Similarities in the behaviour of dance followers among honey bee species suggests a conserved mechanism of dance communication

Ebi Antony George[1*], Smruti Pimplikar[1], Neethu Thulasi[1,], Axel Brockmann[1]

1 National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore, India – 560065

ORCID

E.A.G.: 0000-0002-5533-5428

S.P.: 0000-0002-6683-5946

N.T.: 0000-0003-4702-8900

A.B.: 0000-0003-0201-9656

* corresponding author:

Ebi Antony George

Email ID: ebiantonyg@ncbs.res.in, ebi.antony.george@gmail.com

Abstract

Group living organisms rely on intra-group communication to adjust individual and collective behavioural decisions. Complex communication systems are predominantly multimodal and combine modulatory and information bearing signals. The honey bee waggle dance, one of the most elaborate form of communication in invertebrates, stimulates nestmates to search for food and communicates symbolic information about the location of the food source. Previous studies on the dance behaviour in diverse honey bee species demonstrated distinct differences in the combination of visual, auditory, olfactory, and tactile signals produced by the dancer. We now studied the behaviour of the receivers of the dance signals, the dance followers, to explore the significance of the different signals in the communication process. In particular, we ask whether there are differences in the behaviour of dance followers between the 3 major Asian honey bee species, *A. florea, A. dorsata and A. cerana*, and whether these might correlate with the differences in the signals produced by the dancing foragers. Our comparison demonstrates that the behaviour of the dance followers is highly conserved across all 3 species despite the differences in the dance signals. The highest number of followers was present lateral to the dancer throughout the waggle run, and the mean body orientation of the dance followers with respect to the waggle dancer was close to 90° throughout the run for all 3 species. These findings suggest that dance communication might be more conserved than implied by the differences in the signals produced by the dancer. Along with studies in *A. mellifera*, our results indicate that all honey bee species rely on tactile contacts between the dancer and follower to communicate spatial information. The cues and signals that differ between the species may be involved in attracting the followers towards the dancer in the different nest environments.

Keywords

Apis florea, *Apis cerana*, *Apis dorsata*, waggle dance evolution, spatial information transfer, tactile hypothesis

Introduction

Organisms have evolved various ways to communicate amongst themselves [1]. Communication involves indirect cues and direct signals and varies in its complexity [2,3]. Complexity in communication systems correlates with social group complexity [4, but see 5]. Social communication mechanisms consist of multiple signal channels which can be of the same modality, e.g. ant pheromone trails, or different modalities, as in the case of ritualised courtship signals in birds [6,7]. In these communication systems, the different signals are either equally informative, or one of the signals contains the information and the others act as modulators, enhancing the effect or spread of the signal [8]. Finally, environmental factors and plasticity in the signal can lead to divergence in signals across closely related species [9–11].

One of the most elaborate types of social communication in invertebrates is the honey bee waggle dance used by foragers returning from profitable food sources to recruit nestmates [12]. The waggle dance motivates foragers to fly out and in addition encodes spatial information about the food source [13,14]. Each waggle dance consists of multiple circuits and one circuit contains two phases; a straight walking phase in which the dancer waggles its abdomen back and forth (the waggle run or the waggle phase) and a circular walking phase which brings the dancer back towards the point of origin of the first phase (the return phase). The duration of the waggle run corresponds to the distance to the food source [12,14]. In *Apis mellifera*, in which foragers dance in the dark on vertical combs, the body orientation of the dancer with respect to the vertical (gravity) axis during the waggle run corresponds to the direction of the food source from the hive with respect to the sun's azimuth [12]. Further, the duration of the return phase corresponds to the reward value of the food source as perceived by the forager [15]. For food sources very close to the hive, the dance circuit becomes nearly circular with a very short waggle run [16].

Cues and signals from the environment and nestmates can modulate the probability and intensity of dance behaviour [15,17–19]. Interactions with nestmates in the hive inform nectar foragers about the colony food stores and the nectar influx into the colony [18,20–22]. In addition, interactions with other foragers provide information

about predation and overcrowding at the food source [23–26]. An individual forager's dance activity is modulated by the perceived reward value of the food source along with information from these interactions [19]. This in turn drives recruitment to each food source proportional to its relative reward value, which leads to an efficient distribution of the colony's foraging force [27]. Thus, the waggle dance acts as the primary regulatory mechanism of the colony's recruitment activity in addition to its role in the efficient spatial distribution of the colony's foragers.

Although extensive research has been done on the honey bee waggle dance behaviour, the mechanism underlying the transfer of spatial information has remained elusive [28,29]. The experimental difficulty lies in determining which of the multiple dances followed is used to obtain information [27] and in tracking whether the follower visited the indicated food source. Moreover, recent studies showed that followers can choose to rely on either the information from the dancer or their own memory [30,31]. Currently, there are two major hypotheses on which signals dance followers use to obtain spatial information from the dancer. The "tactile hypothesis" proposes that dance followers use tactile signals, associated with physical contact between the dancer and follower [32,33] or even mechanosensory signals, associated with the air flow caused by a dancer's vibrating wings [34,35]. The "follow hypothesis" suggests that followers obtain information from dancers by following the path of the dancer from behind [36]. In this case, followers receive the dance information from their own body positions and walking paths to calculate the direction and distance of the food source being advertised. Studies on the mechanism of spatial information transfer in *A. mellifera* offered preliminary evidence for both hypotheses [32,36]. Instead, comparative studies on dance communication including the behaviour of the dance followers in different honey bee species might help to decide the controversy [37].

Interestingly, there are characteristic differences between the species in the combination of signals generated by the dancer [37–42]. Dances of the dwarf honey bees (e.g. *A. florea*), which take place on a horizontal surface exposed to the sun, include a conspicuous visual signal (raised abdomens) but no auditory signals [43]. The giant honey bees (e.g. *A. laboriosa* and *A. dorsata*) usually dance on the vertical surface of the bee curtain exposed to the sun [41]. Dances of the diurnal *A. laboriosa*

are silent [44], whereas those of the crepuscular *A. dorsata* contain auditory signals [45]. All cavity nesting species investigated (e.g. *A. mellifera*, *A. cerana* and *A. nigrocincta*), which perform dances in the hive, produce auditory signals [41]. However, it is unclear whether these differences in dance signals imply the evolution of different mechanisms for information transfer across the genus or whether the mechanism is the same with the different signals and cues serving to attract followers [46,47].

We performed a comparative study to explore the dance follower behaviour of Asian honey bees and to test if possible differences in dance follower behaviour might correlate with differences in the signals and cues produced by the dancer. Parallel changes in the behaviour of the dancer and dance follower would be a strong argument for the evolution of different mechanisms of information transfer across the genus *Apis*. On the other hand, a high degree of similarity in the behaviour of the dance follower would suggest that the major mechanism of information transfer is conserved. Further, we monitored the spatial positions of the followers to obtain evidence for either of the two proposed hypotheses regarding the mechanism of information transfer. If followers arrange themselves towards the side of the dancer, then it is likely that they use tactile cues ("tactile hypothesis") to obtain information about the food source [32]. In contrast, if followers orient themselves behind the dancer, they are more likely using their own body orientation ("follow hypothesis") to determine the spatial position of the food source [36].

Methods

Colonies

Experiments were done with two *A. florea* and *A. cerana* colonies each and one *A. dorsata* colony. For *A. florea*, we obtained colonies which were nesting on the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS) campus, Bangalore. The *A. cerana* colonies was obtained from Karnataka Apiaries, Bangalore. For *A. dorsata*, we observed a colony which had made a nest in the Naik Bhavan building adjacent to our experimental location in the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Gandhi Krishi Vignana Kendra (GKVK), Bangalore. The first set of colonies from all 3 species was

observed in January - March 2017, and the second *A. cerana* and *A. florea* colony was observed in February - April 2018. The experiments were part of a larger study on dance dialects in Asian honey bees and are described in detail in section 2.2 of Kohl *et al.*, 2020 (in preparation). A brief description of the same experimental protocol is provided below.

Experimental Location

Our experiments were performed in the Botanical Garden at GKVK (latitude: 13.07, longitude: 77.57). The garden covers an area of 26 hectares and is home to around 2000 plant species including trees and shrubs. This provided dense vegetation cover and hence good optic flow for the foragers (fig S1 *a*). We obtained a straight line transect of at least 500m from the colony location to train foragers along.

Colony Preparation

We cut the branch holding the *A. florea* colonies and shifted them into a wooden box which had one opening at the top (fig S1 *b*). This opening was used to record the activity on the crown area of the colony, where most of the recruitment activity happens [43]. In the case of *A. dorsata*, we did not shift the colony from the building where it had made its hive. We used a feeder box (fig S1 *c*) to train foragers from the colony to the ground first, and then along the transect. Four frame *A. cerana* colonies were housed in a specially constructed box, with glass walls on one side (fig S1 *d*). This allowed us to observe the waggle dances and the dance follower behaviour in a non-invasive manner and without having to move the colony into a traditional 2 frame vertical observation hive.

Distance training

Apis florea and Apis cerana

We used a similar protocol for distance training in *A. florea* and *A. cerana*. We trained foragers to an artificial feeder near the colony filled with sucrose solution scented with star anise (*Illicium verum*) extract. The sucrose concentration at the feeder was adjusted between 1 and 2.5 M depending on the number of foragers visiting our food source. Once 5-10 foragers were trained to the artificial feeder, we shifted it away from the hive, along the transect. At 25 m we individually paint marked foragers at the

feeder using Uni POSCA Paint markers (Uni Mitsubishi Pencil, UK). Once all foragers coming to the feeder were marked, the feeder was shifted further along the transect. We recorded the dance activity of the marked foragers for one hour each at 100m, 200m, 300m, 400m and 500m using a Sony HDR CX260V Handycam (Sony Corporation, Tokyo). The videos were recorded at 1080p and 50 frames per second and covered the dance floor area (crown area in *A. florea* and the frame facing the glass wall of the box in *A. cerana*).

Apis dorsata

Since the *A. dorsata* colony was on the side of a building, we used a different protocol for training the foragers. First, we got foragers to come to a long rod with a piece of comb filled with sucrose solution which was kept next to the bee curtain. We then transferred these foragers carefully into a feeder box (fig S1 *c*), closed the box and transported it to an artificial feeder at the ground level. We released the foragers at the feeder and repeated the process till foragers came to the feeder on their own. After this, the same protocol of paint marking, feeder shifts, and video recordings were done as described earlier. We recorded the dance activity of *A. dorsata* foragers at distances of 100m, 200m, 300m and 400m. Since we recorded dances for the *A. dorsata* colony during a time of plentiful flowering, we could not get foragers to come to a feeder further than 400m from the hive. The transect used for *A. dorsata* feeder training was in the opposite direction of the ones used for *A. florea* and *A. cerana* as the colony had nested on a building at the opposite end of the botanical garden.

Video Analysis

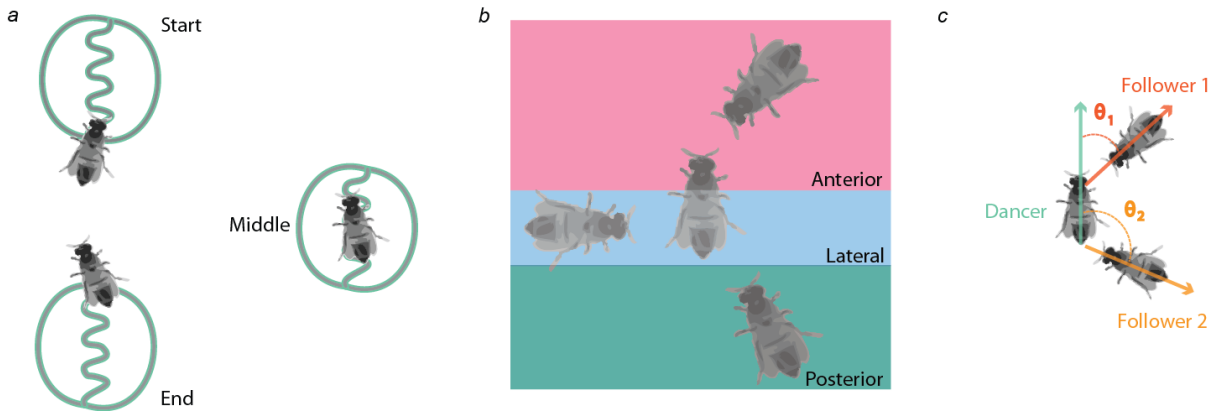
For the video analysis, individual foragers were first shortlisted based on whether they were active at the feeder at multiple distances. We then analysed each dance circuit in the dances by these individuals to determine the duration of the waggle run. The videos were observed frame-by-frame in Virtual Dub 1.10.4 (http://www.virtualdub.org). The first frame in which a focal bee clearly moved its abdomen laterally or dorsoventrally was defined as the start of the waggle run in that circuit. The frame in which the bee stopped waggling its abdomen and started turning

to the left or right was defined as the end of the waggle run. The time between the start and the end frames was calculated as the duration of the waggle run.

Follower Behaviour

We analysed dance follower behaviour for each waggle run in each waggle dance and did not observe the behaviour of dance attendants. Dance followers were defined as those bees which positioned themselves within one bee length of the dancer while we excluded dance attendants, who were beyond this distance threshold and not following the dancer [33]. In each run, we focussed on 3 phases (time-points); the start, middle and end, based on the waggle run duration we had calculated (fig 1 *a*). This was done to look at whether there was a change in the number of followers as the run progressed [32]. At each time-point, the number of followers present in the following three zones (fig 1 *b*) around the dancer was counted; the anterior zone around the head region of the dancer, the lateral zone near the thorax and abdomen, and the posterior zone behind the abdomen [32].

Figure 1



Schematic of the analysis done on the dance followers. (a) Each waggle run was divided into 3 phases, the start, middle and end and the number of followers around the dancer was quantified. (b) Followers around the dancer were grouped into 3 zones (Anterior, Lateral and Posterior) based on the position they occupied around the dancer (area of the zones in the figure are representative). (c) The orientations of the followers were then quantified by obtaining the angle made by a vector representing the follower with respect to the vector representing the dancer in the clockwise direction.

The body angles of the follower with respect to the angle of the dancer were also quantified. We used OnScreenProtractor v0.3 (http://osprotractor.sourceforge.net), to do this manually. We first used the program to make a vector representing the dancer, pointing in the direction of the dancer's head, away from its abdomen. We then made a similar vector for the follower, but from its head to abdomen. Finally, the body angle of the follower was quantified as the angle subtended by the follower vector with respect to the dancer vector in the clockwise direction (fig 1 *c*). In total, we calculated 5036 follower positions and body angles (from 330 waggle runs of 41 waggle dances) in *A. florea*, 1363 (from 119 waggle runs of 7 waggle dances) in *A. dorsata* and 4989 (from 411 waggle runs of 35 waggle dances) in *A. cerana* (table S1). Since followers were not individually identifiable, it is possible that some of the followers we counted were the same across multiple runs and dances.

Statistical Analysis

Number of Followers

We used a model comparison approach to analyse the variables which affected the number of dance followers. The dataset of the number of followers in each zone during each of the waggle run phase was zero inflated, with 21.17 % (1639 out of 7740) of the observations being zero. To take this into account, we fit zero-inflated Poisson models [48] with bee ID as a random effect. In total, 27 models were built (table S2) with a combination of our 4 predictors for the conditional part of the model: i) zone of dance follower (a categorical variable of 3 levels; Anterior, Lateral and Posterior), ii) phase of waggle run (a categorical variable of 3 levels; Start, Middle and End), iii) species (a categorical variable of 3 levels; *A. florea*, *A. cerana* and *A. dorsata*) and iv) distance (a continuous variable which was scaled with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 1). For the zero-inflated part of the model, we only included the 3 categorical variables. Although we tried to include the same predictors for the zero-inflated part of the model in all 27 models, we had to fit a reduced number of predictors in 5 of them, to prevent errors with model convergence (see table S2). We then compared the models based on their AIC values and shortlisted the models within a cut-off of 0.95 cumulative Akaike weights [49]. The list of predictors, effect sizes and confidence intervals from the shortlisted model(s) was then obtained.

Further, we performed multiple comparisons (with Tukey corrections for multiple comparisons) of the estimated mean number of followers. We focussed on: i) comparison between the 3 species, ii) comparisons between the different zones within each waggle run phase and iii) comparisons between the same zones across the waggle run phases. We did these specific comparisons as in our shortlisted model, the important predictors were the species and an interaction term between the waggle run phase and the zone of the follower (table S2 and S3).

Orientation of followers

We used circular statistics to analyse the orientation of the dance followers. We first constrained the body angles of all the dance followers to lie between 0° and 180°, by converting all the angles greater than 180° to their mirror images in the 0° - 180° range (e.g., 210° was converted to 150°, 270° to 90° and 300° to 60°). We based this on the assumption that occupying either the left or the right side of the dancer provided similar access to information for the follower. In addition, this prevented us from obtaining biased estimates of the circular mean and length due to potential bimodality in the circular distributions to the left and the right of the dancer. We focussed the statistical analysis on the median orientation of the dance follower in each of the three waggle run phases within each species. First, we checked whether the circular distribution of the dance follower orientation angles during each phase for each species showed uniformity using the Rayleigh test for unimodal departures from uniformity [50]. Then we checked whether the distributions showed reflective symmetry [51]. Finally, we used Fishers Circular Nonparametric test to compare the median angles of the circular distributions [52,53]. We compared the circular distributions for each of the 3 pairs of the waggle run phase to determine which were different from each other (Start – Middle, Start – End and Middle – End).

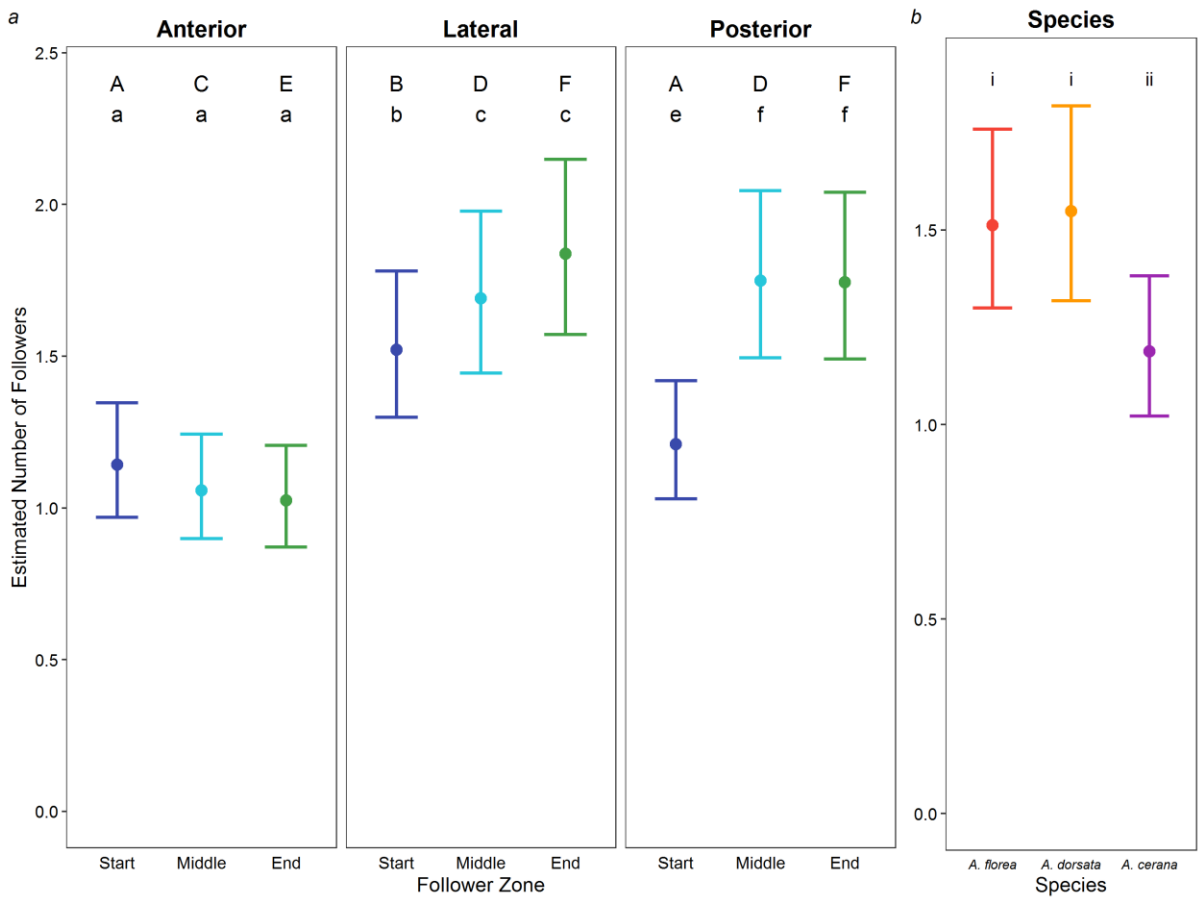
All the models and the plots were made in R [54] using the RStudio IDE [55]. The GLMMs were fit using the glmmTMB package [56], model selection and averaging were done using the MuMIn package [57] and the model assumptions were checked using the DHARMa package [58]. Multiple comparisons were done using the emmeans package [59]. Circular statistics were done using the circular package [60] and code found in Pewsey et al. 2013.

Results

Number of Followers

We found only one model at the 0.95 cut-off level for cumulative sum of Akaike weights based on our model comparisons (table S3). In this model, the important predictors were the species and an interaction between the waggle run phase and the zone of the follower, but not the distance (table S4). In the zero-inflated part of this model, none of the predictors significantly correlated with the number of absences (i.e., in the number of observations where there were no followers), and these results are provided in the supplementary information (table S4).

Figure 2



Estimated number of followers and the 95% confidence intervals (circles and error bars) for the different predictors present in the conditional part of the final shortlisted model (model 18, see Tables 2 and 3). (a) Waggle run phase and the zone of the follower had an interactive effect on the number of followers. The number of followers in the anterior zone were similar throughout the waggle run. The number of followers in the lateral zone showed an increasing trend, with significantly higher numbers than the other two zones in the start of the run. The number of followers in the posterior

zone was similar to the number of followers in the anterior at the beginning of the run but increased to numbers similar to the lateral zone in the middle and the end of the run. The circles and error bars are coloured according to the waggle run phase with blue representing the start, cyan representing the middle and green representing the end of the waggle run. The alphabets above each circle represents results from the multiple comparisons done (estimates with different alphabets were significantly different from each other at the $p < 0.05$ level). Upper case alphabets represent differences in the number of followers present in the same waggle run phase across zones. Lower case alphabets represent differences in the number of followers present in the same zone across different waggle run phases. (b) The species had an effect on the number of followers present in the waggle run. The number of followers per run for *A. florea* and *A. dorsata* were much higher than the number of followers for *A. cerana* (different roman numerals above the estimates represent significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level). The circles and error bars are coloured according to the species, with red for *A. florea*, orange for *A. dorsata* and purple for *A. cerana*.

Effect of species

The species had an effect on the number of followers in the conditional model, but this effect was the same across the different zones, species and distance, i.e., there was no interaction between species and any of the other predictors (table S4 and fig 2 and S2). There were fewer followers per run in *A. cerana* as compared to both *A. florea* and *A. dorsata* (*A. cerana* vs *A. florea*: estimated mean number of followers = 1.188 vs 1.512, t ratio = 10.705, $p < 0.001$; *A. cerana* vs *A. dorsata*: estimated mean = 1.188 vs 1.549, t ratio = 7.082, $p < 0.001$). The number of followers in *A. florea* and *A. dorsata* were not significantly different (*A. florea* vs *A. dorsata*: stimated mean = 1.512 vs 1.549, t ratio = -0.621, $p = 0.809$).

Effect of waggle run phase and zone of the followers

The waggle run phase and the zone around the dancer had an interactive effect on the number of followers in the conditional model and hence their main effects are not considered (table S4 and fig 2 and S2). Within each waggle run phase, there were differences in the number of followers in the different zones. At the Start of the waggle run, there were more followers in the lateral zone as compared to both the anterior and the posterior zone (Anterior vs Lateral: estimated mean number of followers = 1.142 vs 1.521, t ratio = -6.360, $p < 0.001$; Lateral vs Posterior: estimated mean = 1.521 vs 1.209, t ratio = 5.578, $p < 0.001$). The number of followers in the anterior and posterior

zone were similar (Anterior vs Posterior: estimated mean = 1.142 vs 1.209, t ratio = -1.213, $p = 0.446$).

In the middle of the waggle run phase, there were fewer followers in the anterior zone as compared to both the lateral and the posterior zone (Anterior vs Lateral: estimated mean = 1.057 vs 1.690, t ratio = -11.226, $p < 0.001$; Anterior vs Posterior: estimated mean = 1.057 vs 1.748, t ratio = -12.110, $p < 0.001$). The number of followers in the lateral and posterior zone were similar (Lateral vs Posterior: estimated mean = 1.690 vs 1.748, t ratio = -0.927, $p = 0.623$).

In the end of the waggle run phase, there were fewer followers in the anterior zone as compared to both the lateral and the posterior zone (Anterior vs Lateral: estimated mean = 1.025 vs 1.838, t ratio = -14.046, $p < 0.001$; Anterior vs Posterior: estimated mean = 1.025 vs 1.743, t ratio = -12.656, $p < 0.001$). The number of followers in the lateral and the posterior zone were similar (Lateral vs Posterior: estimated mean = 1.838 vs 1.743, t ratio = 1.478, $p = 0.301$).

There were differences between each zone in the number of followers across the waggle run phase. In the Anterior zone, there were similar number of followers in all 3 phases of the waggle run (Start vs Middle: estimated mean = 1.142 vs 1.057, t ratio = 1.597, $p = 0.247$; Start vs End: estimated mean = 1.142 vs 1.025, t ratio = 2.212, $p = 0.069$; Middle vs End: estimated mean = 1.057 vs 1.025, t ratio = 0.654, $p = 0.790$).

In the Lateral zone, the number of followers increased as the waggle run progressed. There were fewer followers in the Start of the run as compared to both the Middle and the End (Start vs Middle: estimated mean = 1.521 vs 1.690, t ratio = -2.802, $p = 0.014$; Start vs End: estimated mean = 1.521 vs 1.838, t ratio = -5.125, $p < 0.001$). Although there was an increase in the number of followers from the Middle to the End of the waggle run, this difference was non-significant (Middle vs End: estimated mean = 1.690 vs 1.838, t ratio = -2.333, $p = 0.051$).

In the Posterior zone, the number of followers changed with the waggle run phase There were fewer followers in the Start of the run as compared to both the Middle and the End (Start vs Middle: estimated mean = 1.209 vs 1.748, t ratio = -9.24, $p < 0.001$; Start vs End: estimated mean = 1.209 vs 1.743, t ratio = -9.169, $p < 0.001$). There were no

significant differences in the number of followers between the Middle and the End of the waggle run (Middle vs End: estimated mean = 1.748 vs 1.743, t ratio = 0.072, p = 0.997).

Effect of distance

Distance had no effect on the number of followers (fig S3). Distance was not a predictor that was present in the short-listed models (table S4). Thus, the main effects of the waggle run phase and the interactive effects of zone and species were similar across all distances.

Orientation of followers

The species differed in the change of the median circular orientation of the dance followers from the start to the end of the waggle run, even though all the median orientations were close to 90° (table 1, fig 3 and S4).

Apis florea

The mean of the circular distribution for the dance follower angles during each of the 3 phases in *A. florea* were all close to 90° (mean (95 % confidence interval) - Start: 88.293 (85.2671 - 91.3188); Middle: 105.152 (102.449 - 107.8549); End: 98.2651 (95.5425 - 100.9876); see table 1, fig 3 and S4). None of the 3 circular distributions were uniform (Rayleigh test statistic – Start: 0.668, $p < 0.001$; Middle: 0.669, $p < 0.001$; End: 0.656, $p < 0.001$) or reflectively symmetric (test statistic – Start: 2.879, $p = 0.004$; Middle: 8.557, $p < 0.001$; End: 4.529, $p < 0.001$). The medians of the 3 circular distributions were significantly different from each other (median – Start: 86.69; Middle: 108.43; End: 100.33; Fisher test statistic – Start vs Middle: 58.898, $p < 0.001$; Start vs End: 25.878, $p < 0.001$; Middle vs End: 10.109, $p = 0.001$).

Table 1

Species	Waggle Run Phase	μ (CI)	ρ (CI)	β_2 (CI)	$\bar{\alpha}_2$ (CI)	Median
Apis florea	*Start*	*88.293 (85.2671 - 91.3188)*	*0.6676 (0.6834 - 0.6518)*	*87.466 (85.7509 - 89.1812)*	*85.6183 (83.4845 - 87.752)*	*86.69*
	Middle	*105.152 (102.449 - 107.8549)*	*0.6688 (0.6836 - 0.654)*	*96.8049 (95.282 - 98.3277)*	*84.6392 (82.6064 - 86.6719)*	*108.43*

	End	*98.2651 (95.5425 - 100.9876)*	*0.6561 (0.6703 - 0.6419)*	*93.662 (92.0888 - 95.2352)*	*86.8135 (84.9144 - 88.7126)*	*100.33*
Apis dorsata	Start	85.6489 (80.1198 - 91.178)	0.6755 (0.7044 - 0.6466)	0	84.8189 (80.9594 - 88.6785)	86.36
	Middle	89.3173 (84.1632 - 94.4714)	0.6701 (0.6973 - 0.6428)	0	85.1766 (81.5321 - 88.821)	91.925
	End	92.2348 (86.8583 - 97.6112)	0.6576 (0.6858 - 0.6293)	0	86.5634 (82.8405 - 90.2862)	90.665
Apis cerana	*Start*	*83.3729 (80.3027 - 86.4432)*	*0.6471 (0.6626 - 0.6316)*	*85.7728 (83.9274 - 87.6182)*	*88.2383 (86.1242 - 90.3524)*	*79.555*
	Middle	*94.5799 (91.966 - 97.1939)*	*0.6858 (0.6999 - 0.6718)*	*91.4155 (90.0163 - 92.8147)*	*83.1709 (81.2688 - 85.0729)*	*94.075*
	End	*100.9708 (98.2417 - 103.6999)*	*0.6695 (0.6842 - 0.6548)*	*94.9577 (93.4502 - 96.4652)*	*84.8524 (82.8413 - 86.8636)*	*104.4*

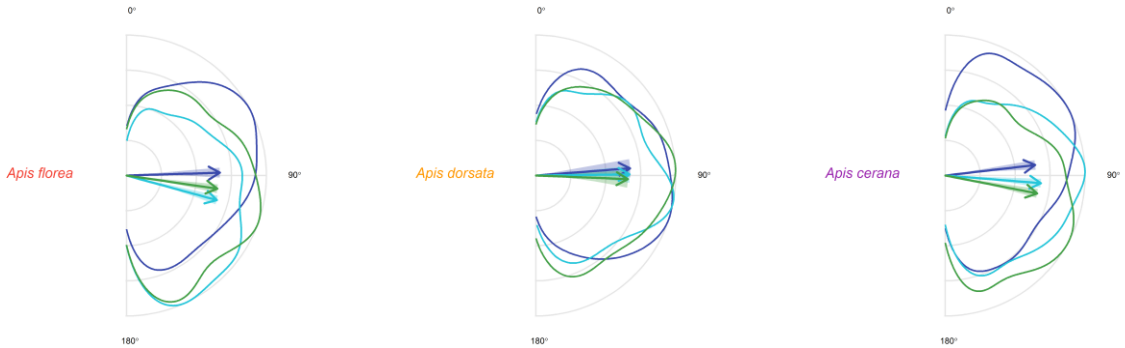
List of circular summary statistics for the dance follower angles in each of the 3 waggle run phase for each of the 3 species. The mean direction (μ), mean resultant length (ρ), second central sine movement (β_2), second central cosine movement ($\overline{\alpha_2}$) along with the estimated 95% confidence intervals is provided. In addition, the median of the circular distribution is also provided. The circular distributions for each of the 3 phases for *A. dorsata* showed reflective symmetry and hence the central sine movements are set to 0. The waggle run phases within each species which significantly differed in their medians at the $p < 0.05$ level are highlighted in italics.

Apis dorsata

The mean of the circular distribution for the dance follower angles during each of the 3 phases in *A. dorsata* were all close to 90° (mean and 95 % confidence interval - Start: 85.6489 (80.1198 - 91.178); Middle: 89.3173 (84.1632 - 94.4714); End: 92.2348 (86.8583 - 97.6112); see table 1, fig 3 and S4). None of the 3 circular distributions were uniform (Rayleigh test statistic – Start: 0.676, $p < 0.001$; Middle: 0.671, $p < 0.001$; End: 0.658, $p < 0.001$) but all of them were reflectively symmetric (test statistic – Start: 0.107, $p = 0.915$; Middle: 0.193, $p = 0.847$; End: 0.105, $p = 0.916$). The medians of the 3 circular distributions did not significantly differ from each other (median – Start: 86.36;

Middle: 91.92; End: 90.66; Fisher test statistic – Start vs Middle: 0.404, $p = 0.525$; Start vs End: 0.194, $p = 0.659$; Middle vs End: 0.017, $p = 0.896$).

Figure 3



Relative circular density plots of the constrained dance follower angle for each of the different waggle run phase for (a) *A. florea*, (b) *A. dorsata* and (c) *A. cerana*. The relative circular density is obtained by normalising the density in each bin to the highest density value, such that the relative circular density for each bin lies within 0 and 1. The arrows in the plot represent the mean of the constrained circular distribution with the shaded region around the arrow representing the 95% confidence interval. The length of the arrow corresponds to the mean resultant length of the distribution (ρ). The lines representing the density plot as well as the arrows are coloured based on the waggle run phase, with blue representing the start, cyan representing the middle and green representing the end of the waggle run.

Apis cerana

The mean of the circular distribution for the dance follower angles during each of the 3 phases in *A. cerana* were all close to 90° (mean and 95 % confidence interval - Start: 83.3729 (80.3027 - 86.4432); Middle: 94.5799 (91.966 - 97.1939); End: 100.9708 (98.2417 - 103.6999); see table 1, fig 3 and S4). None of the 3 circular distributions were uniform (Rayleigh test statistic – Start: 0.647, $p < 0.001$; Middle: 0.686, $p < 0.001$; End: 0.669, $p < 0.001$) or reflectively symmetric (test statistic – Start: 4.449, $p < 0.001$; Middle: 1.978, $p = 0.048$; End: 6.358, $p < 0.001$). The medians of the 3 circular distributions were significantly different from each other (median – Start: 79.55; Middle: 94.07; End: 104.4; Fisher test statistic – Start vs Middle: 24.725, $p < 0.001$; Start vs End: 61.418, $p < 0.001$; Middle vs End: 17.150, $p = 0.001$).

Discussion

The results of our study demonstrate that dance followers in three Asian honey bee species, *A. florea*, *A. dorsata* and *A. cerana* behave similarly throughout the waggle run. At the start of the run, most followers positioned themselves laterally to the dancer. Then, in the middle and the end of the run, the number of followers in the lateral and posterior positions around the dancer was similar. Further, in all three species, the mean orientation of the dance follower was close to 90° throughout the waggle run. The species differed in the number of followers per run. Dances by *A. florea* and *A. dorsata* foragers attracted larger number of followers than those by *A. cerana* foragers. The distance of the food source, and hence the duration of the waggle phase had no effect on the average number of followers present per waggle run in all 3 species.

The waggle run is hypothesized to represent a ritualization of the initiation of flight towards the food source [37–39,42]. In the open nesting and phylogenetically ancestral honey bee ,*A. florea*, dances are indeed oriented in direction of the food source and there is no transposition of the direction information to a vertical plane, unlike in the giant and cavity nesting honey bees [43]. With respect to these two traits, one would predict that there should be strong differences in the dance follower behaviour between *A. florea* and the other species. Specifically, dance followers should align themselves behind the dancers as this would allow them to most easily obtain the direction of the food source. However, in contrast to these two predictions *A. florea* dance followers neither aligned themselves behind the dancer nor showed any other major differences in their behavior in comparison with followers in the other species'. This finding supports the idea of an evolutionarily conserved mechanism of spatial information transfer in the dance behavior in all honey bees species [for *A. mellifera*, see 34].

Regarding the question of which sensory signals the dance followers use to obtain the spatial information of the dance, our results provide two arguments for the "tactile hypothesis". The first is the higher number of followers in the lateral positions around the dancer throughout the run, which is similar to the pattern observed in *A. mellifera* [28,32,61]. The second line of evidence comes from the median body angle of the

466 dance followers, which was close to 90° throughout the waggle run for all 3 species.
467 Thus, followers preferred arranging themselves perpendicular to the dancer, likely
468 using the same signals associated with this position, to obtain the spatial information
469 in all 3 species.

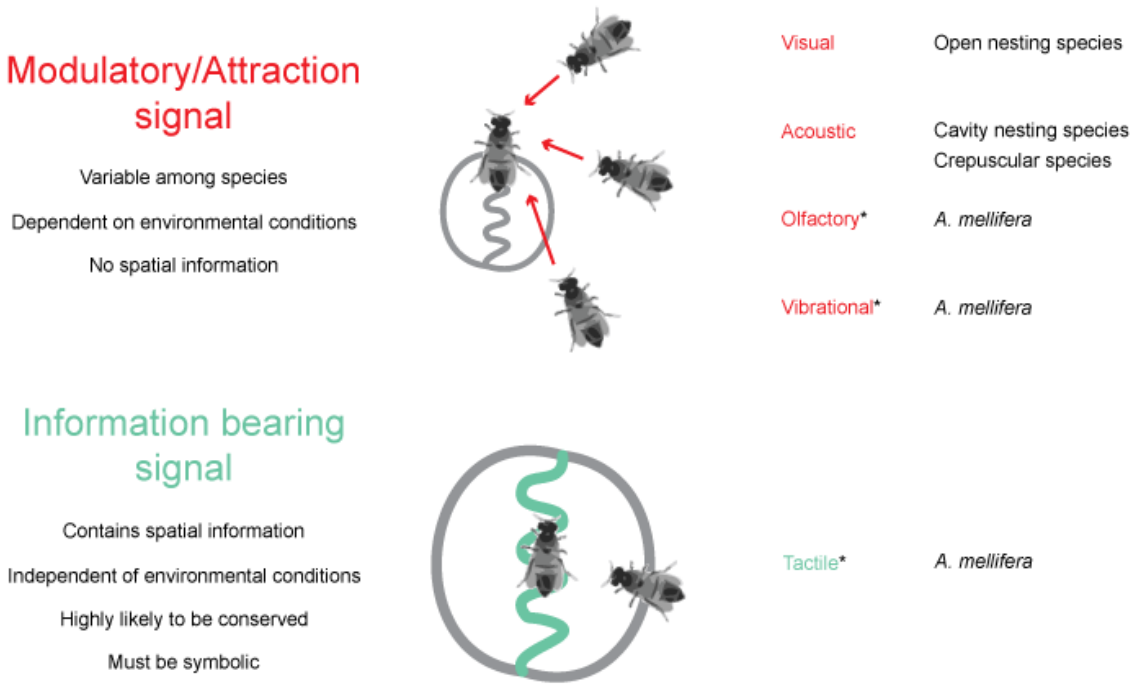
470 Regarding the "follow hypothesis", the pattern of the number of followers in the
471 posterior position seen in our study provides an argument against it. The number of
472 followers in the posterior position at the start of the run was not significantly different
473 from the number of followers in the anterior position and was lower than the number
474 of followers in the lateral position. Since the entire run encodes spatial information,
475 the number of followers in the posterior position should have been high throughout
476 the dance if following from this position was important for the information transfer.
477 Similar to previous studies, the number of followers in the posterior position increased
478 as the run progressed [32,62], certainly a direct consequence of the dancers forward
479 movement during the run [32,61]. As the dancer moves forward, followers are shifted
480 from the lateral to the posterior position. However, there was no decrease in the
481 number of followers in the lateral position in the middle and the end of the waggle run
482 in our observations. This suggests that either some of the followers are able to actively
483 maintain their lateral positions or that vacated positions to the lateral side of the
484 dancer are immediately occupied. Both possibilities would support the idea that the
485 lateral position is more important than the posterior.

486 If the "tactile hypothesis" is correct, tactile cues associated with the lateral position
487 around the dancer are the mechanism by which spatial information is transferred
488 during the waggle dance. Dance followers who are laterally positioned experience a
489 regular pattern of antennal deflections which correlate strongly with the number of
490 abdomen waggles [32,62,63]. Since the frequency of waggling of the abdomen is
491 physically constrained to be similar amongst bees of the same species [64], followers
492 can use this to estimate the duration of the waggle phase. At the same time, the dance
493 followers can obtain the orientation of the waggle run by using their own body
494 position with respect to gravity as a reference. The Johnston's organ may play a major
495 role in sensing information about the direction of the waggle phase and hence the
496 direction of the food source [65–67]. The similarity in dance follower behaviour across

four species of the genus *Apis* [this study, 34] suggests that the mechanism of spatial information transfer in the waggle dance is likely through these tactile cues.

To further substantiate the "tactile hypothesis", detailed high-speed video recordings of the antennal contacts between the dancers and the followers in all 3 species during the waggle run would be needed. In addition, the follower's flight patterns after exiting the hive should also be observed to identify whether the information is transmitted. Even though our study provides strong support for the tactile hypothesis, we can not completely rule out the possibility that followers can also obtain relevant information from orienting themselves behind the dancer [68]. Recent studies which have focused on the information transfer during the dance show that the transfer does not depend on the follower position around the dancer [36,68,69]. However, these studies only quantified the number of followers in the various zones around the dancer and did not compare the mean body orientation of the followers while following the dance. Combining detailed observations of the follower behaviour using a high-speed camera with tracking of their foraging trips [31] is essential to gain a better understanding of the mechanism underlying spatial information transfer in the waggle dance and confirm the tactile hypothesis.

Figure 4



Signals produced by the dancer in different honey bee species. Signals can either attract followers to the dancer or contain information. While the former is expected to be different amongst species depending on nesting and foraging conditions, the latter should be highly conserved amongst the species. Signals with an asterisk (*) next to them have only been studied in *A. mellifera* so far. Visual and acoustic signals are only present in some species, olfactory signals can not contain any spatial information and vibrational signals are not expected to play a role in the open nesting species as the dances often happen over other bees [37]. Tactile signals are the most likely to contain spatial information about the food source in all the closely related species of the genus *Apis*.

Differences in other signals associated with the waggle dance in the various *Apis* species is linked to the modality best suited to attract followers to the dancer according to the nest environment of the species (fig 4). In our study, the two open nesting species, *A. florea* and *A. dorsata*, had higher numbers of dance followers throughout the waggle run as compared to the cavity nesting *A. cerana*. Additionally, the median body orientation did not change significantly throughout the run in the case of *A. dorsata*, while it increased from the start to the end of the run in both *A. florea* and *A. cerana*. Dancers in *A. dorsata* produce both a visual and an acoustic signal, while dancers in *A. florea* and *A. cerana* are known to use only one additional signal modality, visual and acoustic respectively [39,43,70]. Further work will be needed to tease out the exact modulatory effect of the additional signals in the waggle dance in these species.

In conclusion, the behavioural responses of the followers to the differing dance signals in Asian honey bees provides new insights into the evolution of this complex communication system. The difficulty in incorporating a mechanism for the transfer of spatial information into any communication system is evident from the fact that such a mechanism has evolved only rarely in animals [12]. The symbolic communication of navigational information in *Apis* likely evolved on the basis of a less complicated and non-error prone modulatory communication as seen in the closely related stingless bees and bumblebees [37–39,71]. Given the difficulty in evolving such a symbolic communication system, it can be expected that there will be very little variation in the mechanism for information transfer within a small group of closely related species. In line with this, we found that the behaviour of the dance followers, who receive the

spatial information, is highly conserved across the genus. Additional signals in the waggle dance of the different species may be involved in attracting followers to the dancer (fig 4). Thus, our study highlights the usefulness of comparative studies to understand complex communication systems like the honey bee waggle dance and provides a foundation for future studies exploring the dancer and follower behaviour in the genus *Apis*.

Data Accessibility

All the raw data obtained from these experiments is available online at Figshare.

Funding

E.A.G. was supported by the NCBS Graduate school. N.T. was supported by ICAR-JRF (PGS). A.B. was supported by National Centre for Biological Sciences – Tata Institute of Fundamental Research institutional funds No. 12P4167.

Author Contributions

E.A.G. participated in the conception and design of the study, participated in the experiments, performed the data analysis and drafted the manuscript. S. P. participated in the video and data analysis and critically revised the manuscript. N. T. participated in the experiments and the video analysis and critically revised the manuscript. A. B. participated in the conception and design of the study, coordinated the study and helped draft the manuscript. !6P2B%z^#7qg

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Patrick Kohl and Benjamin Rutschmann from the University of Würzburg for help with the experiments.

References

1. Searcy WA, Nowicki S. 2005 *The Evolution of Animal Communication*. New Jersey, U.S.A: Princeton University Press. See https://press.princeton.edu/books/paperback/9780691070957/the-evolution-of-animal-communication.

2. Conradt L, Roper TJ. 2003 Group decision-making in animals. *Nature* **421**, 155–158. (doi:10.1038/nature01294)

3. Chittka L, Leadbeater E. 2005 Social learning: Public information in insects. *Curr. Biol.* **15**, 869–871. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2005.10.018)

4. Freeberg TM, Dunbar RIM, Ord TJ. 2012 Social complexity as a proximate and ultimate factor in communicative complexity. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.* **367**, 1785–1801. (doi:10.1098/rstb.2011.0213)

5. Ord TJ, Garcia-Porta J. 2012 Is sociality required for the evolution of communicative complexity? Evidence weighed against alternative hypotheses in diverse taxonomic groups. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.* **367**, 1811–1828. (doi:10.1098/rstb.2011.0215)

6. Czaczkes TJ, Grüter C, Ratnieks FLW. 2015 Trail Pheromones: An Integrative View of Their Role in Social Insect Colony Organization. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* **60**, 581–599. (doi:10.1146/annurev-ento-010814-020627)

7. Mitoyen C, Quigley C, Fusani L. 2019 Evolution and function of multimodal courtship displays. *Ethology* **125**, 503–515. (doi:10.1111/eth.12882)

8. Hölldobler B. 1999 Multimodal signals in ant communication. *J. Comp. Physiol. A* **184**, 129–141. (doi:10.1007/s003590050313)

9. Andersson M. 1994 *Sexual Selection*. New Jersey, U.S.A: Princeton University Press. See https://press.princeton.edu/books/paperback/9780691000572/sexual-selection.

10. Ligon RA, Diaz CD, Morano JL, Troscianko J, Stevens M, Moskeland A, Laman TG, Iii ES. 2018 Evolution of correlated complexity in the radically different courtship signals of birds-of-paradise. *PLOS Biol.* **16**, e2006962. (doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.2006962)

11. Ord TJ, Stamps JA, Losos JB. 2010 Adaptation and Plasticity of Animal Communication in Fluctuating Environments. *Evolution* **64**, 3134–3148. (doi:10.1111/j.1558-5646.2010.01056.x)

12. von Frisch K. 1967 *The dance language and orientation of bees*. Harvard University Press.

13. Jarau Stefan, Hrncir Michael. 2009 *Food Exploitation by Social Insects : Ecological, Behavioral, and Theoretical Approaches*. Taylor & Francis.

14. Seeley TD. 1995 *The Wisdom of the Hive*.

15. Seeley TD, Mikheyev AS, Pagano GJ. 2000 Dancing bees tune both duration and rate of waggle-run production in relation to nectar-source profitability. *J. Comp. Physiol. - Sens. Neural Behav. Physiol.* **186**, 813–819. (doi:10.1007/s003590000134)

16. Gardner KE, Seeley TD, Calderone NW. 2008 Do honeybees have two discrete dances to advertise food sources? *Anim. Behav.* **75**, 1291–1300. (doi:10.1016/j.anbehav.2007.09.032)

17. De Marco RJ, Farina WM. 2001 Changes in food source profitability affect the trophallactic and dance behavior of forager honeybees (Apis mellifera L.). *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **50**, 441–449. (doi:10.1007/s002650100382)

18. Seeley TD. 1989 Social foraging in honey bees: how nectar foragers assess their colony's nutritional status. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **24**, 181–199. (doi:10.1007/BF00292101)

19. George EA, Brockmann A. 2019 Social modulation of individual differences in dance communication in honey bees. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **73**, 41. (doi:10.1007/s00265-019-2649-0)

20. Grüter C, Farina WM. 2009 Past experiences affect interaction patterns among foragers and hive-mates in honeybees. *Ethology* **115**, 790–797. (doi:10.1111/j.1439-0310.2009.01670.x)

21. Farina WM, Núñez JA. 1991 Trophallaxis in the honeybee, Apis mellifera (L.) as related to the profitability of food sources. *Anim. Behav.* **42**, 389–394. (doi:10.1016/S0003-3472(05)80037-5)

22. De Marco RJ. 2006 How bees tune their dancing according to their colony's nectar influx: re-examining the role of the food-receivers' `eagerness'. *J. Exp. Biol.* **209**, 421–432. (doi:10.1242/jeb.02025)

23. Nieh JC. 2010 A negative feedback signal that is triggered by peril curbs honey bee recruitment. *Curr. Biol.* **20**, 310–5. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2009.12.060)

24. Sen Sarma M, Fuchs S, Werber C, Tautz J. 2002 Worker piping triggers hissing for coordinated colony defence in the dwarf honeybee Apis florea. *Zoology* **105**, 215–223.

25. Tan K, Dong S, Li X, Liu X, Wang C, Li J, Nieh JC. 2016 Honey Bee Inhibitory Signaling Is Tuned to Threat Severity and Can Act as a Colony Alarm Signal. *PLOS Biol.* **14**, e1002423. (doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002423)

26. Thom C. 2003 The tremble dance of honey bees can be caused by hive-external foraging experience. *J. Exp. Biol.* **206**, 2111–2116. (doi:10.1242/jeb.00398)

27. Seeley TD, Towne WF. 1992 Tactics of dance choice in honey bees: do foragers compare dances? *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **30**, 59–69. (doi:10.1007/BF00168595)

28. Landgraf T, Bierbach D, Kirbach A, Cusing R, Oertel M, Mar RO. 2018 Dancing Honey bee Robot Elicits Dance-Following and Recruits Foragers. *ArXiv* , 1–25.

29. Michelsen A, Andersen B. 1992 How honeybees perceive communication dances, studied by means of a mechanical model. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **30**, 143–150.

30. Chatterjee A, George EA, Prabhudev MV, Basu P, Brockmann A. 2019 Honey bees flexibly use two navigational memories when updating dance distance information. *J. Exp. Biol.* , jeb.195099. (doi:10.1242/jeb.195099)

31. Menzel R *et al.* 2011 A Common Frame of Reference for Learned and Communicated Vectors in Honeybee Navigation. *Curr. Biol.* **21**, 645–650. (doi:10.1016/j.cub.2011.02.039)

32. Gil M, De Marco RJ. 2010 Decoding information in the honeybee dance: Revisiting the tactile hypothesis. *Anim. Behav.* **80**, 887–894. (doi:10.1016/j.anbehav.2010.08.012)

33. Božič J, Valentinčič T. 1991 Attendants and followers of honey bee waggle dances. *J. Apic. Res.* **30**, 125–131. (doi:10.1080/00218839.1991.11101246)

34. Michelsen A. 2003 Signals and flexibility in the dance communication of honeybees. *J. Comp. Physiol. A* **189**, 165–174. (doi:10.1007/s00359-003-0398-y)

35. Michelsen A, Kirchner WH, Lindauer M. 1986 Sound and vibrational signals in the dance language of the honeybee, Apis mellifera. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* , 207–212.

36. Judd TM. 1994 The waggle dance of the honey bee: which bees following a dancer successfully acquire the information? *J. Insect Behav.* **8**, 343–354. (doi:10.1007/BF01989363)

37. Dyer FC. 2002 The biology of the dance language. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* **47**, 917–949. (doi:10.1146/annurev.ento.47.091201.145306)

38. Barron AB, Plath JA. 2017 The evolution of honey bee dance communication: a mechanistic perspective. *J. Exp. Biol.* **220**, 4339–4346. (doi:10.1242/jeb.142778)

39. I'Anson Price R, Grüter C. 2015 Why, when and where did honey bee dance communication evolve? *Front. Ecol. Evol.* **3**, 1–7. (doi:10.3389/fevo.2015.00125)

40. Tautz J, Casas J, Sandeman D. 2001 Phase reversal of vibratory signals in honeycomb may assist dancing honeybees to attract their audience. *J. Exp. Biol.* **204**, 3737–3746.

41. Towne WF. 1985 Acoustic and visual cues in the dances of four honey bee species. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **16**, 185–187. (doi:10.1007/BF00295154)

42. Lindauer M. 1956 Über die verständigung bei indischen bienen. *Z. Für Vgl. Physiol.* **38**, 521–557. (doi:10.1007/BF00341108)

43. Dyer FC. 1985 Mechanisms of dance orientation in the Asian honey bee Apis florea L. *J. Comp. Physiol. A* , 183–198.

44. Kirchner WH, Dreller C, Grasser A, Baidya D. 1996 The silent dances of the Himalayan honeybee, Apis laboriosa. *Apidologie* **27**, 331–339. (doi:10.1051/apido:19960501)

45. Kirchner WH, Dreller C. 1993 Acoustical Signals in the Dance Language of the Giant Honeybee , Apis dorsata. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **33**, 67–72.

46. Dyer FC, Seeley TD. 1991 Dance Dialects and Foraging Range in 3 Asian Honey-Bee Species. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **28**, 227–233. (doi:10.1007/BF00175094)

47. Sen Sarma M, Esch HE, Tautz J. 2004 A comparison of the dance language in Apis mellifera carnica and Apis florea reveals striking similarities. *J. Comp. Physiol. A* **190**, 49–53. (doi:10.1007/s00359-003-0470-7)

48. Johnson NL, Kemp AW, Kotz S. 2005 *Univariate Discrete Distributions*. Third. Hoboken, NJ, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (doi:10.1002/0471715816)

49. Wagenmakers E-J, Farrell S. 2004 AIC model selection using Akaike weights. *Psychon. Bull. Rev.* **11**, 192–196. (doi:10.3758/BF03206482)

50. Watson GS, Williams EJ. 1956 On the Construction of Significance Tests on the Circle and the Sphere. *Biometrika* **43**, 344. (doi:10.2307/2332913)

51. Pewsey A. 2002 Testing circular symmetry. *Can. J. Stat.* **30**, 591–600. (doi:10.2307/3316098)

52. Fisher NI. 1993 *Statistical Analysis of Circular Data*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (doi:10.1017/CBO9780511564345)

53. Pewsey Arthur, Neuhäuser Markus, Ruxton GD. 2013 *Circular Statistics in R*. Oxford University Press.

54. R Core Team. 2018 R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing.

55. RStudio Team. 2016 RStudio: Integrated Development Environment for R.

56. Brooks M E, Kristensen K, Benthem K J ,van, Magnusson A, Berg C W, Nielsen A, Skaug H J, Mächler M, Bolker B M. 2017 glmmTMB Balances Speed and Flexibility Among Packages for Zero-inflated Generalized Linear Mixed Modeling. *R J.* **9**, 378. (doi:10.32614/RJ-2017-066)

57. Barton K. 2017 MuMIn: Multi-Model Inference.

58. Hartig F. 2018 DHARMa: Residual Diagnostics for Hierarchical (Multi-Level / Mixed) Regression Models.

59. Lenth R. 2019 emmeans: Estimated Marginal Means, aka Least-Squares Means.

60. Agostinelli C, Lund U. 2017 R package 'circular' : Circular Statistics (version 0.4-93).

61. Lam C, Li Y, Landgraf T, Nieh J. 2017 Dancing attraction: followers of honey bee tremble and waggle dances exhibit similar behaviors. *Biol. Open* **6**, 810–817. (doi:10.1242/bio.025445)

62. Rohrseitz K, Tautz J. 1999 Honey bee dance communication: waggle run direction coded in antennal contacts? *J. Comp. Physiol. [A]* **184**, 463–470. (doi:10.1007/s003590050346)

63. Michelsen A. 2012 How Do Honey Bees Obtain Information About Direction by Following Dances? In *Honeybee Neurobiology and Behavior*, pp. 65–76. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands. (doi:10.1007/978-94-007-2099-2_6)

64. Hrncir M, Maia-Silva C, Mc Cabe SI, Farina WM. 2011 The recruiter's excitement - features of thoracic vibrations during the honey bee's waggle dance related to food source profitability. *J. Exp. Biol.* **214**, 4055–4064. (doi:10.1242/jeb.063149)

65. Ai H, Kai K, Kumaraswamy A, Ikeno H, Wachtler T. 2017 Interneurons in the Honeybee Primary Auditory Center Responding to Waggle Dance-Like Vibration Pulses. *J. Neurosci.* **37**, 10624–10635. (doi:10.1523/jneurosci.0044-17.2017)

66. Ai H, Okada R, Sakura M, Wachtler T, Ikeno H. 2019 Neuroethology of the Waggle Dance: How Followers Interact with the Waggle Dancer and Detect Spatial Information. *Insects* **10**, 336. (doi:10.3390/insects10100336)

67. Brockmann A, Robinson GE. 2007 Central projections of sensory systems involved in honey bee dance language communication. *Brain. Behav. Evol.* **70**, 125–36. (doi:10.1159/000102974)

68. Tanner D, Visscher K. 2008 Does the body orientation of waggle dance followers affect the accuracy of recruitment? *Apidologie* **40**, 55–62. (doi:10.1051/apido:2008074)

69. Kietzman PM, Visscher PK. 2019 Follower Position Does Not Affect Waggle Dance Information Transfer. *Psyche N. Y.* **2019**, 8–13. (doi:10.1155/2019/4939120)

70. Beekman M, Makinson JC, Couvillon MJ, Preece K, Schaerf TM. 2015 Honeybee linguistics - a comparative analysis of the waggle dance among species of Apis. *Front. Ecol. Evol.* **3**, 1–11. (doi:10.3389/fevo.2015.00011)

71. Dornhaus A, Chittka L. 2001 Food alert in bumblebees (Bombus terrestris): possible mechanisms and evolutionary implications. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* **50**, 570–576.