Selection among males reduces mutation load

Supplementary material

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Click **here** to view the HTML report, which serves as online supplementary material for the associated manuscript (DOI here...), published in *Insert journal name*. The report provides the supplementary methods and documents our empirical analysis, including all modelling specifics. It also includes all supplementary figures and tables, the R script required to produce the analysis, figures and tables, and the raw data.

In an attempt to future proof the availability of our supplementary material, we also include all Supplementary Tables and Figures below. Additionally, our raw data is deposited in the Dryad database insert link when available

Table S1. Recipe for food medium used in our experiment. The provided quantities make ~ 1 litre of food.

Ingredients	Quantity
Soy flour	20 g
Cornmeal	73 g
Yeast	35 g
Dextrose	75 g
Agar	6 g
Water	1000 mL
Tegosept	17 mL
Acid mix (4 mL orthophosphoric acid, 41 mL propionic acid, 55 mL water to make 100 mL)	14 mL

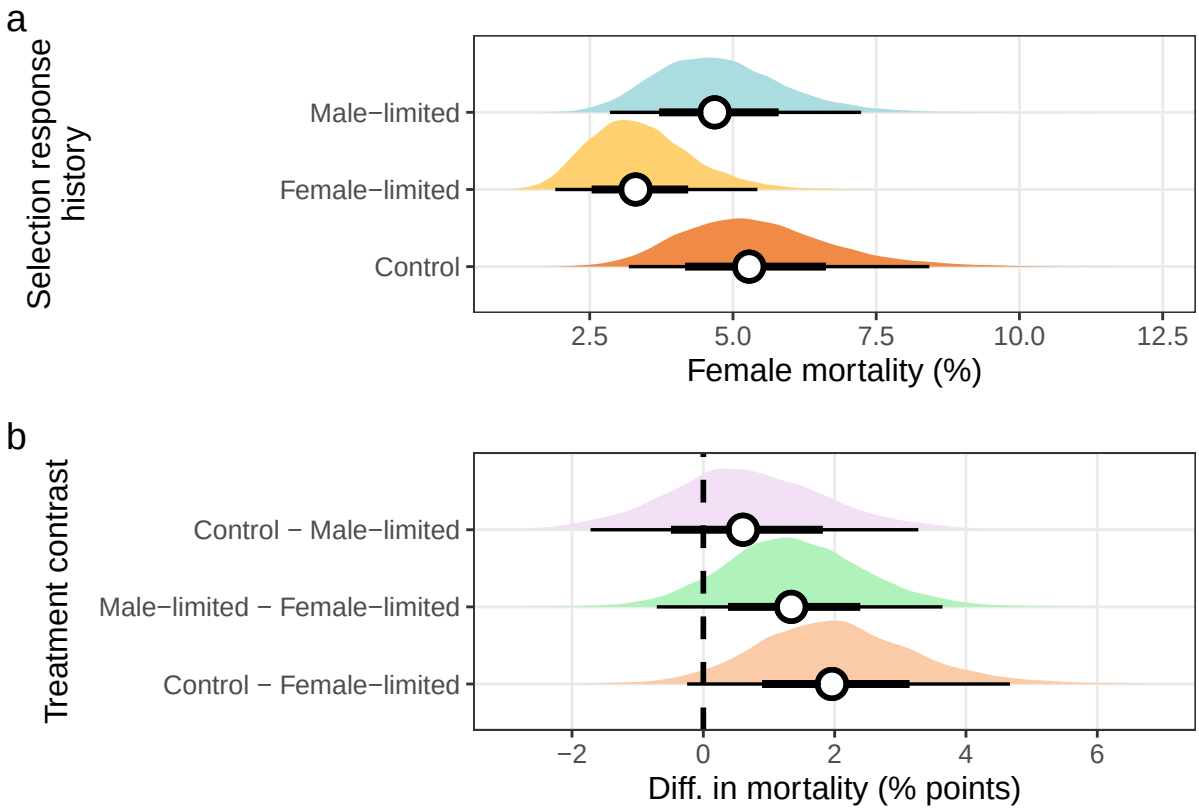

Figure S1. Female mortality is less frequent in lineages with female-limited selection response histories, suggesting that male harm may be less intense in these lineages. Panel **a** shows the posterior distribution of the mean percentage of female mortality events across the total number of vials that housed lineages throughout the extinction assay, split by selection response history. Panel **b** shows the posterior distribution of the difference between each treatment. The points show the estimated median, with associated 66 and 95% credible intervals.

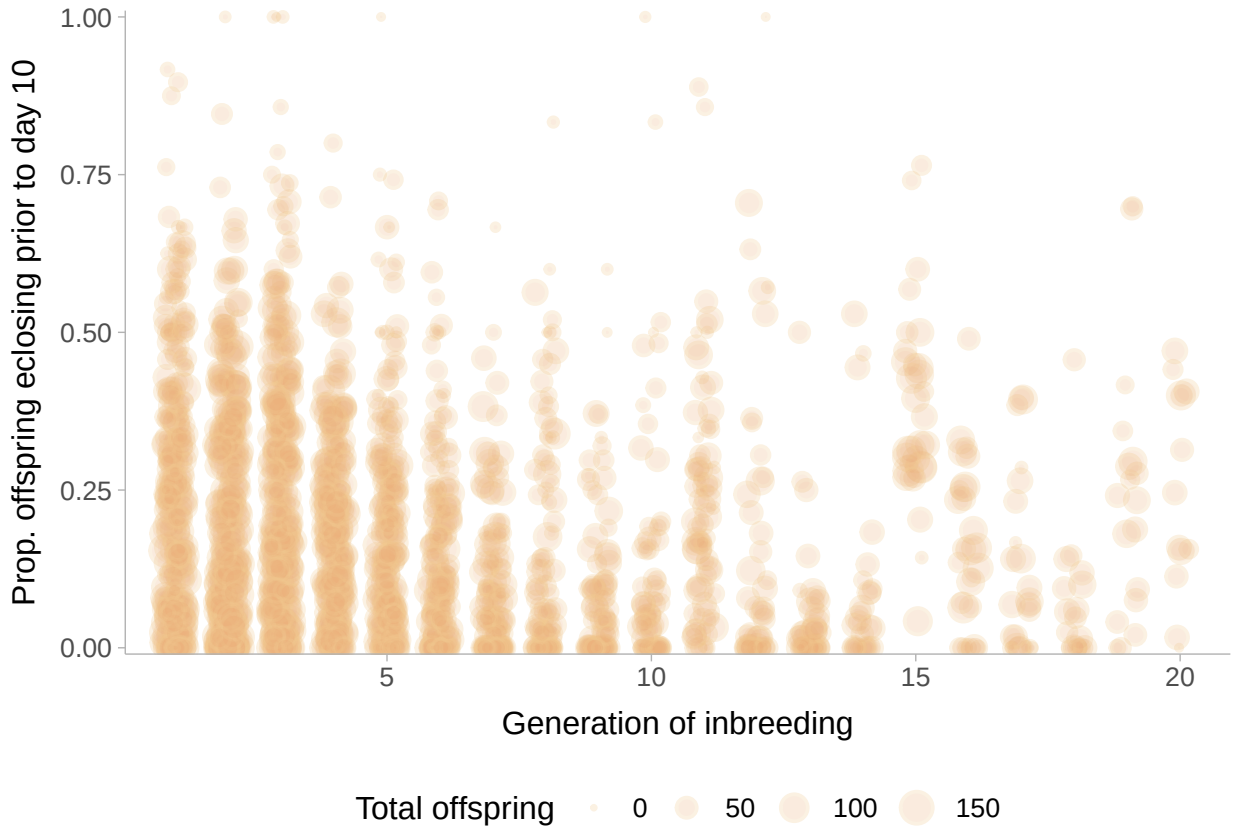

Figure S2. Raw proportion of productivity that occurred prior to the eclosion window, for the first 20 generations of the experiment.