Photo captions:

Fig 1. Male Hawaiian yellow-faced bee, *Hylaeus anthracinus* (**Photo: Sheldon Plentovich).**

Fig. 2. Male yellow-faced bee on ‘Akoko (*Euphoria degenerii*)

Figure 3. Female yellow-faced bee on ‘Akoko with two invasive glaber ants (*Ochetellus glaber*) which kill larval (i.e., baby) yellow-faced bees in their nests and eat the same food as yellow-faced bees (flower pollen and nectar).

Fig 4. *Hylaeus anthracinus* nest with 7 nest “cells”, each containing an egg and provisioned with pollen for the larvae to eat when it hatches.

Figure 5. Hawaiian yellow-faced bee nest under construction with the female still present. The female has constructed 3 cells so far, each with an egg and pollen provisions for the larvae.

Figure 6. Nesting blocks, one that allows ants access and the other prevents ants from access, used to study the effects of ants on nesting Hawaiian yellow-faced bees. The block on the left has a sticky resin on the rope to prevent ants from accessing it. The block on the right is our experimental control and ants are able to access it normally.

Figure 7. The invasive glaber ant, *Ochetellus glaber*, depredates the nest of a Hawaiian yellow-faced bee in one of our nesting blocks. These ants entered nests and ate the eggs, larvae and/or pupae of 70% of nests that were not protected from ants.

Figure 8. Yellow crazy ants (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*) investigate a nesting block. This highly invasive and harmful species not only prevented nesting by Hawaiian yellow-faced bees but seemed to prevent foraging by adults as well. No adults or nests were found in areas that had been invaded by yellow-crazy ants.