

Defensive (anti-herbivory) Batesian mimicry in plants

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Supplementary material



Figure S1. Dense red prickles of a wild rose (*Rosa* sp.) from from the plains between Calgary and Edmonton, Canada. Such prickles serve as a defended model for Batesian mimics.



Figure S2. The colorful sharp spines along the petioles of *Washingtonia filifera*. Such spines serve as a defended model for Batesian mimics.



Figure S3. A leaf of *Agave americana* showing in the left margin real spines and a diagonal line of prints (automimicry) of the real spines found at their margins. This is a classic case of Batesian automimicry.



Figure S4. The flowers of dozens of *Passiflora* species look as if infested (and protected) by ants, a typical Batesian mimicry.



Figure S5. Pseudovariegation in a fungal-infested autumn leaf from Turku, Finland, a defended model.



Figure S6. A leaf variegated in brown, a Batesian mimic of a fungal-infested leaf like that of Fig. S5.



Figure S7. A Batesian spider web mimicry by *Carthamus* sp. from northern Greece. It took me a long time to realize that the web is of plant origin and not of arthropod origin.



Figure S8. A severe fungal attack on the mature leaves of *Onobrychis* sp. from the Jordan Valley. This can serve as a model of Batesian mimics as shown in Fig. S9.



Figure S9. The young leaves of an ornamental plant from Olds, Canada, are covered with long and dense trichomes that give them the look of being heavily infested by fungi, a Batesian mimicry of fungal-infested young leaves.