

	Stack settings			Pixel size [μm]	CH1 405nm BP 420-480	CH2 488nm LP 490	CH3 555nm LP 560	CH4 639nm LP 640
	Image title	Pixel-Dwell [μs]	Zoom	Nb	X/Y	%Power	%Power	%Power
<sup>1</sup> Fig. 3a: <i>T. brevipalpis</i> male antenna	3.15	0.5	84*	2.501	25%	10%	15%	30%
				2.500	660	615	639	695
<sup>1</sup> Fig. 3b & c are of <i>T. brevipalpis</i> and <i>An. arabiensis</i> for comparison	3.15	1.2	34	1.042	20%	3%	20%	22%
				2.983	637	665	600	698
<sup>1</sup> Fig. 3d & Supplemen- tary Fig 2: <i>An. arabiensis</i> male antenna	3.15	0.7	68*	1.786	15%	2%	15%	15%
				2.500	657	656	568	695
<sup>2</sup> Fig. 4: Detailed image of <i>An. Arabiensis</i> antenna	3.15	1.5	81	0.417	20%	3%	20%	30%
				0.630	658	649	604	708
<sup>2</sup> Fig. 5: Open pedicel of <i>T. brevipalpis</i>	3.26	0.6	120	1.186	15%	3%	15%	20%
				0.700	491	632	593	660
<sup>2</sup> Supplemen- tary Fig. 1a: Pedicel optical section of <i>T. brevipalpis</i>	3.26	0.6	172	1.186	15%	3%	15%	20%
				0.700	599	621	592	657
<sup>2</sup> Supplemen- tary Fig. 1b: Pedicel optical section of <i>An. arabiensis</i>	3.26	0.6	120	1.186	15%	3%	15%	20%
				0.700	599	621	592	657

Material stiffness variation in mosquito antennae; Saltin BD, Matsumura Y, Reid A, Windmill JF, Gorb SN, and Jackson JC; J. R. Soc. Interface.

**Supplementary Table 1:** CLSM settings listed by image. CH: Channel, BP: Band Pass. LP: Low Pass. Nb: Number of images per stack. Asterisk indicates multiple image tiles with an XY overlap of 15% that are stitched together into one image. The digital gain was 1 and no digital offset was used.

**Objectives used:** <sup>1</sup>Planapochromat 10x/0.45 M27. <sup>2</sup>Planapochromat 20x/0.8 M27.

All pinhole sizes were set as one Airy.