Table S1. Number of bitter and control crickets among the first 50% of crickets attacked in each trial by fast and slow explorers. RY meant bitterness was first associated with red in the leaning phase and then yellow in the reverse learning phase. Asterisks and deltas next to trial numbers denote at least moderate (p≤0.05) and weak evidence (0.05<p≤0.1) that the ratio of bitter to control crickets attacked differed from one to one, respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trial | Bitter crickets attacked | Control crickets attacked | 𝜒2 | df | P-value |
| Fast explorers (RY) | | | | | |
| 1 | 10 | 13 | 0.39 | 1 | 0.53 |
| 2\* | 6 | 19 | 6.76 | 1 | 0.009 |
| 3\* | 5 | 17 | 6.55 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 4\* | 6 | 18 | 6.00 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 5 | 12 | 12 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.00 |
| 6 | 12 | 11 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.83 |
| 7 | 12 | 9 | 0.43 | 1 | 0.51 |
| 8 | 8 | 14 | 1.63 | 1 | 0.20 |
| 9\* | 6 | 17 | 5.26 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 10 | 9 | 13 | 0.73 | 1 | 0.39 |
| Slow explorers (RY) | | | | | |
| 1 | 7 | 11 | 0.89 | 1 | 0.35 |
| 2 | 4 | 8 | 1.33 | 1 | 0.25 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 2.27 | 1 | 0.13 |
| 4▵ | 3 | 10 | 3.77 | 1 | 0.052 |
| 5 | 7 | 10 | 0.53 | 1 | 0.47 |
| 6 | 9 | 6 | 0.60 | 1 | 0.44 |
| 7 | 8 | 8 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.00 |
| 8 | 6 | 2 | 2.00 | 1 | 0.16 |
| 9 | 6 | 3 | 1.00 | 1 | 0.32 |
| 10 | 9 | 4 | 1.92 | 1 | 0.17 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trial | Bitter crickets attacked | | Control crickets attacked | | | 𝜒2 | df | P-value |
| Fast explorers (YR) | | | | | | | | |
| 1▵ | | 3 | | 9 | 3.00 | | 1 | 0.08 |
| 2▵ | | 3 | | 9 | 3.00 | | 1 | 0.08 |
| 3 | | 3 | | 4 | 0.14 | | 1 | 0.71 |
| 4 | | 3 | | 8 | 2.27 | | 1 | 0.13 |
| 5 | | 6 | | 6 | 0.00 | | 1 | 1.00 |
| 6 | | 3 | | 6 | 1.00 | | 1 | 0.32 |
| 7 | | 5 | | 4 | 0.11 | | 1 | 0.74 |
| 8 | | 3 | | 4 | 0.14 | | 1 | 0.71 |
| 9 | | 4 | | 2 | 0.67 | | 1 | 0.41 |
| 10 | | 0 | | 2 | 2.00 | | 1 | 0.16 |
| Slow explorers (YR) | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 9 | | 15 | 1.50 | | 1 | 0.22 |
| 2▵ | | 7 | | 15 | 2.90 | | 1 | 0.09 |
| 3\* | | 7 | | 17 | 4.17 | | 1 | 0.04 |
| 4▵ | | 5 | | 13 | 3.56 | | 1 | 0.06 |
| 5\* | | 7 | | 17 | 4.17 | | 1 | 0.04 |
| 6 | | 11 | | 12 | 0.04 | | 1 | 0.83 |
| 7 | | 5 | | 9 | 1.14 | | 1 | 0.29 |
| 8\* | | 2 | | 9 | 4.45 | | 1 | 0.03 |
| 9\* | | 3 | | 12 | 5.40 | | 1 | 0.02 |
| 10 | | 2 | | 6 | 2.00 | | 1 | 0.16 |

Table S2. Number of bitter and control crickets among the first 50% of crickets attacked in each trial by fast and slow explorers. YR meant bitterness was first associated with yellow in the leaning phase and then red in the reverse learning phase. Asterisks and deltas next to trial numbers denote at least moderate (p≤0.05) and weak evidence (0.05<p≤0.1) that the ratio of bitter to control crickets attacked differed from one to one, respectively.

Table S3. Number of bitter and control crickets among the first 50% of crickets attacked by in each sex in each trial. Asterisks and deltas next to trial numbers denote at least moderate (p≤0.05) and weak evidence (0.05<p≤0.1) that the ratio of bitter to control crickets attacked differed from one to one, respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trial | Bitter crickets attacked | | | Control crickets attacked | 𝜒2 | df | | P-value |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 13 | 22 | | 2.31 | | 1 | 0.13 |
| 2\* | | 10 | 26 | | 7.11 | | 1 | 0.008 |
| 3\* | | 10 | 22 | | 4.50 | | 1 | 0.03 |
| 4\* | | 6 | 22 | | 9.14 | | 1 | 0.002 |
| 5 | | 19 | 23 | | 0.38 | | 1 | 0.54 |
| 6 | | 14 | 22 | | 1.78 | | 1 | 0.18 |
| 7 | | 16 | 18 | | 0.12 | | 1 | 0.73 |
| 8 | | 11 | 17 | | 1.29 | | 1 | 0.26 |
| 9\* | | 11 | 24 | | 4.83 | | 1 | 0.03 |
| 10▵ | | 9 | 19 | | 3.57 | | 1 | 0.06 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 16 | 26 | | 2.38 | | 1 | 0.12 |
| 2\* | | 10 | 25 | | 6.43 | | 1 | 0.01 |
| 3\* | | 8 | 24 | | 8.00 | | 1 | 0.005 |
| 4\* | | 11 | 27 | | 6.74 | | 1 | 0.009 |
| 5 | | 13 | 22 | | 2.31 | | 1 | 0.13 |
| 6 | | 21 | 13 | | 1.88 | | 1 | 0.17 |
| 7 | | 14 | 12 | | 0.15 | | 1 | 0.69 |
| 8 | | 8 | 12 | | 0.80 | | 1 | 0.37 |
| 9 | | 8 | 10 | | 0.22 | | 1 | 0.64 |
| 10 | | 11 | 6 | | 1.47 | | 1 | 0.23 |

Table S4. Number of bitter and control crickets consumed in each trial by fast and slow explorers. RY meant bitterness was first associated with red in the leaning phase and then yellow in the reverse learning phase. Asterisks and deltas next to trial numbers denote at least moderate (p≤0.05) and weak evidence (0.05<p≤0.1) that the ratio of bitter to control crickets consumed differed from one to one, respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trial | Bitter crickets consumed | Control crickets consumed | 𝜒2 | df | P-value |
| Fast explorers (RY) | | | | | |
| 1 | 17 | 23 | 0.90 | 1 | 0.34 |
| 2 | 18 | 24 | 0.86 | 1 | 0.35 |
| 3 | 15 | 24 | 2.08 | 1 | 0.15 |
| 4 | 16 | 24 | 1.60 | 1 | 0.21 |
| 5 | 18 | 22 | 0.40 | 1 | 0.53 |
| 6 | 14 | 20 | 1.06 | 1 | 0.30 |
| 7 | 16 | 13 | 0.31 | 1 | 0.58 |
| 8 | 15 | 17 | 0.13 | 1 | 0.72 |
| 9 | 13 | 22 | 2.31 | 1 | 0.13 |
| 10 | 14 | 19 | 0.76 | 1 | 0.38 |
| Slow explorers (RY) | | | | | |
| 1 | 10 | 18 | 0.29 | 1 | 0.13 |
| 2 | 9 | 16 | 1.96 | 1 | 0.16 |
| 3▵ | 9 | 18 | 3.00 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 | 0.62 | 1 | 0.43 |
| 5 | 14 | 21 | 1.40 | 1 | 0.24 |
| 6 | 16 | 10 | 1.38 | 1 | 0.24 |
| 7 | 16 | 15 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.86 |
| 8 | 12 | 6 | 2.00 | 1 | 0.16 |
| 9 | 12 | 8 | 0.80 | 1 | 0.37 |
| 10 | 13 | 12 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.84 |

Table S5. Number of bitter and control crickets consumed in each trial by fast and slow explorers. YR meant bitterness was first associated with yellow in the leaning phase and then red in the reverse learning phase. Asterisks and deltas next to trial numbers denote at least moderate (p≤0.05) and weak evidence (0.05<p≤0.1) that the ratio of bitter to control crickets consumed differed from one to one, respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trial | Bitter crickets consumed | Control crickets consumed | 𝜒2 | df | P-value |
| Fast explorers (YR) | | | | | |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.85 |
| 2 | 14 | 14 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.00 |
| 3 | 10 | 9 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.82 |
| 4 | 9 | 15 | 1.50 | 1 | 0.22 |
| 5 | 15 | 14 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.85 |
| 6 | 8 | 10 | 0.22 | 1 | 0.64 |
| 7 | 13 | 8 | 1.19 | 1 | 0.28 |
| 8 | 9 | 8 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.81 |
| 9 | 8 | 9 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.81 |
| 10 | 4 | 5 | 0.11 | 1 | 0.74 |
| Slow explorers (YR) | | | | | |
| 1▵ | 11 | 21 | 3.13 | 1 | 0.08 |
| 2\* | 7 | 20 | 6.26 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 3\* | 9 | 21 | 4.80 | 1 | 0.03 |
| 4 | 10 | 17 | 1.81 | 1 | 0.18 |
| 5\* | 8 | 23 | 7.26 | 1 | 0.007 |
| 6 | 13 | 19 | 1.13 | 1 | 0.29 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 2.33 | 1 | 0.13 |
| 8 | 6 | 7 | 0.08 | 1 | 0.78 |
| 9 | 7 | 12 | 1.32 | 1 | 0.25 |
| 10 | 5 | 10 | 1.67 | 1 | 0.20 |

Table S6. Number of bitter and control crickets consumed by in each sex in each trial. Asterisks and deltas next to trial numbers denote at least moderate (p≤0.05) and weak evidence (0.05<p≤0.1) that the ratio of bitter to control crickets consumed differed from one to one, respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Trial | Bitter crickets consumed | | | Control crickets consumed | 𝜒2 | df | | P-value |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 23 | 35 | | 2.48 | | 1 | 0.12 |
| 2\* | | 21 | 38 | | 4.90 | | 1 | 0.03 |
| 3\* | | 20 | 36 | | 4.57 | | 1 | 0.03 |
| 4\* | | 17 | 34 | | 5.67 | | 1 | 0.02 |
| 5▵ | | 25 | 39 | | 3.06 | | 1 | 0.08 |
| 6\* | | 18 | 33 | | 4.41 | | 1 | 0.04 |
| 7 | | 25 | 27 | | 0.08 | | 1 | 0.78 |
| 8 | | 23 | 22 | | 0.02 | | 1 | 0.88 |
| 9 | | 25 | 33 | | 1.10 | | 1 | 0.29 |
| 10 | | 18 | 27 | | 1.80 | | 1 | 0.18 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 29 | 42 | | 2.38 | | 1 | 0.12 |
| 2 | | 27 | 36 | | 1.29 | | 1 | 0.26 |
| 3▵ | | 23 | 36 | | 2.86 | | 1 | 0.09 |
| 4 | | 29 | 37 | | 0.97 | | 1 | 0.32 |
| 5 | | 30 | 41 | | 1.70 | | 1 | 0.19 |
| 6 | | 33 | 26 | | 0.83 | | 1 | 0.36 |
| 7 | | 27 | 23 | | 0.32 | | 1 | 0.57 |
| 8 | | 19 | 16 | | 0.26 | | 1 | 0.61 |
| 9 | | 15 | 18 | | 0.27 | | 1 | 0.60 |
| 10 | | 18 | 19 | | 0.03 | | 1 | 0.87 |