

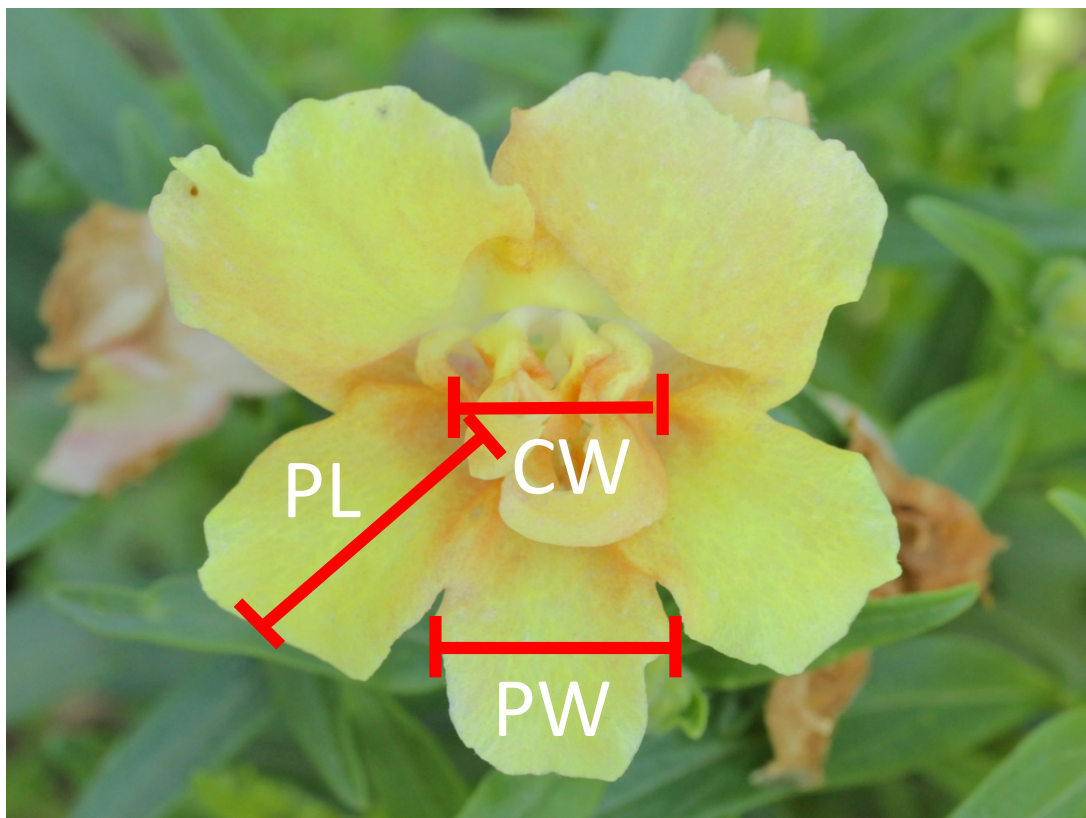
Supporting Information. Disease where you dine: Plant species and floral traits associated with pathogen transmission in bumble bees. Lynn S. Adler, Kristen M. Michaud, Stephen P. Ellner, Scott H. McArt, Philip C. Stevenson, and Rebecca E. Irwin. *Ecology*. 2018.

Appendix S2. Floral trait measurements

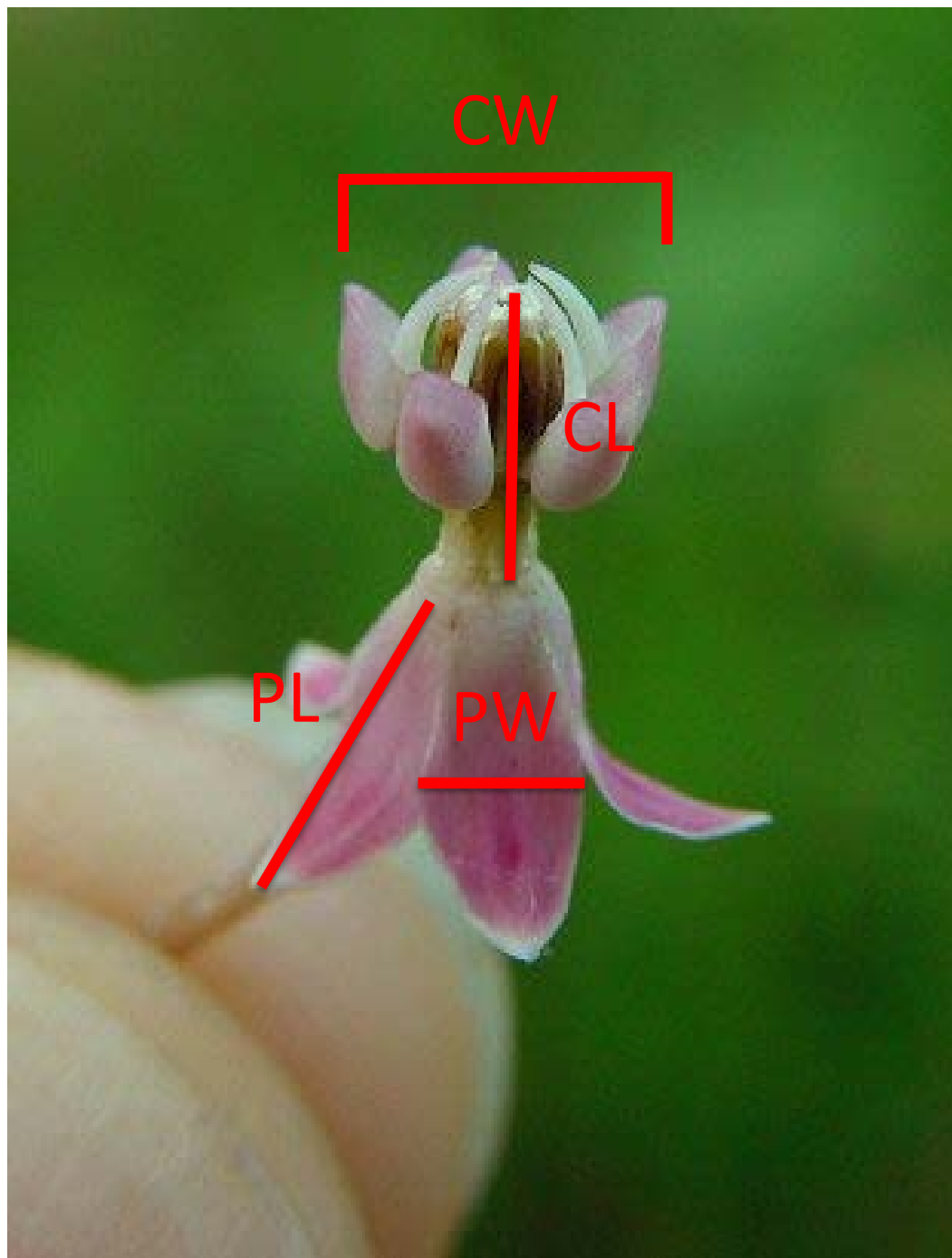
The following images depict what we measured as corolla length and width for each species included in transmission trials. We provide these images because the choice of what to use for these traits wasn't always clear, particularly for species with highly zygomorphic flowers and Asteraceae species.

In all figures below, 'CL' indicates corolla length and 'CW' indicates corolla width. We also measured petal length and width on most species, indicated by 'PL' and 'PW' respectively, but ultimately did not include these measures in analyses because they were not relevant for all species.

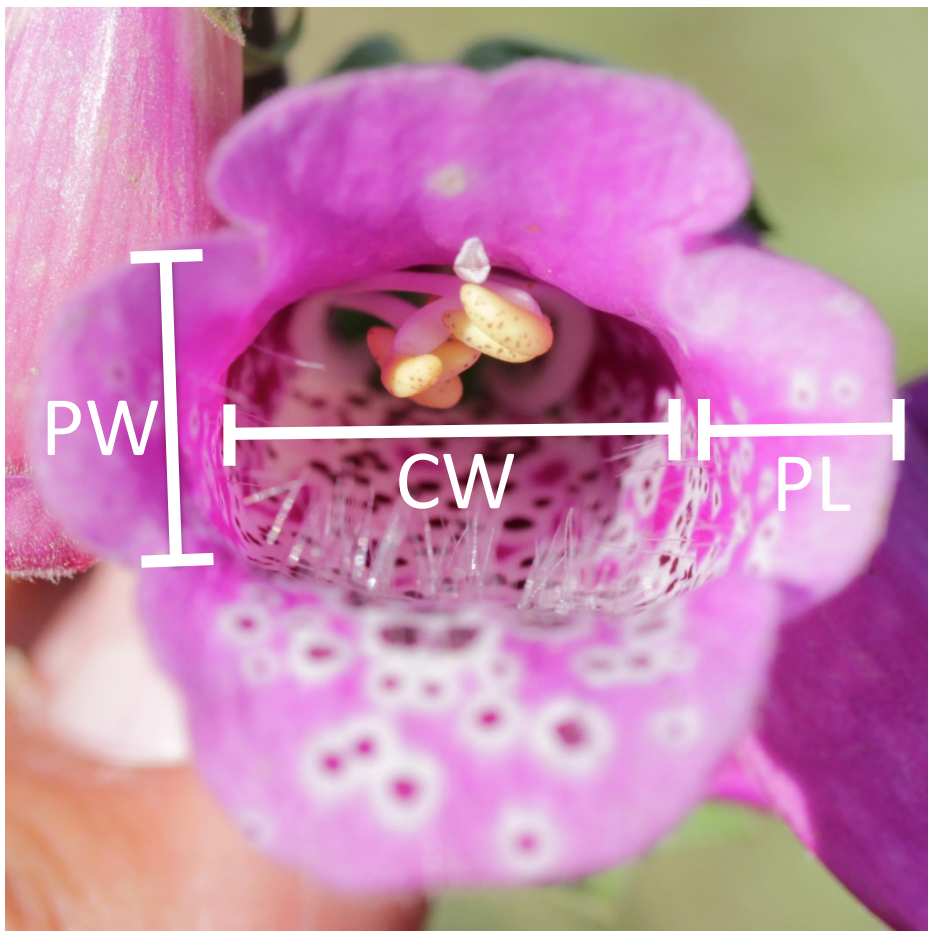
Photo credits: Melissa Ha



Antirrhinum majus



*Asclepias
incarnata*



Digitalis purpurea

CW

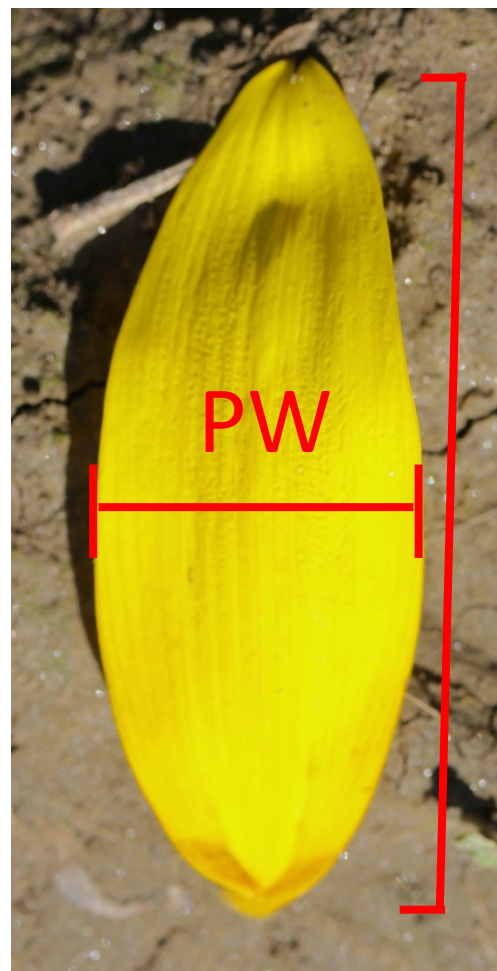


CL

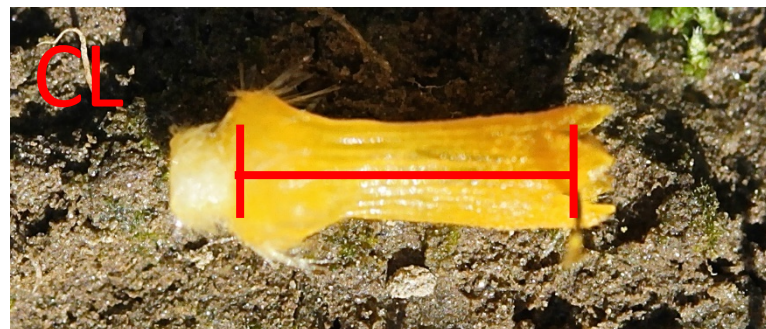
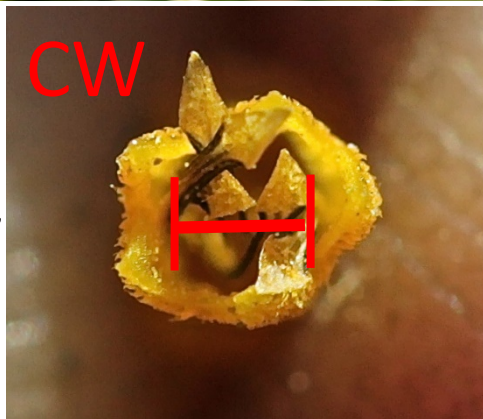


Eupatorium perfoliatum

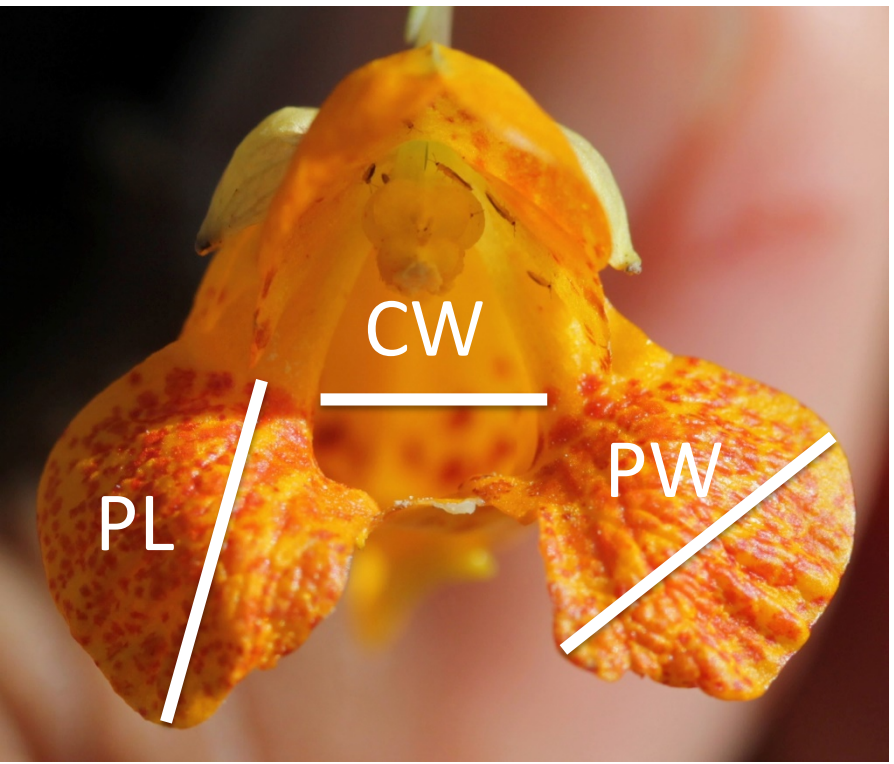
DD (disk diameter)



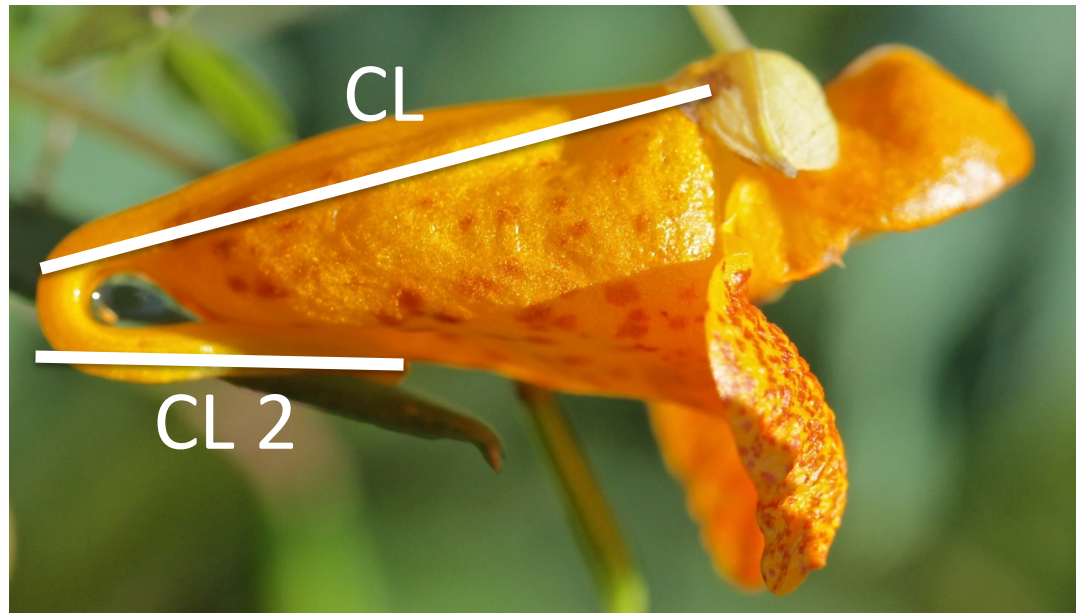
CW



Helianthus annuus



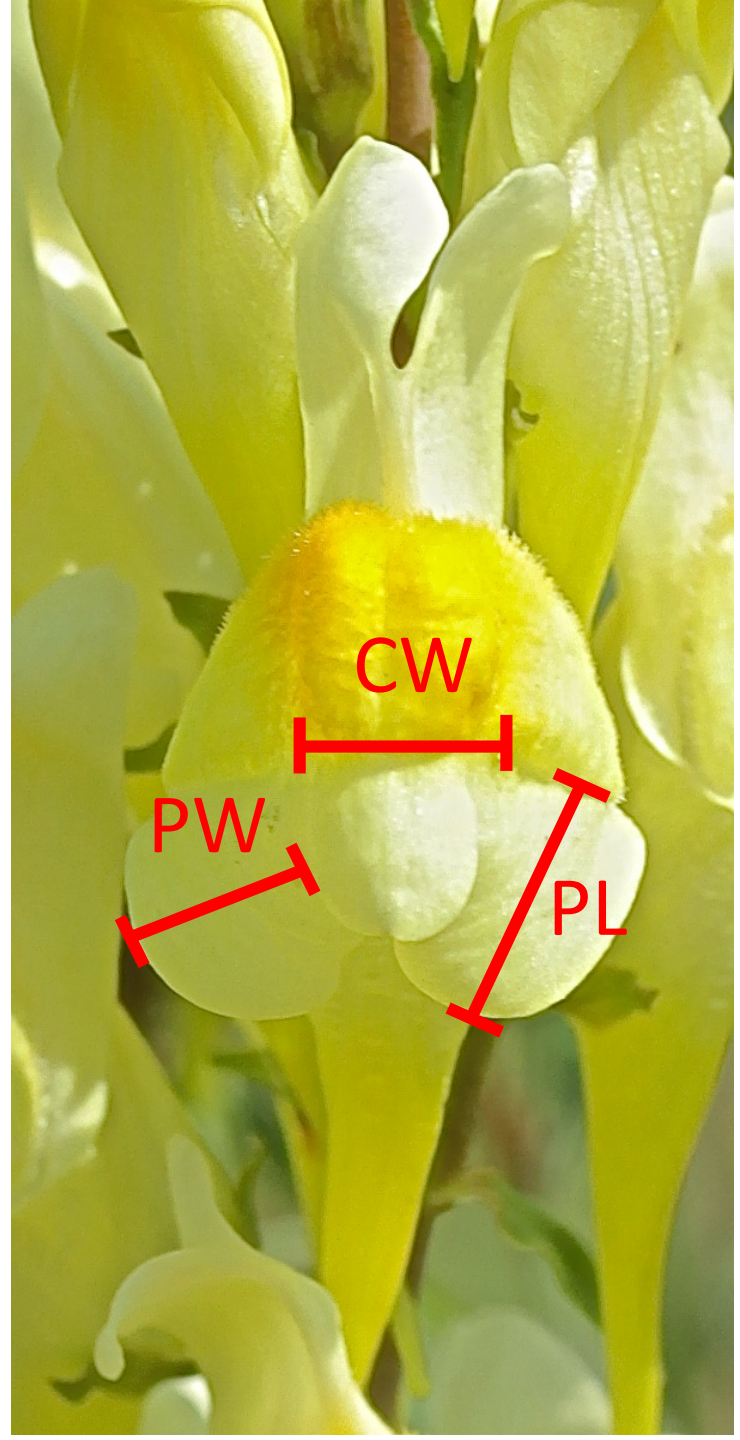
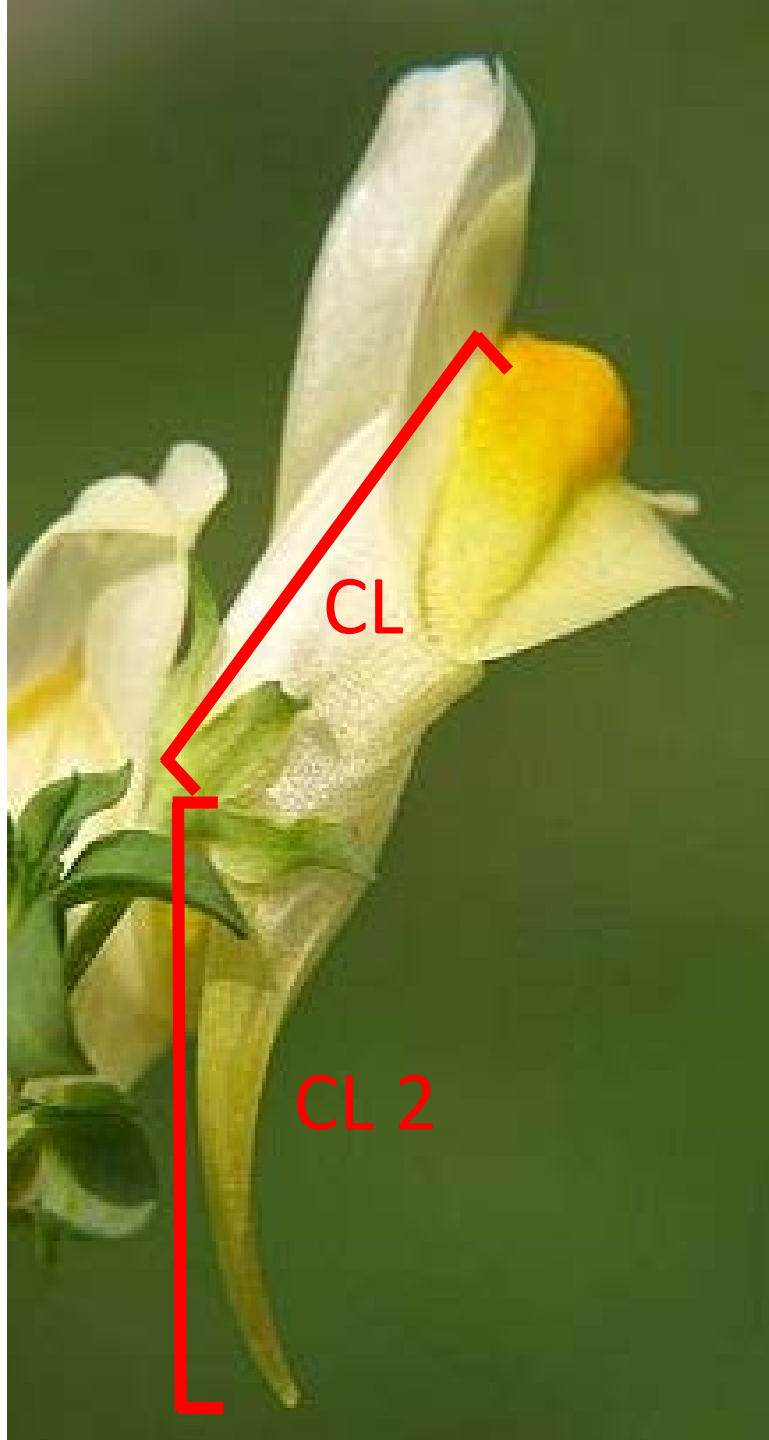
CL and CL2 were added to calculate final CL

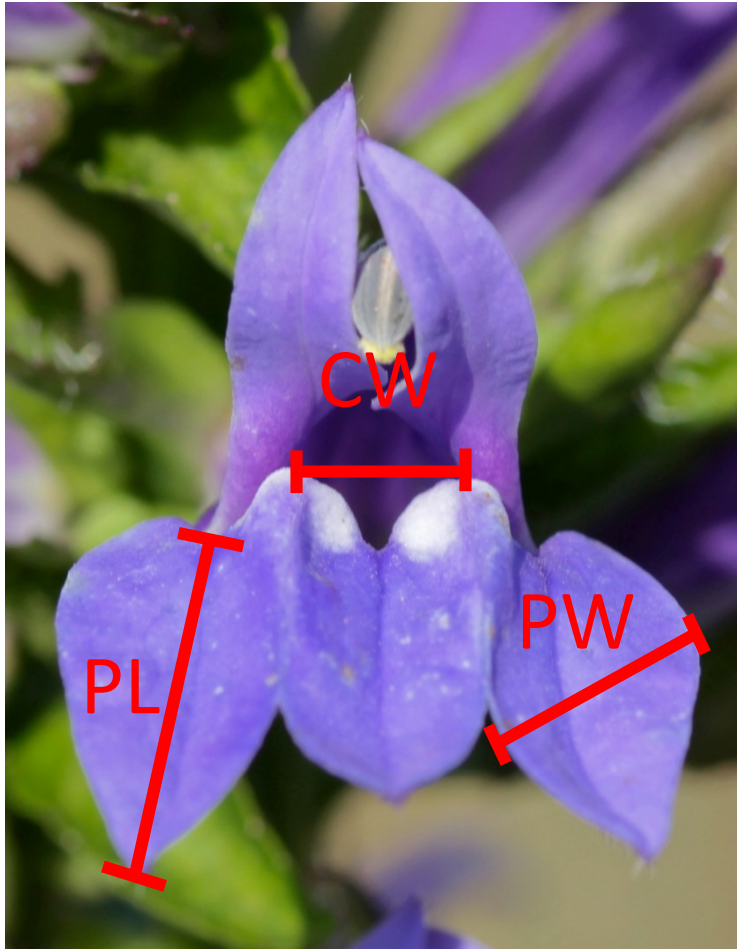


Impatiens capensis

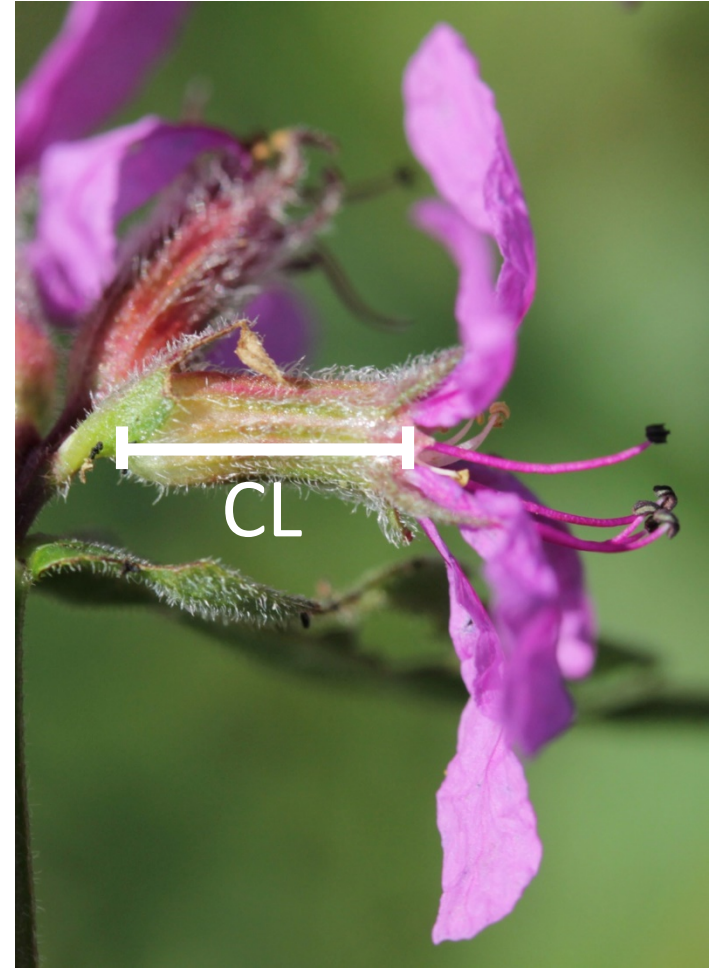
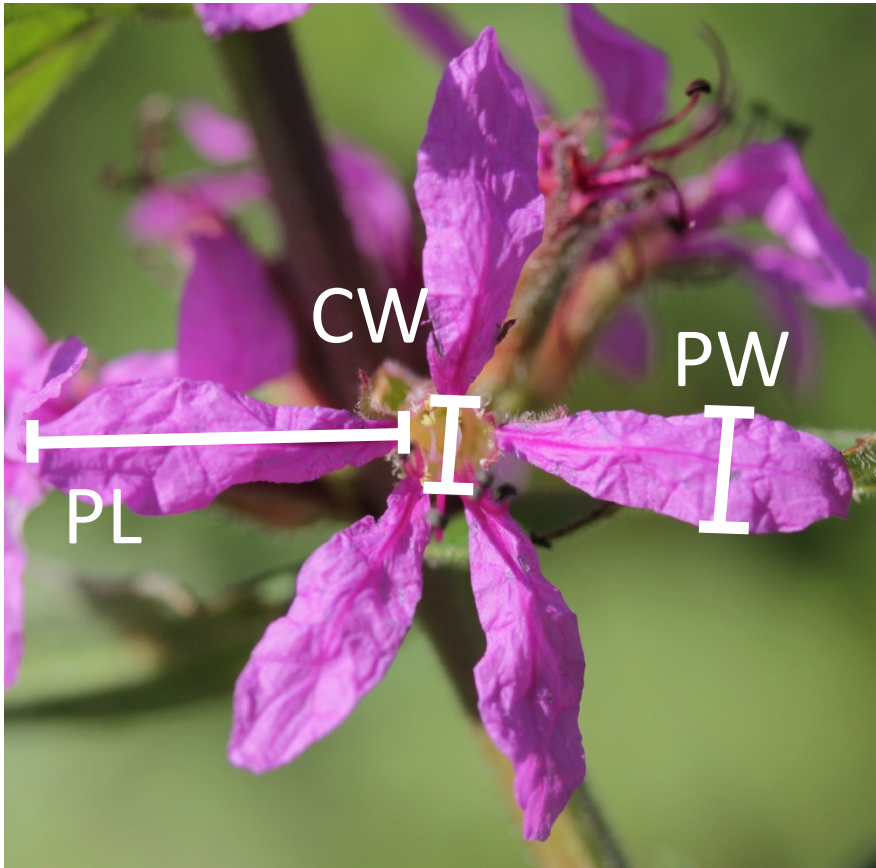
CL and CL2
were added
to calculate
final CL

*Linaria
vulgaris*

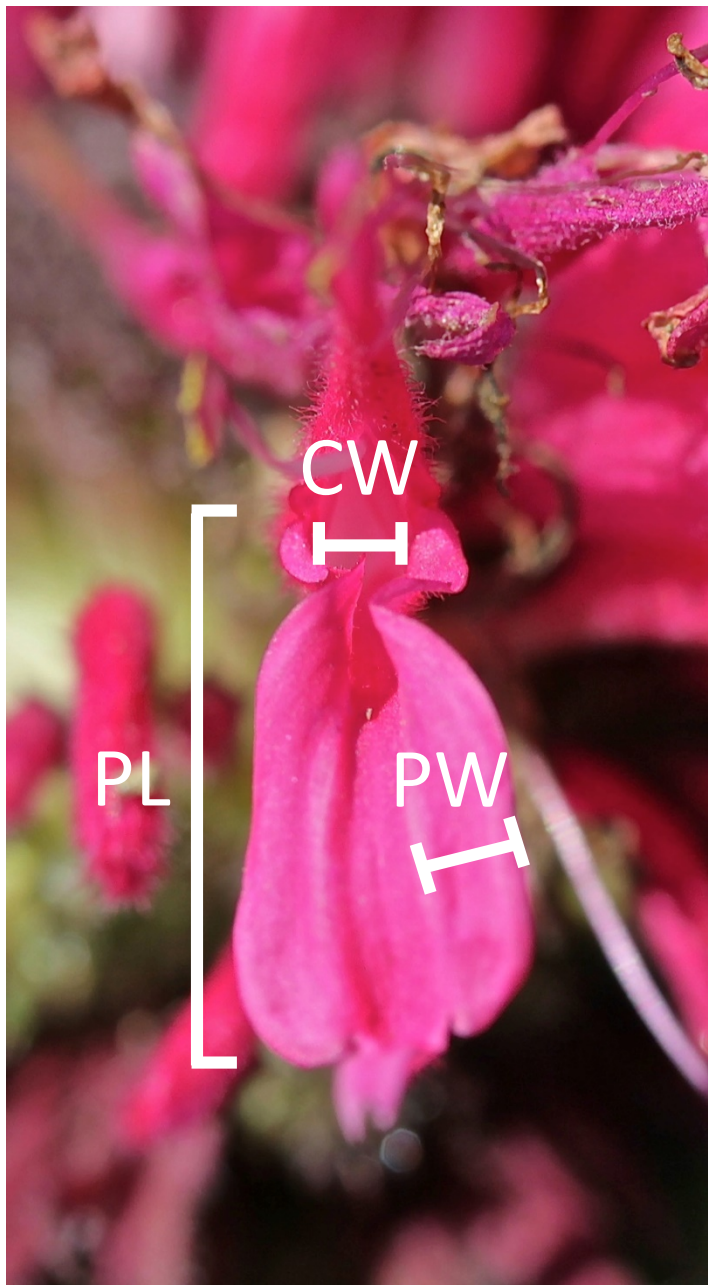




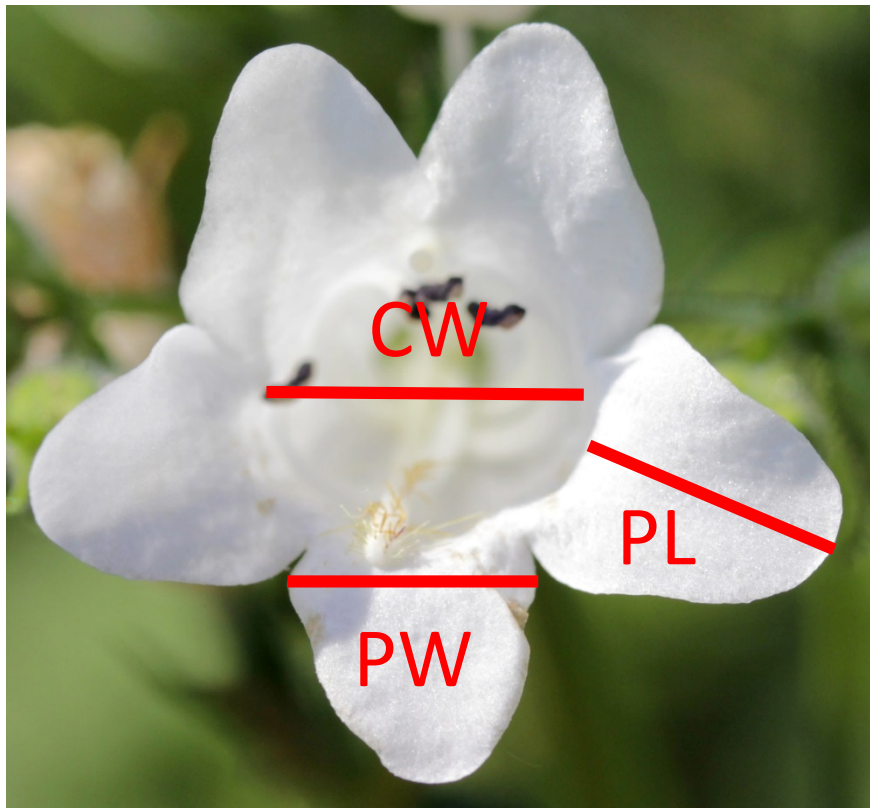
Lobelia siphilitica



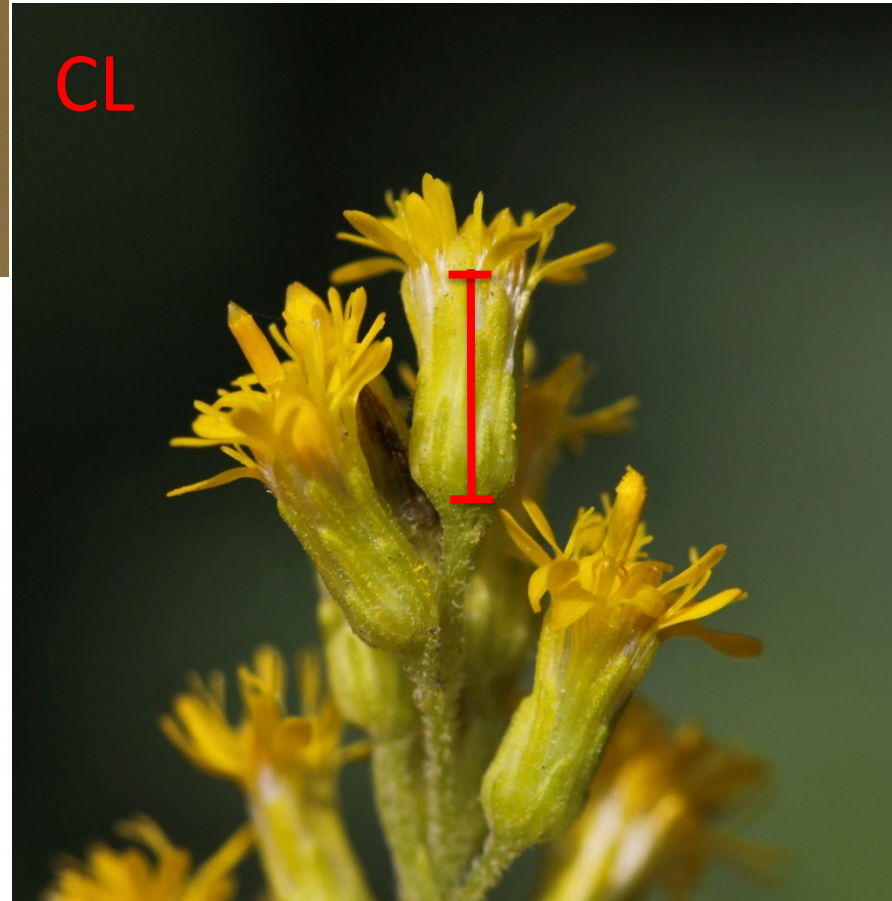
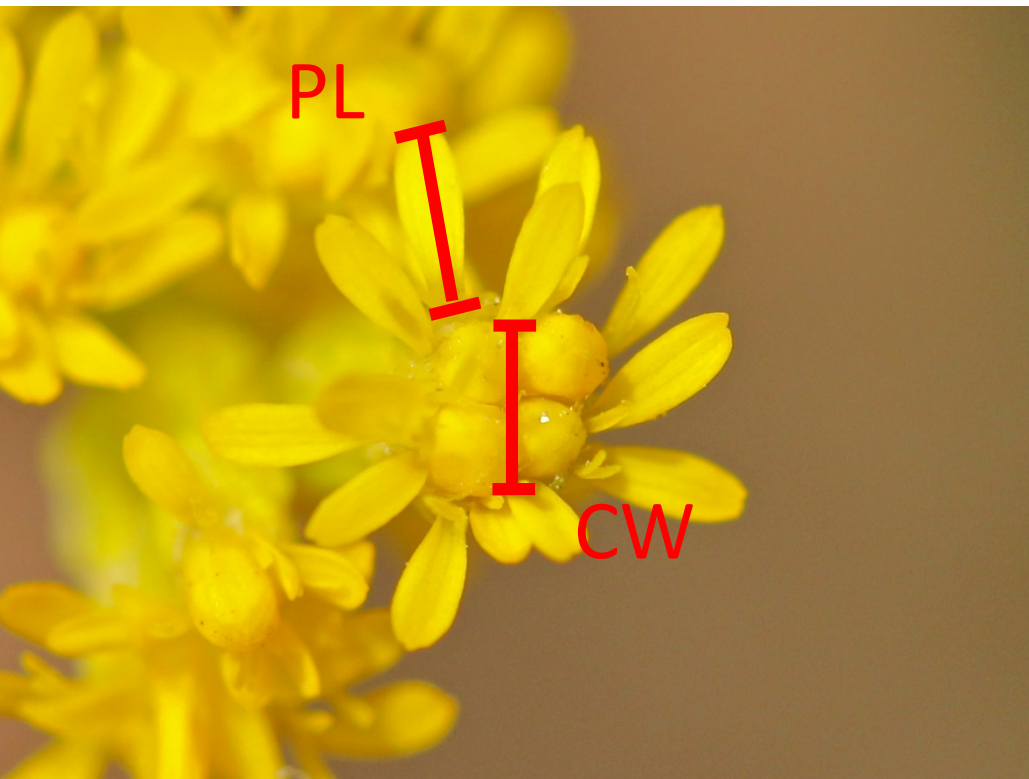
Lythrum salicaria



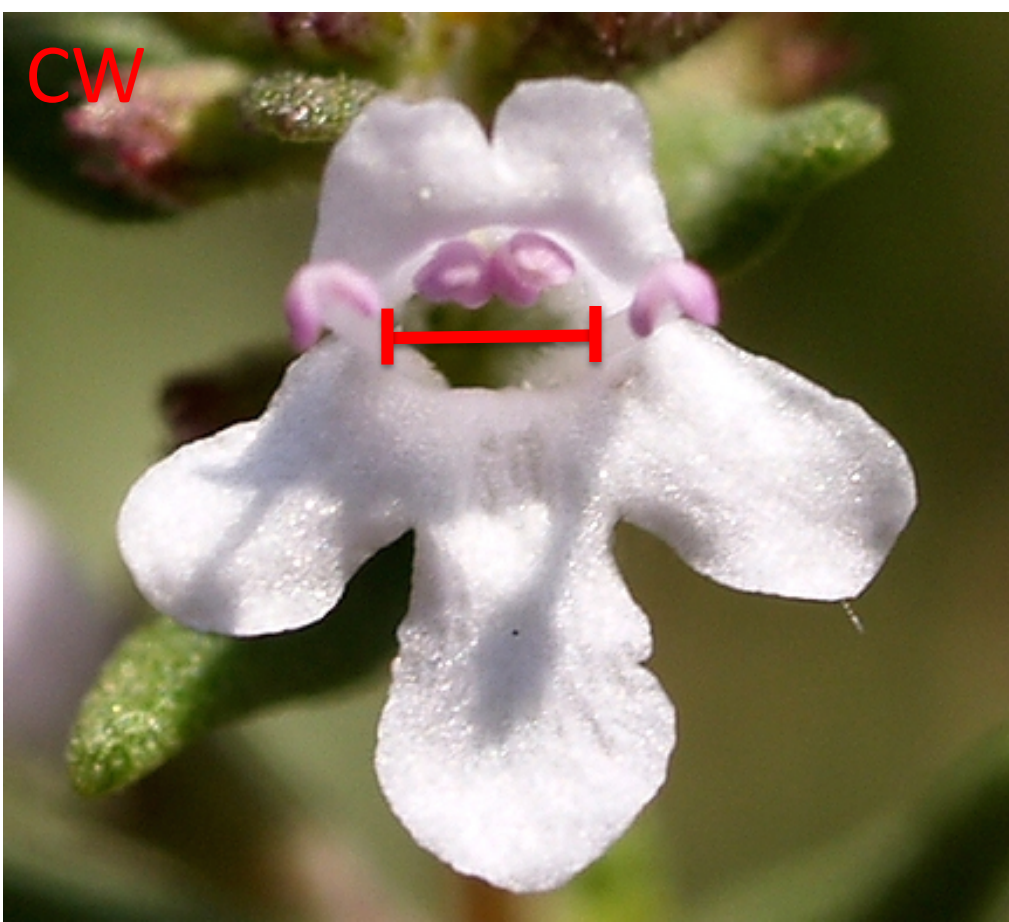
Monarda didyma



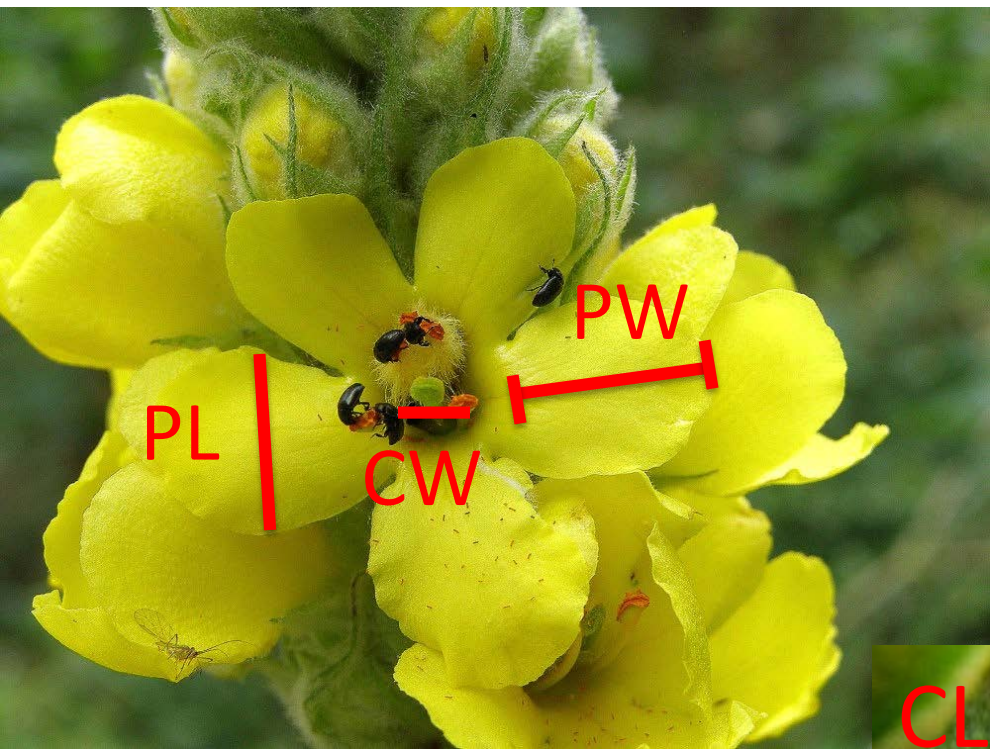
Penstemon digitalis



Solidago canadensis



Thymus vulgaris



Verbascum thapsus