Electronic supplementary material

Title: **Natural hybridization between divergent lineages in a selfing hermaphroditic fish**

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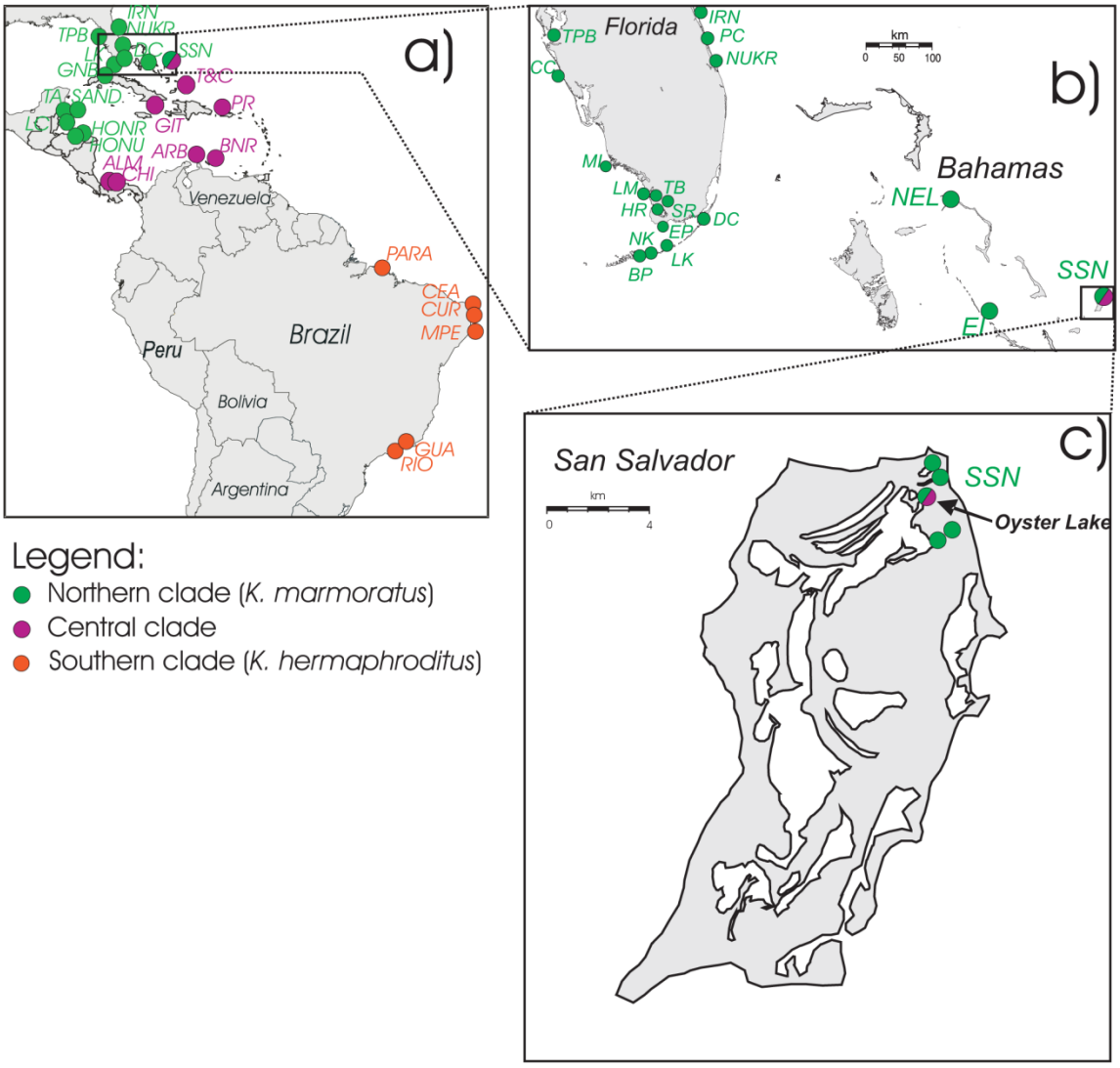
Content: **Supplementary figure S1**



Supplementary figure S1. Known geographic distribution of three phylogeographic lineages of selfing *Kryptolebias* in Western Atlantic: Northern (*K. marmoratus),* Central, and Southern (*K. hermaphroditus)* clades. Only localities of samples that were confirmed genetically are shown (after Tatarenkov et *al.* 2017; Guimarães-Costa *et al.* 2017). a) Overall distribution in Western Atlantic; b) Populations studied in Florida and Bahamas; c) Sampled sites on San Salvador Island, collectively referred to as *SSN.* One newly studied site from San Salvador Island, Oyster Lake (OY), harbored fish belonging to two phylogeographic lineages as well as a hybrid.

References:

Guimarães-Costa A, Schneider H, Sampaio I (2017) New record of the mangrove rivulid *Kryptolebias hermaphroditus* Costa, 2011 (Cyprinodontiformes: Cynolebiidae) in the Pará state, northern Brazil. *Check List* **13**, 2093.

Tatarenkov A, Lima SMQ, Earley RL, Berbel-Filho WM, Vermeulen FBM, Taylor DS, Marson K, Turner BJ, Avise JC (2017) Deep and concordant subdivisions in the self-fertilizing mangrove killifishes (*Kryptolebias*) revealed by nuclear and mtDNA markers. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* **122**, 558-578.