

ALTERED CAPSAICIN LEVELS IN DOMESTICATED CHILI PEPPER VARIETIES AFFECT THE INTERACTION BETWEEN A GENERALIST HERBIVORE AND ITS ECTOPARASITOID

YOSRA CHABAANE¹, CARLA MARQUES ARCE², GAËTAN GLAUSER³ AND BETTY BENREY^{1*}

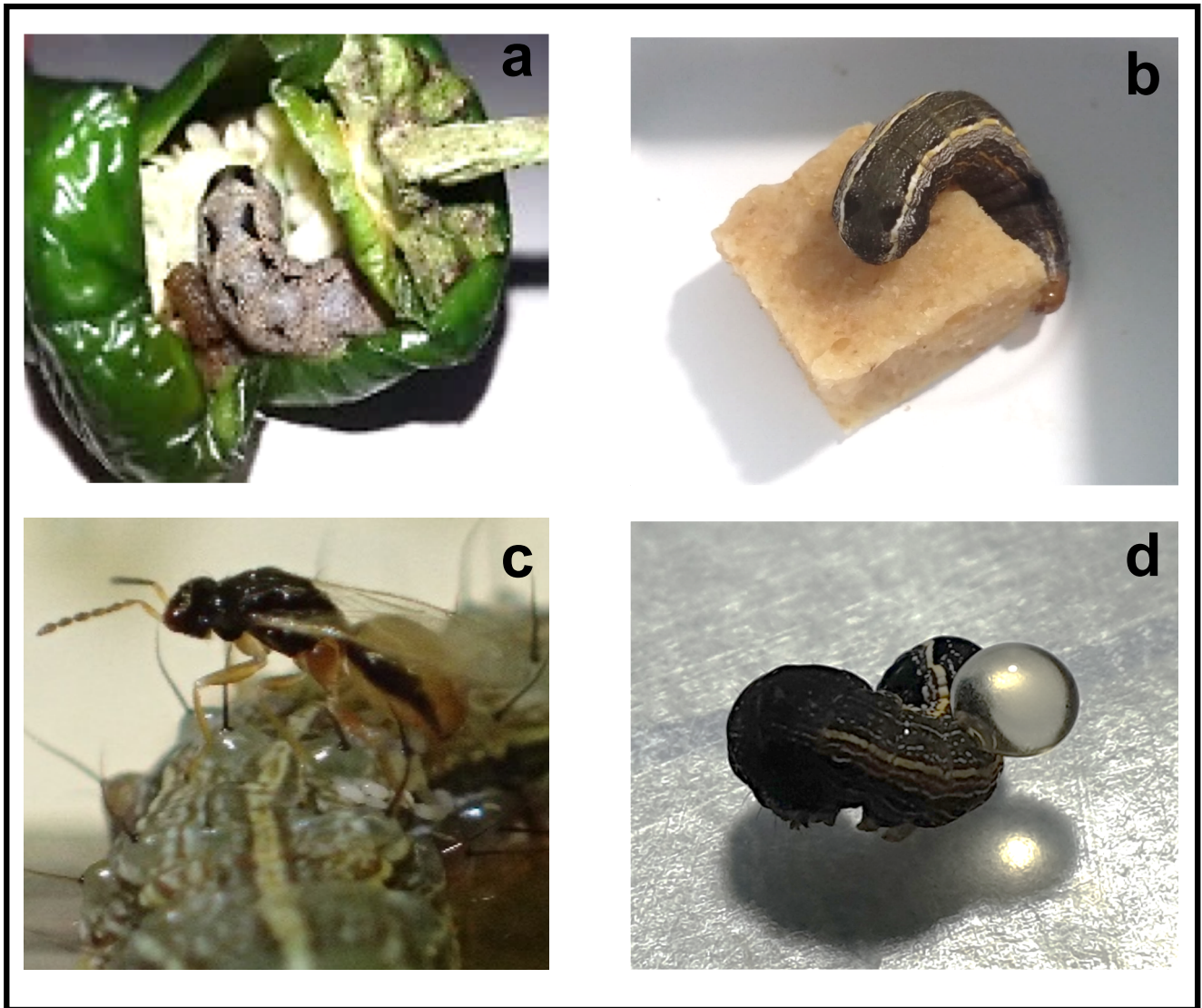
¹Laboratory of Evolutionary Entomology, Institute of Biology, University of Neuchâtel, Rue Emile-Argand 11, 2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

²Fundamental and applied research in chemical ecology, Institute of Biology, University of Neuchâtel, Rue Emile-Argand 11, 2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

³Neuchâtel platform of analytical chemistry, Institute of Chemistry, University of Neuchâtel, Rue Emile-Argand 11, 2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

*Author for correspondence (e-mail: betty.benrey@unine.ch)

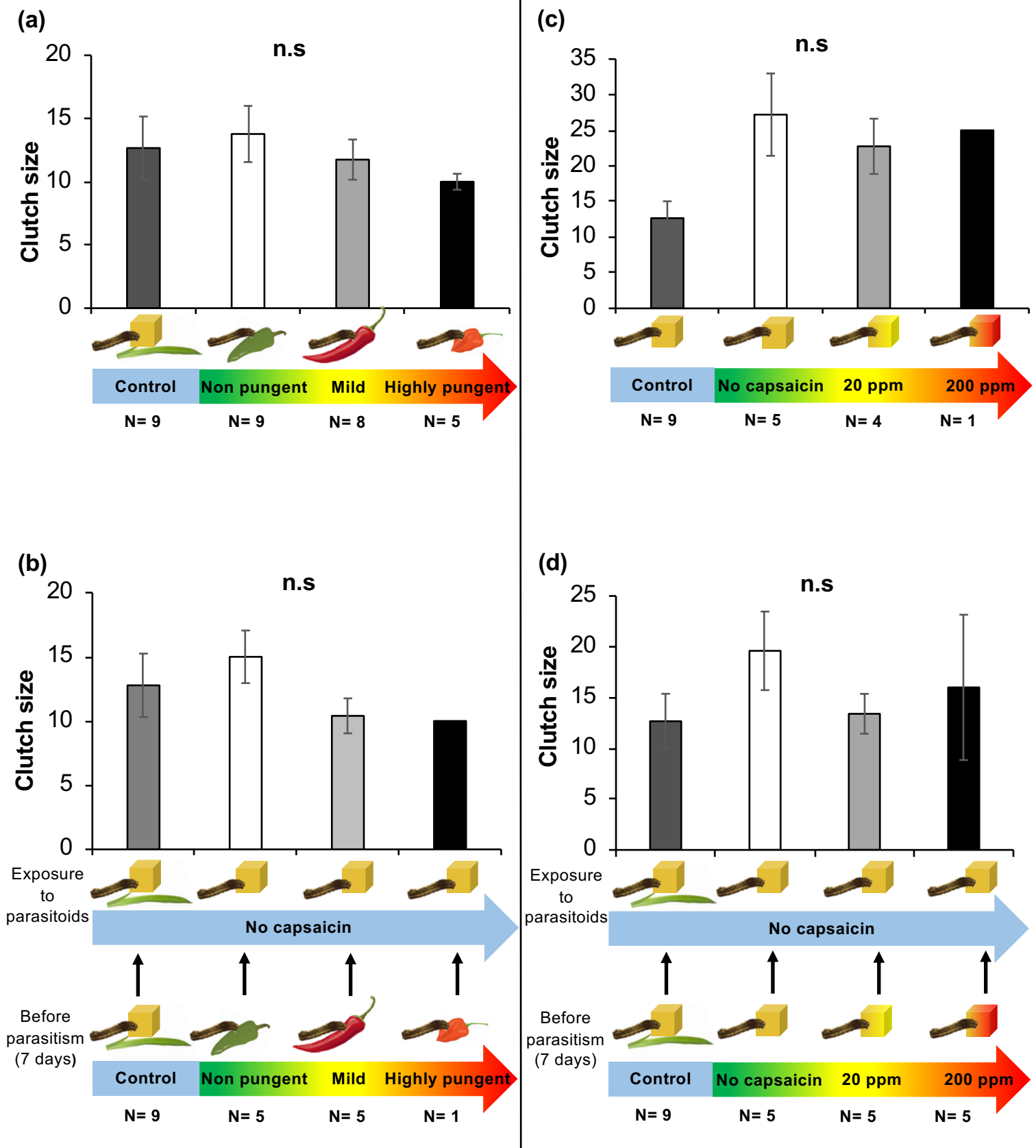
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Supplementary Fig. 1 *Spodoptera latifascia* caterpillars feeding on chili fruits (a), on artificial diet (b), its female parasitoid *Euplecterus platyhypenae* (c) and its haemolymph extracted from the dorsal part of the thorax (d)

Supplementary Table 1 Mean pupal weight (mg) of *Spodoptera latifascia* feeding on chili varieties with three different pungency levels: non pungent (Padron), mild (Cayenne) and highly pungent (Habanero) (F-test: $P > 0.05$, Sample sizes = Number of pupa)

Pungency level	Variety name	Mean pupal weight (mg)	Standard Error	Number of pupa
Non pungent	Padron	542.81	14.37	15
Mild	Cayenne	568,43	44.49	4
Highly pungent	Habanero	539,16	74.16	5



Supplementary Fig. 2 Clutch size (Mean $\pm$ SEM) number of parasitoid eggs laid on a caterpillar) of *Euplectrus platyhypenae* on *Spodoptora latifascia* caterpillars feeding on (a) control diet and on chili fruits with three different pungency levels non pungent, mild, and highly pungent, (b) on control diet and on chili fruits for 7 days and transferred to a regular artificial diet when exposed to the parasitoids, (c) on control diet and artificial diet mixed with three levels of synthetic capsaicin (no capsaicin, 20 and 200 ppm) and (d) on control diet and a capsaicin-spiked diet for 7 days before the parasitism and regular artificial diet when adding the parasitoids. For the control treatment, *S. latifascia* fed on maize leaf and regular artificial diet. No significant difference between treatments (F-test: $P > 0.05$). Sample sizes are indicated directly in the figures (N = number of parasitized larva)