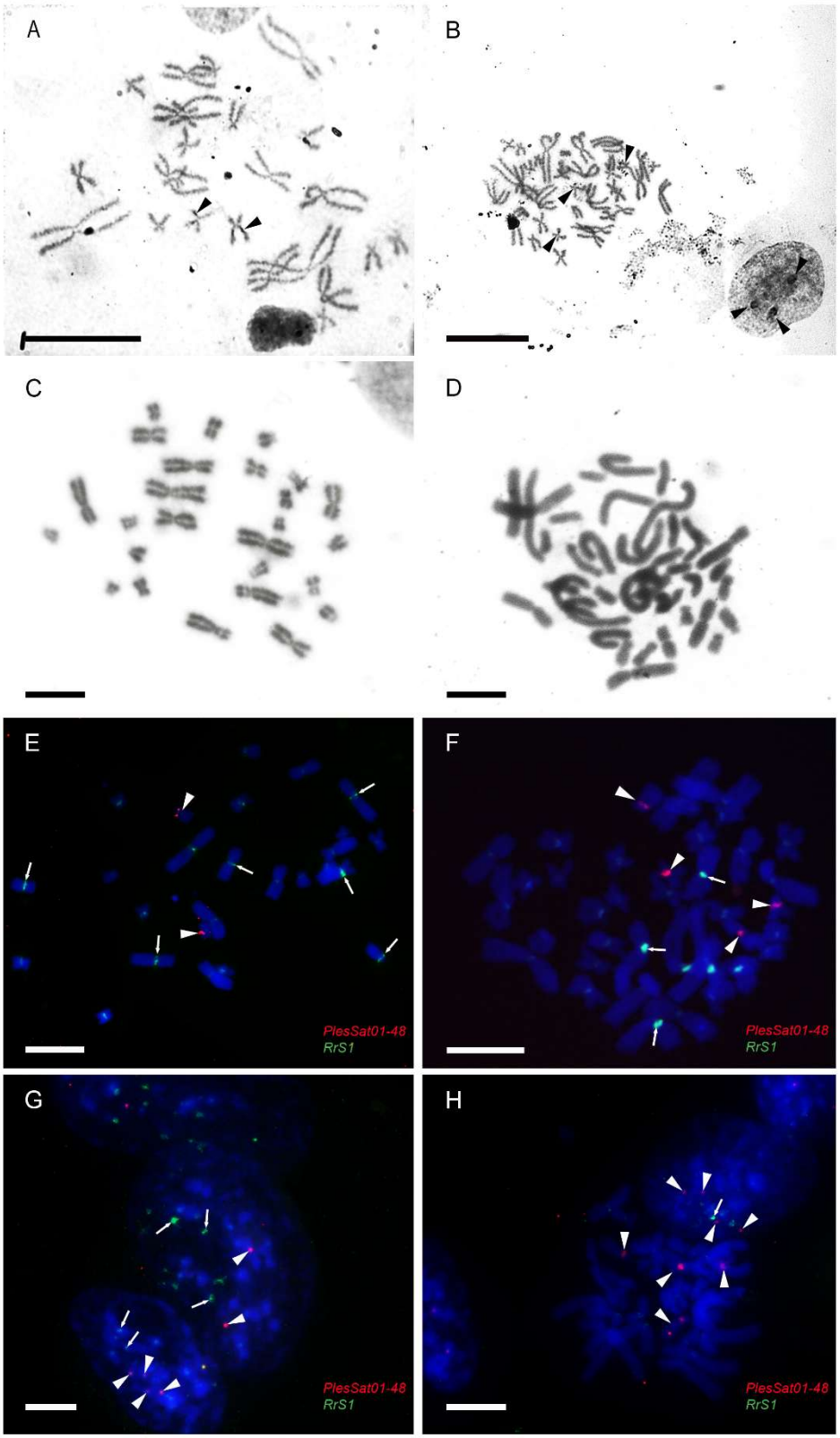

Fig. S1. Mitotic metaphases from somatic tissues (gills, intestine) of diploid (A, E), triploid (B, F), and mosaic (C, D, G, H) *Pelophylax esculentus* progeny. (A-B) Ag-staining: arrowheads indicate nucleolar organizer regions (NORs) on chromosomes, two in the diploid individual (2n = 26, see #459 in Table S1) and three in the triploid individual (3n = 39, #458). (C-D) Giemsa staining: mosaic hybrid (#453) showing both diploid and triploid metaphases. (E-H) FISH with two species-specific (peri)centromeric probes: arrows mark the RrS1 probe indicating *P. ridibundus* pericentromeric regions at metaphases and interphase nuclei; arrowheads mark the PlesSat01-48 probe indicating *P. lessonae* pericentromeric regions at metaphases and interphase nuclei. (E) Diploid metaphase (2n = 26, #931) with 13 RrS1 and two PlesSat01-48 signals on chromosomes; (F) triploid LLR metaphase (3n = 39, #917)

with six RrS1 and four PlesSat01-48 signals on chromosomes; (G) triploid interphase nuclei from the mosaic hybrid with two (LR) and four (LLR) PlesSat01-48 signals, corresponding to diploid and triploid chromosome set, respectively; each nuclei contains at least five RrS1 signals; (H) triploid LLR metaphase (3n = 39) from the mosaic hybrid (#453) with four PlesSat01-48 signals. Scale bar – 10 μm.

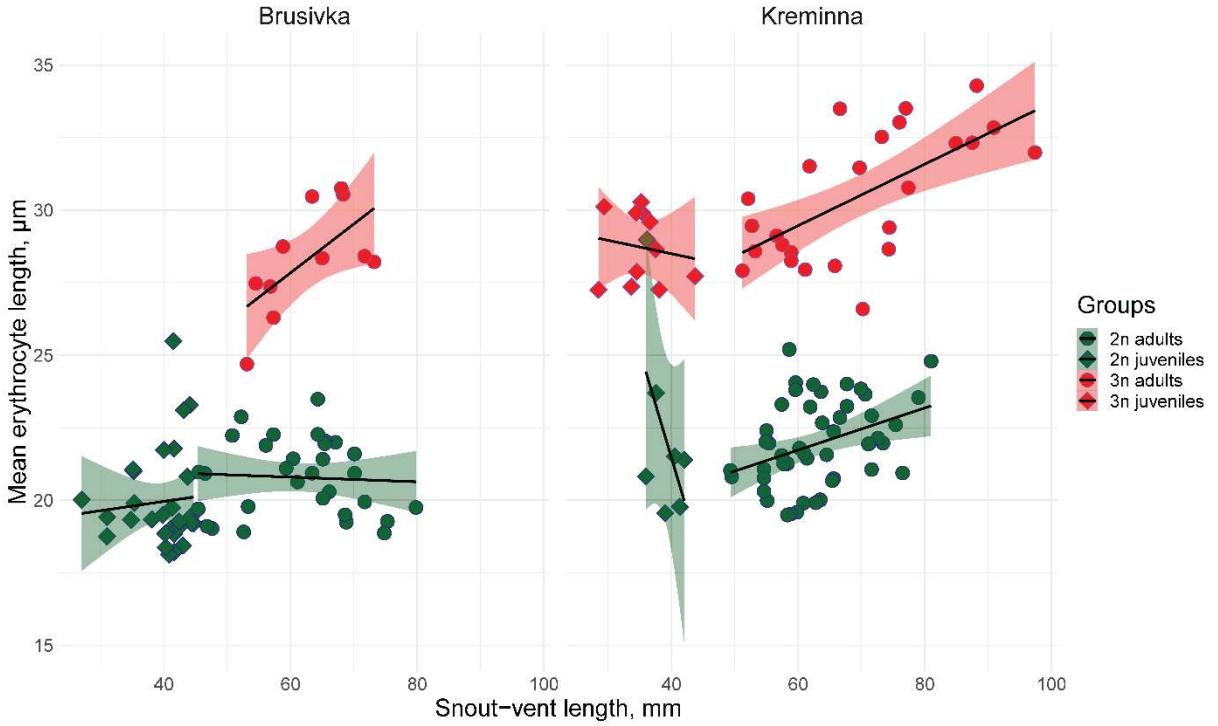

Fig. S2. Distribution of frogs from Kreminna and Brusivka by their SVL *vs.* mean erythrocyte length. Point shapes and colours denote genetic and age groups (see legend). Regression lines were built using the LOESS method with 95% CI.



Fig. S3. The uniform colouration of LLR *Pelophylax esculentus* females from the Kreminna sample of 2021. Photo: A. Fedorova, M. Drohvalenko.