

Supplementary information for

Cryptic iridescence in a fossil weevil generated by single diamond photonic crystals

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Supplementary Figures S1-S3

Supplementary Tables S1, S2

Supplementary references

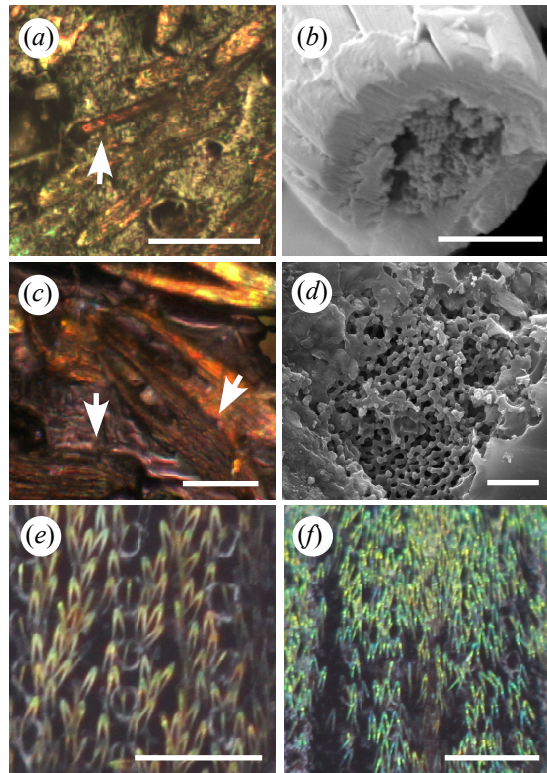
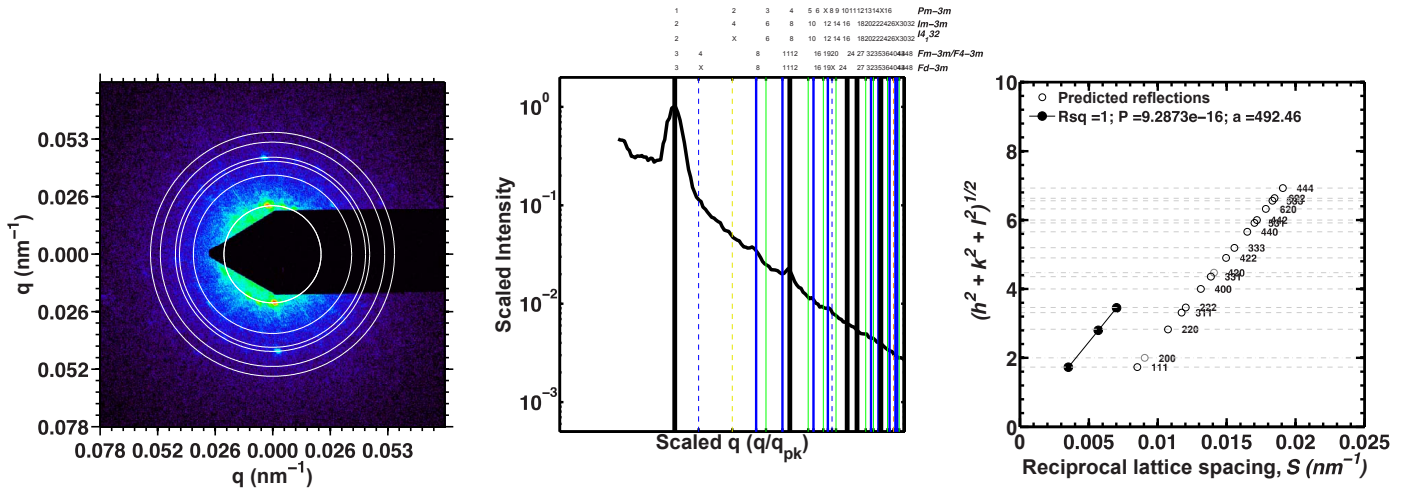


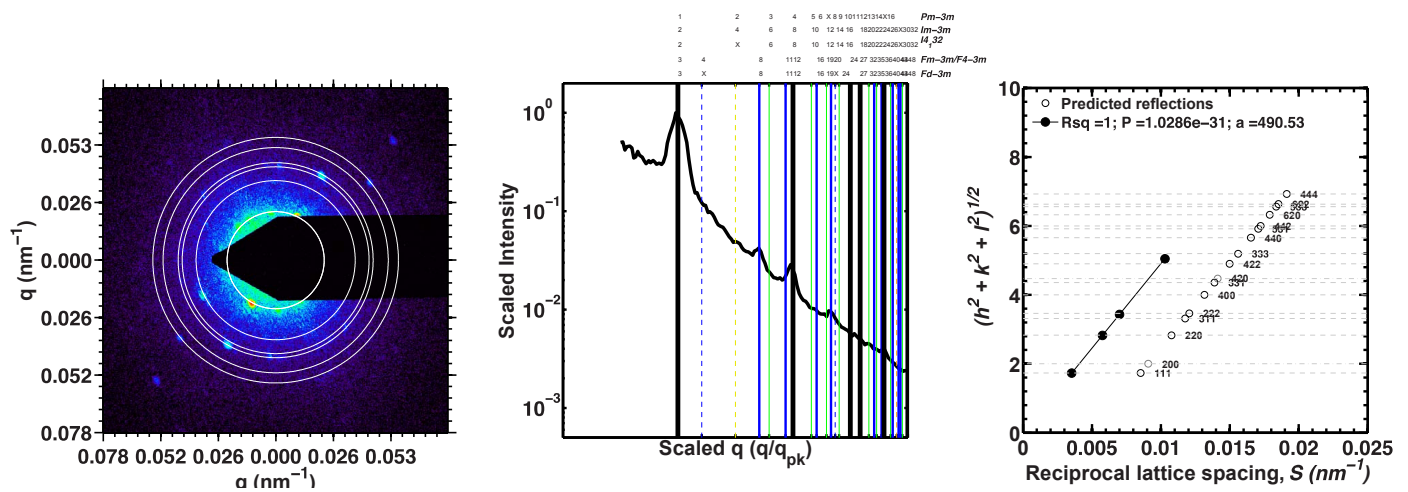
Figure S1. Details of scales in fossil and extant *Hypera*. (a, b) Light (a) and scanning electron (b) micrographs of iridescent seta (arrow) in fossil *H. diversipunctata*. Note multiple domains in (a) and three-dimensional nanostructure in the seta lumen (b). (c, d) Light (c) and scanning electron (d) micrographs of poorly preserved scales in fossil *H. diversipunctata*. Note partially ordered to disordered nanostructure in (c). (e, f) Iridescent scales in extant *H. meles* and *H. nigrirostris* (images courtesy M. Morris). Scale bars: a, 25 μm ; b, d, 2 μm ; c, 10 μm ; e, f, 100 μm .

Figure S2 (overleaf). 2D Small Angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS) analyses of *H. diversipunctata* scales. Left-hand column: SAXS patterns (unmasked; original images 1340 x 1300 pixels). The false colour scale corresponds to the logarithm of scattering intensity. The concentric white circles denote the expected locations of the scattering peaks for single diamond (Fd-3m) structures. Central column: Structural diagnoses of normalised, azimuthally-averaged SAXS profiles integrated from the 2D SAXS patterns. Vertical lines denote expected Bragg peak positional ratios for various cubic crystallographic space groups. Numbers above the vertical lines are squares of the moduli of the Miller indices (hkl) for the allowed reflections of the cubic space-groups. The normalised positional ratios of the scattering peaks are indexed to the predictions of specific crystallographic space groups or symmetries following IUCr conventions. Right-hand column: Indexing of the azimuthally averaged profiles of the respective 2D SAXS patterns of *H. diversipunctata* photonic scales, using the plot of the moduli of the hkl Miller indices of the Bragg peaks against the corresponding reciprocal lattice spacing, S. The observed peaks (solid black circles) are shown alongside the theoretically allowed reflections for the single diamond (Fd-3m) and face centred cubic (F4-3m) crystallographic space group symmetries. The linearity and zero intercepts of the plot confirm the cubic aspect of the nanostructures, and the slope gives an estimate of the lattice parameter, a.

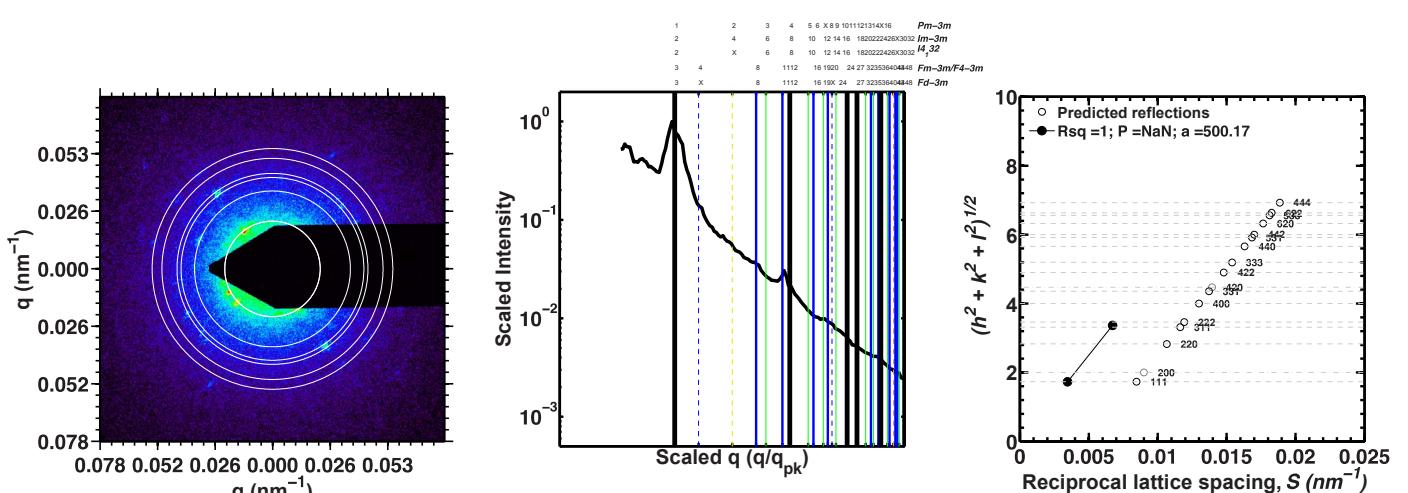
(a) *Hypera diversipunctata* fossil



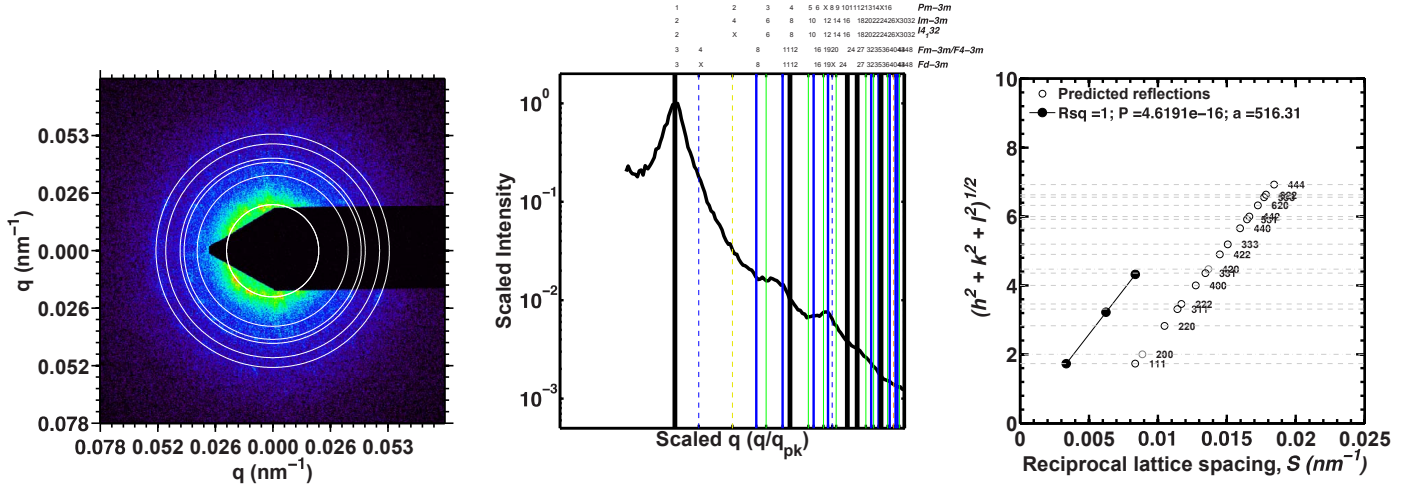
(b) *Hypera diversipunctata* fossil



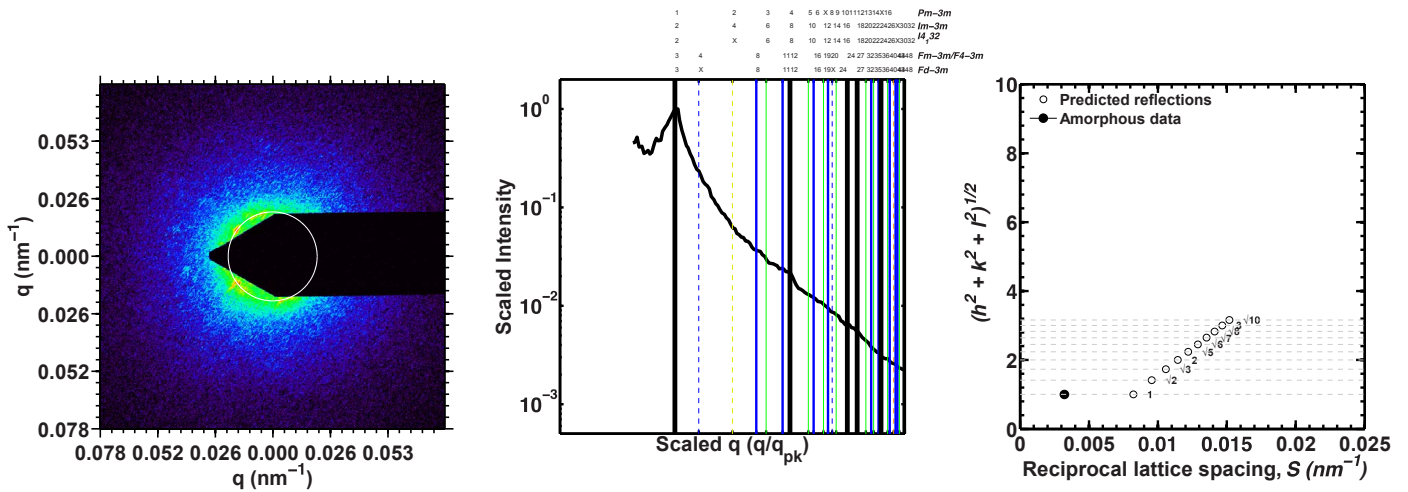
(c) *Hypera diversipunctata* fossil



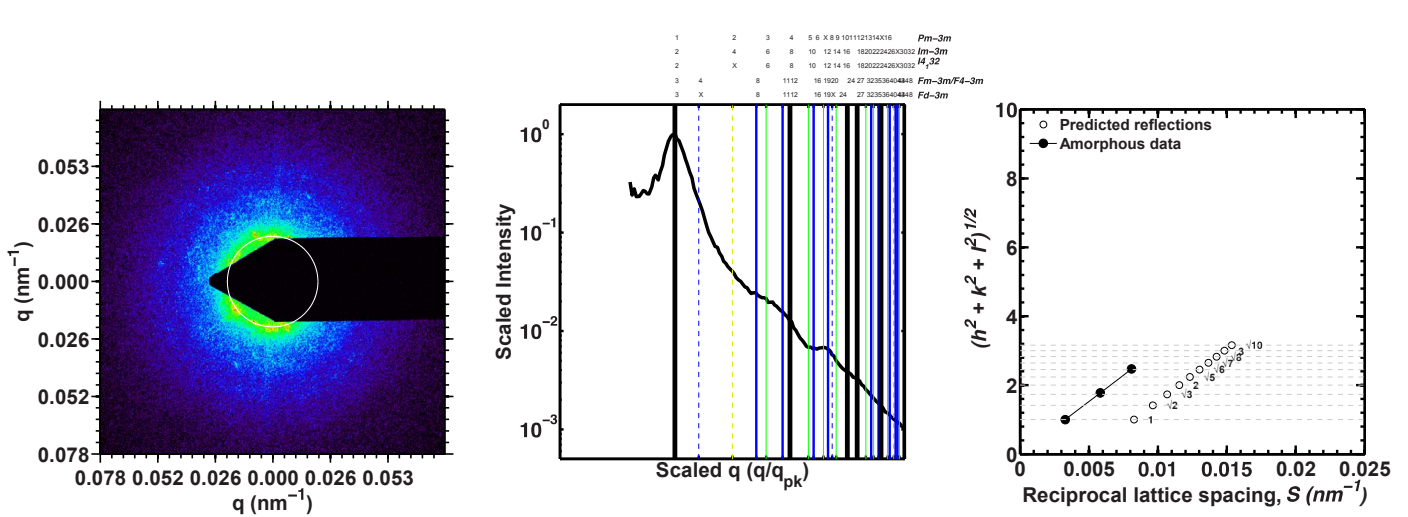
(j) *Hypera diversipunctata* extant



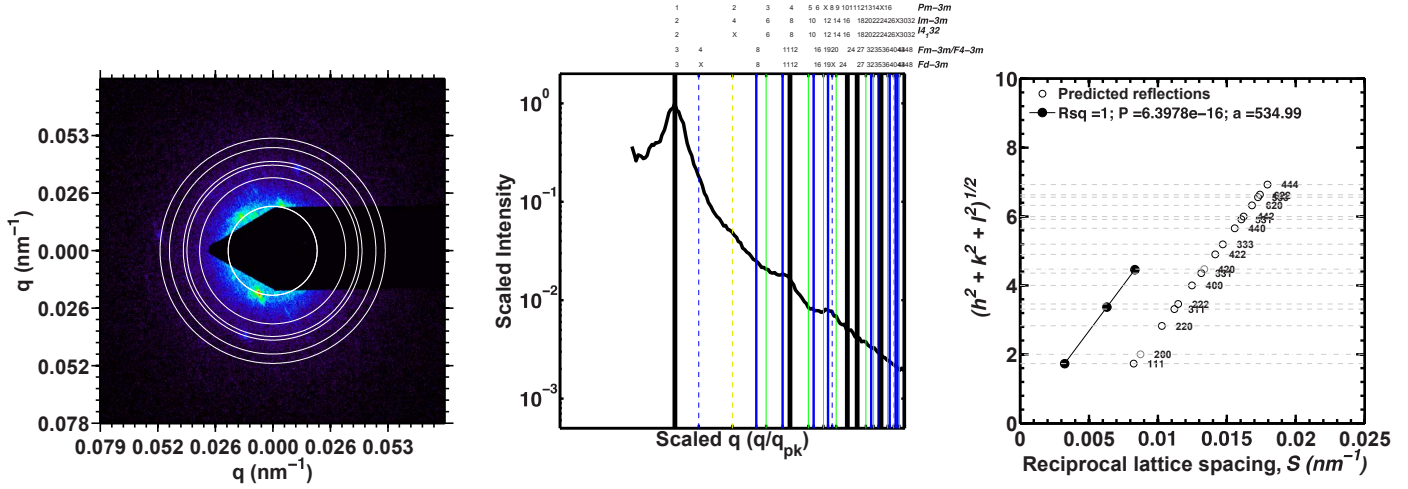
(k) *Hypera diversipunctata* extant



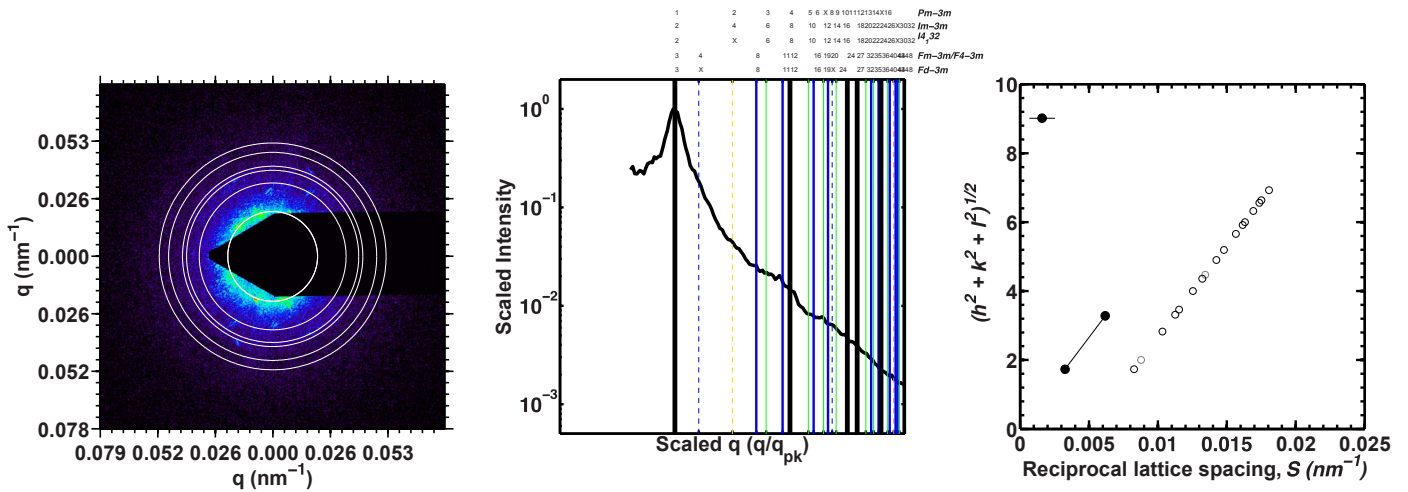
(l) *Hypera diversipunctata* extant



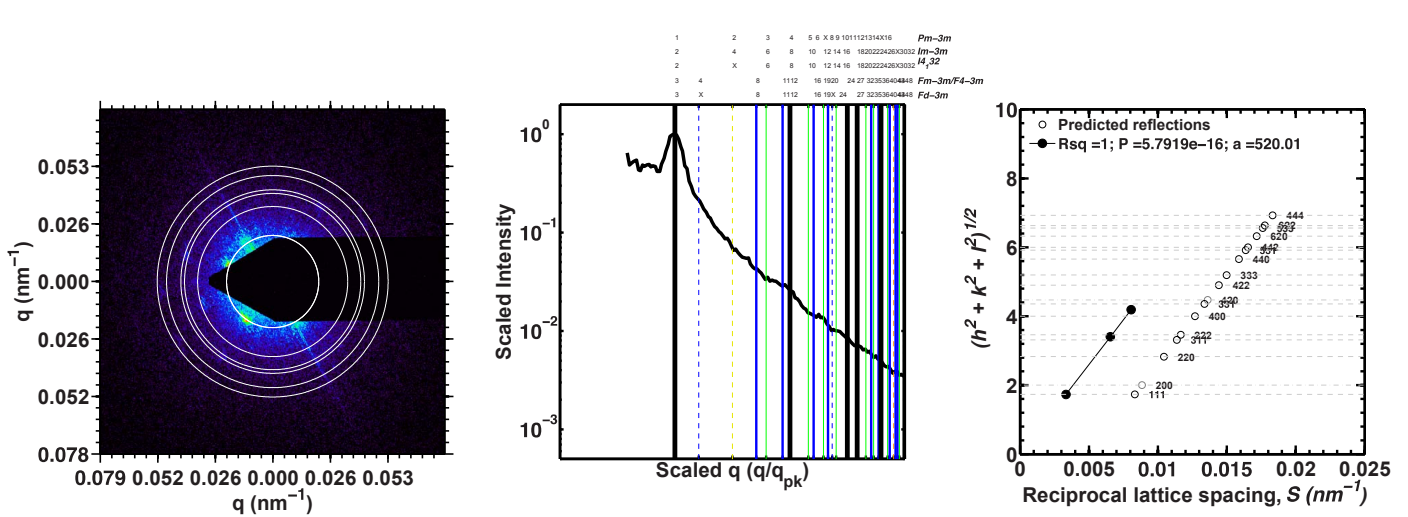
(p) *Hypera diversipunctata* extant



(q) *Hypera diversipunctata* extant



(r) *Hypera diversipunctata* extant



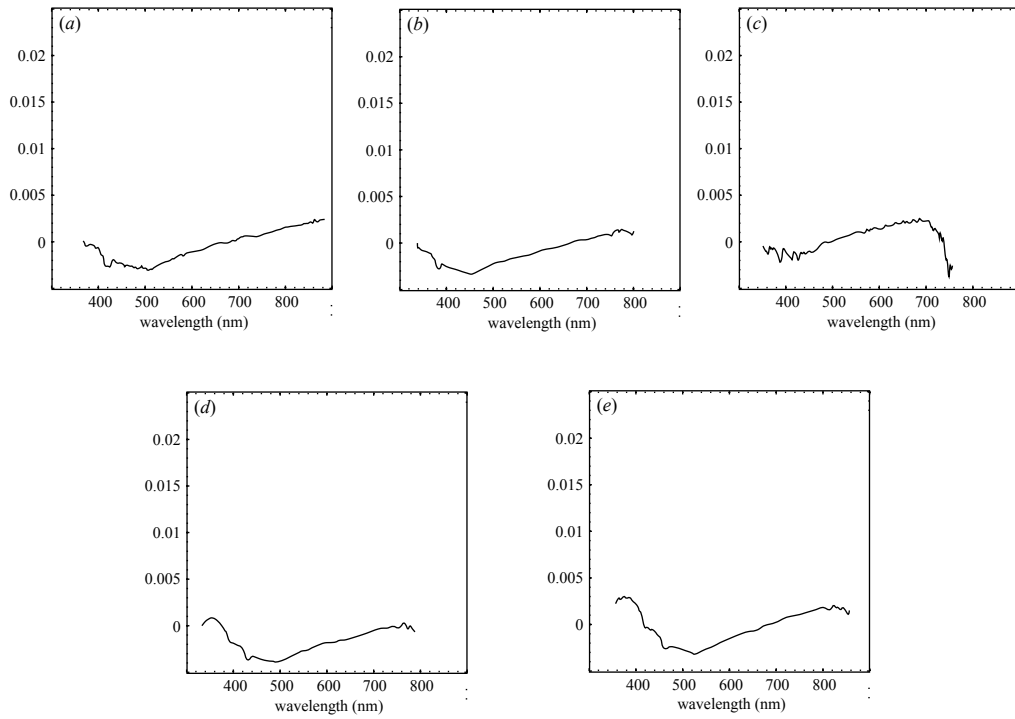


Figure S3. Reflectance spectra from a 500 μm spot from natural sediment samples from the Blackwater estuary, Co. Cork, Ireland (*a-c*) and from Fermoy, Co. Kerry, Ireland (*d, e*).

Taxon	Taxonomy	Distribution	Biophotonic structure	Reference
<i>Entimus imperialis</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Entimini	neotropical Brazil	diamond	1,2,3
<i>Eudiagogus pulcher</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Eudiagogini	Brazil	diamond	4
<i>Eupholus magnificus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Eupholini	Papua New Guinea	inverse opal and quasi-ordered	5
<i>Eupholus schoenherri</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Eupholini	Papua New Guinea	diamond	6
<i>Platymus cultricolis</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Naupactini	Brazil	opal?	7
<i>Platymus mutabilis</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Naupactini	Brazil	opal?	7
<i>Lamprocyphus augustus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Naupactini	Brazil, Argentina	diamond	8
<i>Pachyrrhynchus argus (Metapocyrtus sp.)</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Pachyrrhynchini	Queensland, Australia, Philippines	opal	9
<i>Pachyrrhynchus congestus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Pachyrrhynchini	Philippines	opal	10
<i>Pachyrrhynchus gemmatus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Pachyrrhynchini	Philippines	not studied (opal)	11
<i>Pachyrrhynchus moniliferus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Pachyrrhynchini	Philippines	diamond	6
<i>Phyllobius maculicornis, P. glaucus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Phyllobini	Europe	not studied	7,12
<i>Polydrusus sericeus</i>	Curculinidae: Entiminae: Polydrusini	USA	not studied; opal	13
<i>Anoplophora graafi</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Lamiini	Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia	random close packing	14
<i>Anoplophora elegans</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Lamiini	Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia	opal	6
<i>Pseudomyagrus waterhousei</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Lamiini	Malaysia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo	opal	15
<i>Glenea celia</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Saperdini	Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia	opal	6
<i>Phosphorus virescens</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Tragocephalini	Nigeria	amorphous opal	16
<i>Prosopocera lactator</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Prosopocerini	Equatorial Africa	face centred cubic	17
<i>Sphingnotus mirabilis</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Tmesisternini	Papua New Guinea	disordered sponge	14
<i>Calothyrsa margaritifera</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Phrynnetini	India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand	disordered sponge	18
<i>Sternotomis virescens</i>	Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Sternotomini	Equatorial Africa	not studied	11

Table S1. Details of the taxonomy and geographic distribution of extant beetles known to possess three-dimensional biophotonic nanostructures in their scales.

specimen	# of scales assayed (# of scales with ≥ 3 peaks)	SAXS structural correlation peak q_{pk} (nm^{-1})	peak width Δq (nm^{-1})	lattice parameter a (nm)	bandwidth ($\Delta q / q_{pk}$)	coherence length $\xi \approx 2\pi / \Delta q$ (μm)	n_{avg} (chitin filling fraction)
fossil	8 (8)	0.02174 ± 0.00029	0.00197 ± 0.00022	500.68 ± 6.59	0.091	3.22 ± 0.38	1.25 (0.44)
extant	12 (9)	0.02083 ± 0.00057	0.00268 ± 0.00049	521.63 ± 14.48	0.128	2.42 ± 0.45	1.37 (0.65)

Table S2. Summary of the structural and optical properties of the single diamond photonic crystal in the cuticular scales of fossil and extant *Hypera diversipunctata*. Lattice parameters calculated from the slope of the plot of the moduli of assigned hkl indices of SAXS peaks versus the respective reciprocal distance S (see figure S2). Coherence length calculated from the full widths at half-maximum (FWHM) of pseudo-Voigt fits to the first-order SAXS peaks.

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