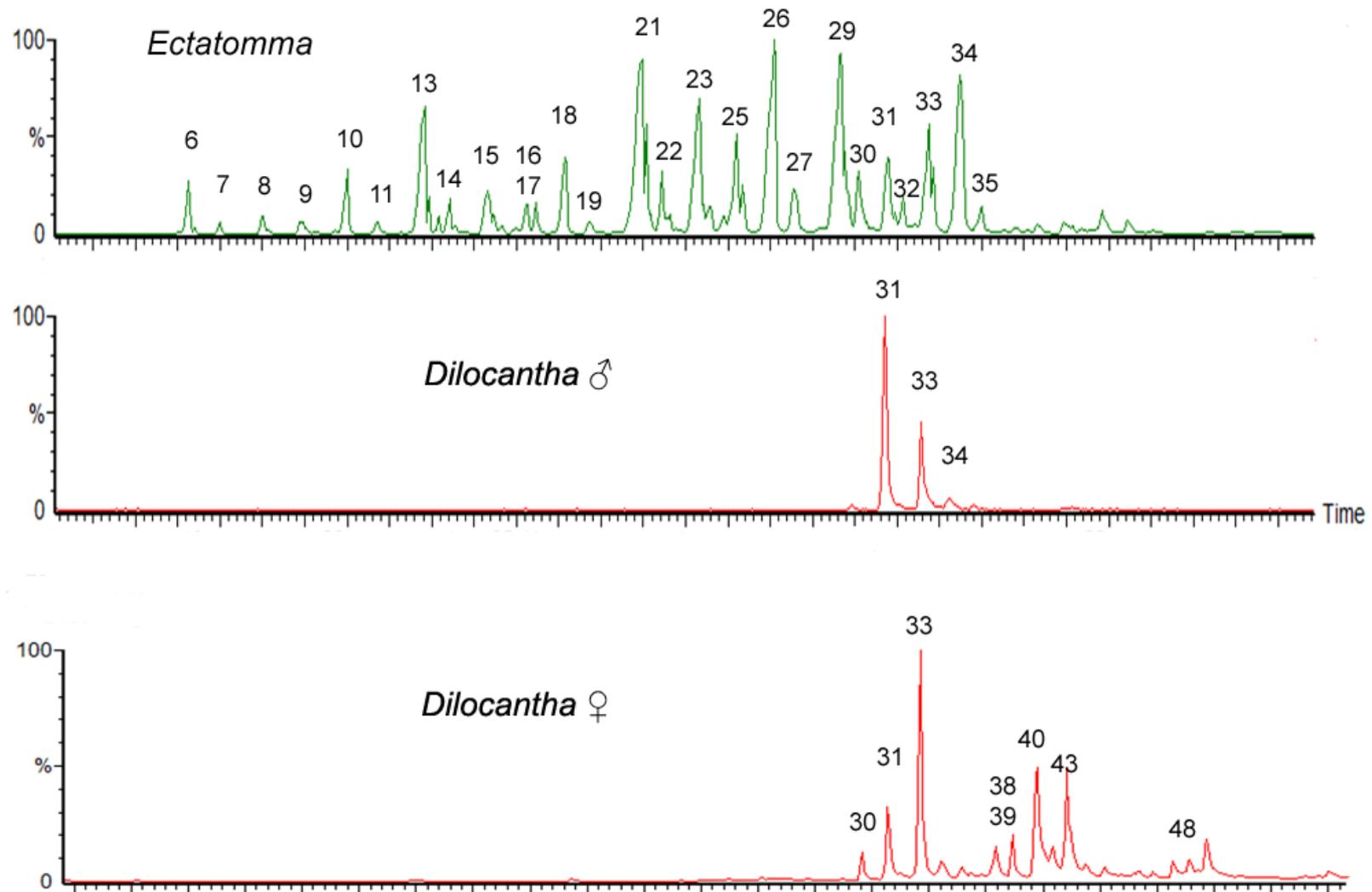


Figure S1

Representative gas chromatograms of the cuticular hydrocarbons of *E. tuberculatum* and its parasitoids. The numbers correspond to the peaks for *E. tuberculatum* and follow peak numbers in Table 2.

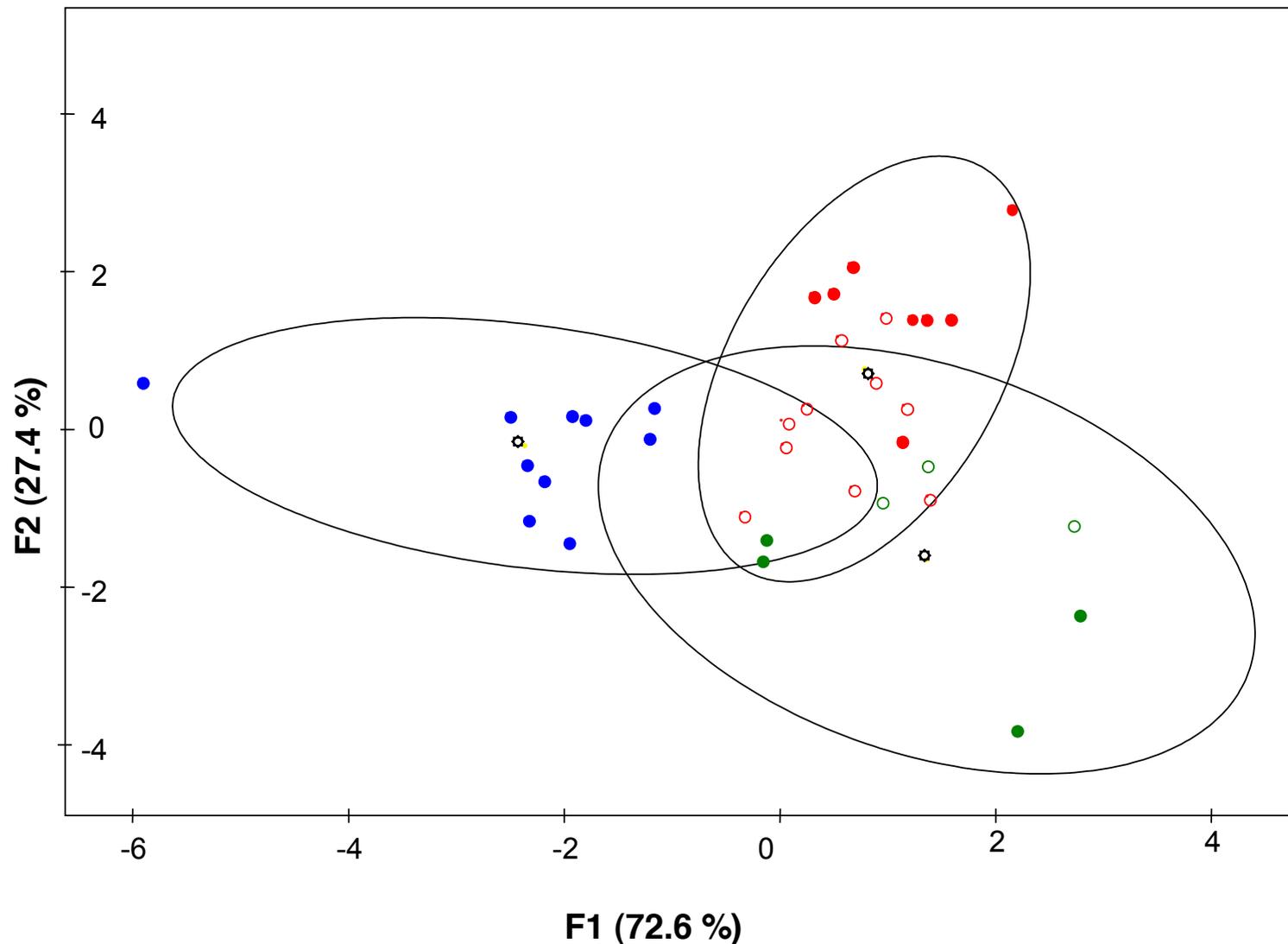


Figure S2

Discriminant analysis based on the cuticular hydrocarbons of ants and parasitoids. *E. tuberculatum* workers (blue); *D. lachaudii* (red); *I. coronata* (green). The percentage of the variance explained by each function is presented in parentheses. Ellipses are 95% confidence intervals around centroids (+). Open symbols: males, filled symbols: females. The model permitted the correct classification of 91.4% of the individuals. Males from the two parasitoid species were more similar to each other than to females of their own species.

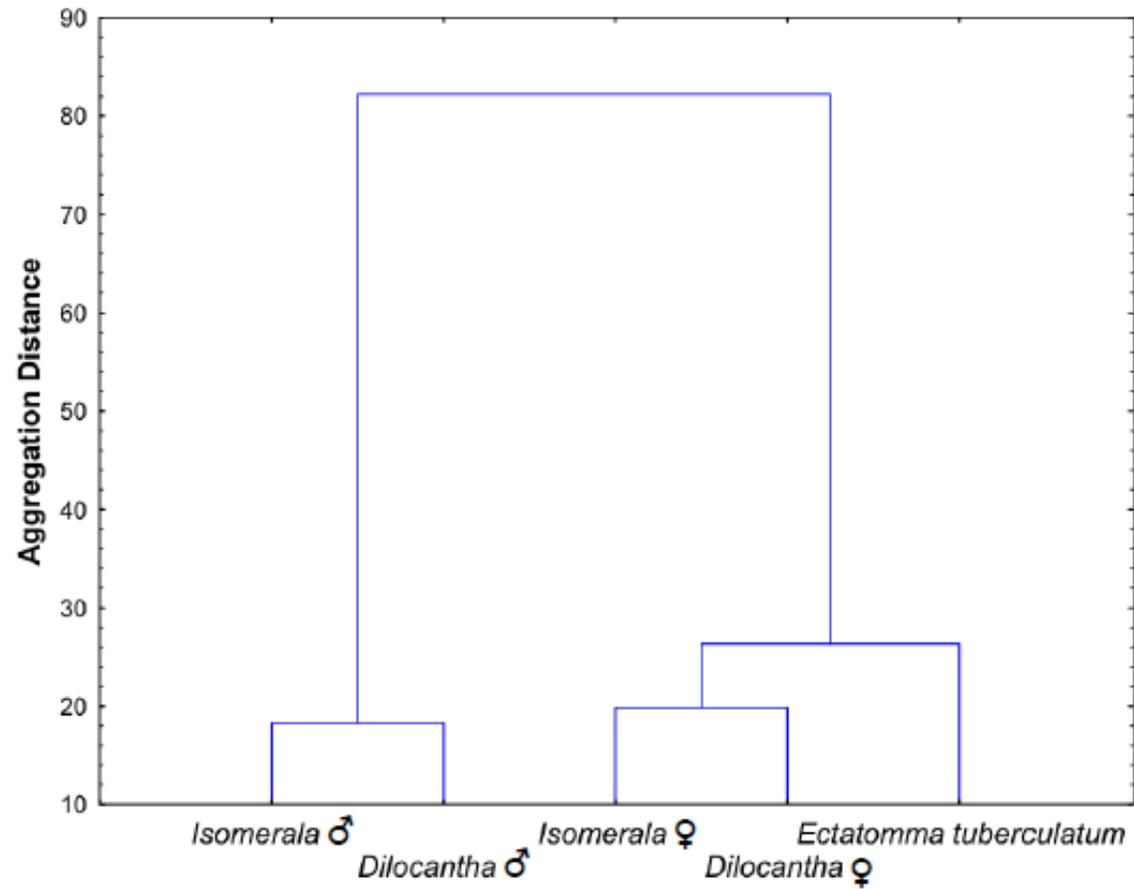


Figure S3.

Hierarchical cluster analysis of the CHCs of *E. tuberculatum* workers and of their eucharitid parasitoids, *D. lachaudii* and *I. coronata*. Analysis based on the relative proportions of all compounds, single linkage, Euclidian distances, Ward's method.

Table S1. Comparison of percent composition by class of CHCs between *Ectatomma tuberculatum* and its parasitoid wasps

CHC Class	<i>Ectatomma tuberculatum</i> workers	<i>Dilocantha lachaudii</i>		<i>Isomerala coronata</i>	
		female	male	female	male
n-alkanes	7.9% (7/89)	5.4% (2/37)	5.1% (2/39)	12% (3/25)	5% (1/20)
methyl-branched alkanes	83.1% (74/89)	91.9% (34/37)	92.3% (36/39)	80% (20/25)	95% (19/20)
alkenes	9% (8/89)	2.7% (1/37)	2.6% (1/39)	8% (2/25)	0