

**Title: Mating dynamics in a nematode with three sexes and its evolutionary implications**

**Authors: Jyotiska Chaudhuri<sup>1#</sup>, Neelanjan Bose<sup>2#</sup>, Sophie Tandonnet<sup>3</sup>, Sally Adams<sup>3</sup>, Giusy Zuco<sup>3</sup>, Vikas Kache<sup>1</sup>, Manish Parihar<sup>1</sup>, Stephan H. von Reuss<sup>2†</sup>, Frank C. Schroeder<sup>2</sup>, Andre Pires-daSilva<sup>1, 3\*</sup>**

**Affiliations:**

**1. University of Texas at Arlington, Department of Biology, Arlington, USA**

**2. Boyce Thompson Institute and Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, USA.**

**3. University of Warwick, School of Life Sciences, Coventry, United Kingdom.**

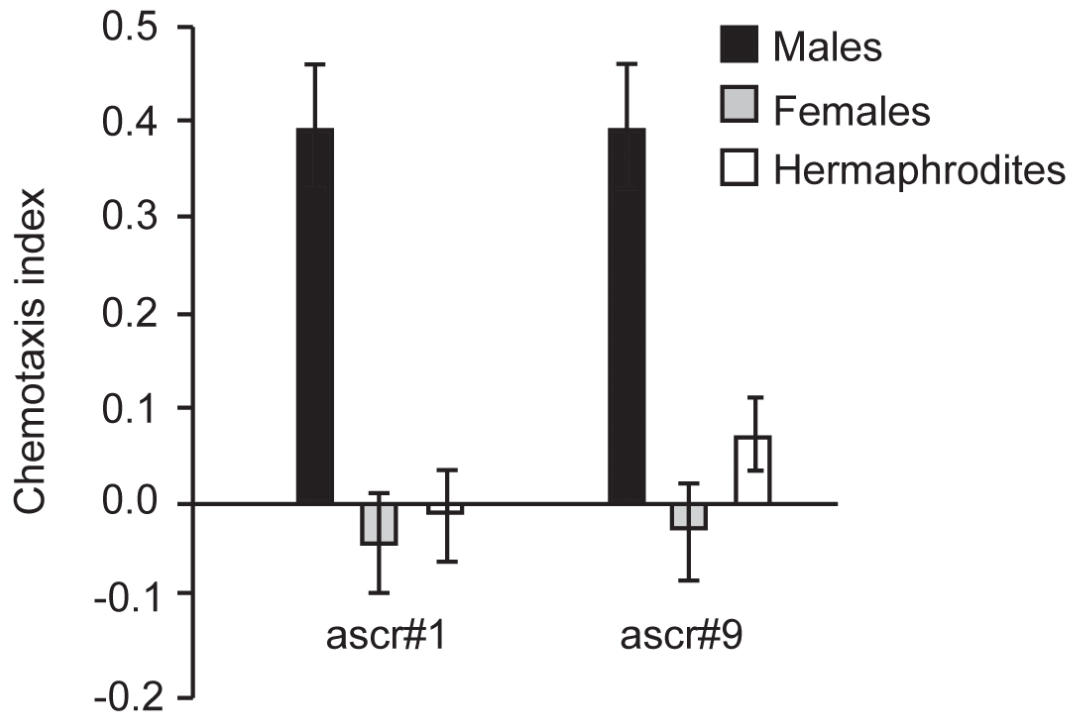
**Current Address:**

**# Buck Institute for Research on Aging, 8001 Redwood Blvd., Novato, California 94945, USA.**

**†Department of Bioorganic Chemistry, Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology, Jena, D-07745, Germany.**

**To whom correspondence should be addressed: Email:**

**andre.pires@warwick.ac.uk (A.P.-d.S.)**



**Fig. S1. Females and hermaphrodites are not attracted to ascr#1 and ascr#9.** Chemotaxis index of males, females and hermaphrodites towards synthetic 0.1 pMol ascr#1 and ascr#9. The graph represents the mean  $\pm$  SEM of ten independent experiments with 15 males in each.