Top down and bottom up selection drives variations in frequency and form of a visual signal

[Supplementary information]

Chien-Wei Yeh¹, Sean J Blamires^{2,3}, Chen-Pan Liao² and I-Min Tso^{1,2}

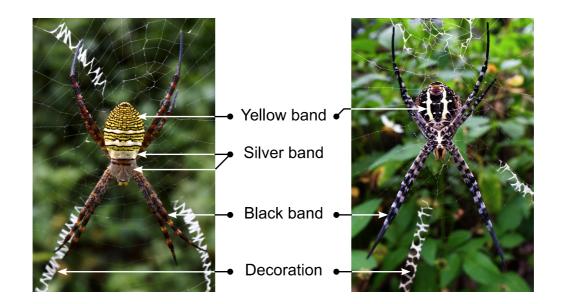
¹Department of Life Science, National Chung-Hsin University, Taichung 40227, Taiwan. ²Department of Life Science, Tunghai University, Taichung 40704, Taiwan.

³Evolution & Ecology Research Centre, School of Biological, Earth & Environmental Sciences, The University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052, Australia.

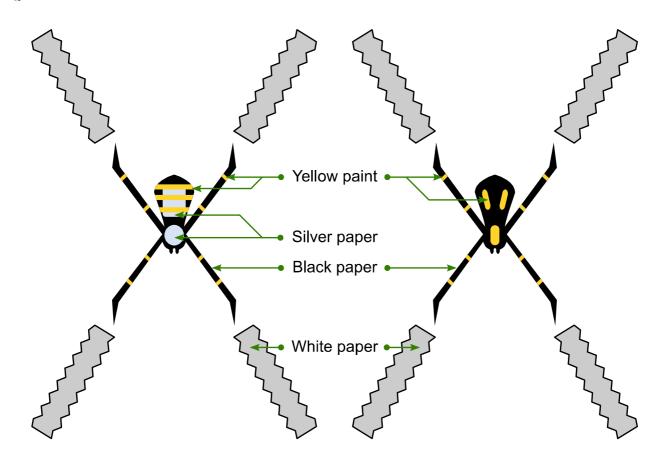
Correspondence and requests for materials should be sent to I.M.T. (spider@thu.edu.tw).

Supplementary Table S1. Mean (\pm SEM) chromatic contrast values of color paper and paint used for dummies compared to their corresponding spider body coloration and decorations by honey bees, and the results of one-sample *t* tests comparing the various values with a honeybee photoreceptor discrimination threshold of 0.1 hexagon units.

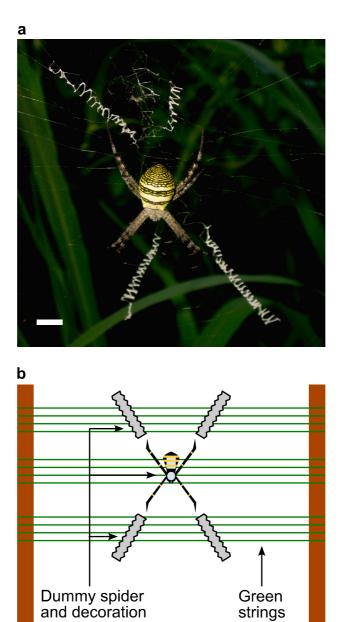
Comparisons	Chromatic contrast values	t	df	р
Silver paper vs. spider silver band	0.0501 ±0.0045	0.04	41	0.45
Black paper vs. spider black band	0.0529 ± 0.0040	0.71	59	0.24
Yellow paint vs. spider yellow band	0.2552 ± 0.0103	19.77	23	< 0.0001
White paper vs. web decoration	0.0452 ± 0.0017	-2.78	39	0.0042

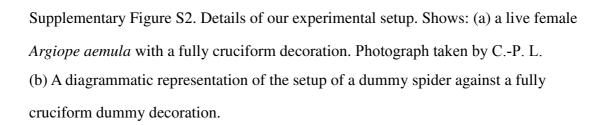


b

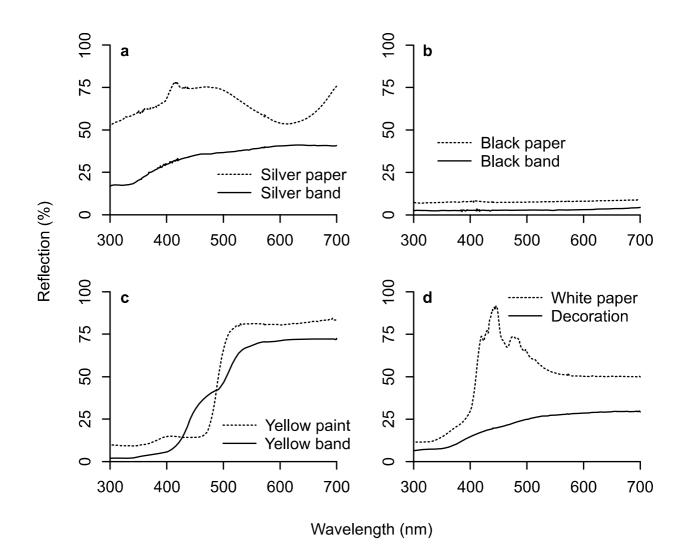


Supplementary Figure S1. (a) Dorsal (left) and ventral (right) view of female *Argiope aemula* against a web decoration. Photographs taken by C.-P. L. (b) A schematic representation of the dorsal and ventral view of the paper dummies resembling female *Argiope aemula* in size, appearance and colour used in our field experiments.





- Pole



Supplementary Figure S3. Reflectance spectra of silver paper (a), black paper (b), yellow paint (c) and white paper (d) used to construct dummies and the corresponding spider body parts and web decorations.