

In quest of contact: phylogeography of helmeted terrapins (*Pelomedusa galeata*, *P. subrufa* sensu stricto)

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Supplemental Information – PeerJ

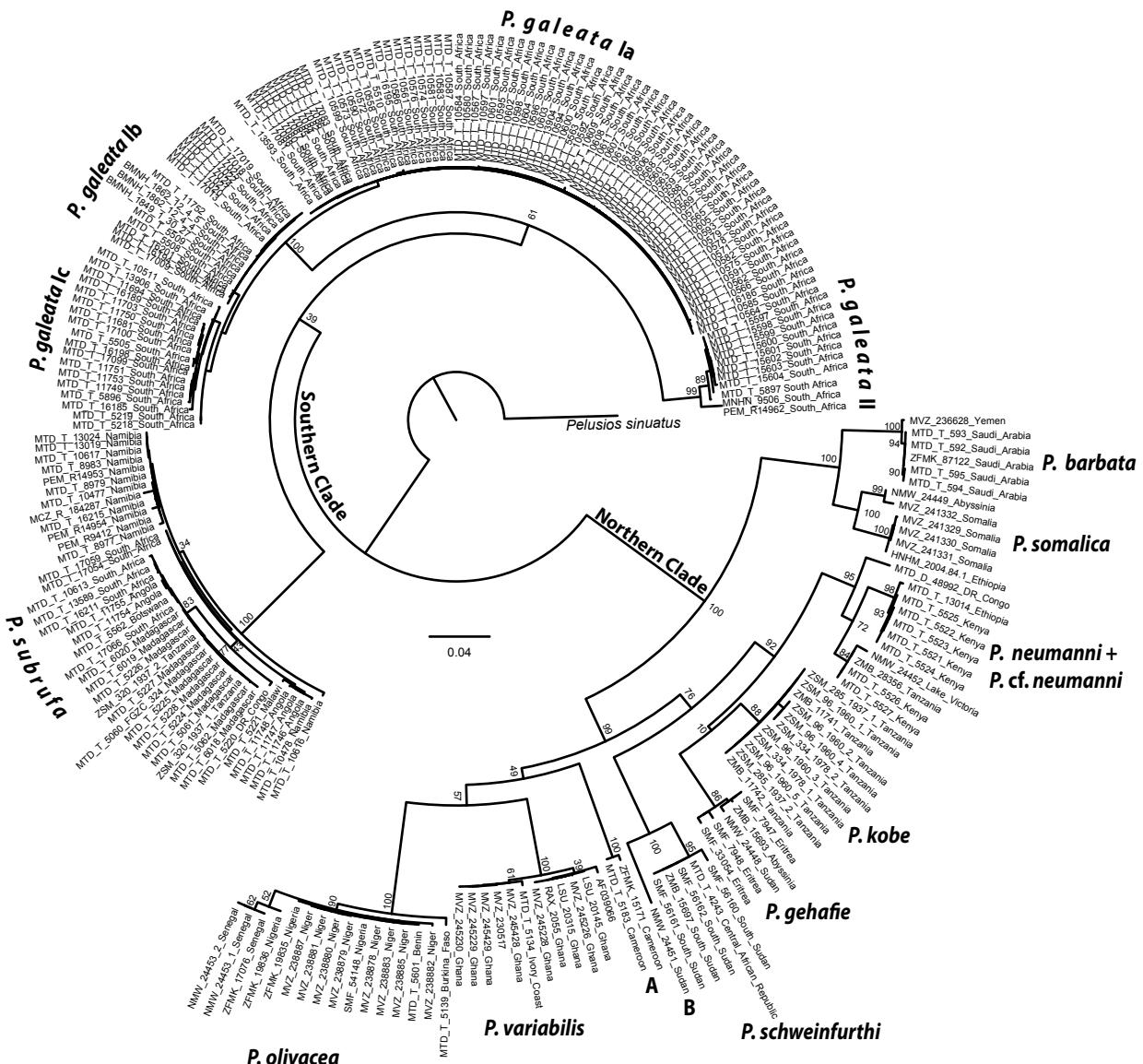


Figure S1 Complete Maximum Likelihood tree, showing individual samples. For sample codes not explained in Table S1, see Petzold et al. (2014) and Nagy et al. (2015).

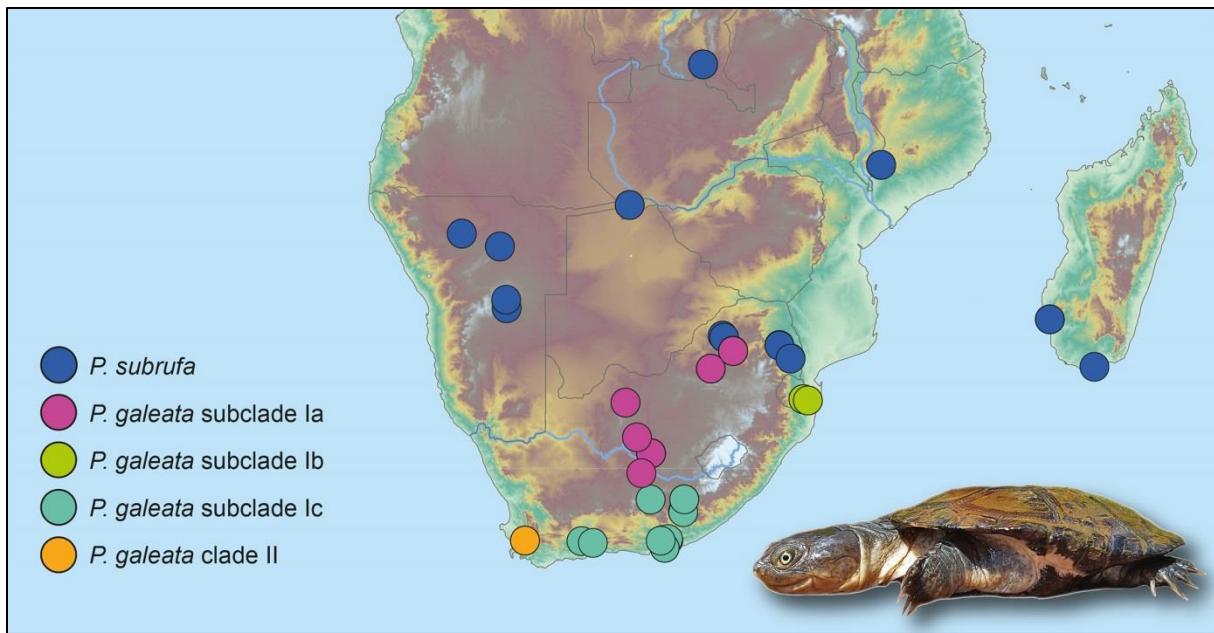


Figure S2 Sampling sites with nuclear DNA information. Color-coding corresponds to mitochondrial lineages and subclades.

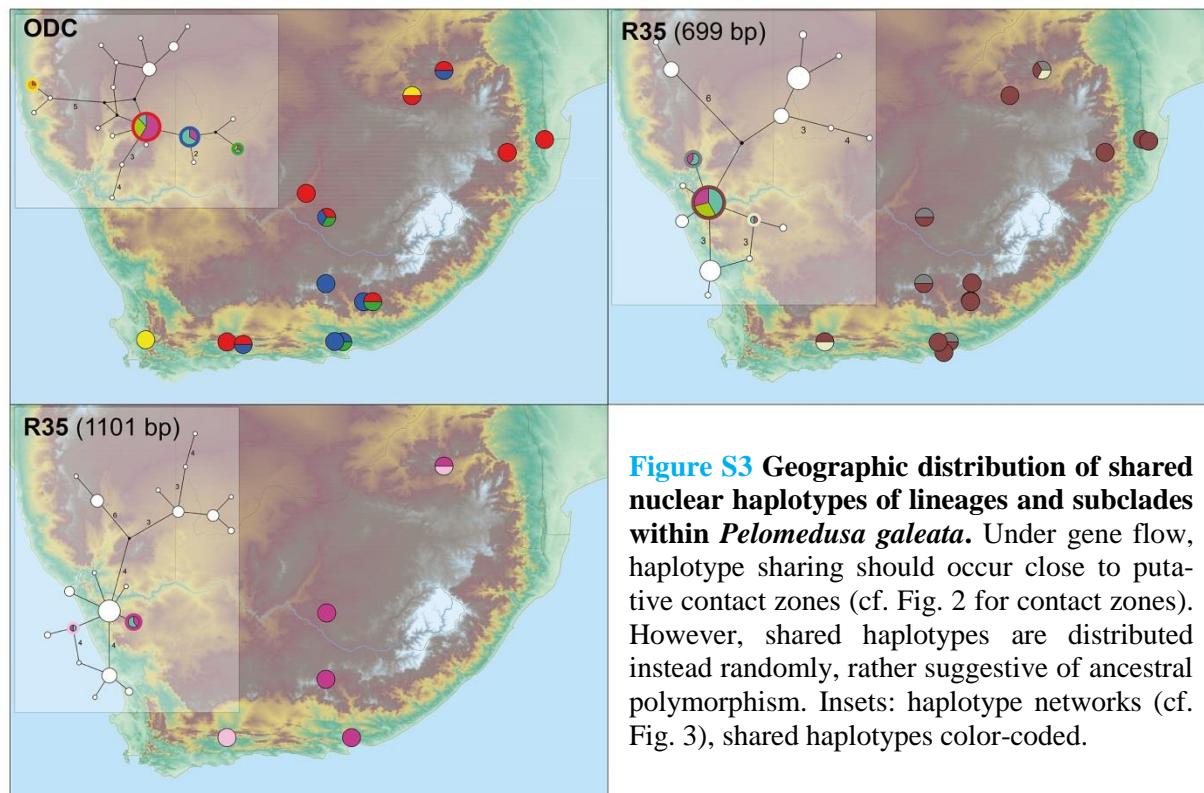


Figure S3 Geographic distribution of shared nuclear haplotypes of lineages and subclades within *Pelomedusa galeata*. Under gene flow, haplotype sharing should occur close to putative contact zones (cf. Fig. 2 for contact zones). However, shared haplotypes are distributed instead randomly, rather suggestive of ancestral polymorphism. Insets: haplotype networks (cf. Fig. 3), shared haplotypes color-coded.

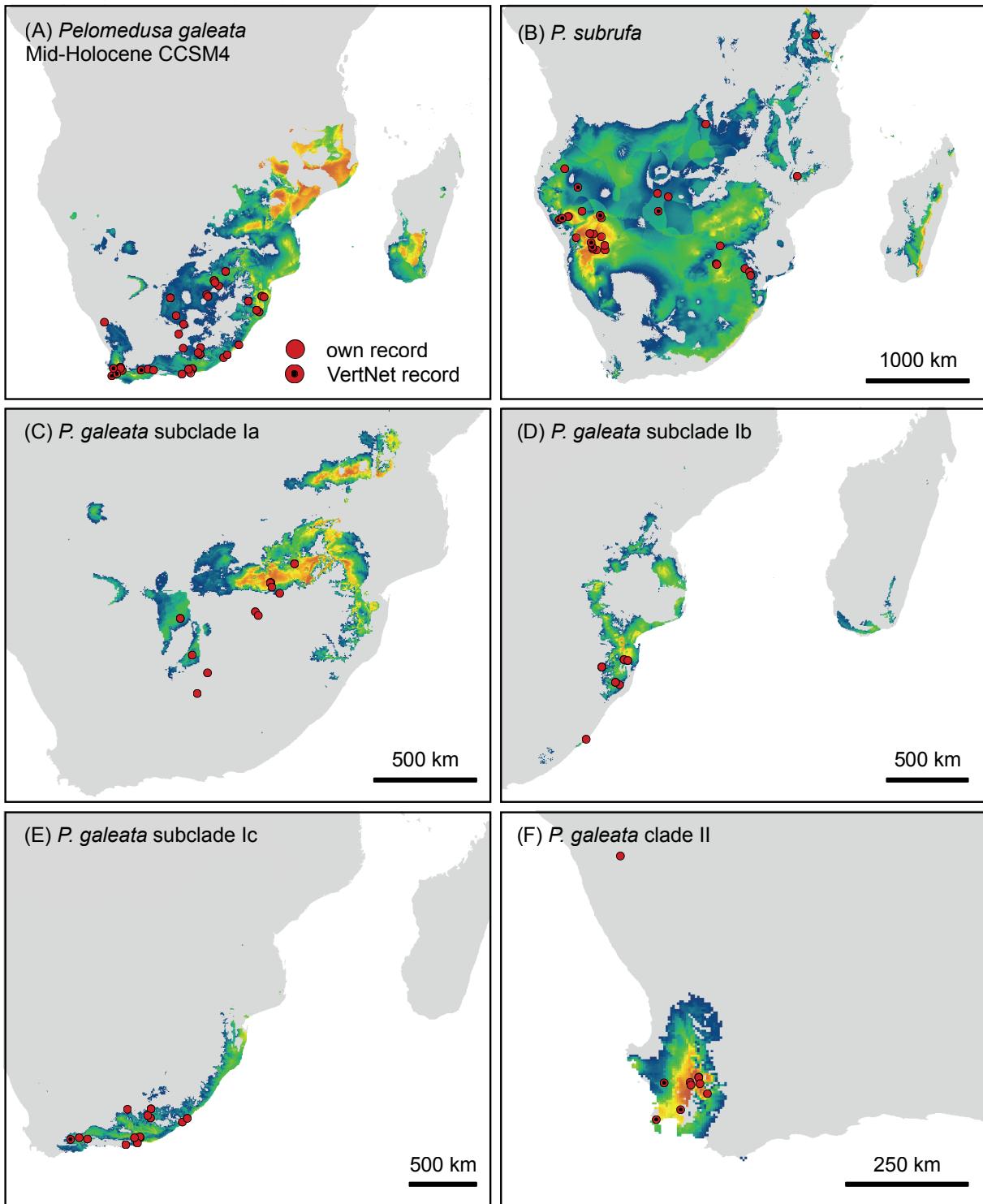


Figure S4 Predicted climatic niches for *Pelomedusa galeata* (A), *P. subrufa* (B) and genetic clusters within *P. galeata* (C-F) during the mid-Holocene (CCSM4). Probabilities for habitat suitability range from low (blue) to high (orange).

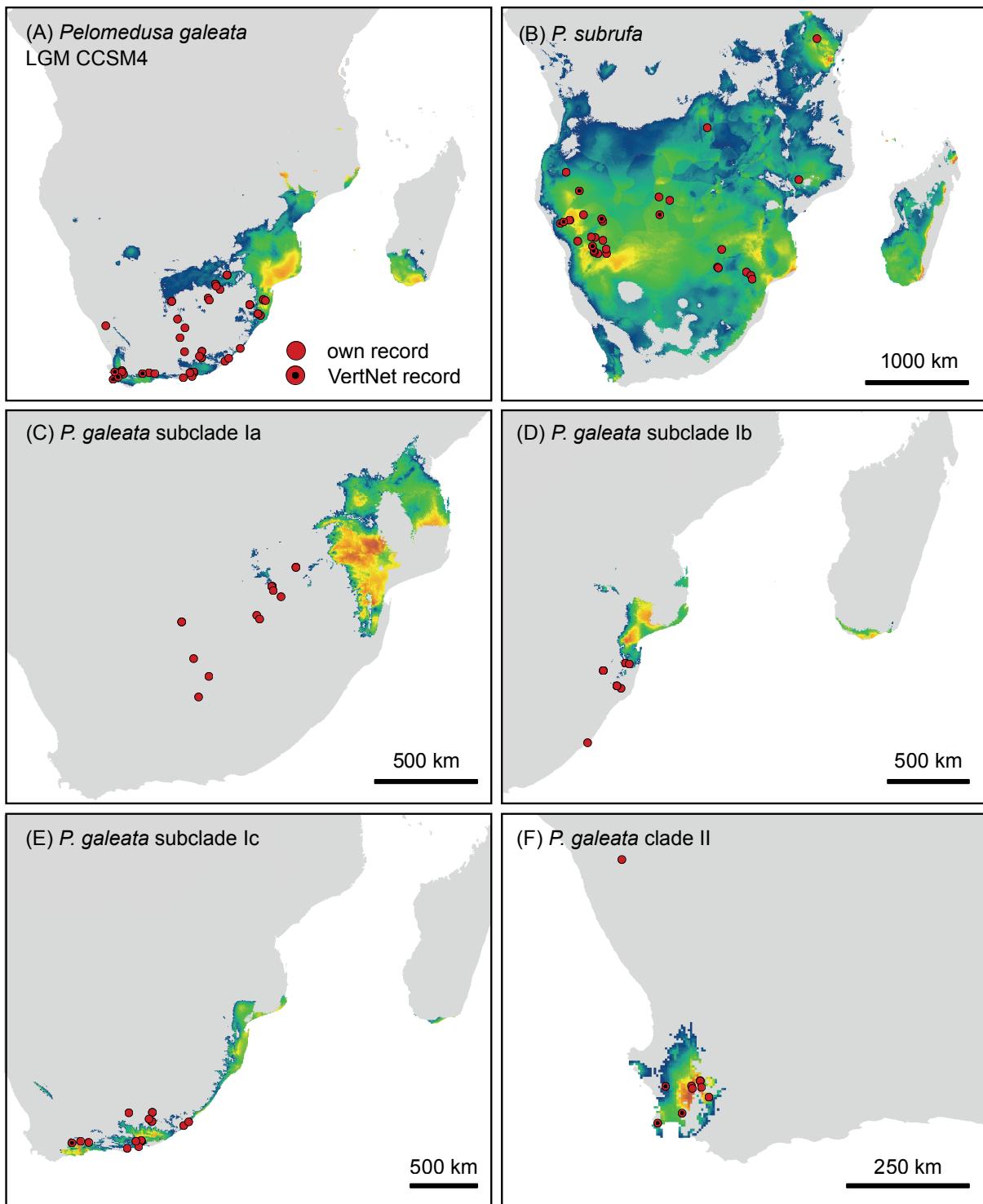


Figure S5 Predicted climatic niches for *Pelomedusa galeata* (A), *P. subrufa* (B) and genetic clusters within *P. galeata* (C-F) during the Last Glacial Maximum (CCSM4). Probabilities for habitat suitability range from low (blue) to high (orange).

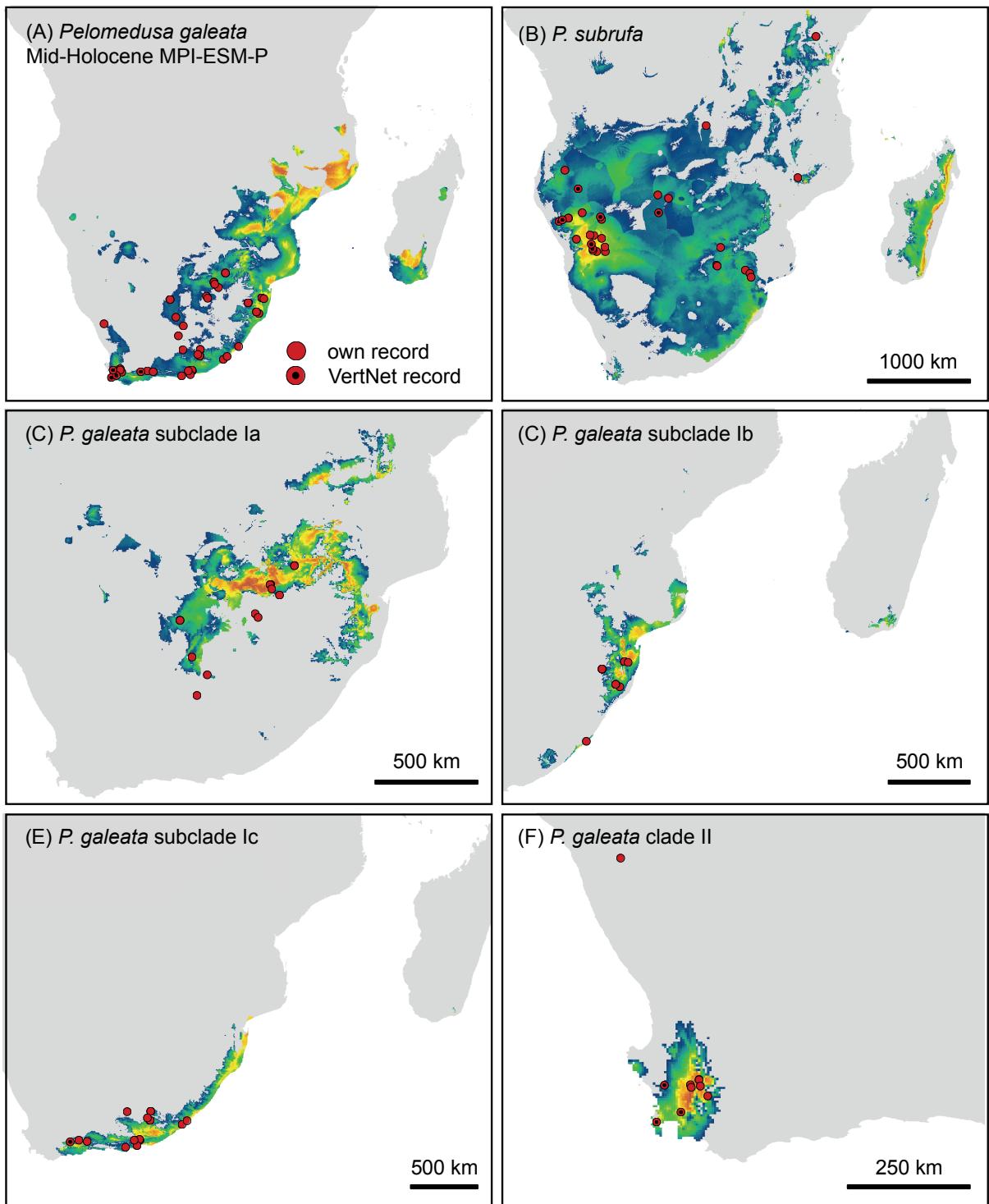


Figure S6 Predicted climatic niches for *Pelomedusa galeata* (A), *P. subrufa* (B) and genetic clusters within *P. galeata* (C-F) during the mid-Holocene (MPI-ESM-P). Probabilities for habitat suitability range from low (blue) to high (orange).

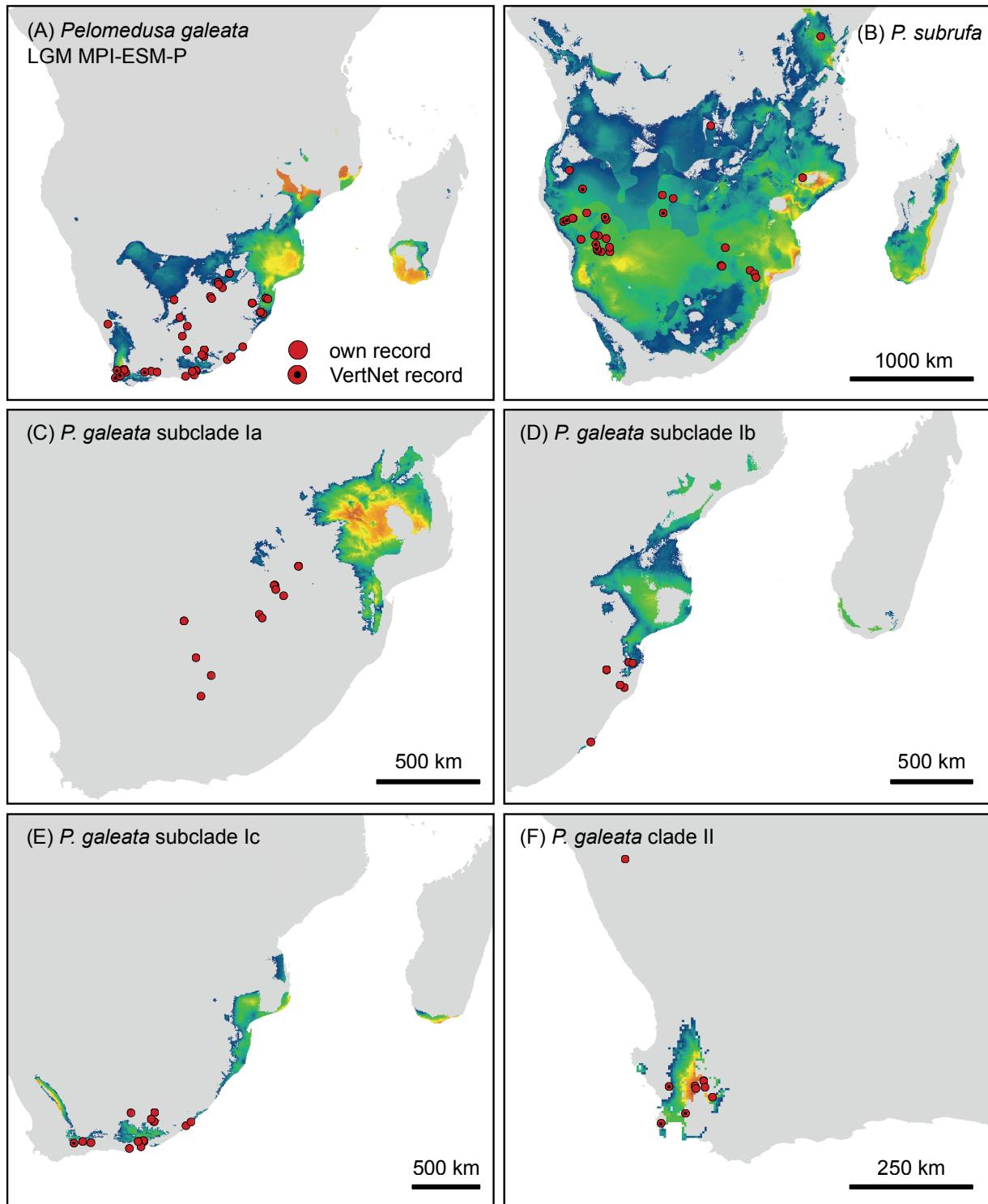


Figure S7 Predicted climatic niches for *Pelomedusa galeata* (A), *P. subrufa* (B) and genetic clusters within *P. galeata* (C-F) during the Last Glacial Maximum (MPI-ESM-P). Probabilities for habitat suitability range from low (blue) to high (orange).