

# Supplementary Material

## **New insights into the phylogeny and worldwide dispersion of two closely related nematode species, *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *Bursaphelenchus mucronatus***

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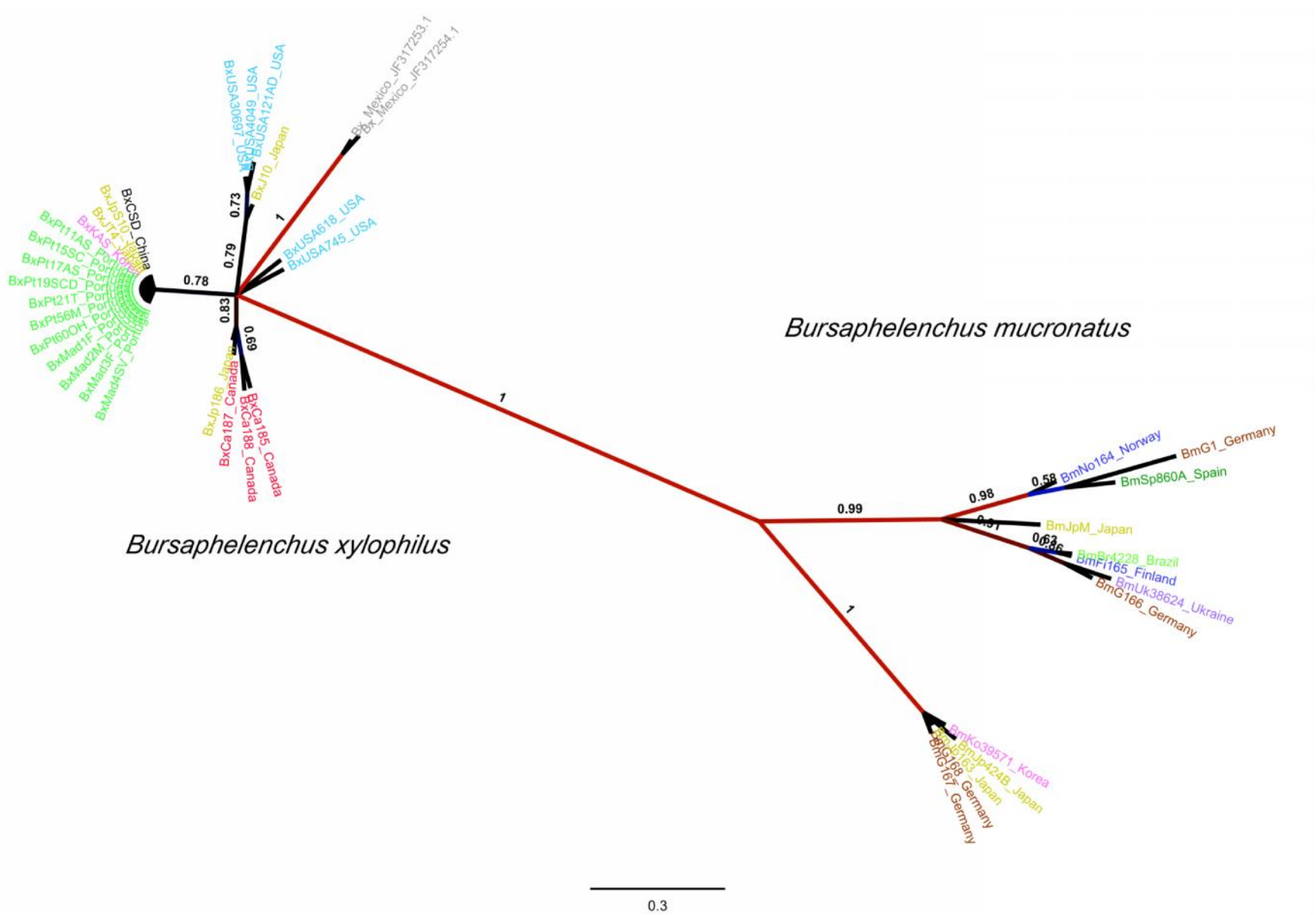
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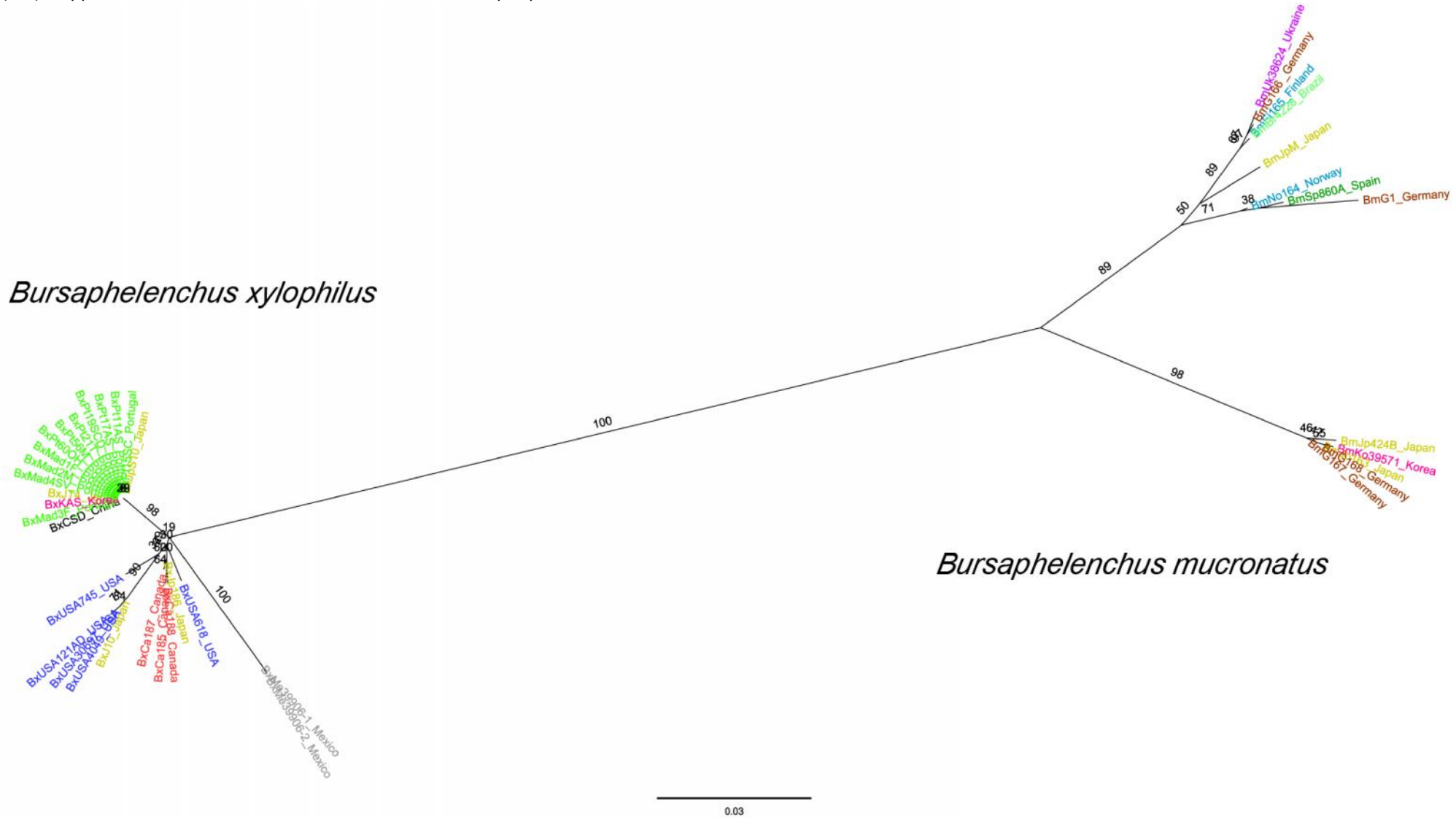
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Supplementary Figure S1. Bayesian phylogenetic tree based on *cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI)* sequences of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Bx) and *B. mucronatus* (Bm). Support values are given in Bayesian posterior probabilities (the branches are coloured according to these values). The scale bar represents nucleotide substitutions per site.



Supplementary Figure S2. Maximum likelihood tree obtained with *cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI)* sequences of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Bx) and *B. mucronatus* (Bm). Support for each node was assessed with 100 bootstrap replications.



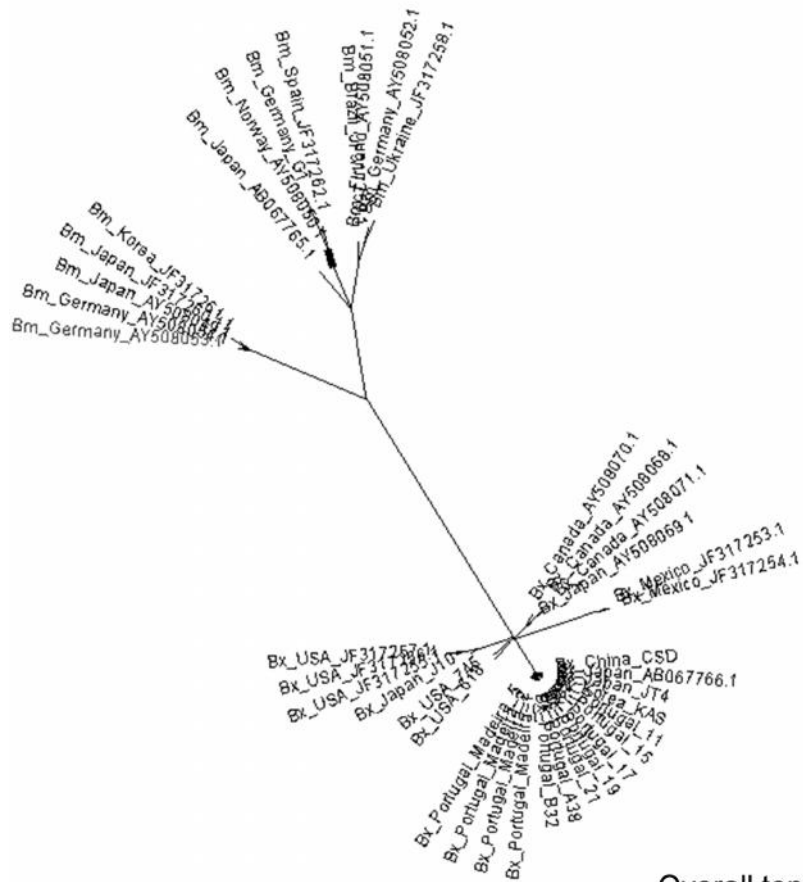




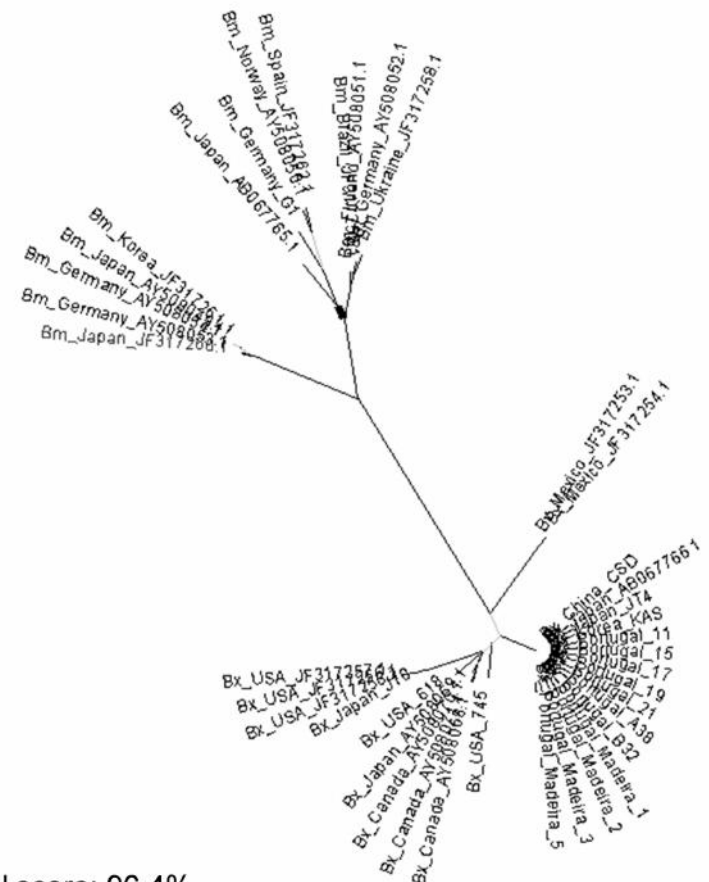
Supplementary Figure S5. Comparison of Bayesian and maximum likelihood phylogenies obtained with *cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI)*, internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS-2) and *28S ribosomal RNA (28S rRNA)* from *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Bx) and *B. mucronatus* (Bm). The phylogenetic trees were drawn using the Compare2Trees software available at <http://www.mas.ncl.ac.uk/~ntmwn/compare2trees/index.html>.

### Cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI)

#### Bayesian



#### Maximum likelihood



Overall topological score: 96.4%

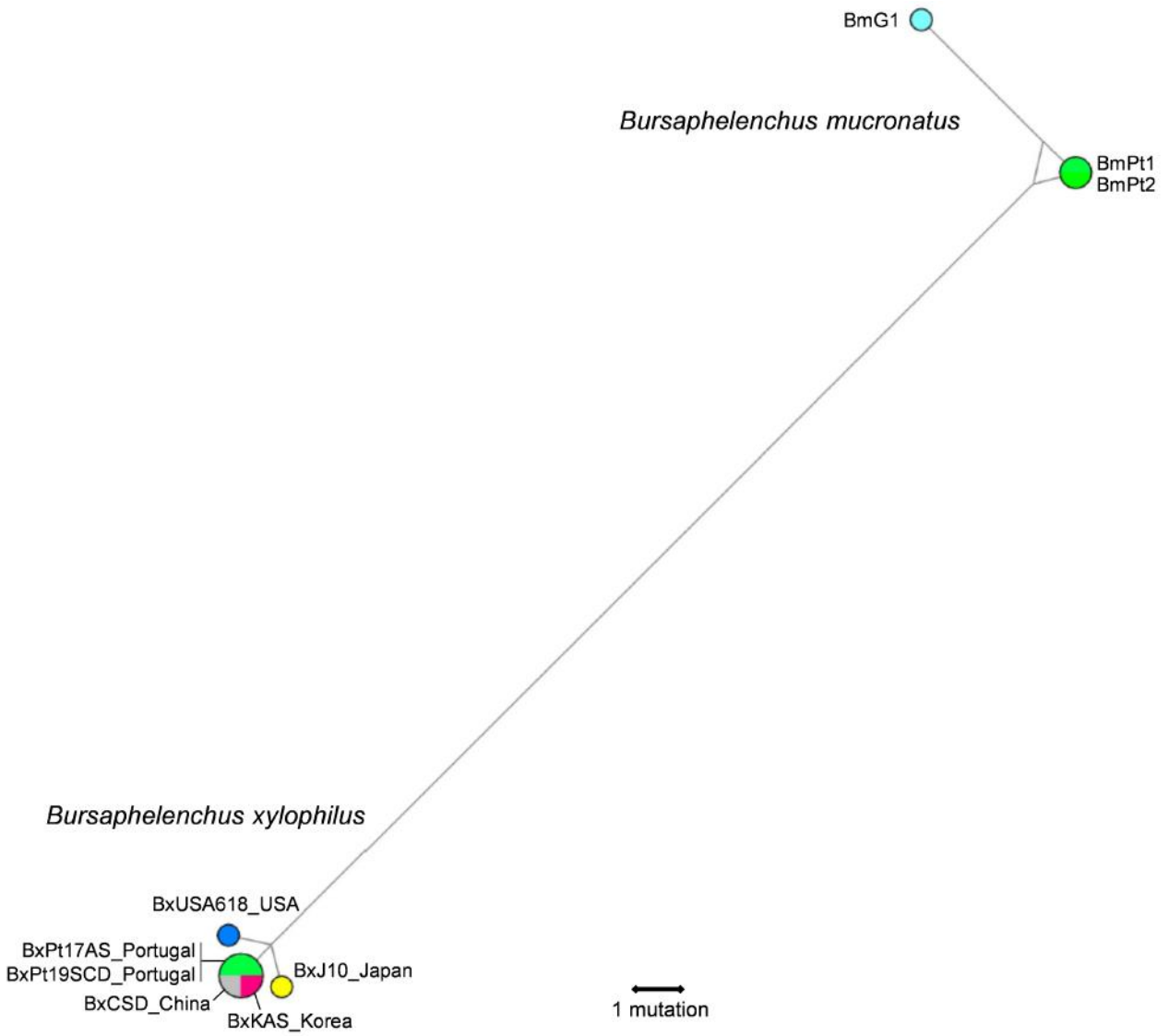




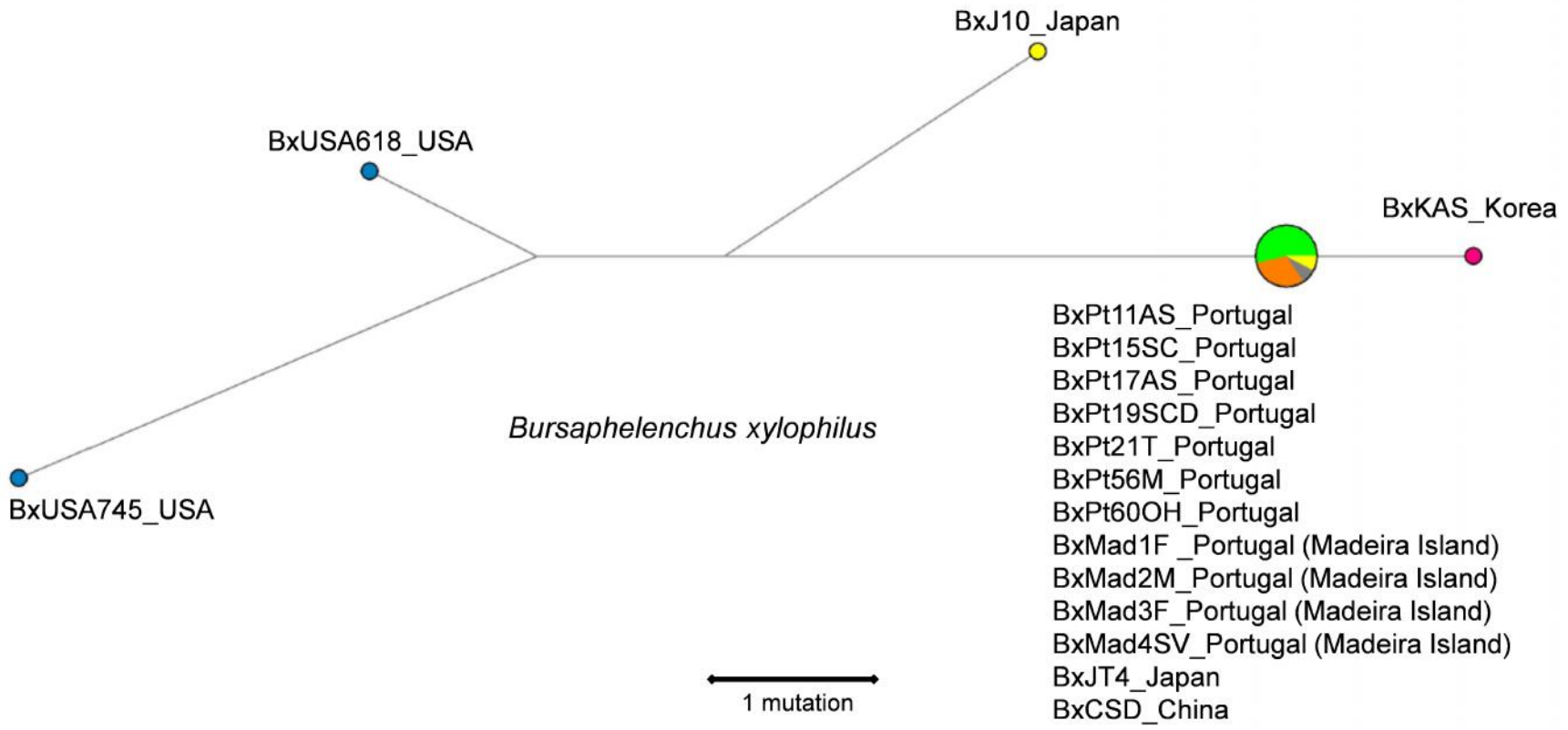




Supplementary Figure S6. Median-joining network of mitochondrial small subunit ribosomal RNA (*s-rRNA*) haplotypes from *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *B. mucronatus*. The area of the circles is proportional to the frequency of individuals in the sample, and the branch length is proportional to the number of mutations.



Supplementary Figure S7. Median-joining network of mitochondrial *NADH dehydrogenase subunit 5 (ND5)* haplotypes of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*. The area of the circles is proportional to the frequency of individuals in the sample, and the branch length is proportional to the number of mutations.



Supplementary Table S1. Sampling sizes per locality for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *B. mucronatus*.

Origin of isolates	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>
Canada	12	0
Brazil	0	1
China	15	4
Finland	0	1
Germany	0	4
Israel	0	1
Japan	21	3
Mexico	3	0
Norway	0	1
Portugal (mainland)	11	2
Portugal (Madeira Island)	4	0
Russia	0	1
Korea	1	2
Spain	1	1
Taiwan	2	0
Ukraine	0	2
USA	9	0

Supplementary Table S2. List of PCR primers used for mitochondrial DNA sequencing.

Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
NAD5_F	GGTTTTACTAAAAGAGCACAATTTCC
NAD5_R	CAACTAAAGATATTAAGCAAAAATACC
COX1_F	ATGCTTGCTTTGTTGATACTGG
COX1_R	GTTTCATCACAAGCAACTCCAG
s-rRNA_F	TTATTATTTAGGGTAGTTTCAAGAGTTTTAGG
s-rRNA_R	TATTTGGTCCTAAACGATTTTGACTTAAACC



Supplementary Table S4. Summary statistics based on partial sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) and the nuclear internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS-2) for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Bx) and *B. mucronatus* (Bm) isolates (combined and separated) without considering isolates from Central and South America. Sites with alignment gaps were not considered in computations.

Genomic region	<i>Bursaphelenchus</i> species	<i>n</i>	Invariable sites	Variable sites	Singleton variable sites	Total number of mutations	Number of haplotypes	Haplotype diversity (standard deviation)	Nucleotide diversity (standard deviation)	Average number of nucleotide differences
COI	Bx +Bm	37	387	66	10	74	21	0.839 (0.061)	0.046 (0.005)	20.91
	Bx	25	431	22	9	22	10	0.647 (0.110)	0.012 (0.002)	5.31
	Bm	12	417	36	8	41	11	0.985 (0.040)	0.034 (0.003)	15.58
ITS-2	Bx + Bm	56	239	59	12	65	12	0.655 (0.067)	0.039 (0.008)	11.72
	Bx	47	291	19	10	20	8	0.523 (0.083)	0.007 (0.002)	2.24
	Bm	9	298	19	3	19	4	0.583 (0.183)	0.022 (0.009)	7.00