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Supporting Information

1197 S1 Table. Genotyping details for the São Toméan and Cabo Verdean sample batches.

Batch codes, sampling locations, genotyping years, and the Illumina manifest used for eachbatch.

1200 S2 Table. Overview of the Genotyping Quality Control (QC) Pipeline across four phases.

Sequential steps involved in each phase of the genotyping QC, including genotype calling (Phase 1), batch merging (Phase 2), genetic relatedness filtering (Phase 3), and population genetics QC (Phase 4). Specific actions, such as removing ambiguous markers, markers on sex chromosomes, duplicates, and markers with low call rates, are noted alongside the number of markers and samples retained after each step.

- 1206 S3 Table. Population datasets included in this study. The original publication source for1207 each population dataset.
- S4 Table. Population datasets included in the Working Dataset. Populations and number
 of individual samples included in analyses presented in this study.



S1 Fig. Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS) analysis. This figure extends Fig 2B by including
the third axis of variation in the MDS projection of pairwise allele sharing dissimilarities (ASD,
Bowcock et al. 1994). The MDS includes São Toméans, Cabo Verdeans, and various African,
American, and European populations, with the projection based on 3203 individuals and
411,121 autosomal SNPs.



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1219 **S2 Fig. Alternative ADMIXTURE mode for** *K***=5.** Alternative admixture mode for *K*=5, 1220 differing from the major mode reported in Fig 3 that represents 9 out of 10 independent 1221 ADMIXTURE runs. The average similarity between this alternative mode and the major mode 1222 is 0.814581, as calculated with PONG.



1225 S3 Fig. Cross-validation error of 10 independent ADMIXTURE runs for K from 2 to 15.

1226 The cross-validation error for 10 independent ADMIXTURE runs begins to increase starting 1227 from *K*=7.



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1230 S4 Fig. Unsupervised ADMIXTURE analysis for *K* from 2 to 15. Unsupervised
1231 ADMIXTURE analysis as in Fig 3. Here, results for *K* > 7 are reported.



1234 S5 Fig. fineSTRUCTURE dendrogram of the São Toméan sample. The numbers on the

1235 edges of the dendrogram give the proportion of MCMC iterations for which each population

1236 split is observed (only displayed when the proportion is below 1).



S6 Fig. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) based on the co-ancestry matrix of the
São Toméan sample. This figure expands upon Fig 4B by including additional principal
components, specifically PC3 and PC4.



S7 Fig. Pairwise coincidence matrix of São Toméan individual samples. The coincidence matrix is used to summarize the results of fineSTRUCTURE's Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) clustering process. It captures how consistently pairs of individuals are grouped together across different iterations of the MCMC process. The coloring represents the average pairwise coincidence across MCMC samples. If the value is close to 1, it means that the corresponding pair of individuals is almost always grouped together in the same cluster, indicating strong genetic similarity.

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MCMC iterations with the highest likelihood over 20 independent SOURCEFIND runs



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Contribution from surrogate populations (%)

1254 S8 Fig. MCMC iterations with the highest likelihood over 20 independent

- 1255 **SOURCEFIND runs.** The results are ordered by posterior probability and illustrate both the
- 1256 consistency and variability in the source estimates across different runs.



S9 Fig. Haplotype-based PCA. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) based on chromosome
painting with Chromopainter2 using all the 1347 individuals of the Working Dataset as both
Donors and Recipients.



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S10 Fig. Heatmap of the cumulative length of long Identical by Descent (IBD) tracts.
Alternative representation of the results shown in Fig 6A, displaying the cumulative length of
IBD tracts longer than 18 cM, that are shared within and between samples from São Tomé
(C1-C5) and Cabo Verde.