Parallel processing in the honeybee olfactory pathway: structure, function and evolution
Journal of Comparative Physiology A
Wolfgang Rössler* and Martin F. Brill
Behavioral Physiology and Sociobiology (Zoology II), Biozentrum,
University of Würzburg, 97074 Würzburg, Germany
* roessler@biozentrum.uni-wuerzburg.de

Supplemental Table 1: Comparison of the panels of odorants used in different studies on the dual olfactory pathway of the honeybee referenced in the text. The complete references are listed under the list of references. [1] Further odorants (up to 30) were tested in individual neurons. See also dissertation by Krofczik (2007).

	recording method electrophysiology [e] or calcium imaging [c]	concentration range [log]	6al (hexanal)	7al	8al	9al	1-5ol (1-pentanol	1-6ol	1-7ol	1-8ol	1-9ol	2-6ol (2-hexanol)	2-7ol	2-8ol	2-9ol	2-6one (2-hexanone)	2-7one	2-8one	2-9one	benzaldehyde	carnation	cineol	citral	clove oil	geraniol	geranic acid	isoamyl acetate	lime tree	limonene	linalool	orange oil	peppermint	brood comb	dead bees	honey in water	clean Bees wax	mixed bee's wax
Sun et al. 1993	e single	-2															x								x		x										
Abel et al. 2001	e single	pure	x					x													x		x		x						x						
Müller et al. 2002	e single	pure	x					x		x						x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x			x	x					
[1]Krofczik et al. 2008	e single	-1						x			x						x																				
Yamagata et al. 2009	c	-5 to 0	x		x			x		x				x			x	x												x							
Galizia et al. 2012	c	(1.79 to 440 µl/ml)			x			x		x	x			x			x			x		x	x		x		x		x	x							
Carcaud et al. 2012	c	-7 to 0	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																		
Brill et al. 2013	e multi	-2	x				x	x		x			x				x	x					x	x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x	x