

ELECTRONIC APPENDIX

This is the Electronic Appendix to the article

Genetic variation for an aphid wing polyphenism is
genetically linked to a naturally occurring wing
polymorphism

by

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Electronic appendices are refereed with the text; however, no attempt is made
to impose a uniform editorial style on the electronic appendices.

Supporting information

Figure Legends

Fig. 1. The life cycle of the pea aphid, *A. pisum*. Several parthenogenetic (asexual) generations alternate with a single sexual generation. The males are either winged or wingless (wing polymorphism). During the parthenogenetic mode of reproduction, females may be winged or wingless depending on the environmental conditions (wing polyphenism). Note that the sexual-producing female is also wing-polyphenic and may be winged or wingless. Drawing kindly provided by Alex Shingleton.

Fig. 2. Design of experiment 1: Clonal variation in wing morph production in response to a crowding/starvation stimulus. See Materials and Methods for details.

Fig. 3. Design of experiment 2: Measuring clonal variation in wing morph production at constant density over 12 consecutive parthenogenetic generations. See Materials and Methods for details.

Figures

Fig. 1.

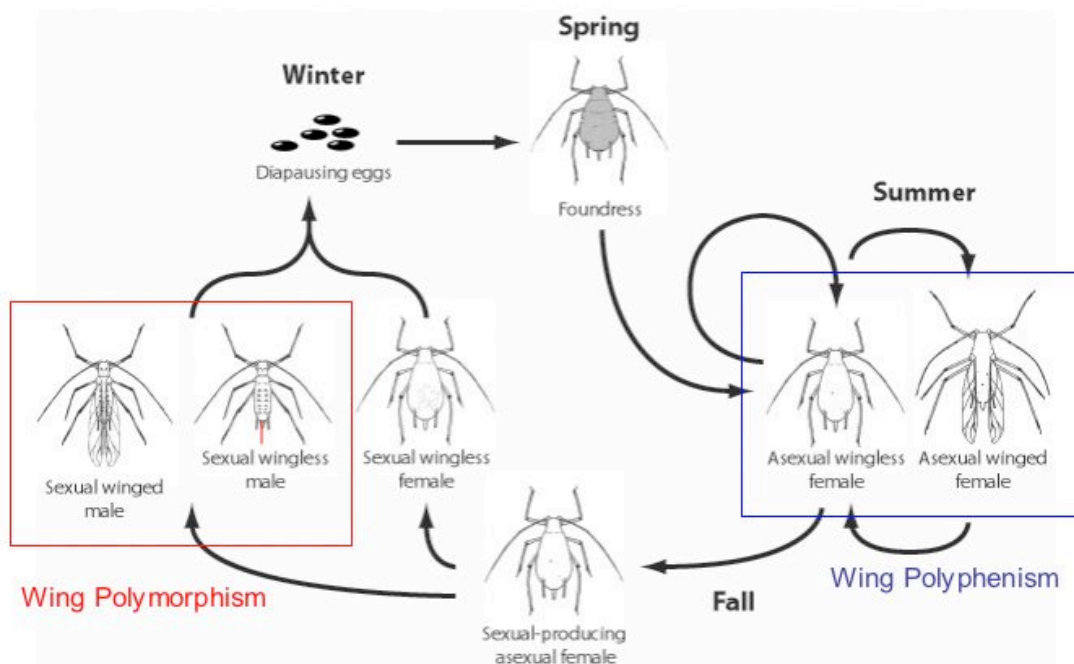


Fig. 3.

