

Myrmecological News

Myrmecol. News 32 Digital supplementary material

Digital supplementary material to

LEE, C.-C., LIN, Y.-T., CHIU, M.-C., YANG, C.-C.S. & LIN, C.-C. 2022: Preferential food allocation to an essential worker subcaste in the invasive yellow crazy ant, *Anoplolepis gracilipes* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). – Myrmecological News 32: 139-147.

The content of this digital supplementary material was subject to the same scientific editorial processing as the article it accompanies. However, the authors are responsible for copyediting and layout.

Preferential food allocation to an essential worker subcaste in the invasive yellow crazy ant, *Anoplolepis gracilipes* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

Ching-Chen Lee¹, Yi-Tsen Lin¹, Ming-Chung Chiu¹, Chin-Cheng Scotty Yang^{2*}, Chung-Chi Lin^{1*}

¹ Department of Biology, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan.

² Department of Entomology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, USA.

Appendix, as digital supplementary material to this article, at the journal's web pages:

Fig. S1: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster (A-C), within crop (D-F) and stain on the filter paper (after the worker being crushed, G-I) of foraging workers 8, 16 and 24 hours after ingesting dyed sucrose solution.

Fig. S2: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster (A-C), within crop (D-F) and stain on the filter paper (after being crushed, G-I) of foraging workers 8, 16 and 24 hours after ingesting dyed peptone solution.

Fig. S3: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster, within crop and stain on the filter paper (after being crushed) of intra-nidal worker (A-C) and physogastric worker (D-F) after co-inhabiting with sucrose-exposed donors for 24 hours.

Fig. S4: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster, within crop and stain on the filter paper (after being crushed) of intra-nidal worker (A-C) and physogastric worker (D-F) after co-inhabiting with peptone-exposed donors for 24 hours.

Video S1: A donor regurgitating a droplet of fluid that was imbibed by other workers (i.e., physogastric workers).

Video S2: An intra-nidal worker (marked by green paint marker) was engaging in trophallaxis with a physogastric worker (marked by white paint marker).

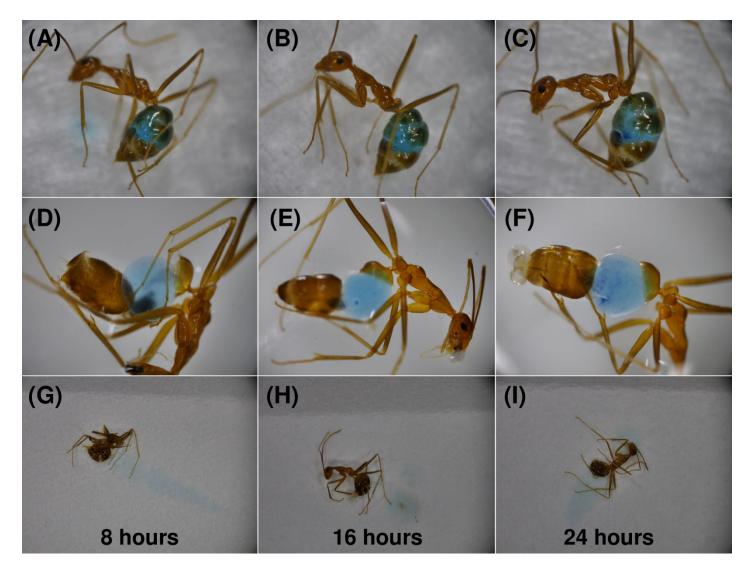


Fig. S1: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster (A-C), within crop (D-F) and stain on the filter paper (after the worker being crushed, G-I) of foraging workers 8, 16 and 24 hours after ingesting dyed sucrose solution.

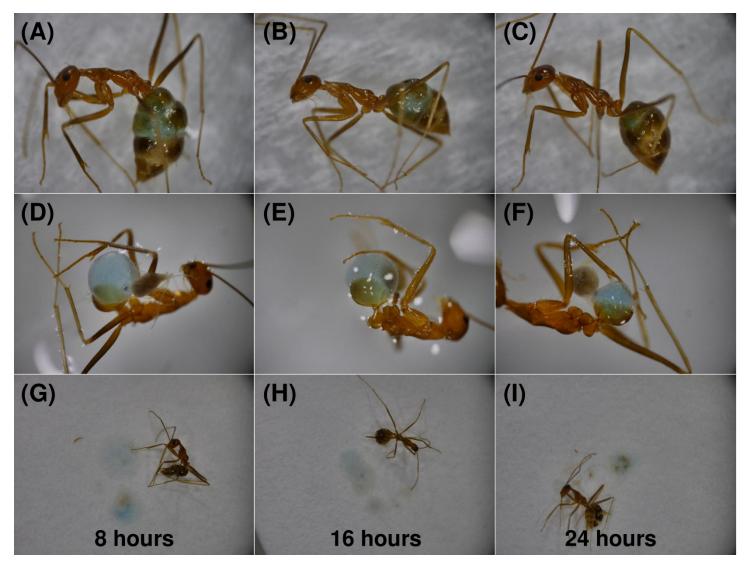


Fig. S2: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster (A-C), within crop (D-F) and stain on the filter paper (after being crushed, G-I) of foraging workers 8, 16 and 24 hours after ingesting dyed peptone solution.



Fig. S3: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster, within crop and stain on the filter paper (after being crushed) of intra-nidal worker (A-C) and physogastric worker (D-F) after co-inhabiting with sucrose-exposed donors for 24 hours.

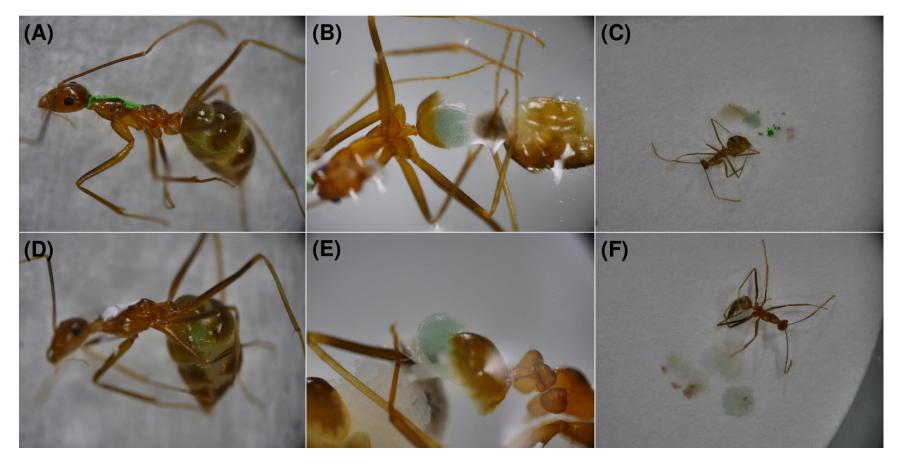


Fig. S4: No detectable change in the color of Nile Blue A observed from the gaster, within crop and stain on the filter paper (after being crushed) of intra-nidal worker (A-C) and physogastric worker (D-F) after co-inhabiting with peptone-exposed donors for 24 hours.