**Manuscript Title:** Immune deployment increases larval vulnerability to predators and inhibits adult life-history traits in a dragonfly

**Authors:** Michael P. Moore, Cassandra Lis, and Ryan A. Martin

**File Name:** Moore\_Lis\_Martin\_2018\_JEB\_adult\_lh.csv

**Description:** Data used in analyses of emergence day, adult size, and adult mass

**Rows:** Each row corresponds to an individual *Pachydiplax longipennis* larva emerged from this experiment into the experiment.

**Columns:** Tank, Block, Predator, Treatment, Emerge.Day, Mass, Sex, Wing.Area

*Tank*: Wading pool into which the dragonfly larva was released

*Block*: Spatiotemporal block of the wading pool into which the dragonfly larva was released

*Predator*: 2-level factor corresponding to whether there were aeshnid predators in the wading pool into which the larva was released (“P”) or not (“C”)

*Treatment*: 3-level factor corresponding to the duration of the immune challenge to which the larva was subjected. S = Sham challenge, 12 = 12HR immune challenge, 24 = 24HR immune challenge

*Emerge.Day*: Number of days after release into the wading pool that an individual emerged

*Mass:* The mass (g) of each individual at emergence

*Sex*: The sex of each emerged adult. M = male, F = female

*Wing.Area*: The average rear wing area of each emerged adult. Wing area was used as proxy for body size in this study.