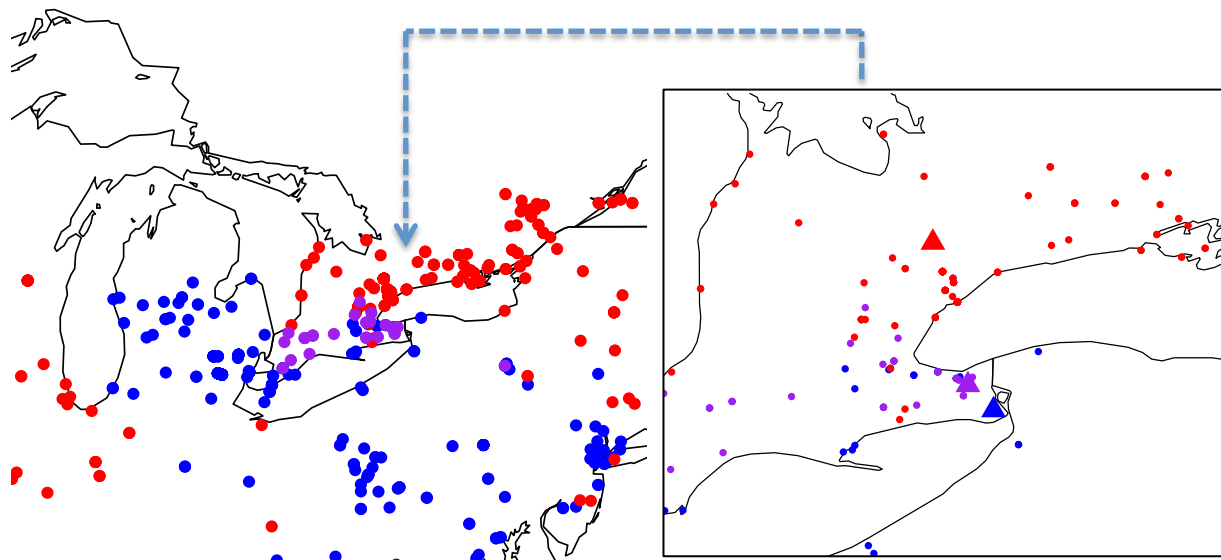
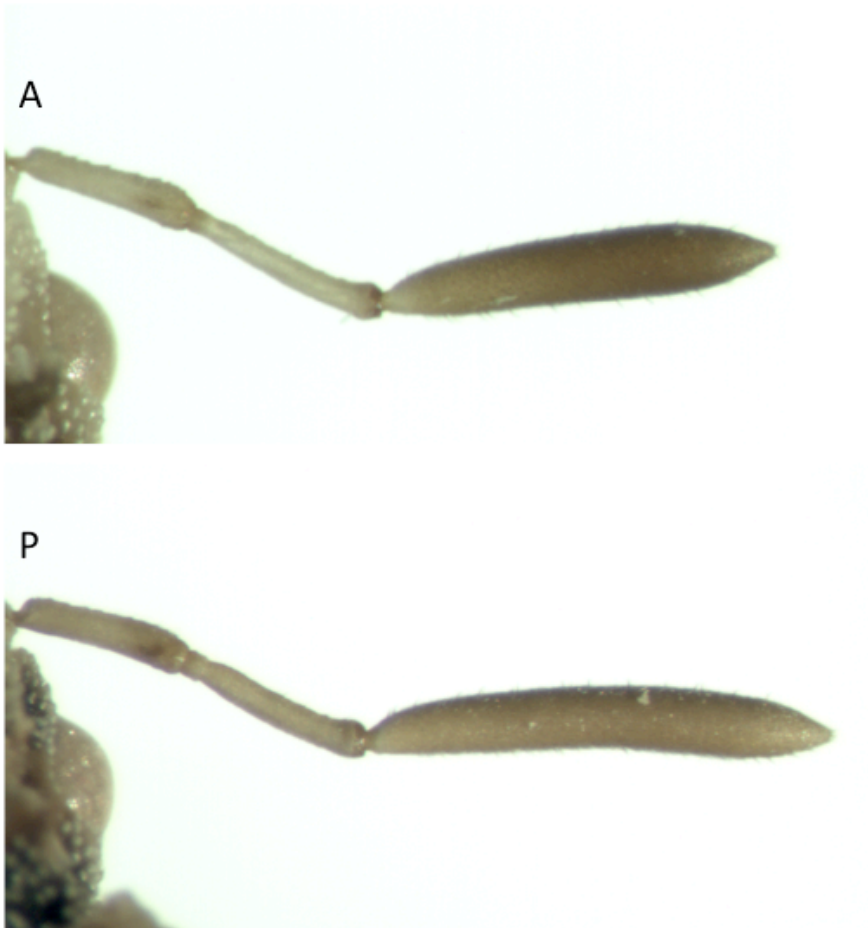


Supplementary Material accompanying Punzalan and Rowe, Hybridization and lack of prezygotic barriers between *Phymata pennsylvanica* and *americana*.

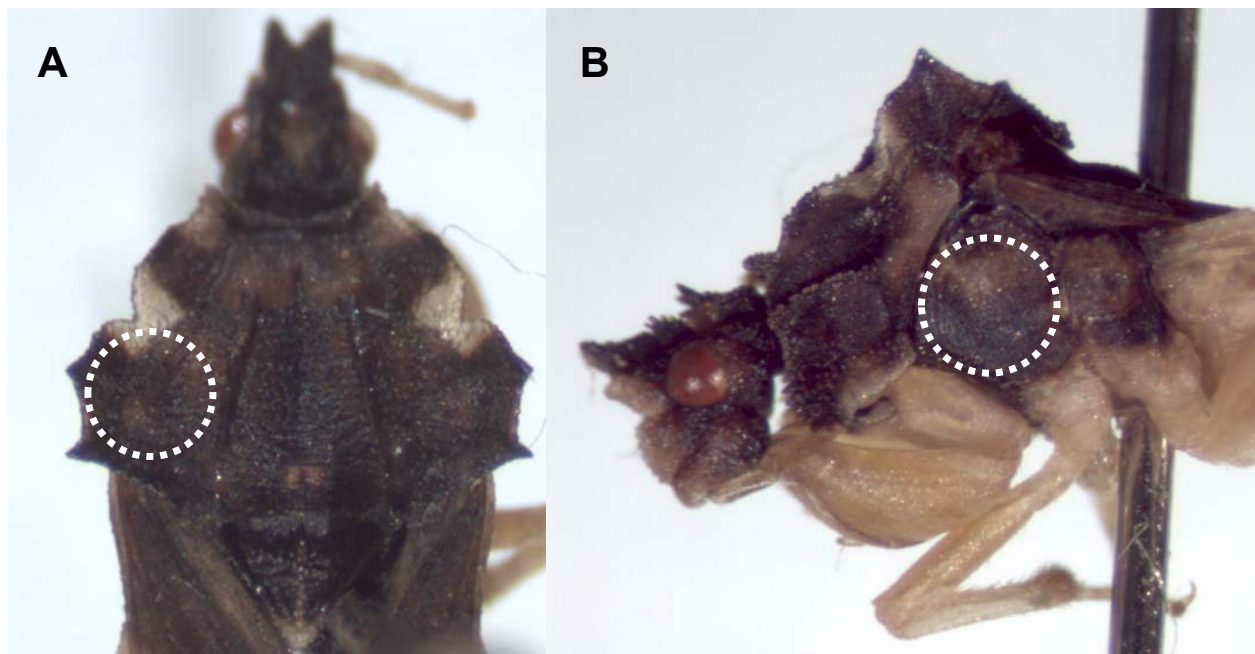
S1. Partial map of localities for specimens of *Phymata americana* (red) and *pennsylvanica* (blue) in S. Ontario and nearby U.S. states. Localities composed of suspected hybrids are indicated in purple. Inset shows sites representative of *americana* (population A: red triangle), *pennsylvanica* (P: blue triangle) and a putative mixed/hybrid zone (M: purple triangle), from which we collected live individuals for assays in the present study. Locality data was obtained from specimens housed in a number of museums including: American Museum of Natural History, Canadian National Museum for Insects and Arachnids, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, National (Smithsonian) Museum of Natural History, Royal Ontario Museum, University of California Riverside Entomology Museum, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology and the University of Guelph Insect Collection. Additional localities and specimens were obtained from field collections by DP. Putative hybrids refer to individuals of morphologically ambiguous identity using established keys and determined/adjudged by DP.



S2. Species differences in antennal ratio (AR). Depicted are the right antenna of laboratory-reared bugs, representative of *Phymata americana* (A) and *pennsylvanica* (P). AR is calculated as length of the terminal antennal segment divided by the sum of the lengths of the two proximal antennal segments.



S3. Measurement of melanic colour pattern. Specimens were placed on a custom made stage with an adjustable (position) grayscale and length standard: four printed squares (hypotenuse 4.03mm) of black, 50%, gray 25% gray and white. These corresponded to average adjusted darkness values of 261, 143, 92 and 60, respectively. Bugs were photographed using a Nikon Coolpix™ 995 digital camera with an LED ring light (Nikon SL-1). Images were analyzed using Scion® Image (on Microsoft © XP) to obtain measures of two colour pattern traits: MD, the mean darkness of a circular patch on the dorsal surface of the prothorax, between the left or right posterior lobe and longitudinal ridge (panel A), and ML, the lateral surface mesothorax (panel B). Darkness refers to the 'value' (average number of black pixels) over a pre-determined location on the integument (indicated by circles). For each photograph, each image was recalibrated according to the known values from the grayscale standards.



S4. Treatment differences in pronotum width and mean dorsal melanism. Depicted are phenotypic means and 95% CIs for progeny of *P. pennsylvanica* (P) and *P. americana* (A), putative mixed or hybrid (M) populations and from laboratory hybrid crosses (H). Lower case letters indicate significantly different groups using Tukey's HSD ($\alpha = 0.05$). Pronotum width (PN) is measured in mm and mean dorsal darkness (MD) is measured in units of mean pixel value.

