Weight Vs Colony Size Results with instar as numeric

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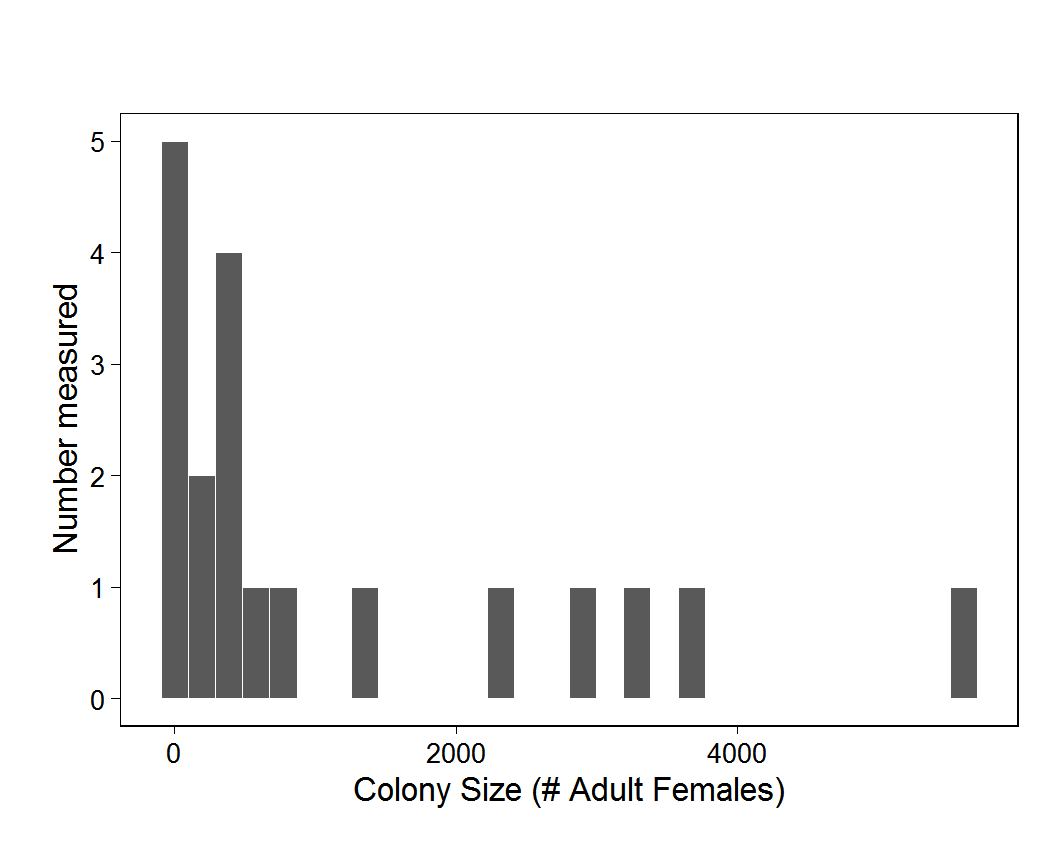
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## Count of number of spiders

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adult | Sub2 | Sub1 | Juv4 | AdMale | SubMale |
| 401 | 250 | 284 | 233 | 106 | 32 |

*Count of the number of spiders weighed and measured*

## Histogram of nest sizes measured



1. *Figure :Histogram of the size of colonies investigated*

## Leg length against colony size

The model with the lowest AIC value included the two-way interaction colony size by instar age and the three-way interaction colony size by instar age by instar sex as fixed effects, but did not include the instar age by instar sex interaction . After confirming, not surprisingly, that leg length was highly correlated with instar age (lmer; 2~4 ,7~= 4342.93, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ), we found that

leg length increased as colony size increased (lmer; 24 ,7= 63.64, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* , (figure 2),

but with a significant interaction with instar age (lmer; 2~5 ,7~= 53.57, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* )

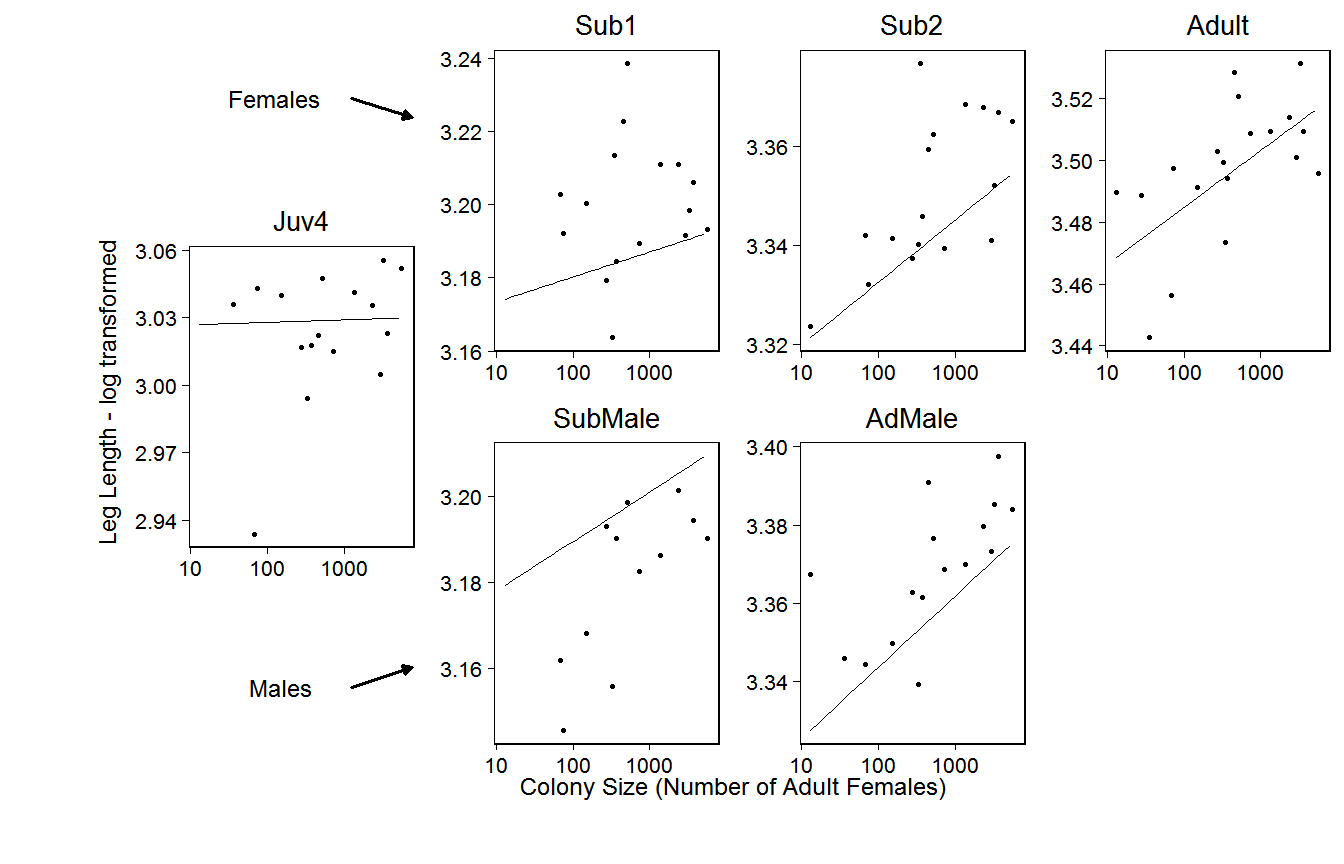
and a significant three-way interaction between colony size, instar age and instar sex (lmer; 26 ,7= 30.4, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ).

Due to this significant interaction we performed tests on each instar individually. We found that leg length increased with colony size in the older instars, but not significantly so in the younger ones (table 2) and  
(figure 2).

*Table 2: Results of sepearate analysis of leg length against colony size for each instar and the two sexes. Leg length increases with colony size in the overall model (p = < 0.001* \*\* ). When tested individually the relationship is only significant for the older instars.\*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Instar and sex | Instar Age | 2 | p value |
| Juv4 | 4 | 1.48 | 0.224 |
| Sub1 Female | 5 | 0.29 | 0.588 |
| Sub2 Female | 6 | 10.66 | < 0.001 \*\*\* |
| Adult Female | 7 | 8.54 | 0.003 \*\* |
| Sub Male | 5 | 6.7 | 0.01 \*\* |
| Adult Male | 6 | 11.8 | < 0.001 \*\*\* |

Note: If line on graph is blue R could not plot the lmer, plotting a simple lm instead[1] "lmer"



1. *Figure: Leg length (tiba plus patella) as a function of colony size with the full linear model, which contains a significant interaction with colony size, superimposed. Overall, leg length increased with* *colony size (p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ), but with a significant interaction between colony size and instar,. When tested individually, only the older instars exhibited a significant relationship (). n= 19 colonies.*

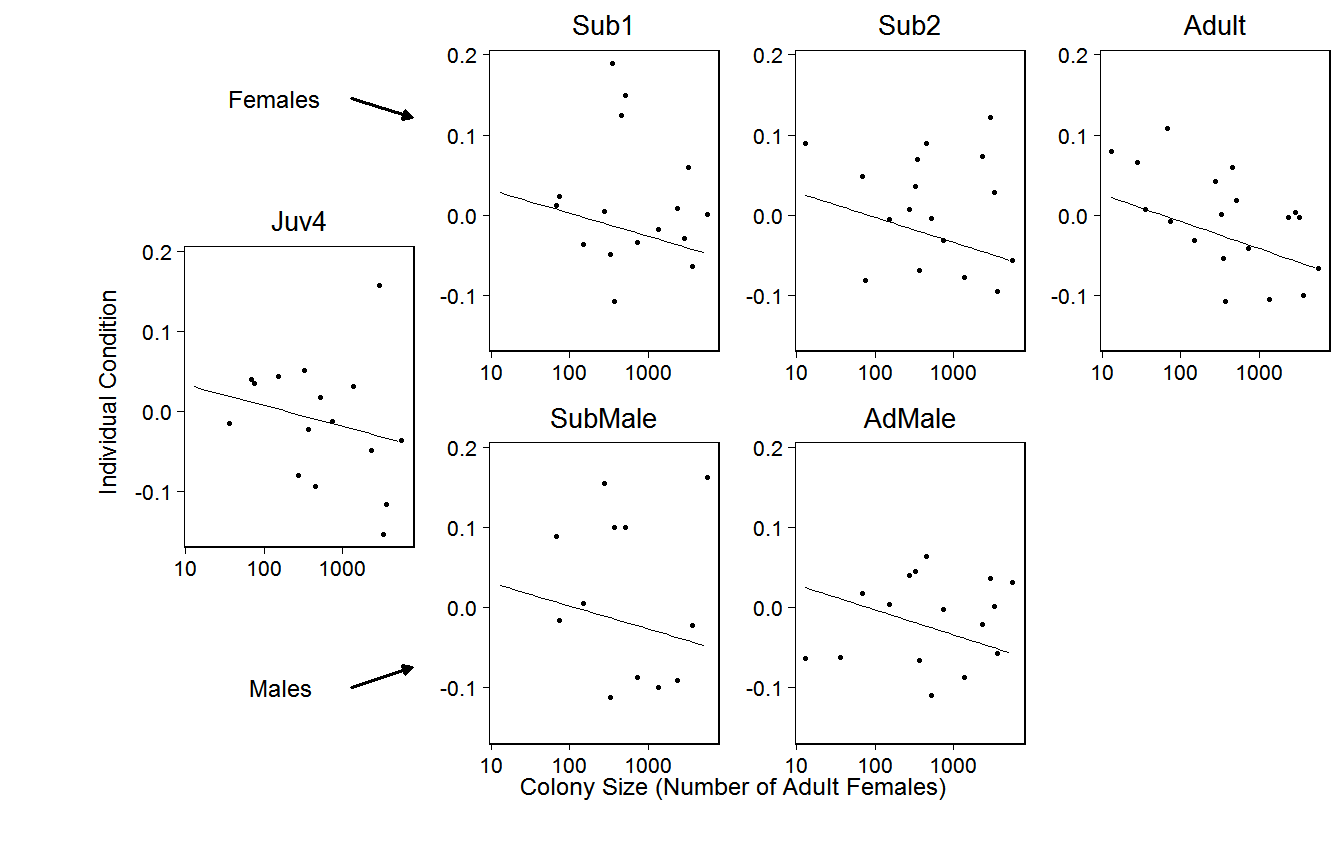
## Individual condition against colony size

The model with the lowest AIC value included only one interaction term, instar age by colony size, and did not include instar sex or instar age as fixed effects (table 1) . The effect of colony size was significant (lmer; 23,5 = 11.12, p = 0.004 \*\* ) with individual condition decreasing as colony size increased (figure 3).

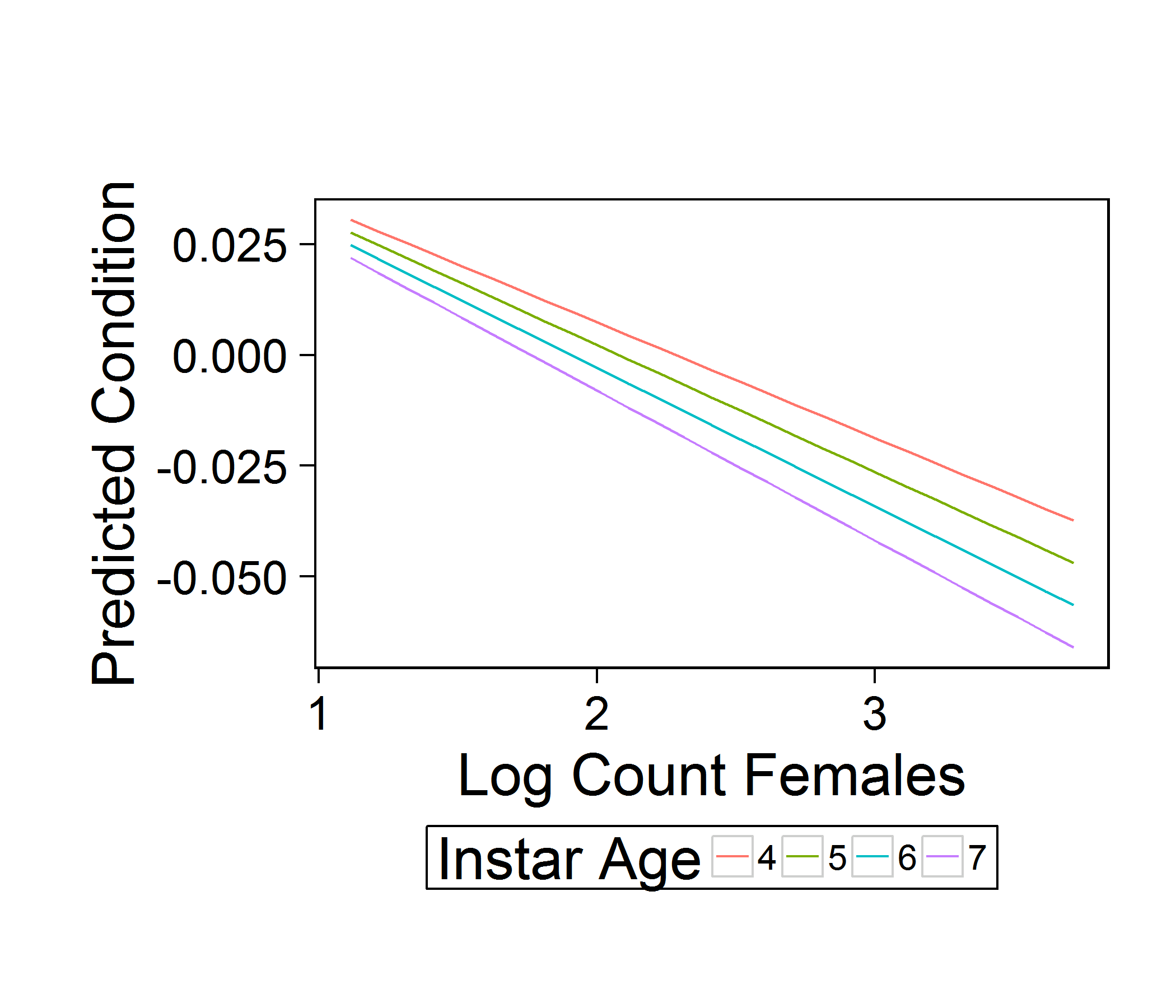
There was a significant interaction between instar age and colony size (lmer; 2~4, 5~ = 6.76, p = 0.009 \*\* ), with condition appearing to decrease at a faster rate with colony size as the instar age increases (figure 4).

When performing tests on the instars individually, only adult female condition decreased significantly with colony size (lmer; 23, 4 = 7.64, p = 0.006 \*\* ).

Note: If line on graph is blue R could not plot the lmer, plotting a simple lm instead[1] "lmer"



1. *Figure : Individual condition against colony size, with the linear model superimposed. Overall condition decreases with colony size (p = 0.004 \*\* ), with a significant interaction with instar age (p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ), but not instar sex.*



1. *Figure : The predicted slopes per instar of the regression of individual condition against colony size. As instar age increases, the gradient of the line increases. n = 19 colonies.*

## Within-colony variance against colony size

### Within-colony Leg length variance

There was no significant effect of nest size on within-colony variance in leg length. However, before transformation, the average leg variance was 0.09 0.02, which is small given that the range of possible values is between zero and one.

### Within-colony condition variance

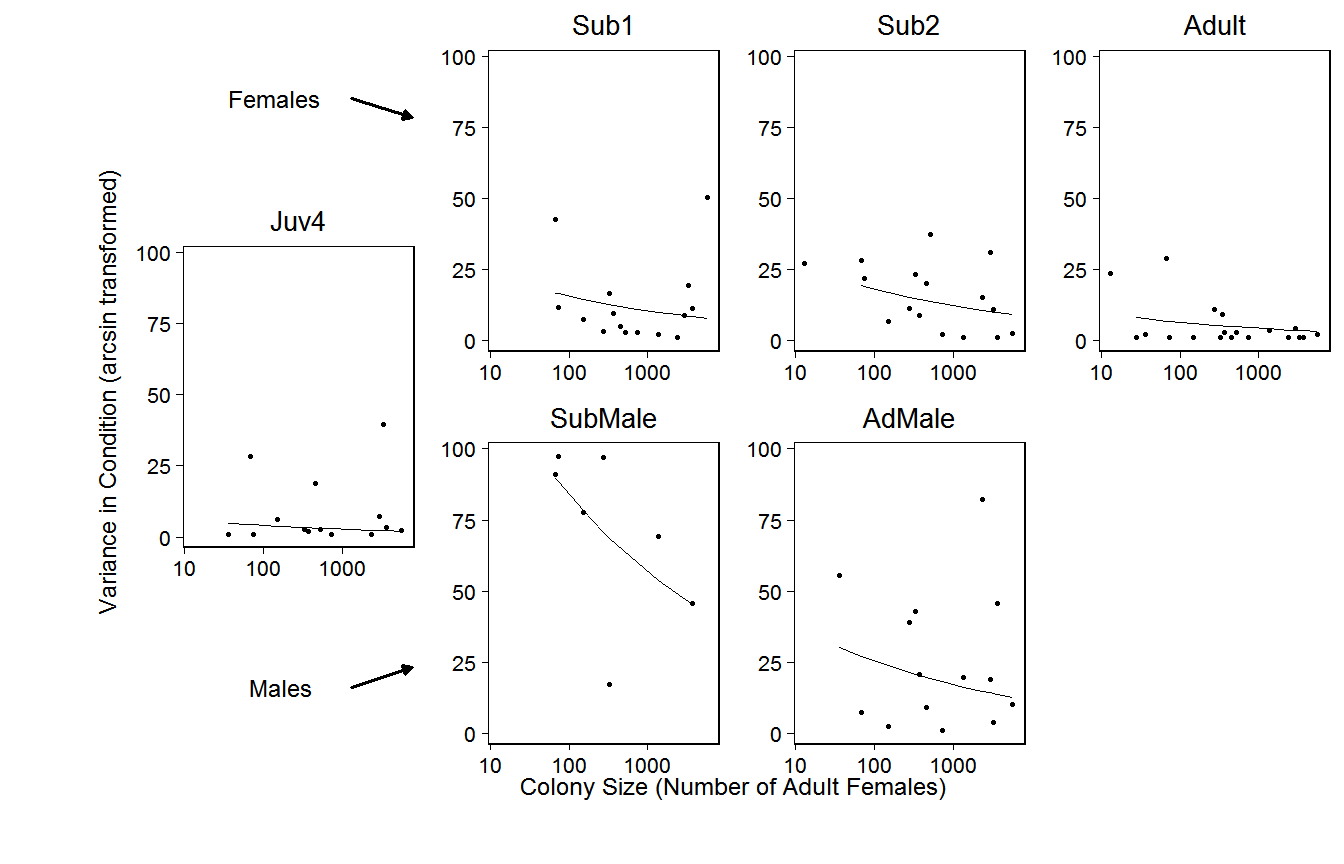
The average within-colony condition variance was also small at 0.07 0.02. However, there were significant fixed effects. The model with the lowest AIC included colony size, the two-way interaction instar age by sex and the two-way interaction instar age squared by instar sex (table 1).

Colony size had a significant effect (glmmPQR; 21 = 7.244, p = 0.007 \*\* ) as within-colony condition variance decreased with increasing colony size (figure 5). Interactions of instar age or sex with colony size were not significant.

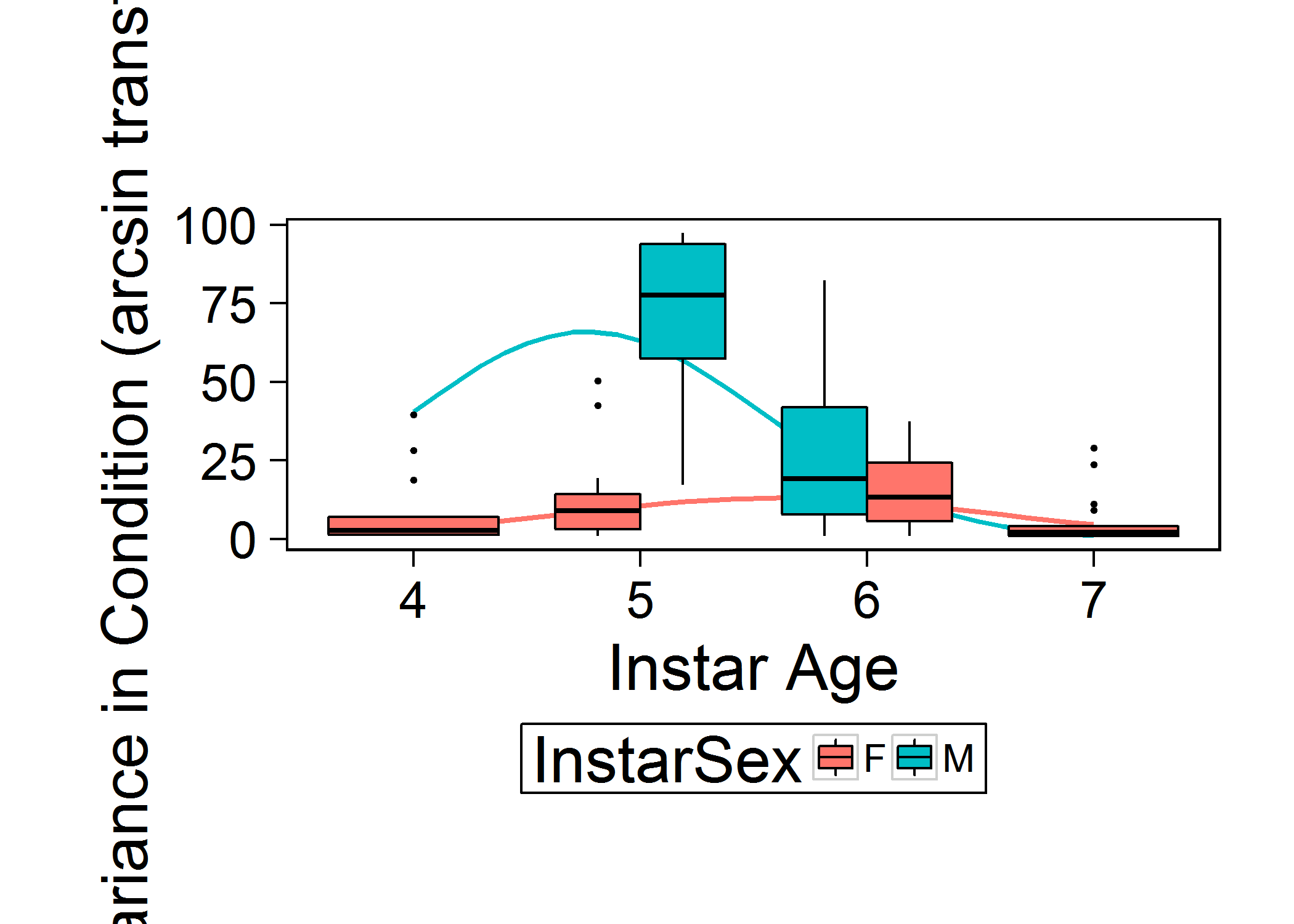
The interaction instar age by sex was significant (glmmPQR; 22 = 30.525, p < 0.001 \*\*\* ), as was instar age squared crossed with sex (glmmPQR; 22 = 25.315, p < 0.001 \*\*\* (figure 5). Within-colony variance in condition peaked at intermediate instar ages and was higher for males (figure 6).

Note: If line on graph is blue R could not plot the lmer, plotting a simple lm instead[1] "glmmpql"

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1. *Figure : Within-colony condition variance against colony size with the results of the generalized linear model for individual instars superimposed. Colony size had a significant effect on condition variance (p = 0.007 \*\* ).*

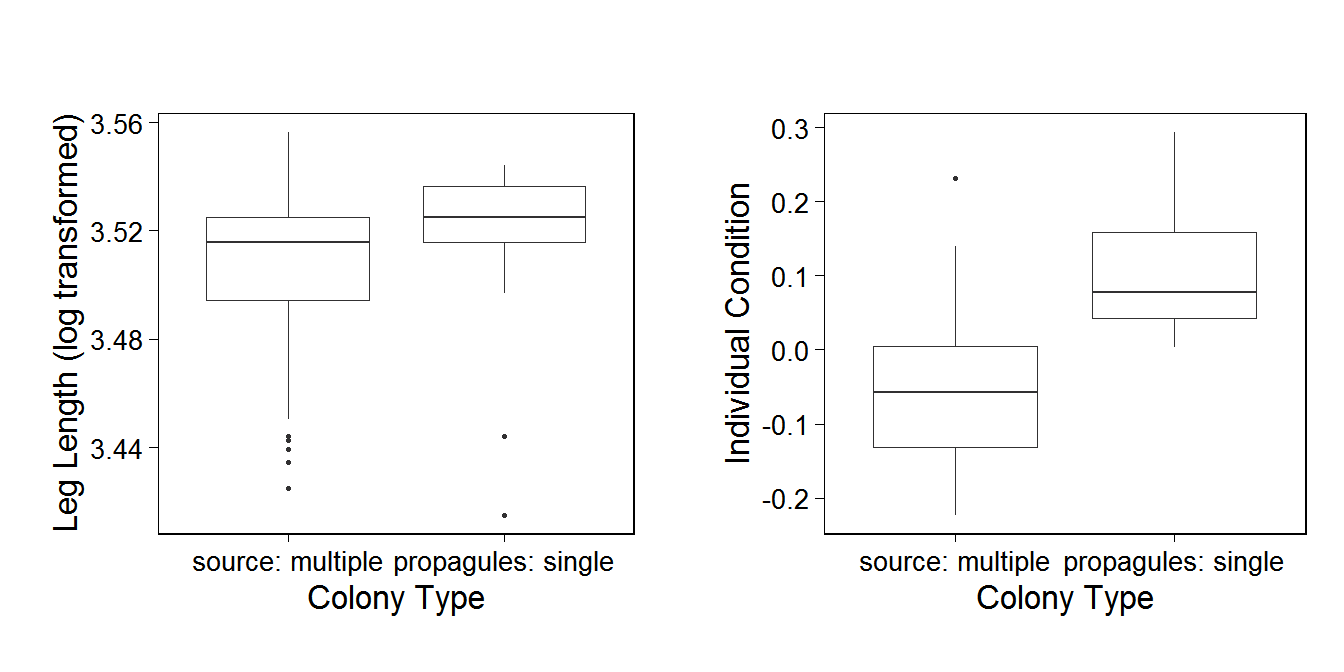


1. *Figure :Within-colony condition variance as a function of instar age and sex. Overlaid is the generalized linear model, which has the square of instar age as a significant term.*

## Size and condition of dispersers against philopatric conspecifics

Adult female leg length was larger (lmer; 24,5= 3.9, p = 0.048 \* ),

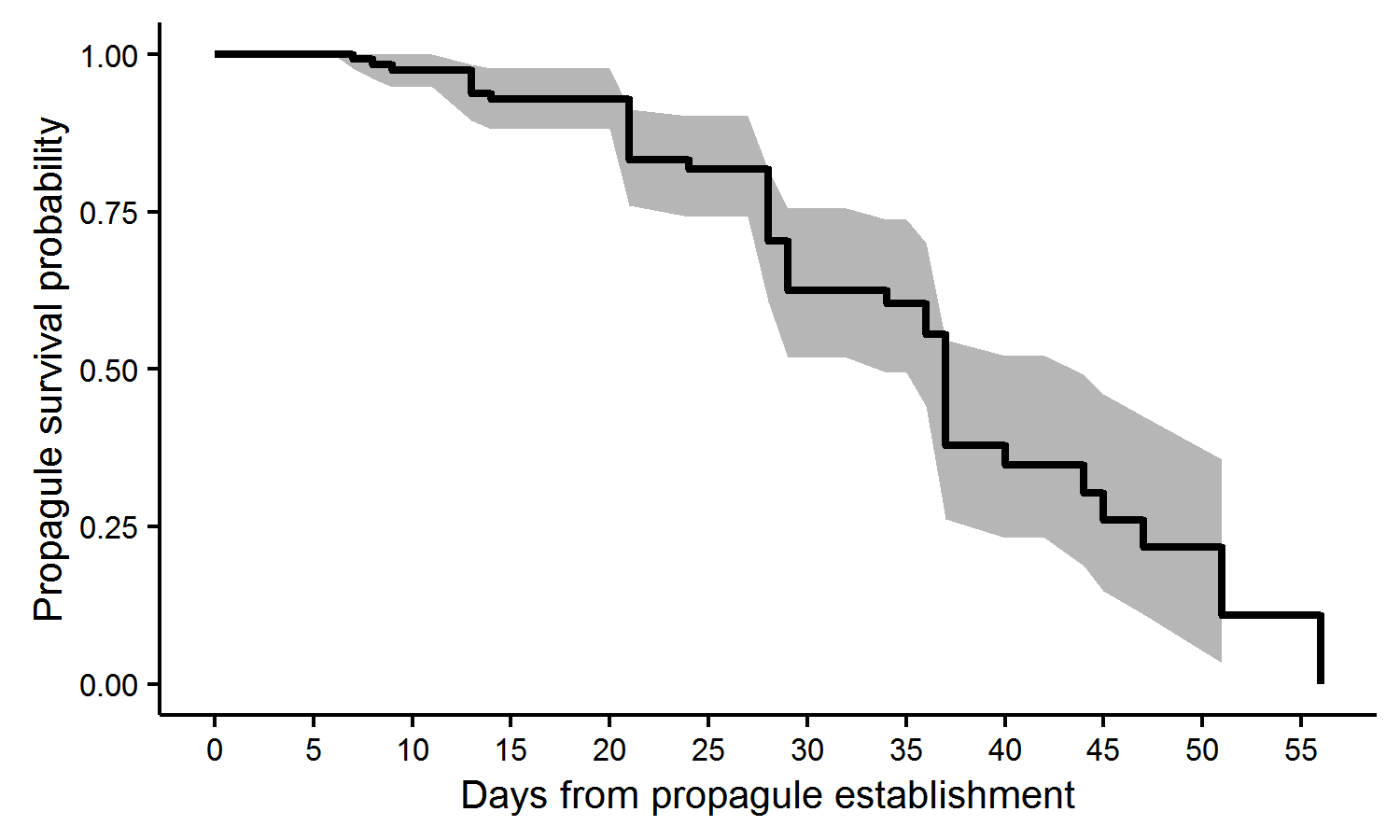
and their individual condition greater (lmer; 24,5= 9.45, p = 0.002 \*\* ), when dispersed in propagules compared to adult females in their natal colonies (figure 7).



1. *Figure: Leg length and individual condition of adult females in propagules compared to adult females in their natal colony following dispersal. There was a significant difference between the two for both variables (leg lengh: stats, condition: stats), n source colonies = 2, n propagules = 39*

## Single female colony survival

We found that propagules established by single females had a very low survival rate, with a mid-life of xx days and only a ~15% surviving to 50 days after establishment  
(figure 8).



1. *Figure: The survival function of 40 propagules from 10 source colonies. Grey shading represents the 95% confidence interval.*

## List of full models used

*Table 1: The full models used for each test. Varibles printed as (1|\*\*\*\*\*) indicate random factors. Colony represents the colony from which each individual spider was collected.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test | Full Model |
| Leg length vs. colony size | log(LegLength)=log(ColonySize) + InstarAge + log(ColonySize):InstarAge + log(ColonySize):InstarAge:InstarSex + (1|Colony) |
| Condition vs. colony size | Condition=log(ColonySize) + log(ColonySize):InstarAge + (1|Colony) |
| Condition Variance vs. colony size | Variance=log(ColonySize) + InstarAge:InstarSex + InstarSex:sqr(InstarAge) |
| Leg length dispersed female vs. source colony | log(LegLength)=ColonyType + (1|Colony) + (1|SourceColony) |
| Condition dispersed female vs. source colony | Condition=ColonyType + (1|Colony) + (1|SourceColony) |