Supplementary Table 6: Hybrid dysgenesis in hot and cold evolved populations (hot at generation 114; cold at generation 57); We estimated the number of flies having clearly visible ovarioles (clear), weakly visible ovarioles (weak), and no discernible ovarioles (absent) at three different temperature regimes: constant hot (29°C), cycling hot (28-18°C) and cylcing cold (20-10°C). Ovary dissections for each temperature regime (TR) were done on a single day. For constant 29°C we performed two ovary dissections on two successive days (separated by ;). The percentage of dysgenic ovaries (HD) is computed as $100 * (absent + (weak/2))/(clear + weak + absent)$

		visibility of ovarioles			
TR	Sample	clear	weak	absent	HD
29°C	H1	161;166	8;4	1;0	2.06
29°C	H3	177;145	6;2	1;4	2.69
29°C	H5	167;156	15;3	5;2	4.60
29°C	C1	149;160	12;6	16;18	11.91
29°C	C3	97;144	16;5	16;24	16.72
29°C	C5	46;77	10;15	67;87	55.13
28-18°C	H1	191	2	2	1.54
28-18°C	H3	187	3	0	0.79
28-18°C	H5	163	4	1	1.79
28-18°C	C1	163	10	25	15.15
28-18°C	C3	162	6	18	11.29
28-18°C	C5	133	9	31	20.52
20-10°C	H1	184	1	2	1.34
20-10°C	H3	182	2	3	2.14
20-10°C	H5	160	3	2	2.12
20-10°C	C1	160	2	7	4.73
20-10°C	C3	177	2	3	2.20
20-10°C	C5	191	0	1	0.52