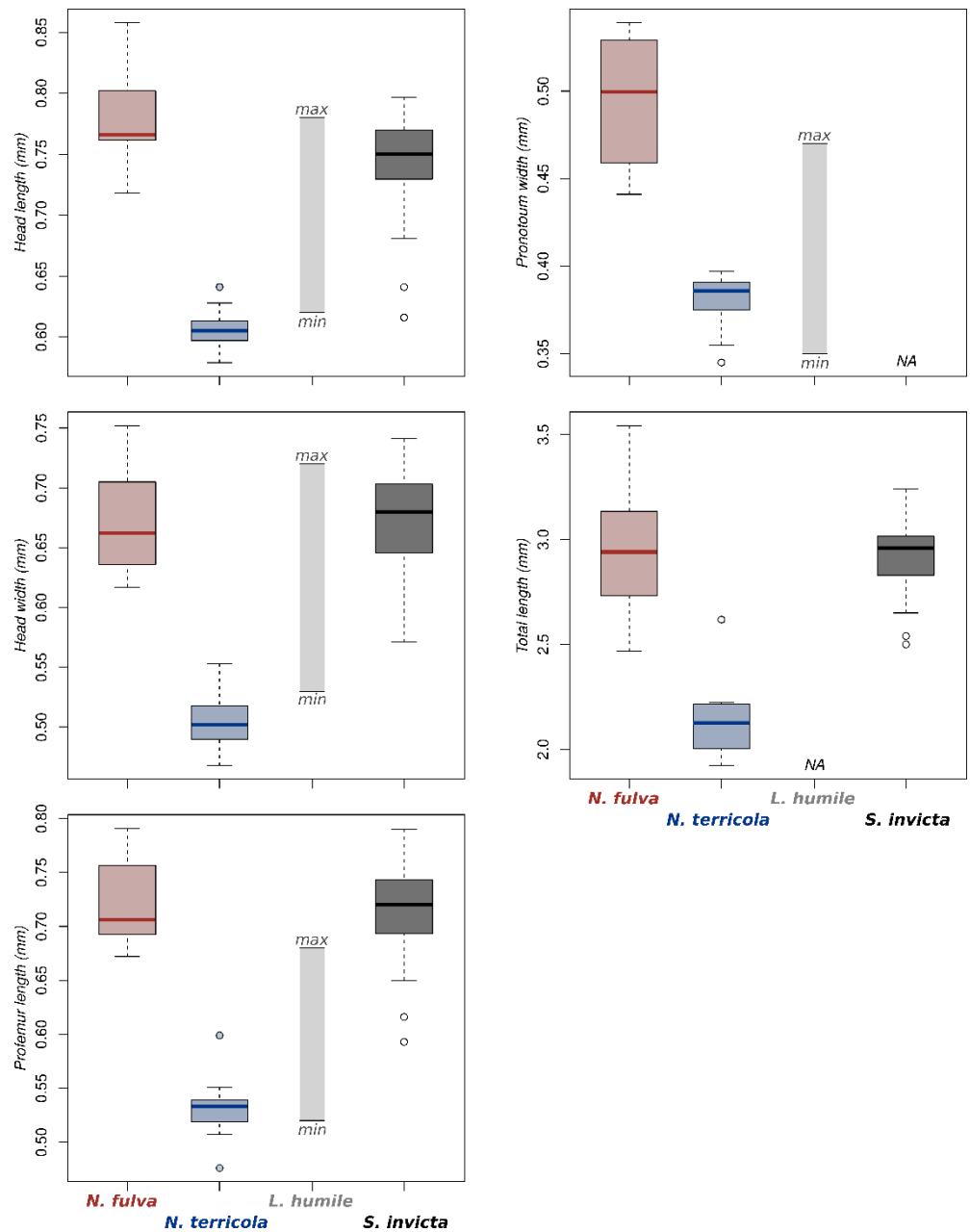


1 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

2 SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

3



4

5 **Figure S1:** Morphometric comparisons between workers of *Nylanderia fulva*, *N. terricola*,

6 *Linepithema humile* and *Solenopsis invicta* for head length and width, profemur length, pronotum

width and total length. Morphometric data were extracted from Gotzek et al. (2012, for *N. fulva* and *N. terricola*), Wild (2004, for *L. humile*) and Tschinkel (2013, for *S. invicta*). For *S. invicta*, only smaller workers (*i.e.*, head length < 0.8 mm) were used in this study and were therefore included in the graphs. For *L. humile*, only minimal and maximal values for morphometric measurements were available in Wild (2004). The five different morphometric measurements shown provide a good representation of overall body size in ants (Fournier et al. 2008).

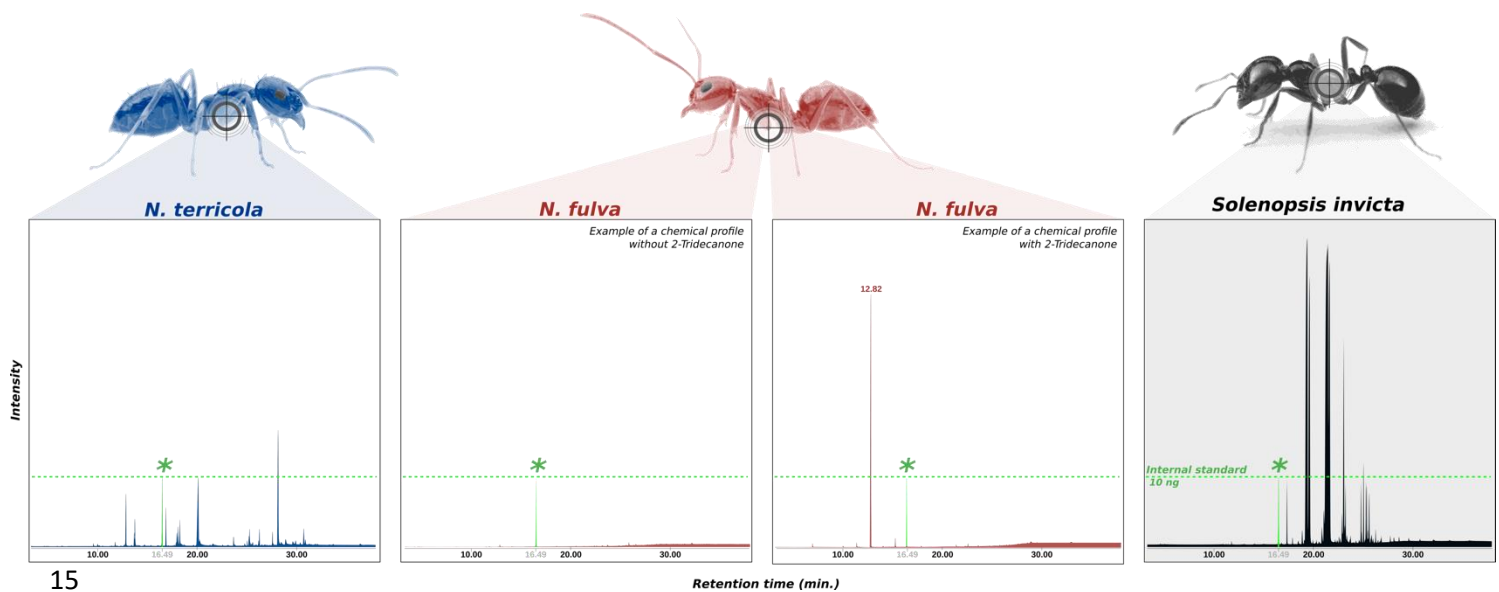


Figure S2: Comparison between cuticular profile of a worker of *Solenopsis invicta* to those of workers of *Nylanderia fulva* and *N. terricola* (also provided in Figure 1b,c,d). Two example profiles are shown for *N. fulva*; each illustrating one example of the bimodal distribution of the levels of cuticular compounds observed in this species. One example profile contains almost no cuticular compounds; the other example profile contains a higher quantity of compounds, but almost exclusively composed of the compound 2-tridecanone. Peaks colored in green and labeled with an asterisk represent the amount of octadecane within samples (C18; internal standard).