Table S1. Loadings of the log-contrast transformed epicuticular compounds on the first two canonical variates (CV1, CV2), conducted separately by sex, discriminating among all combinations of populations and species. Females lack any acetates and tri-acylglycerides.

			Females		Males	
Log-contrast trait[a]	Trait #[b]	ECL[b]	CV1	CV2	CV1	CV2
Acetates						
11-*cis*-Vaccenyl acetate (cVa)	1	21.90	NA	NA	0.580	2.760
Hydrocarbons						
(*Z*,*Z*)-5-9-nonacosadiene and 7-nonacosene	3	28.78	-2.285	1.083	-0.200	-0.864
5-nonacosene	4	28.85	-0.109	-2.423	1.730	-1.882
2-methyl triacontane	5	30.66	3.594	0.775	-1.394	-3.040
(*Z*,*Z*)-5-11-hentriacontadiene	6	30.74	-0.794	0.778	0.338	0.238
5-hentriacontene	7	30.81	-1.179	0.836	1.019	1.974
n-methyl dotriacontane	9	32.40	1.750	-0.364	-1.209	0.024
n-tritriacontene	10	32.47	-0.974	-0.497	0.574	-1.413
n-tritriacontene	11	32.56	1.507	-2.407	-0.682	0.806
(*Z*,*Z*)-5-13-tritriacontadiene	12	32.66	-3.567	6.335	3.379	4.713
(*Z*,*Z*)-5-11-tritriacontadiene	13	32.74	4.486	-2.648	0.639	1.656
(*Z*,*Z*)-*n*-*n*-tritriacontadiene	14	32.83	0.710	0.380	-2.819	-1.158
n-methyl tetatriacontane	17	34.40	-0.247	1.975	-1.050	0.937
n-pentatriacontene	18	34.47	-3.393	-1.542	0.457	-0.065
(*Z*,*Z*)-*n*-*n*-pentatriacontadiene	19	34.56	0.872	0.929	2.150	-0.100
(*Z*,*Z*)-5-13-pentatriacontadiene	20	34.66	1.786	1.974	-3.775	1.823
(*Z*,*Z*)-5-11-pentatriacontadiene	21	34.74	0.408	-1.349	1.336	-2.621
Tri-acylglycerides						
Tri-acylglyceride #1	15	33.46	NA	NA	0.638	-2.719
Tri-acylglyceride #2	16	33.58	NA	NA	-0.472	-0.765
Tri-acylglyceride #3	22	35.35	NA	NA	-0.918	-2.111
Tri-acylglyceride #4	23	35.44	NA	NA	0.065	-0.234
Tri-acylglyceride #5	24	35.56	NA	NA	0.190	3.248

[a]log-contrasts calculated using 2-methyl octacosane (trait #2) as the divisor
[b]Trait # and equivalent chain length (ECL) values for use in compound identification in Fig. S1 and with reference to Curtis et al. (2013)

Figure S1. Individual variation in epicuticular compounds of A) female and B) male *D. subquinaria* collected from sympatric (filled symbols) and allopatric (open symbols) locations. Axes are the first and second canonical variates from a discriminate function analysis, conducted separately by sex, which discriminated among individuals according to population. Circles depict the 95% confidence limits for the various population means. Vectors depict loadings of the log-contrast traits on each canonical variate, with labels as given in Table S1. For clarity, labels have been omitted for a few traits vectors with the lowest loadings.