

Table S1. Evidence for the NWR pattern employed by some insects for nitrogen provisioning.

Insect	Nutritional supplies	developmental Stage	Functional bacteria	Bacteria Location	Nitrogenous waste	Methods	Reference
Blattaria: Cryptocercidae- <i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Omnivorous	Adult	<i>Blattabacterium cuenoti</i>	Fat body (Intracellular)	Ammonia, urea	Genomic analysis	[1, 2]
Blattaria: Cryptocercidae- <i>Periplaneta fuliginosa</i>	Omnivorous	Adult	<i>Blattabacterium</i> spp.	Fat body (Intracellular)	Ammonia, urea	Genomic analysis	[3]
Blattaria: Cryptocercidae- <i>Periplaneta japonica</i>	Omnivorous	Adult	<i>Blattabacterium</i> spp.	Fat body (Intracellular)	Ammonia, urea	Genomic analysis	[3]
Blattaria: Blattellidae- <i>Blattella germanica</i>	Omnivorous	Adult	<i>Blattabacterium cuenoti</i>	Fat body (Intracellular)	Ammonia, urea	Transcriptome analysis	[4]
Blattaria: Mastotermitidae- <i>Mastotermes</i>	Xylophagous	Adult	<i>Blattabacterium cuenoti</i>	Fat body; Hindgut	Ammonia, urea	Genomic analysis	[5, 6]

<i>darwinienensis</i>							
Blattaria: Rhinotermitidae- <i>Reticulitermes</i> <i>flavipes</i>	Xylophagous	Adult	<i>Streptococcus</i> sp.; <i>Bacteroides</i> ; <i>Termitidis</i> ; <i>Citrobacter</i>	Hindgut	Uric acid	Assimilation: ¹⁵ N-labeled uric acid; Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays)	[7, 8]
Blattaria: Rhinotermitidae- <i>Coptotermes</i> <i>formosanus</i>	Xylophagous	Adult	Bacteroidales	Gut	Ammonia, urea	Genomic analysis	[9]
Other wood-feeding termites (i.e. <i>Reticulitermes</i> <i>speratus</i> , <i>Coptotermes</i> <i>formosanus</i> ,	Xylophagous	Adult	<i>Clostridia</i> ; Enterobacteriaceae; Low G+C Gram-positive cocci	Gut	Uric acid	Uric acid-degrading bacteria isolation	[10]

<i>Neotermes</i> <i>koshunensis</i> , <i>Glyptotermes</i> <i>fuscus</i> , <i>Cryptotermes</i> <i>domesticus</i> , <i>Hodotermopsis</i> <i>sjoestedti</i> , <i>Odontotermes</i> <i>formosanus</i> , <i>Nasutitermes</i> <i>takasagoensis</i>)							
Coleoptera: Curculionidae-	Phloem	Adult; larva	<i>Serratia</i> <i>proteomaculans</i> ;	Gut	Uric acid	Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays)	[11]

<i>Dendroctonus rhizophagus</i>			<i>Rahnella aquatilis</i>				
Coleoptera: Curculionidae- <i>Dendroctonus valens</i>	Phloem	Adult; larva	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> ; <i>Serratia proteomaculans</i> ; <i>Rahnella aquatilis</i>	Gut	Uric acid	Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays)	[11]
Coleoptera: Cerambycidae- <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Xylophagous	Larva; egg	Enterobacteriaceae	Gut	Urea	Assimilation: ¹⁵ N- labeled urea; Culture-independent approaches	[12]
Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae- <i>Melolontha hippocastani</i>	Root or leaf	Adult; larva	<i>Burkholderia</i> ; <i>Parabacteroides</i>	Gut	Urea	Metagenome analysis; Assimilation: ¹⁵ N- labeled urea	[13]
Diptera: Stratiomyidae- <i>Hermetia illucens</i>	Organic waste	Larva	No highlight bacteria	Presumption in gut	Ammonia	Calculated biomass conversion ratio	[14]
Diptera: Tephritidae- <i>Bactrocera oleae</i>	Polyphagous	Adult female	<i>Candidatus</i> Erwinia dacicola	Gut	Urea	Monitored female fecundity	[15]
Diptera: Tephritidae- <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Polyphagous	Adult	<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>	Gut	Uric acid	Attraction assays	[16]
Diptera:	Rosaceae fruit	Adult	<i>Enterobacter</i>	Gut	Uric acid	Attraction assays	[17]

Tephritidae- <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>			<i>agglomerans</i>				
Diptera: Drosophilidae- <i>Drosophila melanogaster/ suzukii</i>	Polyphagous	Adult	<i>Acetobacter</i>	Gut	Uric acid	Genomic analysis; Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays)	[18]
Hemiptera: Aphididae- <i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>	Phloem sap	Larva	<i>Buchnera</i>	Bacteriocytes	Ammonia	Metabolite profile analysis	[19, 20]
Hemiptera: Parastrachiidae- <i>Parastrachia japonensis</i>	Monophagous (The drupes of <i>Shoepfia jasminodora</i>)	Nymph; adult	<i>Erwinia</i> -like bacteria	In the cecum of midgut	Uric acid	Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays)	[21]
Hemiptera: Delphacidae- <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>	Monophagous (Rice sap)	Adult	Yeast-like symbionts	Intracellular	Uric acid	Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays);	[22, 23]
Hemiptera: Dactylopiidae- <i>Dactylopius coccus</i>	Cactus sap	Adult; egg; embryo	<i>Candidatus</i> Dactylopiibacterium carminicum; Uricolytic fungal: Rhodotorula, Cryptococcus,	Ovary;gut; egg surface	Uric acid	Genomic analysis; Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays); FISH	[24, 25]

			Trametes, Penicillium, Debaryomyces				
Hemiptera: Dactylopiidae- <i>Dactylopius</i> <i>opuntiae</i>	Cactus sap	Adult; egg; embryo	<i>Candidatus</i> Dactylopiibacterium carminicum; Uricolytic fungal: Rhodotorula, Cryptococcus, Trametes, Penicillium, Debaryomyces	Ovary;gut; egg surface	Uric acid	Genomic analysis; Biochemical tests (Enzyme assays); FISH	[24, 25]
Hymenoptera: Formicidae- <i>Camponotus</i> <i>floridanus</i>	Omnivorous	Adult; Larva; pupa; egg	<i>Blochmannia</i> <i>floridanus</i>	Bacteriocytes in midgut or ovary	Urea	Functional genes identification (<i>ureC</i> , <i>ureF</i> , <i>glnA</i> , and <i>speB</i>); Assimilation: ¹⁵ N- labeled urea	[26, 27]
Hymenoptera: Formicidae- <i>Camponotus</i> <i>compmsus</i>	Omnivorous	Adult	No highlight bacteria	Gut	Urea	Selection behaviors test	[28]
Hymenoptera: Formicidae- <i>Cephalotes varians</i>	Herbivorous	Adult	Burkholderiales; Opitutales; Rhizobiales	Gut	Urea, Uric acid	Metagenome analysis; Assimilation: ¹⁵ N-	[29]

						labeled urea	
Hymenoptera: Formicidae- <i>Cephalotes</i> species (i.e. <i>Cephalotes</i> <i>angustus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>atratus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>clypeatus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>eduarduli</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>grandinosus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>maculatus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>minutus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>pallens</i> , <i>C. pellans</i> , <i>C. persimilis</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>pusillus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>rohweri</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>similimus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>spinosus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>umbraculatus</i> , <i>C.</i> <i>persimplex</i>)	Herbivorous	Adult	Burkholderiales; Opitutales; Rhizobiales	Gut	Urea, Uric acid	Metagenome analysis	[29]
Hymenoptera: Formicidae- <i>Dolichoderus</i> species	Plant exudates	Adult	Bartonellaceae	Midgut	Urea, uric acid	Genomic analysis	[30, 31]

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