

## Friesen *et al.*, Appendix 1

a) *M. capensis*

CATTCAATTA TAACCCATAT CATACATTAA CTTTTTTCCT AGTTTGATAA (50)

CTGAATTTAT GGATTAAACA CATAGAAATA CTATCGGATA ATACCAAACT (100)

TTATCCTCTG ACCAACCAAA CCACTGTAA TGAATGCCC TACCAACAGC (150)

TACTCTTTTG GCCTCGAACC CAAACCATCC TAGAATAAAT AACCCTGTACTT (200)

TTAAATATCTT TAATGATACG GCAGTGCTGT AGCATACTAA CCCCTGAATG (250)

GTTACTCGAC ATACTCTCTC AACAATTCTC GAAGTACCGG TTTCTGAAGT (300)

ATTAGGTTAT CTATTGATCG AGCTTCTCAC GTGAAATCAG CAACGCGCCG (350)

└──────────────────┬──────────────────┘  
F BOX

CATAGAAGAT CCTACGTTAC TAGCTTCAGG ACCATTCTTT CCCCCTACAC (400)

CCCTAGCACTT TCTTGCACTT TTGCGCCTCT GGTTCCCTCGG TCAGGGCCAT (450)

└──────────────────┬──────────────────┘  
D BOX

AACTTGATTA ACTCTCTATGT TTCTCACCTT TCACAGAGTC ATCTGGTTGG (500)

└──────────────────┬──────────────────┘  
C BOX

CTATTGATCA TCATCGTCTC TCTTAATCGC GTCACCTAAA CTTCTCCTCT (550)

TTTGTTCTC TTTTTTTTTG GCGTCTTCA CAGGTGACTT CTCCCAGTGC (600)

AGAGCGGAGA ACTTACAATC TAGGTCTGAA CATACTGG TATGCGTCCG (650)

GGCCTCGCCG TCAAGAGTTG ATTA (674)

b) *M. serrator*

CATTCAACTA TAACCCATAT CATAATTAA CTTTTTTCCT AGTTTGATAA (50)

CTCAATTTAT GGATTAAACA CATAGAAATA CCATCGGATA ATACCAAACT (100)

TTACCCTCTA ACTAACCAAA CCATTATAAA TGAAATGTTC TACCAACAGT (150)

CACCCTTTG ACCCTCGAACC CAAACCATCC TAGAATAAAT AATCTGTACC (200)

TTAATATCTT TAATGATACG GCAGTGCTGT AGCATACTAA CCCCTGAATG (250)

GTTACTCGAC ATACCCCTCTC AACAACTCTC GAAGTACCGG TTTCTGAAGT (300)

ATTAGGTTAT CTATTGATCG AGCTTCTCAC GTGAAATCAG CAACGCGCCG (350)

└──────────────────┬──────────────────┘

F BOX

CATAGAAGAT CCTACGTTAC TAGCTTCAGG ACCATTCTTT CCCCCTACAC (400)

CCCTAGCACT TCTTGCACTT TTGCGCCTCT GGTTCCTCGG TCAGGGCCAT (450)

└──────────────────┬──────────────────┘

D BOX

AACTTGATTA ACTCCTATGT TCCTCACTTT TCACAGAGTC ATCTGGTTGG (500)

└──────────────────┬──────────────────┘

C BOX

CTATTGATCA TCATTGTCTC TCTTAATCGC GTCACCTAAA CTTCTCCTCT (550)

TTTGGTTCTC TTTTTTTTTG GCGTCTTCA CAGGTGACTT CTCCCAGTGC (600)

AGAGCGGAGA ACTTACAATC TAGGTCTGAA CATACTGG TATGCGTCCG (650)

GGCCTCGCCG TCAAGAGTTG ATTA (674)

c) *M. bassanus*

CATTCAATTA TAACCCATAT TATACATTAA CTTTTTTCCT AGTTTGACAA (50)

TCTAATTTAT GGATTAAACA CATAGTAACA CCATCGGATA ATACCAACT (100)

TTATCCCCTG ACCAACCAAA CCATTATAAA TGAAATGCCC TACCAACAGC (150)

TACTCTTTTG GTCTCGAACC CAAACCATCC TAGAATAAAT AATCTGTACTT (200)

TTAATATCTT TAATGATACG GCAGTGCCGC GGTATGCTAA CCCCTGAATG (250)

GTCGCTCGAC ATACACTCTC ACAATTCTC GAAGTACCGG TTTCTGAAGT (300)

ATTAGGTTAT CTATTGATCG AGCTTCTCAC GTGAAATCAG CAACGCGCCG (350)

└────────────────── F BOX ─────────────────┘

CATAGAAGAT CCTACGTTAC TAGCTTCAGG ACCATTCTTT CCCCTACAC (400)

CCCTAGCACC TCTTGCACTT TTGCGCCTCT GGTTCCTCGG TCAGGGCCAT (450)

└────────────────── D BOX ─────────────────┘

AACTTGATTAA ACTCCTATGT TCCTCACTTTT TCACAGAGTC ATCTGGTTGG (500)

└────────────────── C BOX ─────────────────┘

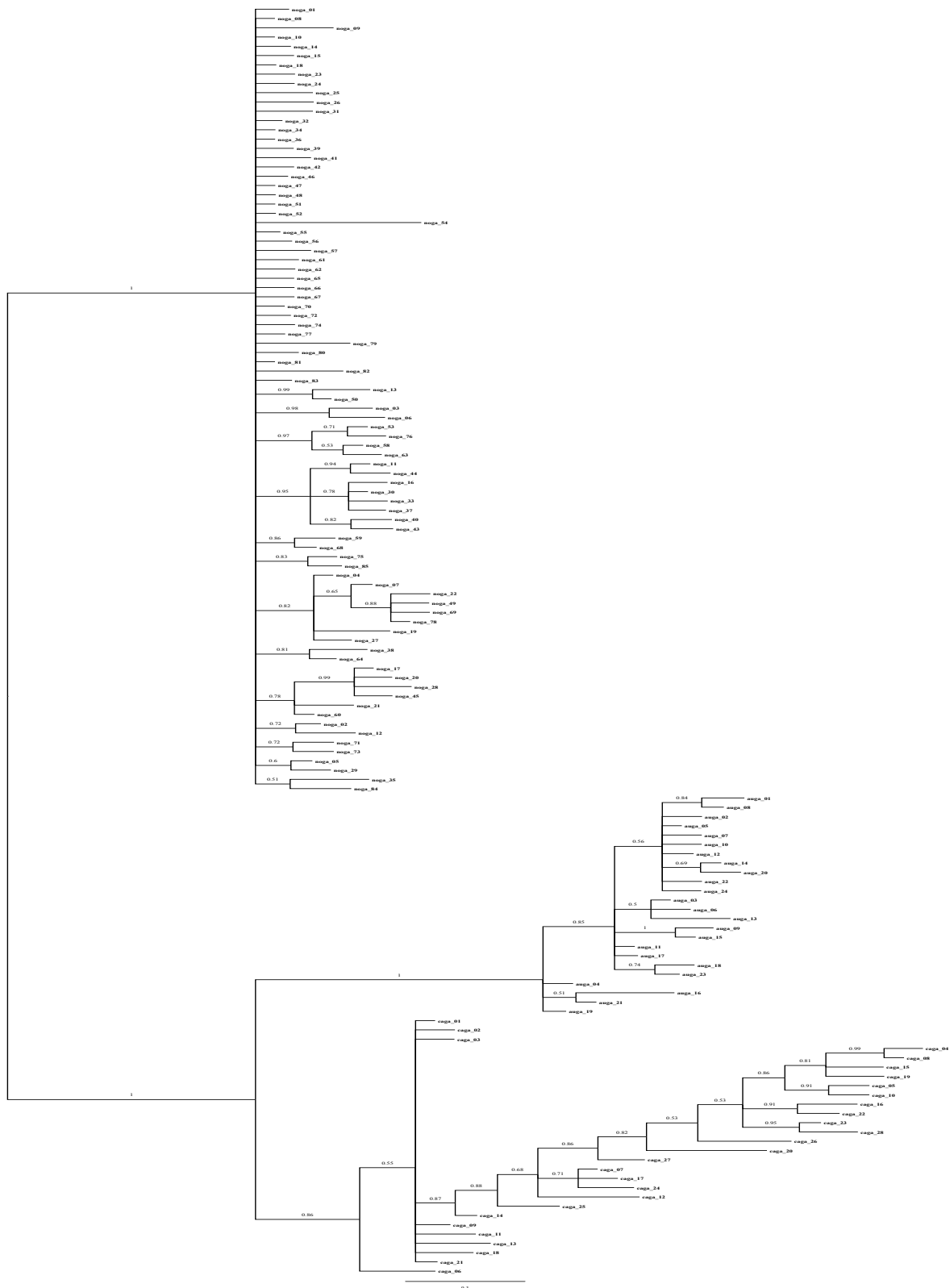
CTATTGATCA TCATCGTCTC TCTTAATCGC GTCACCTAAA CTTTTCCTCT (550)

TTTGGTTCTC TTTTTTTTTTG GCGTCTTCA CAGGTGACTT CTCCAGTGC (600)

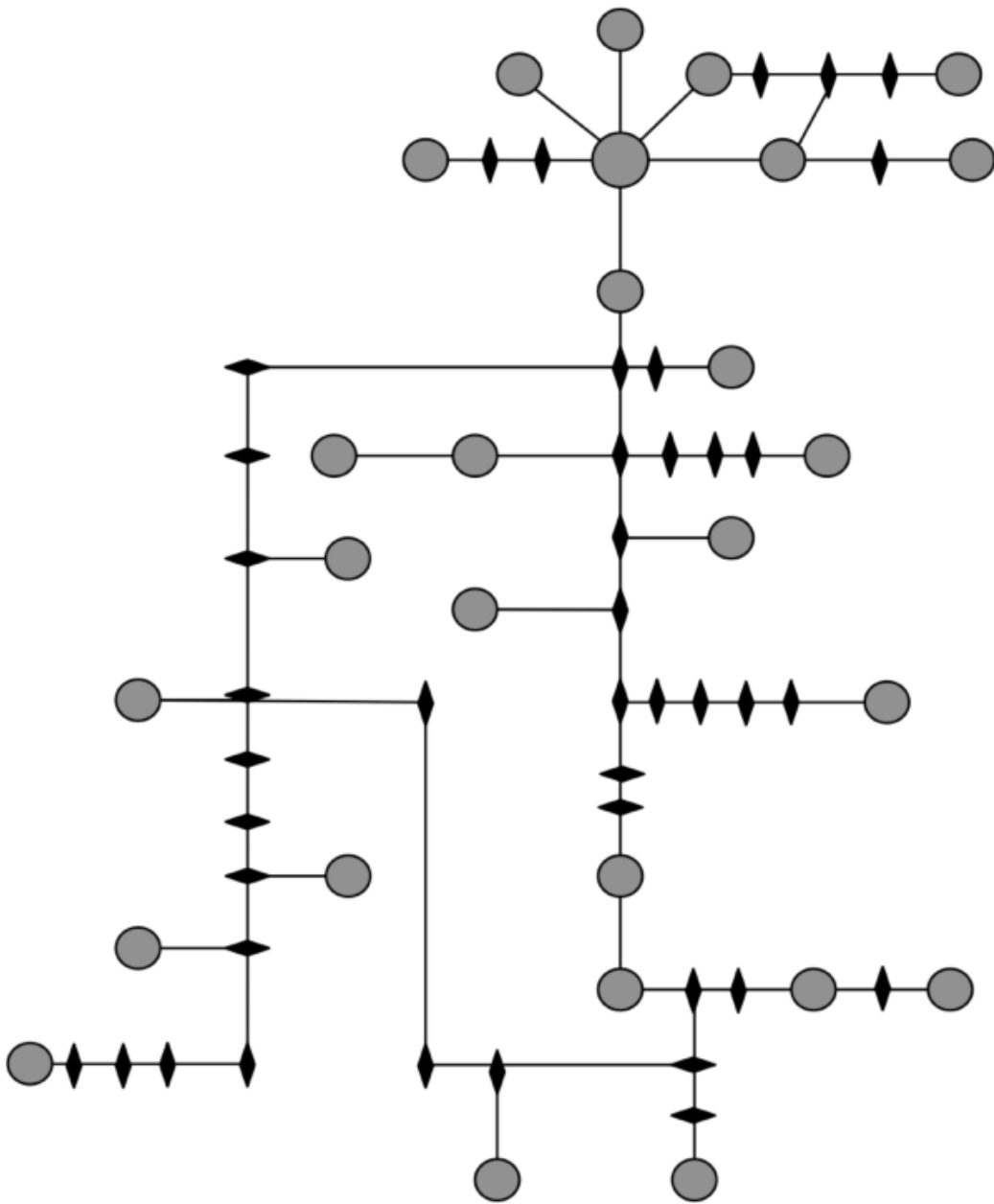
AGAGCGGAGA ACTTACAATC TAGGTCTGAA CATACTGG TATGCGTCCG (650)

GGCCTCGCCG TCAAAGAGTTG ATTA (674)

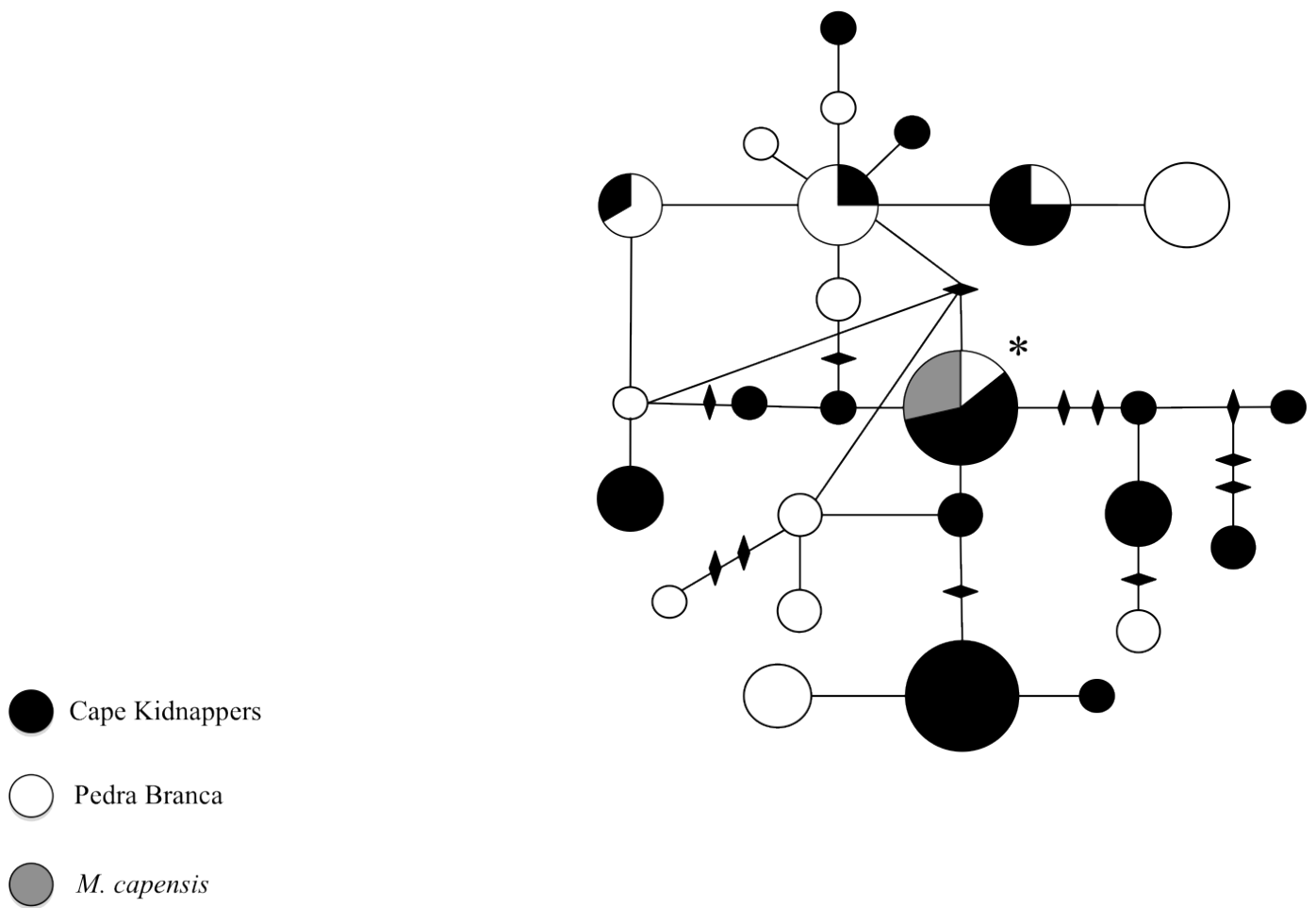
**Fig. S1.** Mitochondrial control region sequence examples for a) *M. capensis*, b) *M. serrator*, and c) *M. bassanus* individuals. Variable sites are bolded and underlined.



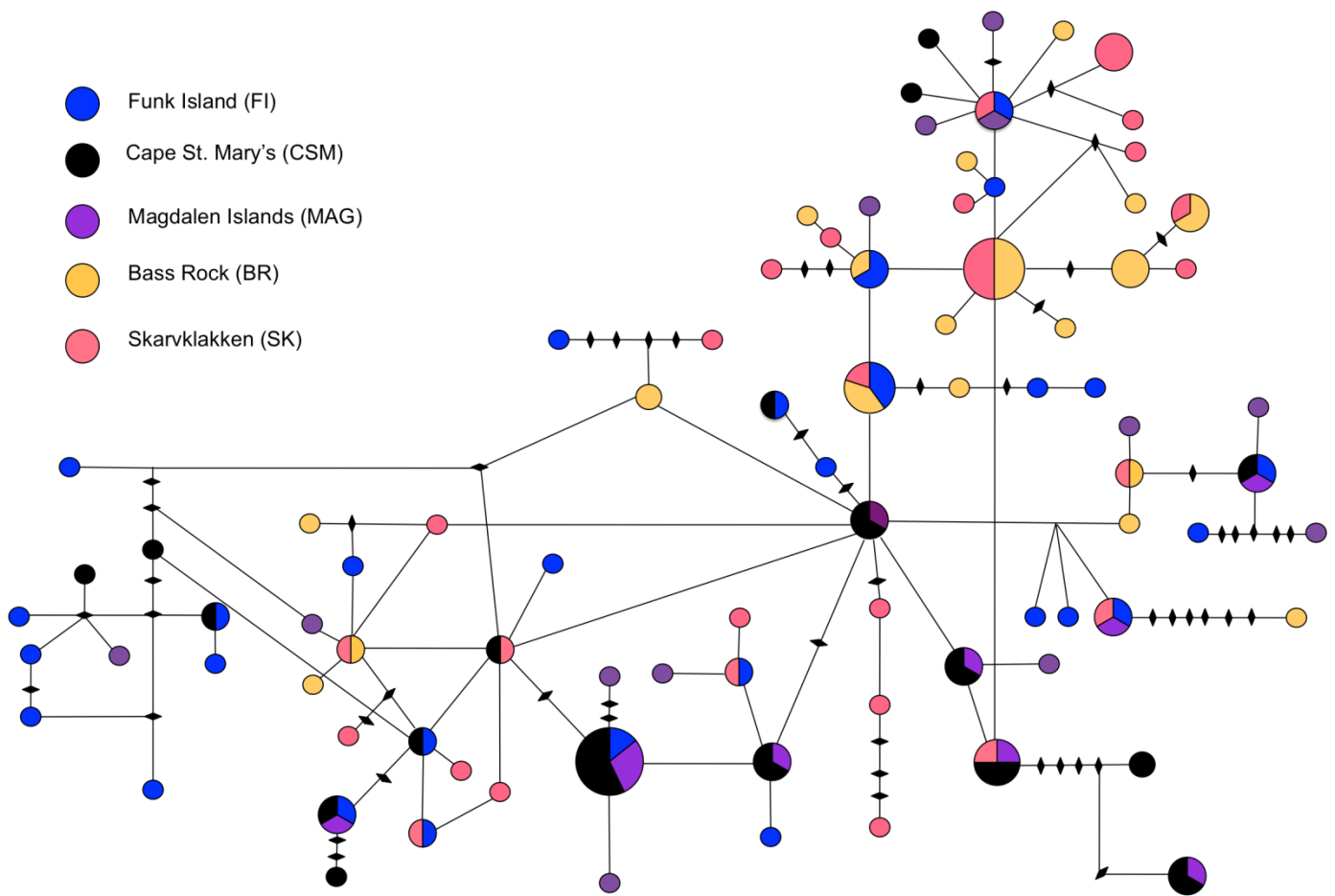
**Fig. S2.** Bayesian gene tree for control region haplotypes of gannets. Labels at branch tips are haplotype names, and numbers on branches are posterior probabilities.



**Fig. S3.** Mitochondrial control region haplotype network for *M. capensis*. Each branch represents one mutational step and diamonds represents missing haplotypes.

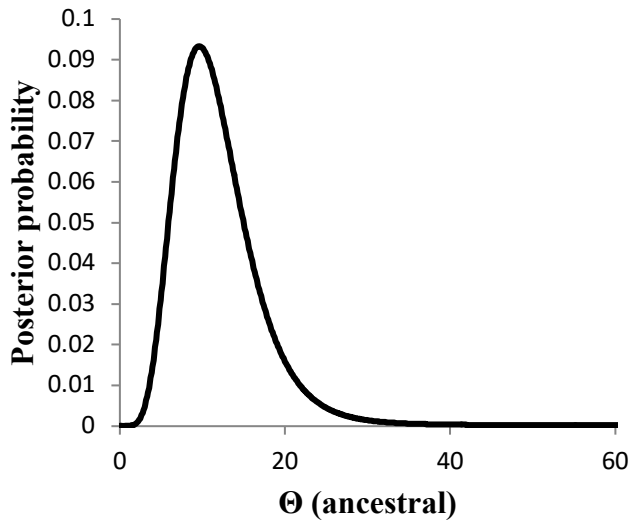
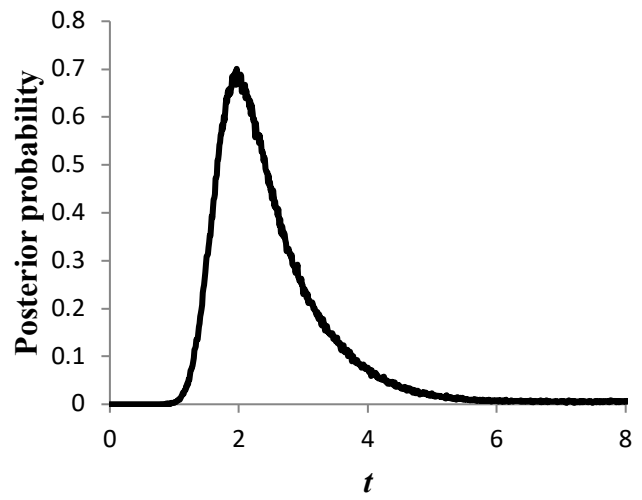
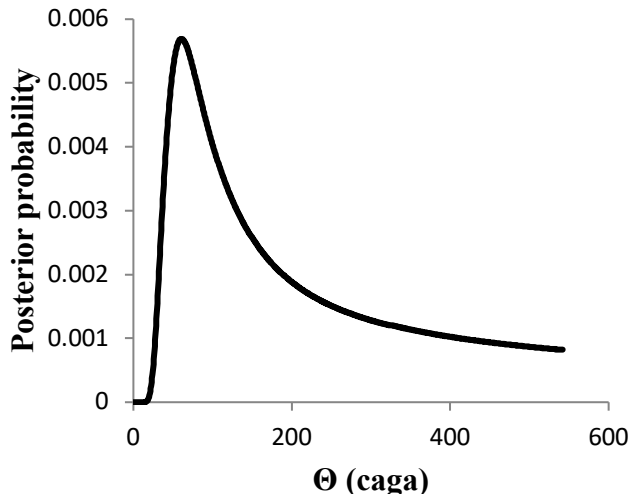
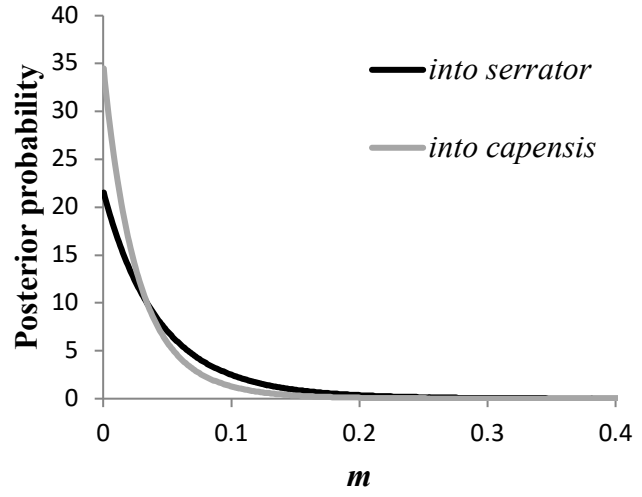
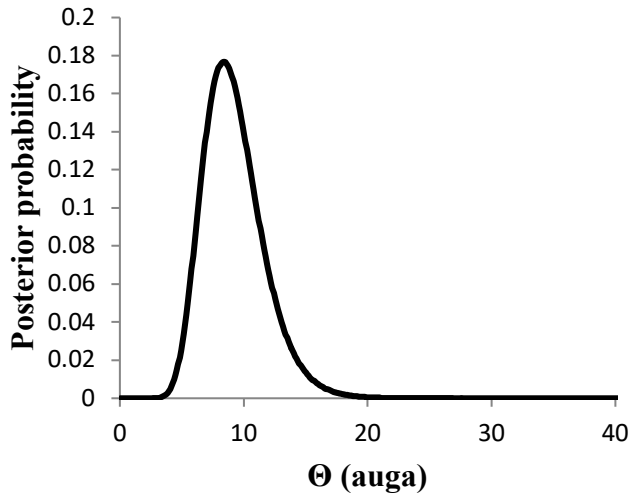


**Fig. S4.** Mitochondrial control region haplotype network for Australasian Gannets sampled in this study. *M. serrator*. Shades represent the population in which the haplotype is found, and circle size is proportional to the frequency of the haplotype in that population. Each branch represents one mutational step and diamonds represent missing haplotypes. The haplotype with the asterisk was found in two phenotypic Australasian Gannets sampled at Malgas Island, South Africa.



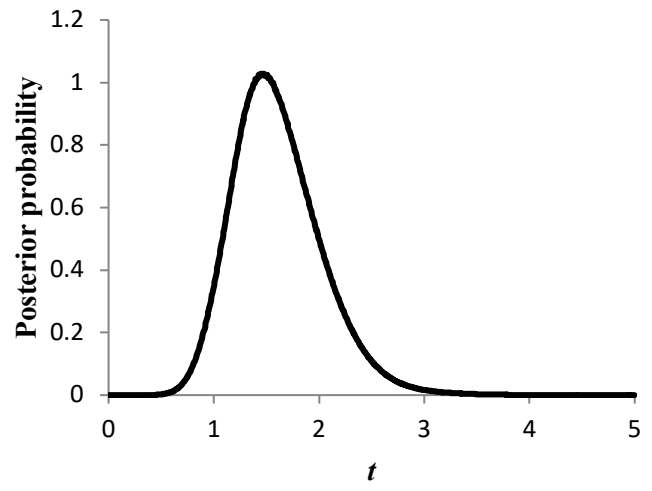
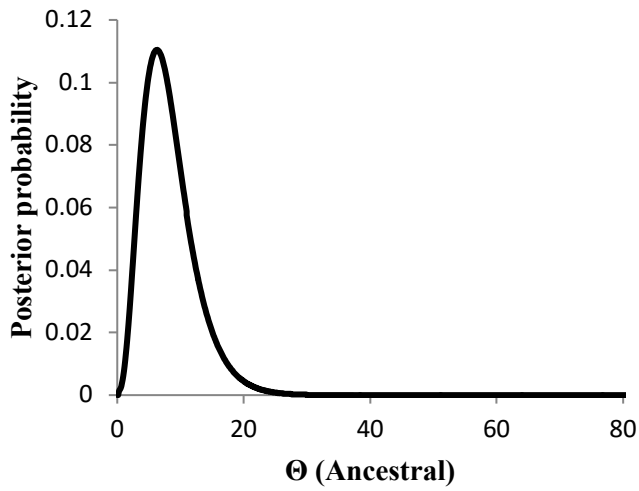
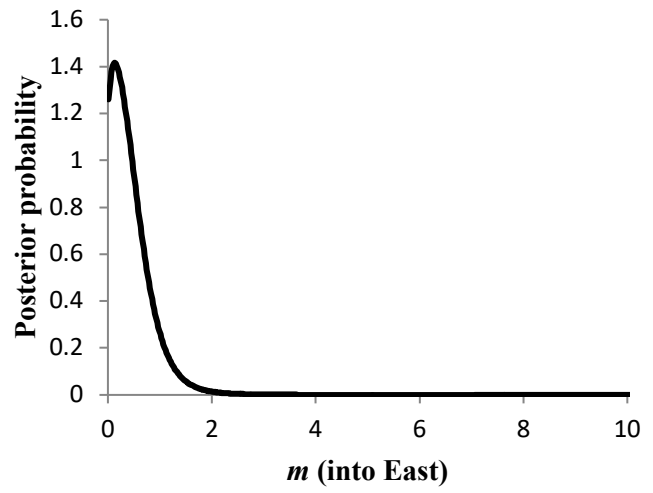
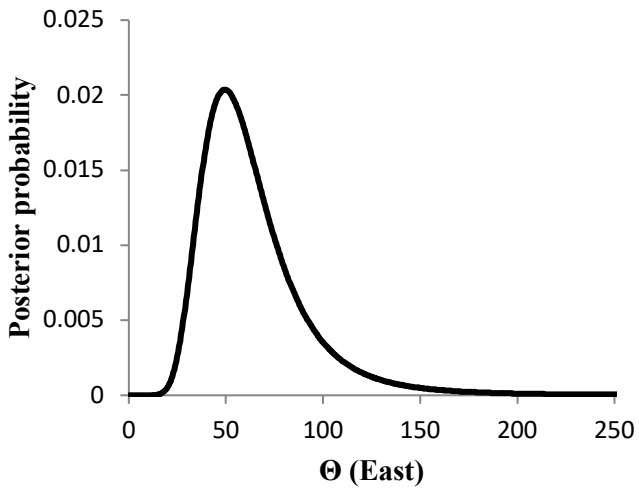
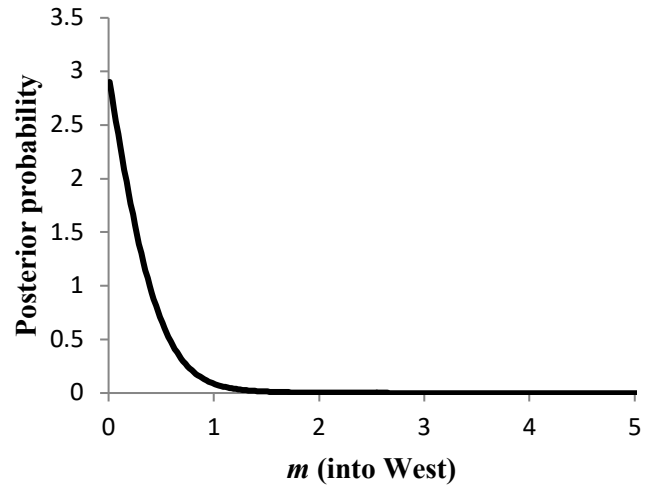
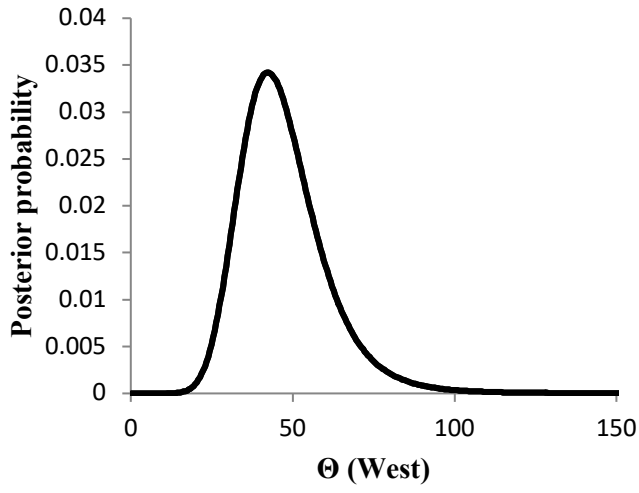
**Fig. S5.** Mitochondrial control region haplotype network for *M. bassanus*. Colours represent the population in which the haplotype is found, and circle size is proportional to the frequency of the haplotype in that population. Each branch represents one mutational step and diamonds represent missing haplotypes.

(a)

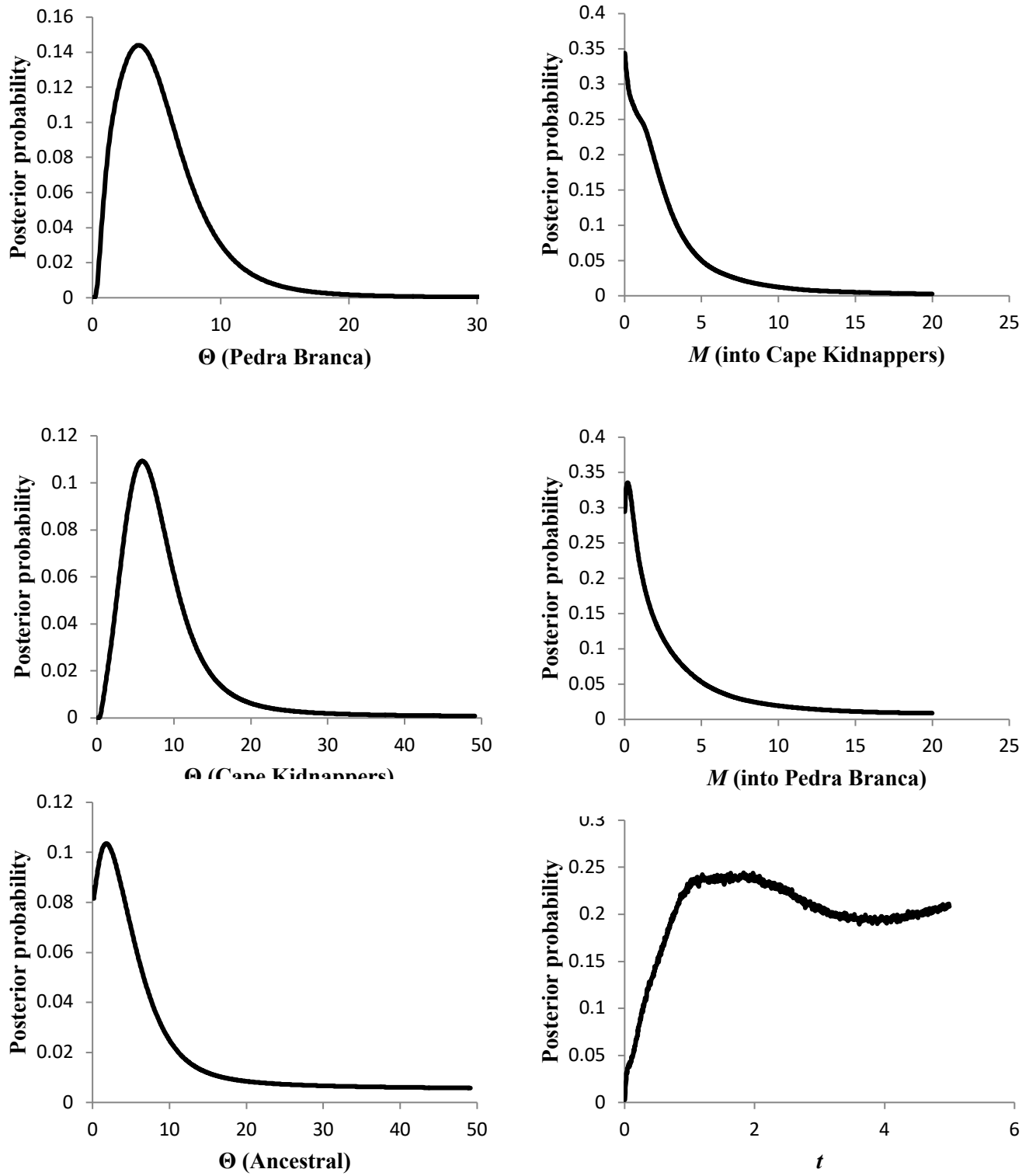




(b)



(c)



**Fig. S6.** Results of estimates of  $\Theta$ ,  $t$  and  $m$  from IMA for (a) Cape vs. Australasian gannets, (b) eastern vs. western Atlantic Northern Gannets, and (c) Australasian Gannets from Tasmania vs. New Zealand.

**TABLE S1****Table of mitochondrial control region haplotype frequencies by population<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Haplotype</b>	<b>MAL</b>	<b>PED</b>	<b>CAK</b>	<b>FUN</b>	<b>MAG</b>	<b>BON</b>	<b>BAS</b>	<b>SKA</b>	<b>Total</b>
caga-1	2								2
caga-2	1								1
caga-3	1								1
caga-4	1								1
caga-5	1								1
caga-6	1								1
caga-7	1								1
caga-8	1								1
caga-9	1								1
caga-10	1								1
caga-11	1								1
caga-12	1								1
caga-13	1								1
caga-14	1								1
caga-15	1								1
caga-16	1								1
caga-17	1								1
caga-18	1								1
caga-19	1								1
caga-20	1								1
caga-21	1								1
caga-22	1								1
caga-23	1								1
caga-24	1								1
caga-25	1								1
caga-26	1								1
caga-27	1								1
auga_PB-A		5							5
auga_PB-B		1							1
auga_PB-C		2							2
auga_PB-D		2							2
auga_PB-E		2							2
auga_PB-F		2							2
auga_PB-G		4							4
auga_PB-H		1							1
auga_PB-I		1							1
auga_PB-J		1							1
auga_CK-A			7						7
auga_CK-B			2						2
auga_CK-C			2						2
auga_CK-D			1						1
auga_CK-E			3						3
auga_CK-F			3						3
auga_CK-G			1						1
auga_CK-H			1						1
auga_CK-I			1						1
auga_CK-J			1						1
auga_CK-K			1						1
auga_CK-L			1						1
auga-A		3	1						4
auga-B		1	3						4
auga-C_caga	2	1	4						4
auga-D		2	1						6
noga_FI-A				1					1

noga_FI-B	1								1
noga_FI-C	1								1
noga_FI-D	1								1
noga_FI-E	1								1
noga_FI-F	1								1
noga_FI-G	1								1
noga_FI-H	1								1
noga_FI-I	1								1
noga_FI-J	1								1
noga_FI-K	1								1
noga_FI-L	1								1
noga_FI-M	1								1
noga_FI-N	1								1
noga_FI-O	1								1
noga_FI-P	1								1
noga_MAG-A		1							1
noga_MAG-B		1							1
noga_MAG-C		1							1
noga_MAG-D		1							1
noga_MAG-E		1							1
noga_MAG-F		1							1
noga_MAG-G		1							1
noga_MAG-H		1							1
noga_MAG-I		1							1
noga_MAG-J		1							1
noga_MAG-K		1							1
noga_MAG-L		1							1
noga_BON-A			2						2
noga_BON-B			1						1
noga_BON-C			1						1
noga_BON-D			1						1
noga_BON-E			1						1
noga_BON-F			1						1
noga_BON-G			1						1
noga_BR-A						1			1
noga_BR-B						3			3
noga_BR-C						1			1
noga_BR-D						2			2
noga_BR-E						1			1
noga_BR-F						1			1
noga_BR-G						1			1
noga_BR-H						1			1
noga_BR-I						1			1
noga_BR-J						1			1
noga_BR-K						1			1
noga_BR-L						1			1
noga_BR-M						1			1
noga_SK-A							1		1
noga_SK-B							1		1
noga_SK-C							3		3
noga_SK-D							1		1
noga_SK-E							1		1
noga_SK-F							1		1
noga_SK-G							1		1
noga_SK-H							1		1
noga_SK-I							1		1
noga_SK-J							1		1
noga_SK-K							1		1
noga_SK-L							1		1
noga_SK-M							1		1

noga_SK-N								1	1
noga_SK-O								1	1
noga-1	2						2	1	5
noga-2	2						1		3
noga-3	1	1		1					3
noga-4	1							1	2
noga-5	1				1				2
noga-6	1	1		1					3
noga-7	1						1	1	3
noga-8	1								1
noga-9	1	2		4					7
noga-10	1			1					2
noga-11	1							1	2
noga-12	1			1					2
noga-13	1	1						1	3
noga-14		1		2					3
noga-15		1		2					3
noga-16		1		2					3
noga-17		1		2					3
noga-18		1		2				1	4
noga-19				1				1	2
noga-20							3	3	6
noga-21							2	1	3
noga-22							1	1	2
noga-23							1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>229</b>

<sup>a</sup> Population name abbreviations can be found in Table 2