

Current Biology, Volume 30

Supplemental Information

An Ancient and Eroded Social Supergene

Is Widespread across *Formica* Ants

Alan Brelsford, Jessica Purcell, Amaury Avril, Patrick Tran Van, Junxia Zhang, Timothée Brütsch, Liselotte Sundström, Heikki Helanterä, and Michel Chapuisat

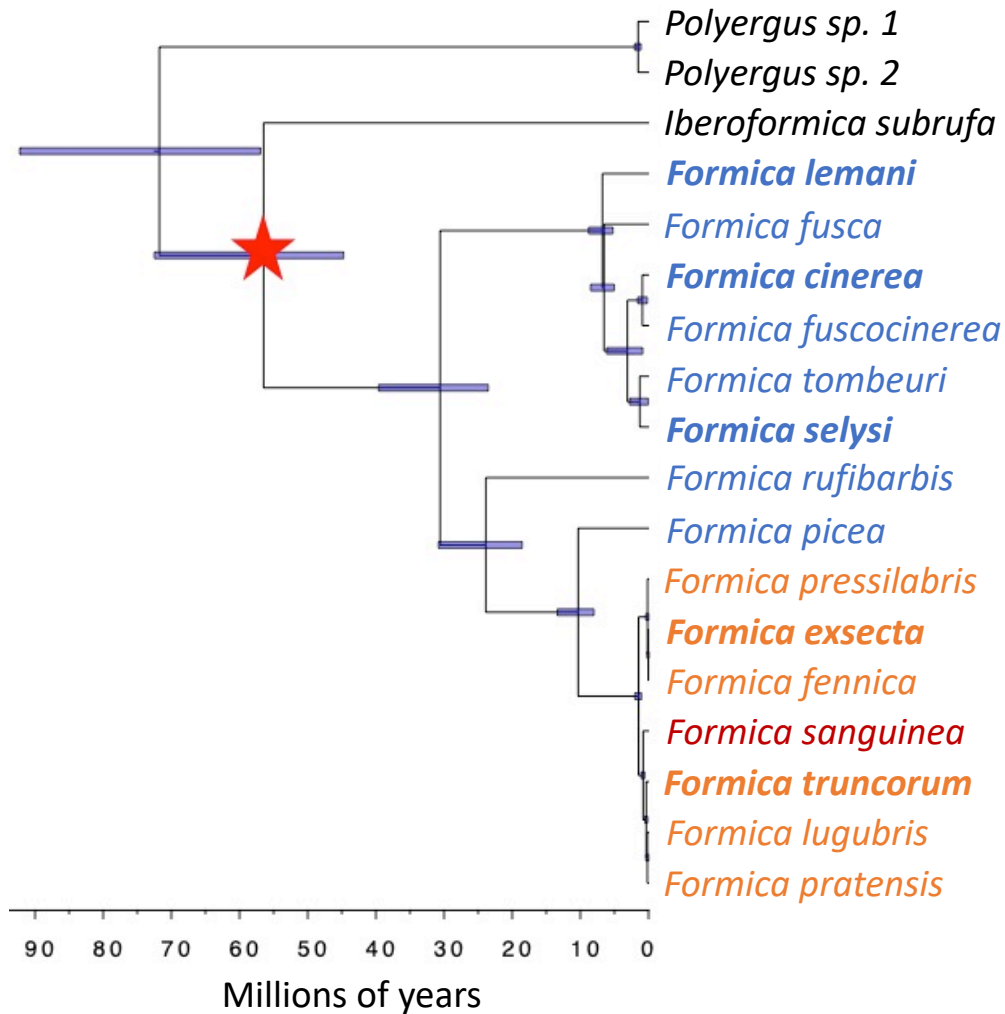


Figure S1. Time-calibrated Phylogeny of 15 *Formica* Species, Related to Figures 1, 2, 3. The *Formica* species examined here span an estimated 30 million years of evolutionary history. This phylogeny, implemented in BEAST (see STAR Methods), shows the 15 species investigated here as well as three outgroups. The calibration point is shown as the red star, and 95% highest posteriority density (HPD) intervals are indicated with blue bars. Species examined in Figures 1, 2A and B, and S2 are shown in bold. The remaining 10 species, examined in Figure 2C, are also shown. Species that do not exhibit socially parasitic behaviors (sometimes called *Serviformica*) are shown in blue, temporary social parasites in orange (including both *Formica* sensu stricto and *Coptoformica*), and facultative slave-making species in red (*Raptiformica*). Outgroups are shown in black.

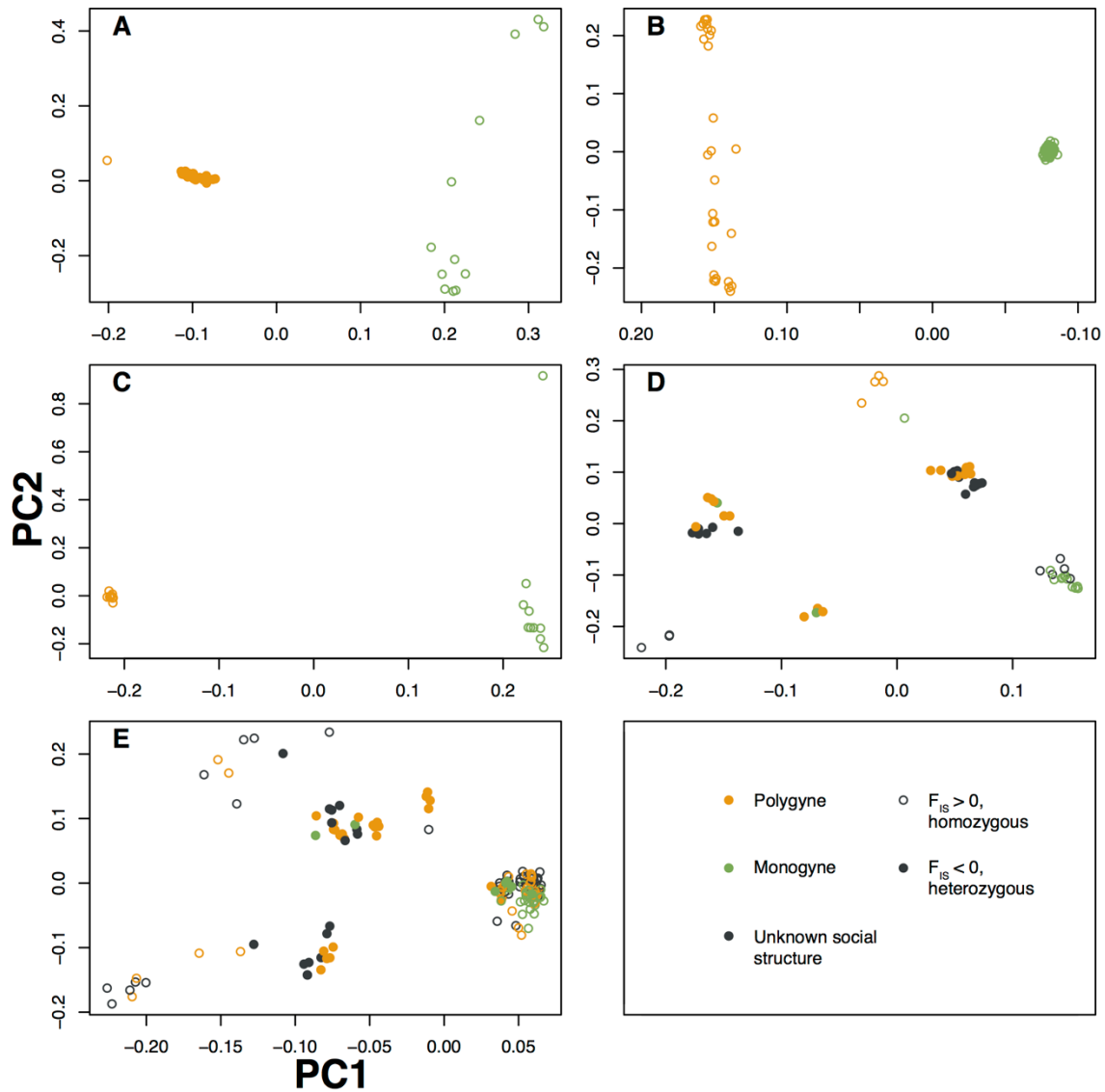


Figure S2. Principal Component Analyses of SNPs from Population ddRAD Data on Chromosome 3, Related to Figure 1. PCAs show two to six clusters in each species, with cluster membership strongly associated with colony social organization. Each panel represents an independent PCA in one species: *F. exsecta* (A), *F. selysi* (B), *F. truncorum* (C), *F. lemani* (D), and *F. cinerea* (E). Each dot corresponds to an individual worker or male; supergene heterozygotes tend to have excess heterozygosity resulting in a strongly negative F_{IS} value. In *F. lemani* and *F. cinerea*, we found evidence for a third supergene haplotype. Two of the three alternative supergene haplotypes in both species were much more common in individuals of polygyne origin compared to those of monogyne origin; we therefore infer that these systems contain two alternative Sp haplotypes and one Sm haplotype. In both systems, we also find mismatches between supergene genotype and colony social structure.

Species	Origin	RADseq (population)	RADseq (linkage map)	WGS
<i>Formica selysi</i>	Switzerland	83 males (monogyne and polygyne)	112 workers (polygyne)	2 males (Sm, Sp)
<i>F. cinerea</i>	Finland, Italy, Switzerland	161 workers (monogyne, polygyne, and unknown)	NA	1 male (from Switzerland: Sm) 1 worker (from Italy: Sp/Sp)
<i>F. lemani</i>	Finland, Spain, Switzerland	65 workers (monogyne, polygyne, and unknown)	NA	3 workers (from Switzerland: Sm/Sm, Sp ₁ Sp ₁ , Sp ₂ Sp ₂)
<i>F. exsecta</i>	Finland	12 males (monogyne) and 29 workers (polygyne)	67 males (monogyne)	1 male (Sm), 1 worker (Sp/Sp)
<i>F. truncorum</i>	Finland	5 males and 5 workers (monogyne) and 10 males (polygyne)	NA	2 males (Sm and Sp)
<i>F. tombeuri</i>	Spain	NA	NA	1 worker (inferred Sm/Sm)
<i>F. fusca</i>	Switzerland	NA	NA	1 worker (inferred Sm/Sm)
<i>F. fuscocinerea</i>	Switzerland	NA	NA	1 worker (inferred Sm/Sm)
<i>F. lugubris</i>	Switzerland	NA	NA	1 worker (inferred Sm/Sm)
<i>F. sanguinea</i>	Germany	NA	NA	1 worker (inferred Sm/Sm)
<i>F. rufibarbis</i>	Portugal	NA	NA	1 worker (inferred Sm/Sm)
<i>F. picea</i>	Finland	NA	NA	1 worker (polygyne, inferred Sm/Sp)
<i>F. pressilabris</i>	Finland	NA	NA	1 worker (polygyne, inferred Sm/Sp)
<i>F. fennica</i>	Finland	NA	NA	1 worker (polygyne, inferred Sm/Sp)
<i>F. pratensis</i>	Finland	NA	NA	1 male (polygyne, Sp)

Table S1. List of Species Used in Analyses, Country of Origin, and Samples Used for ddRAD Sequencing (RADseq) and Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS), Related to Figures 1 and 2 and STAR Methods

MSTMap Parameter	<i>F. selysi</i> Sp/Sp queen, colony 191	<i>F. selysi</i> Sp/Sp queen, colony 192	<i>F. exsecta</i> sM brothers, colony FE63
Distance_function	Kosambi	Kosambi	Kosambi
Cut_off_p_value	0.00005	0.000005	0.000005
No_map_dist	30	30	30
No_map_size	1	1	1
Missing_threshold	0.1	0.1	0.1
Estimation_before_clustering	No	No	No
Detect_bad_data	Yes	Yes	Yes
Objective_function	ML	ML	ML
Number_of_loci	1792*	3688*	4603*
Number_of_individuals	35	77	63
Output			
Total number of linkage groups (incl. unplaced loci)	29*	48*	31*
Number of unplaced loci	3 in 2 LGs	15 in 9 LGs	5 in 5 LGs

* Number of loci and number of linkage groups shown here are the true input and output numbers; in order to account for the unknown allele phase in each queen, we duplicate each locus in the input file, recoding each allele as 'A' or 'B'. This results in duplicated linkage groups, which are then manually compared and removed.

Table S2. Parameters and Results for Linkage Map Construction, Related to STAR Methods

Output Statistic	Value
Pacbio sequence depth	100x
Assembly Length	290 Mbp
Contig N50	5.7 Mbp
Scaffold N50	7.9 Mbp
Number of Scaffolds Assigned to Chromosomes	27
Length of Scaffolds Assigned to Chromosomes	227 Mbp
Number of Scaffolds Not Assigned to Chromosomes	471
Length of Scaffolds Not Assigned to Chromosomes	63 Mbp

Table S3. Genome Assembly Results, Related to STAR Methods.

Species	Sample ID	Origin	Sex	Supergene genotype	Sequencer	read length	depth
<i>F. selysi</i>	F92M2	Switzerland	M	Sm	HiSeq 2000, Lausanne	100bp PE	15.5
<i>F. selysi</i>	079M2	Switzerland	M	Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	19.6
<i>F. cinerea</i>	FcBra10	Switzerland	M	Sm	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	12.5
<i>F. cinerea</i>	FcQuin3	Italy	F	Sp/Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	11.8
<i>F. exsecta</i>	FE-MM5	Finland	M	Sm	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	10.9
<i>F. exsecta</i>	FE-PW10	Finland	F	Sp/Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	8.8
<i>F. lemani</i>	FL-BG13A	Switzerland	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	9.2
<i>F. lemani</i>	FL-BG25W1	Switzerland	F	Sp/Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	10.5
<i>F. lemani</i>	FL-BG9W1	Switzerland	F	Sp/Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	9.9
<i>F. truncorum</i>	FT-MM1	Finland	M	Sm	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	9.6
<i>F. truncorum</i>	FT-PM6	Finland	M	Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	10.4
<i>F. picea</i>	Fpic1-2	Finland	F	Sm/Sp	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	13.0
<i>F. rufibarbis</i>	PortoA	Portugal	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 2500, Lausanne	100bp PE	10.2
<i>F. tombeuri</i>	ainc1w9	Spain	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	9.3
<i>F. fusca</i>	bg22w1	Switzerland	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	7.5
<i>F. fuscocinerea</i>	furka4w1	Switzerland	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	9.6
<i>F. lugubris</i>	lugc1w1	Switzerland	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	6.9
<i>F. sanguinea</i>	fsanw1	Germany	F	Sm/Sm	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	6.8
<i>F. fennica</i>	ob6pol4w1	Finland	F	Sm/Sp	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	6.7
<i>F. pressilabris</i>	br6pol4w1	Finland	F	Sm/Sp	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	7.9
<i>F. pratensis</i>	fp43m1	Finland	M	Sp	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	9.1
<i>Iberoformica subrufa</i>	D1135	Spain	F	n/a	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	4.9
<i>Polyergus vinosus</i>	scrc2w15	USA	F	n/a	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	3.8
<i>Polyergus mexicanus</i>	slac1m1	USA	M	n/a	HiSeq 4000, Berkeley	150bp PE	6.1

Table S4. Details of Individual Samples Used for Whole-Genome Sequencing, Related to STAR Methods