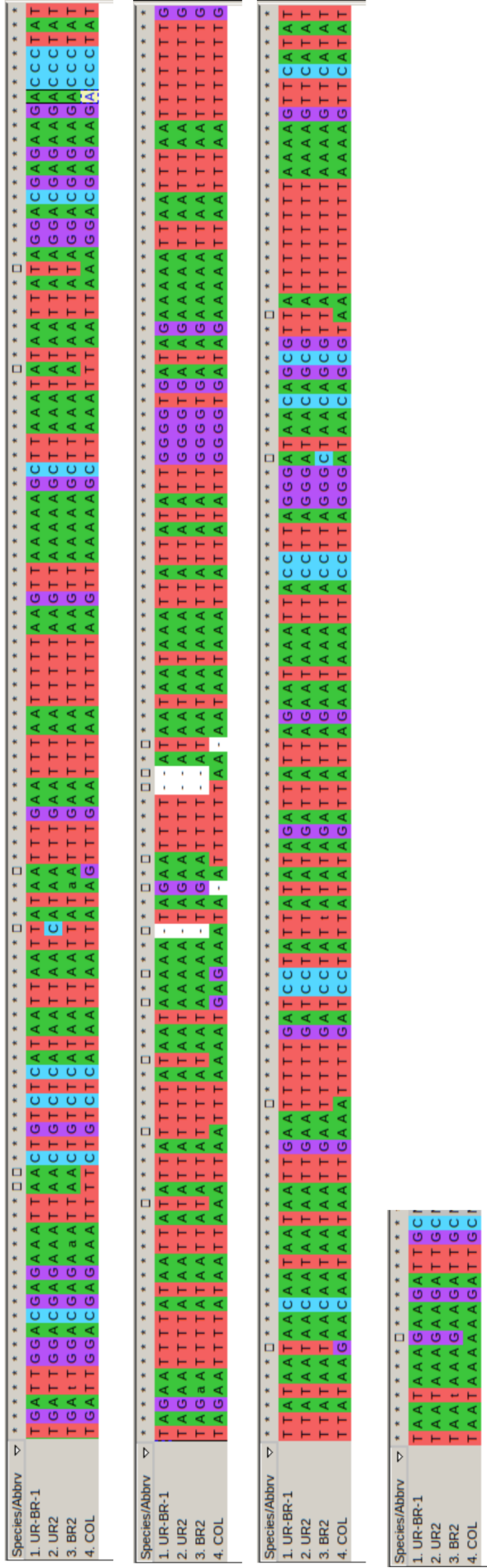


COI Alignment of *P. flavipes* samples (haplotypes)



Fig1: Alignment of *P. flavipes* COI gene sequences. Blocks of 100bp are shown. First line in each block code is "*" for conserved position and a "square" for variable ones.

16S Alignment of *P. flavipes* samples (haplotypes)



FigS2: Alignment of *P. flavipes* 16S gene sequences. Blocks of 100bp are shown. First line in each block code is "*" for conserved position and a "square" for variable ones.

28S Alignment of *P. flavipes* samples (haplotypes)

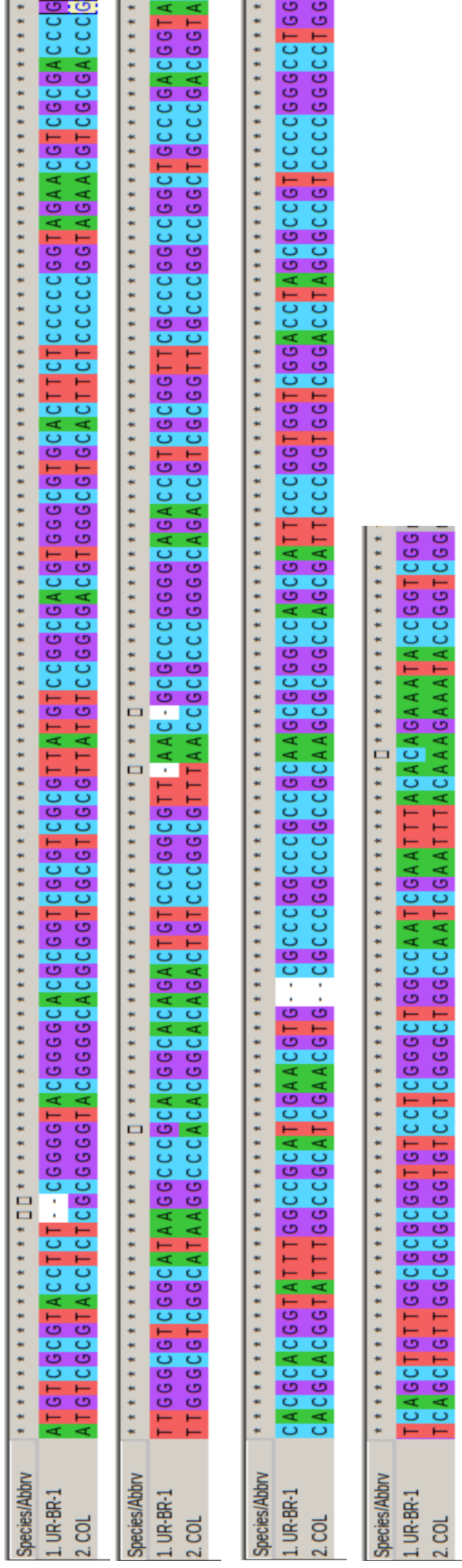
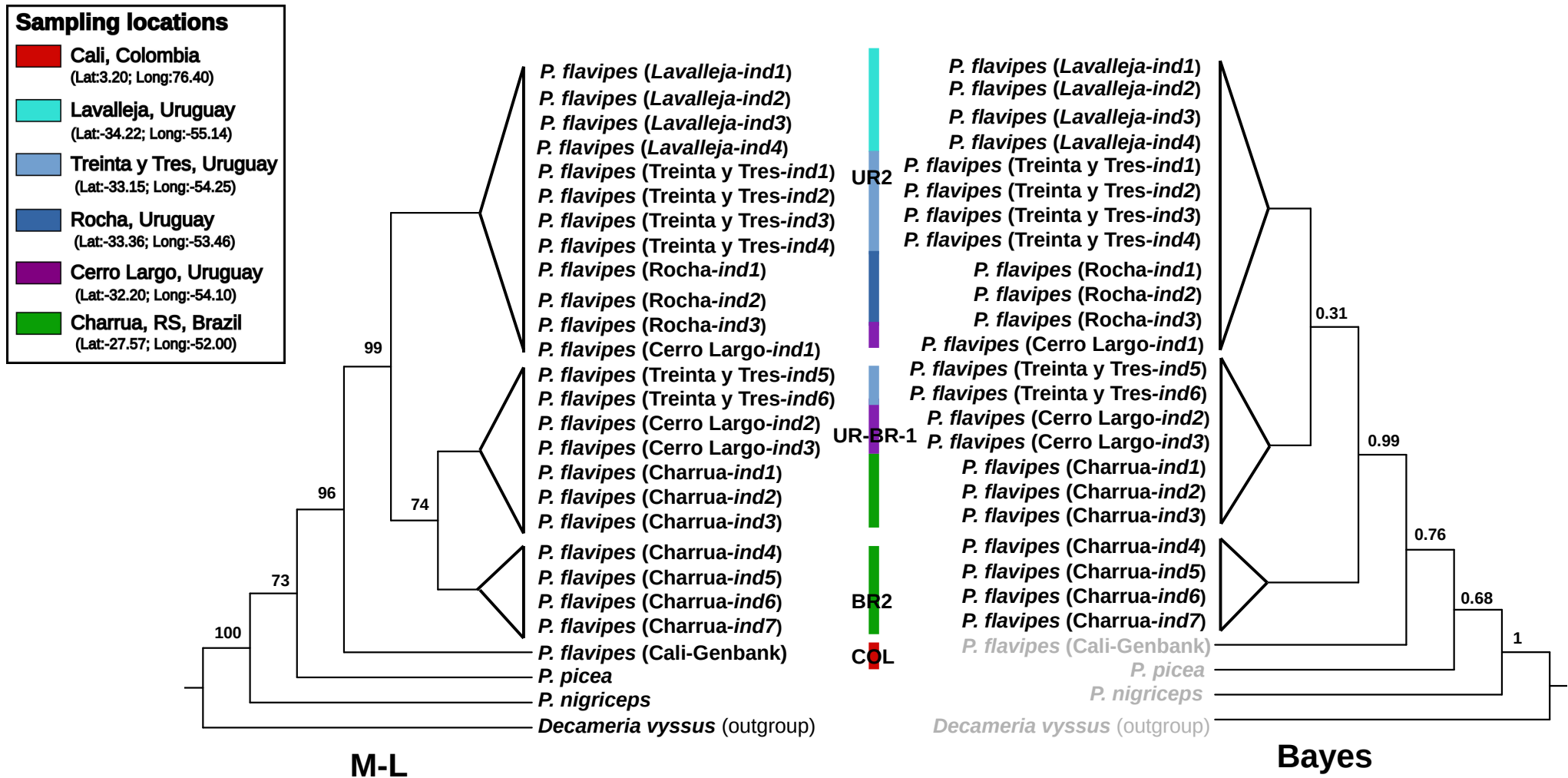


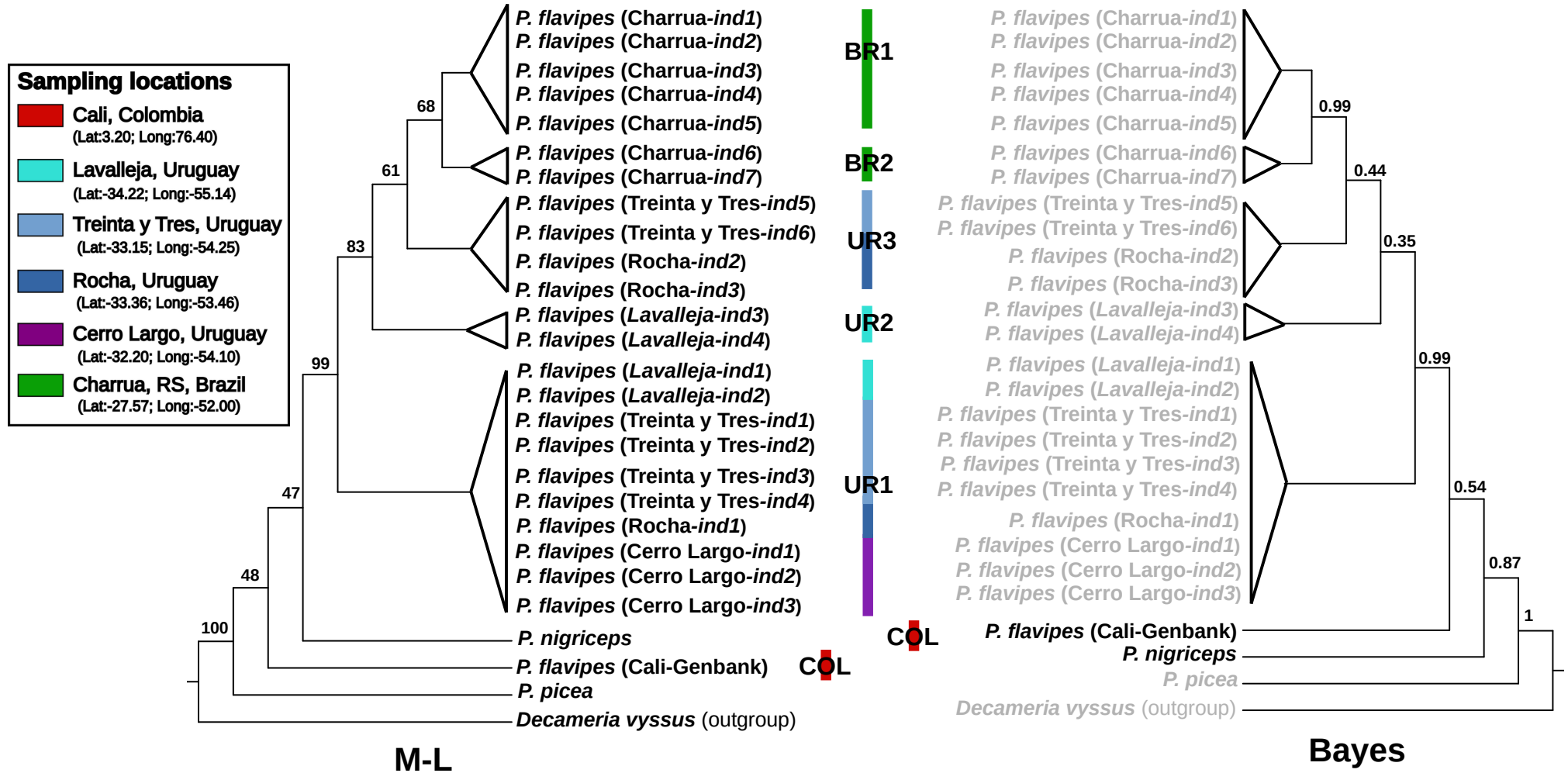
Fig3: Alignment of *P. flavipes* 28S gene sequences. Blocks of 100bp are shown. First line in each block code is "*" for conserved position and a "square" for variable ones.

16S phylogeny



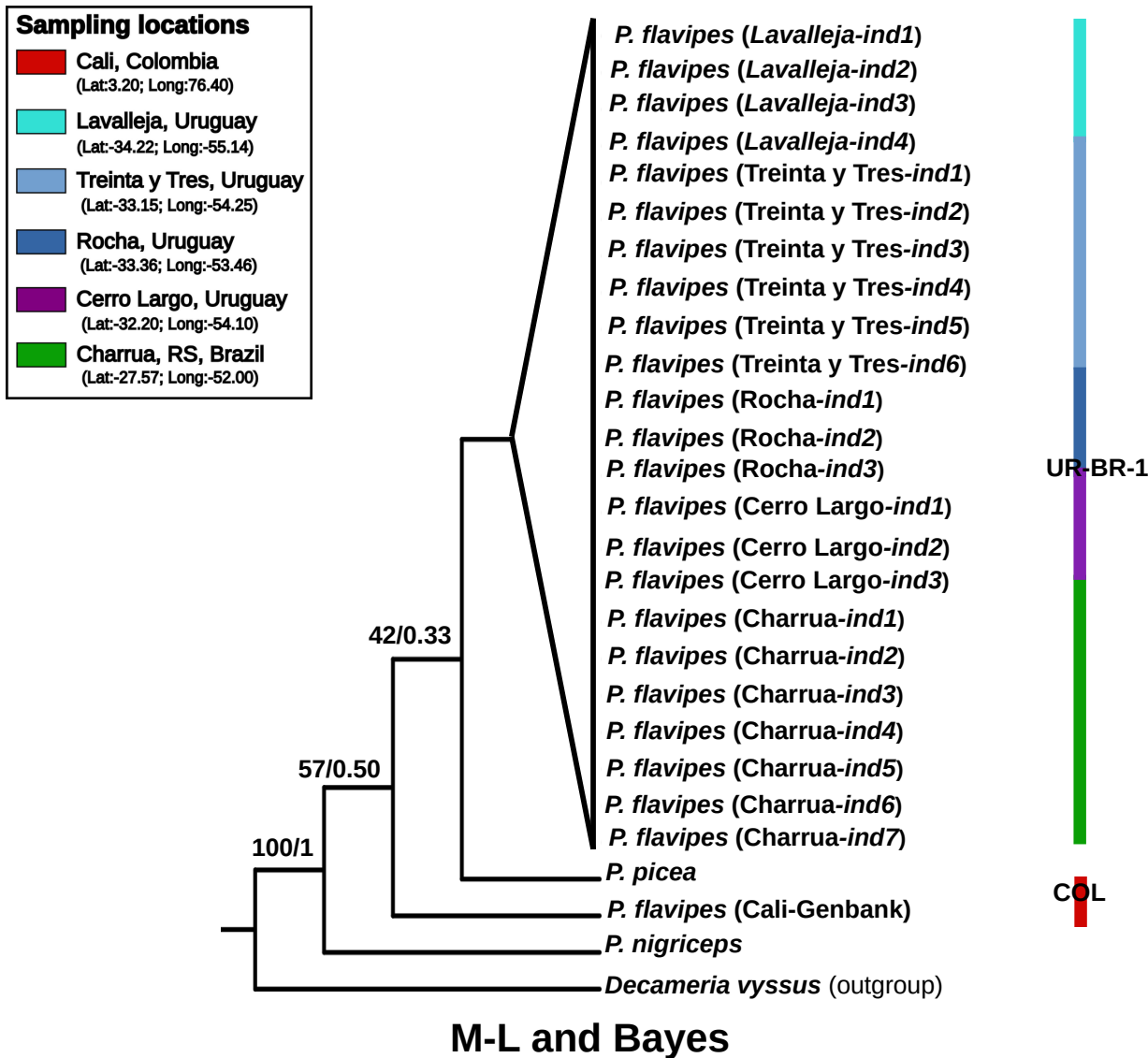
FigS4: 16S gene; For Maximum likelihood (left, M-L) and Bayesian (right, Bayes) trees, bootstrap values and Bayesian posterior probability are shown at each node, respectively. Conserved relationships between methods presented in gray color and changes are in black at Bayes tree. Central lines color coded the geographical distribution and haplotype assigned name.

COI phylogeny



FigS5: COI gene; For Maximum likelihood (left, M-L) and Bayesian (right, Bayes) trees, bootstrap values and Bayesian posterior probability are shown at each node, respectively. Conserved relationships between methods presented in gray color and changes are in black at Bayes tree. Central lines color coded the geographical distribution and haplotype assigned name.

28S phylogeny



FigS6: 28S gene; Phylogenetic tree, identical topology for Maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian methods. Values from Bootstrap (ML) and posterior probability (Bayesian) in each node. Individual name in each terminal node. Color code for geographical distribution and haplotype assigned name.