

## Functional Ecology

**Table S1.** Sample sizes of 252 surviving monarchs whose forewings were used to explore the effects of milkweed species, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> and infection by a protozoan parasite, *Ophryocystis elektroscirrha*, on toxin sequestration and wing morphology. The *O. elektroscirrha* variant used in our study was extremely virulent, and 43 of the 68 butterflies not included in this study died due to infection. The remaining 19 either did not survive the experiment, had wings that were too badly malformed or damaged to perform morphometric measures, or did not sequester measurable cardenolides in their wings.

Milkweed Species	Infection Status	CO <sub>2</sub> Treatment	N total	Female	Male
<i>A. curassavica</i>	infected	ambient	7	3	4
		elevated	9	6	3
	uninfected	ambient	26	9	17
		elevated	27	12	15
<i>A. incarnata</i>	infected	ambient	11	4	7
		elevated	8	5	3
	uninfected	ambient	24	10	14
		elevated	19	9	10
<i>A. speciosa</i>	infected	ambient	9	2	7
		elevated	6	6	0
	uninfected	ambient	21	9	12
		elevated	24	13	11
<i>A. syriaca</i>	infected	ambient	5	1	4
		elevated	5	1	4
	uninfected	ambient	26	16	10
		elevated	25	9	16

**Phytochemical changes in milkweed induced by elevated CO<sub>2</sub> alter wing morphology but not toxin sequestration in monarch butterflies**

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