

**Response of flower visitors to the morphology and color of crab spiders in  
a coastal environment of the Gulf of Mexico**

Dulce Rodríguez-Morales<sup>a,\*</sup>, Helena Ajuria-Ibarra<sup>a</sup>, Laura T. Hernández-Salazar<sup>b</sup>, Víctor

Rico-Gray<sup>b</sup>, José G. García-Franco<sup>c</sup> and Dinesh Rao<sup>a</sup>

*<sup>a</sup>Instituto de Biotecnología y Ecología Aplicada, Universidad Veracruzana, Av. Culturas Veracruzanas No.  
101, Xalapa, Veracruz 91090, México*

*<sup>b</sup>Instituto de Neuroetología, Universidad Veracruzana, Av. Luis Castelazo, Col. Industrial Animas, Xalapa,  
Veracruz, 91190, México*

*<sup>c</sup>Red de Ecología Funcional, Instituto de Ecología, A.C. Carretera Antigua a Coatepec 351, El Haya, Xalapa,  
Veracruz 91070, México*

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: dulce.rodriguez.m@icloud.com

**Supplementary material**

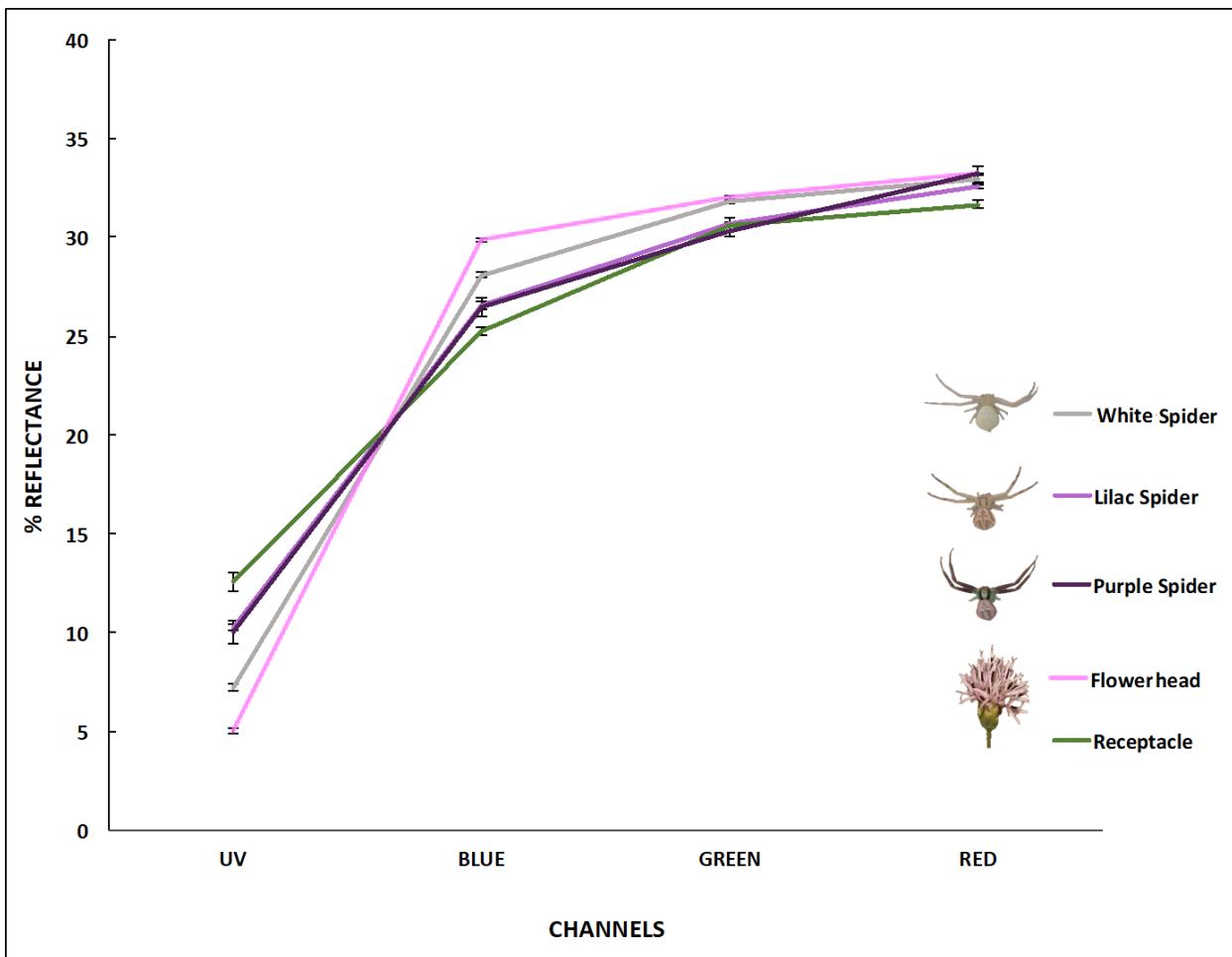


Figure S1. Percentage reflectance of white, lilac, and purple *M. dubia* spiders and the flowerheads and receptacle of *P. lindenii* plants in the UV, Blue, Green, and Red channels obtained from multispectral images taken with a full spectrum camera (See: Rodríguez-Morales, Rico-Gray, García-Franco, Ajuria-Ibarra, Hernández-Salazar, Robledo-Ospina et al., 2018 for details of the methodology)

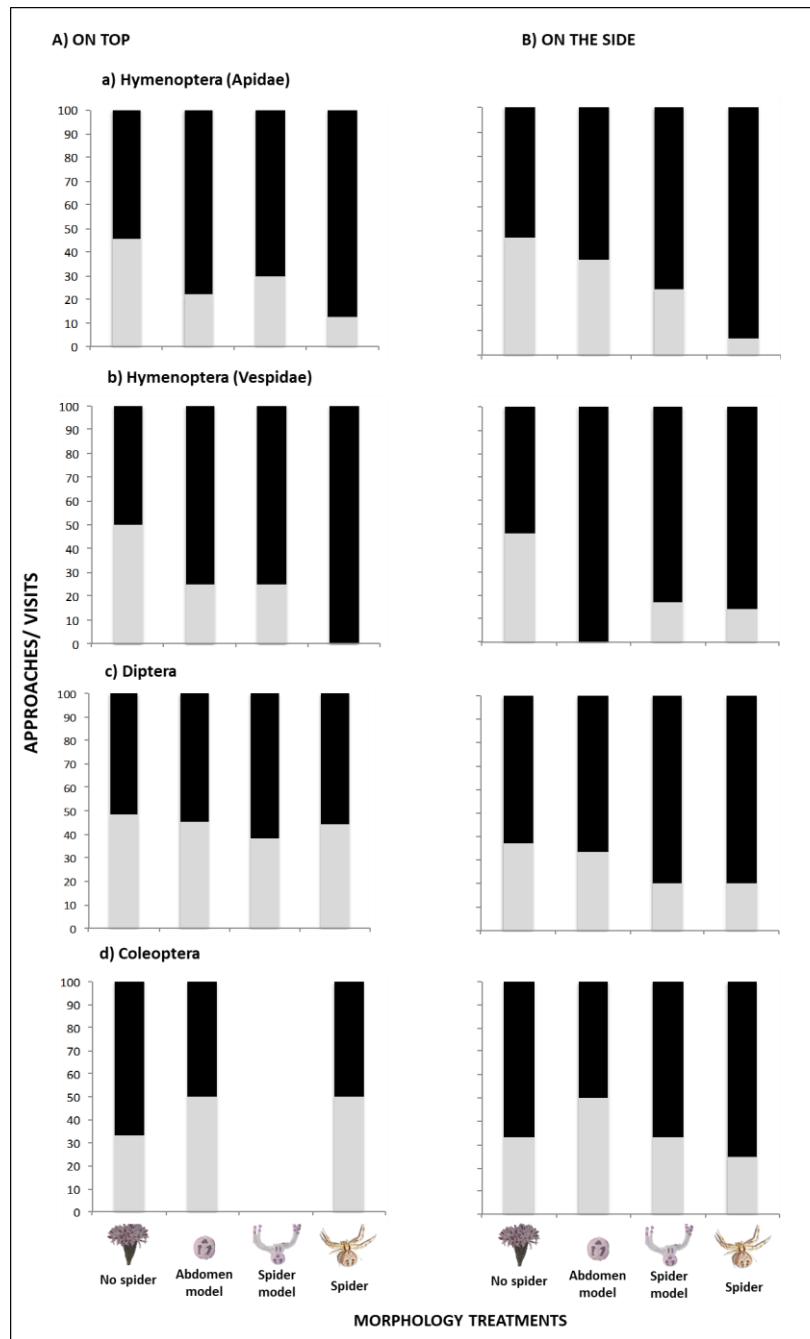


Figure S2. Approaches and visits to morphology treatments of *Mecaphesa dubia* spiders placed (A) on top and (B) on the side of flowerheads of *Palafoxia lindenii* made by the insect taxonomic groups: (a) Hymenoptera (Apidae), (b) Hymenoptera (Vespidae), (c) Diptera and (d) Coleoptera. Approaches are represented in black and visits in gray in each bar.

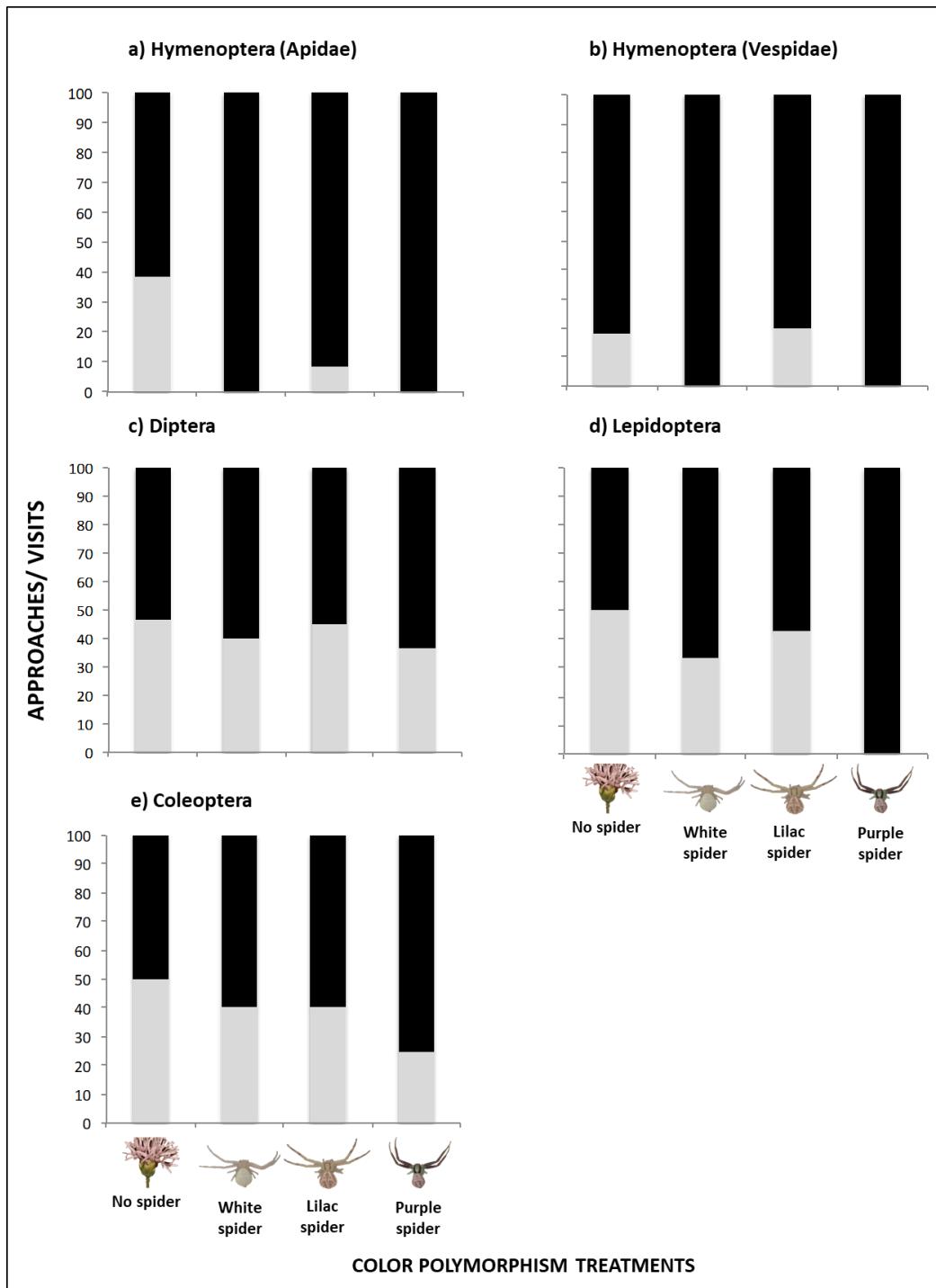


Figure S3. Approaches and visits of the taxonomic groups: (a) Hymenoptera (Apidae), (b) Hymenoptera (Vespidae), (c) Diptera, (d) Lepidoptera and (e) Coleoptera to color polymorphism treatments of *Mecaphesa dubia* spiders placed on top of flowerheads of *Palafoxia lindenii*. Approaches are represented in black and visits in gray in each graph.

Table S1. Number of visits and approaches (mean  $\pm$  standard error) to *P. lindenii* flowerheads by the different taxonomic groups of flower visitors as a response to the morphology of *M. dubia* spiders located on top and on the side of the flowerheads. The total number of visits and approaches is shown in parentheses.

<b>Spiders placed on top of flowerheads</b>		
<b>Taxonomic group</b>	<b>Visit</b> mean $\pm$ standard error (n)	<b>Approaches</b> mean $\pm$ standard error (n)
Hymenoptera (Apidae)	0.12 $\pm$ 0.03 (16)	0.13 $\pm$ 0.03 (17)
Hymenoptera (Vespidae)	0.05 $\pm$ 0.02 (7)	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02 (9)
Diptera	0.25 $\pm$ 0.05 (33)	0.05 $\pm$ 0.02 (7)
Lepidoptera	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02 (10)	—
Coleoptera	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01 (5)	0.007 (1)
<b>Spiders placed on the side of flowerheads</b>		
<b>Taxonomic group</b>	<b>Visit</b> mean $\pm$ standard error (n)	<b>Approaches</b> mean $\pm$ standard error (n)
Hymenoptera (Apidae)	0.23 $\pm$ 0.08 (38)	0.16 $\pm$ 0.04 (26)
Hymenoptera (Vespidae)	0.05 $\pm$ 0.02 (8)	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02 (12)
Diptera	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02 (12)	0.13 $\pm$ 0.02 (21)
Lepidoptera	—	—
Coleoptera	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01 (5)	0.03 $\pm$ 0.02 ( 6)

Table S2. Number of visits and approaches (mean  $\pm$  standard error) to *P. lindenii* flowerheads by the different taxonomic groups of flower visitors as a response to the color of *M. dubia* spiders located on top the flowerheads. The total number of visits and approaches is shown in parentheses.

<b>Taxonomic group</b>	<b>Visit</b>	<b>Approaches</b>
	mean $\pm$ standard error (n)	mean $\pm$ standard error (n)
Hymenoptera (Apidae)	0.12 $\pm$ 0.04 (16)	0.28 $\pm$ 0.05 (37)
Hymenoptera (Vespidae)	0.02 $\pm$ 0.01 (3)	0.19 $\pm$ 0.04 (25)
Diptera	0.28 $\pm$ 0.06 (36)	0.09 $\pm$ 0.02 (12)
Lepidoptera	0.15 $\pm$ 0.06 (20)	0.06 $\pm$ 0.02 (8)
Coleoptera	0.07 $\pm$ 0.02 (10)	0.03 $\pm$ 0.01 (4)

Table S3. Results of the GLM analyzing the response of flower visitors to the morphology of *Mecaphesa dubia* spiders (models and real spiders) on flowerheads of *Palafoxia lindenii*. Number of visits and approaches are presented as a function of taxonomic group, location (top and side), morphology treatment (abdomen model, spider model, spider, and no spider), and their interactions. Taxonomic groups include Hymenoptera (Apidae) and Diptera.

<b>Visits</b>	<b>ChiSquare</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>Prob&gt;ChiSq</b>
<b>Interactions</b>			
Morphology	45.094	3	<0.0001
Location	0.4387	1	0.5077
Taxonomic group	0.8193	1	0.3654
Morphology × Location	4.0909	4	0.2518
Morphology × Taxonomic group	12.623	4	0.0055
Location × Taxonomic group	16.724	2	<0.0001
Morphology × Location × Taxonomic group	2.7293	5	0.4353
<b>Approaches</b>			
<b>Interactions</b>			
Morphology	13.721	3	0.0033
Location	3.3365	1	0.0677
Taxonomic group	3.193	1	0.0739
Morphology × Location	1.2276	4	0.7464
Morphology × Taxonomic group	2.6689	4	0.4455
Location × Taxonomic group	1.7141	4	0.1905
Morphology × Location × Taxonomic group	1.1473	5	0.7657

Table S4. Results of the GLM analyzing the response of flower visitors to the color polymorphism of *Mecaphesa dubia* spiders on flowerheads of *Palafoxia lindenii*. Number of visits and approaches are presented as a function of taxonomic group, spider color treatment (white, lilac, purple, and no spider), and their interactions. Taxonomic groups include Hymenoptera: Vespidae and Vespidae, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and Diptera.

<b>Visits</b>				
<b>Interactions</b>		<b>ChiSquare</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P</b>
Color polymorphism		–40.247	639	<0.0001
Taxonomic group		37.563	632	<0.0001
Color polymorphism × Taxonomic group		–24.902	632	0.01529
<b>Approaches</b>				
<b>Interactions</b>		<b>ChiSquare</b>	<b>DF</b>	<b>P</b>
Color polymorphism		–2.3693	635	0.4994
Taxonomic group		–42.826	639	<0.0001
Color polymorphism × Taxonomic group		–16.544	632	0.1676