Supplemental Information

Herbivory by Leaf-cutting Ants: Exploring the Jasmonate Response in Host and non-Host Plants

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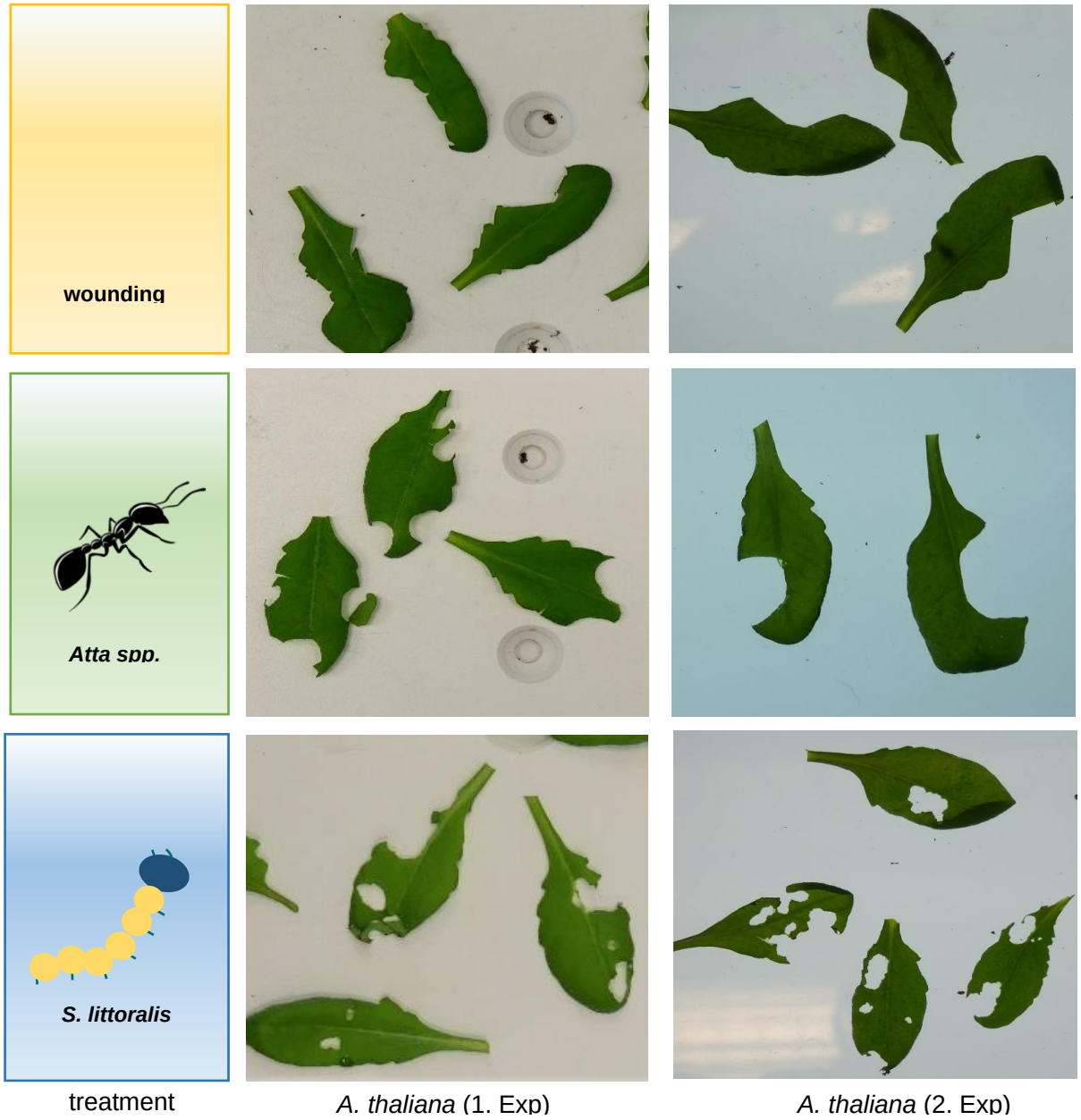

Fig. S1 Comparison of the three different treatments on Arabidopsis and documentation of remaining leaves used for further experiments.

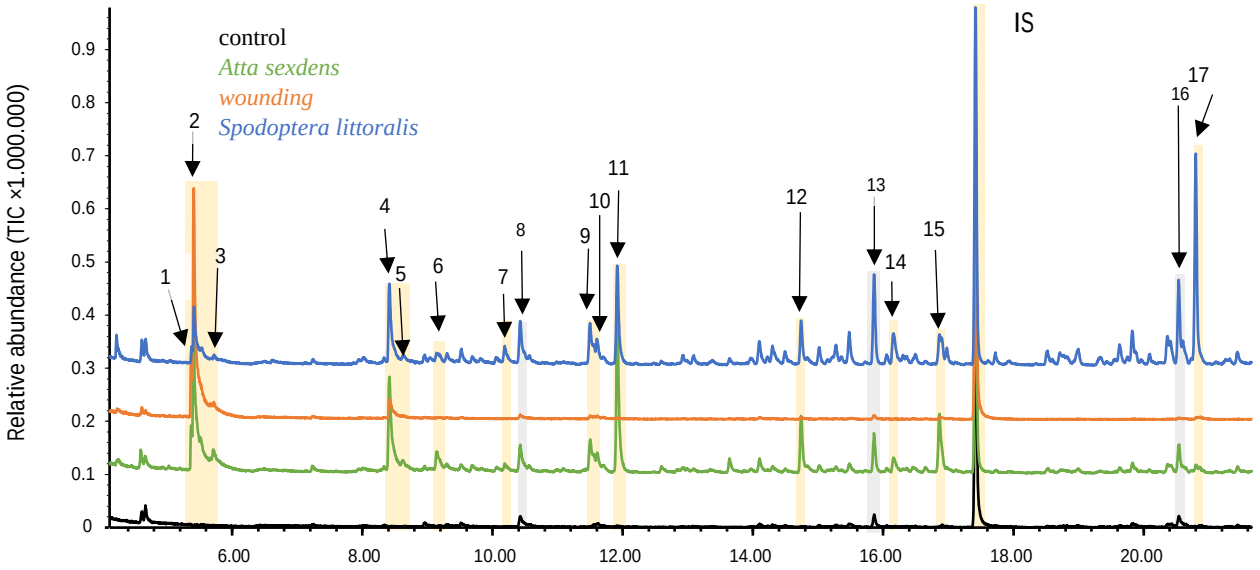

Fig. S2 Volatile profiles of lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) upon different kinds of leaf damage. Comparison of the volatile bouquets of *Spodoptera littoralis*-damaged leaves (blue), *Atta sexdens*-damaged leaves (green), mechanically wounded leaves (orange) and undamaged (ctr, black) leaves. *S. littoralis* larvae or *A. sexdens* ants were placed on the plants and allowed to feed on/cut the leaves for **4-5 h** while the volatiles were collected simultaneously. After that time, the insects were removed and the volatiles collected for additional **19-20 h**. To mimic the ants, leaves of the third group were damaged with scissors and volatiles collected for 24 h. Compounds were analyzed with GC-MS and identified with the library NIST17 and if possible (numbers in bold) by comparison to authentic standards. IS: internal standard; c: contamination, **1**: (*E*)-3-hexenal, **2**: (*E*)-3-hexen-1-ol, **3**: 1-hexanol, **4**: 1-octen-3-ol, **5** octan-3-one, **6**: *cis*-3-hexenyl acetate, **7**: (*E*)-β-ocimene, 8: unknown, **9**: linalool, **10**: nonanal, **11**: (*E*)-4,8–dimethyl–nonatriene (DMNT), **12**: *cis*-3-hexenyl-α-methyl-butyrate, 13: unknown, **14**: indole, **15**: (*Z*)-3-hexenyl-(*E*)-2-methyl-but-2-enoate, 16: unknown, **17**: α-farnesene, TIC: total ion chromatogram.