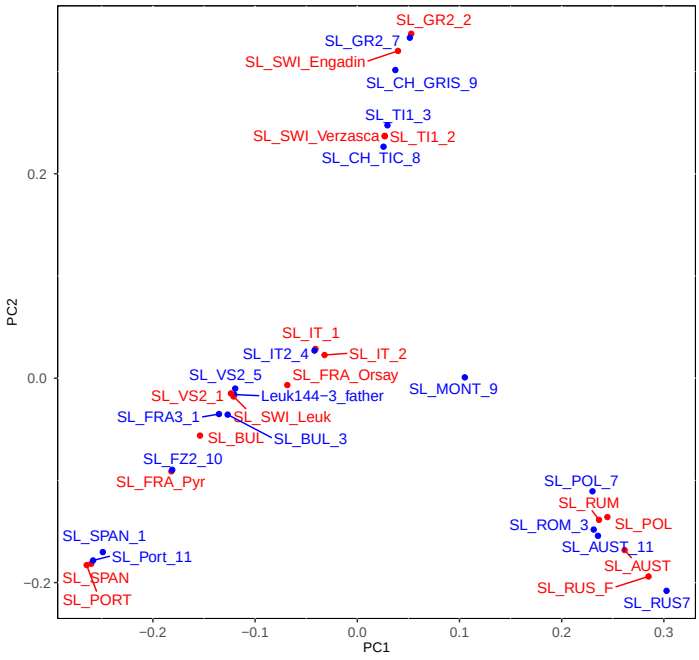

Figure S4 Principal Component Analysis of genetic variation in 34 plants of *Silene latifolia*. Females are colored red, males blue. The exact locations of sampling are given in Muyle *et al.* (2021). Leuk144-3_father, SL_SWI_Engadin, SL_SWI_Leuk, SL_SWI_Verzasca, SL_CH_GRIS_9, SL_CH_TIC_8, SL_GR2_2, SL_GR2_7, SL_TI1_2, SL_TI1_3, SL_VS2_1 and SL_VS2_5 are from Switzerland; SL_AUST and SL_AUST_11 from Austria; SL_BUL and SL_BUL_3 from Bulgaria; SL_FRA_Orsay, SL_FRA_Pyr, SL_FRA3_1 and SL_FZ2_10 from France; SL_IT_1, SL_IT_2 and SL_IT2_4 from Italy; SL_POL and SL_POL_7 from Poland; SL_PORT and SL_Port_11 from Portugal; SL_RUM and SL_ROM_3 from Romania; SL_RUS_F and SL_RUS7 from Russia; SL_SPAN and SL_SPAN_1 from Spain; and SL_MONT_9 from Montenegro. The central cluster, used as a subsample to test SDpop, extends from SL_FRA_Pyr (lower left) to SL_IT_1 (upper right), excluding one female SL_IT_2.

Literature Cited

Muyle, A., H. Martin, N. Zemp, M. Mollion, S. Gallina, *et al.*, 2021 Dioecy is associated with high genetic diversity and adaptation rates in the plant genus *Silene*. Mol. Biol. Evol. **38**: 805–818.