



Figure S4. Dauers isolated from either starved or pheromone-induced populations are morphologically similar. *dex-1(ns42)* dauers taken from pheromone (A) and starved (B) plates both display indistinct lateral alae (arrows). Scale bars, 10 μ m. (C) Body diameter measurements for *dex-1(ns42)* and wild-type dauers showed no statistically significant differences between starved and pheromone-induced populations. Both starved and pheromone induced *dex-1(ns42)* dauers displayed defects in radial constriction compared to wild-type dauers. Error bars, SEM. (n = 20, $\alpha=0.05$, p-value indicated by ****<0.0001, n.s.=not significant.)