Figure S2. ADMIXTURE bar plot of chromosome 2L SNPs $(K=2)$ showing probable ancestry fractions of the six An. gambiae populations ( $\mathbf{N}=\mathbf{7 9}$ ) based on the 2La inversion. Vertical bars represent individual mosquitoes, which are stacked from left to right in groups of 16 (except: Bugala ( $\mathrm{N}=13$ ), Bukasa ( $\mathrm{N}=13$ ) and Sserinya ( SY ) $(\mathrm{N}=5)$ ) according to their alphabetical sampling site. Populations are listed on the $x$-axis. Ancestry fractions ( $K=2$ ) are assigned according to maximum likelihood probabilities. Each fraction represents a karyotype of different color: blue $=$ inverted $(2 L a / a)$, yellow $=$ standard $\left(2 L+{ }^{a} / 2 L+{ }^{a}\right)$, and blue/yellow = heterozygote ( $2 \mathrm{La} /+^{a}$ ).


Individual mosquito

