

Lock-picks: fungal infection facilitates the intrusion of strangers into ant colonies

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Supplementary material

Table S1. Results of the LMM models (*t*-values) regarding the effect of age and infection status on the major CHC classes of *M. scabrinodis* taking into account both their overall abundances and relative proportions. “↓” and “↑” refer to changes of the examined dependent variable between groups (if significant). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

	Infection effect		Age effect	
	Young uninf vs. inf	Old uninf vs. inf	Uninfected young vs. old	Infected young vs. old
Abundance				
Total	↓ 2.44*	1.16	↓ 4.86***	↓ 3.33***
Linear alkanes	1.20	0.56	↓ 4.27***	↓ 2.74***
Methyl alkanes	↓ 3.30**	1.22	↓ 5.39***	↓ 3.08**
Linear alkenes	1.16	0.99	↓ 4.01***	↓ 3.53***
Relative proportion				
Linear alkanes	↑ -2.85**	↑ -3.42***	↑ -3.76***	↑ -4.56***
Methyl alkanes	0.96	↓ 2.08*	↓ 2.39*	↓ 4.88***
Linear alkenes	0.93	0.07	0.71	-1.18

Fig. S2. Confidence intervals on the differences between the mean distance-to-centroid of the levels of the grouping factor (age x infection) calculated from the PCA analysis on **(A)** alkanes and **(B)** methyl-brached alkanes. The intervals are based on the Studentized range statistic. Confidence intervals in red, not overlapping with the dashed line, are significant. Confidence intervals in orange, slightly overlapping with the dashed line, are marginally significant.

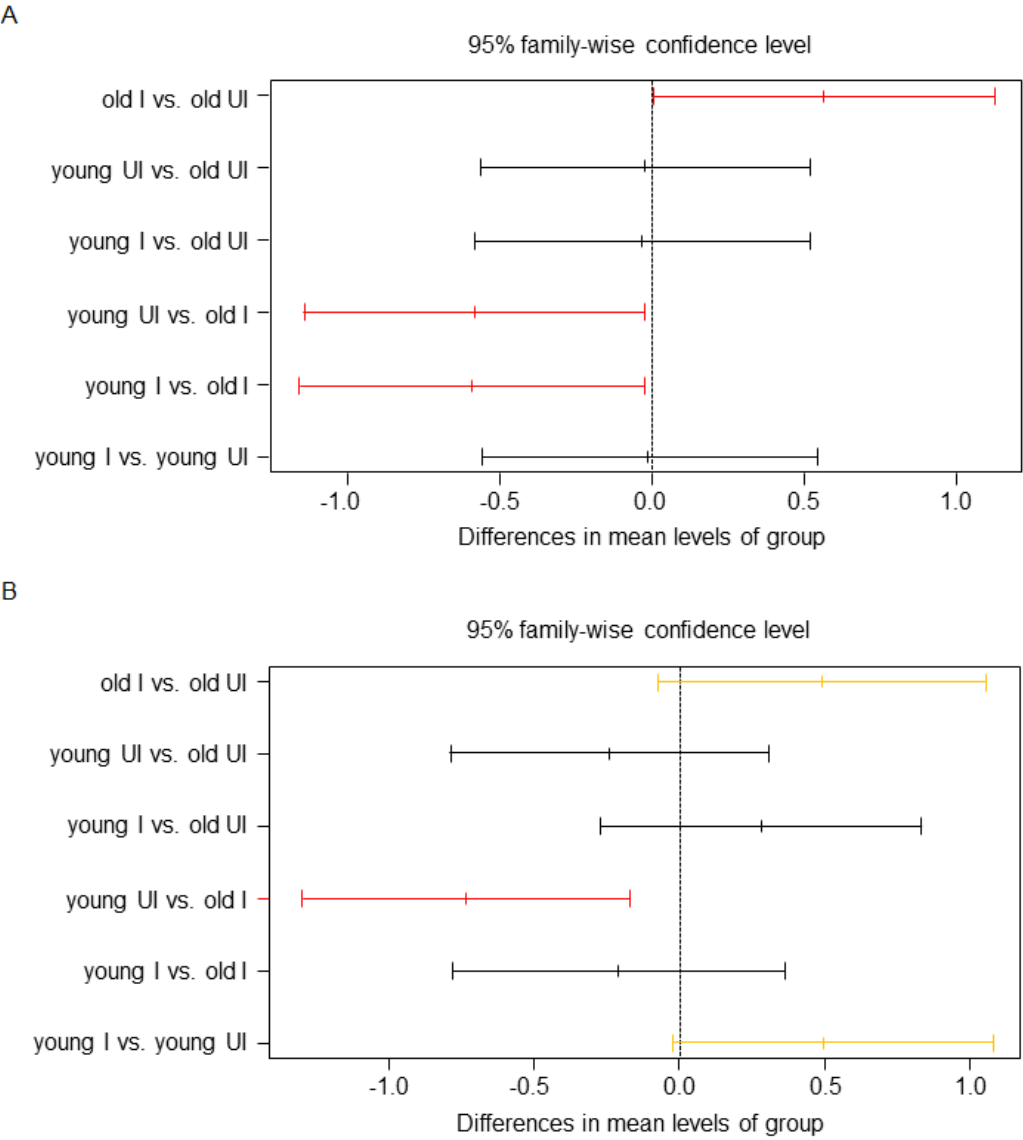


Fig. S3. Number of queens in infected and uninfected colonies (median, quartiles, minimum and maximum values).

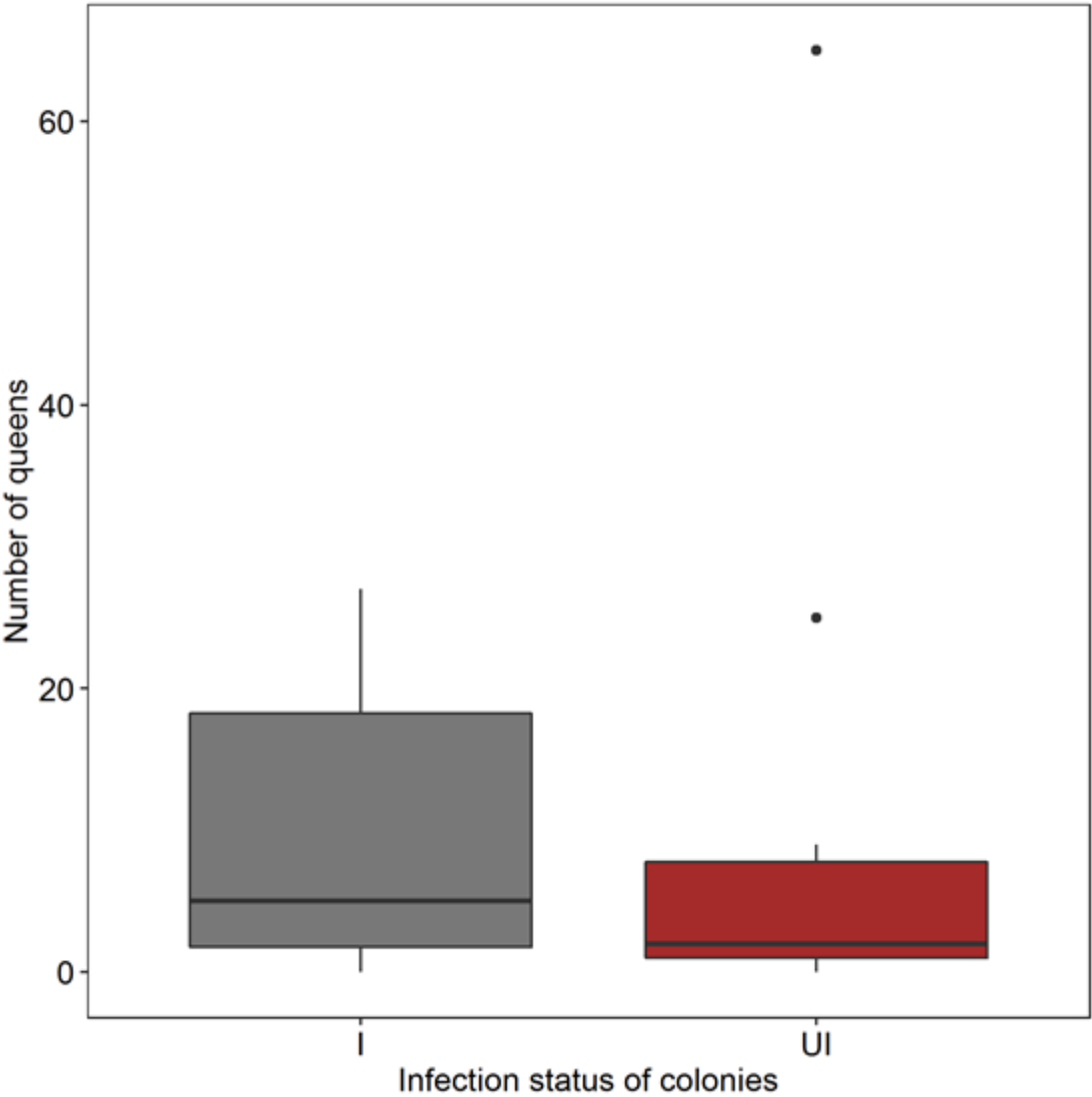


Fig. S4. Number of larvae adopted, rejected and undiscovered per *Maculinea* species, between infected (I) and uninfected (UI) ant colonies.

