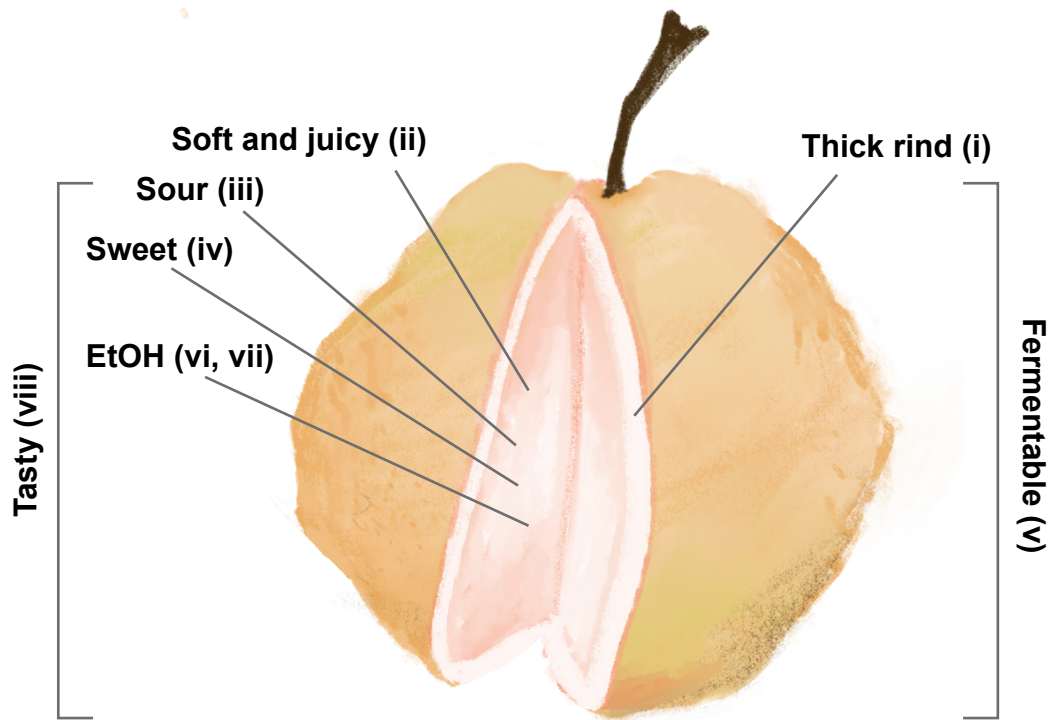
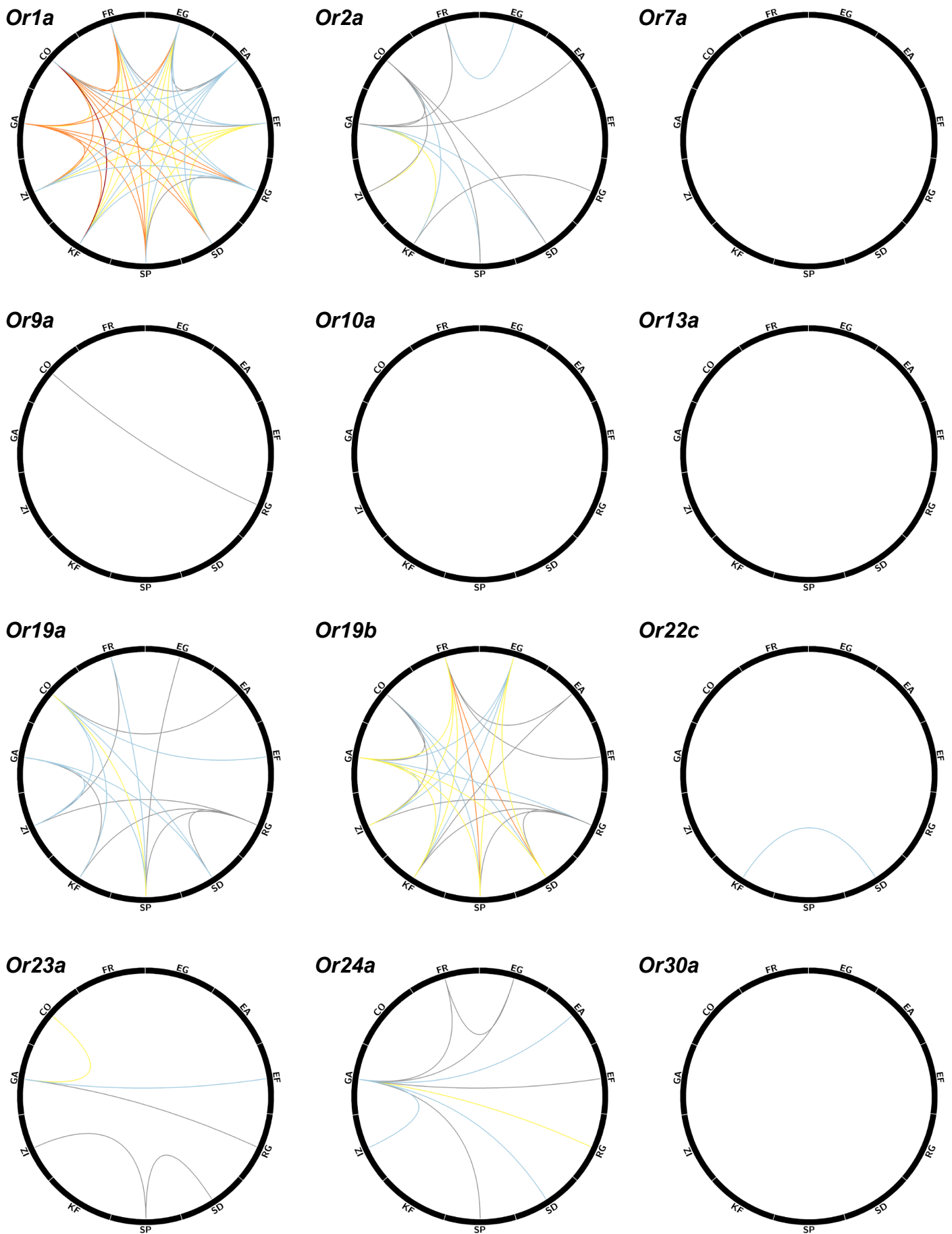


## The fly ur-host



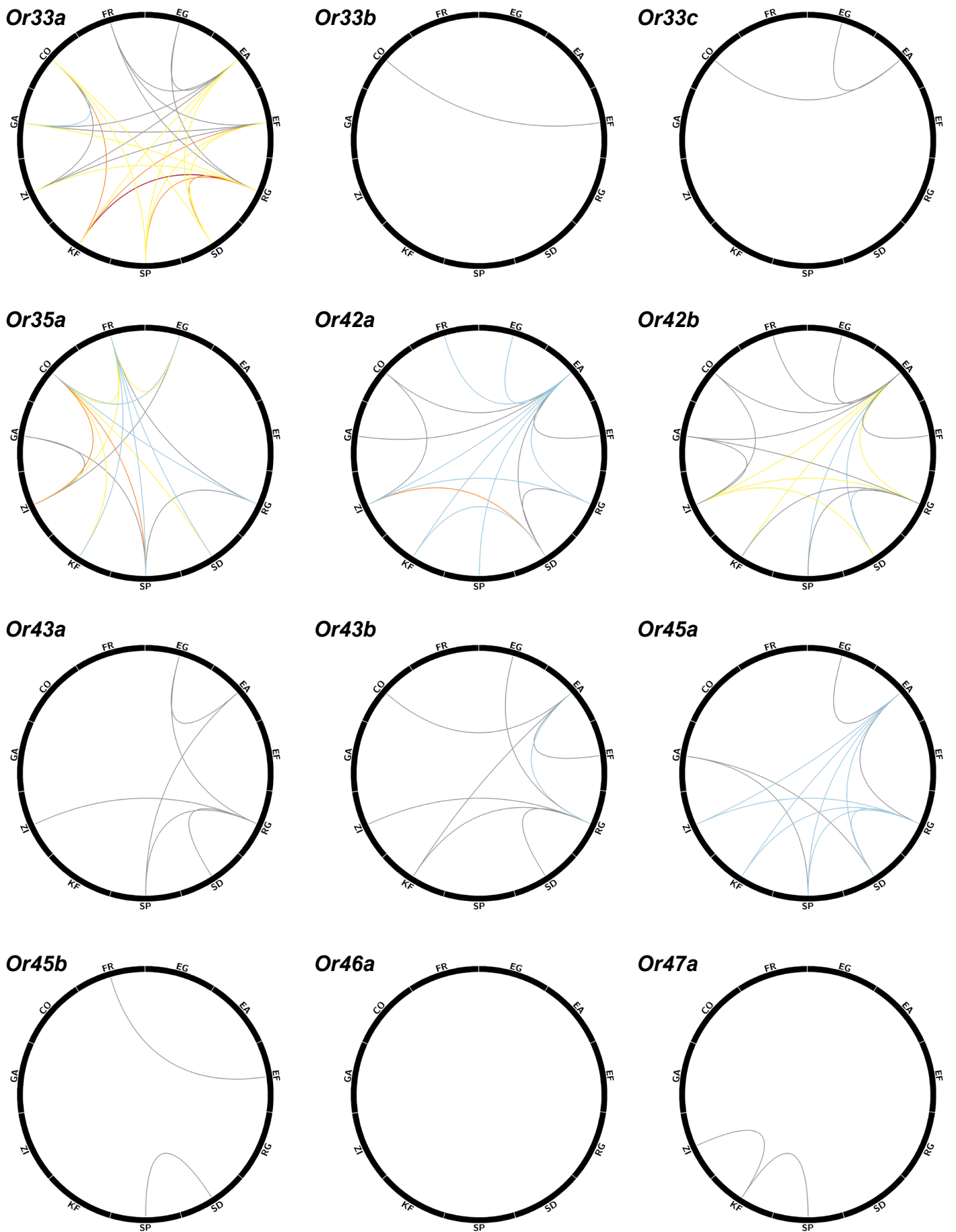
**Figure S1. Putative characteristics of the ancestral host. Relates to Figure 1.**

**i)** The citrus partiality indicates a fruit with thick rind [S1], **ii)** surrounding a soft and juicy pulp; allowing mobility of the larvae [S2]. **iii)** The fruit should be sour, since *D. melanogaster* preferentially lays eggs on acid-containing media [S3]. **iv)** The fruit should be sweet, given that *D. melanogaster* preferentially lays eggs on sugar rich substrates [S4]. **v)** The high sugar content would also ensure abundance of yeast – *D. melanogaster*'s favorite food [S5] – and enable rapid fermentation. **vi)** The fruit should have features that promote sustained high ethanol levels, under which *D. melanogaster* has a competitive advantage [S6]. **vii)** High ethanol levels also protect the larvae from parasitoid wasps [S7]. **viii)** The fruit should be palatable to humans, given that a shared human-fly preference would constitute the most direct route to commensalism. Drawing: Raket Stensmyr.

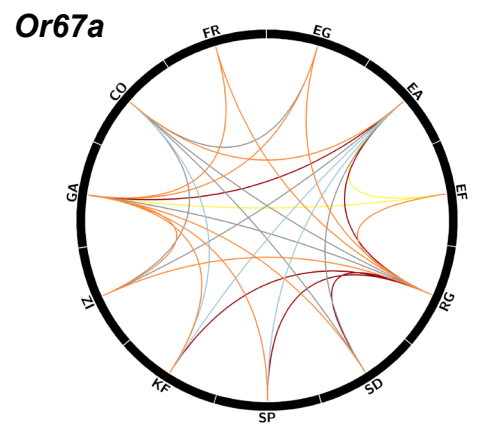
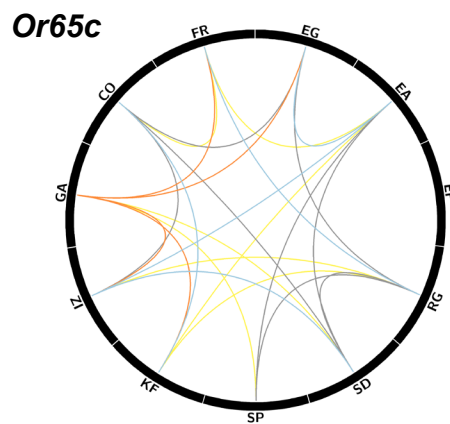
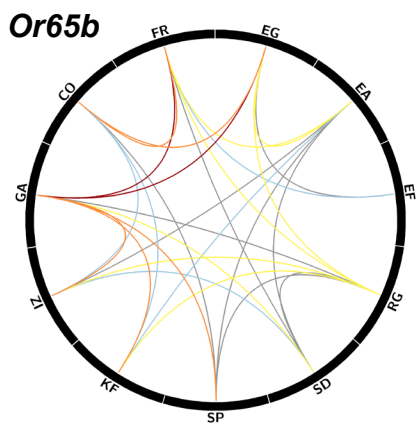
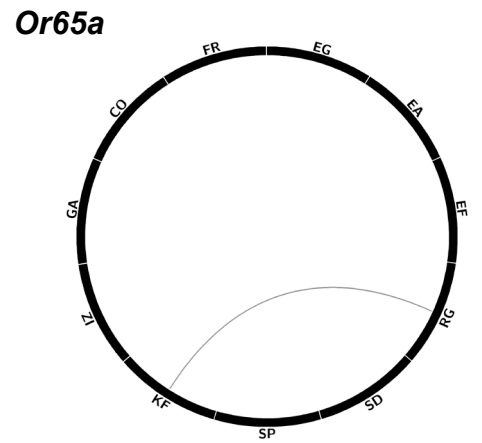
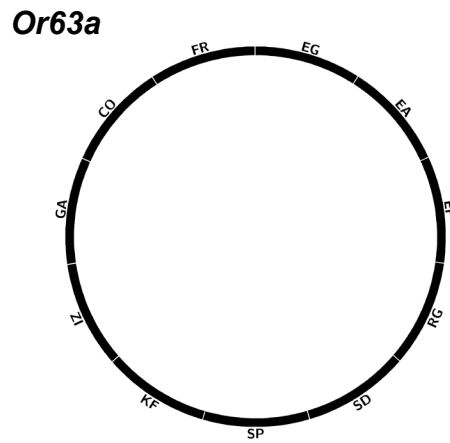
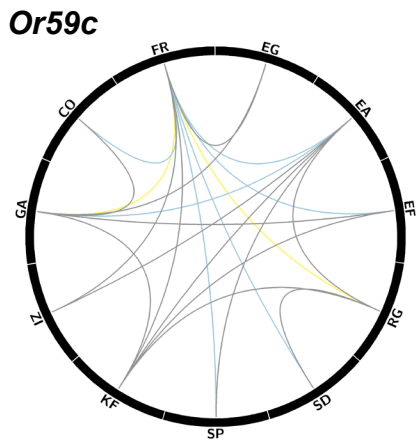
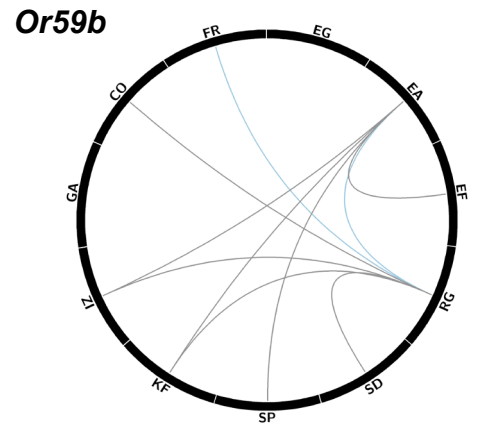
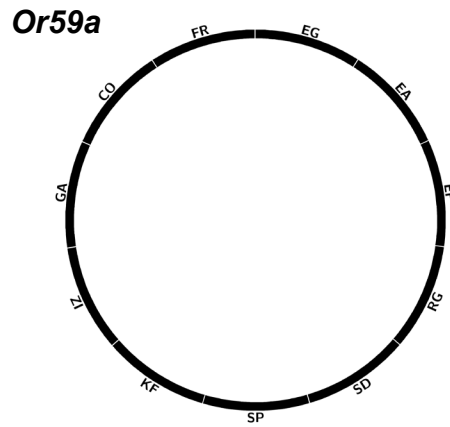
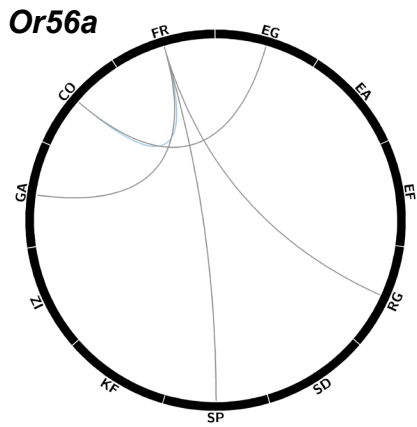
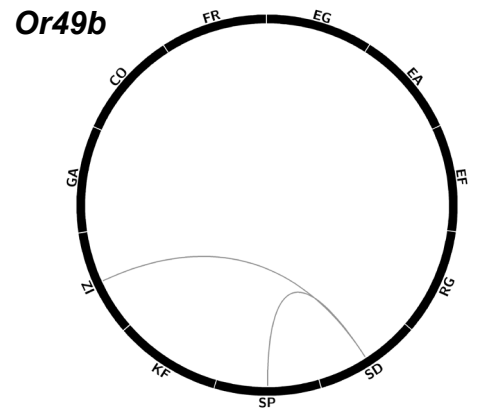
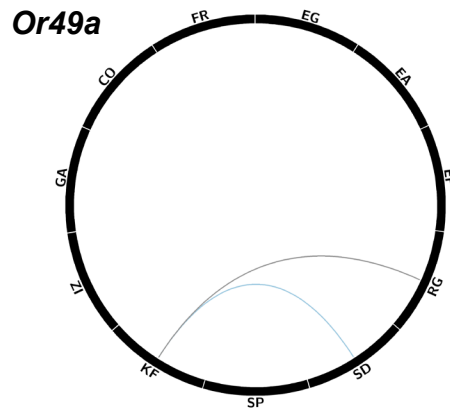
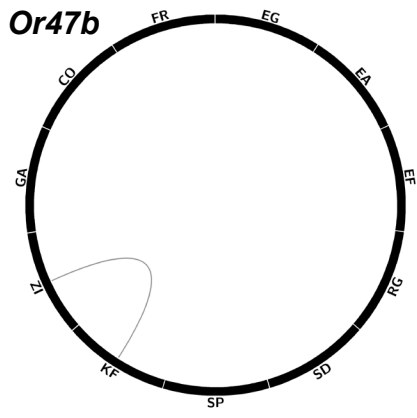


**Figure S2. Local genetic differentiation within the OR family. Relates to Figure 3.**

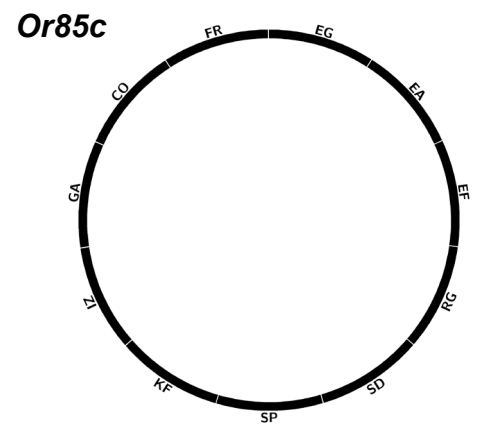
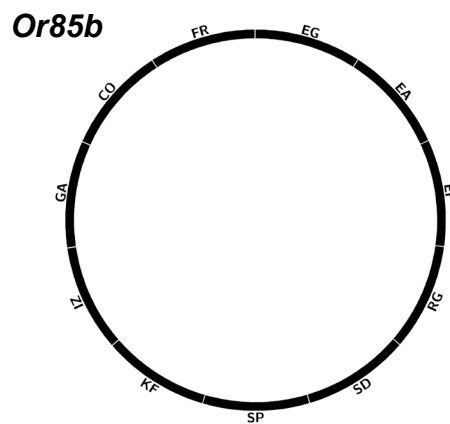
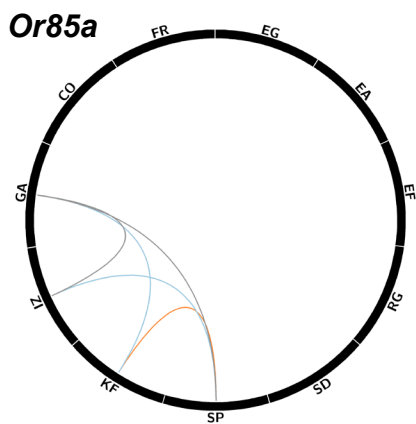
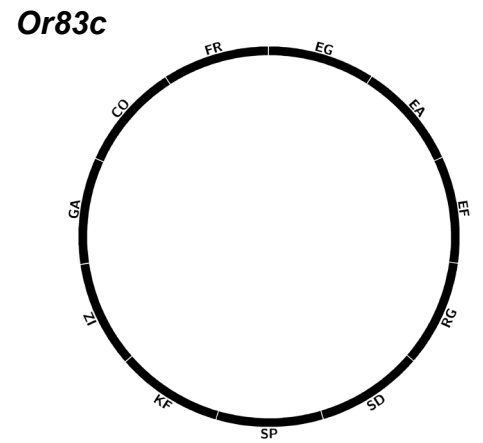
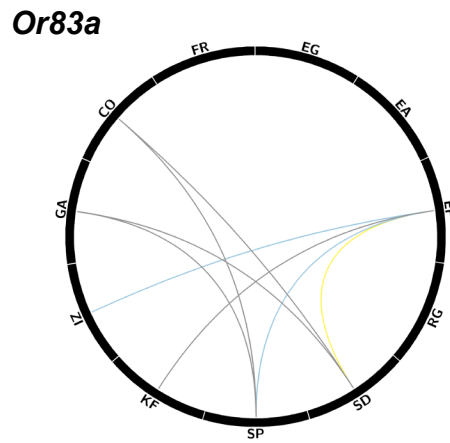
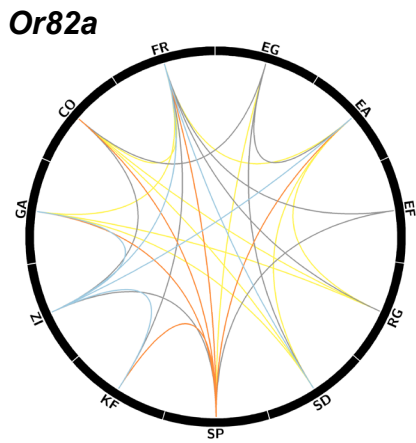
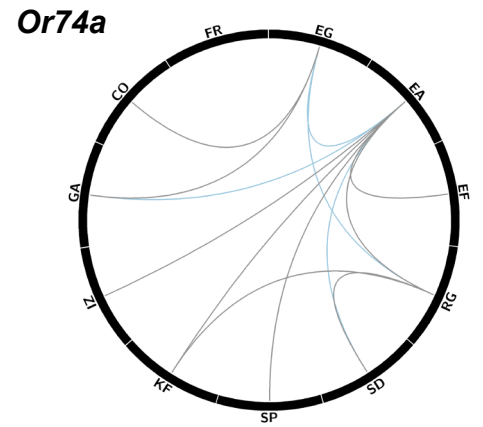
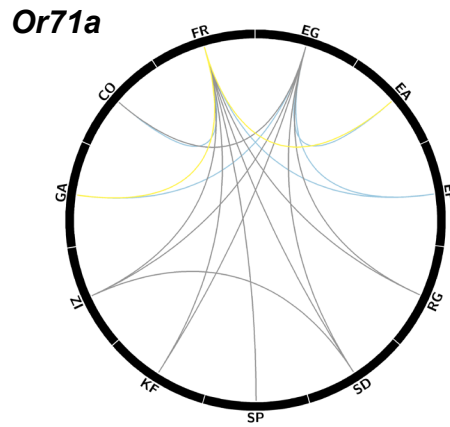
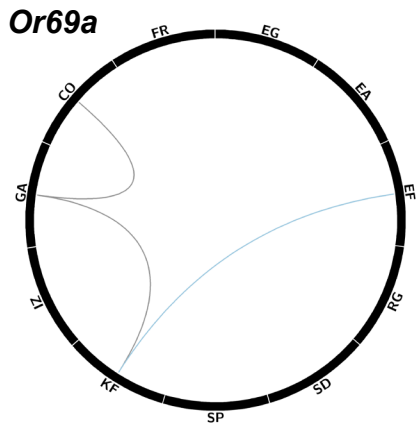
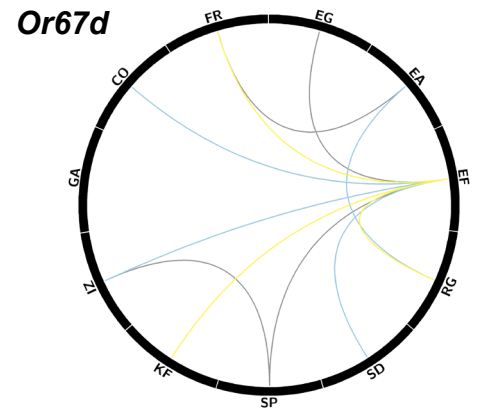
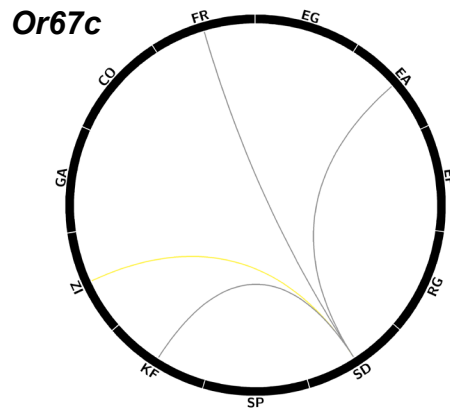
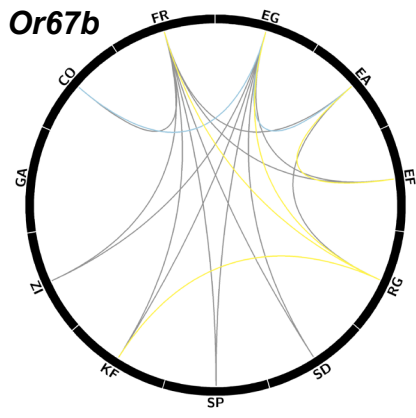
Circos plots based on  $F_{ST}$  quantiles for all drosophila odorant receptors. Only connections between populations with unusually high  $F_{ST}$  values (elevated genetic differentiation) are shown. Color code as in Figure 3O.



**Figure S2. Local genetic differentiation within the OR family. Relates to Figure 3.**  
Continued

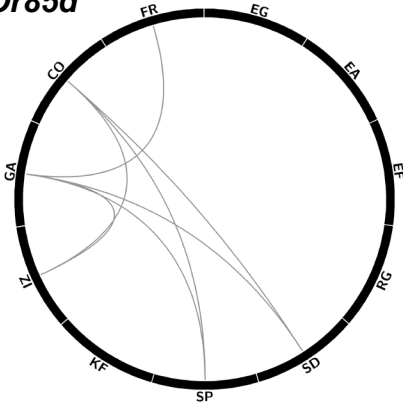


**Figure S2. Local genetic differentiation within the OR family. Relates to Figure 3.**  
Continued

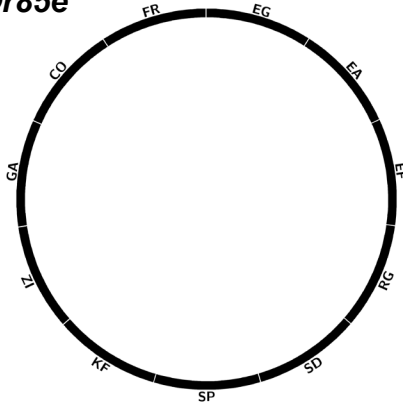


**Figure S2. Local genetic differentiation within the OR family. Relates to Figure 3.**  
Continued

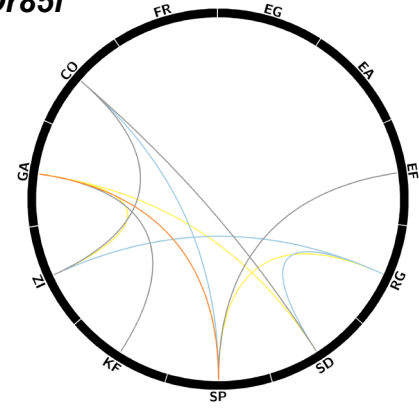
**Or85d**



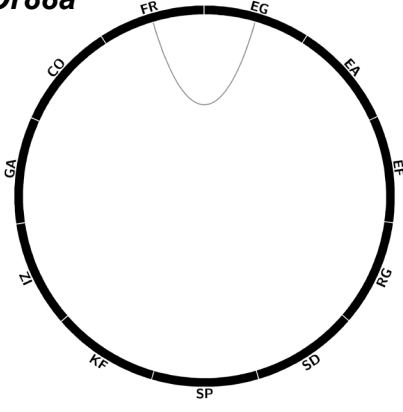
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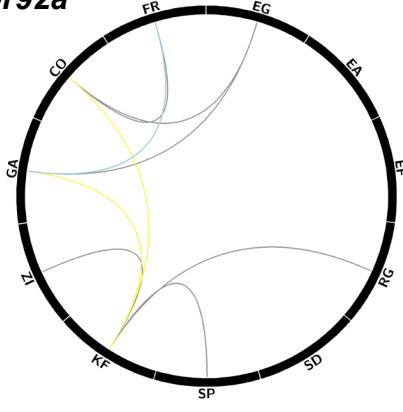
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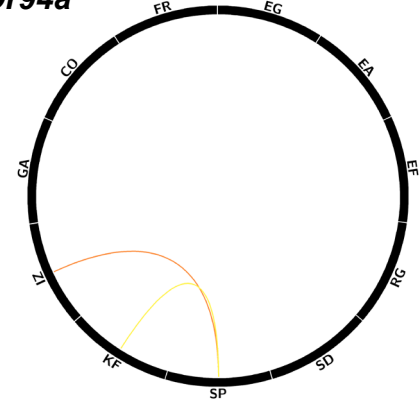
**Or88a**



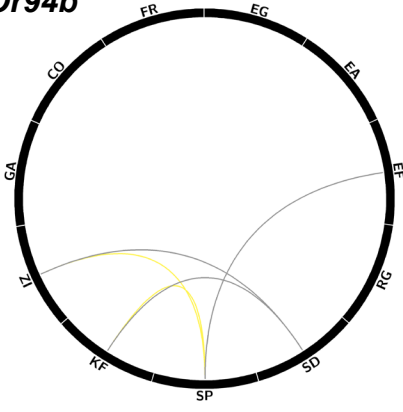
**Or92a**



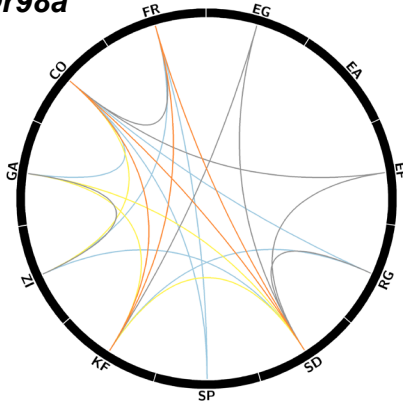
**Or94a**



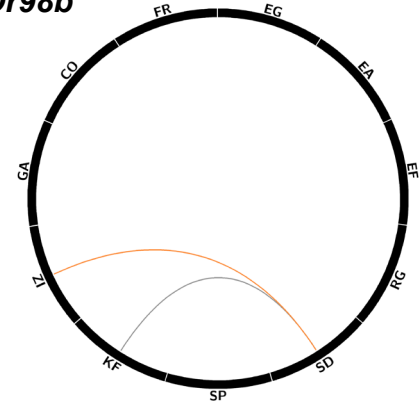
**Or94b**



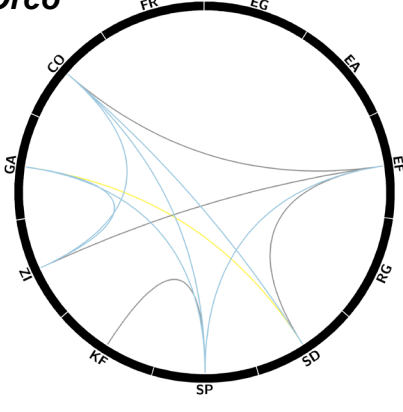
**Or98a**



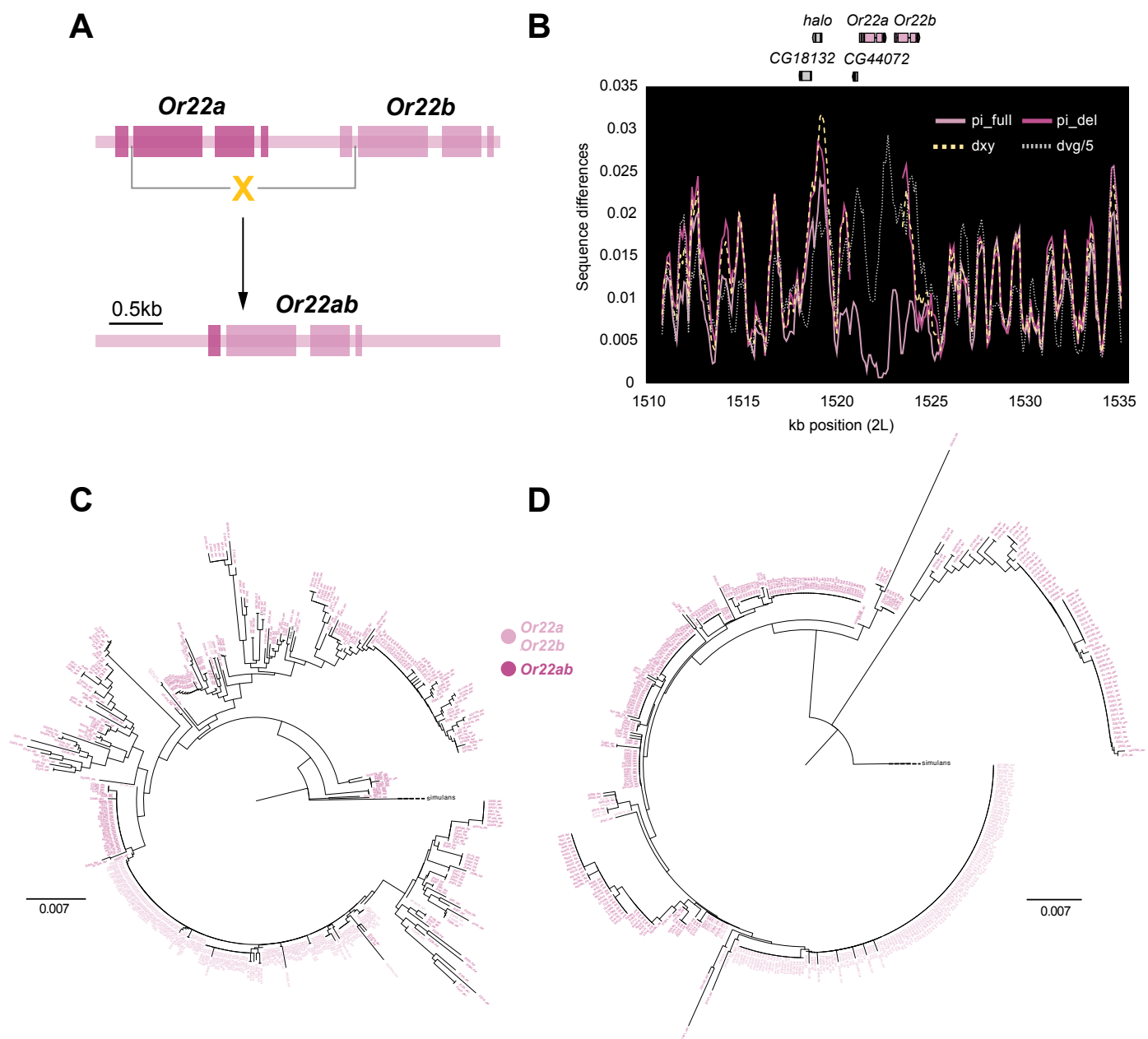
**Or98b**



**Orco**



**Figure S2. Local genetic differentiation within the OR family. Relates to Figure 3.**  
Continued



**Figure S3. Genetic variation at the *Or22* locus. Relates to Figure 3.**

(A) The *Or22a/Or22b* locus, with the chimeric *Or22ab* deletion variant below, in *D. melanogaster*.  
 (B) Rates of pairwise sequence differences: among Zambia genomes carrying the full *Or22a/Or22b* haplotype (pi\_full), among Zambia genomes carrying the deletion yielding the *Or22ab* fusion variant (pi\_del), between Zambia full and Zambia deletion alleles (dxy) and average sequence divergence between Zambia *D. melanogaster* and the *D. simulans* reference (divided by 5 to show on the same scale).  
 (C) A neighbor joining tree for a 500 bp section of the *Or22* region just upstream of the *Or22ab* deletion (1520.1 - 1520.6 kb), and (D) a comparable tree for a 500 bp region just downstream of this deletion (1522.9 - 1523.4 kb). Population labels are as in Figure 3O; “full” and “deletion” alleles are noted.

## Supplemental references

- S1.** Dweck, H.K.M., Ebrahim, S.A.M., Kromann, S., Bown, D., Hillbur, Y., Sachse, S., Hansson, B.S., and Stensmyr, M.C. (2013). Olfactory preference for egg laying on citrus substrates in *Drosophila*. *Curr. Biol.* 23, 2472–2480.
- S2.** Kim, D., Alvarez, M., Lechuga, L.M., and Louis, M. (2017). Species-specific modulation of food-search behavior by respiration and chemosensation in *Drosophila* larvae. *eLife*, 6, e27057
- S3.** Chen, Y., and Amrein, H. (2017). Ionotropic receptors mediate *Drosophila* oviposition preference through sour gustatory receptor neurons. *Curr. Biol.* 27, 2741-2750.
- S4.** Schwartz, N.U., Zhong, L., Bellemer, A., and Tracey, W. D. (2012). Egg laying decisions in *Drosophila* are consistent with foraging costs of larval progeny. *PloS one*, 7, e37910.
- S5.** Baumberger, J.P. (1917). The Food of *Drosophila melanogaster* Meigen. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 3, 122–126.
- S6.** McKenzie, J. A., & Parsons, P. A. (1972). Alcohol tolerance: an ecological parameter in the relative success of *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Drosophila simulans*. *Oecologia*, 10, 373-388.
- S7.** Lynch, Z.R., Schlenke, T.A., Morran, L.T., and De Roode, J.C. (2017). Ethanol confers differential protection against generalist and specialist parasitoids of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *PloS one*, 12, e0180182.