Supplementary Fig. 2.

a) Neighbour-joining tree among *S. rubrovittatus* local populations constructed based on \( F_{st} \) using mitochondrial *COI* sequences. Uppercase character indicates one of three clusters (N, S and K) identified in Bayesian clustering analysis (BAPS program).

b) Consensus tree among *S. rubrovittatus* local populations based on Cavalli-Sforza & Edwards’ (1967) chord distances derived from allele frequencies at six microsatellite loci (NJ method of tree construction). Bootstraps over 40% are indicated. Uppercase character indicates one of three clusters (N, S and K) identified in Bayesian clustering analysis (BAPS program).

c) Genetic distance tree among *S. rubrovittatus* local populations constructed using combined mitochondrial *COI* and six microsatellite data. Bootstraps over 40% are indicated. Uppercase character indicates one of three clusters (N, S and K) identified in Bayesian clustering analysis (BAPS program).