SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Figure S1 shows the fractions of figs that contain specific numbers of foundresses. While the *Platyscapa* samples look like they would conform to a zero-truncated Poisson distribution the two species from *F. sur* show greater dispersion. It may have been the result of variable weather over the period when the wasps entered the figs. However, *S. sycophaga* is so dispersed that it suggests a different dynamic from the pollinators. At higher numbers, the wasps start to form a ball in the lumen and oviposition behaviour becomes impossible. *Sycophaga cyclostigma*'s foundress counts suggest that unlike pollinating wasps, these non-pollinators do not turn the fig's receptivity off. It seems that either a pollinator enters early enough to pollinate and stops receptivity, or the wasps continue to file in despite it being overfull. It would have serious implications for the competitiveness of this species against the pollinator of *Ficus sur*.

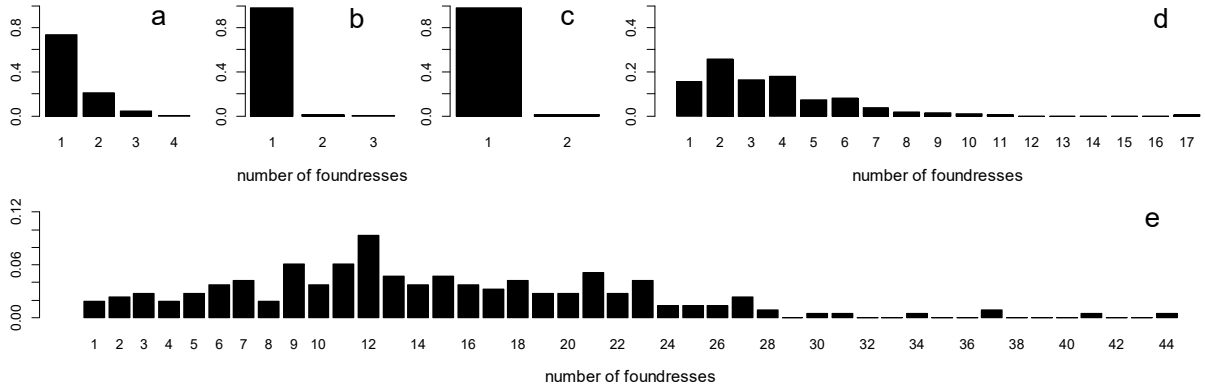

FIGURE S1 Foundress numbers for the 5 crops. a) *Platyscapa soraria* b) *Platyscapa awekei* 2022, c) *P. awekei* 2023, d) *Ceratosolen capensis* and e) *Sycophaga cyclostigma*.