

Research



Cite this article: White TE. 2017 Jewelled spiders manipulate colour-lure geometry to deceive prey. *Biol. Lett.* **13**: 20170027. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2017.0027>

Received: 14 January 2017

Accepted: 6 March 2017

Subject Areas:

evolution, behaviour

Keywords:

deception, communication, multicomponent signal, orb-web, *Gasteracantha*

Author for correspondence:

Thomas E. White

e-mail: thomas.white026@gmail.com

Evolutionary biology

Jewelled spiders manipulate colour-lure geometry to deceive prey

Thomas E. White

Department of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales 2109, Australia

TEW, 0000-0002-3976-1734

Selection is expected to favour the evolution of efficacy in visual communication. This extends to deceptive systems, and predicts functional links between the structure of visual signals and their behavioural presentation. Work to date has primarily focused on colour, however, thereby understating the multicomponent nature of visual signals. Here I examined the relationship between signal structure, presentation behaviour, and efficacy in the context of colour-based prey luring. I used the polymorphic orb-web spider *Gasteracantha fornicata*, whose yellow- or white-and-black striped dorsal colours have been broadly implicated in prey attraction. In a manipulative assay, I found that spiders actively control the orientation of their conspicuous banded signals in the web, with a distinct preference for near-diagonal bearings. Further field-based study identified a predictive relationship between pattern orientation and prey interception rates, with a local maximum at the spiders' preferred orientation. There were no morph-specific effects on capture success, either singularly or via an interaction with pattern orientation. These results reveal a dynamic element in a traditionally 'static' signalling context, and imply differential functions for chromatic and geometric signal components across visual contexts. More broadly, they underscore how multicomponent signal designs and display behaviours may coevolve to enhance efficacy in visual deception.

1. Introduction

Selection is expected to drive efficacy in visual communication. A predicted outcome is coevolution between signal components—including their behavioural presentation—to elicit a favourable response from receivers [1]. Although well explored in sexual [2,3] and antipredator [4,5] contexts, this prediction extends to deceptive signalling systems. In such cases, the most effective signals are those which exploit one or more perceptual biases to coerce a maladaptive response from potential prey [6]. Work to date, however, has largely focused on colour as a primary instrument of deception [7,8]. This understates the multicomponent nature of visual signals, which often encompasses both colour and geometry (e.g. pattern, shape and orientation).

Colour-based luring has proved a valuable context for understanding visual deception. Orb-web spiders exemplify this predatory strategy, and many species use diverse body architectures adorned with conspicuous colours and patterns to attract prey [9]. As sit-and-wait predators, orb-web spiders express a limited behavioural repertoire, though are capable of making active foraging decisions within the confines of their two-dimensional web [10,11]. This offers a particularly tractable, albeit unexplored, context in which to explore the predicted links between deceptive signal structure, presentation and efficacy.

The northern jewelled spider *Gasteracantha fornicata* (Araneae; Araneidae) is an orb-weaver endemic to tropical and sub-tropical Australasia. Females of the species display either a conspicuous white-and-black or yellow-and-black banded colour pattern on an elongated dorsum (figure 1*d*; [12]), which has

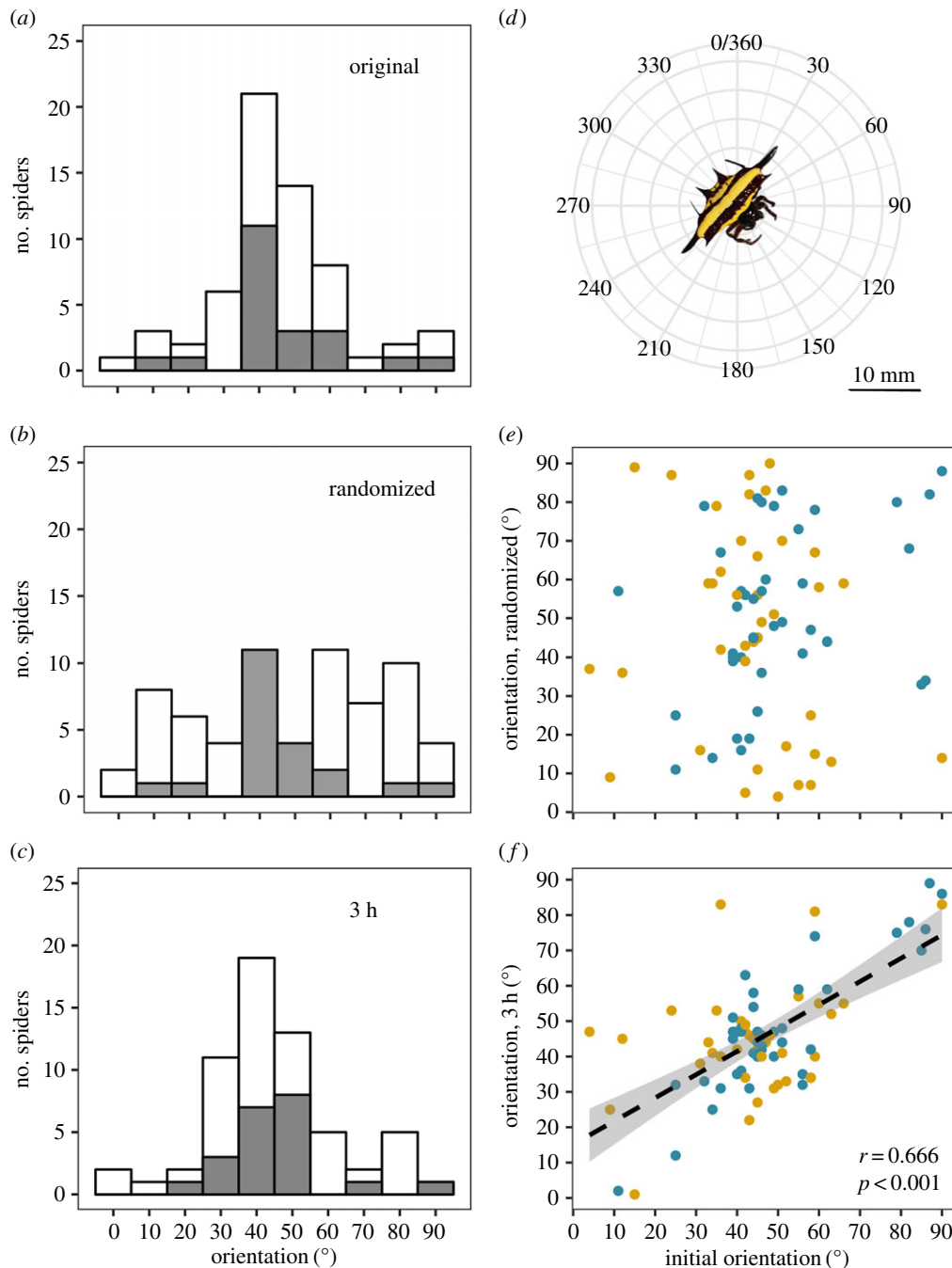


Figure 1. The orientation of spiders' colour patterns (a) prior to manipulation, (b) immediately following randomization and (c) at the conclusion of the experiment. White and grey bars represent experimental and control spiders, respectively. (d) An illustration of the mean initial orientation of *G. formicata*. (e) The correlation (pooled across treatments) between initial orientation and measured orientations immediately following randomization and (f) at the conclusion of the experiment. Yellow and blue points denote 'yellow' and 'white' spider morphs, respectively. Note that possible orientations are bounded between 0 and 90, owing to the multiple functional axes of symmetry (see main text). (Online version in colour.)

been broadly implicated in prey attraction [7,13]. Here I used this species to examine the link between the structure of a putative multicomponent deceptive signal and its behavioural presentation. I approached this in two stages. First, I tested whether *G. formicata* actively control the orientation of their conspicuous colour patterns in the web. Second, I investigated the relationship between pattern orientation, colour and fitness (via prey interception) in the wild.

2. Material and methods

I conducted experiments with distinct natural populations of *G. formicata* in Cairns, Queensland, Australia, in March 2014

(part a) and February 2015 (part b, below). Female colour morphs are discrete, with either human-perceived 'yellow' or 'white' stripes adjacent to black bands (figure 1d), and can be reliably distinguished by eye [12].

(a) Pattern orientation control

To test whether *G. formicata* actively control the orientation of their patterns in the web, I first recorded the initial orientation of spiders ($n = 43$ white, 39 yellow spiders) *in situ* using a modified 200 mm digital angle rule (Sinsui Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). Here, and through both experiments, orientations are expressed with respect to the transverse (elongated) axis of the spider's colour pattern, relative to the surface of the web (which is approximately vertical and symmetrical [14]). A measurement

Table 1. Pearson's product-moment correlations (\pm 95% CI) between initial colour-pattern orientations, and those immediately following manipulation (time 0) and at subsequent 30 min intervals, for experimental and control groups. Italic *p*-values indicate Bonferroni-corrected significance.

time (min)	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
experimental							
<i>r</i>	-0.099	0.021	-0.011	0.195	0.380	0.416	0.636
lower CI	-0.342	-0.232	-0.262	-0.060	0.142	0.183	0.458
upper CI	0.157	0.271	0.241	0.426	0.577	0.604	0.766
<i>p</i> -value	0.448	0.873	0.932	0.133	<i>0.003</i>	<i><0.001</i>	<i><0.001</i>
control							
<i>r</i>	0.985	0.586	0.770	0.625	0.695	0.767	0.800
lower CI	0.963	0.207	0.507	0.264	0.376	0.483	0.562
upper CI	0.994	0.812	0.902	0.832	0.867	0.896	0.915
<i>p</i> -value	<i><0.001</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i><0.001</i>	<i><0.001</i>	<i><0.001</i>

of 0° thus indicates vertically oriented stripes in the web, while 90° indicates horizontally oriented stripes (figure 1*d*). Furthermore, the set of all possible orientations is bounded between 0° and 90° owing to the body- and functional-symmetry of spiders' signals (figure 1*d*). For example, spiders oriented at 45°, 135°, 225° and 270° would all be displaying their striped signals at a functionally equivalent diagonal orientation (since a left-to-right diagonal bearing is equivalent to a right-to-left, assuming prey encounter spiders from random perspectives).

Following initial measurement, I manually removed each spider from the web and immediately replaced it at a randomly assigned orientation between 0° and 90° ($\pm 3^\circ$, owing to behavioural variation upon return to the web), save for a random subset of control spiders that were replaced at their original orientation ($n = 61$ experimental, 21 control). Spiders that did not remain at the assigned orientation for 30 s were excluded from the experiment. I then recorded the orientation of each individual immediately following replacement, and at subsequent 30 min intervals for 3 h (09.00–12.00 h; *G. formicata*'s peak activity period [7]).

(b) Colour, pattern orientation and prey interception

To examine the relationship between colour, pattern geometry and rates of prey interception, I recorded the orientation of individual spiders of both morphs (as above) and prey interceptions at 30 min intervals for 3 h (09.00–12.00 h; $n = 36$ 'yellow', 27 'white' spiders total). I used the presence of new prey items and/or web damage as a measure of interceptions in the preceding time period [15,16]. While this may overestimate true interception rates as a result of abiotic confounds (e.g. wind- or foliage-induced damage), these effects will be essentially random. Ultimately, my interception rate estimates (below) complemented previous work in this species informed by constant observation (see supplementary data in [7]).

(c) Statistical analyses

I used multiple Pearson's product-moment correlations to test whether, and to what extent, spiders recovered their initial signal orientation following manipulation. I calculated the strength of correlation between their initial and subsequent orientations at every 30 min interval (including immediately post-manipulation), for control and experimental spiders. I used a Bonferroni-corrected threshold for statistical significance of $\alpha = 0.007$.

I used a generalized linear model (GLM) to examine the relationship between interception rate (interceptions per hour)

Table 2. GLM results testing the relationship between colour, pattern orientation and prey interception. Variables: morph spider colour morph; orient. and orient.², linear and quadratic effects of banded colour-pattern orientation. Italic estimates indicate significance at $\alpha = 0.05$.

	estimate	s.e.	t	<i>p</i> -value
intercept	<i>3.185</i>	<i>1.050</i>	<i>3.034</i>	<i>0.003</i>
morph	-0.407	1.260	-0.322	0.748
orient.	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>2.221</i>	<i>0.030</i>
orient. ²	<i>-0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>-2.674</i>	<i>0.009</i>
morph \times orient.	0.005	0.058	0.950	0.925
morph \times orient. ²	0.001	0.001	0.054	0.957

and mean colour-pattern orientation. I included spider morph as a main effect, along with the linear and quadratic effects of orientation, and their interactions with spider morph, following the visual inspection of data. The assumptions of statistical tests were validated prior to analysis, and all analyses were conducted in R with the 'stats' package [17].

3. Results

(a) Pattern orientation control

The banded colour patterns of spiders were non-randomly oriented in the web at the onset of the experiment (mean \pm s.e. = $46 \pm 2^\circ$; figure 1*a,d*). Following randomization (figure 1*b,e*), experimental spiders measurably recovered their initial orientations after 120 min (Pearson's $r = 0.380$, 95% CI = 0.142–0.577, $p = 0.003$), and maintained them until observations ceased after 180 min (table 1; figure 1*c,f*). Control spiders largely maintained the initial orientation of their patterns throughout the observational period (table 1).

(b) Colour, pattern orientation and prey interception

There was a distinct relationship between colour-pattern orientation and prey interception rate ($F_{5,57} = 4.365$, $p = 0.002$, Adj. $R^2 = 0.213$). There was a significant quadratic effect of pattern orientation (table 2), with interception rates maximized around the mean of $42 \pm 3^\circ$ (\pm s.e.; figure 2). Colour morph had no

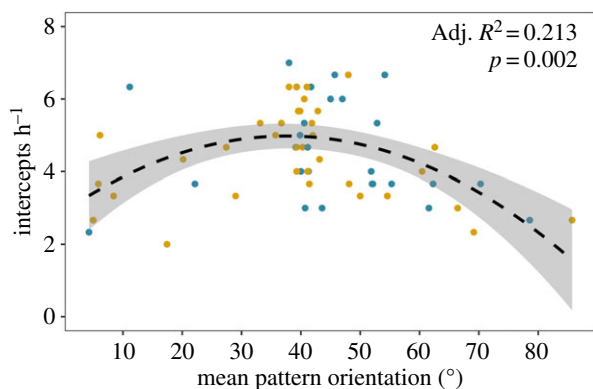


Figure 2. Prey interception rate as a function of mean colour-pattern orientation in *G. formicata*. Yellow and blue points denote ‘yellow’ and ‘white’ spider morphs, respectively, and the dashed line and shaded region represents a quadratic fit \pm s.e. (Online version in colour.)

discernable effect on interception rates either singly or via an interaction with pattern orientation (table 2).

4. Discussion

Signalling theory contends that communication systems should evolve to enable the effective generation and transmission of signals [1,6]. However, the predicted functional links between colour-signal components and signalling behaviours in the context of deception are poorly supported. Across experimental and observational assays, I found that *G. formicata* control the orientation of their banded colour signals in the web (figure 1), and that pattern orientation is predictive of prey interception rates (figure 2). These results reveal an element of dynamism in an otherwise ‘static’ sit-and-wait signalling system through the active manipulation of colour-lure geometry. More broadly, they are consistent with a coevolutionary link between multicomponent signal design and signalling behaviour in the context of colour-based luring.

The nature of the biases being exploited in prey through the use of a near-diagonal stripe remain to be identified (figure 1), though two non-exclusive visual and/or perceptual effects would probably be induced. One is form disruption. Highly contrasting stripes are known to confuse edge-detection mechanisms across taxa (i.e. ‘disruptive coloration’, [18]), which may inhibit the recognition of *G. formicata* as a potential threat by their primarily dipteran and hymenopteran prey [7,13]. This does not account for the specific orientational preference of spiders, however, since the disruptive effects would probably arise irrespective of signal geometry.

A second possibility is that the banding pattern and orientation of spiders effectively stimulates the motion-detection

pathways of potential prey. Small free-flying insects, such as flies, typically move in a series of rapid, translational saccades in the horizontal and/or vertical plane [19,20]. From the perspective of such a viewer, a horizontally oriented (90°) stripe would almost exclusively generate vertical motion on the retina, while a vertical striping would generate horizontal motion. By orienting off-axis, spiders may benefit from the induction of motion cues (i.e. self-induced ‘flicker’) in both dimensions, on average. This may, among other effects, more reliably attract the attention of close-passing prey [19]. The question of whether banded patterns can actively attract the attention of receivers in such a manner is not well explored, and would repay further study.

The absence of morph-specific effects on prey interception rates (table 1) suggests a degree of functional, and evolutionary, independence between chromatic and geometric signal components. This is not unexpected, given that the contributions of colour and pattern elements to the subjective appearance of signals will shift with viewing context, and particularly distance. The size and spatial frequency of *G. formicata*'s stripes (figure 1d) means that a distinct banding pattern will only be resolvable upon relatively close inspection by insect prey [21]. At longer range the dark and light bands will appear to blend, at which point the more general signal features of colour and luminance will predominate. Recent work in this species suggests that the chromatic and achromatic contrasts generated by ‘yellow’ and ‘white’ colour morphs, respectively, enhance their conspicuousness within different visual channels in prey, and that this may contribute to the maintenance of polymorphism [7]. This, together with the results of the present study, implies that the colour and pattern of *G. formicata*'s signals may have been differentially selected for their deceptive effects across viewing contexts. The overall ‘colour’ of lures may target general chromatic and/or achromatic preferences in prey (*sensu* [7]), while the banded pattern may exploit attentional or edge-detection mechanisms when encountered at close range (as noted above). These hypotheses stand to be tested, and the complex interaction between signal structure, signalling behaviour and receiver visual ecology in this system [7,12,22] presents exciting opportunities for further illuminating the evolution of efficacy in deception.

Data accessibility. All raw data and code are available via github (https://github.com/thomased/ms_spiderpattern), and are archived via Zenodo <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.322463> [23].

Competing interests. The author declares no competing interests.

Funding. T.E.W. was supported by an Australian Postgraduate Award.

Acknowledgements. I am grateful to Darrell Kemp for valuable discussions and assistance, and two anonymous reviewers for insightful comments. As always, I thank Elizabeth Mulvenna for all her support.

References

- Endler JA. 1992 Signals, signal conditions, and the direction of evolution. *Am. Nat.* **139**, S125–S153. (doi:10.1086/285308)
- White TE, Zeil J, Kemp DJ. 2015 Signal design and courtship presentation coincide for highly biased delivery of an iridescent butterfly mating signal. *Evolution* **69**, 14–25. (doi:10.1111/evo.12551)
- Sicsu P, Manica LT, Maia R, Macedo RH. 2013 Here comes the sun: multimodal displays are associated with sunlight incidence. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* **67**, 1633–1642. (doi:10.1007/s00265-013-1574-x)
- Kang C-K, Moon J-Y, Lee S-I, Jablonski P. 2012 Camouflage through an active choice of a resting spot and body orientation in moths. *J. Evol. Biol.* **25**, 1695–1702. (doi:10.1111/j.1420-9101.2012.02557.x)
- Kang C, Stevens M, Moon J-Y, Lee S-I, Jablonski PG. 2015 Camouflage through behavior in moths: the role of background matching and disruptive coloration. *Behav. Ecol.* **26**, 45–54. (doi:10.1093/beheco/aru150)

6. Searcy WA, Nowicki S. 2005 *The evolution of animal communication: reliability and deception in signaling systems*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
7. White TE, Kemp DJ. 2016 Colour polymorphic lures target different visual channels in prey. *Evolution* **70**, 1398–1408. (doi:10.1111/evo.12948)
8. Tso IM, Liao CP, Huang RP, Yang EC. 2006 Function of being colorful in web spiders: attracting prey or camouflaging oneself? *Behav. Ecol.* **17**, 606–613. (doi:10.1093/beheco/ark010)
9. White TE, Kemp DJ. 2015 Technicolour deceit: a sensory basis for the study of colour-based lures. *Anim. Behav.* **105**, 231–243. (doi:10.1016/j.anbehav.2015.04.025)
10. Zschokke S, Nakata K. 2010 Spider orientation and hub position in orb webs. *Naturwissenschaften* **97**, 43–52. (doi:10.1007/s00114-009-0609-7)
11. Uetz GW, Hartsock SP. 1987 Prey selection in an orb-weaving spider: *Micranthema gracilis* (araneae: Araneidae). *Psyche* **94**, 103–116. (doi:10.1155/1987/16298)
12. Kemp DJ, Holmes C, Congdon BC, Edwards W. 2013 Color polymorphism in spiny spiders (*Gasteracantha fornicata*): testing the adaptive significance of a geographically clinal lure. *Ethology* **119**, 1126–1137. (doi:10.1111/eth.12172)
13. Hauber ME. 2002 Conspicuous colouration attracts prey to a stationary predator. *Ecol. Entomol.* **27**, 686–691. (doi:10.1046/j.1365-2311.2002.00457.x)
14. Muma MH. 1971 Biological and behavioral notes on *Gasteracantha cancriformis* (arachnida: Araneidae). *Fl. Entomol.* **54**, 345–351. (doi:10.2307/3493600)
15. Opell BD, Bond JE, Warner DA. 2006 The effects of capture spiral composition and orb-web orientation on prey interception. *Zoology* **109**, 339–345. (doi:10.1016/j.zool.2006.04.002)
16. Gawryszewski F, Motta P. 2012 Colouration of the orb-web spider *Gasteracantha cancriformis* does not increase its foraging success. *Ethol. Ecol. Evol.* **24**, 23–38. (doi:10.1080/03949370.2011.582044)
17. R Core Team. 2014 *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.
18. Stevens M, Merilaita S. 2009 Defining disruptive coloration and distinguishing its functions. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B* **364**, 481–488. (doi:10.1098/rstb.2008.0216)
19. Srinivasan MV, Poteser M, Kral K. 1999 Motion detection in insect orientation and navigation. *Vis. Res.* **39**, 2749–2766. (doi:10.1016/S0042-6989(99)00002-4)
20. Dickinson MH. 2005 The initiation and control of rapid flight maneuvers in fruit flies. *Integr. Compar. Biol.* **45**, 274–281. (doi:10.1093/icb/45.2.274)
21. Wehner R. 1981 Spatial vision in arthropods. In *Handbook of sensory physiology* (eds H Autrum, R Jung, WR Loewenstein, DM MacKay, HL Teuber). New York, NY, USA: Springer Publishing.
22. White TE, Dalrymple RL, Herberstein ME, Kemp DJ. 2016 The perceptual similarity of flower colours and prey lures. *Evol. Ecol.* **31**, 1–20. (doi:10.1007/s10682-016-9876-x)
23. White TE. 2016 Data from: Jewelled spiders manipulate colour lure geometry to deceive prey. *Zenodo*. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.322463>)