

Supplementary Materials for

An herbivore-induced plant volatile reduces parasitoid attraction by changing the smell of caterpillars

Meng Ye, Nathalie Veyrat, Hao Xu, Lingfei Hu, Ted C. J. Turlings, Matthias Erb

Published 16 May 2018, *Sci. Adv.* **4**, eaar4767 (2018)

DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aar4767

This PDF file includes:

- fig. S1. Indole is not re-released from exposed caterpillars.
- fig. S2. Parasitoid exposure does not influence caterpillar attraction to 1-hexanol.

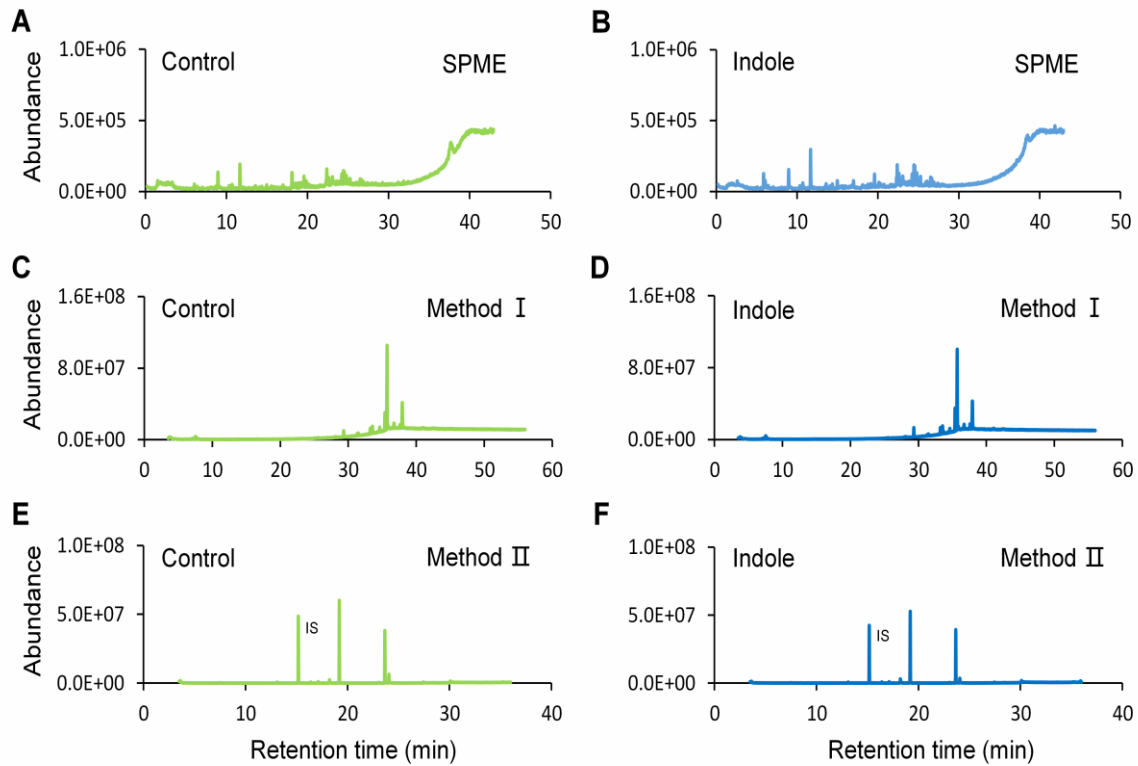


fig. S1. Indole is not re-released from exposed caterpillars. Typical chromatograms of volatiles emitted from control and indole-exposed *Spodoptera littoralis* caterpillars using solid-phase-micro-extraction (SPME) (A and B), and direct injection of pentane surface extracts of *S. littoralis* larvae (C and D, method I; E and F, method II, see details in materials and methods) followed by gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analyses. No indole was detected. No consistent differences in odor profiles between control and indole-exposed caterpillars were detected.

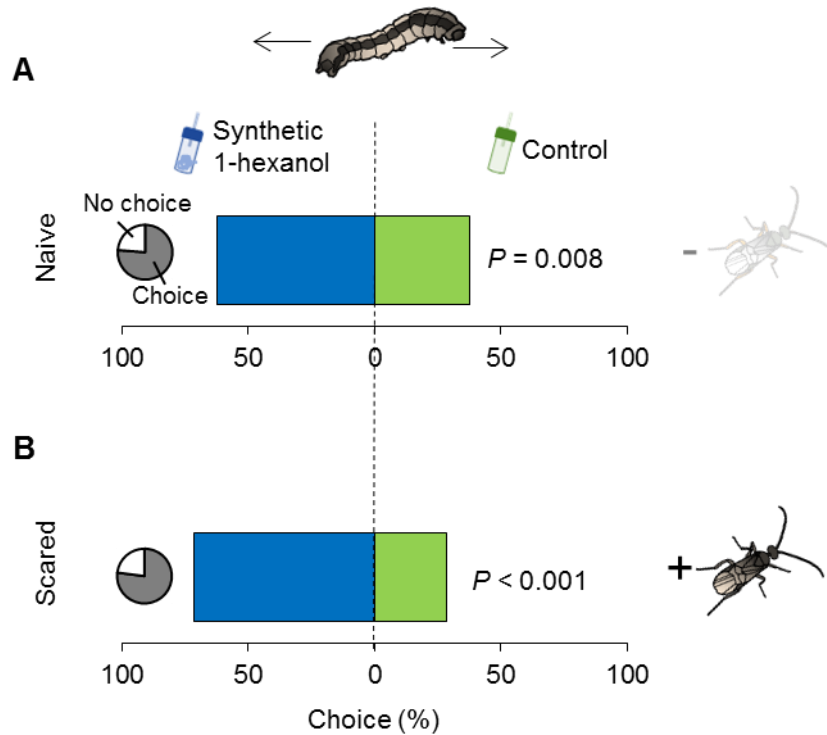


fig. S2. Parasitoid exposure does not influence caterpillar attraction to 1-hexanol. *Spodopерterа littoralis* larvae were allowed to choose between odors from synthetic 1-hexanol dispensers ($50 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$) and empty dispensers (Control). Naive caterpillars (**A**) and “scared” caterpillars that were in proximity to *Microplitis rufiventris* females for 30 minutes without direct contact (**B**) were tested separately ($n = 6$). Bars represent the percentages of caterpillars choosing either of the odor sources. Pie charts indicate the proportion of parasitoids that made a choice or not. FDR-corrected P -values are given for treatment comparisons (generalized linear model [family: Poisson], followed by pairwise comparisons of LSM).