



Figure S2 Genetic and chromosome maps of the *D. malerkotliana* / *D. bipectinata* hybrids. **A.** A schematic of the major chromosomes showing the locations of inversions and genotypic markers. **B.** Linkage maps reconstructed from the progeny of *D. malerkotliana* mal0-sc2 / *D. bipectinata* bip3-isoA F₁ females and mal0-sc2 males (BMM, top row) and the progeny of *D. malerkotliana* mal0-sc2 / *D. bipectinata* bip3-isoA F₁ females and bip3-isoA males (BMB, bottom row). The X axis is in centimorgans. Positions of markers on the linkage maps are shown under each marker, and the distance between each pair of adjacent markers is indicated between them. Dotted lines connect markers that were successfully genotyped in both crosses. Marker names and locations are indicated as follows. Each marker name begins with the Muller element on which it is located and ends with the arbitrary marker number. For markers inferred to be inside a chromosomal inversion, the name of that inversion is added in the middle. Groups of markers that co-segregate as a single block are in rectangular boxes. Since the relative positions of such markers cannot be determined by mapping, their numbers are preceded by “u” for “unmapped” and their order on the map is arbitrary. For example, E-In(2L)D-u4 is marker #4 located on Muller E (chromosome arm 2L) in the inversion In(2L)D and could not be mapped by recombination, while D-3 is marker #3 located on Muller D (chromosome arm 2R) outside of any inversions.