

Evolutionary history drives the geographical distribution of dorsal patterns in the common wall lizard (*Podarcis muralis*)

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Supplementary material

Table S1. Pairwise comparisons ($P_{\text{row} < \text{column}}$) of dorsal morph occurrence among clades within sex as estimates by the phylogenetic GLM.

Females						Males					
<i>Linear</i>											
	Si	Nb	Sa	Sb	We		Si	Nb	Sa	Sb	We
Ci	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	Ci	0.043	0.755	0.221	0.844	0.354
Si		>0.999	>0.999	>0.999	>0.999	Si		>0.999	>0.999	>0.999	>0.999
Nb			<0.001	0.546	0.003	Nb			<0.001	0.872	<0.001
Sa				>0.999	0.995	Sa				>0.999	0.988
Sb					0.014	Sb					<0.001
<i>Intermediate</i>											
	Si	Nb	Sa	Sb	We		Si	Nb	Sa	Sb	We
Ci	>0.999	0.998	>0.999	0.999	>0.999	Ci	0.461	0.196	0.473	0.109	0.414
Si		<0.001	0.064	<0.001	<0.001	Si		0.001	0.552	<0.001	0.261
Nb			>0.999	0.614	0.997	Nb			>0.999	0.093	0.999
Sa				0.001	0.008	Sa				<0.001	0.197
Sb					0.960	Sb					>0.999
<i>Reticulated</i>											
	Si	Nb	Sa	Sb	We		Si	Nb	Sa	Sb	We
Ci	>0.999	0.991	0.994	0.678	0.993	Ci	>0.999	0.994	>0.999	0.995	0.999
Si		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Si		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Nb			0.836	0.001	0.672	Nb			>0.999	0.614	>0.999

Sa	<0.001	0.223	Sa	<0.001	0.013
Sb		>0.999	Sb		>0.999

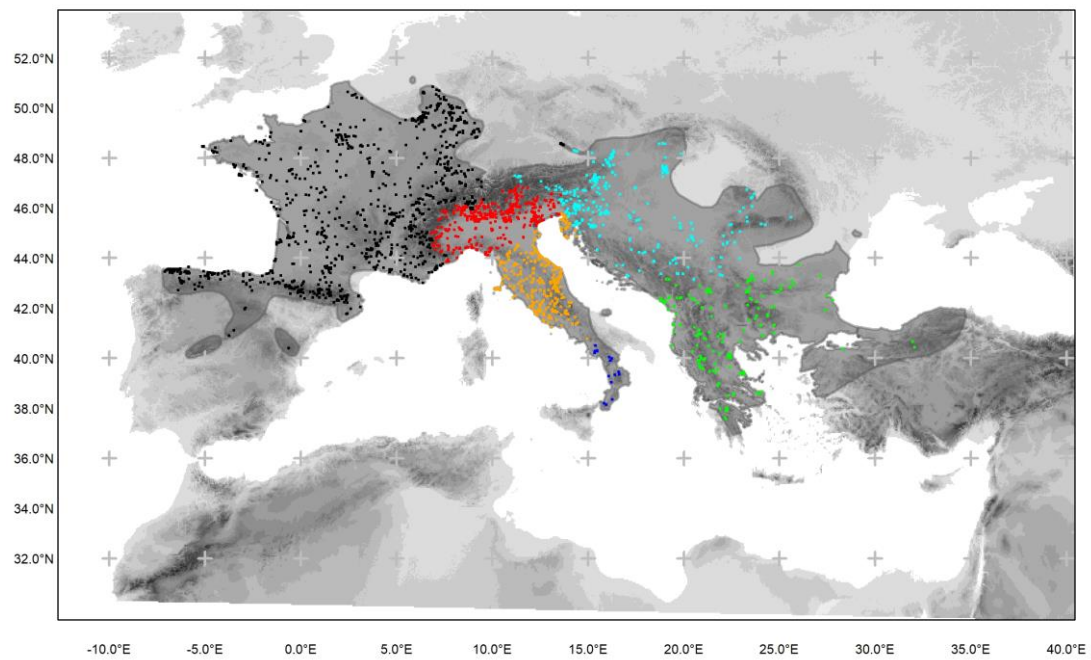


Figure S1. Classification of the the 4096 georeferenced points with complete information about sex and dorsal phenotype according to the genomic clades defined by Yang et al. (2022): black dots: Western Europe (WE); red dots: Southern Alps (SA); orange dots: Central Italy (CI); blue dots: Southern Italy (SI); green dots: Southern Balkans (SB); cyan dots: Northern Balkans (NB).