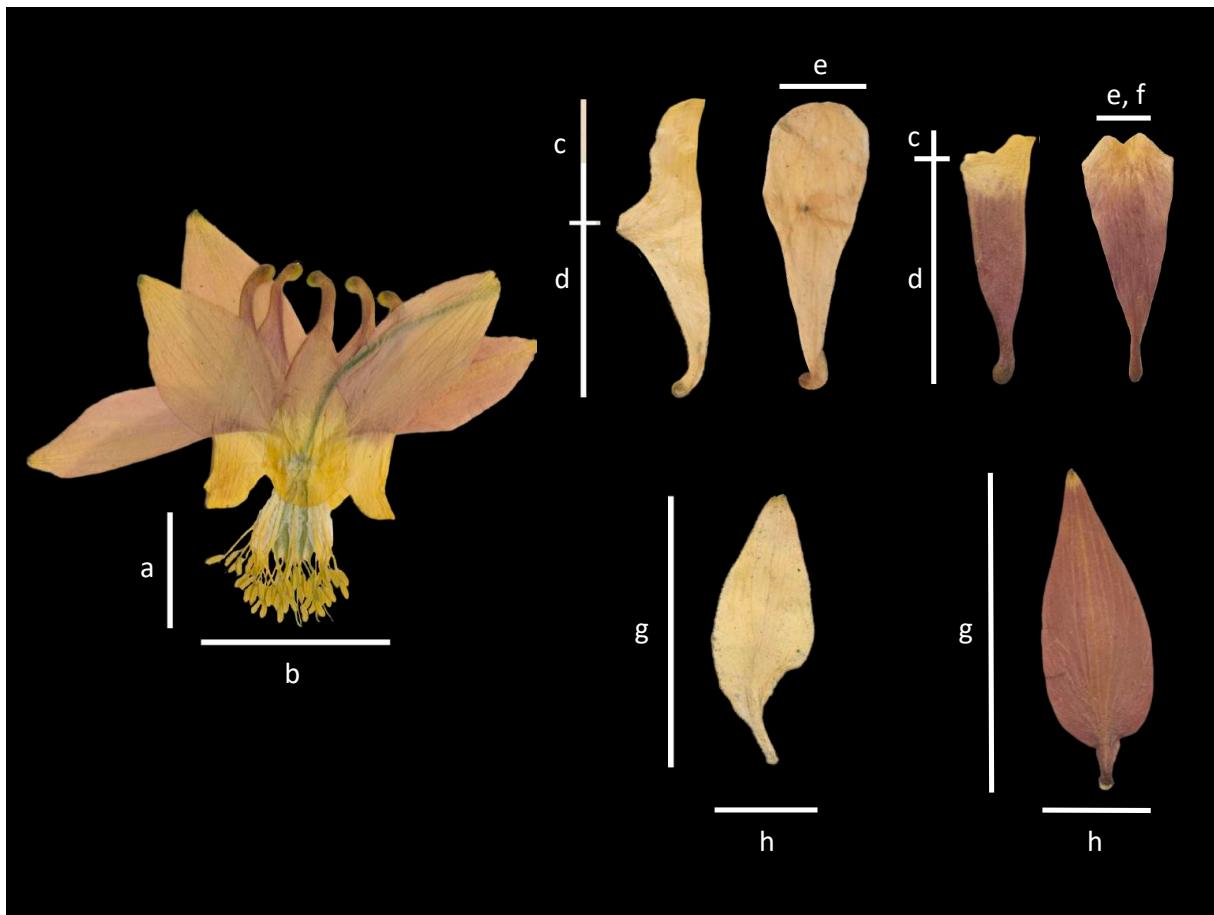
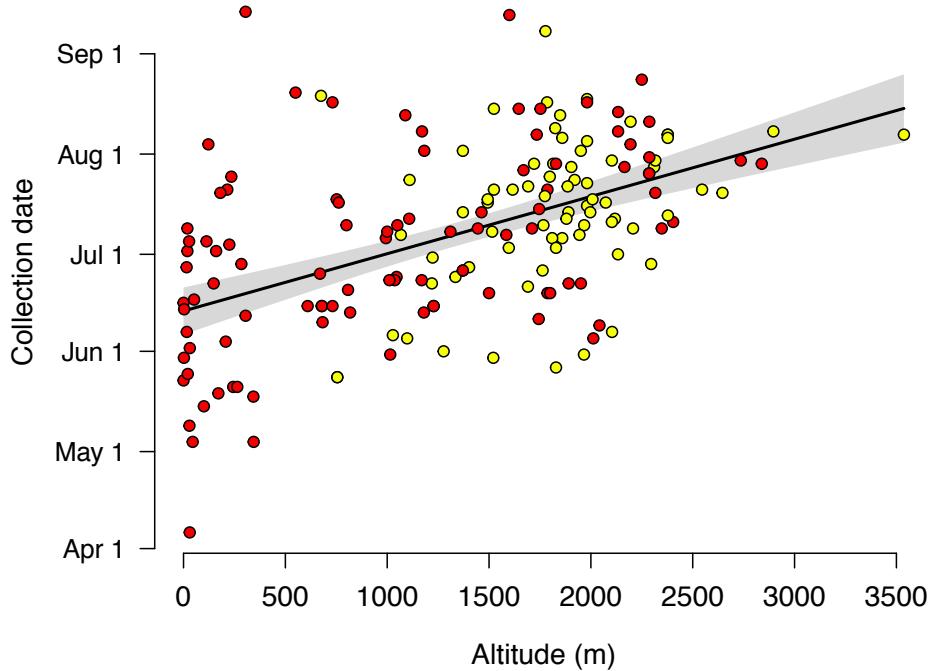


## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



**APPENDIX S1** Diagram of floral characters measured from pressed *Aquilegia* specimens. (a) anther exsertion; (b) corolla width; (c) lamina length; (d) spur length; (e) lamina width; (f) cleft lamina; (g) sepal length; and (h) sepal width. Left: complete flower from an *A. formosa* x *A. flavescens* individual; middle: representative petals and sepal of *A. flavescens*; right: representative petals and sepal of *A. formosa*.

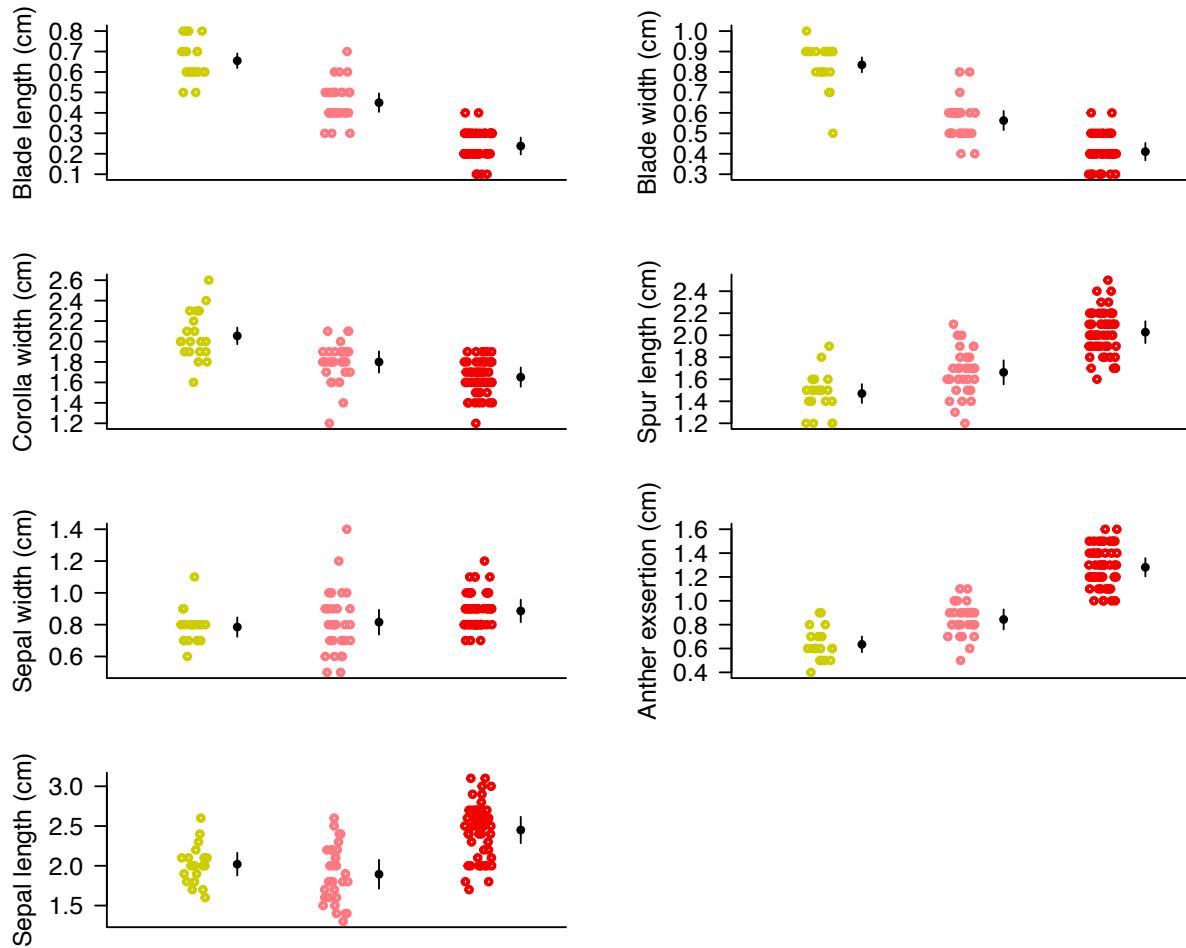
## *Aquilegia* hybridization



**APPENDIX S2** Relationship between collection date (a proxy for flowering time) and altitude.

Yellow, *Aquilegia flavescens*; red, *A. formosa*. Shown is the regression line with 95% confidence bands for both species combined. The regression line intercepts for each species are not significantly different ( $F_1, 169 = 0.31, P = 0.58$ ). The slope estimate is 1.77 days/ 100 m (95% CI = 1.31, 2.22). Data are from UBC and Idaho Stillinger Herbarium collections.

## *Aquilegia* hybridization



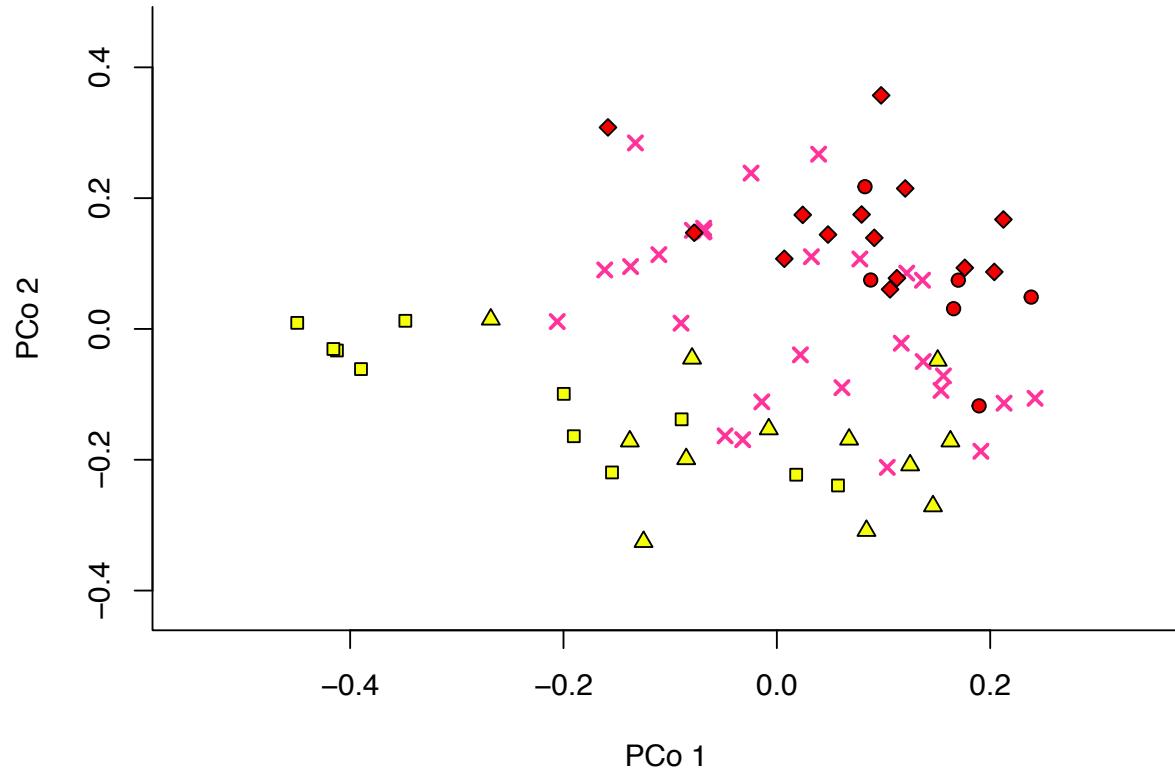
**APPENDIX S3** Hybrid *A. formosa* x *flavescens* plants from the Marble Range, BC, show intermediate trait values with respect to allopatric populations of *A. formosa* and *A. flavescens*, with the exception of sepal length, a trait which is highly plastic within species. Yellow, *A. flavescens* from Mt. Kobau, sample size = 20; pink, *A. formosa* x *flavescens* from the Marble Range, BC, sample size = 32; red: *A. formosa* from near Clearwater, BC, sample size = 58.

*Aquilegia* hybridization



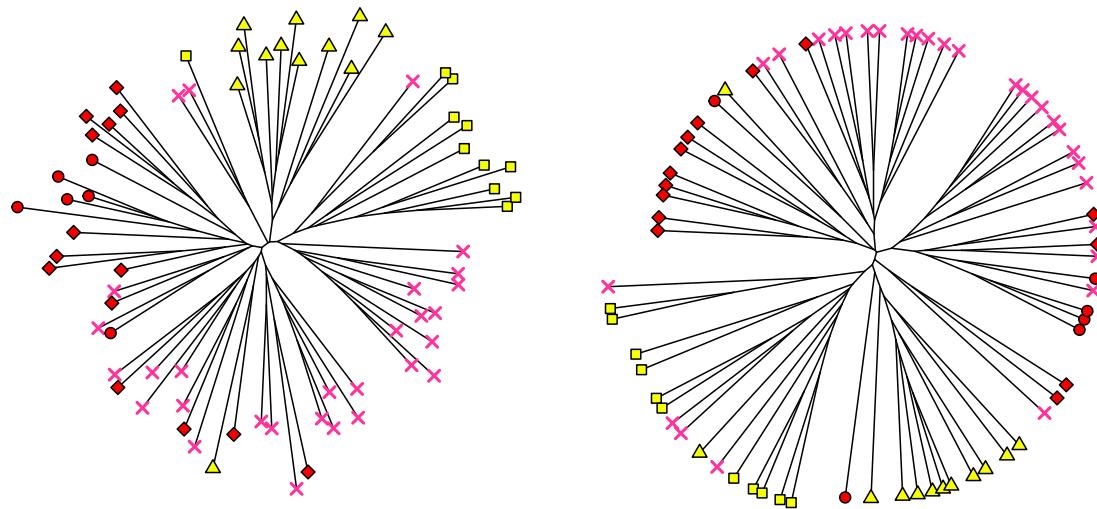
**APPENDIX S4** Visitors to *A. formosa* observed during the course of this study. Others are not shown. See Appendix S7 for video recording of hummingbird visitation.

*Aquilegia* hybridization



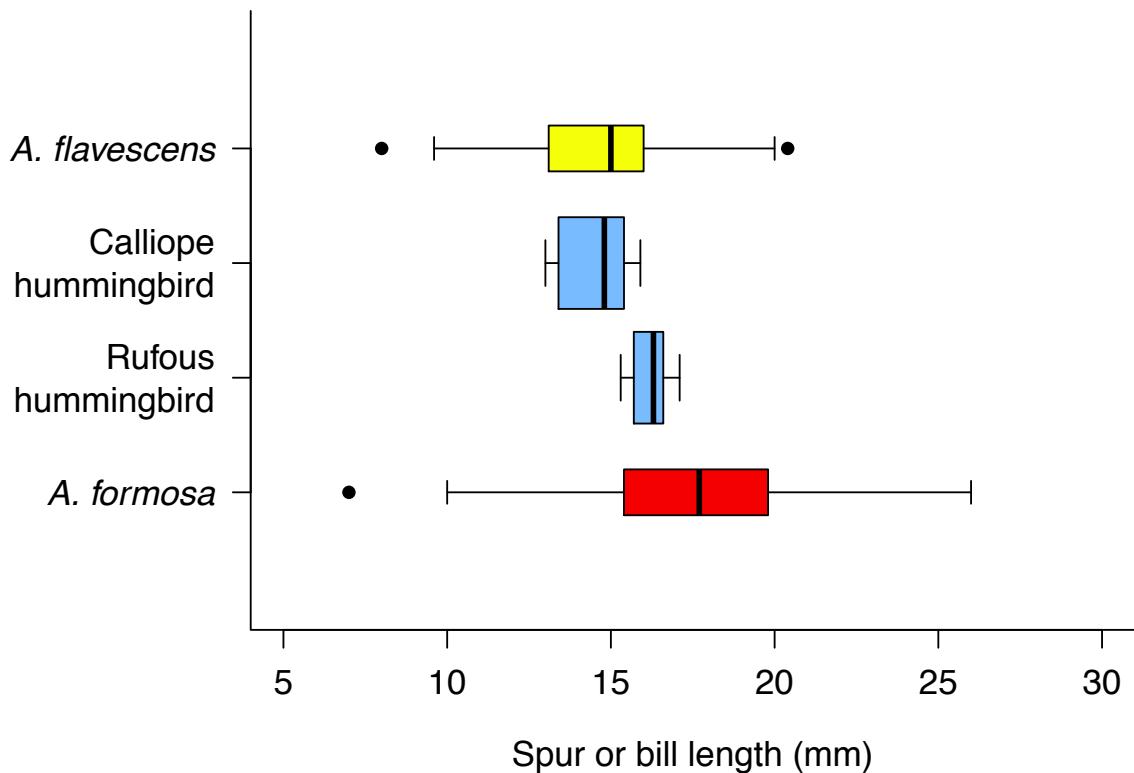
**APPENDIX S5** Principal coordinate analysis implemented on a genetic distance matrix (Bruvo's distance) of microsatellite genotypes of *A. formosa*, *A. flavescens*, and hybrids from the Marble Range. Yellow triangles, *A. flavescens* from Mt. Kobau; pink crosses, *A. formosa* × *A. flavescens* hybrids from the Marble Range, BC; red circles, *A. formosa* from Robert's Lake, BC; red diamonds, *A. formosa* from near Clearwater, BC.

*Aquilegia* hybridization



**APPENDIX S6** NJ (left) and UPGMA (right) trees constructed from a distance matrix (Bruvo's distance) of microsatellite genotypes of *A. formosa*, *A. flavescens*, and hybrids from the Marble Range.

*Aquilegia* hybridization



**APPENDIX S8** Comparison of nectar spur lengths of *Aquilegia formosa* and *A. flavescent* with the bill lengths of hummingbird species whose breeding ranges overlap with the ranges of the *Aquilegias*. As the anthers of *Aquilegia* contact the gorget of hummingbirds, and the nectar may be reached by extension of a bird's tongue, these comparisons may not precisely reflect *Aquilegia* pollen placement on hummingbirds.

*Aquilegia* hybridization

Trait 1	Trait 2	Correlation ( $r$ )	Significance (P)
corolla width	lamina length	0.48	0.0057
corolla width	lamina width	0.71	0.0001
corolla width	sepal length	0.46	0.0061
corolla width	sepal width	0.53	0.0022
spur length	sepal length	0.37	0.0376
lamina width	sepal length	0.40	0.0266
lamina width	sepal width	0.49	0.0039
sepal length	sepal width	0.75	0.0001

**APPENDIX S9** Significant pairwise floral trait correlations in Marble Range individuals. Corolla width is expected to correlate with lamina width and length, as it was defined by the span of the laminae, which expand radially outward from the receptacle. Correlations between traits of structurally distinct organs may reflect pleiotropy, linkage, or selection.