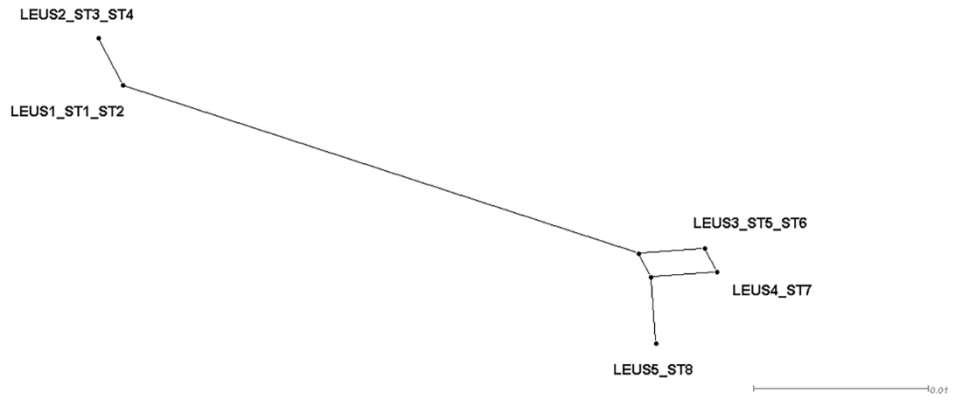
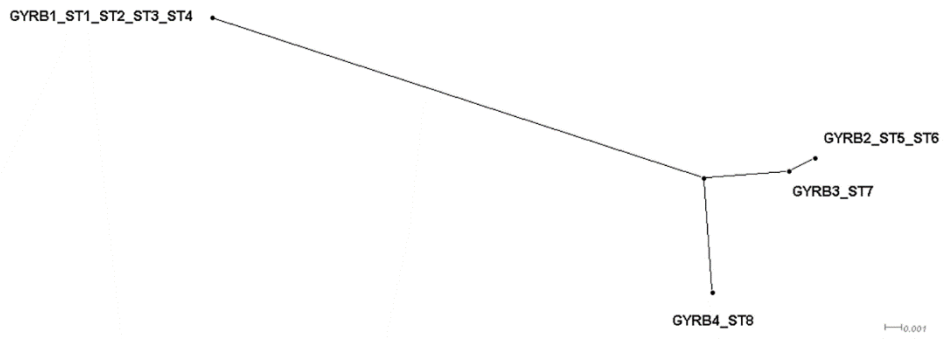
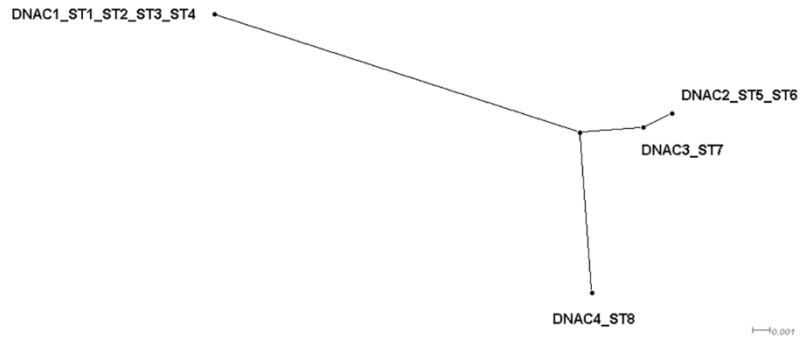
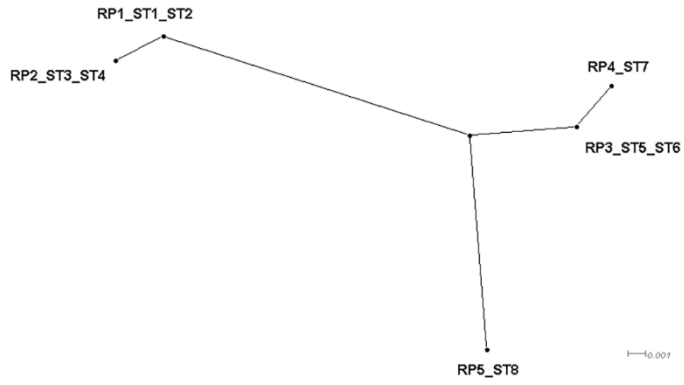
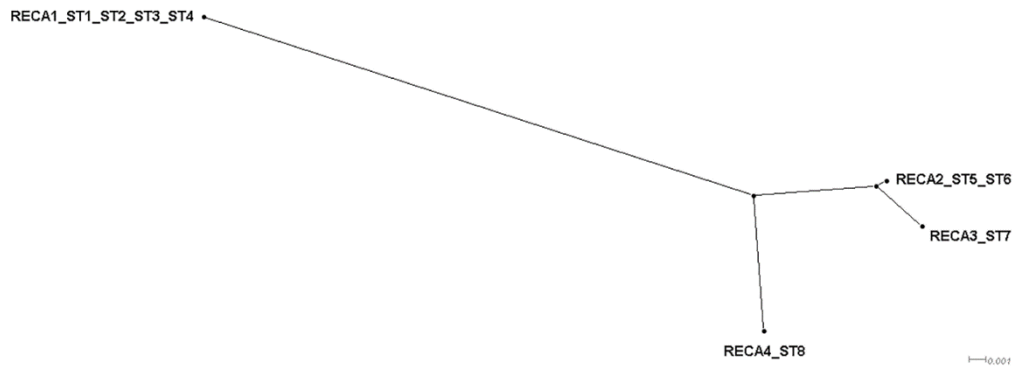
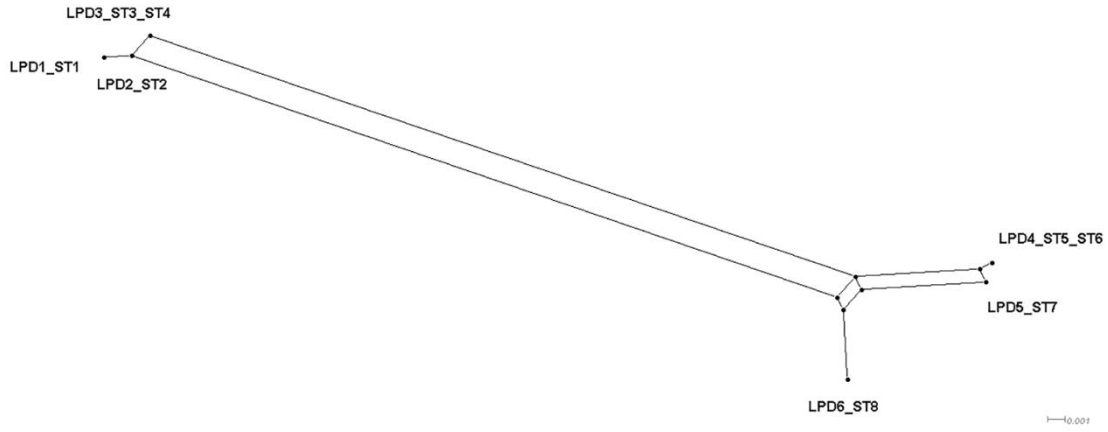


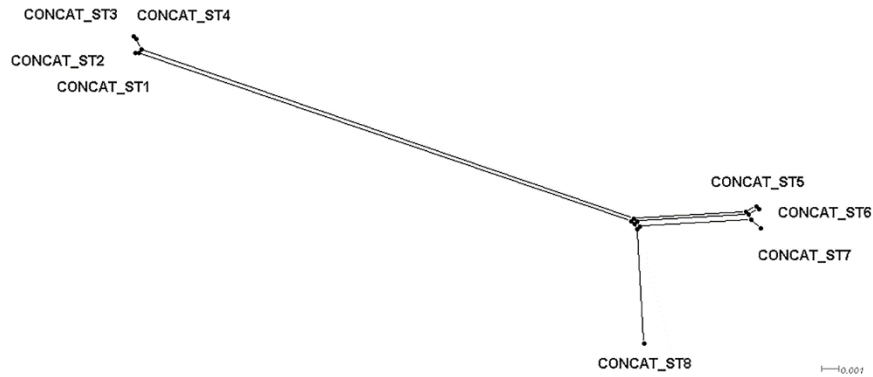
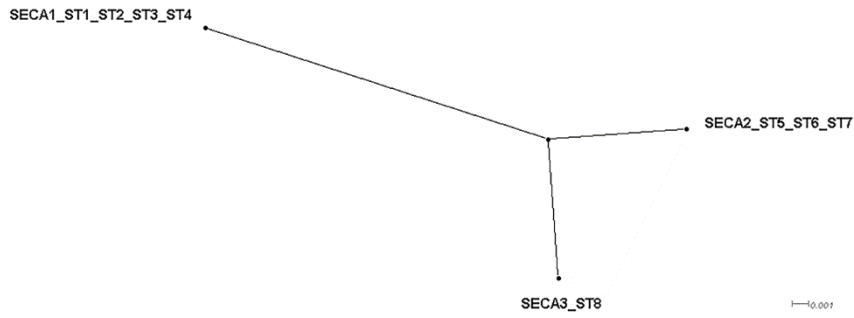
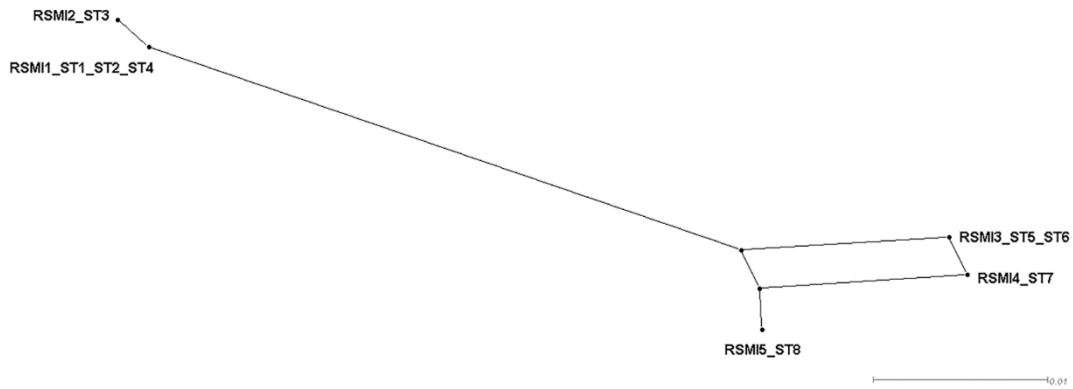
**Figure S1:** Distribution of Lethal Yellowing Type Syndromes (LYTS) in Africa. From west to east, LYTS were described in Ivory Coast (**CIV**) (1), Ghana (**GHA**) (2), Togo (**T:TGO**) (3), Nigeria (**NGA**) (4), Cameroon (**CMR**) (5), Kenya (**KEN**) (6), Tanzania (**TZA**) (7) and Mozambique (**MOZ**) (8). '*Candidatus* *Phytoplasma palmicola*' (9) is responsible for LYTS in Ghana and Nigeria (10), in Ivory Coast (11), and in Mozambique (12). '*Candidatus* *Phytoplasma cocostanzania*' (13) was identified in Kenya and Tanzania (10, 12), and in the north of Mozambique (14). Phytoplasmas responsible for LYTS in countries presented with yellow color have never been characterized. LYTS have never been reported in Benin (**B:BEN**).

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**Figure S2.** Split network from the alignments of the different *Candidatus Phytoplasma palmicola* sequence types for each of the 8 housekeeping genes (*dnaC*, *gyrB*, *leuS*, *lpd*, *recA*, *rplV*, *rsmI* and *secA*) and the concatenated sequences (Concat) of the eight housekeeping genes.