

Clustering of Hedychrum females – Average Method

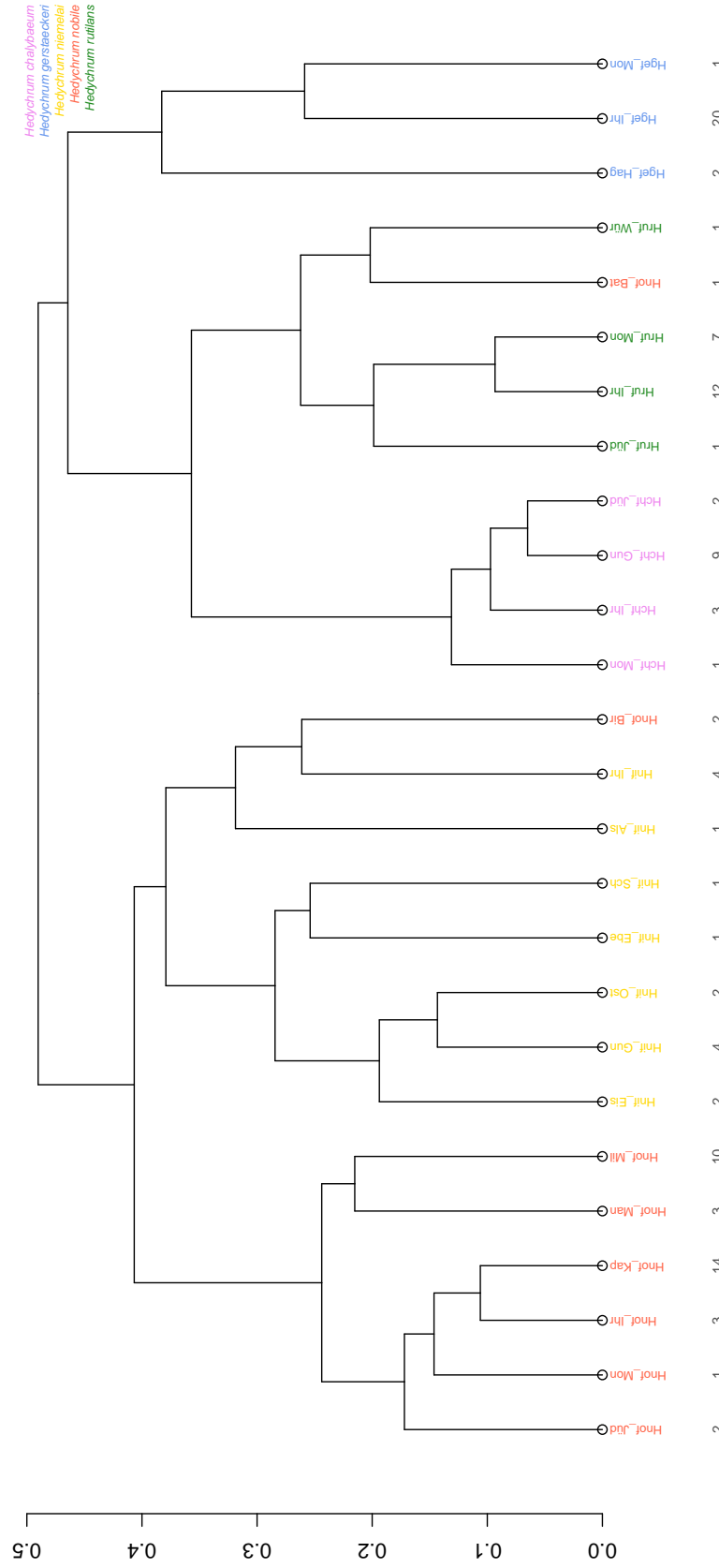


Figure 1: Dendrograms based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Average Method on Bray- Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of mean relative abundances of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. Species are indicated by different coloring and by the first three letters of the labels. The letters after the hyphen indicate the locality of collection. Numbers below the labels indicate the number of specimens used to calculate the mean CHC profiles of each group.

Clustering of Hedychrum females – Complete Method

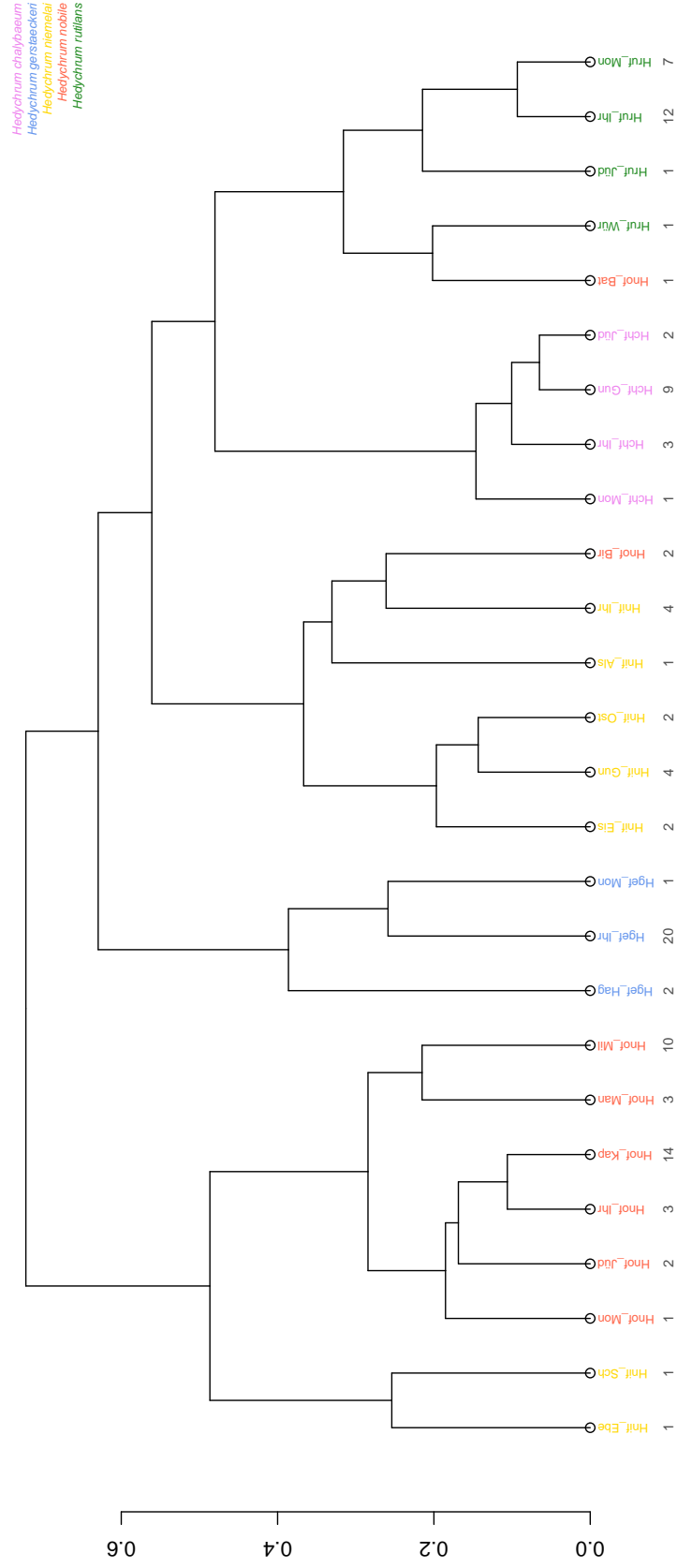


Figure 2: Dendrograms based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Complete Method on Bray- Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of mean relative abundances of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. Labeling as in figure 1.

Clustering of Hedychrum females – Single Method

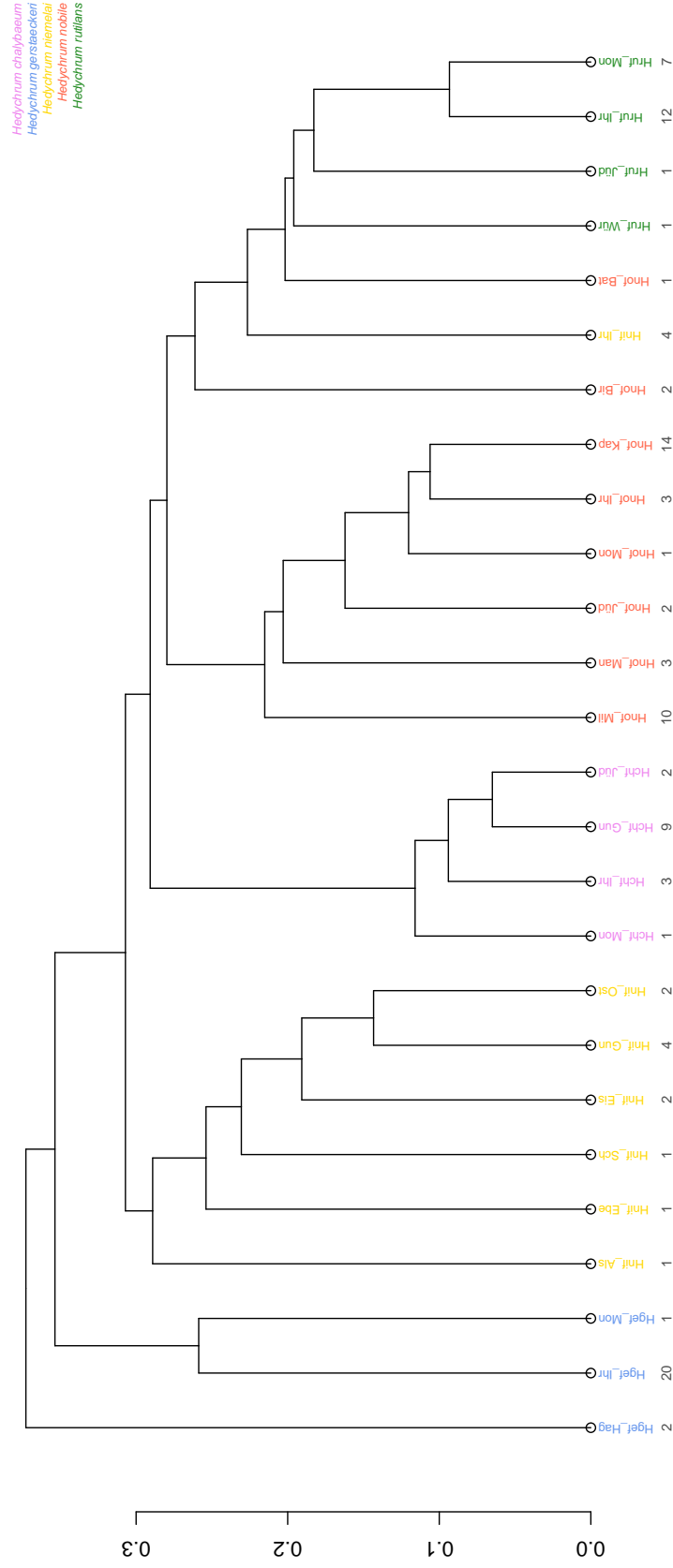


Figure 3: Cluster analysis of CHC profiles of females of Hedychrum species. Labeling as in figure 1. Distances based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities calculated with mean relative abundances. Clustering method used: Single.

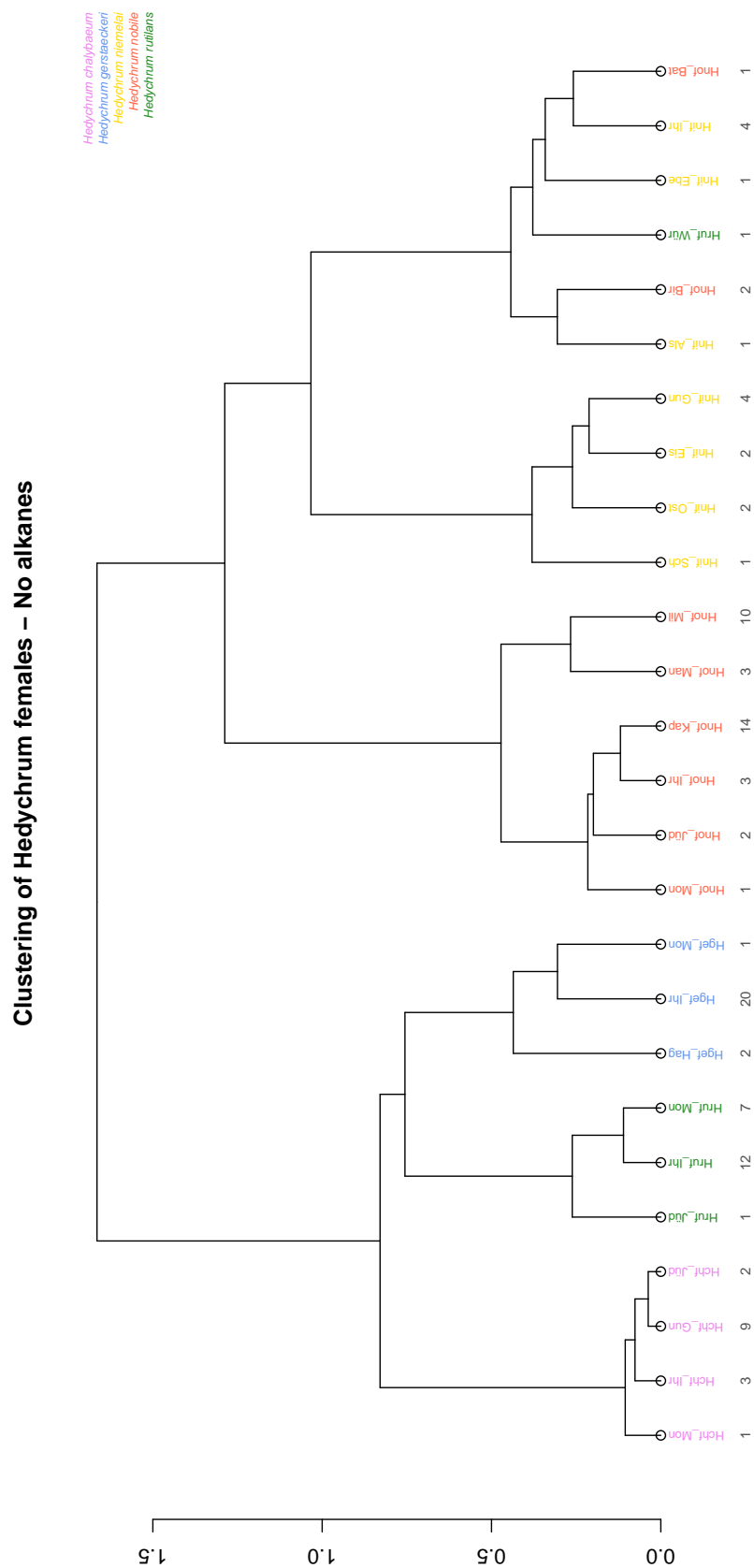


Figure 4: Dendrogram based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward's Method on Bray- Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of mean relative abundances of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. The matrix of dissimilarities was calculated excluding from the dataset all n-alkanes. Labeling as in previous figures.

Clustering of Hedychrum females – Only unsaturated compounds

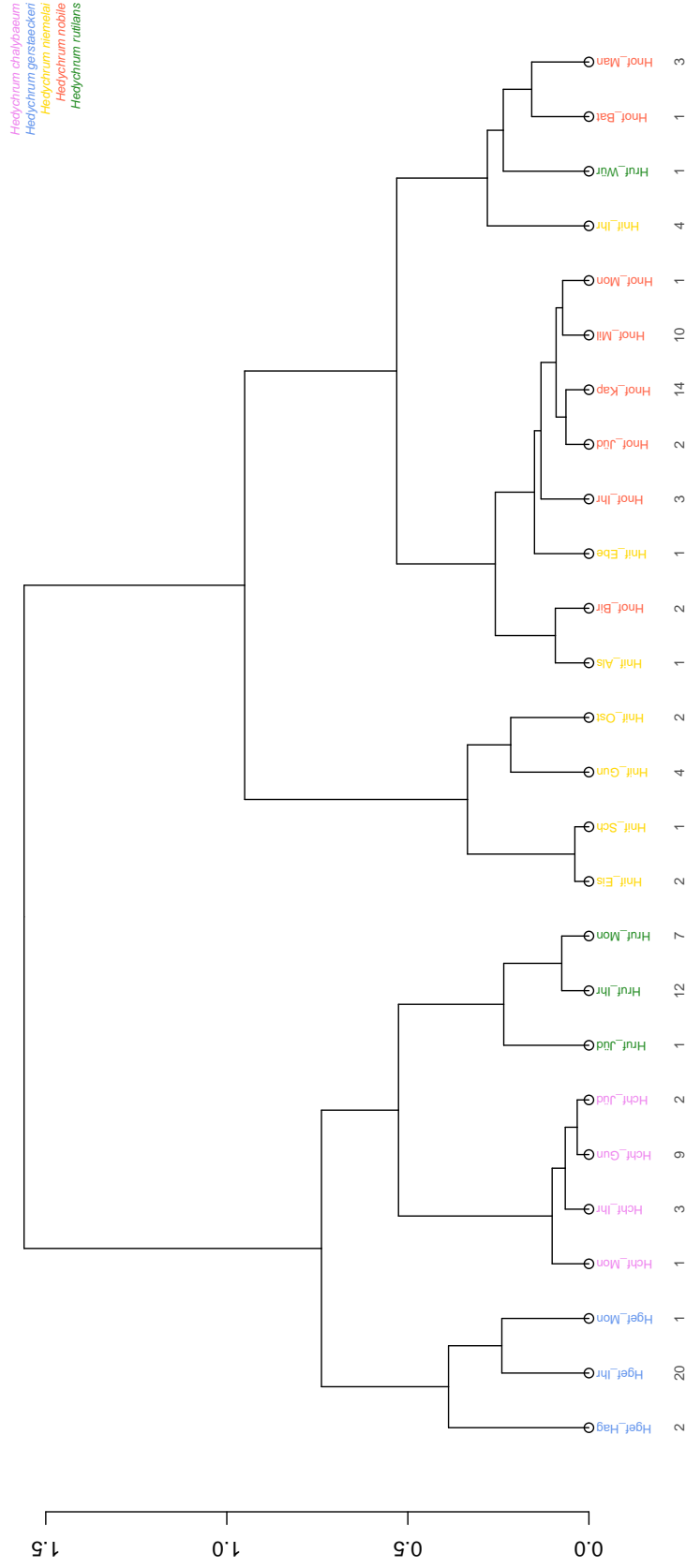


Figure 5: Dendrogram based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward's Method on Bray- Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of mean relative abundances of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. The matrix of dissimilarities was calculated using only unsaturated CHC compounds. Labeling as in previous figures.

Clustering of Hedychrum females – Methyl–branched compounds

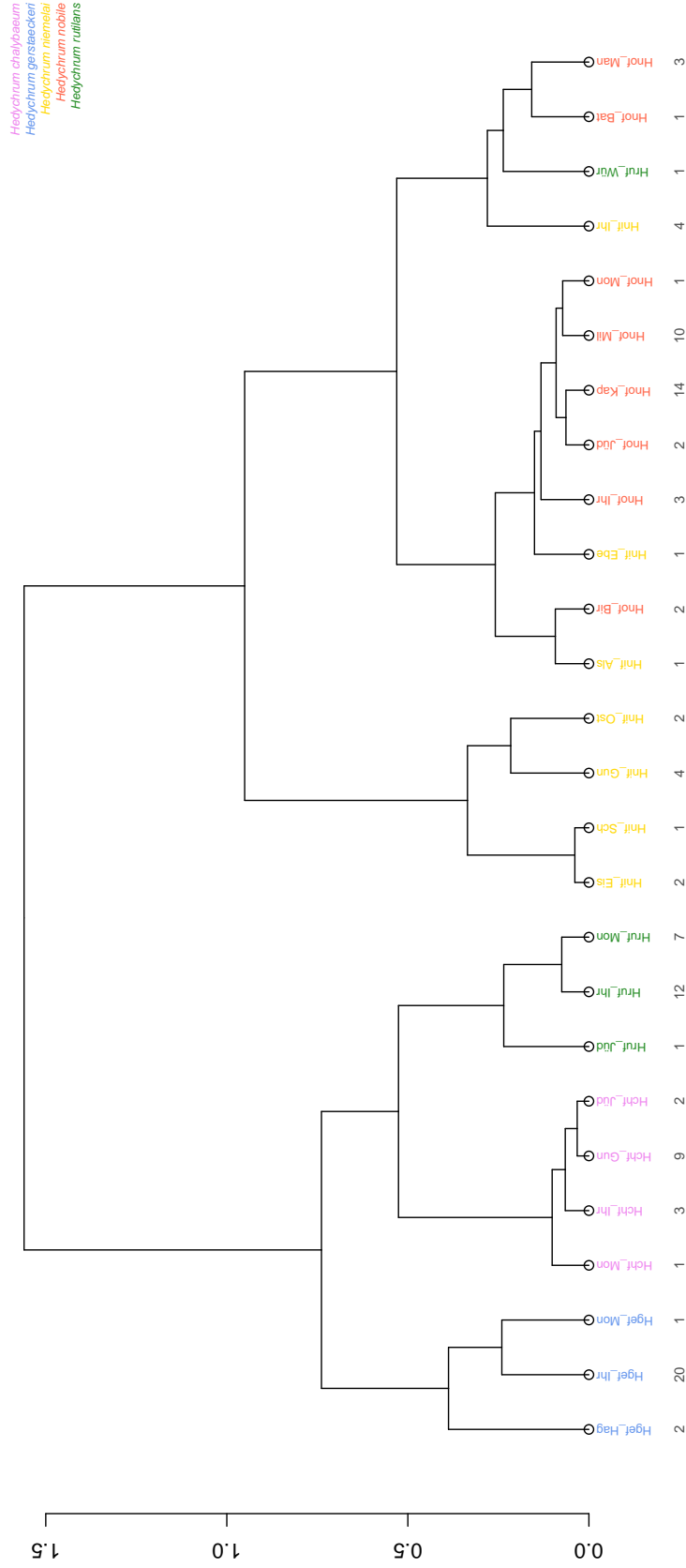


Figure 6: Dendrogram based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward's Method on Bray- Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of mean relative abundances of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. The matrix of dissimilarities was calculated using only methyl-branched CHC compounds. Labeling as in previous figures.

Clustering of Hedychrum females – Presence/absence

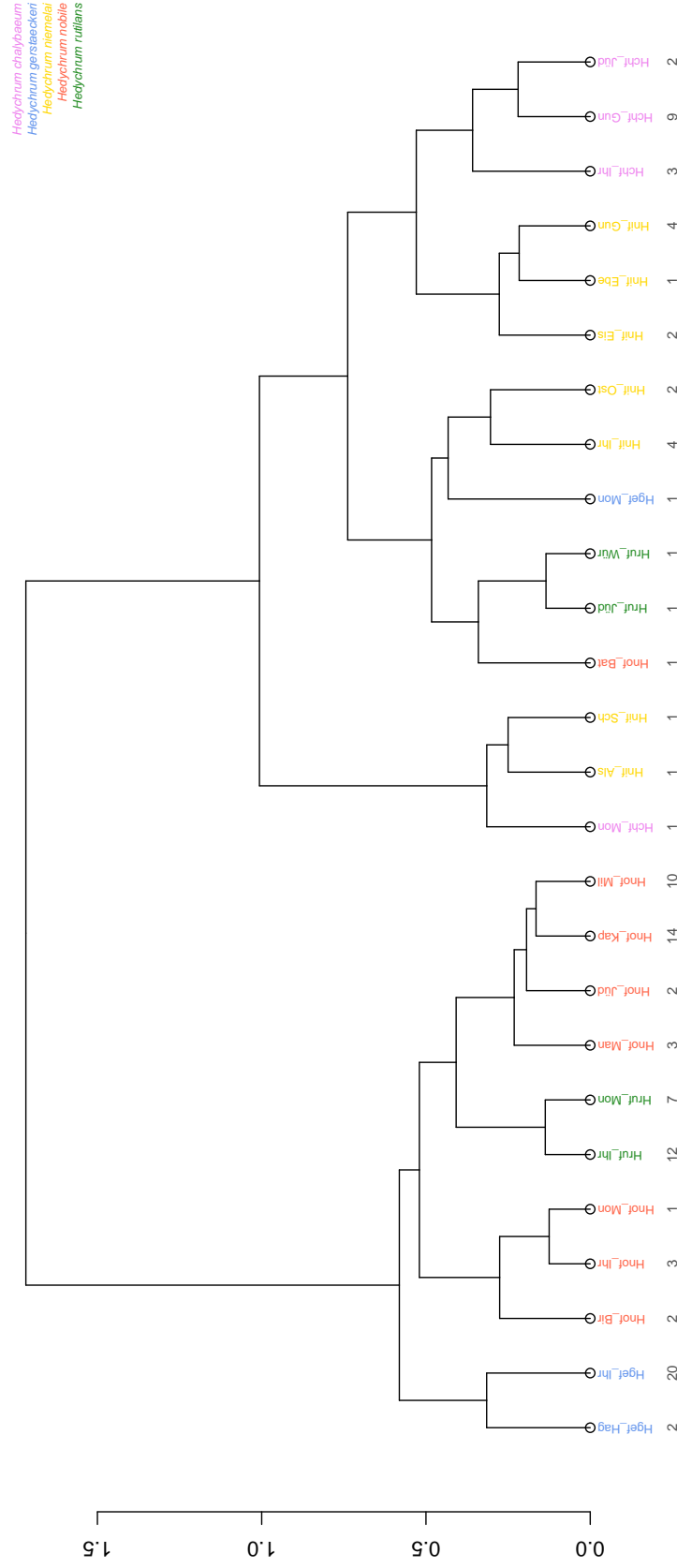


Figure 7: Dendrogram based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward's Method on Bray-Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of a presence/absence matrix of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. Labeling as in previous figures.

Clustering of Hedychrum females – All CHC above 0.05

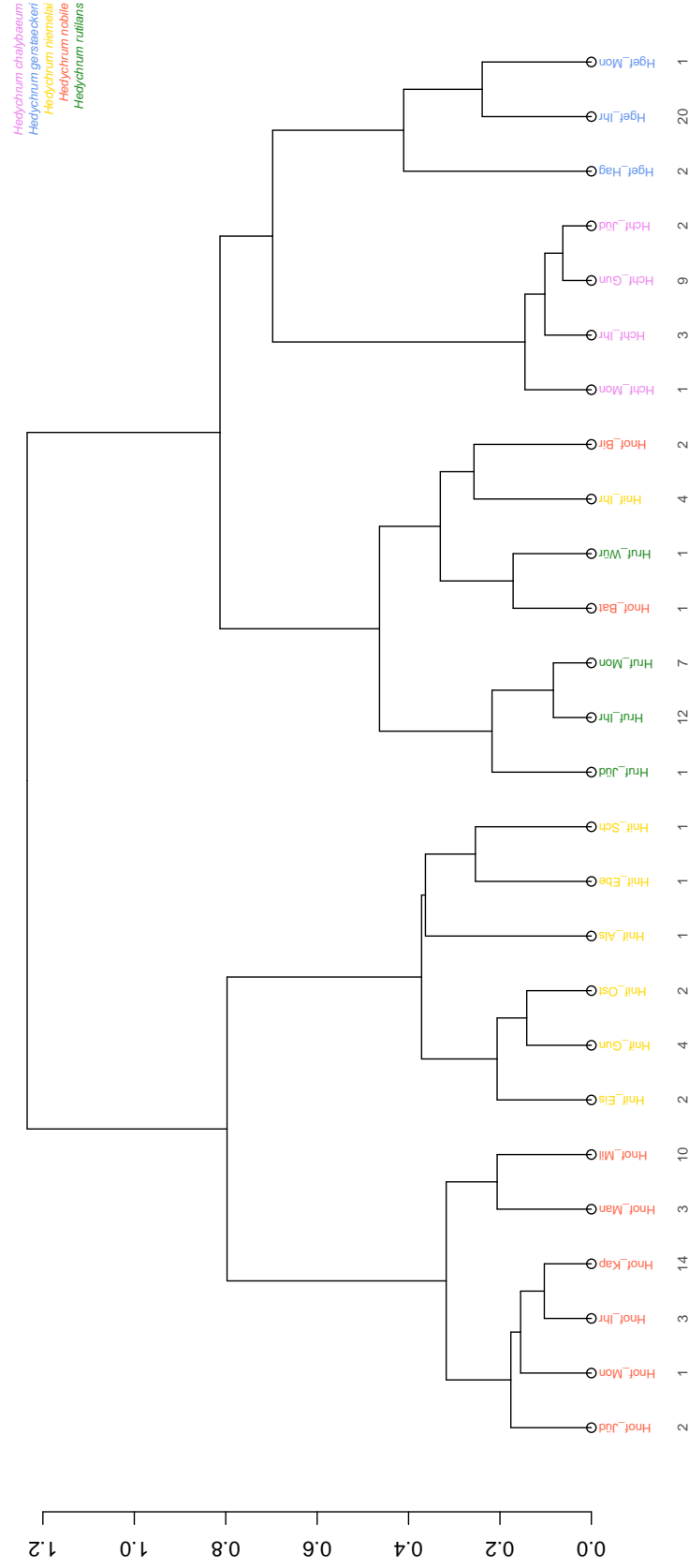


Figure 8: Dendrogram based on hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward's Method on Bray- Curtis dissimilarity matrices) of relative abundances of CHC profiles in females of *Hedychrum* species. CHC compounds with very low abundance ($< 0.05\%$) were excluded. The dataset included only 47 CHC compounds in total, those having the largest abundance (in contrast to the 159 used in all the previous analyses when all compounds were included). Labeling as in previous figures.