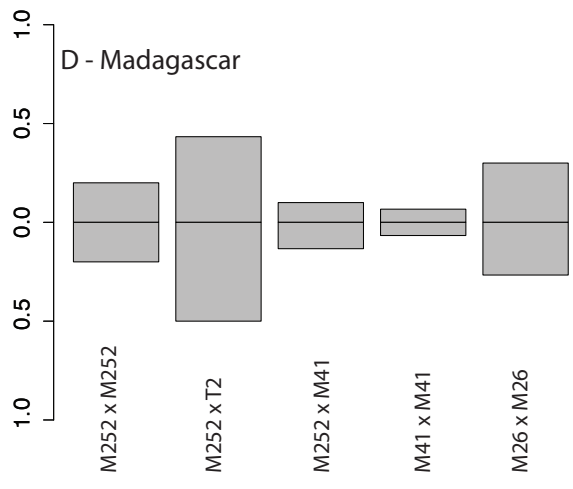
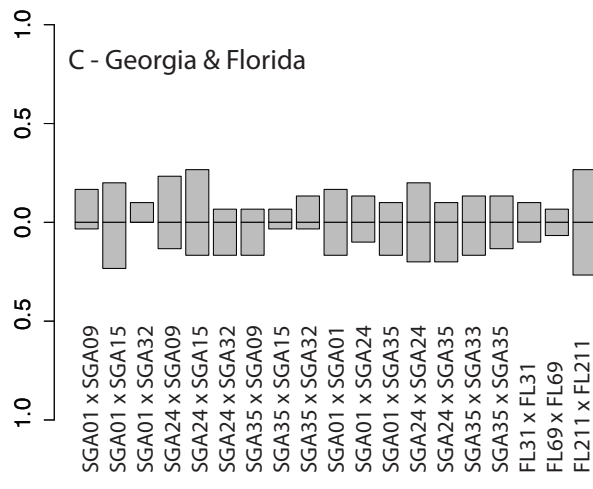
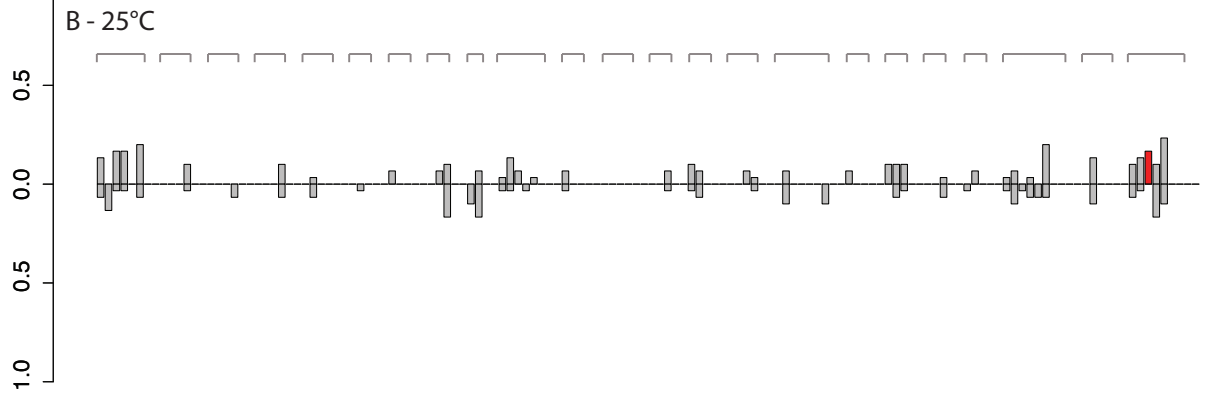
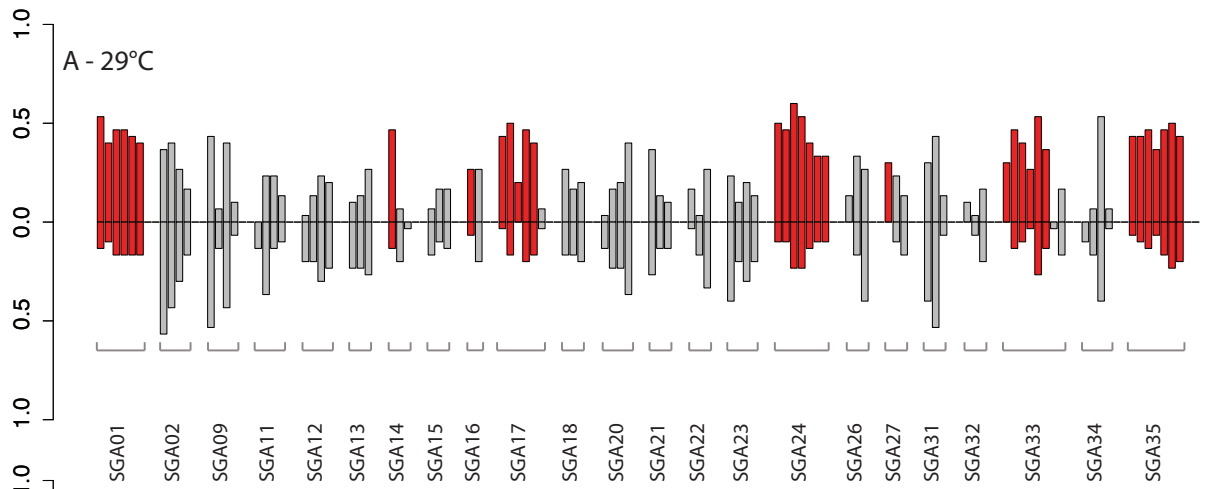


fraction of offspring with dysgenic ovaries



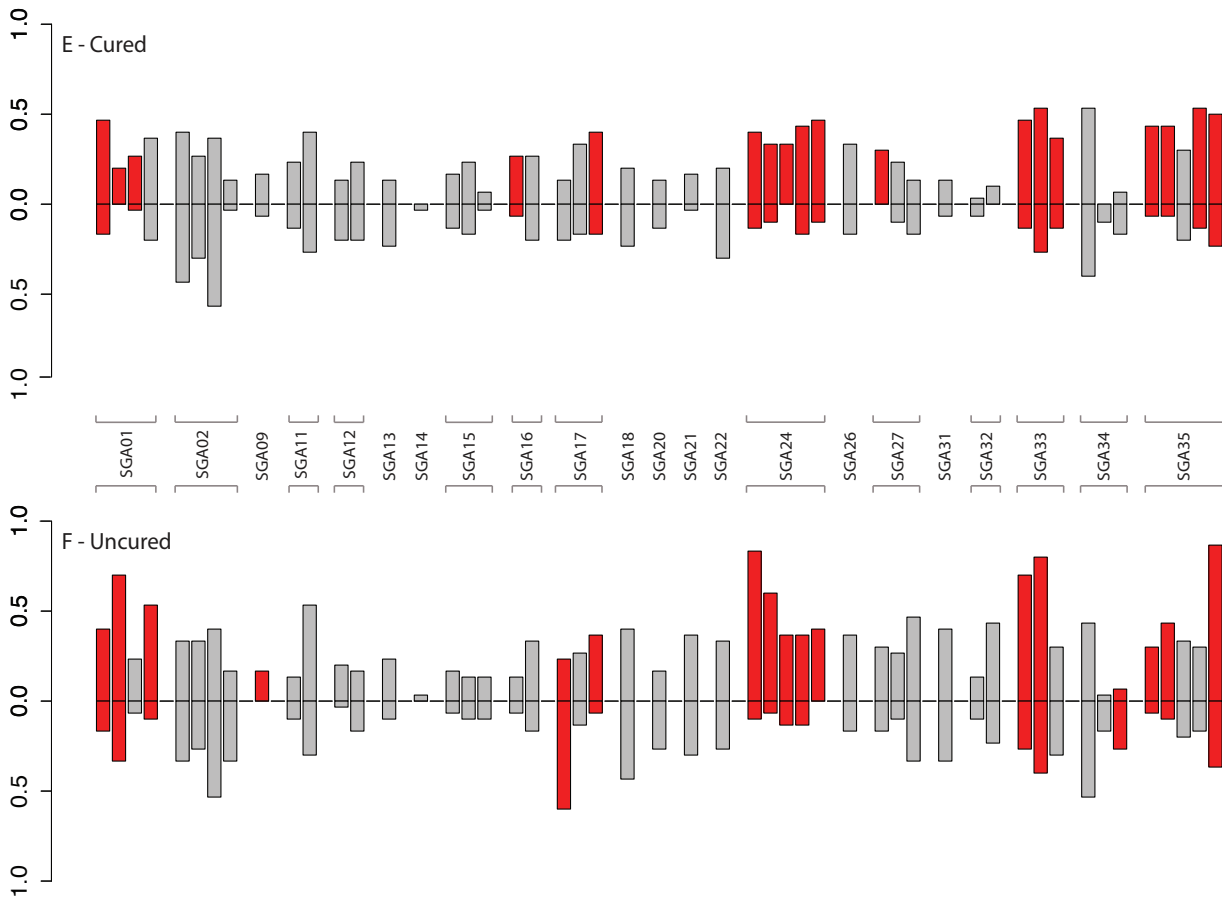


Figure S2. Hybrid dysgenic crosses and controls. Bar plots show the fraction of dysgenic offspring for both directions of each set of reciprocal crosses. Bars are coloured red when a significant difference between each reciprocal cross is found (Fisher's Exact Test, $p < 0.05$). **A.** Initial crosses between Georgia (2009) and Madagascar (2004) flies at 29° C, with the fraction of dysgenic F1 females shown when the Georgia strain is paternal (positive direction) or maternal (negative direction). **B.** A subset of the crosses in panel A were repeated at 25° C, a non-dysgenic temperature in *D. melanogaster*; repeated crosses are shown in the same position as in panel A. **C.** Fraction of dysgenic offspring from crosses within and between Georgia and Florida lines at 29° C. The first strain named in the cross is the paternal strain in the positive direction and the maternal strain in the negative direction. **D.** Fraction of dysgenic offspring from crosses within and between Madagascar lines at 29° C. The first strain named in the cross is the paternal strain in the positive direction and the maternal strain in the negative direction. **E.** Fraction of dysgenic offspring from crosses between Georgia and Madagascar lines at 29C after curing of wolbachia with tetracycline hydrachloride for 2 generations. **F.** Fraction of dysgenic offspring from crosses between Georgia and Madagascar lines at 29C before curing.