Distributed information processing by insect societies

Stephen Pratt School of Life Sciences Arizona State University



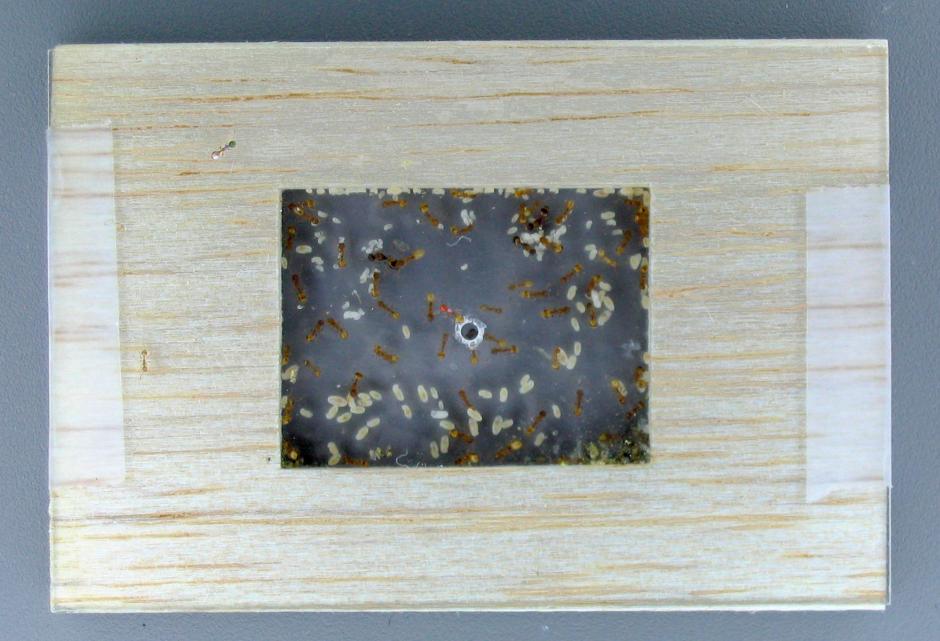


Nest of Temnothorax rugatulus











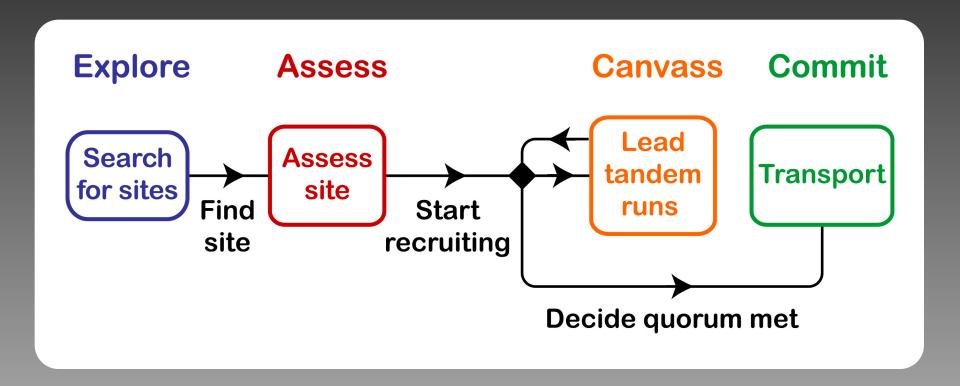
Scouts use tandem runs to recruit other scouts

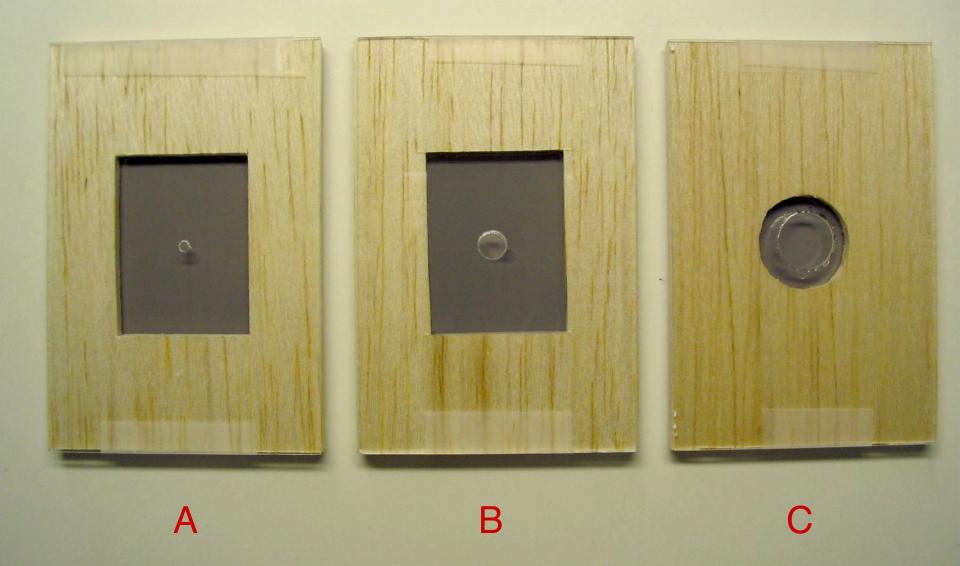


Scouts transport the inactive majority of the colony

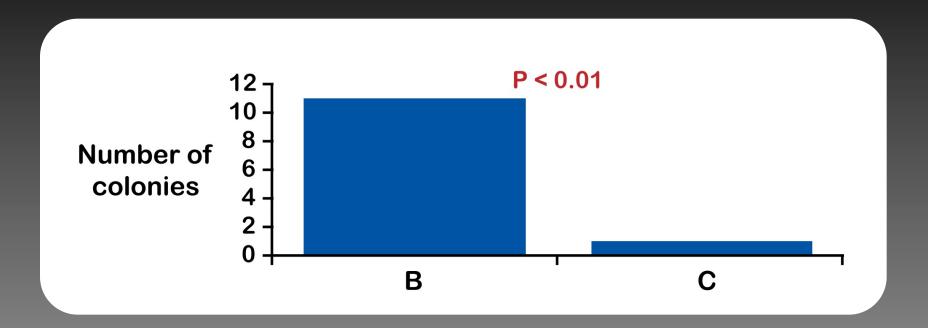


Decision algorithm used by active ants

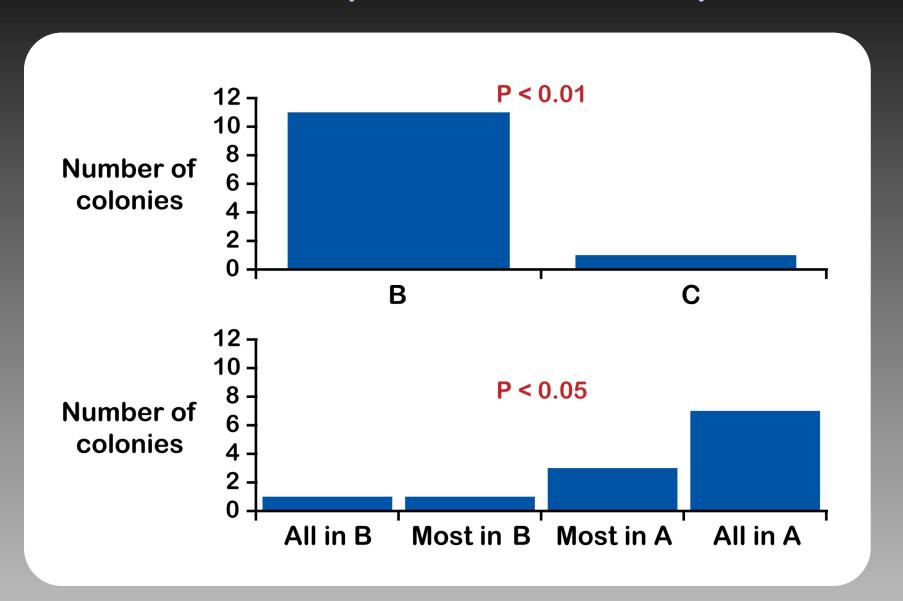




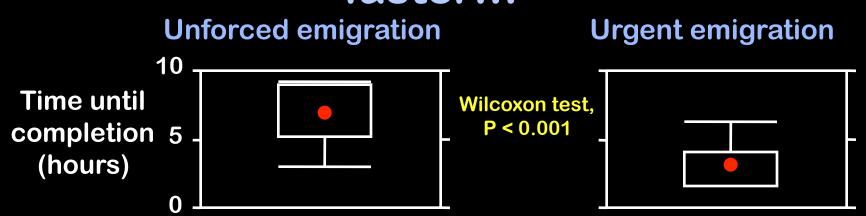
Colonies can choose the better site



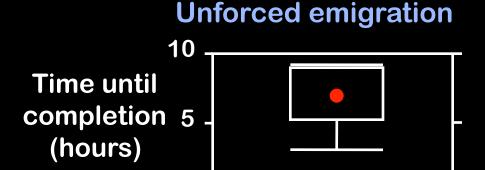
Colonies compare available options



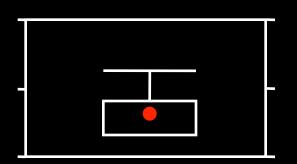
In urgent emigrations, decisions are faster...



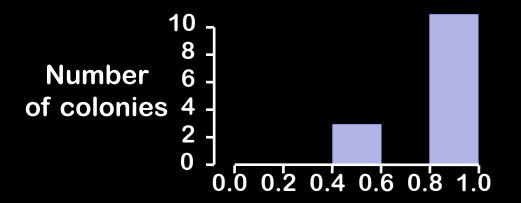
In urgent emigrations, decisions are faster...

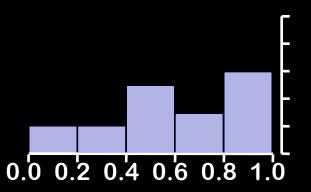


Urgent emigration



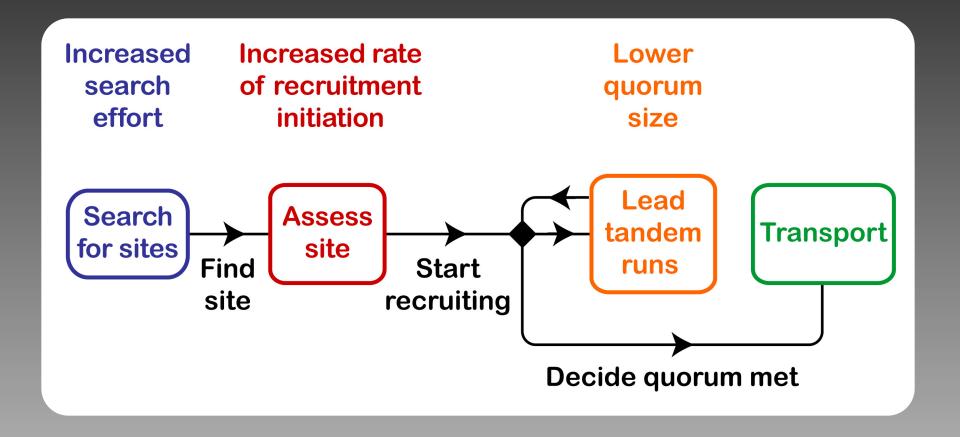
...but less accurate





Proportion of colony in good nest

Urgency alters behavior at multiple phases of decision-making



Individual choice vs. collective choice





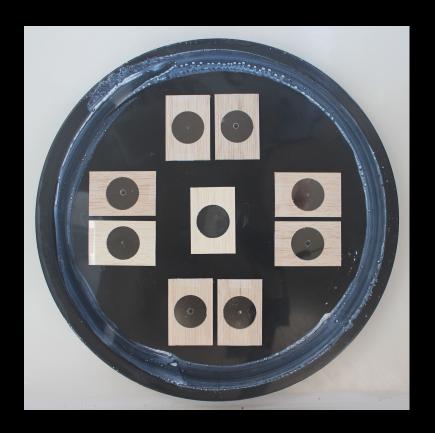
Does a colony have a greater cognitive capacity than a single ant?



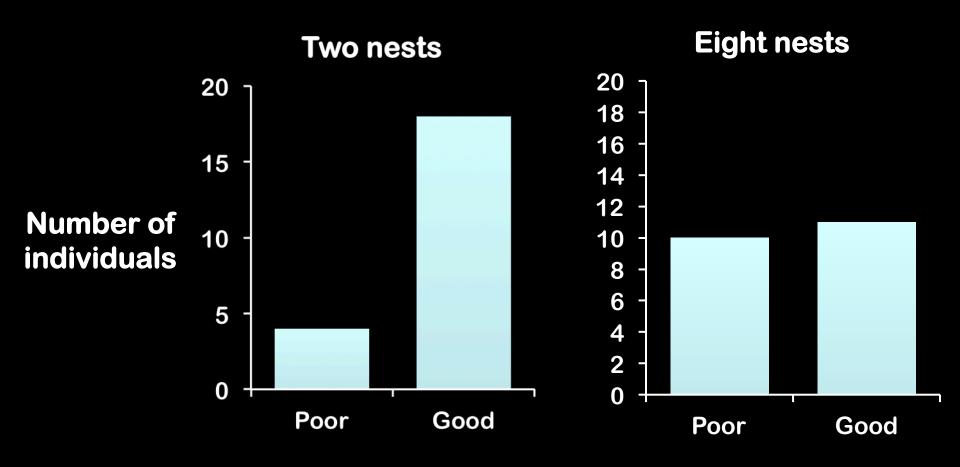


Two treatments: Subjects choose between either two nests or eight nests



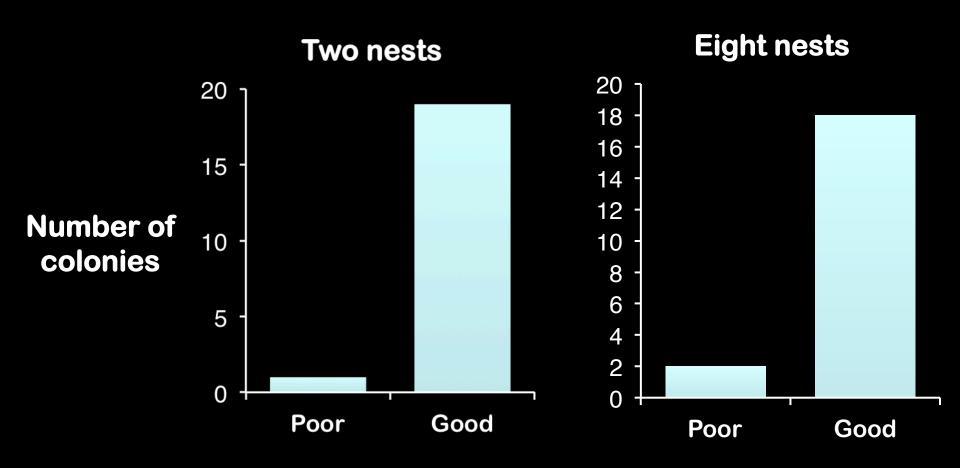


Individual ants experience cognitive overload



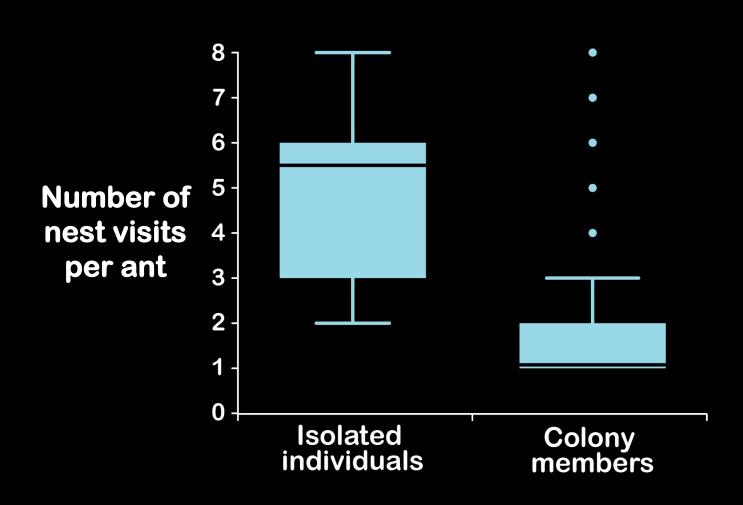
$$\chi^2$$
 = 4.2, N = 43, df = 1, p = 0.04

Colonies do not experience cognitive overload



$$\chi^2 = 0.36$$
, N = 40, df = 1, p = 0.55

Lone ants visit more nests



Do colonies make more precise discriminations than individuals?





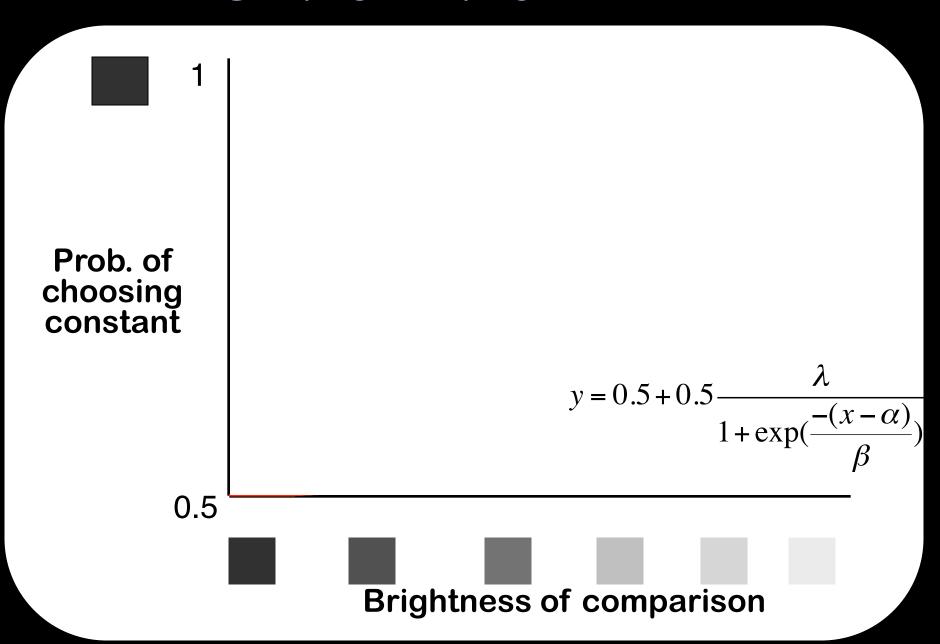
Which square is darker?

Comparison

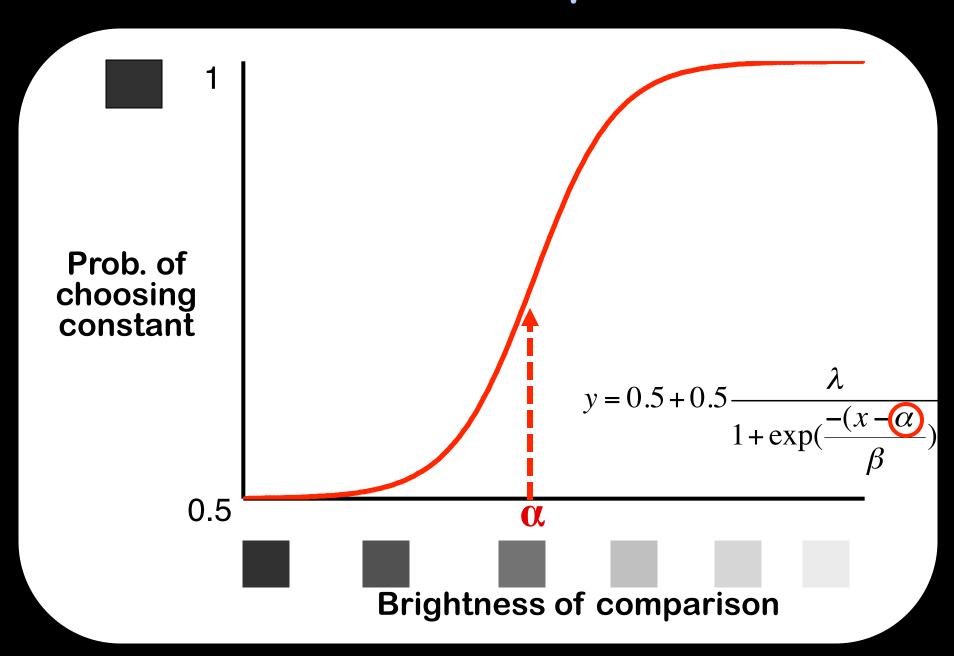


Constant

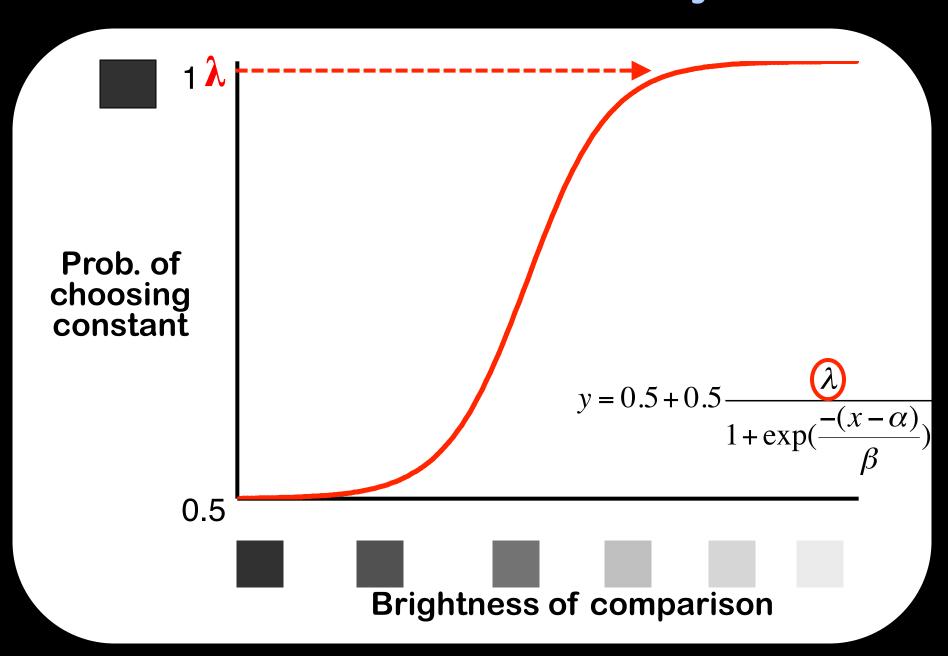
Plotting a psychophysical function



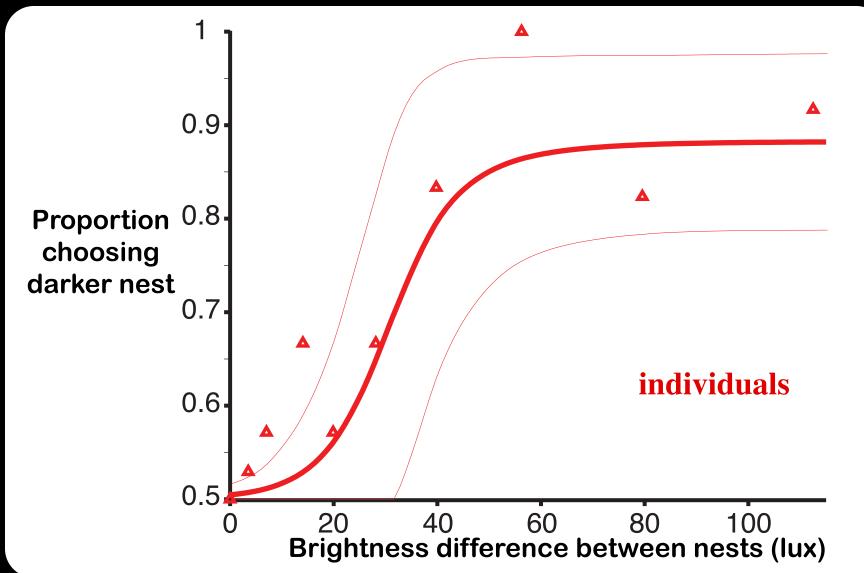
α = Detection point



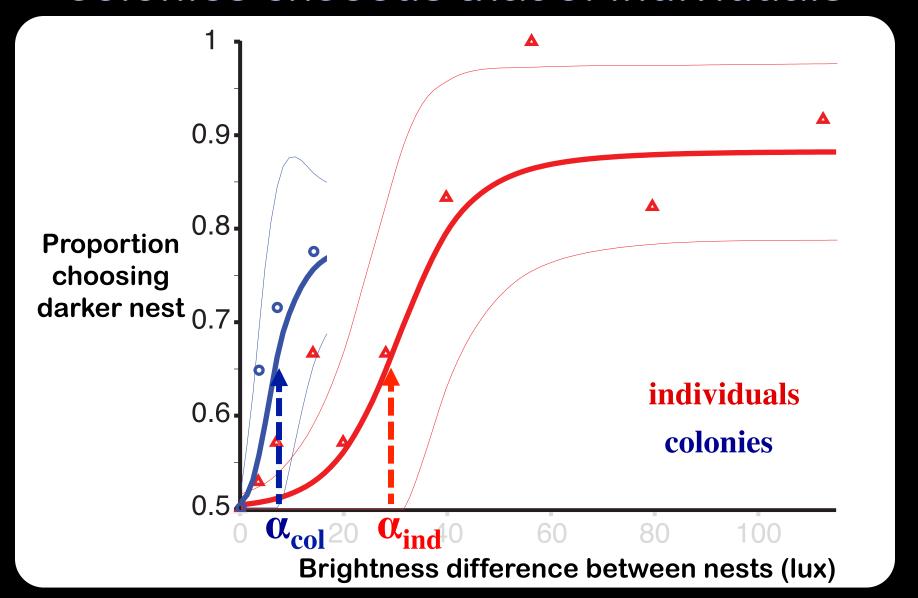
λ = Maximum accuracy



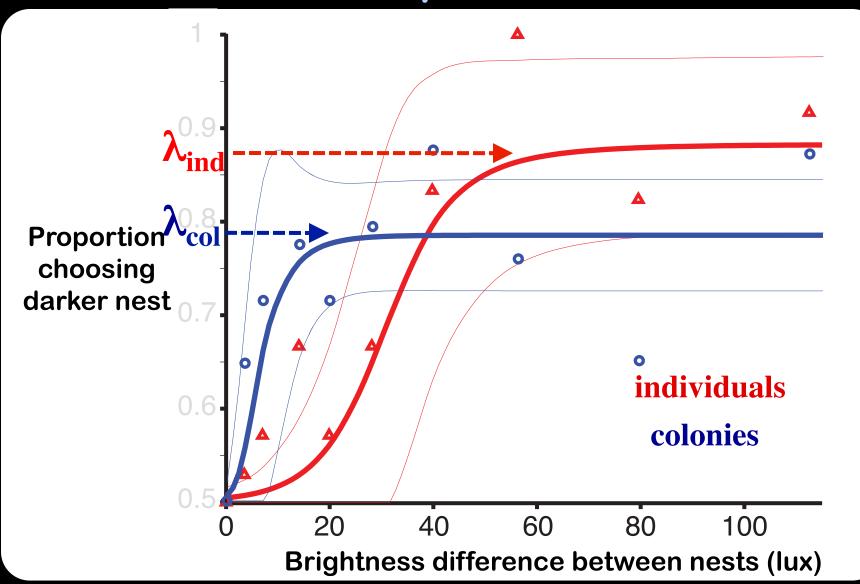
Performance of individual ants improves as difference increases



For small differences, performance of colonies exceeds that of individuals



But for large differences individuals outperform colonies



Probability of choosing good nest

Personal information

Social information (quorum)

$$h_A(i) = q_A + c \frac{N_A^2}{N_A^2 + T^2}$$

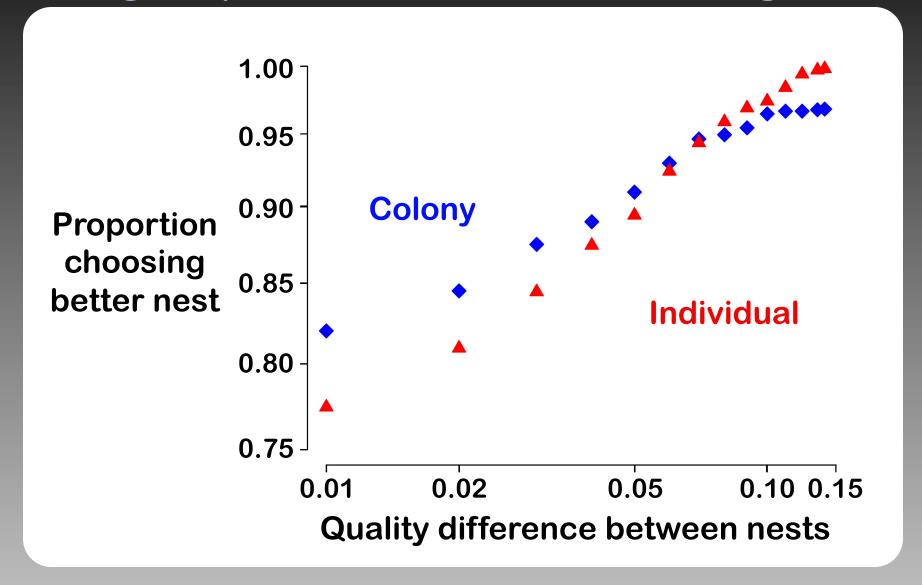
Probability of choosing mediocre nest

Personal information

Social information (quorum)

$$h_B(i) = q_B \left(\frac{2q_B}{q_B + q_A}\right)^t + c \frac{N_B^2}{N_B^2 + T^2}$$

Model predicts switch between group and individual advantage



Acknowledgements

Takao Sasaki
David Sumpter
Boris Granovskiy
Richard Mann
Eamonn Mallon
Nigel Franks





Uppsala University
Arizona State University
Human Frontiers Science Program
Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour
Pew Charitable Trusts