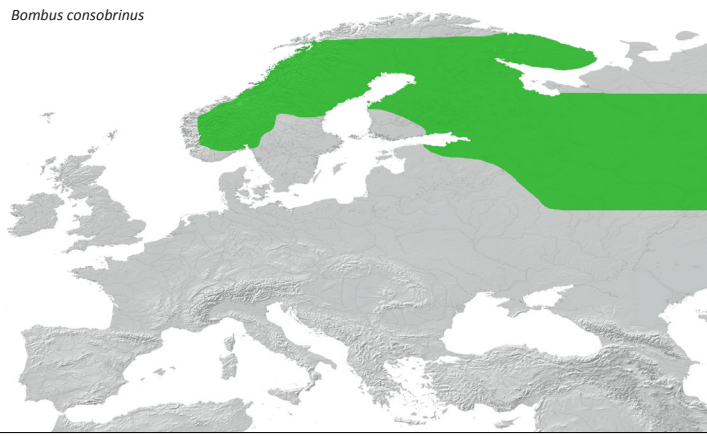
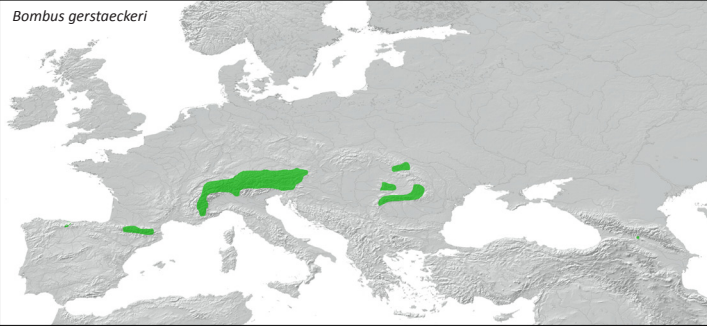


*Bombus consobrinus*



**Figure S1.** European species ranges built from distribution maps available on Atlas Hymenoptera (Rasmont & Iserbyt 2013, Atlas of the European Bees: genus *Bombus*. 3d Edition. STEP Project, Atlas Hymenoptera, Mons, Gembloux, [www.zoologie.umh.ac.be](http://www.zoologie.umh.ac.be)).

*Bombus gerstaeckeri*



*Bombus brodmannicus*



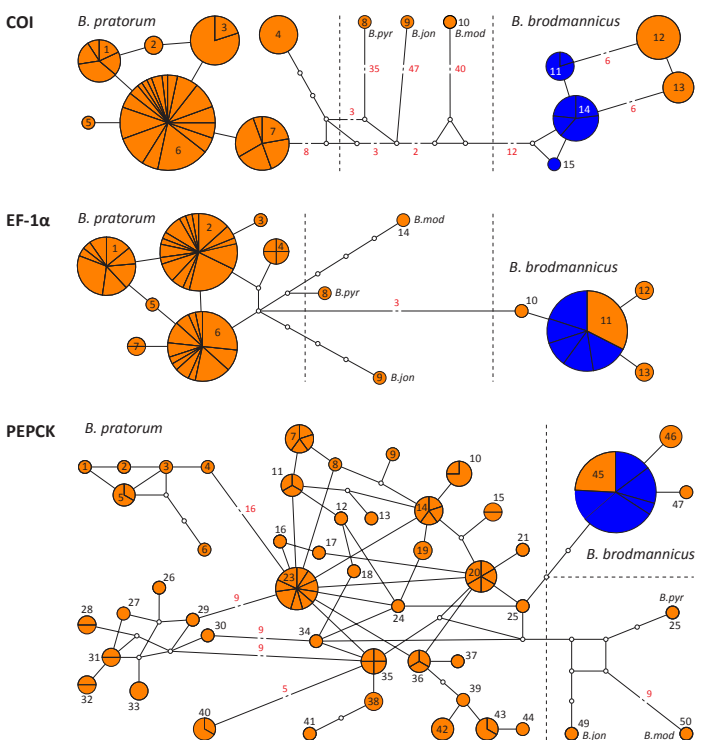
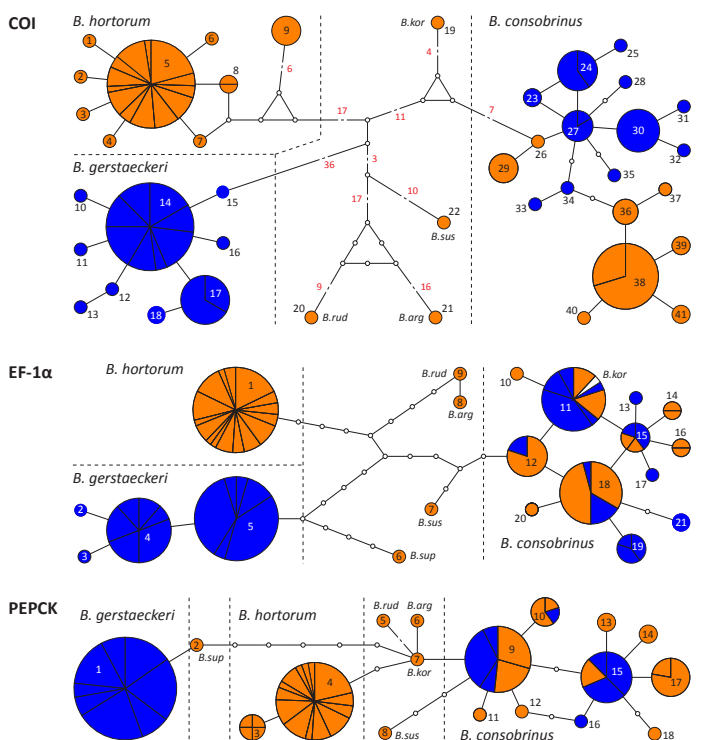
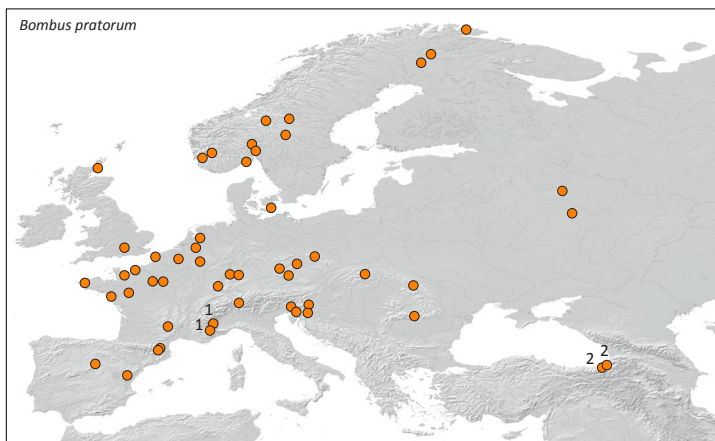
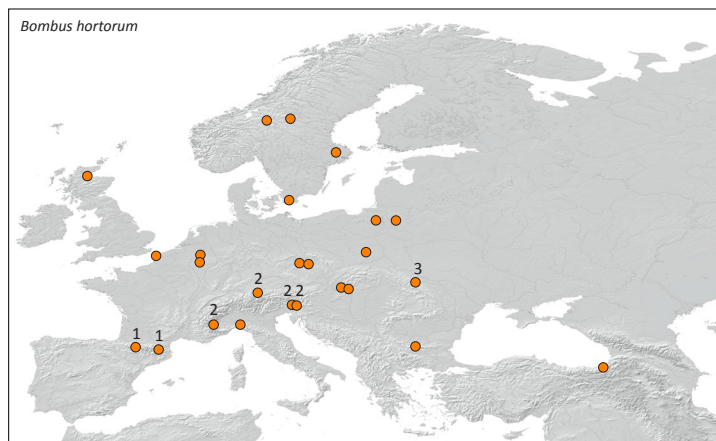
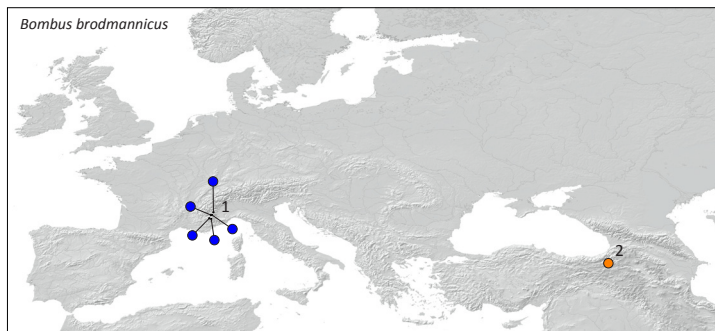
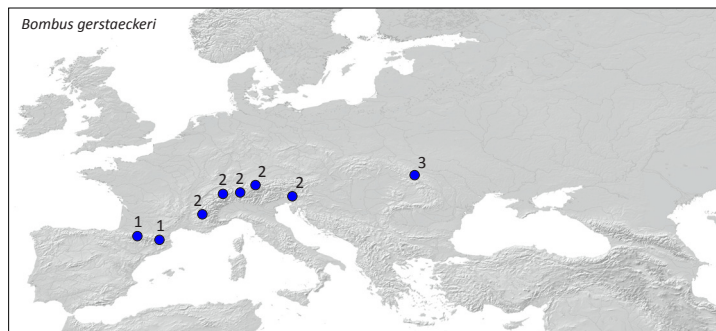
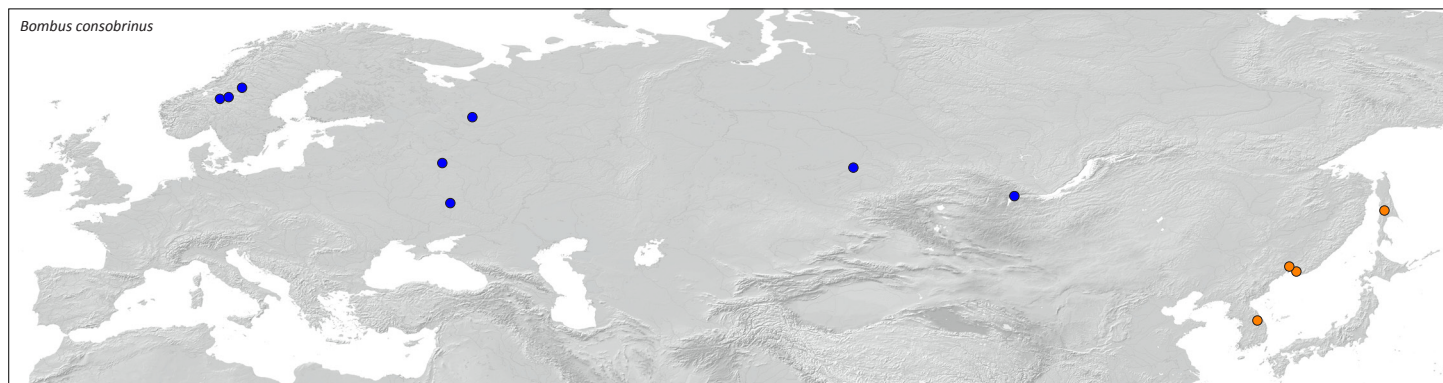
*Bombus hortorum*



*Bombus pratorum*







**Figure S2.** Sampling localities for the five *Bombus* species and median-joining networks for three gene fragments (COI, EF-1 $\alpha$  and PEPCK). Each sequenced haplotype is represented by a circle, the size of which is proportional to its overall frequency, and identified by a unique number (see also Table 1). Each line in the network represents a single mutational change. Small white circles indicate intermediate haplotypes not included in our dataset that are necessary to link all observed haplotypes to the network. In some cases, red numbers are used to indicate a higher number of mutational changes. Sampled population and Haplotype colours correspond to the feeding behaviour. Sampled populations and corresponding haplotypes are coloured in orange when associated to a generalist behaviour and in blue when associated to a specialist behaviour. Numbers on the map refer to the groups of sampled populations defined within each species (Table 2). Outgroups are coloured in white and an abbreviation of the species name is added beside each of their haplotypes. “*B.kor*”: *Bombus koreanus*, “*B.rud*”: *B. ruderatus*, “*B.arg*”: *B. argillaceus*; “*B.sus*”: *B. sushkini*, “*B.sup*”: *B. supremus*, “*B.pyr*”: *B. pyrenaicus*, “*B.mod*”: *B. modestus*, “*Bjon*”: *B. jonellus*.

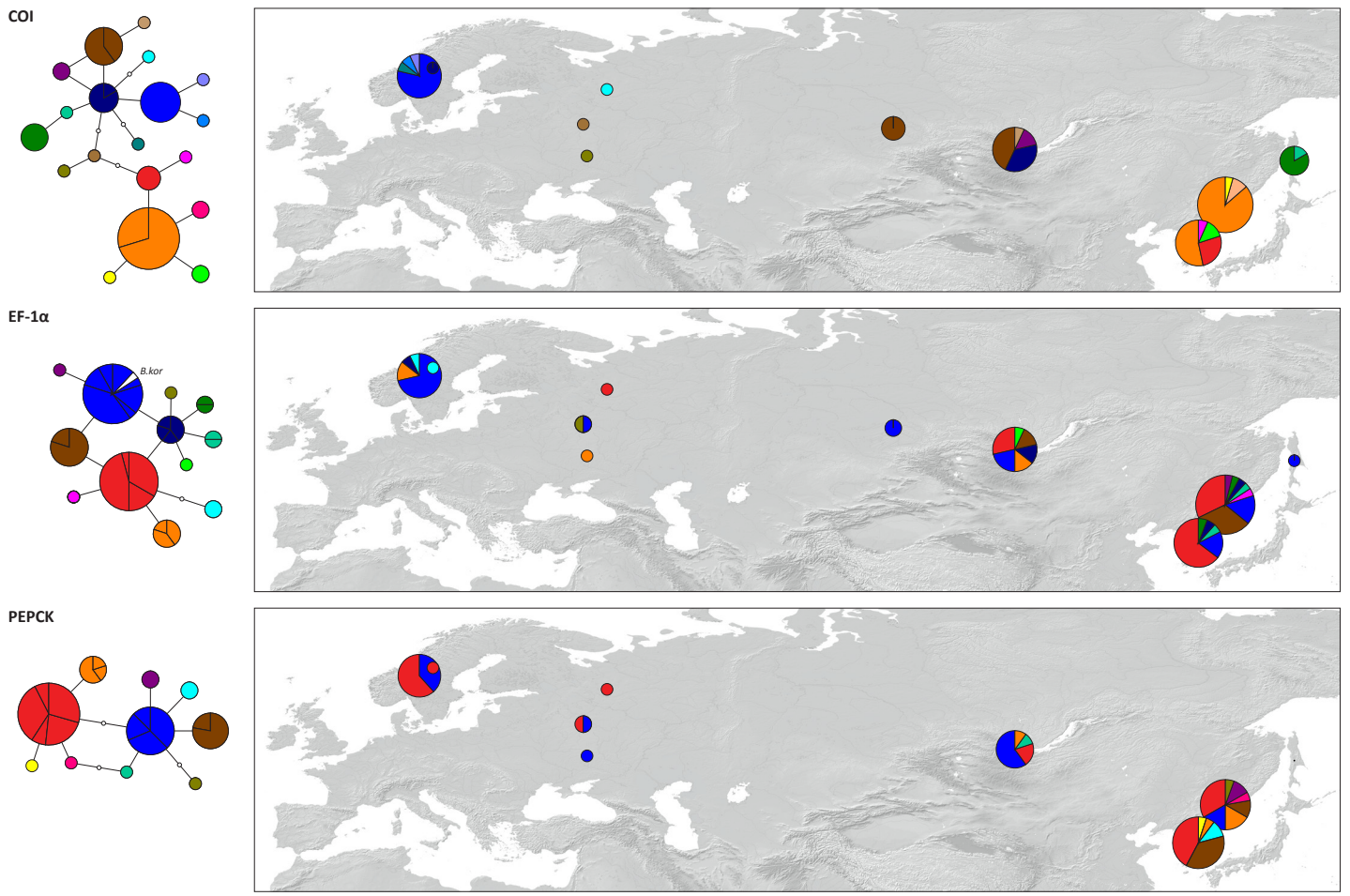


Figure S3. Maps showing haplotypes distributions for *B. consobrinus*. Pie charts indicate frequency of haplotypes identified in each sampled locality.



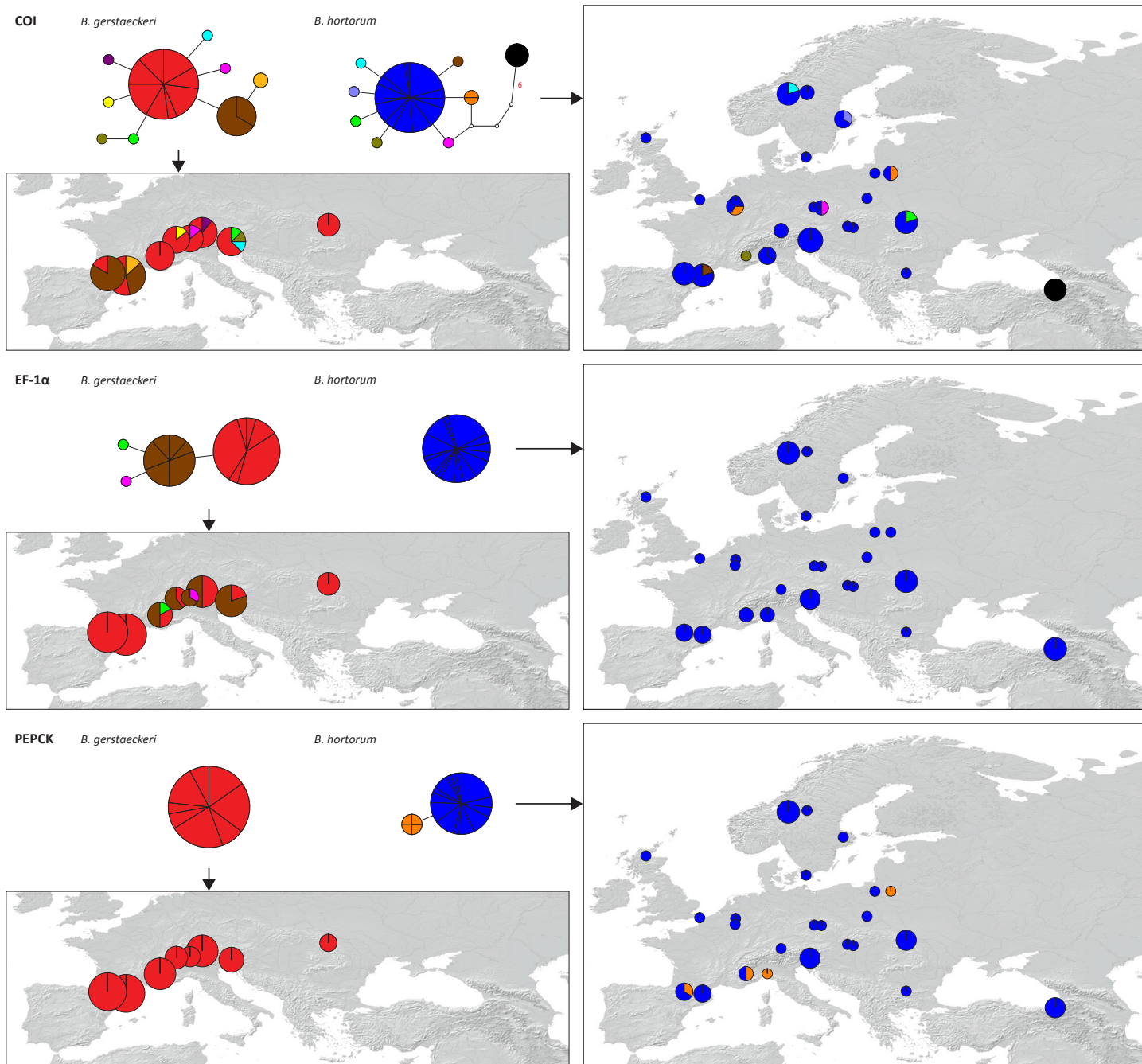
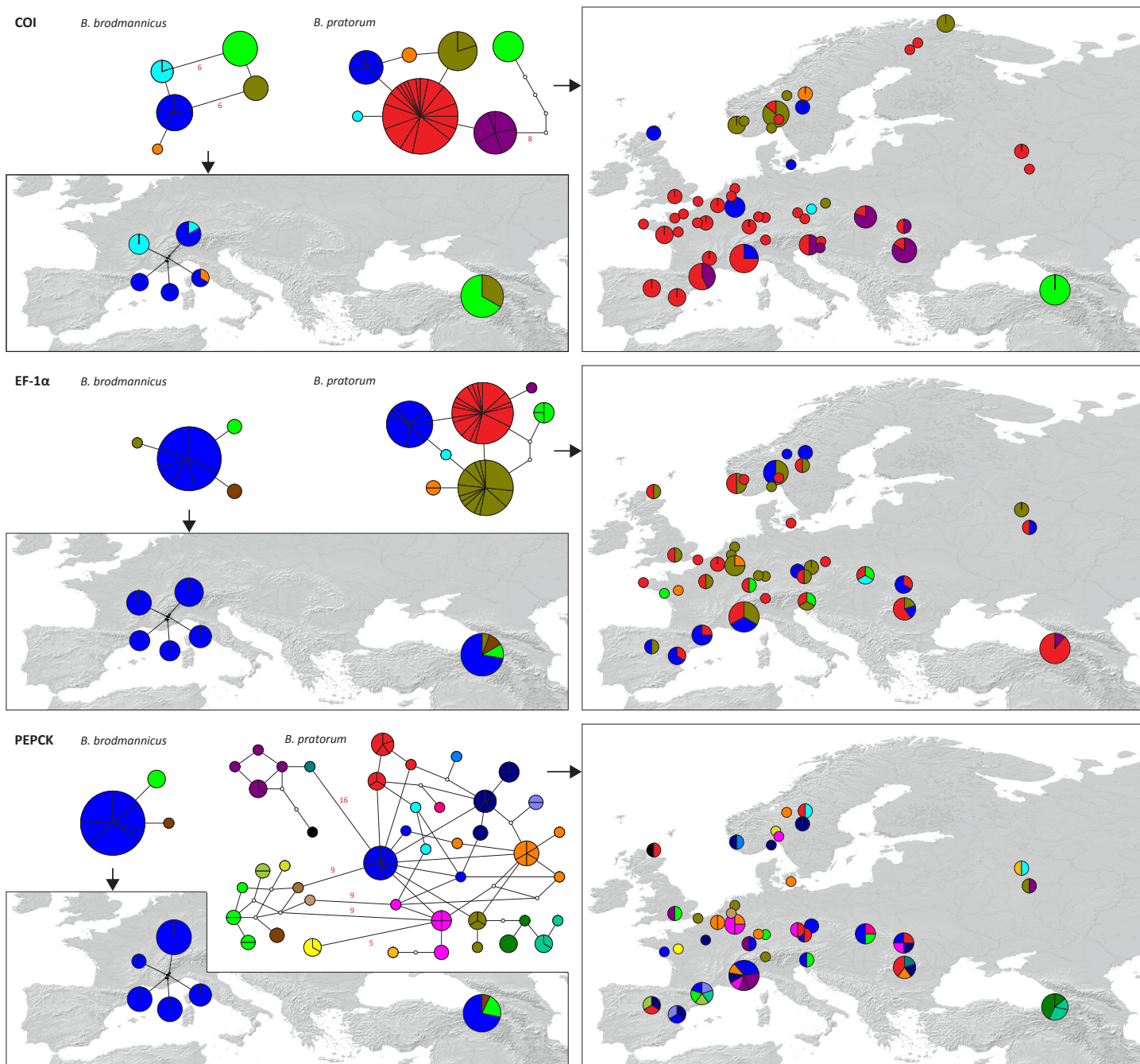


Figure S4. Maps showing haplotypes distributions for *B. gerstaeckeri* and *B. hortorum*. Pie charts indicate frequency of haplotypes identified in each sampled locality.





**Figure S5.** Maps showing haplotypes distributions for *B. brodmannicus* and *B. pratorum*. Pie charts indicate frequency of haplotypes identified in each sampled locality.

Reference:

Rasmont P, Iserbyt S. 2013. *Atlas of the European Bees: genus Bombus*, 3rd edn. Mons, Gembloux: STEP Project, Atlas Hymenoptera. Available at: [www.zoologie.umh.ac.be](http://www.zoologie.umh.ac.be)