Supplementary Material

Three aphid-transmitted viruses encourage vector migration from infected common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) plants through a combination of volatile and surface cues

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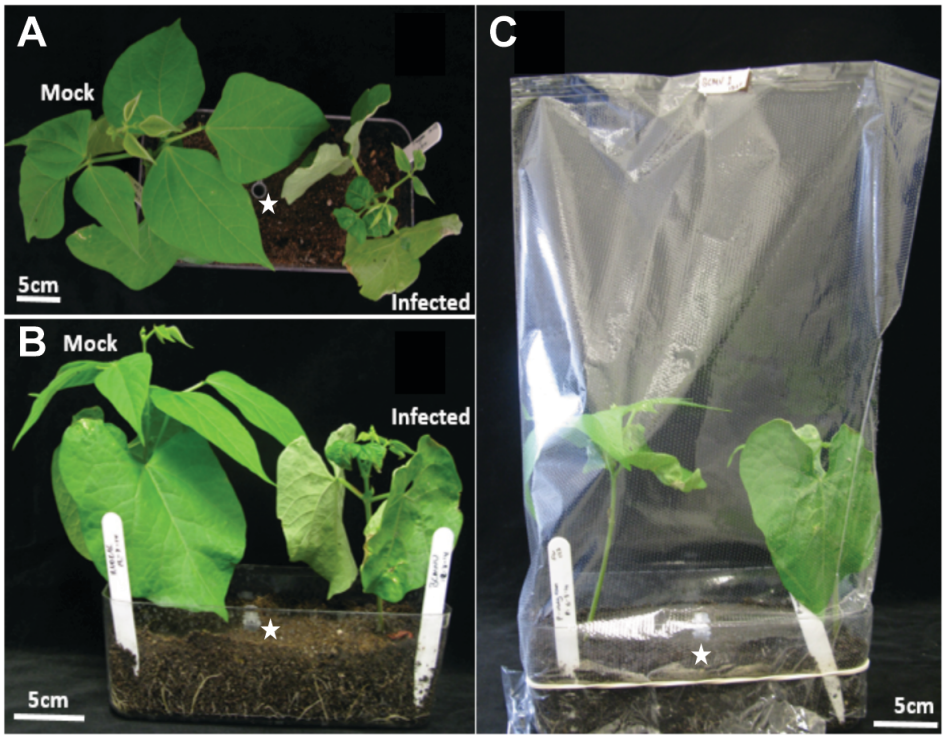
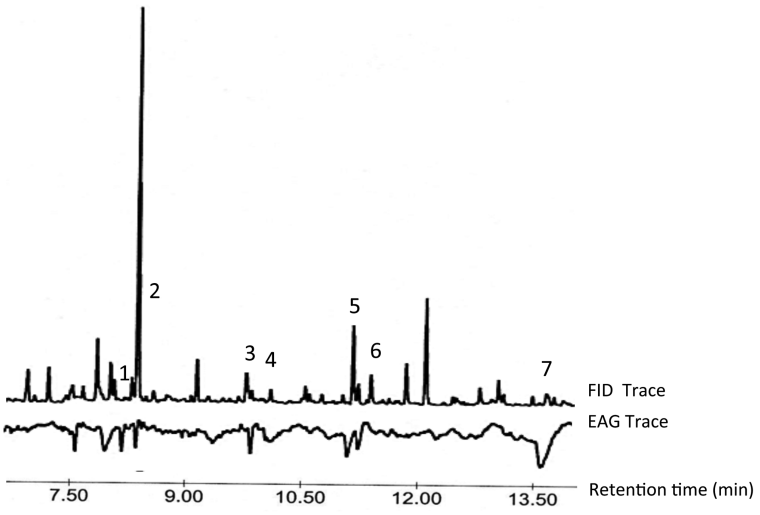
Supplementary Figures



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 1. Experimental set up for aphid free-choice tests. In this example the bean plant labeled 'Infected' had been inoculated with BCMNV 10 days previously at the two-leaf stage, while sterile water had been used for mock-inoculation (plant labeled 'Mock'). Panels **A** and **B** show, respectively, views from above and from the side of the experimental set up. Aphids (*Myzus persicae* or *Aphis fabae*) were released from a microfuge tube placed equidistantly between the plants (indicated by a white star) and their settling behavior observed for up to 24 h post-release. A micro-perforated bag, which is porous to air but which confines aphids, was secured around the set up so as to prevent the aphids from escaping **(C)**.

A Typical GC-EAG readout for headspace VOCs



B Key to electrophysiologically-active VOCs detected

Peak Number	KI in GC-EAG	Exp KI	VOC ID	Comments
1	983	982	octanal	Highest levels emitted by BCMNV-infected plants
2	987	988	(*Z*)-3-hexenyl acetate	Abundant in all treatments
3	1084	1084	nonanal	Higher levels emitted by virus-infected plants
4	1106	1106	DMNT	Highest levels emitted by BCMNV-infected plants
5	1177	1173	methyl salicylate	Highest levels emitted by CMV-infected plants
6	1186	1185	decanal	Lower levels emitted by plants infected with BCMV, BCMNV or CMV.
7	1375	1381	α-copaene	Lower levels emitted by plants infected with BCMV, BCMNV or CMV.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 2. Coupled gas chromatography–electroantennography (GC-EAG). Example of an amalgamated GC-EAG recording for an *A. fabae* antennal preparation responding to headspace volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted by CMV-infected bean plants (**a**). The upper trace represents the flame ionization detector response following GC and the lower trace represents the aphid electroantennography (EAG) response. The key (**b**) indicates the electrophysiologically active VOC peaks, 1-7, as well as the actual and expected Kovats retention index (KI) for these VOCs.