Supplementary Table 1 Hypothesized genotypes (phenotypes) at sexual function loci for parents and progeny for $Fragaria \times ananassa$ subsp. cuneifolia map crosses. In both crosses the male function has two alleles: A – dominant male sterility, a – recessive male fertility; whereas the female function locus houses two alleles: G – dominant female fertility, g – recessive female sterility. A) Sex function alleles segregate from the maternal parent (MP12), while the paternal parent is homozygous recessive for both sex function loci (that is, on LG VI.A. B) Male function segregates only in the maternal parent (WREN7), while the female function segregates in both maternal (WREN7) and paternal (MP10) parents (that is, on homeologous LG VI.B) and at two separate loci. At the second locus, the paternal parent contributes an allele (-) that reduces fruit set relative to wild type (+), as inferred from QTL. In addition a third locus is hypothesized to explain the negative effect of homoeo-QTL from the paternal parent (MP10). Gametes are represented with and without recombination between the sexual function loci. Recombination in the maternal and paternal parents results in gametes with allelic combinations that differ from the parental genotype in both crosses, except (WREN2) which is homozygous recessive for both sex loci.

1A. MP12×WREN2

Parental Genotypes		Gametes (non-recombinant)		Progeny fertility		Progeny	Gametes (recombinant)		Progeny fertility		Progeny
Maternal	Paternal	Maternal	Paternal	Female	Male	phenotype	Maternal	Paternal	Female	Male	phenotype
$\overline{AG \mid ag}$	ag ag	AG	ag	yes	no	Female	Ag	ag	yes	no	Female*
		ag	ag	no	yes	Male	aG	ag	no	yes	Hermaphrodite*

1B. WREN7×MP10

AG ag	aG ag	AG	aG	yes	no	Female	Ag	aG	yes	no	Female*
+ ++	+ ' -	+ ag	+ ag	no	yes	Male	+ aG	ag	no	yes	Hermaphrodite
		+ AG +	ag -	yes	no	Female	+ Ag	ag	yes	no	Female*
		ag +	aG +	no	yes	Hermaphrodite*	+ aG +	+ aG -	no	yes	Hermaphrodite*