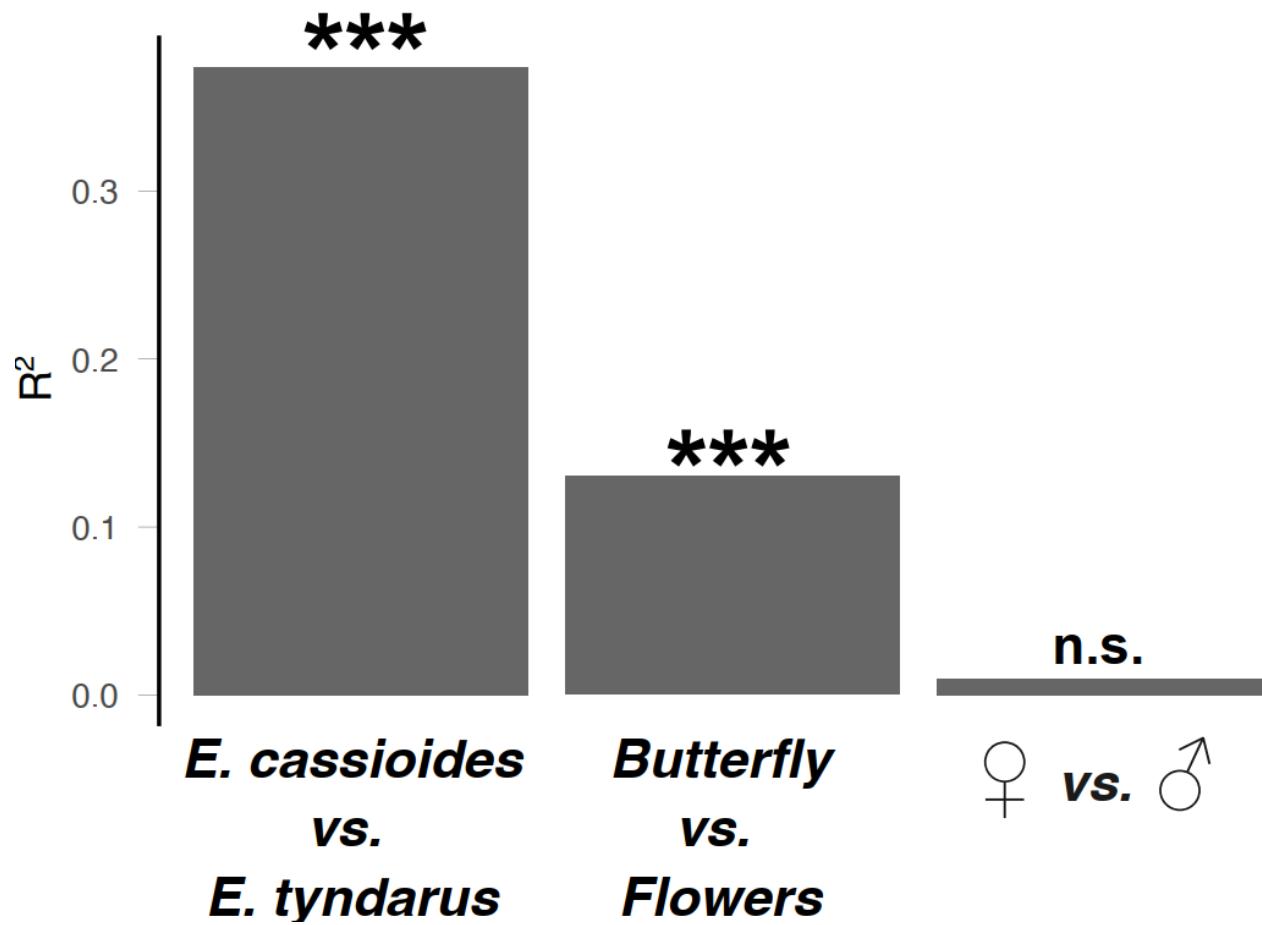
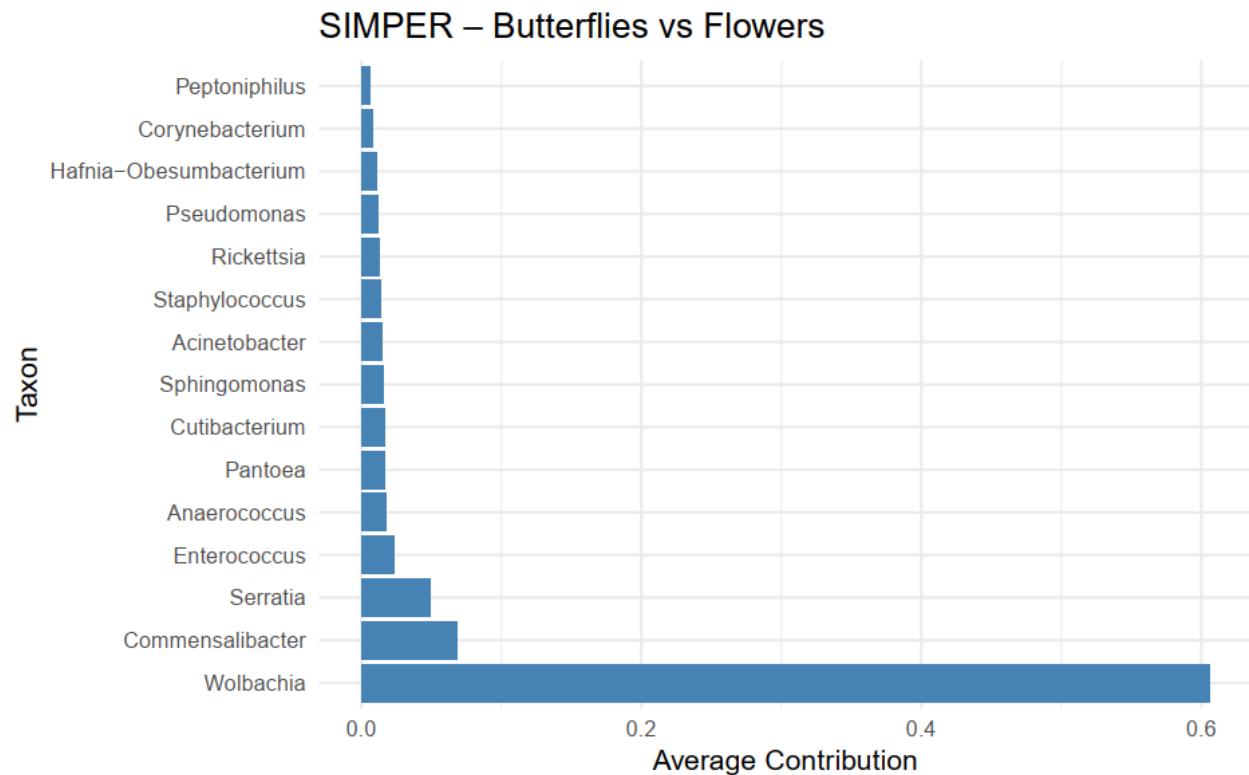


B

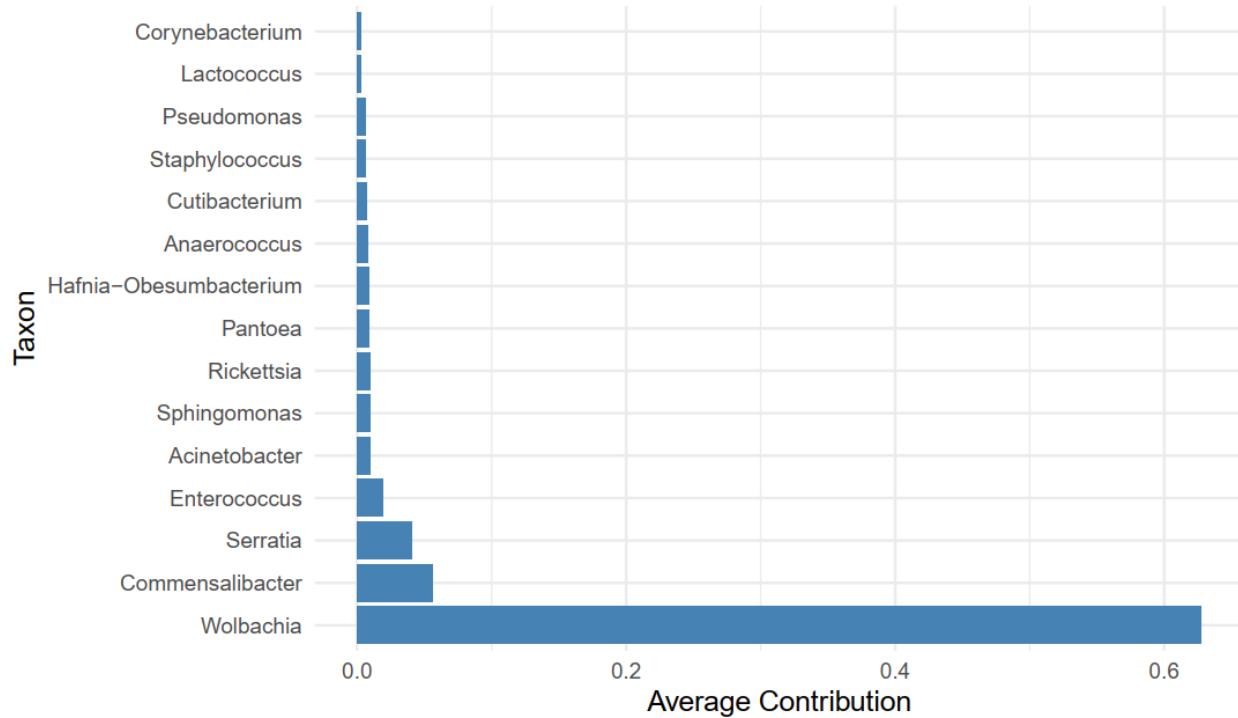


C



D

SIMPER – *E. tyndarus* vs *E. cassioides*



E

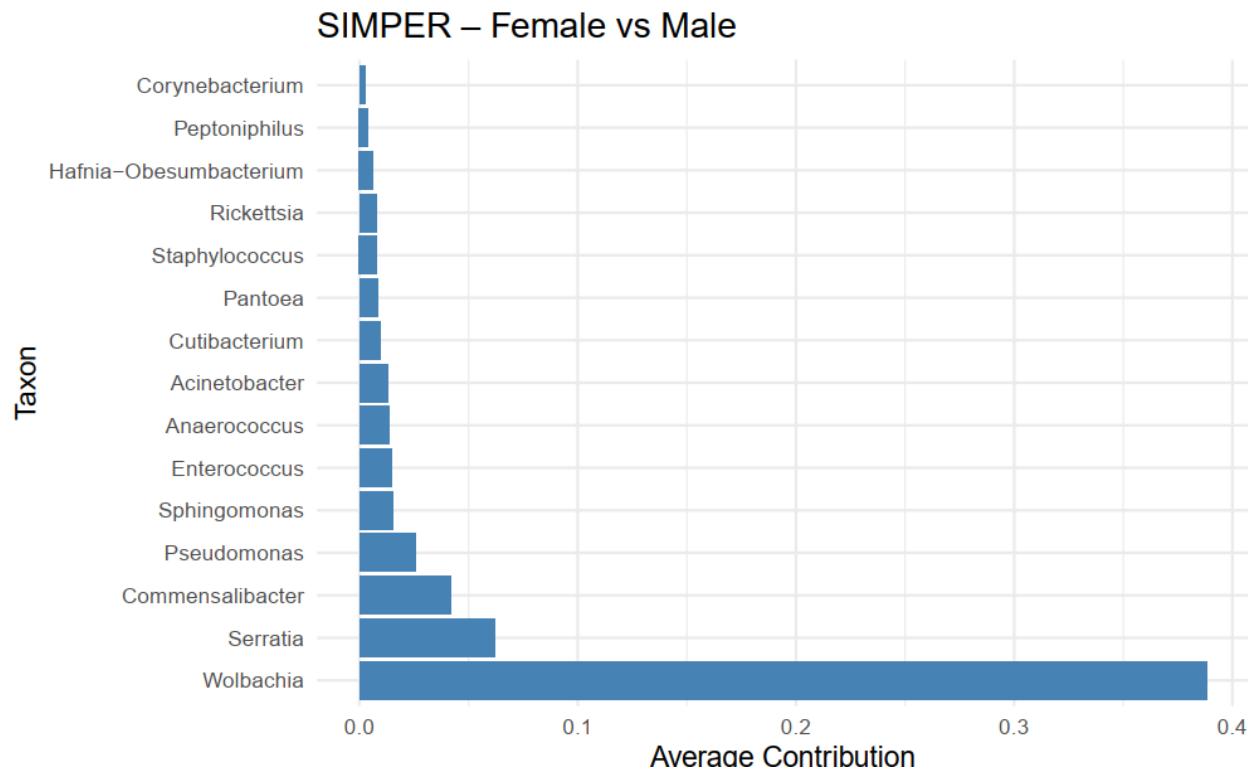


Figure S2. Multivariate community analyses after removing *Wolbachia* and *Rickettsia* from flower samples. (A) Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA) illustrating the separation of microbial communities based on Bray–Curtis dissimilarities. (B) Pairwise PERMANOVA summarizing differences in community composition with associated effect sizes (R^2) and significance levels. SIMPER analysis identifying the main microbial taxa contributing to dissimilarities between: (C) butterfly- and flower-associated microbiota, (D) *E. tyndarus* and *E. cassioides* and (E) between female and male butterflies.