

Section	Subsection	Species	S	A	Anthocyanidin						Representative flower scan
					Dp	Pt	Mv	Cy	Pn	Pl	
Annuae	Divaricatae	<i>P.amoena</i>	11	7							
		<i>P.divaricata</i>	17	12							
		<i>P.drummondii</i>	1	1							
		<i>P.floridana</i>	2	1							
		<i>P.pilosa</i>	33	21							
Occidentales	Subulatae	<i>P.bifida</i>	2	1							
		<i>P.nivalis</i>	5	4							
		<i>P.subulata</i>	13	9							
	Sibiricae	<i>P.kelseyi</i>	2	1							
Phlox	Phlox	<i>P.carolina</i>	20	13							
		<i>P.glaberrima</i>	6	3							
		<i>P.maculata</i>	3	2							
		<i>P.ovata</i>	9	6							
	Paniculatae	<i>P.amplifolia</i>	1	1							
		<i>P.paniculata</i>	5	4							
	Stoloniferae	<i>P.stolonifera</i>	1	1							

Supplementary Figure S1. Distribution of anthocyanidins in *Phlox* sections. Representative flowers for each species are shown. Shaded boxes indicate anthocyanidins derived from the same biosynthetic branch. The purple shade indicates the delphinidin branch, which produces delphinidin and its methylated forms: petunidin and malvidin. The red shade represents the cyanidin branch, which generates cyanidin and its methylated form, peonidin. Grey is the pelargonidin branch specifically responsible for producing pelargonidin. S: number of samples, A: number of accessions, Dp: delphinidin, Cy: cyanidin, Pt: petunidin, Pl: pelargonidin, Pn: peonidin, Mv: malvidin.