

The figure displays a sequence alignment of 14 L. lepidus subspecies, spanning positions 10 to 150. The subspecies listed are: H1_JQ310676_L. l. iberica, H2_JQ310677_L. l. iberica, H3_JQ310678_L. l. iberica, H1_JQ310676_L. l. lepida, H2_JQ310677_L. l. lepida, H3_JQ310678_L. l. lepida, H4_JQ310679_L. l. lepida, H7_JQ310682_L. l. lepida, H8_JQ310683_L. l. lepida, H9_JQ310684_L. l. lepida, H3_JQ310678_L. l. nevadensis, H4_JQ310679_L. l. nevadensis, H5_JQ310680_L. l. nevadensis, H6_JQ310681_L. l. nevadensis, H1_JQ310685_L. tangitana, H3_JQ310686_L. tangitana, H10_JQ310687_L. tangitana, H10_JQ310688_L. pater, H11_JQ310689_L. pater, H12_JQ310690_I. monticola, H13_JQ310691_L. schreiberi, and H14_JQ310692_L. agilis.

The alignment highlights several positions where substitutions occur, particularly at positions 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, and 150. These substitutions are color-coded: green for A/G, red for T/C, blue for G/A, and grey for C/T. The alignment shows a high degree of conservation, with most positions being identical across all subspecies.

Figure S2 Sequence alignment from haplotypes (H1-H14) detected in locus *mk75* in each lizard species or subspecies. The accession number corresponding to each haplotype is indicated. Conserved bases are presented in grey while variable sites are highlighted with colored font. Dashes denote gaps.