

Supplementary Materials for

Title: Evolution of dispersal kernel in laboratory populations of *Drosophila melanogaster*

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Table S1. R^2 values of the fitted kernels

Populations	R^2
VB1	0.67
VB2	0.73
VB3	0.91
VB4	0.65
VBC1	0.97
VBC2	0.97
VBC3	0.99
VBC4	0.98

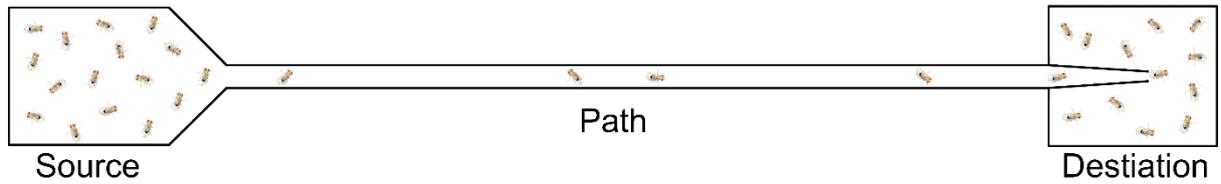


Fig. S1. Schematic diagram of source-path-destination setup. The source and the destination are transparent plastic containers. The path is a transparent plastic tube. The path protrudes inside the destination by ~10 cm; this protrusion considerably reduces backflow of the flies. Here, all the three parts-- the source, path and the destination are detachable. The tiny objects oriented randomly inside the setup denote the flies. The length of the path increased from 2m to 10m during the selection. During the kernel and the rate assays, the lengths of the paths were 20 m and 2m respectively.

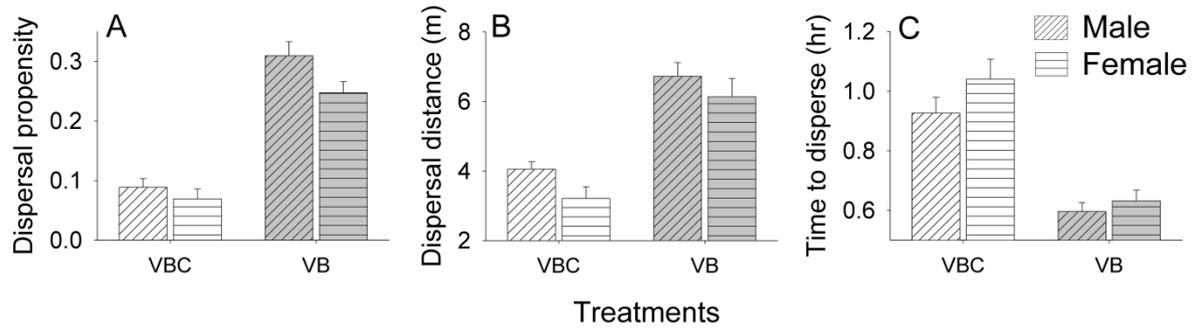


Fig. S2. Mean dispersal propensity, ability and rate of VB and VBC males and females. Similar trends were observed for males and females in both VB and VBC with respect to (A) dispersal propensity, (B) dispersal ability and (C) rate of dispersal. This indicates no selection \times sex interaction for any of these dispersal traits. The bars with oblique stripes represent males, and those with horizontal stripes represent females. The error bars represent SEM.

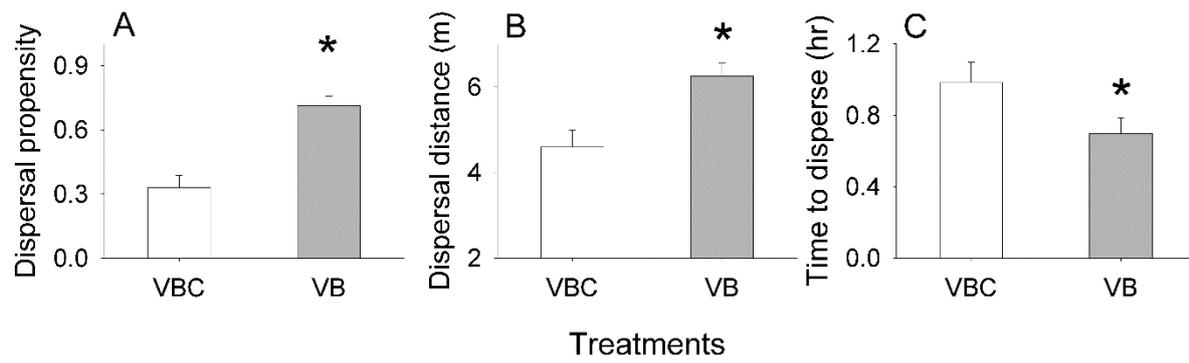


Fig. S3. Average (\pm SEM) dispersal traits in the absence of food in the source. VBs had greater (A) dispersal propensity, (B) dispersal distance and lower (C) time to disperse compared to VBCs even when food was not present in the source container during the corresponding assay. * denotes $P < 0.05$.