

**Intrinsic pre-zygotic reproductive isolation of distantly related pea aphid host races**

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**File S1.** Phylogenetic reconstruction (for pea aphid host races).

Genetic clustering of individuals from the same pea aphid host races from distant locations has shown using microsatellite markers [1–3]. However, phylogenetic reconstruction based on few markers can be misleading due to incomplete lineage sorting or ongoing gene flow. Thus, in order to choose distantly and closely related biotypes, we constructed a phylogeny based on available genome-wide data (Duvaux et al. 2015 and the SpeciAphid project). The dataset of Duvaux et al. [4] contained targeted resequencing of ~500 chemosensory genes from 120 individuals representing eight host races collected in the UK, while the data from the SpeciAphid project consisted of whole-genome resequencing data (unpublished, used with permission of authors, AphidBase <http://bipaa.genouest.org/is/aphidbase/>) from 33 individuals sampled from 11 host-plant races collected in France.

We downloaded the raw Illumina data from GenBank (Bioprojects PRJEB6325 and PRJNA255937), trimmed low-quality ends and adaptors using cutadapt v 1.8.3 [5], and mapped reads to the pea aphid genome version Acyr\_2.0 using bwa mem v. 0.7.12 [6] with default parameter values. Mapped data in bam format were realigned around indels using the GATK v. 3.4 [7], and used to perform per-individual SNP calling in samtools v. 1.2 [8] with a minimum quality threshold of 20 for both mapping and base-quality. Obtained SNPs were filtered to remove low quality SNP calls (< 15); SNPs with low depth (< 8 reads); SNPs near indels (< 3 bp); and heterozygous SNPs with less than 2 reads supporting each allele. We used the option to report homozygous-reference blocks for each individual with a minimum depth of 8 reads (bcftools call -g8), and the resulting vcf files were converted into fasta format using custom scripts. We concatenated the resulting fasta files for each scaffold after removing sites with more than 80% missing data, in effect selecting only the sequences for the ca. 500 chemosensory genes used in Duvaux et al. (2015). The concatenated dataset (570,278 bp) was used for Maximum-Likelihood phylogenetic inference with raxml v 8.0 [9] using the GTR model with Gamma-distributed rate variation. We performed 100 rapid bootstrap runs to gauge node support for the best-scoring maximum likelihood (ML) tree obtained. The phylogenetic tree obtained confirmed that French and British host races belong to the same genetic groups, likely reflecting the importance of long-distant dispersal rather than in-situ diversification in determining phylogeographic patterns within this species complex (**Figure S1.1**).

**Figure S1.1** Complete maximum likelihood tree for pea aphid host races. Pea aphid phylogeny based on ca. 500 chemosensory genes for clones collected in the UK and France. Clones from France have format “Plant\_host Sample\_number”, the UK clones: “Clone\_Number Collection\_Plant Host-race\_assignment”. Host-race assignment (can be more than to one host race). is according to supplementary files Duvaux\_CNV-PeaAphid\_Sup.Tables from [4].



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