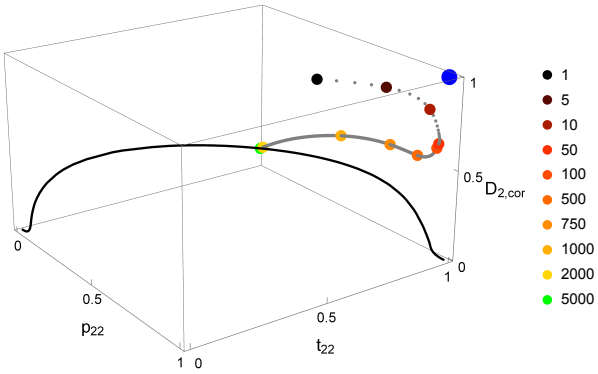
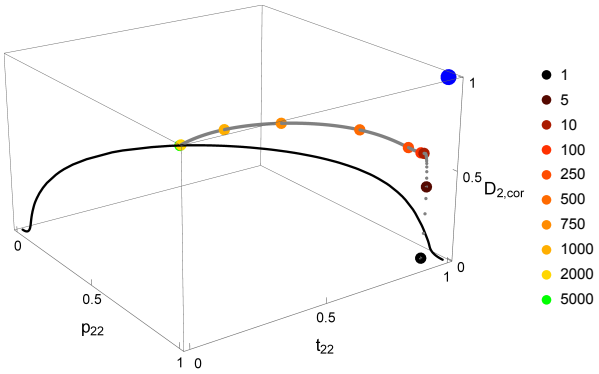
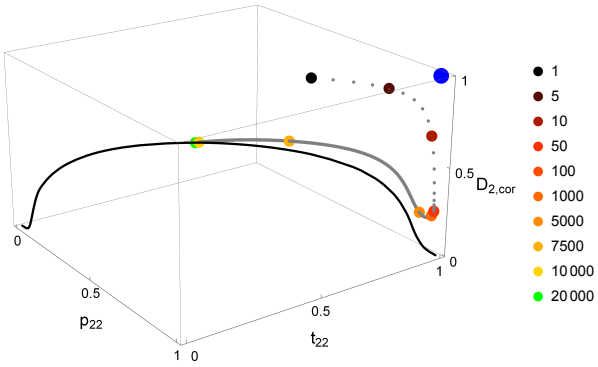
(**a**) $m_1 = m_2 = 0.01$, high initial LD, selection on both sexes



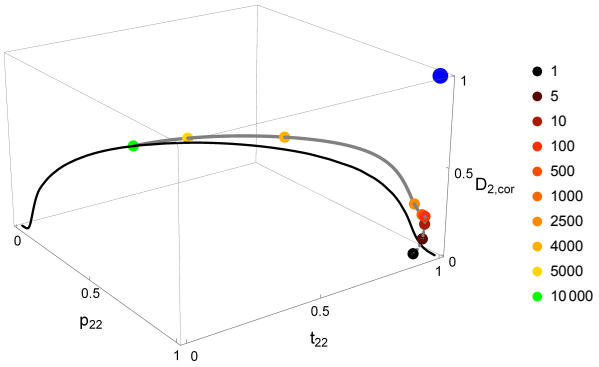
(**b**) $m_1 = m_2 = 0.01$, no initial LD, selection on both sexes



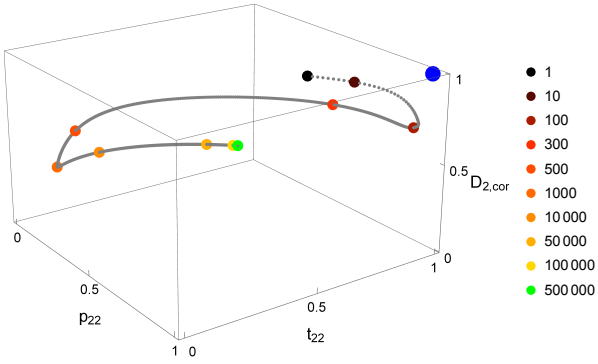
(**c**) $m_1 = m_2 = 0.001$, high initial LD, selection on both sexes



(**d**) $m_1 = m_2 = 0.001$, no initial LD, selection on both sexes



(**e**) $m_1 = m_2 = 0.01$, high initial LD, selection only on males



(**f**) $m_1 = m_2 = 0.01$, no initial LD, selection only on males

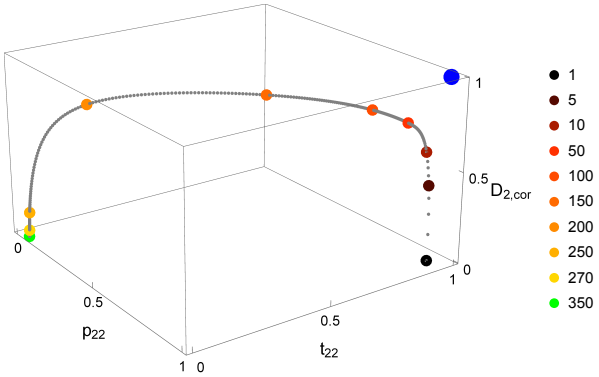


Figure S1. Detailed temporal evolution for selected initial conditions. Colored symbols show $(p_{2,2}, t_{2,2}, D_{2,\mathrm{cor}})$ at the generation given in the legend. Gray dots show the complete trajectories. Linkage between trait and preference locus is tight ($r = 0.01$). The big blue symbol shows the stable polymorphic equilibrium under phenotype matching. Black curves show all stable equilibria for $r > 0$ when both sexes express the trait. Top row (**a**, **b**): both sexes express the trait and migration is symmetric ($m_1 = m_2 = 0.01$). Middle row (**c**, **d**): both sexes express the trait and migration is symmetric and very weak ($m_1 = m_2 = 0.001$). Bottom row (**e**, **f**): only males express the trait and migration is symmetric ($m_1 = m_2 = 0.01$). In all panels, population 1 is initially fixed for P_1 and T_1. Left and right columns differ by the initial conditions in population 2. Left column: $p_{2,2}(0) = t_{2,2}(0) = 0.7$, $D_2(0) = 0.2$ ($D_{2,\mathrm{cor}}(0) = 0.952$); right column: $p_{2,2}(0) = t_{2,2}(0) = 0.95$, $D_2(0) = 0$. The other parameters are $s_1 = s_2 = 0.2$ and $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 10$.