

Sex-biased phenotypic plasticity affects sexual dimorphism patterns under changing environmental conditions

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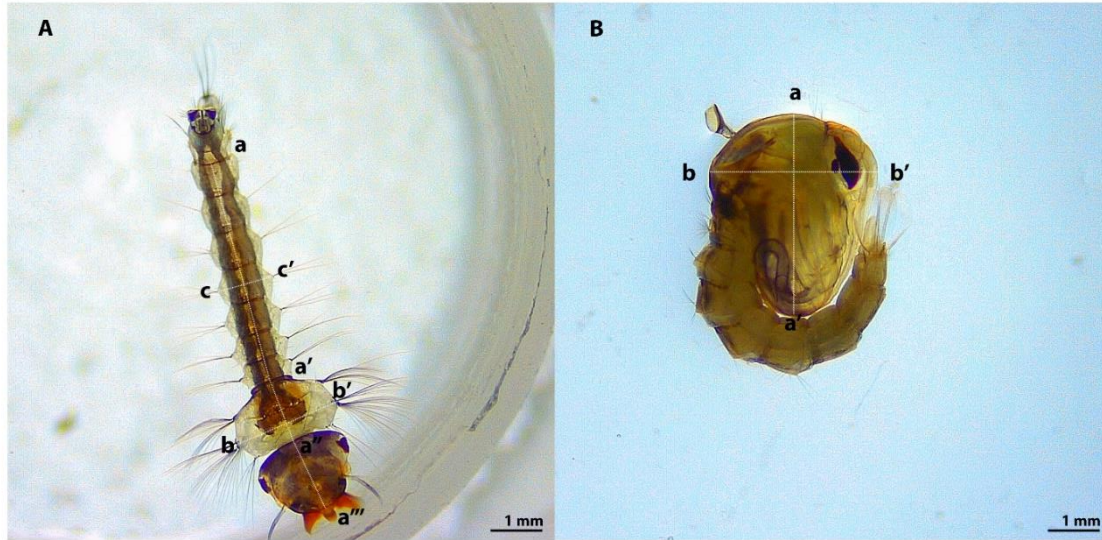
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Supporting information



Supplementary Figure S1. Marks used in morphometric analyses for larval (L4) (A) and pupal (B) stages of *Aedes mariae*. A: Aa': Abdomen length; a'a'': Thorax length; aa''': Total length; bb': Thorax width; cc': Abdomen width. B: aa': Cephalo-thorax length; bb': Cephalo-thorax width. (Photo Giulia Cordeschi)

Supplementary Table 1: Results of ANOVA. Effects of treatment, sex and developmental stage on development time, weight, and first PCA components of morphometric measures of larvae and pupae.

		df	SS	F	Pr > F
Development time	Treatment	2,599	31656	64.24	< 0.001
	Sex	1,599	4741	19.24	< 0.001
	Stage	3,599	1838362	2487.22	< 0.001
	Treatment * Sex	2,599	147	0.2987	0.741
	Treatment * Stage	6,599	20492	13.86	< 0.001
	Sex * Stage	3,599	2369	3.20	0.022
	Treatment * Sex * Stage	6,599	1321	0.89	0.499
Weight	Treatment	2,172	28.2	47.03	< 0.001
	Sex	1,172	43.2	144.05	< 0.001
	Stage	1,172	455.6	1519.59	< 0.001
	Treatment * Sex	2,172	5.7	9.44	< 0.001
	Treatment * Stage	2,172	15.2	25.31	< 0.001
	Sex * Stage	1,172	24.4	81.54	< 0.001
	Treatment * Sex * Stage	2,172	4.3	7.17	0.001
Morphometry larvae – 1 PCA component	Treatment	2,85	45.43	6.20	0.003
	Sex	1,85	51.86	14.17	0.0003
	Treatment * Sex	2,85	11.60	1.58	0.21
Morphometry larvae – 2 PCA component	Treatment	2,85	5.05	3.97	0.02
	Sex	1,85	0.00	0.01	0.93
	Treatment * Sex	2,85	3.69	2.90	0.06
Morphometry pupae – 1 PCA component	Treatment	2,86	47.11	36.49	< 0.001
	Sex	1,86	69.89	108.28	< 0.001
	Treatment * Sex	2,86	2.89	2.24	0.11