Supplementary Information for

Magnitude-sensitive reaction times reveal non-linear time costs in multi-alternative
decision-making

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>CI</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Intercept)</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.97 – 1.56</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Quality</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>-0.03 – -0.02</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Random Effects

\( \sigma^2 \) 0.65
\( \tau_{00} \) ID Plasmodium 0.03
ICC 0.05
\( N_{ID} \) Plasmodium 10

Observations 200
Marginal R\(^2\) / Conditional R\(^2\) 0.322 / 0.353

S2 Table Mixed-effect regression for reaction times as a function of food quality in the slime moulds study. Sclerotia identity was included as a random factor. The regression was performed using R (RStudio Version 1.2.1335; function lmer, package lme4). Given the typical skewness of reaction times, the dependant variable was transformed (i.e., normalized) using the bestNormalize function in R. As the food quality of equal alternatives increased, reaction times significantly decreased.