

Genomic Analyses of Anopheline Mosquitoes: Micro- and Macro-Geographic Population Structure of Two Important Malaria Vectors

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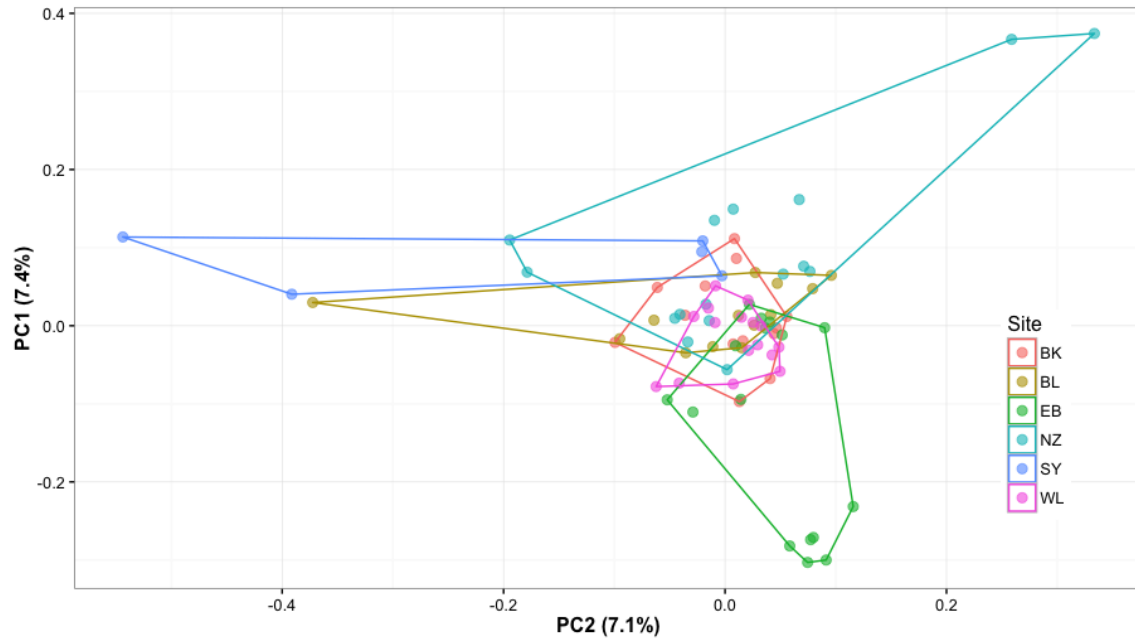
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Figure S1. (a-d) PCA plots of *An. gambiae* chromosome arms not shown in the main text

Each dot represents an individual mosquito (N=79) from one of the six sampling sites, which are color-coded according to the legend as follows: BK (Bukasa), BL (Bugala), EB (Entebbe), NZ (Nsadzi), SY (Sserinya), and WL (Wamala). The first principal component (PC1) and its percentage variance are represented on the y-axis and, likewise, the second principal component (PC2) and its percentage variance are represented on the x-axis. *n* refers to the number of SNPs mapped to the chromosome arm using *AgamP4* as a reference genome.

(a) Chromosome 2R after removal of the 2Rb inversion (n = 1,307)



(b) Chromosome 3L (n = 936)

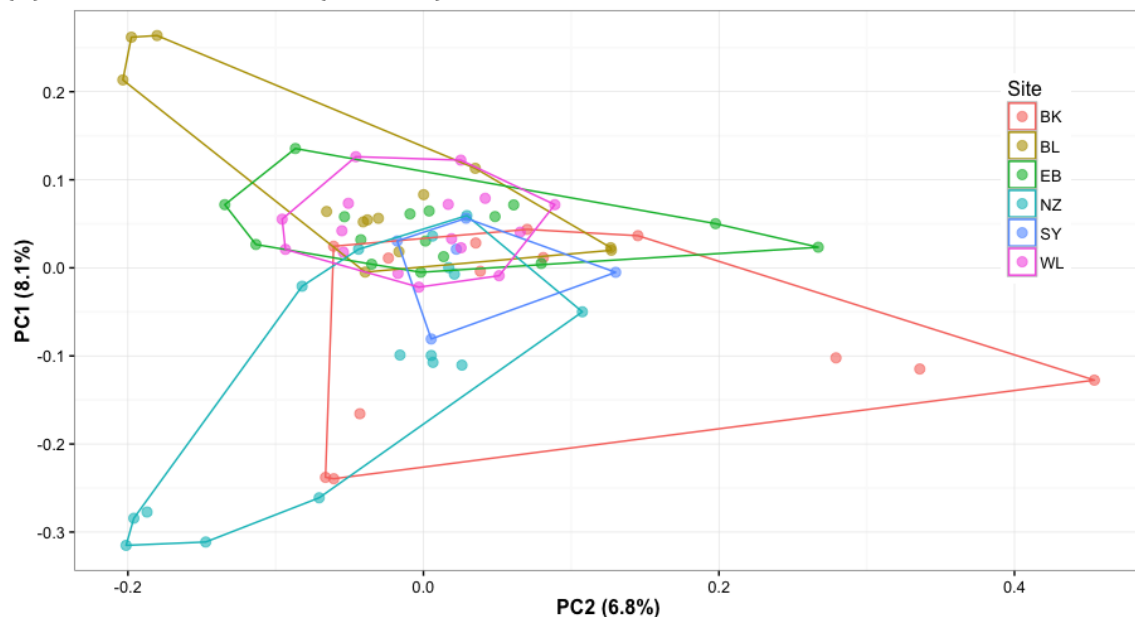
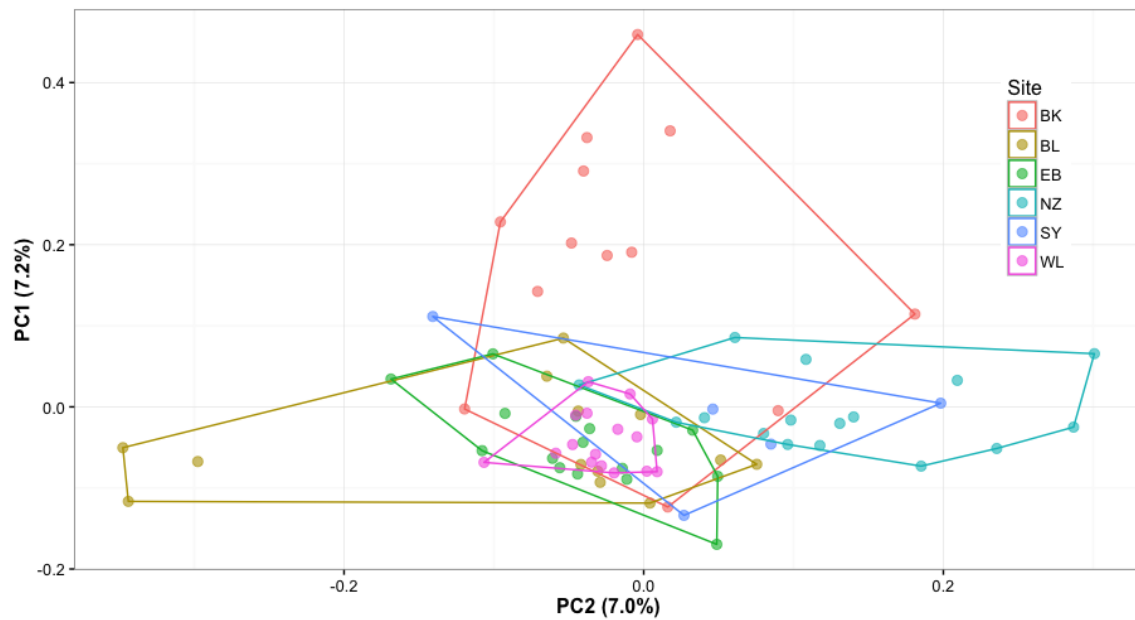


Figure S1. (a-d) PCA plots of *An. gambiae* chromosome arms not shown in the main text

(c) Chromosome 3R (n = 1,204)



(d) Chromosome X (n = 347)

