

Supplement 1: List of species and location of populations included in analyses

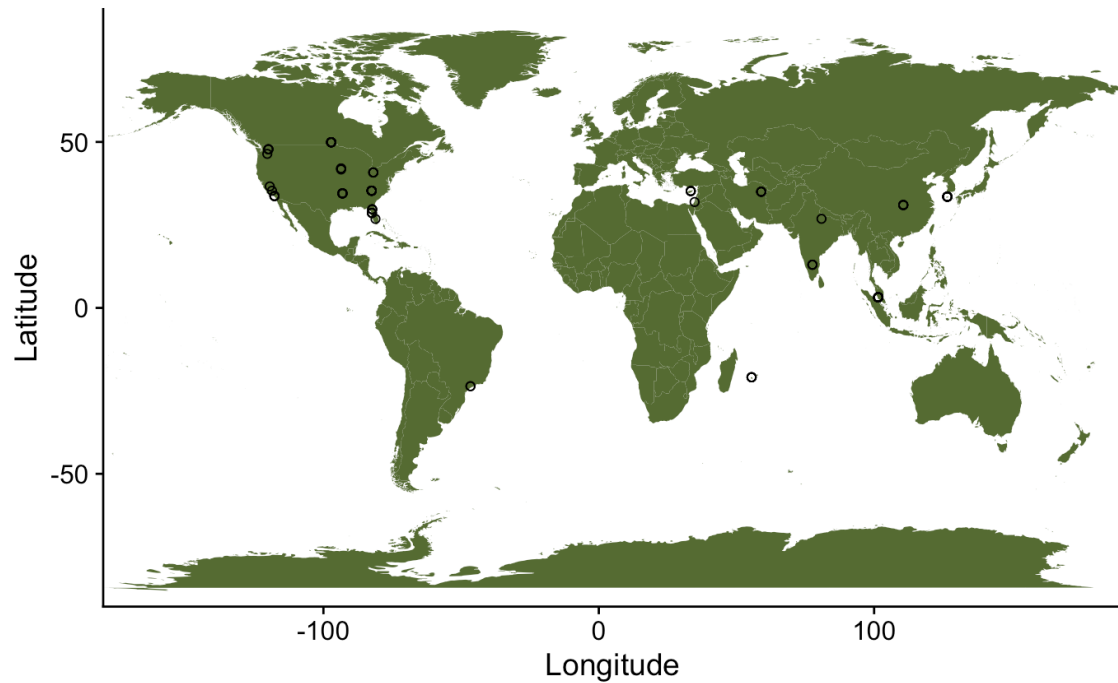


Figure S1. Location of study populations in the analytical data set. Figure generated using the R package “maps”¹.

Table S1. List of 26 species constituting the analytical data set.

Species	family
<i>Herpetogramma phaeopteralis</i>	Crambidae
<i>Chilo sacchariphagus</i>	Crambidae
<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Ascotis selenaria</i>	Geometridae
<i>Marmara gulosa</i>	Gracillariidae
<i>Spalgis epius</i>	Lycaenidae
<i>Mamestra configurata</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Chilo auricilius</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Lacanobia subjuncta</i>	Noctuidae

<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Cerconota anonella</i>	Oecophoridae
<i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i>	Phycitidae
<i>Ephestia figulilella</i>	Phycitidae
<i>Homadaula anisocentra</i>	Plutellidae
<i>Metisa plana</i>	Psychidae
<i>Pteroma pendula</i>	Psychidae
<i>Elasmopalpus lignosellus</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Ameyelois transitella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Lista haraldusalis</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Rhyacionia frustrana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Ancylis comptana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Episimus utilis</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Tortricidae

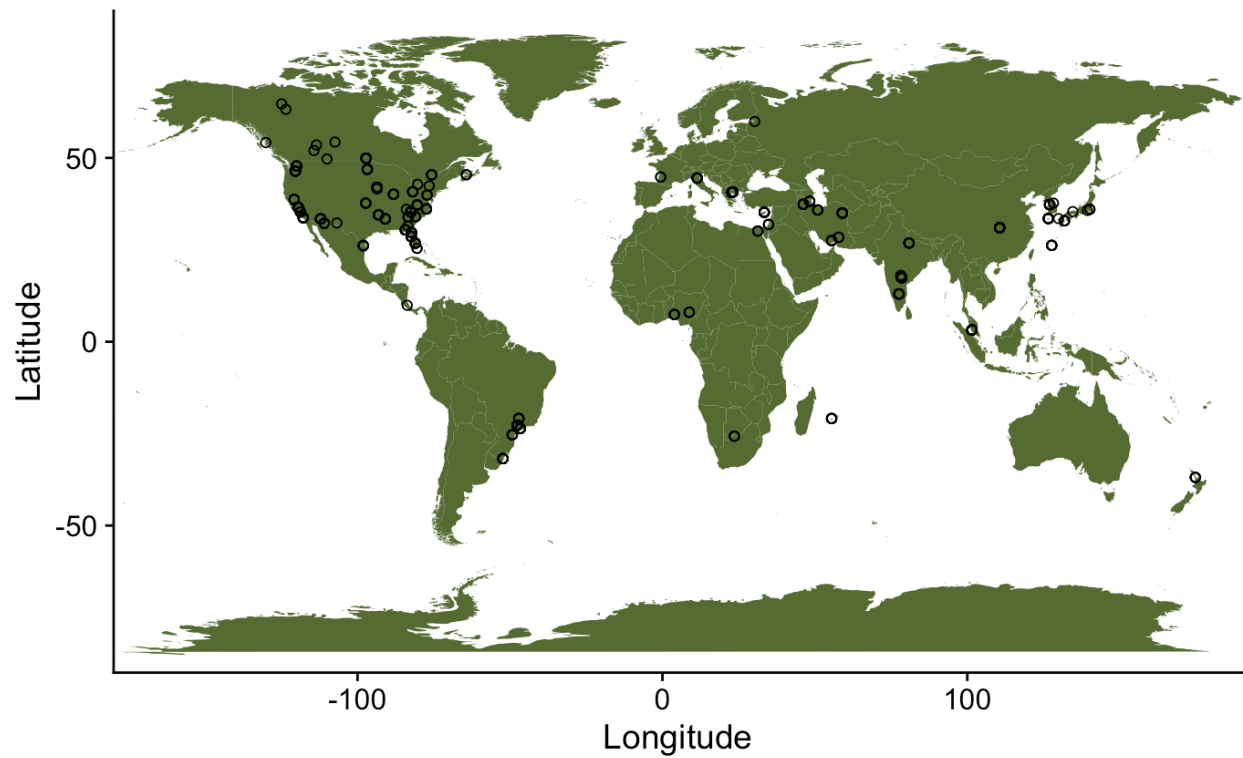


Figure S2. Location of study populations included in the full data set (analysis of this data set is reported in supplement 2). Figure generated using the R package “maps”¹.

Table S2. List of 89 species constituting the full data set.

Species	Family
<i>Utethesia ornatrix</i>	Arctiidae
<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i>	Bellelliidae
<i>Carposina sasakii</i>	Carposinidae
<i>Cochylis hospes</i>	Cochylidae
<i>Herpetogramma phaeopteralis</i>	Crambidae
<i>Chilo sacchariphagus</i>	Crambidae
<i>Pediasia trisecta</i>	Crambidae
<i>Diaphania nitidalis</i>	Crambidae

<i>Diaphania indica</i>	Crambidae
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	Crambidae
<i>Diatraea grandiosella</i>	Crambidae
<i>Palpita nigropunctalis</i>	Crambidae
<i>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</i>	Crambidae
<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i>	Crambidae
<i>Stenoma catenifer</i>	Elachistidae
<i>Lymantria albescens</i>	Erebidae
<i>Lymantria xyliana</i>	Erebidae
<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Aproaerema modicella</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	Gelechiidae
<i>Ascotis selenaria</i>	Geometridae
<i>Marmara gulosa</i>	Gracillariidae
<i>Phyllonorycter blancardella</i>	Gracillariidae
<i>Spalgis epius</i>	Lycaenidae
<i>Lycaeides argyrognomom</i>	Lycaenidae
<i>Mamestra configurata</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Argyrogramma albostrigata</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Chilo auricilius</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Sesamia nonagrioides</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Spodoptera cosmioides</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Lacanobia subjuncta</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Panolis flammea</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Heliothis subflexa</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Heliothis virescens</i>	Noctuidae

<i>Heliothis zea</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Hypantria cunea</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Leucania separata</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Pseudaletia unipuncta</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Simyra henrici</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Egira curialis</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Naranga aenescens</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Sesamia cretica</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Anticarsia gemmatalis</i>	Noctuidae
<i>Inachis io</i>	Nymphalidae
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Nymphalidae
<i>Cerconota anonella</i>	Oecophoridae
<i>Atrophaneura alcinous</i>	Papilionidae
<i>Sericinus montela</i>	Papilionidae
<i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i>	Phycitidae
<i>Ephestia calidella</i>	Phycitidae
<i>Ephestia figulilella</i>	Phycitidae
<i>Homadaula anisocentra</i>	Plutellidae
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Plutellidae
<i>Metisa plana</i>	Psychidae
<i>Pteroma pendula</i>	Psychidae
<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Dioryctria amatella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Ameyelois transitella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Maruca vitrata</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Euzopherodes vapidella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Elasmopalpus lignosellus</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i>	Pyralidae

<i>Hypocosmia pyrochroma</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Lista haraldusalis</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Cadra cautella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Diatraea lineolata</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Hypsipyla grandella</i>	Pyralidae
<i>Attacus ricini</i>	Saturnidae
<i>Platynota idaeusalis</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Rhyacionia frustrana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Ancylis comptana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Episimus utilis</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Ctenopseustis obliquana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Croesia curvalana</i>	Tortricidae
<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	Tortricidae

References

1. Becker OScbRA, Minka ARWRvbRBEBTP, Deckmyn. A (2022). `_maps`: Draw Geographical Maps_. R package version 3.4.1, <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=_maps>.

Supplement 2: Model results from the “analytical” and “full” data sets

We performed the analyses described in the “analyses” section on two data sets the “Analytical data set”, which includes only sets from which all three performance curves could be estimated and the full data set, which also includes studies reporting at least one of them. The “**full dataset**” consisted of overlapping suites of sets reporting development time (n = 75 species, 173 sets, 24% inferred locations) and/or survival (n = 54 species, 117 sets, 31% inferred locations) data.

Table 1: Model results from the “analytical dataset”. Interactive or additive models were chosen by AIC. When the models did not differ significantly, the additive model was chosen. Significant terms are marked with asterisks (*: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$)

A) D_h			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.06	0.04	-1.32
egg	36.20	1.39	26.09
larva	36.11	1.40	25.69
pupa	36.85	1.39	26.47
larva:absolute latitude	-0.01	0.03	-0.34
pupa:absolute latitude	-0.06	0.03	-2.12
Random effects	SD		
species	2.12		
residual	0.82		
N = 35 obs., 20 species			
B) D_l			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.15	0.04	-3.90**
egg	25.68	1.28	20.01
larva	25.37	1.32	19.20
pupa	26.45	1.33	19.88
Random effects	SD		
Species	1.91		
residual	1.28		
N = 37 obs., 21 species			
C) $D_{breadth}$			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	0.07	0.02	2.89*
egg	11.16	0.86	12.97
larva	11.29	0.90	12.53
pupa	9.54	0.86	11.09**
Random effects	SD		

species	1.16		
residual	0.90		
N = 26 obs., 15 species			
D) S_h			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.05	0.05	-0.98
egg	35.32	1.68	21.02
larva	35.32	1.70	20.82
pupa	36.43	1.68	21.63
larva:absolute latitude	-0.05	0.03	-1.69
pupa:absolute latitude	-0.08	0.03	-2.92*
Random effects	SD		
species	2.64		
residual	0.85		
N = 35 obs., 20 species			
E) S_l			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.20	0.06	-3.46**
egg	22.29	1.90	11.70
larva	22.23	1.96	11.34
pupa	21.38	1.97	10.83
Random effects	SD		
species	2.83		
residual	1.91		
N = 37 obs., 21 species			
F) S_{breadth}			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	0.20	0.08	2.67*
egg	11.70	2.43	4.82
larva	12.09	2.49	4.85
pupa	16.87	2.47	6.84**
larva:absolute latitude	-0.08	0.05	-1.60
pupa:absolute latitude	-0.17	0.05	-3.36**
Random effects	SD		
species	3.51		
residual	1.52		
N = 26 obs., 15 species			
G) P_h			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.06	0.04	-1.36
egg	35.91	1.48	24.33

larva	36.42	1.49	24.50
pupa	36.87	1.48	24.93
larva: absolute latitude	-0.05	0.02	-2.31*
pupa: absolute latitude	-0.08	0.02	-3.66**
Random effects	SD		
species	2.37		
residual	0.64		
N = 35 obs., 20 species			
H) P₁			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.14	0.04	-3.70**
egg	25.41	1.25	20.26
larva	24.99	1.32	18.97
pupa	26.28	1.33	19.74
Random effects	SD		
species	1.55		
residual	1.89		
N = 37 obs., 21 species			
I) P_{breadth}			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	0.03	0.04	0.68
egg	11.58	1.33	8.70
larva	12.09	1.40	8.62
pupa	10.14	1.33	7.61
Random effects	SD		
species	1.73		
residual	1.54		
N = 26 obs., 15 species			

Table 2: Model results from the full datasets. Interactive or additive models were chosen by AIC. When the models did not differ significantly, the additive model was chosen.

A) D_h			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.05	0.03	-1.62
egg	35.32	1.02	34.56
larva	34.97	1.01	34.66
pupa	34.91	1.01	34.52
Random effects	SD		
species	2.60		
residual	1.07		
N = 84 obs., 41 species			
B) D_l			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.96	0.021	-4.64
egg	23.74	0.72	33.1
larva	23.45	0.73	32.22
pupa	24.17	0.73	33.27
Random effects	SD		
species	1.81		
residual	1.18		
N = 167 obs., 71 species			
C) D_{breadth}			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	0.031	0.02	1.28
egg	12.47	0.86	14.51
larva	12.01	0.84	14.39
pupa	11.09	0.84	13.14
Random effects	SD		
species	3.06		
residual	1.50		
N = 82 obs., 39 species			
D) S_h			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.09	0.034	-2.50
egg	34.89	1.32	26.44
larva	34.68	1.36	25.45
pupa	34.64	1.34	25.79
Random effects	SD		
species	2.35		
residual	1.90		
N = 65obs., 36 species			
E) S_l			

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.26	0.49	-5.37
egg	23.51	1.60	14.65
larva	20.89	1.49	13.99
pupa	19.28	1.81	10.66
absolute latitude: larva	0.12	0.05	2.68
absolute latitude: pupa	0.14	0.05	2.6
Random effects	SD		
species	2.80		
residual	1.75		
N = 61 obs., 34 species			
F) S_{breadth}			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	0.11	0.05	2.30
egg	14.32	1.83	7.83
larva	11.36	1.88	6.05
pupa	13.83	1.91	7.24
Random effects	SD		
species	2.40		
residual	3.28		
N = 41 obs., 24 species			
G) P_h			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.07	0.04	-1.95
egg	35.00	1.25	28.01
larva	34.86	1.27	27.36
pupa	34.65	1.27	27.25
Random effects	SD		
species	2.32		
residual	1.08		
N = 62 obs., 36 species			
H) P_l			
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	-0.12	0.03	-4.31
egg	24.61	0.95	25.82
larva	24.69	1.00	24.80
pupa	25.11	0.97	25.80
Random effects	SD		
species	1.60		
residual	1.80		
N = 96 obs., 46 species			
I) P_{breadth}			

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	t-value
absolute latitude	0.02	0.04	0.44
egg	11.18	1.26	8.86
larva	11.50	1.32	8.74
pupa	10.77	1.30	8.31
Random effects	SD		
species	2.095		
residual	1.59		
N = 60 obs., 34 species			

Supplement 3: Phylogenetic analyses

We searched for 11 full-length, commonly sequenced (Wahlberg and Wheat, 2008) genomic DNA markers (Table 1), across all 102 species using GeneDumper, a toolkit designed to search GenBank for certain loci given a taxonomy. The taxonomy used for input was generated from the NCBI taxonomy database in R v3.6.3 using the *tax_name* command from the package *taxise*. Sequences were validated and curated using a detailed pipeline available in the GeneDumper toolkit to remove paralogs, uninformative and mislabeled sequences. Five species were not available on Genbank, and in those cases, we opted to search for and utilize a congener as a surrogate (Table 2). Given that sampling covered a significant breadth of Lepidoptera, utilizing surrogates within the same genus will have a negligible effect on downstream use of the tree in phylogenetic linear mixed modeling.

Sequences were aligned with *mafft* v7.294b (Katoh & Standley, 2014) employing the *--adjustdirection* and *--localpair* options. *AliView* v1.26 (Larsson, 2014) was used to view and edit the alignments by hand if needed. Nearly identical sequences (>95% identity and within 50 bp in length) with the same species label were randomly chosen. Sequences covering different areas of the same loci (<100 bp overlap) within the same species were merged together using a degenerate consensus technique employed in *AliView*. Locus alignments containing 10 or less species were removed, leaving a total of 8 usable loci. A supermatrix for the final dataset was generated using *FasConCat-G* v1.0 (Kück & Longo, 2014). The supermatrix contained 64% missing data, but all 102 species were represented by the common barcode *COI*, followed by a *Ef-1a* representation (50% coverage) and *Wgl* and *CAD* (each with 32% coverage).

An unpartitioned maximum likelihood tree was built using *RAxML-NG* v0.9.0 (Kozlov et al. 2019) under a GTR-G substitution model. The phylogeny was constrained by superfamily, due to the small number of species across a large order that diverged over 100 million years ago (Kawahara et al. 2019). We ran 60 analyses (30 starting from random trees and 30 starting from a maximum parsimony tree). The phylogeny with a log-likelihood closest to 0 was chosen as the final phylogeny (-119586.886). *FigTree* v2.0 (Rambaut, 2010) was used to visualize and root the tree to superfamily Tineoidea (Mitter et al. 2017, Kawahara et al. 2019, Kristensen et al. 2007). See Figure 1 for final phylogeny colored by superfamily.

All analyses were run using the high-performance cluster (HPC) at the University of Florida, HiperGator 2.0. Raw data and cleaned products (uncleaned FASTA files, final alignment and final tree file) are available (DOI: 10.5061/dryad.qjq2bvqk4).

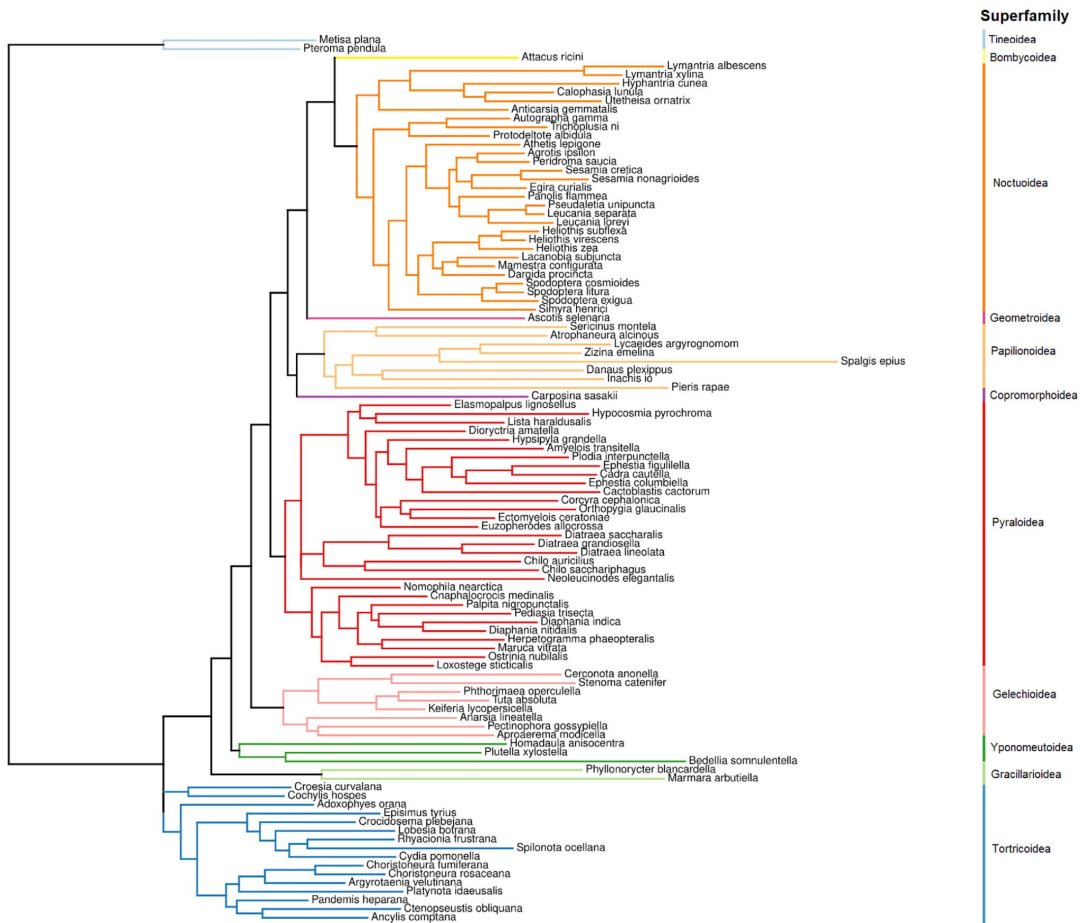
Table 1: The names and lengths of the 11 loci used as the starting sequence for input into GeneDumper.

Locus Name	Locus Length (bp)
<i>ArgKin</i>	596
<i>CAD</i>	2,211
<i>COI_trnL_COII</i>	2,271 (COI: 1,531; trnL: 67; COII: 673)
<i>DDC</i>	957
<i>EF1a</i>	1,240
<i>GAPDH</i>	609
<i>IDH</i>	709
<i>MDH</i>	733
<i>RpS2</i>	474
<i>RpS5</i>	614
<i>Wgl</i>	453

Table 2: Species substitutions made due to lack of DNA information.

Species	Replacement Species
<i>Ephestia calidella</i>	<i>Ephestia columbiella</i>
<i>Episimus utilis</i>	<i>Episimus tyrius</i>
<i>Euzopherodes vapidella</i>	<i>Euzopherodes allocrossa</i>
<i>Marmara gulosa</i>	<i>Marmara arbutiella</i>
<i>Naranga aenescens</i>	<i>Protodeltote albidula</i>

Figure 1: Final phylogram colored by superfamily, rooted to Tineoidea.



References

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Kawahara, A.Y., Plotkin, D., Espeland, M., Meusemann, K., Toussaint, E.F., Donath, A., Gimnich, F., Frandsen, P.B., Zwick, A., Dos Reis, M. and Barber, J.R., 2019. Phylogenomics reveals the evolutionary timing and pattern of butterflies and moths. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116(45), pp.22657-22663.

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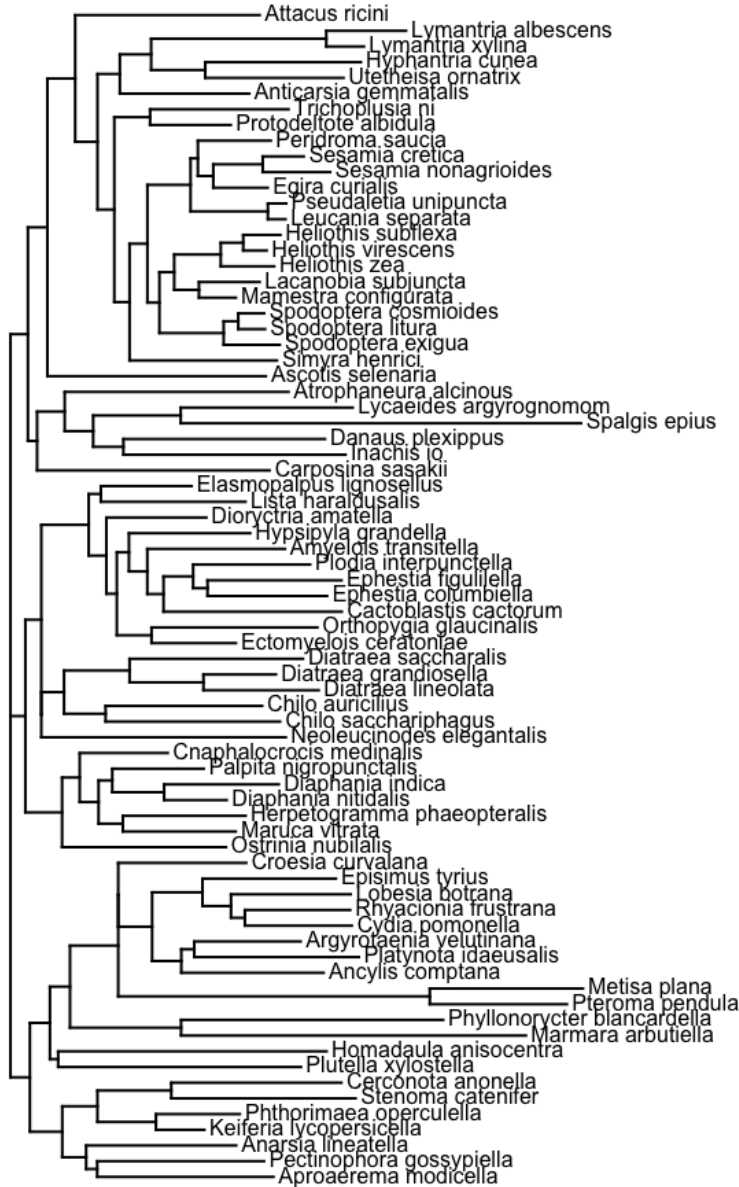
Larsson, A., 2014. AliView: a fast and lightweight alignment viewer and editor for large datasets. *Bioinformatics*, 30(22), pp.3276-3278.

Mitter, C., Davis, D.R. and Cummings, M.P., 2017. Phylogeny and evolution of Lepidoptera. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 62, pp.265-283.

Wahlberg, N. and Wheat, C.W., 2008. Genomic outposts serve the phylogenomic pioneers: designing novel nuclear markers for genomic DNA extractions of Lepidoptera. *Systematic biology*, 57(2), pp.231-242.

Supplement 4: Models with phylogenetic correction

1. Phylogenetic tree used in analysis of development variables



D_l

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.087	0.0260	-4.05
egg	23.5	0.896	30.04
larva	23.22	0.911	29.27
pupa	23.94	0.910	30.25
Random effects	SD		
species	0.85		
residual	1.18		
N = 167 obs., 71 species			

R²_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): 0.0026

D_h

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.048	0.029	-1.623
egg	35.32	1.022	34.548
larva	34.97	1.010	34.651
pupa	34.91	1.011	34.514
Random effects	SD		
species	0.004		
residual	1.066		
N = 84 obs., 41 species			

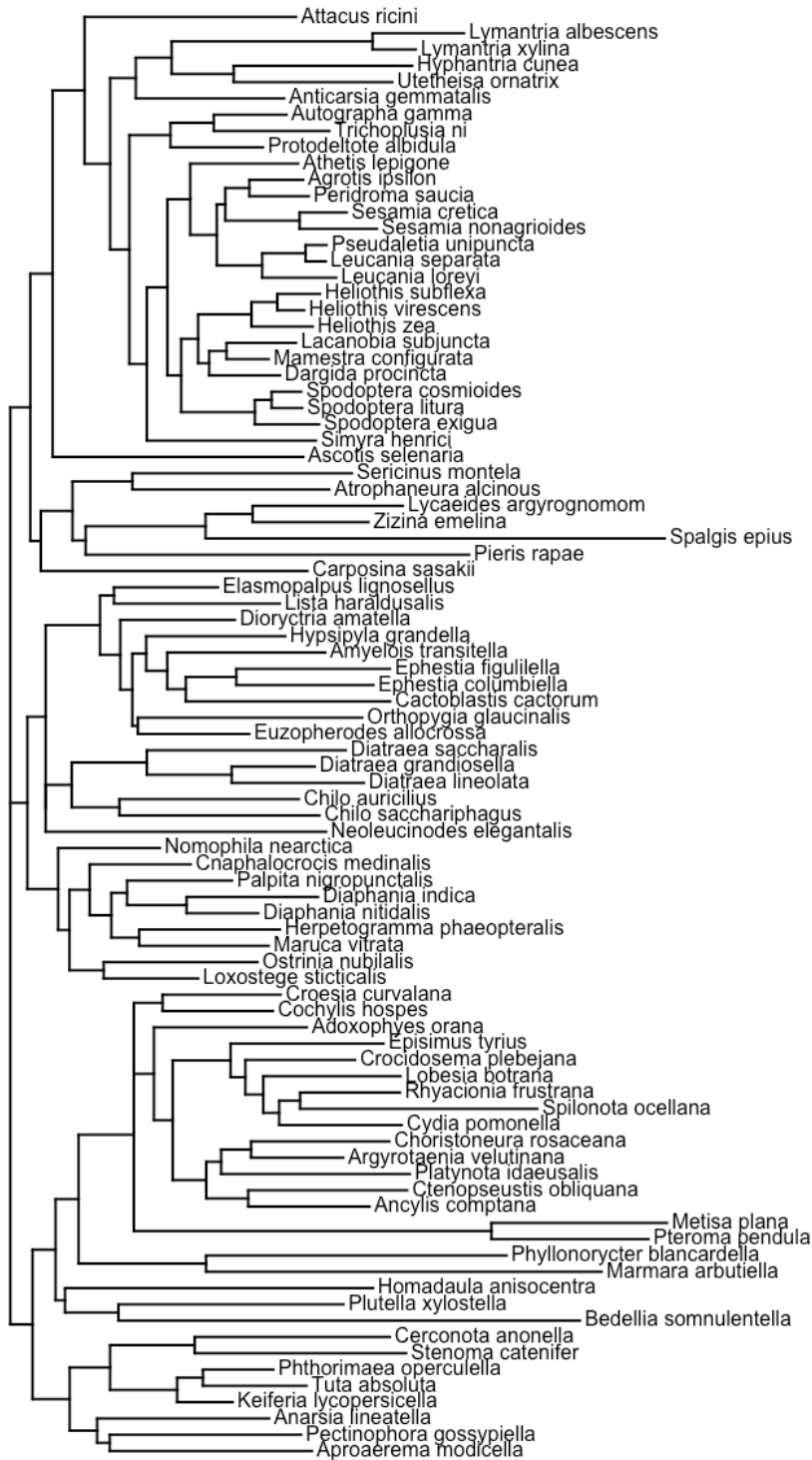
R²_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): < 0.0001

D_{breadth}

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	0.031	0.025	1.276
egg	12.471	0.859	14.513
larva	12.012	0.835	14.386
pupa	11.088	0.843	13.139
Random effects	SD		
species	0.001		
residual	1.226		
N = 82 obs., 39 species			

R²_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): < 0.0001

2. Phylogenetic tree used in T₀ analysis

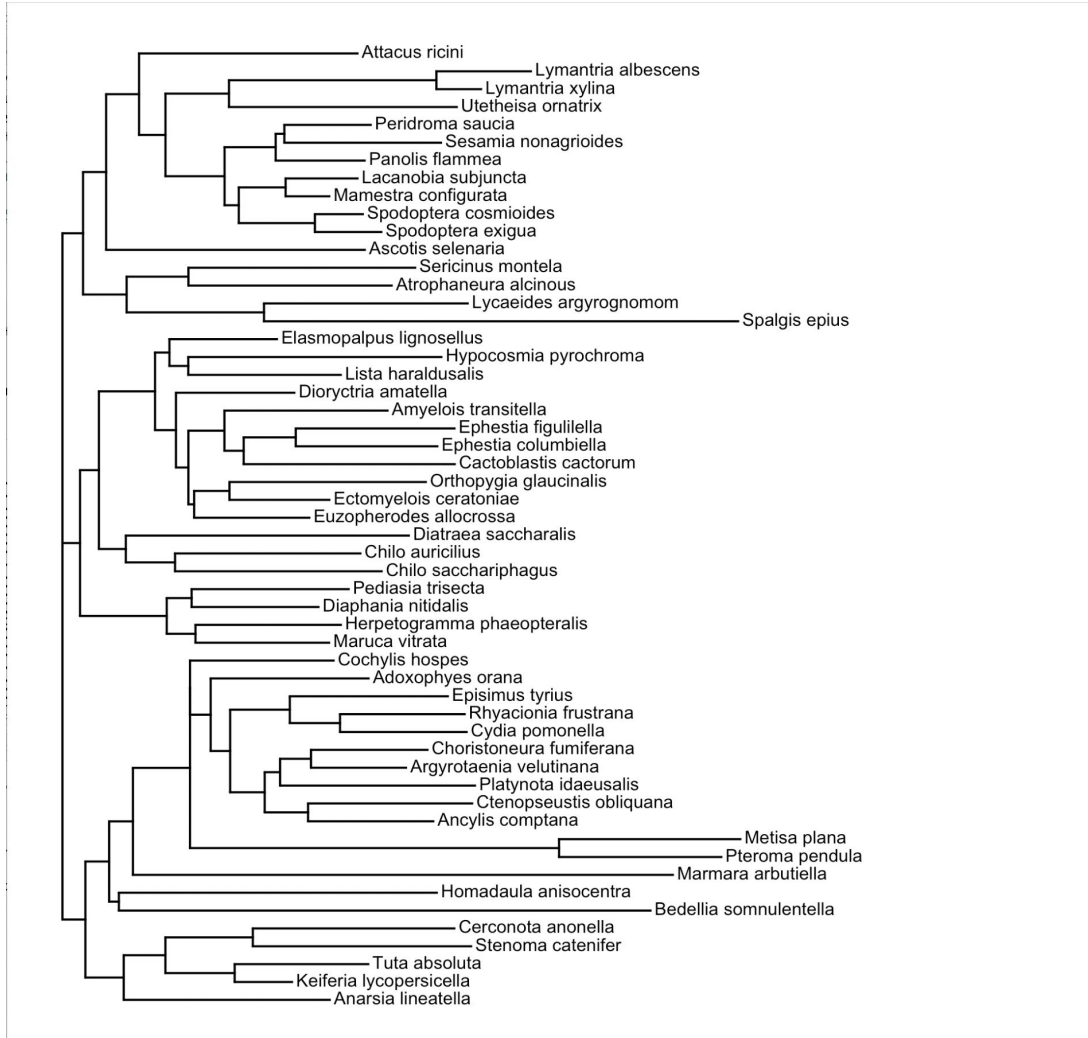


T₀

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.0312	0.021	-1.509
egg	11.43	0.835	13.700
larva	10.72	0.844	12.700
pupa	11.63	0.830	14.011
Random effects	SD		
species	1.30		
residual	1.583		
N = 235 obs., 89 species			

R^2_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): < 0.0001

3. Phylogenetic tree used in analysis of survival variables



S₁

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.258	0.053	-4.837
egg	23.367	1.841	12.694
larva	20.569	1.692	12.161
pupa	19.108	2.044	9.346
Random effects	SD		
species	1.92		
residual	1.75		
N = 61 obs., 34 species			

R^2_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): - 0.02

S_h

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.051	0.044	-1.157
egg	33.710	1.603	21.026
larva	33.233	1.644	20.209
pupa	33.248	1.635	20.34
Random effects	SD		
species	1.76		
residual	1.75		
N = 65 obs., 36 species			

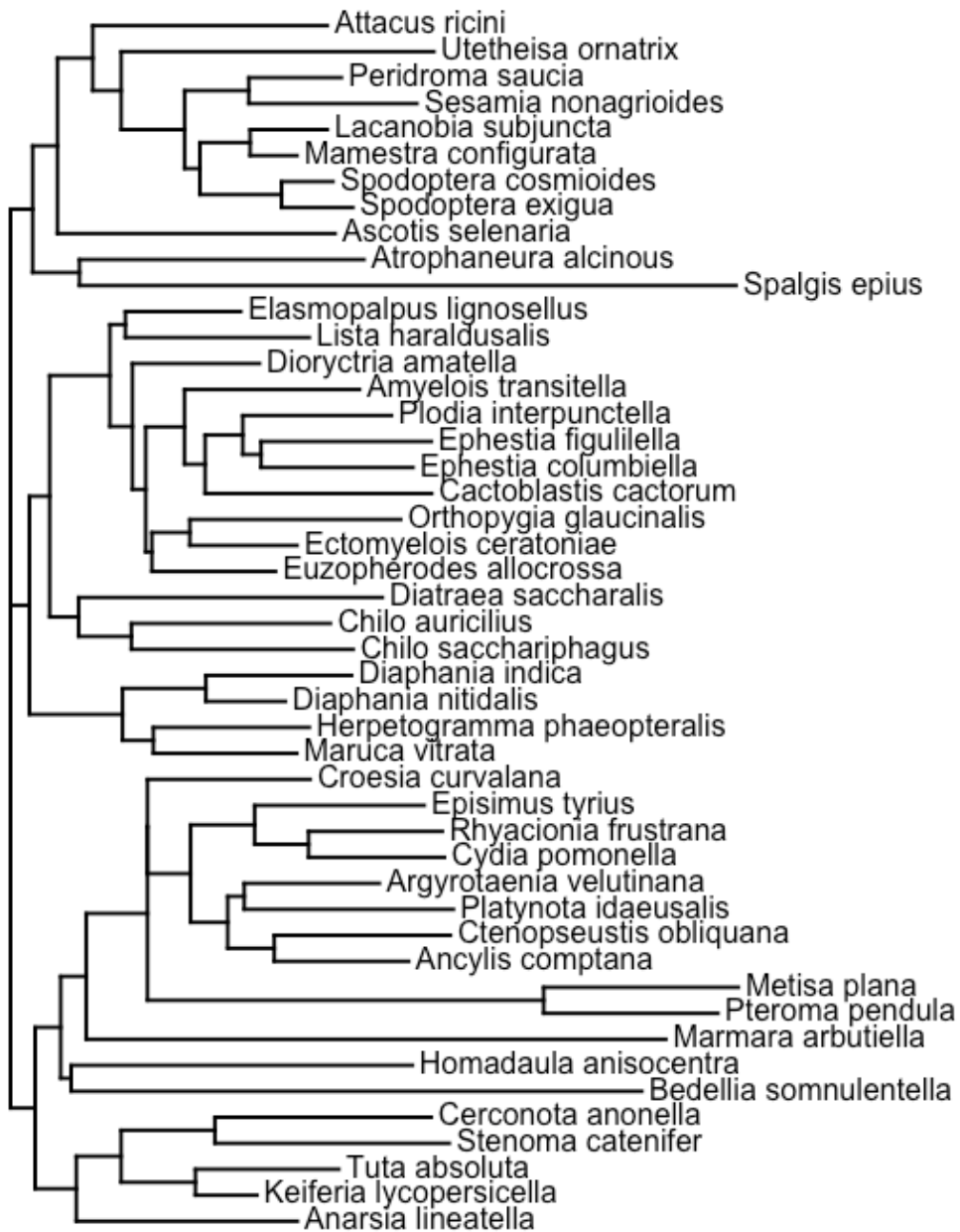
R²_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): 0.003

S_{breadth}

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	0.121	0.087	1.381
egg	13.333	3.199	4.167
larva	10.996	3.216	3.419
pupa	12.620	3.246	3.888
Random effects	SD		
species	3.462		
residual	2.415		
N = 41 obs., 24 species			

R²_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): -0.287

4. Phylogenetic tree used in analysis of performance variables



P_l

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.109	0.036	-3.069
egg	24.366	1.252	19.466
larva	24.424	1.285	19.012
pupa	24.881	1.271	19.574
Random effects	SD		
species	1.355		
residual	1.646		
N = 96 obs., 46 species			

R²_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): -0.0263

P_h

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	-0.041	0.040	-1.021
egg	33.979	1.383	24.56
larva	33.772	1.415	23.86
pupa	33.593	1.414	23.764
Random effects	SD		
species	1.846		

residual	1.073		
N = 62 obs., 36 species			

R^2_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): 0.023

P_{breadth}

Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	Z score
absolute latitude	0.016	0.037	0.442
egg	11.177	1.261	8.860
larva	11.498	1.314	8.746
pupa	10.769	1.296	8.309
Random effects	SD		
species	2.093		
residual	1.589		
N = 60 obs., 34 species			

R^2_{lik} (phylogenetic vs non-phylogenetic model): < 0.0001