

# Bringing together linguistic and genetic evidence to test the Bantu expansion

Cesare de Filippo<sup>1,2</sup>, Koen Bostoen<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Mark Stoneking<sup>2</sup>, and Brigitte Pakendorf<sup>1,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Research Group on Comparative Population Linguistics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig; Germany.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Evolutionary Genetics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig; Germany.

<sup>3</sup>Ghent University, Leuvensesteenweg 13, 3080 Tervuren, Belgium.

<sup>4</sup>Université libre de Bruxelles, 50 avenue F.D. Roosevelt, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

<sup>5</sup>Royal Museum for Central Africa, Leuvensesteenweg 13, B-3080 Tervuren, Belgium.

<sup>6</sup>current affiliation: Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage, UMR5596, CNRS & Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon, France.

## Electronic supplementary material

### Genetic data and analyses

To compare the genetic differentiation of Bantu-speaking populations with that observed in other African linguistic phyla we included data from as many African populations as possible. We considered only those populations from previous studies that have a sample size of at least 10 chromosomes. With respect to mtDNA, a total of 5,018 sequences of the first hypervariable segment, consisting of positions 16024-16383, excluding the polycytosine stretch at positions 16183-16193, and with less than two uncertain nucleotide callings, were included in the analyses. For the Y chromosome, we used the data from 2,445 individuals genotyped for 11 STRs and various SNPs reported in [1]. For the autosomes, data from 2,503 individuals genotyped for 848 STRs [2] were used for the analyses. We first removed 136 STRs with more than 40% missing values over all individuals and subsequently looked for overlap of the remaining 712 STRs with those reported in [3], ending up with a total of 560 STRs. We also removed 19 Bantu-speaking individuals with more than 20% of the STR genotypes missing. In addition, the Dogon population, which showed a very high level of population differentiation [2], was removed from the analyses. Tables S1-3 include the detailed list of populations used for each marker.

We calculated pairwise population genetic distances, using variants of Wright's F-statistics appropriate for each kind of genetic data, by means of in-house R scripts.  $\Phi_{ST}$  for mtDNA sequences and  $R_{ST}$  for Y-chromosomal and autosomal STRs were calculated following the formulas of Michalakis and Excoffier [4], while  $F_{ST}$  based on Y-chromosomal haplogroup frequencies as reported in [1] was calculated according to Weir and Cockerham [5]. Negative values of F-statistics – which result when the variation within populations is higher than the variation between populations – were set to 0.

Population-specific measures of diversity such as haplotype diversity for haploid markers or expected heterozygosity for autosomal STRs averaged across loci were calculated by means of in-house R scripts. Although these measures of genetic diversity take into account heterogeneity in sample size, the standard deviation associated with them is inversely related to the sample size. Therefore, values of genetic diversity were also calculated as the average of 1,000 bootstraps of 10 chromosomes (i.e. the population size cutoffs used in this study, 5 and 10 individuals for diploid and haploid markers, respectively). In order to minimize the effect of missing values that varied across Bantu populations, we considered only 184 autosomal STRs (table S9) having less than 20% missing values in all 33 Bantu populations.

## Linguistic data

The linguistic dataset used in this study includes the lexical data which Bastin et al. [6] compiled for their lexicostatistical study on 542 different Bantu doculects - the varieties of languages that end up in documentations [7]. For that purpose, they used the Swadesh 100-wordlist of basic vocabulary adapted to African reality, i.e. 92 different glosses. Cognacy was assigned by the original compilers for all 542 doculects, who also reported the geographic location of the language recorded, though pointing out that "*(t)he vocabularies are to be thought of as language recorded at sample-points rather than representative of language areas*" [6, p. 8]. Of this dataset, we removed 15 languages with more than 20% missing data. Because the dataset also contains languages with more than one vocabulary list recorded at different geographic locations, we further removed 117 vocabulary lists, retaining those with the fewest missing values. If the amount of missing values was the same between the vocabulary lists, we randomly chose one (table S4). We added the language Kimbundu (H21) to the dataset using data from different sources [8–13], in order to have comparative linguistic data for the genetic data of the Mbundu population [14]. See further explanation in the next section.

## Lexical distances between languages with synonymous forms for a certain meaning

Where a language had synonymous forms for a certain meaning, both forms were considered in the comparisons. We here illustrate our coding scheme with some examples concerning synonymous forms for *white*: (i) The word *white* was considered as cognate between the language Koyo (C24), with two forms for *white* coded as cognate sets 8 and 24, and languages Pama (C30) and Lingala (C36) that both have only one word for *white*, coded as 8 and 24, respectively. (ii) *white* was treated as a cognate when Koyo was compared with Liliko (D00), which has two forms coded as 8 and 27. (iii) In the comparison between Koyo and another language such as Fulunga (B83), which has two synonyms for *white* coded as 16 and 31, the item was considered as only one difference. (iv) Similarly, in the comparison between Koyo and Swahili (G42), where *white* belongs to cognate set 1, or in the comparison between Swahili and Zulu (S42), where *white* belongs to cognate set 7, one difference was scored.

## Patristic distances among languages

The rate of lexical replacement might vary across words – e.g. some of the 92 glosses used for the lexical distances might evolve faster than others – and might also change over time for the same word. Therefore, linguistic distances among languages were calculated as patristic distances from unrooted phylogenetic trees inferred with Bayesian Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods (MCMC) implemented in BayesPhylogenies V.1.1 [15]. First, the linguistic dataset of 92 words was transformed into a binary state dataset consisting of 2832 characters, with 0 indicating the absence and 1 indicating the presence of a certain cognate. Second, three different models of evolution (labeled A, B, and C) were used to infer the phylogenetic trees, although for all models the rates of gain and loss of a character were assumed to be equal. The differences among the three models are as follows. Model A considers a two-state character covarion allowing the branch length to differ along the tree, which means that for the same character there are changes in the rate of evolution (a slow and a fast rate) at different times. Model B considers a two-state character covarion (the same as in model A) and rate heterogeneity across sites (i.e. characters) with a  $\gamma$  distribution set to 4. Model C considers only the rate heterogeneity across sites ( $\gamma = 4$ ). Each model was run twice with 30,000,000 iterations, sampling the tree every 10,000 iterations. Figure S1a shows that for each model different runs have a similar likelihood, and that models A and B have a higher likelihood than model C, which considers only the rate heterogeneity across characters. Since models A and B have virtually the same likelihood, they were considered for the further analyses, where the initial 40% of trees were discarded as burn-in time. A consensus tree using the median branch-length was generated for each run per model as well as combining the two runs (a total of 3,600 trees) by means of BayesTrees V1.1 [16]. Patristic distances were calculated for each consensus tree by means of the Python library DendroPy [17]. The patristic distances were highly correlated within each model (average Mantel test  $Z = 0.95$ , all  $P_s < 0.0001$ ) and also between the two models ( $Z = 0.99$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). Hence, only one model was considered for the analyses, and we chose model A, since it was computationally faster than model B and two additional runs of model A were carried out (figure S1b). Finally, we calculated patristic distances for a total of 7,200 trees constructed according to a two-state covarion evolution model (model A) to generate a distribution of linguistic distances. Each of these 7,200 linguistic distances was tested for correlations via a Mantel test with each matrix of geographic distances predicted by the different models of Bantu migrations. The patristic distances from the consensus tree were used for all other correlation tests.

## Linking linguistic and genetic data

Table S5 shows the Bantu populations having genetic data for mtDNA, Y chromosome and autosomes that were linked to languages in Bastin et al. [6]. While there was some overlap between the populations for which we had mtDNA and Y chromosomal data (21 populations), there was little overlap between the populations genotyped for the uniparentally transmitted markers and the autosomal STRs (only three and two, respectively; cf. table S5).

The closest related language (belonging at least to the same Guthrie group) was chosen as corresponding to the genetic data for those populations whose language was not included in the study of Bastin and colleagues [6]. The letter-number combinations in parentheses following language names in this paper are the codes these languages were given in Guthrie's (updated) referential classification of the Bantu languages [18, 19]. In other words, the first letter refers to the Guthrie zone (e.g. A, B, C, etc...) and the number expressed in tens (e.g. 10, 20, 30, etc...) represents the Guthrie area which includes languages/dialects that are closely related.

In addition, a second letter (e.g. a, b, c, etc...) is added to these codes to further indicate relationship among languages/dialect. For instance, the Guthrie group Bubi-Benga is indicated by the code A30 ('A' for the zone, '30' for the group), which in theory includes all languages coded from A31 to A39. The Bubi-Benga group contains the languages Bubi (A31), Batanga (A32) - which includes three dialects Banoo (A32a), Bapoko (A32b) and Batanga at Fifinda (A32C) -, Yasa (A33a), Kombe (A33b) and Benga (A34).

The language Ungom (B22b) was associated with the genetic data from Akele population from Gabon [20, 21] who speak a closely related language variety, i.e. Kele (B22a). The Kuvale speakers from Angola [22] were associated with the language Herero (R31). The language Lala (M52) was used for the Lala and Bisa (M51) speakers from [1] that were merged into the Lala-Bisa population, given that both languages belong to the same group Lala-Bisa (M50). Although it was not clear whether the Mbundu, "*the second largest population in Angola (making up one-quarter of the total population)*", from Plaza et al. [14, p. 441] were Kimbundu or Umbundu speakers, we associated them with the Kimbundu language, which is the second most common language spoken in Angola [23]. The Kwangwa, Makoma, Kwandi, Kwamulonga, Mwenyi, Mbewe, Simaa and Luyi speakers from [1] are all together considered Luyana given that they all speak closely-related speech varieties belonging to the Luyana dialect cluster (K30).

## Model-based geographic distances

In order to take into account the main differences in the spatial and temporal dynamics of the early-split and late-split models, the model-based distances were calculated by using four waypoints that correspond to the centers (or hubs) of expansion that have been previously suggested [24–26]. We placed one hub at the homeland in the Nigerian-Cameroonian border area (origin hub), one in the Great Lakes Region (eastern hub), one in the lower Congo area (western hub), and one in the Katanga region of southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (central hub). Three hubs were considered as obligatory waypoints between two languages/populations: the origin, western and eastern hubs for the early-split model, and the origin, western and central hubs for the late-split model (figure S3a). The model-based geographic distances were calculated following the classification of Bantu languages proposed by Vansina [26], with some modifications, considering 13 different groups which were further grouped in three meta-groups: 'North', 'West' and 'East'. In details, 'North' includes the Bantoid, Boan-Lebonya, Buneya, and North-West groups; 'East' includes East-Central, East-Coastal, East-Great Lakes, East-Kilimanjaro, East-South, and East-Southeast; and 'West' includes West-Coastal, West-Congo Basin, and West-Southwest. It is worth mentioning again that the six 'East' groups and the three 'West' groups are more closely related amongst each other than to the other groups included in the 'North' meta-group. Based on this classification, the geographic distances were calculated as predicted from both models. For the early-split model, the distance between an Eastern and a Western Bantu language was calculated as the sum of the distances between the eastern, origin, and western hubs, and from the languages to the eastern and western hubs, respectively. For the late-split model, the distance between an Eastern and a Western language was calculated as the sum of the distances from the language to the central and western hubs, respectively, plus the distance between the western and central hubs (figure S3). Simple (i.e. with no waypoints) great-circle distances were calculated between two locations to represent the IBD model.

## Significance of correlation coefficients

Spearman rank correlations ( $\rho$ ) were calculated for the filtered distances when using only the ‘informative’ pairwise comparisons. These are comparisons that have different values according to the late-split and early-split. Since these were not matrix-like, p-values ( $P_s$ ) were calculated by 10,000 permutations as follows. First, we indexed the ‘informative’ pairwise comparisons that differ between the late-split and early-split model; second, we permuted the rows and columns of one matrix; third, we considered the indexed ‘informative’ pairwise comparisons of the permuted matrix and tested for correlation with the other matrix (i.e. lexical distances). A Fisher r-to-z transformation was used to test for differences between correlation coefficients using the number of languages (i.e.  $n = 412$ ) as independent observations, and not the total number of pairwise comparisons ( $\frac{n \times (n-1)}{2}$ ).

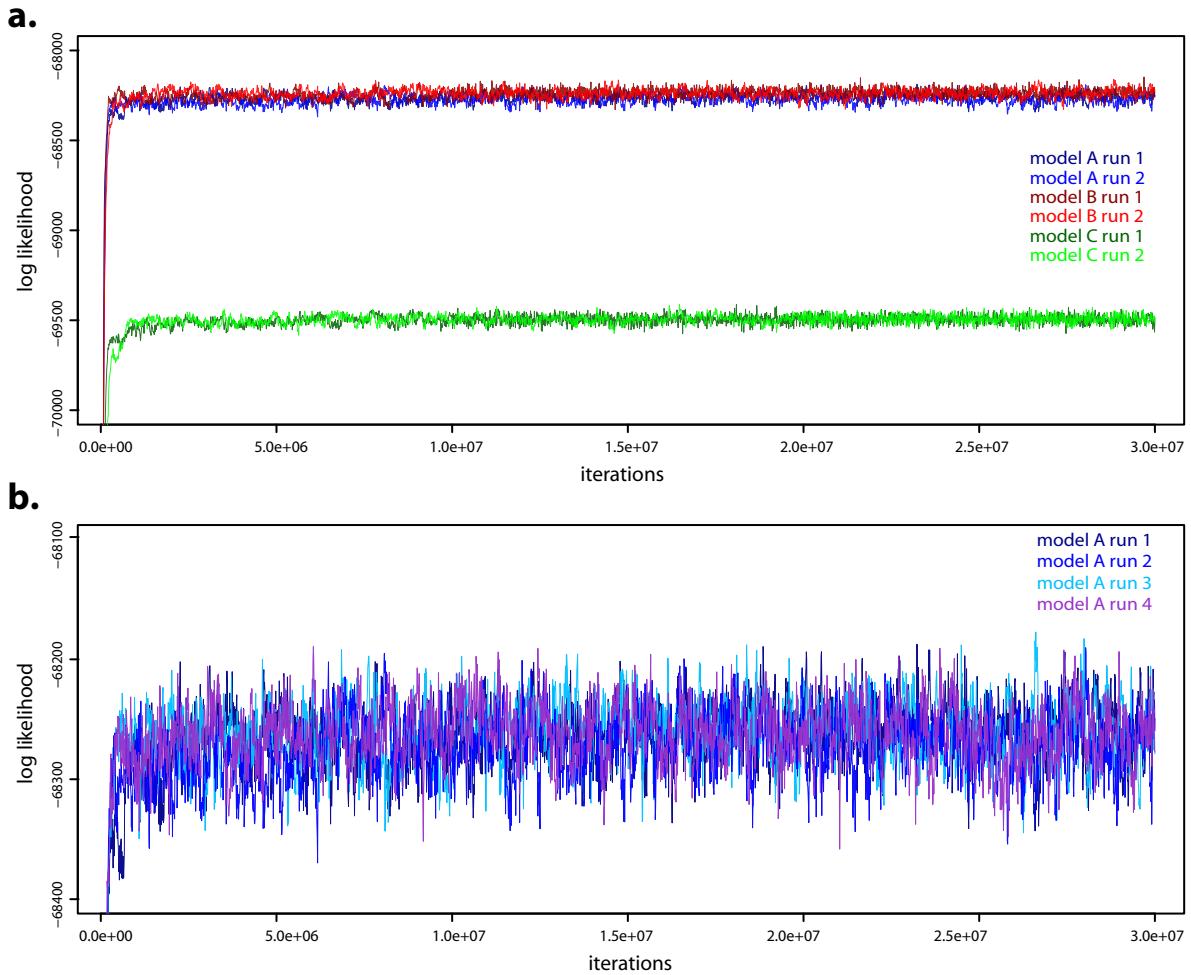


Figure S1: Log likelihood (y axis) of the tree for each language evolution model for 30,000,000 iterations. (a) Two runs (MCMC chain) per model are plotted. (b) Four runs with a two-state covarion model (model A) shows convergence of MCMC chains.

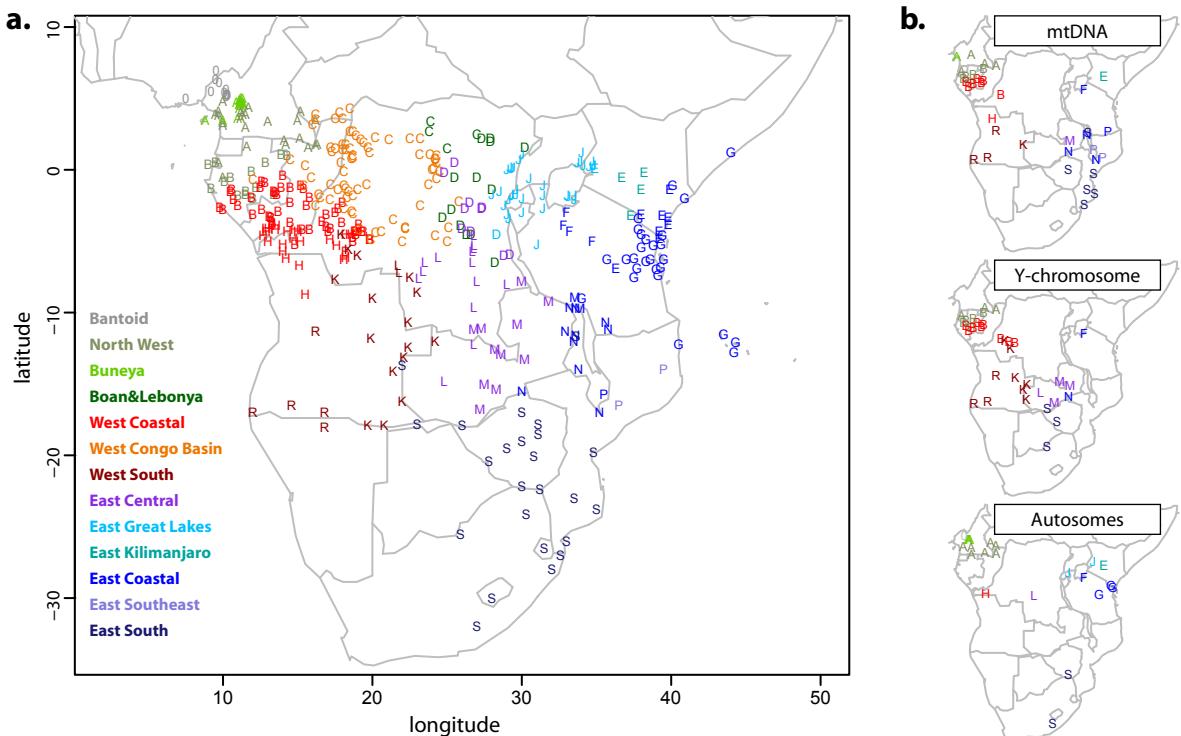


Figure S2: Sampling locations of the 412 Bantu languages considered in this study (a). The letters corresponding to Guthrie's major zones [18] are colored according to the historical linguistic classification. The small maps (b) show the location of the languages that can be associated to populations having genetic data for mtDNA, Y-chromosomal and autosomal data.

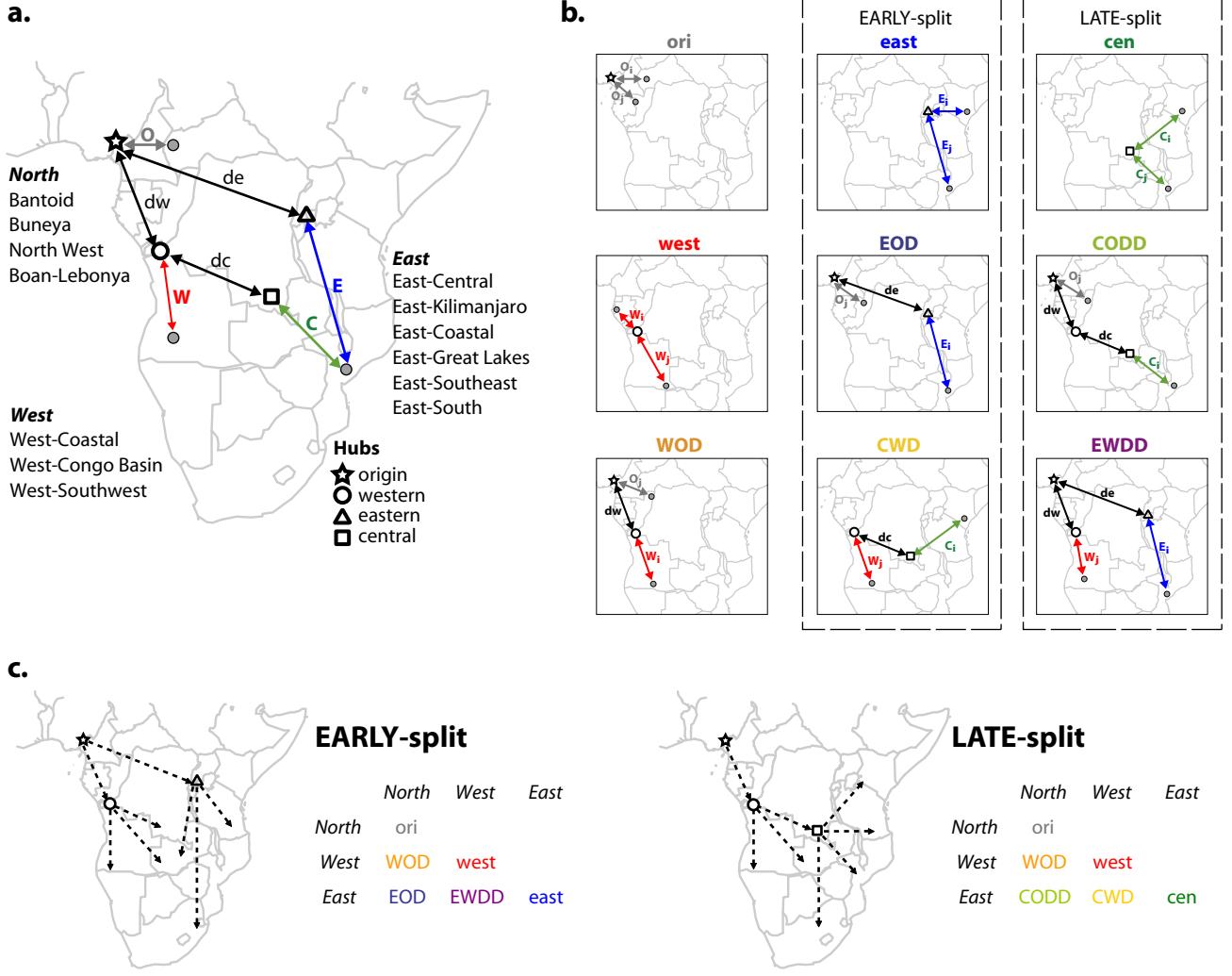


Figure S3: Schematic representation of model-based geographic distances of the late-split and early-split models. All distances were calculated between languages (gray circles) and hubs (black filled squares) of migrations using waypoints. The black arrowes correspond to constant distances between: origin and western hubs *dw*, origin and eastern hubs *de*, western and central hubs *dc*. The colored arrowes with the capital letter on top indicate the distances between hubs and ‘North’, ‘West’ or ‘East’ languages: in gray between a ‘North’ language and the origin hub; in red between a ‘West’ language and the western hub; in green between an ‘East’ language and the central hub; in blue between an ‘East’ language and the eastern hub (A). These lines were combined in nine different ways for the distances between the *i*th and *j*th language considered (B). The dashed lines group distances that are specific to certain models. All distances were then included in the model calculations as indicated in the matrices where each *i*th and *j*th column refers to the major groups (C). In all models ‘simple’ geographic distances were considered in the comparisons between languages belonging to the same historical group.

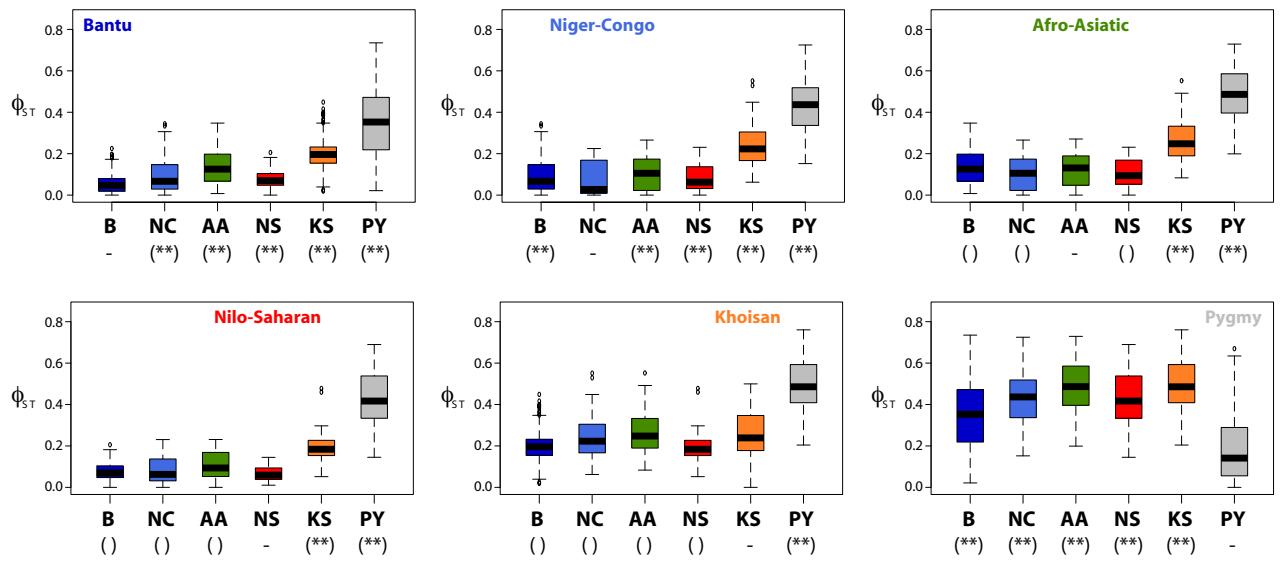


Figure S4: Box-plots of the mtDNA  $\Phi_{ST}$  distances' distributions among populations grouped in six major linguistic and ethnic groups: Bantu 'B' (dark blue), Niger-Congo non-Bantu 'NC' (light blue), Afro-Asiatic 'AA' (green), Nilo-Saharan 'NS' (red), Khoisan 'KS' (orange), Pygmies 'PY' (gray). The name on each plot indicates the population that is compared to each of the other populations in the plot. Two asterisks (\*\*) indicate that the within-group distances are significantly lower than the distances between-groups after correction for multiple tests, and one asterisk (\*) indicates significance without correction for multiple tests. The dash is under the distribution of distances within the group.

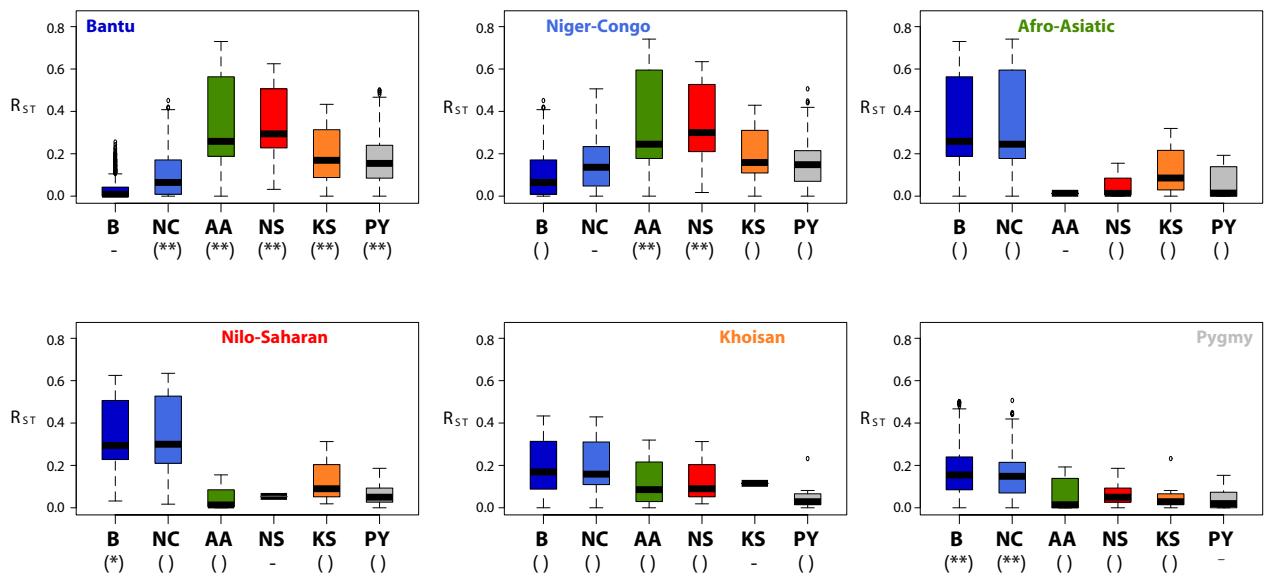


Figure S5: Box-plots as in figure S4, but with Y-chromosomal  $R_{ST}$  distances.

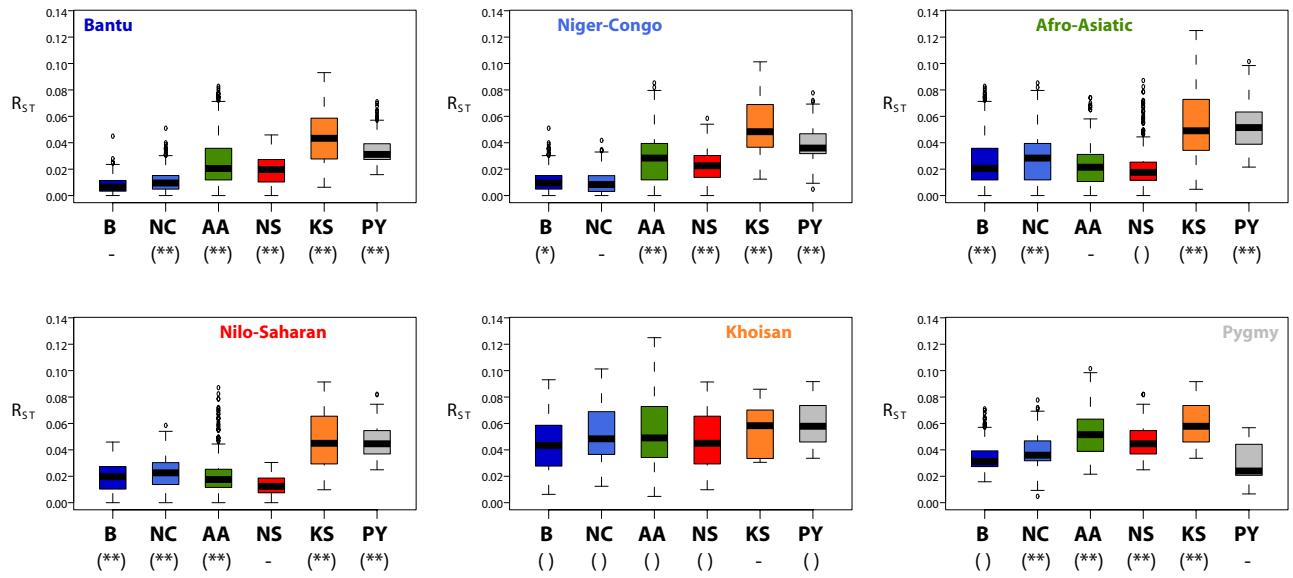


Figure S6: Box-plots as in figure S4, but with autosomal  $R_{ST}$  distances.

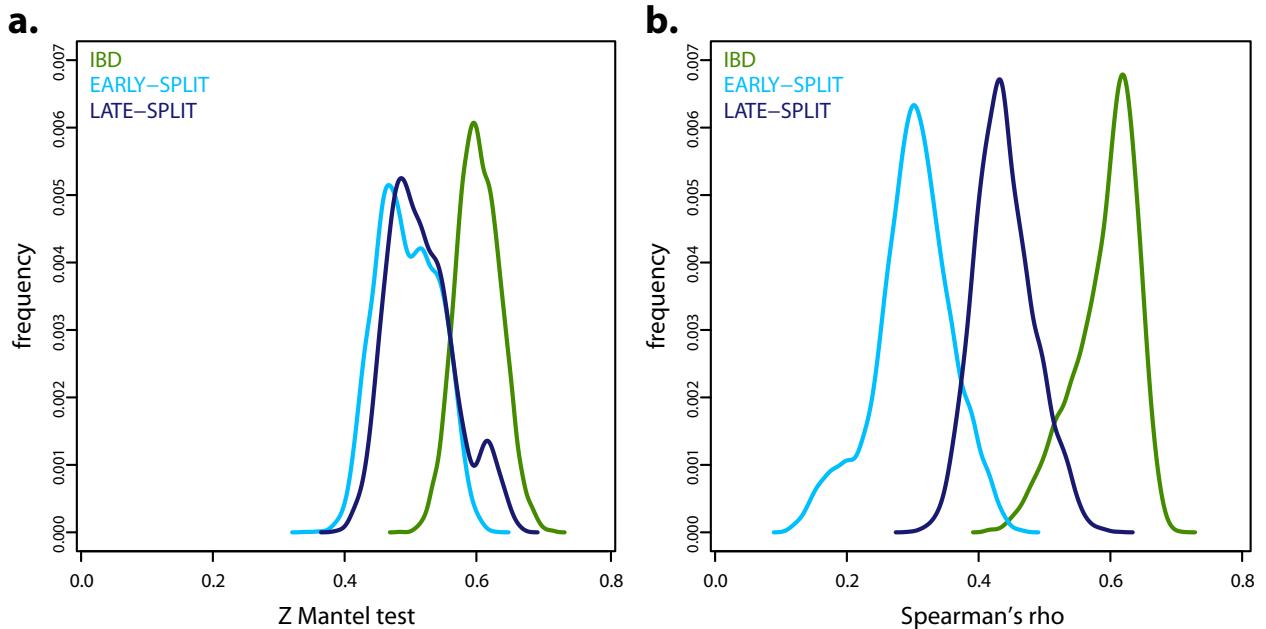


Figure S7: Distributions of correlation coefficients between the linguistic distances (7,200 trees) and the models of Bantu migration. In (a) all pairwise language comparisons were used and in (b) only the ‘informative’ pairwise comparisons, i.e. those with different predictions between the early-split and late-split models. All distributions among the models of migrations using both all and ‘informative’ comparisons are extremely different (two tails Mann-Whitney U tests with  $P < 10^{-16}$ ).

Table S1: Details for the mtDNA data used in this study. “N” is the sample size as number of individuals, “Long” the longitude, “Lat” the latitude and “Ref” the reference study.

Population	N	Country	Group	Long	Lat	Ref
Berber	60	Morocco	Afro-Asiatic	-4.7	33.8	[27]
Burunge	36	Tanzania	Afro-Asiatic	36.0	-5.3	[28]
Egyptians	70	Egypt	Afro-Asiatic	31.2	27.0	[29]
Hausa	20	Niger	Afro-Asiatic	12.4	13.6	[30]
Somali	26	Somalia	Afro-Asiatic	43.5	3.3	[30]
Tuareg	26	Nigeria, Niger, Mali	Afro-Asiatic	-1.8	17.7	[30]
West-Saharan	25	Western Sahara	Afro-Asiatic	-13.8	24.5	[27]
Tikar (Pygmy)	35	Cameroon	Bantoid	11.0	5.8	[20]
Akele	46	Gabon	Bantu	10.5	-0.5	[20]
Ateke	53	Gabon	Bantu	17.2	-4.1	[20]
Babongo (Pygmy)	45	Gabon	Bantu	12.7	-2.3	[20]
Bakola (Pygmy)	30	Cameroon	Bantu	10.0	2.8	[28]
Bakola (Pygmy)	88	Cameroon	Bantu	10.0	2.8	[20]
Bakoya (Pygmy)	31	Gabon	Bantu	13.4	1.7	[20]
Benga	50	Gabon	Bantu	9.7	0.5	[20]
Biaka (Pygmy)	17	CAR	Bantu	17.0	4.0	[28]
Biaka (Pygmy)	55	CAR	Bantu	17.0	4.0	[20]
Bisa	41	Zambia	Bantu	30.2	-13.3	[31]
Bubi	45	Equatorial Guinea	Bantu	8.8	3.5	[32]
Chopi	27	Mozambique	Bantu	33.0	-25.0	[33]
Chwabo	20	Mozambique	Bantu	37.9	-15.8	[33]
Duma	45	Gabon	Bantu	12.6	-0.8	[20]
Eshira	40	Gabon	Bantu	10.5	-1.5	[20]
Eviya	38	Gabon	Bantu	11.0	-1.0	[20]
Ewondo	25	Cameroon	Bantu	11.5	3.9	[20]
Fang-C	39	Cameroon	Bantu	14.1	2.1	[20]
Fang-G	66	Gabon	Bantu	11.0	2.1	[20]
Galoa	51	Gabon	Bantu	10.1	-0.8	[20]
Ganguela	20	Angola	Bantu	21.4	-14.1	[22]
Kikuyu	24	Kenya	Bantu	36.7	-0.5	[30]
Kota	56	Gabon	Bantu	13.9	1.1	[20]
Kunda	34	Zambia	Bantu	30.0	-15.5	[31]
Kuvale	54	Angola	Bantu	12.0	-17.0	[22]
Lomwe	19	Mozambique	Bantu	36.5	-16.5	[33]
Makhuwa	20	Mozambique	Bantu	34.8	-15.1	[33]
Makina	45	Gabon	Bantu	12.0	-0.5	[20]
Makonde	17	Mozambique	Bantu	39.4	-12.4	[33]
Mbundu	44	Angola	Bantu	15.5	-8.8	[14]
Mitsongo	58	Gabon	Bantu	11.5	-1.8	[20]
Ndao	19	Mozambique	Bantu	34.8	-19.8	[33]
Ndumu	37	Gabon	Bantu	13.5	-1.6	[20]
Ngumba	88	Cameroon	Bantu	10.3	3.0	[20]
Nguni	12	Mozambique	Bantu	33.7	-11.7	[33]
Nyaneka-Nkhumbi	153	Angola	Bantu	14.6	-16.5	[22]

Population	N	Country	Group	Long	Lat	Ref
Nyanja	20	Mozambique	Bantu	33.5	-12.0	[33]
Nyungwe	19	Mozambique	Bantu	32.0	-17.0	[33]
Nzebi	62	Gabon	Bantu	11.9	-1.9	[20]
Obamba	46	Gabon	Bantu	13.9	-1.2	[20]
Orungu	20	Gabon	Bantu	9.1	-1.0	[20]
Punu	52	Gabon	Bantu	11.0	-2.5	[20]
Ronga	21	Mozambique	Bantu	33.0	-26.0	[33]
Sao Tome	50	Sao Tome&Principe	Bantu	6.6	0.2	[32]
Sena	21	Mozambique	Bantu	35.2	-17.0	[33]
Shake	51	Gabon	Bantu	11.9	-0.1	[20]
Shangaan	21	Mozambique	Bantu	33.5	-23.0	[33]
Shona	17	Mozambique	Bantu	30.0	-19.0	[33]
Sukuma	32	Tanzania	Bantu	33.0	-3.0	[28]
Tonga	16	Mozambique	Bantu	34.9	-22.9	[33]
Tswa	19	Mozambique	Bantu	35.0	-23.8	[33]
Turu	28	Tanzania	Bantu	32.5	-4.5	[28]
Umbundu	91	Angola	Bantu	16.2	-11.3	[22]
Yao	10	Mozambique	Bantu	37.5	-11.5	[33]
Hadza	74	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.3	-3.8	[28]
Hadzabe	48	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.3	-3.8	[34]
Khoisan	17	South Africa	Khoesan	18.0	-30.0	[28]
Khwe	31	South Africa	Khoesan	23.5	-28.0	[35]
Kung	16	Botswana	Khoesan	21.6	-20.5	[36]
Sandawe	80	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.5	-5.5	[28]
Vasikela-Kung	43	South Africa	Khoesan	22.5	-27.7	[35]
Aghem	113	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	10.1	6.4	[37]
Akan	151	Ghana	Niger-Congo	-2.8	5.8	[37]
Annang	106	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	7.7	5.1	[37]
Baka (Pygmy)	39	Gabon	Niger-Congo	12.5	1.0	[20]
Baka Central (Pygmy)	30	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	12.5	3.5	[20]
Baka West (Pygmy)	58	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	10.0	3.5	[20]
Bamun	105	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	10.9	5.7	[37]
Efik	144	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	8.4	4.9	[37]
Ejaghama	131	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	8.3	5.0	[37]
Ewe	87	Ghana	Niger-Congo	0.5	6.6	[37]
Fulbe	61	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	8.1	12.6	[30]
Ibibio	501	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	7.9	4.9	[37]
Igbo	196	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	7.5	6.1	[37]
Mauritanians	30	Mauritania	Niger-Congo	-11.0	19.7	[27]
Mbenzele (Pygmy)	12	C.A.R.	Niger-Congo	16.1	3.6	[38]
Oron	98	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	8.2	4.8	[37]
Senegalese	50	Senegal	Niger-Congo	-12.6	13.0	[27]
Serer	22	Senegal	Niger-Congo	-16.0	13.7	[27]
Tikar	34	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	11.5	6.1	[37]
Wolof	43	Senegal	Niger-Congo	-16.0	14.4	[27]
Yoruba	32	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	4.0	8.0	[30, 36]
Datoga	38	Tanzania	Nilo-Saharan	35.5	-4.5	[28]

<b>Population</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Long</b>	<b>Lat</b>	<b>Ref</b>
Kanuri	13	Nigeria	Nilo-Saharan	14.2	16.5	[30]
Mbuti (Pygmy)	38	D.R.C.	Nilo-Saharan	29.0	1.0	[20]
Nubians	88	Sudan	Nilo-Saharan	30.5	19.1	[29]
Songhai	10	Niger, Mali	Nilo-Saharan	-4.3	10.7	[30]
Turkana	33	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	37.1	3.4	[30]

Table S2: Details for the Y chromosomal data used in this study. “N” is the sample size as number of individuals, “Long” the longitude, “Lat” the latitude and “Ref” the reference study.

Population	N	Country	Group	Long	Lat	Ref
Burunge	23	Tanzania	Afro-Asiatic	36.00	-5.30	[28]
Mozabite	20	Algeria	Afro-Asiatic	3.00	32.00	[1]
Akele	50	Gabon	Bantu	10.50	-0.50	[21]
Ateke	48	Gabon	Bantu	17.20	-4.10	[21]
Bakola (Pygmy)	22	Cameroon	Bantu	10.00	2.80	[21]
Bantu-K	10	Kenya	Bantu	37.00	-3.00	[1]
Bemba	10	Zambia	Bantu	28.20	-12.60	[1]
Benga	48	Gabon	Bantu	9.70	0.50	[21]
Biaka (Pygmy)	23	C.A.R.	Bantu	17.00	4.00	[1]
Lala-Bisa	38	Zambia	Bantu	30.20	-13.30	[1, 31]
Duma	46	Gabon	Bantu	12.60	-0.80	[21]
Eshira	42	Gabon	Bantu	10.50	-1.50	[21]
Eviya	24	Gabon	Bantu	11.00	-1.00	[21]
Fang	64	Cameroon, Gabon	Bantu	14.10	2.10	[21]
Fwe	30	Zambia	Bantu	23.28	-17.50	[1]
Galoa	47	Gabon	Bantu	10.10	-0.80	[21]
Ganguela	11	Angola	Bantu	21.40	-14.10	[22]
Kalanga	20	Botswana	Bantu	27.80	-20.45	[1]
Kota	53	Gabon	Bantu	13.90	1.10	[21]
Kunda	36	Zambia	Bantu	30.00	-15.50	[1]
Kuvale	25	Angola	Bantu	12.00	-17.00	[22]
Kwamashi	27	Zambia	Bantu	22.70	-16.60	[1]
Lozi	94	Zambia	Bantu	26.00	-17.90	[1]
Luvalle	16	Zambia	Bantu	22.10	-13.10	[1]
Luyana	61	Zambia	Bantu	22.00	-16.20	[1]
Makina	43	Gabon	Bantu	12.10	0.00	[21]
Mbala	12	DRC	Bantu	17.90	-4.50	[1]
Mbugwe	14	Tanzania	Bantu	35.80	-3.80	[28]
Mbukushu	14	Zambia	Bantu	22.21	-16.34	[1]
Mbunda	49	Zambia	Bantu	19.90	-11.80	[1]
Mbuun	12	DRC	Bantu	19.80	-4.90	[1]
Mitsongo	60	Gabon	Bantu	11.50	-1.75	[21]
Ndumu	36	Gabon	Bantu	10.30	3.00	[21]
Ngumba	24	Cameroon	Bantu	11.90	-1.90	[21]
Nkoya	29	Zambia	Bantu	24.80	-14.80	[1]
Nyaneka-Nkhumbi	74	Angola	Bantu	14.60	-16.50	[22]
Nyengo	11	Zambia	Bantu	22.37	-16.47	[1]
Nzebi	57	Gabon	Bantu	13.90	-1.20	[21]
Obamba	47	Gabon	Bantu	13.90	-1.20	[21]
Orungu	21	Gabon	Bantu	9.10	-1.00	[21]
Pende	11	DRC	Bantu	19.00	-6.00	[1]
Punu	58	Gabon	Bantu	11.00	-2.50	[21]
Shake	43	Gabon	Bantu	11.90	-0.10	[21]
Shanjo	29	Zambia	Bantu	24.04	-17.20	[1]

<b>Population</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Long</b>	<b>Lat</b>	<b>Ref</b>
Subiya	11	Zambia	Bantu	25.18	-17.39	[1]
Sukuma	30	Tanzania	Bantu	33.00	-3.00	[28]
Tonga	30	Zambia	Bantu	27.20	-16.80	[1]
Totela	15	Zambia	Bantu	24.17	-16.72	[1]
Tswana	20	Botswana	Bantu	25.90	-25.50	[1]
Turu	20	Tanzania	Bantu	32.50	-4.50	[28]
Umbundu	94	Angola	Bantu	16.20	-11.30	[22]
Yansi	23	D.R.C.	Bantu	18.70	-4.70	[1]
Hadza	54	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.30	-3.80	[28]
Sandawe	67	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.50	-5.50	[28]
Baka (Pygmy)	33	Gabon	Niger-Congo	12.50	1.00	[21]
Bissa	40	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-0.56	11.32	[1]
Kassena	33	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-1.03	11.15	[1]
Lyela	40	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-2.57	12.29	[1]
Mandenka	15	Senegal	Niger-Congo	-12.00	12.00	[1]
Marka	33	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-3.28	12.79	[1]
Mossi	36	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-0.91	12.43	[1]
Nuna	29	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-2.01	11.62	[1]
Pana	19	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-3.27	13.26	[1]
Samo-South	41	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-2.93	12.67	[1]
Samo-North	37	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-3.25	13.20	[1]
Samoya	21	Burkina Faso	Niger-Congo	-3.04	13.56	[1]
Yoruba	12	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	5.00	8.00	[1]
Datoga	31	Tanzania	Nilo-Saharan	35.50	-4.50	[28]
Karimojong-JieDodos	118	Uganda	Nilo-Saharan	34.60	2.50	[39]
Mbuti (Pygmy)	11	D.R.C.	Nilo-Saharan	29.00	1.00	[1]

Table S3: Details for the autosomal data used in this study. “N” is the sample size as number of individuals, “Long” the longitude, “Lat” the latitude and “Ref” the reference study.

<b>Population</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Long</b>	<b>Lat</b>	<b>Ref</b>
Baggara	23	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.5	12.5	[2]
Beja-Banuamir	23	Sudan	Afro-Asiatic	36.0	21.0	[2]
Beja-Hadandawa	19	Sudan	Afro-Asiatic	36.0	21.0	[2]
Beta-Israel	17	Ethiopia	Afro-Asiatic	38.0	12.0	[2]
Borana	32	Kenya	Afro-Asiatic	38.0	3.0	[2]
Burji	24	Ethiopia	Afro-Asiatic	37.8	5.5	[2]
Burunge	22	Tanzania	Afro-Asiatic	36.0	-5.3	[2]
ElMolo	16	Kenya	Afro-Asiatic	36.8	2.8	[2]
Fiome-Gorowa	22	Tanzania	Afro-Asiatic	35.8	-4.3	[2]
Gabra	17	Kenya	Afro-Asiatic	37.5	3.0	[2]
Giziga	24	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.3	10.3	[2]
Hausa-C	27	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.5	10.5	[2]
Hausa-N	16	Nigeria	Afro-Asiatic	8.0	12.0	[2]
Iraqw	46	Tanzania	Afro-Asiatic	35.5	-4.0	[2]
Konso	14	Ethiopia	Afro-Asiatic	37.5	5.5	[2]
Kotoko	17	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.8	11.8	[2]
Mada	28	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.1	10.8	[2]
Mandara	26	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.0	11.3	[2]
Massa	15	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	15.3	10.3	[2]
Mbugu	22	Tanzania	Afro-Asiatic	38.5	-4.8	[2]
Mozabite	29	Algeria	Afro-Asiatic	3.0	32.0	[2]
Ouldeme	26	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.3	11.0	[2]
Podokwo	30	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	12.1	11.0	[2]
Rendille	28	Kenya	Afro-Asiatic	37.5	2.3	[2]
Wata	6	Kenya	Afro-Asiatic	37.0	3.5	[2]
Yaaku	19	Kenya	Afro-Asiatic	37.0	0.5	[2]
Zime	30	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.5	9.0	[2]
Zulgo	22	Cameroon	Afro-Asiatic	14.0	10.8	[2]
Bafia	30	Cameroon	Bantu	11.0	4.8	[2]
Baluba	6	D.R.C.	Bantu	25.0	-9.0	[2]
Bamoun	31	Cameroon	Bantu	10.8	5.5	[2]
Banen	25	Cameroon	Bantu	10.8	4.8	[2]
Bantu-K	11	Kenya	Bantu	37.0	-3.0	[2]
Bantu-SA	8	South Africa	Bantu	24.3	-25.6	[2]
Batanga	20	Cameroon	Bantu	10.0	3.0	[2]
Batie	16	Cameroon	Bantu	11.0	4.3	[2]
Bulu	22	Cameroon	Bantu	11.0	3.0	[2]
Fang	19	Cameroon	Bantu	13.0	2.5	[2]
Gogo	13	Tanzania	Bantu	36.0	-6.0	[2]
Iyassa	37	Cameroon	Bantu	9.8	2.5	[2]
Kikuyu	22	Kenya	Bantu	37.0	-1.0	[2]
Kongo	17	D.R.C.	Bantu	15.0	-5.5	[2]
Lemande	26	Cameroon	Bantu	11.0	4.5	[2]
Luhya	17	Kenya	Bantu	34.5	0.5	[2]

<b>Population</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Long</b>	<b>Lat</b>	<b>Ref</b>
Mabea	13	Cameroon	Bantu	10.3	2.9	[2]
Mbugwe	21	Tanzania	Bantu	35.8	-3.8	[2]
Mvae	24	Cameroon	Bantu	12.0	3.0	[2]
Ngumba	27	Cameroon	Bantu	10.3	3.0	[2]
Tikar-North	13	Cameroon	Bantu	11.5	6.3	[2]
Ntumu	11	Cameroon	Bantu	10.5	2.3	[2]
Pare	23	Tanzania	Bantu	38.0	-4.5	[2]
Rangi	36	Tanzania	Bantu	36.0	-5.0	[2]
Sambaa	18	Tanzania	Bantu	38.3	-4.5	[2]
Tikar-South	21	Cameroon	Bantu	11.5	5.5	[2]
Sukuma	10	Tanzania	Bantu	33.5	-3.0	[2]
Turu	32	Tanzania	Bantu	35.0	-5.0	[2]
Tutsi-Hutu	8	Rwanda	Bantu	30.0	-2.0	[2]
Venda	13	South Africa	Bantu	30.0	-22.5	[2]
Wimum	15	Cameroon	Bantu	10.8	6.5	[2]
Xhosa	28	South Africa	Bantu	28.0	-32.0	[2]
Yambassa	17	Cameroon	Bantu	11.3	4.8	[2]
Bakola (Pygmy)	42	Cameroon	Bantu	10.0	2.8	[2]
Bedzan (Pygmy)	17	Cameroon	Bantu	11.6	5.5	[2]
Hadza	63	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.3	-3.8	[2]
San	6	Namibia	Khoesan	20.0	-21.0	[2]
Sandawe	51	Tanzania	Khoesan	35.5	-5.5	[2]
XunKhoe	8	South Africa	Khoesan	18.0	-30.0	[2]
Ashanti	15	Ghana	Niger-Congo	-1.0	6.0	[2]
Bassange	20	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	5.5	9.0	[2]
Brong	26	Ghana	Niger-Congo	-2.0	7.5	[2]
Dioula	5	Ivory Coast	Niger-Congo	-4.5	9.5	[2]
Dogon	9	Mali	Niger-Congo	-3.0	14.0	[2]
Fulani-Adamawa	41	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	13.5	9.0	[2]
Fulani-Mbororo	13	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	14.8	11.8	[2]
Gbaya	15	C.A.R	Niger-Congo	15.0	5.0	[2]
Gwari	22	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	7.0	10.0	[2]
Igala	17	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	7.0	7.0	[2]
Igbo	28	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	7.0	6.0	[2]
Koma	12	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	12.7	8.5	[2]
Mandenka	22	Senegal	Niger-Congo	-12.0	12.0	[2]
Mbum	13	C.A.R	Niger-Congo	13.5	5.5	[2]
Tupuri	22	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	14.8	10.3	[2]
Yakoma	6	C.A.R	Niger-Congo	22.3	4.3	[2]
Yoruba	25	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	4.0	8.0	[2]
Yoruba (CEPH)	22	Nigeria	Niger-Congo	5.0	8.0	[2]
Baka (Pygmy)	48	Cameroon	Niger-Congo	13.5	2.5	[2]
Biaka (Pygmy)	23	C.A.R	Niger-Congo	17.0	4.0	[2]
Akie	23	Tanzania	Nilo-Saharan	37.5	-5.0	[2]
Bulala	15	Chad	Nilo-Saharan	18.0	13.0	[2]
Datoga	54	Tanzania	Nilo-Saharan	35.5	-4.5	[2]
Dinka	17	Sudan	Nilo-Saharan	30.0	8.0	[2]

<b>Population</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Long</b>	<b>Lat</b>	<b>Ref</b>
Dorobo	10	Tanzania	Nilo-Saharan	37.0	-5.0	[2]
Ilchamus	27	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	37.1	1.5	[2]
Kaba	27	Chad	Nilo-Saharan	16.8	8.0	[2]
Kanembou	5	Chad	Nilo-Saharan	15.0	14.0	[2]
Kanuri	31	Cameroon	Nilo-Saharan	14.3	11.3	[2]
Laka	33	Chad	Nilo-Saharan	16.0	8.0	[2]
Luo	28	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	34.5	-0.5	[2]
Maasai-Ilgwesi	21	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	36.8	0.3	[2]
Maasai-Mumonyot	12	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	37.0	0.6	[2]
Maasai-Tanzania	36	Tanzania	Nilo-Saharan	37.0	-4.0	[2]
Marakwet	14	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	35.5	1.3	[2]
Nandi	11	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	35.5	0.0	[2]
Ngambaye	30	Chad	Nilo-Saharan	16.0	9.0	[2]
Nuer	18	Sudan	Nilo-Saharan	31.0	8.5	[2]
Nyimang	12	Sudan	Nilo-Saharan	29.5	12.3	[2]
Okiek	22	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	36.0	0.3	[2]
Pokot	23	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	35.5	1.5	[2]
Sabaot	20	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	34.8	1.0	[2]
Samburu	18	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	37.0	1.5	[2]
Saravarians	27	Chad	Nilo-Saharan	17.5	8.0	[2]
Sengwer	21	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	35.0	1.0	[2]
Shilook	15	Sudan	Nilo-Saharan	32.0	10.0	[2]
Tugen	22	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	35.8	0.8	[2]
Turkana	26	Kenya	Nilo-Saharan	36.0	3.0	[2]
Mbuti (Pygmy)	13	D.R.C.	Nilo-Saharan	29.0	1.0	[2]

Table S4: Details for the languages used in this study. “Guthrie” is the Guthrie’s zone, “Hist-Groups” corresponds to the historical classification proposed by Vansina [26], “G-code” is the group’s code, “L-code” is the language code, “missing” is the number of missing items.

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
0	Bantoid	800	Eja	Ejagham	0	5.50	9.20
0	Bantoid	802	Tiv	Tiv	0	5.00	7.50
0	Bantoid	805	Ama	Amasi	9	6.10	9.75
0	Bantoid	806	Amb	Ambele	9	6.95	9.55
0	Bantoid	894	Asu	Asumbo	14	6.30	9.50
0	Bantoid	951	Bang	Bangangte	1	5.60	10.20
0	Bantoid	900a	Mif	Mifi	3	5.20	10.30
0	Bantoid	900b	Band	Bandjoun	0	5.30	10.30
0	Bantoid	900c	Dsc	Dschang	0	5.40	10.10
0	Bantoid	970a	Fef1	Fefe	0	5.30	10.20
0	Bantoid	970b	Baf	Bafang	1	5.10	10.20
A	North-West	A15g	A-Mbo	Mbo	0	4.80	10.00
A	North-West	A24	A-Dua	Duala	0	3.80	9.70
A	North-West	A26	A-Pon	Pongo	0	4.10	9.70
A	North-West	A27	A-Lim	Limba	0	3.90	9.50
A	Buneya	A31	A-Bub	Bubi	4	3.50	8.80
A	North-West	A32a	A-Noh	Noho	9	3.10	10.00
A	North-West	A32c	A-Tan	Tanga	0	3.30	10.00
A	North-West	A34	A-Be1	Benga	0	0.50	9.70
A	Buneya	A43a	A-Bas	Basaa	0	3.60	11.00
A	Buneya	A43b	A-Kok	Koko	0	3.50	10.00
A	Buneya	A44	A-Nen	Nen	0	4.70	10.90
A	Buneya	A51	A-Lef	Lefa	17	5.00	11.20
A	Buneya	A51	A-Maj	Maja	6	4.80	11.20
A	Buneya	A51	A-Tum	Tumi	4	4.90	11.10
A	Buneya	A53	A-Kpa	Kpa	1	4.60	11.10
A	Buneya	A53	A-Rop	Rope	2	4.60	11.10
A	Buneya	A54	A-Nja	Njanti	6	5.00	11.30
A	Buneya	A61a	A-Tuk	Tuki	3	4.50	11.40
A	Buneya	A62a	A-Gun	Gunu	11	4.60	11.30
A	Buneya	A62b	A-Mma	Mmala	7	4.50	11.20
A	Buneya	A62d	A-Kal	Kalonge	0	4.30	11.10
A	North-West	A71	A-Eto	Eton	0	4.00	11.20
A	North-West	A71a	A-Ndo	Ndongo	0	3.90	11.30
A	North-West	A72a	A-Ewo	Ewondo	0	3.90	11.50
A	North-West	A72a	A-Yao	Yaounde	0	3.60	11.20
A	North-West	A72d	A-Yas	Yasem	3	4.40	11.70
A	North-West	A74a	A-Bul	Bulu	1	3.00	11.50
A	North-West	A75	A-Fan	Fang	2	2.10	14.10
A	North-West	A75	A-Mak	Make	3	-0.50	10.00
A	North-West	A75	A-Ntu	Ntum	1	1.62	11.60
A	North-West	A80	A-Kw1	Kwejo	0	3.50	16.20
A	North-West	A80	A-Kw2	Kweso	5	1.80	16.30

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
A	North-West	A84	A-Koo	Koozime	0	3.40	13.00
A	North-West	A85b	A-Bek	Bekwil	0	1.80	14.20
A	North-West	A86c	A-Mpy	Mpyemo	0	3.50	15.00
A	North-West	A87	A-Bom	Bomwali	3	1.55	15.70
A	North-West	A87	A-San	Sangasanga	5	2.20	15.15
A	North-West	A92	A-Pom	Pomo	2	1.70	16.20
A	North-West	A93a	A-Ka2	Kako	0	4.10	15.20
B	North-West	B11a	B-Pon	Pongwe	1	0.35	9.00
B	North-West	B11C	B-Ga2	Galwa	0	-0.80	10.10
B	North-West	B11d	B-Him	Himba	6	-1.48	11.54
B	North-West	B11e	B-Nko	Nkomi	1	-1.30	9.22
B	North-West	B20	B-Sha	Shama	0	0.55	12.85
B	North-West	B21	B-Sek	Seki	0	0.50	9.50
B	North-West	B22b	B-Ung	Ungom	0	-0.50	10.50
B	North-West	B22c	B-Pov	Pove	2	-1.20	12.20
B	North-West	B23	B-Mbh	Mbahouin	16	-1.70	13.40
B	North-West	B24	B-Wu1	Wumbu	0	-2.00	12.00
B	North-West	B25	B-Mah	Mahongwe	0	1.00	14.30
B	North-West	B25	B-Sa1	Sake	7	-0.10	11.90
B	North-West	B25b	B-Ko3	Kota	0	1.10	13.90
B	North-West	B26	B-Nd1	Ndasa	2	-3.30	13.20
B	North-West	B31	B-Tsg	Tsogo	4	-1.75	11.50
B	North-West	B33	B-Pin	Pinji	1	-1.80	11.00
B	West-Coastal	B40	B-Bon	Bongo	2	-3.10	12.00
B	West-Coastal	B40a	B-Vu2	Vungu	1	-2.10	10.70
B	West-Coastal	B41	B-Bwa	Bwali	2	-1.40	10.60
B	West-Coastal	B41	B-Shi	Shira	0	-1.50	10.50
B	West-Coastal	B42a	B-Sg2	Sango	1	-1.20	12.50
B	West-Coastal	B43	B-Pu1	Punu	1	-2.50	11.00
B	West-Coastal	B44	B-Lu1	Lumbu	0	-2.80	10.00
B	West-Coastal	B45	B-Bwi	Bwisi	1	-3.25	13.10
B	West-Coastal	B46	B-Bar	Barama	1	-2.60	9.80
B	West-Coastal	B51	B-Dum	Duma	5	-0.80	12.60
B	West-Coastal	B51	B-Wan	Wanji	2	-0.90	12.80
B	West-Coastal	B52	B-Nze	Nzebi	1	-1.90	11.90
B	West-Coastal	B53	B-Tsa	Tsangi	2	-2.90	13.70
B	West-Coastal	B61	B-Mbe	Mbede	1	-0.40	14.00
B	West-Coastal	B62	B-Bam	Bamba	0	-1.20	13.90
B	West-Coastal	B62	B-Mpi	Mpini	3	-1.20	14.50
B	West-Coastal	B63	B-Kuy	Kuya	10	-1.50	13.40
B	West-Coastal	B63	B-Ndu	Ndumu	11	-1.60	13.50
B	West-Coastal	B64	B-Ngw	Ngwi	2	-4.30	19.40
B	West-Coastal	B65a	B-Ng2	Ngoli	1	-4.15	19.10
B	West-Coastal	B66	B-Kan	Kaningi	5	-1.75	13.60
B	West-Coastal	B70	B-Nun	Nunu	3	-3.10	16.90
B	West-Coastal	B70	B-Tgu	Tegue	3	-1.10	15.20
B	West-Coastal	B70	B-Tek	Teke	7	-4.10	17.20

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
B	West-Coastal	B71a	B-Tkk	Teke-Kale	2	-1.30	15.40
B	West-Coastal	B72a	B-Gun	Gungwel	4	-1.90	15.80
B	West-Coastal	B73	B-Teg	Tege-W	3	-3.30	13.20
B	West-Coastal	B73A	B-Ts2	Tsayi	2	-2.80	12.60
B	West-Coastal	B73B	B-Lal	Lali	2	-3.70	13.30
B	West-Coastal	B73c	B-Iya	Iyaa	3	-3.80	13.30
B	West-Coastal	B74b	B-Bo	Bo	0	-2.50	15.60
B	West-Coastal	B74C	B-Ti2	Tio	3	-3.70	14.50
B	West-Coastal	B75	B-Ite	Iteke	3	-3.60	16.65
B	West-Coastal	B77A	B-Ku2	Kukuya	0	-2.30	14.50
B	West-Coastal	B77b	B-Fum	Fumu	0	-4.20	15.30
B	West-Coastal	B78	B-Iwu	Iwum	1	-4.30	17.05
B	West-Coastal	B80	B-Gon	Gongo	2	-5.70	18.20
B	West-Coastal	B80	B-Kem	Kempee	2	-2.30	18.00
B	West-Coastal	B80	B-Kes	Kesaa	2	-3.00	17.50
B	West-Coastal	B80	B-Mi2	Mpiin	4	-5.00	18.70
B	West-Coastal	B80a	B-Zad	Zadi	2	-3.80	19.10
B	West-Coastal	B81a	B-Te2	Tiene	1	-2.70	17.70
B	West-Coastal	B83	B-Ful	Fulunga	3	-4.20	15.80
B	West-Coastal	B83a	B-Fin	Finu	4	-5.20	14.80
B	West-Coastal	B84a	B-Mpu	Mpuono	3	-3.95	16.90
B	West-Coastal	B85b	B-Iyn	Iyanz	2	-4.70	18.70
B	West-Coastal	B85B	B-Kiy	Kiyey	6	-3.70	17.95
B	West-Coastal	B85d	B-Nso	Nsongo	0	-4.90	19.85
B	West-Coastal	B85e	B-Imp	Impur	0	-4.30	18.80
B	West-Coastal	B85E	B-Mp2	Mput	2	-4.30	18.90
B	West-Coastal	B85f	B-Tm2	Tsambaan	3	-4.50	18.90
B	West-Coastal	B86	B-Dzi	Dzing	2	-4.30	19.30
B	West-Coastal	B87	B-Mb1	Mbuun	1	-4.90	19.80
C	West-Congo Basin	C00	C-Bam	Bambomba	8	1.30	17.30
C	West-Congo Basin	C00	C-Bwa	Bwamba	0	3.60	18.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C00	C-Lik	Likau	5	2.40	18.90
C	West-Congo Basin	C00	C-Mok	Mokiba	2	0.70	14.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C00a	C-Ba2	Babole	3	1.40	18.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C01	C-Gan	Gando	7	3.60	17.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C02	C-Kot	Kota	1	-0.70	12.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C10	C-Iso	Isongo	7	4.00	17.80
C	West-Congo Basin	C10	C-Lke	Leke	4	1.60	17.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C11	C-Kod	Kondi	12	3.90	16.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C12	C-Pan	Pande	7	3.50	16.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C12b	C-Gon	Gongo	7	3.20	16.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C15	C-Bon	Bongili	0	0.30	15.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C16	C-Lob	Lobala	4	2.70	18.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C22	C-Aka	Aka	7	4.30	18.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C24	C-Koy	Koyo	0	-0.50	15.90
C	West-Congo Basin	C25	C-Bo1	Bosi	0	-1.10	15.40
C	West-Congo Basin	C27	C-Lkb	Likuba	2	-1.70	16.40

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Bab	Babale	3	-2.10	17.15
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Blk	Boloki	1	0.90	18.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Gya	Gyando	1	1.80	18.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Lkk	Likoka	2	2.70	18.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Mot	Motembo	1	2.10	21.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Ndo	Ndobo	0	1.00	18.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C30	C-Pam	Pama	2	-1.05	17.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C30a	C-Mo1	Moya	2	-2.50	16.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C31	C-Dok	Doko	4	1.60	19.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C31a	C-Lo1	Loi	1	0.50	17.90
C	West-Congo Basin	C31e	C-Zam	Zamba	2	1.40	18.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C31f	C-Mbz	Mbonzo	0	1.80	18.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C31r	C-Lib	Libinza	0	1.50	18.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C31s	C-Bal	Balobo	1	1.90	19.40
C	West-Congo Basin	C31y	C-Mwe	Mwe	8	2.10	19.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C32	C-Bob	Bobangi	0	-1.40	17.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C32	C-Kin	Kinunu	4	-1.90	16.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C32	C-Mbm	Mbompo	2	-0.10	18.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C33	C-Sen	Sengele	1	-1.80	18.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C34	C-Sak	Sakata	3	-2.70	18.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C34a	C-Kba	Kibai	6	-2.90	18.60
C	West-Congo Basin	C34B	C-Kes	Kesha	2	-3.05	18.70
C	West-Congo Basin	C35	C-Bol	Bolia	1	-1.50	18.40
C	West-Congo Basin	C35	C-Nt1	Ntomba-B	0	-1.10	18.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C36	C-Lol	Lolia	1	-1.30	18.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C36c	C-Bdz	Budza	1	2.20	22.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C36d	C-Lin	Lingala	1	1.50	17.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C36g	C-Lko	Leko	2	0.80	18.60
C	West-Congo Basin	C37	C-Bdj	Budja	4	2.20	23.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C41	C-Kul	Kula	3	2.30	20.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C41	C-Ngo	Ngombe	3	1.20	19.80
C	Boan-Lebonya	C43	C-Ben	Benge	5	3.40	23.90
C	Boan-Lebonya	C44a	C-Boa	Boa	3	2.70	23.80
C	Boan-Lebonya	C45	C-Leb	Lebeo	6	2.50	27.00
C	Boan-Lebonya	C45	C-Nge	Ngelema	1	1.50	25.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C50	C-Ela	Elambo	1	-1.00	23.75
C	West-Congo Basin	C51	C-Mbe	Mbesa	3	1.10	23.15
C	West-Congo Basin	C52	C-Hes	Heso	3	0.70	24.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C52	C-Lon	Lolina	1	1.05	23.85
C	West-Congo Basin	C52	C-Lyo	Lyombo	2	0.50	24.30
C	West-Congo Basin	C53	C-Bau	Bauma	6	0.00	24.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C53	C-Wen	Wenge	7	0.10	24.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C54	C-Ilo	Ilombo	1	1.00	24.30
C	West-Congo Basin	C55	C-Kle	Kele	1	0.80	24.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C61	C-Kun	Kundo	0	-1.00	19.60
C	West-Congo Basin	C61	C-Mng	Mongo	1	-0.60	24.30
C	West-Congo Basin	C64	C-Kon	Konda	0	-1.40	19.00

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
C	West-Congo Basin	C65a	C-Nt4	Ntomba-I	2	-1.90	18.30
C	West-Congo Basin	C68a	C-Ml2	Mbole-K	0	-0.10	24.50
C	West-Congo Basin	C69	C-Omb	Ombo	0	-2.20	25.80
C	West-Congo Basin	C71	C-Tet	Tetela	0	-5.00	25.00
C	West-Congo Basin	C71a	C-Yyo	Yyondo	0	-4.60	24.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C72a	C-Ku2	Kushu	0	-4.00	25.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C75	C-Kla	Kela	4	-2.50	23.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C80	C-Ile	Ilebo	6	-4.30	20.60
C	West-Congo Basin	C80	C-Mbi	Mbingi	6	-4.05	22.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C80	C-Shu	Shuwa	4	-4.10	22.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C81	C-Nde	Ndengese	6	-3.50	21.40
C	West-Congo Basin	C83	C-Won	Wongo	0	-4.90	19.90
C	West-Congo Basin	C83a	C-Lu1	Luhilel	0	-4.35	20.20
C	West-Congo Basin	C83B	C-Lor	Lori	2	-4.20	19.10
C	West-Congo Basin	C90	C-Cwa	Cwao	6	-5.00	22.00
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00	D-Kwa	Kwange	0	-3.90	25.90
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00	D-Lil	Liliko	0	2.20	27.30
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00	D-Lum	Lumbwe	6	-6.50	28.20
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00	D-Nge	Ngengele	1	-2.80	25.30
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00	D-Son	Songe	0	-4.50	26.30
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00	D-Zur	Zura	0	-4.50	26.60
D	Boan-Lebonya	D00a	D-La2	Langa	0	-3.30	24.70
D	Boan-Lebonya	D12	D-Len	Lengola	0	-0.50	25.50
D	East-Central	D13	D-Mit	Mituku	18	-0.20	24.80
D	East-Central	D14	D-Eny	Enya	6	0.50	25.50
D	East-Central	D14	D-Ge1	Genia	0	-4.10	26.00
D	East-Central	D24	D-Bin	Binja-N	0	-2.70	26.20
D	East-Central	D24	D-Sng	Songola	1	-2.30	26.50
D	East-Central	D25	D-Le1	Lega	0	-2.70	27.30
D	East-Central	D25	D-Reg	Rega	0	-2.60	27.35
D	East-Central	D26	D-Zim	Zimba	0	-4.30	26.60
D	East-Central	D28	D-Hol	Holoholo	1	-5.90	29.20
D	East-Central	D28b	D-Tum	Tumbwe	5	-6.00	28.80
D	Boan-Lebonya	D32	D-Bi1	Bira	0	1.60	30.20
D	Boan-Lebonya	D33	D-Ny1	Nyali	0	2.00	27.90
D	Boan-Lebonya	D35	D-Bod	Bodo	0	2.20	27.90
D	Boan-Lebonya	D37	D-Kum	Kumu	0	-0.50	27.00
D	Boan-Lebonya	D43	D-Nyg	Nyanga	0	-1.40	28.00
D	East-Great Lakes	D55	D-Buy	Buyu	17	-4.50	28.30
E	East-Great Lakes	E41	E-Log	Logoli	3	0.10	34.90
E	East-Kilimanjaro	E51	E-Gik	Gikuyu	0	-0.50	36.70
E	East-Kilimanjaro	E54	E-Tha	Tharaka	0	-0.20	38.20
E	East-Kilimanjaro	E55	E-Kam	Kamba	6	-1.40	38.00
E	East-Kilimanjaro	E62b	E-Cha	Chaga	2	-3.20	37.30
E	East-Coastal	E71	E-Po1	Pokomo	10	-1.40	39.90
E	East-Coastal	E72a	E-Gi1	Giryama	0	-3.20	39.40
E	East-Coastal	E72c	E-Cho	Choni	9	-3.80	39.80

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
E	East-Coastal	E72e	E-Rab	Rabai	10	-3.30	39.80
E	East-Coastal	E73	E-Di1	Digo	9	-4.30	39.20
E	East-Coastal	E73	E-Seg	Segeju	11	-4.80	39.20
E	East-Coastal	E74a	E-Daw	Dawida	10	-3.10	38.00
E	East-Coastal	E74b	E-Sag	Sagala	11	-6.90	36.30
F	East-Coastal	F21	F-Suk	Sukuma	18	-3.00	33.00
F	East-Coastal	F22	F-Nya	Nyamwezi	0	-4.30	33.20
F	East-Coastal	F23	F-Sum	Sumbwa	0	-3.90	32.80
F	East-Coastal	F31	F-Nyi	Nyiramba	10	-5.00	34.70
G	East-Coastal	G11	G-Gog	Gogo	10	-6.30	35.70
G	East-Coastal	G12	G-Kag	Kaguru	10	-6.30	37.00
G	East-Coastal	G21	G-Tav	Taveta	12	-3.40	37.80
G	East-Coastal	G22	G-Cas	Casu	6	-4.20	37.80
G	East-Coastal	G22	G-Par	Pare	1	-4.50	38.00
G	East-Coastal	G23	G-Sha	Shambala	9	-4.90	38.30
G	East-Coastal	G24	G-Bon	Bondei	9	-5.30	38.80
G	East-Coastal	G31	G-Zig	Zigula	9	-5.40	38.00
G	East-Coastal	G32	G-Ngw	Ngwele	10	-6.40	38.30
G	East-Coastal	G33	G-Doe	Doe	9	-6.30	38.60
G	East-Coastal	G33	G-Zar	Zaramo	10	-7.00	39.00
G	East-Coastal	G34	G-Ngu	Ngulu	9	-6.20	37.50
G	East-Coastal	G35	G-Lug	Luguru	10	-6.90	37.70
G	East-Coastal	G36	G-Kam	Kami	11	-7.40	39.10
G	East-Coastal	G37	G-Kut	Kutu	10	-7.50	37.50
G	East-Coastal	G40	G-Elw	Elwana	10	-1.10	40.10
G	East-Coastal	G40	G-Had	Hadimu	10	-6.30	39.50
G	East-Coastal	G40	G-Mii	Miini	0	1.20	44.00
G	East-Coastal	G40	G-Pem	Pemba	10	-5.20	39.30
G	East-Coastal	G40	G-Vum	Vumba	12	-4.60	39.40
G	East-Coastal	G41	G-Tik	Tikuu	10	-2.00	40.90
G	East-Coastal	G42	G-Sw1	Swahili	0	-6.80	39.30
G	East-Coastal	G44a	G-Nga	Ngazija	4	-11.50	43.50
G	East-Coastal	G44b	G-Mao	Maore	1	-12.80	44.20
G	East-Coastal	G44b	G-Nju	Njuani	10	-12.10	44.30
G	East-Coastal	G44c	G-Mwl	Mwali	0	-12.20	40.50
G	East-Coastal	G65	G-Kin	Kinga	1	-9.00	34.00
H	West-Coastal	H11a	H-Be2	Bembe	0	-3.90	13.55
H	West-Coastal	H12	H-Vi1	Vili	3	-4.60	12.70
H	West-Coastal	H12b	H-Su3	Suundi	1	-6.30	18.10
H	West-Coastal	H12b	H-Yo1	Yombe	0	-5.00	13.00
H	West-Coastal	H12B	H-Yo2	Yombe	1	-4.10	12.90
H	West-Coastal	H13a	H-Kun	Kunyi	0	-4.10	13.05
H	West-Coastal	H13b	H-Su4	Suundi	0	-4.30	12.90
H	West-Coastal	H16	H-Snd	Sonde	8	-6.10	18.20
H	West-Coastal	H16B	H-Man	Manyanga	1	-5.20	14.00
H	West-Coastal	H16b	H-Mbo	Mboma	2	-5.70	14.00
H	West-Coastal	H16f	H-Laa	Laadi	4	-4.30	15.00

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
H	West-Coastal	H16f	H-Lar	Lari	2	-4.20	14.80
H	West-Coastal	H16g	H-Nta	Ntandu	0	-5.00	15.20
H	West-Coastal	H16h	H-Sik	Sikongo	0	-6.20	14.20
H	West-Coastal	H16i	H-Su5	Suundi	1	-4.80	14.70
H	West-Coastal	H16j	H-Han	Hangala	0	-4.30	14.30
H	West-Coastal	H16k	H-Zoo	Zoombo	1	-6.70	15.10
H	West-Coastal	H17b	H-Kam	Kamba	4	-4.15	13.50
H	West-Coastal	H21	H-Kim	Kimbundu	0	-8.75	15.51
H	West-Coastal	H24	H-Sng	Songo	6	-4.50	18.20
H	West-Coastal	H31	H-Ya1	Yaka	0	-4.90	17.15
H	West-Coastal	H32	H-Suk	Suku	1	-5.30	17.60
H	West-Coastal	H33	H-Hu1	Hungana	1	-4.50	18.50
J	East-Great Lakes	J00	J-Reg	Regi	4	-1.90	33.10
J	East-Great Lakes	J00	J-Yaa	Yaaka	0	-1.80	29.30
J	East-Great Lakes	J11	J-Nyo	Nyoro	0	1.10	30.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J13	J-Him	Hima	0	-0.60	30.50
J	East-Great Lakes	J15	J-Gan	Ganda	1	0.50	33.70
J	East-Great Lakes	J16	J-Sog	Soga	3	0.60	33.90
J	East-Great Lakes	J17	J-Gwe	Gwere	6	1.20	34.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J21	J-Tal	Talinga	4	0.70	29.80
J	East-Great Lakes	J22	J-Hay	Haya	6	-1.80	31.40
J	East-Great Lakes	J22	J-Zib	Ziba	3	-1.10	31.40
J	East-Great Lakes	J23	J-Zin	Zinza	3	-2.70	31.40
J	East-Great Lakes	J24	J-Ker	Kerebe	5	-2.10	33.50
J	East-Great Lakes	J25	J-Jit	Jita	4	-1.80	33.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J25	J-Kwa	Kwaya	4	-1.80	33.50
J	East-Great Lakes	J30	J-Kis	Kisa	17	0.30	34.80
J	East-Great Lakes	J30	J-Mar	Maraba	12	0.25	34.50
J	East-Great Lakes	J31c	J-Buk	Bukusu	5	0.60	34.70
J	East-Great Lakes	J32	J-Isu	Isuka	6	0.30	34.80
J	East-Great Lakes	J34	J-Sam	Samia	6	0.30	34.10
J	East-Great Lakes	J42	J-Nan	Nande	0	0.20	29.20
J	East-Great Lakes	J42	J-Shu	Shu	0	0.15	29.40
J	East-Great Lakes	J42	J-Swa	Swaga	2	0.00	29.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J42	J-Yir	Yira	0	0.10	29.30
J	East-Great Lakes	J51	J-Hun	Hunde	12	-1.50	28.50
J	East-Great Lakes	J52	J-Hav	Havu	1	-2.10	29.10
J	East-Great Lakes	J53	J-Shi	Shi	1	-2.50	28.80
J	East-Great Lakes	J54	J-Ful	Fuliru	1	-3.10	29.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J55	J-Vir	Vira	1	-3.40	29.10
J	East-Great Lakes	J57	J-Tem	Tembo	0	-1.70	28.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J61	J-Kig	Kigoyi	3	-1.70	29.30
J	East-Great Lakes	J61	J-Nig	Nigi	4	-1.40	29.60
J	East-Great Lakes	J61	J-Rer	Rera	0	-1.70	29.60
J	East-Great Lakes	J61	J-Rwa	Rwanda	0	-2.00	30.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J62	J-Run	Rundi	0	-3.00	30.00
J	East-Great Lakes	J67	J-Vin	Vinza	4	-5.20	31.00

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
K	West-Southwest	K01	K-Hol	Holu	5	-7.70	17.50
K	West-Southwest	K11	K-Cio	Ciokwe	0	-9.00	20.00
K	West-Southwest	K14	K-Luv	Luvale	0	-13.10	22.10
K	West-Southwest	K14	K-Lwe	Lwena	0	-12.40	22.40
K	West-Southwest	K15	K-Mbu	Mbunda	0	-11.80	19.90
K	West-Southwest	K19	K-Gan	Gangela	1	-14.10	21.40
K	West-Southwest	K21	K-Sal	Salampasu	2	-7.50	22.50
K	West-Southwest	K22	K-Nde	Ndembu	5	-10.70	22.40
K	West-Southwest	K23	K-Lun	Lunda	1	-12.00	24.20
K	West-Southwest	K23	K-Ruu	Ruund	9	-8.60	23.00
K	West-Southwest	K31	K-Luy	Luyi	1	-16.20	22.00
K	West-Southwest	K33	K-Kwa	Kwangali	0	-17.90	19.70
K	West-Southwest	K39	K-Dci	Dciriku	0	-17.90	20.80
K	West-Southwest	K51B	K-Mb4	Mbala	0	-4.50	17.90
K	West-Southwest	K52	K-Phe	Pheende	0	-6.00	19.00
K	West-Southwest	K53	K-Kwe	Kwezo	1	-5.60	18.40
L	East-Central	L00	L-Bwi	Bwile	7	-8.00	29.00
L	East-Central	L00	L-Keb	Kebwe	4	-6.50	26.70
L	East-Central	L00	L-Yaz	Yazi	5	-5.30	26.80
L	East-Central	L21	L-Kei	Kete-I	3	-7.60	23.10
L	West-Southwest	L22a	L-Mba	Mbagani	0	-6.70	21.70
L	West-Southwest	L22b	L-Lw1	Lwalwa	2	-7.20	21.80
L	East-Central	L23	L-Son	Songye	1	-6.15	24.40
L	East-Central	L27a	L-Ba2	Bangubangu	4	-4.60	26.80
L	East-Central	L31	L-LuK	Luba-Ks	2	-6.50	23.50
L	East-Central	L32	L-Kan	Kanyok	2	-7.10	23.40
L	East-Central	L33	L-LuS	Luba-Sh	1	-7.80	27.00
L	East-Central	L34	L-He1	Hemba	0	-5.70	26.70
L	East-Central	L34	L-He2	Hemba-m	1	-5.50	26.80
L	East-Central	L35	L-San	Sanga	0	-9.60	26.80
L	East-Central	L41	L-Kao	Kaonde	1	-12.20	26.80
L	East-Central	L62	L-Nko	Nkoya	1	-14.80	24.80
M	East-Central	M15	M-Mam	Mambwe	2	-9.20	31.80
M	East-Coastal	M31	M-Kon	Konde	0	-8.95	33.55
M	East-Coastal	M31	M-Ny1	Nyakyusa	0	-9.70	33.90
M	East-Central	M40	M-Tem	Temba	1	-11.10	27.30
M	East-Central	M41	M-Ta1	Taabwa	0	-7.80	30.00
M	East-Central	M42	M-Bem	Bemba	1	-12.60	28.20
M	East-Central	M43	M-Aus	Aushi	1	-11.20	26.80
M	East-Central	M50	M-Ngu	Ngumbo	0	-10.80	29.70
M	East-Central	M52	M-Lal	Lala	0	-13.30	30.20
M	East-Central	M54	M-Lam	Lamba	0	-12.90	28.60
M	East-Central	M61	M-Len	Lenje	0	-15.00	27.50
M	East-Central	M62	M-Sol	Soli	1	-15.40	28.30
M	East-Central	M64a	M-To2	Tonga	0	-16.80	27.20
N	East-Coastal	N14	N-Mpo	Mpoto	2	-10.70	35.60
N	East-Coastal	N21a	N-Tu2	Tumbuka	1	-11.60	33.60

Guthrie	Hist-Groups	G-code	L-code	Language	missing	Long	Lat
N	East-Coastal	N25	N-Suk	Sukwa	0	-9.60	33.20
N	East-Coastal	N26	N-Lam	Lambya	0	-9.70	33.60
N	East-Coastal	N31	N-Nys	Nyasa	7	-11.20	35.80
N	East-Coastal	N31a	N-Nyj	Nyanja	0	-12.00	33.50
N	East-Coastal	N31b	N-Cew	Cewa	1	-14.00	33.80
N	East-Coastal	N41	N-Sng	Senga	0	-11.30	32.90
N	East-Coastal	N42	N-Kun	Kunda	0	-15.50	30.00
N	East-Coastal	N44	N-Sen	Sena	2	-17.00	35.20
P	East-Coastal	P21	P-Ya1	Yao	0	-15.70	35.50
P	East-Southeast	P31c	P-Ma4	Makua	0	-14.00	39.50
P	East-Southeast	P32	P-Lom	Lomwe	0	-16.50	36.50
R	West-Southwest	R11	R-Um1	Umbundu	0	-11.30	16.20
R	West-Southwest	R14	R-Nku	Nkumbi	13	-16.50	14.60
R	West-Southwest	R21	R-Kwa	Kwanyama	0	-17.00	16.80
R	West-Southwest	R22	R-Ndo	Ndonga	0	-18.00	16.80
R	West-Southwest	R31	R-Her	Herero	0	-17.00	12.00
S	East-South	S00	S-Mba	Mbalangwe	0	-17.80	23.00
S	East-South	S10	S-Sho	Shona	0	-19.00	30.00
S	East-South	S11	S-Kor	Korekore	4	-17.00	30.00
S	East-South	S12	S-Zez	Zezuru	0	-17.80	31.10
S	East-South	S13	S-Man	Manyika	0	-18.50	31.10
S	East-South	S14	S-Kar	Karanga	0	-20.10	30.80
S	East-South	S15	S-Nda	Ndau	0	-19.80	34.80
S	East-South	S16	S-Kal	Kalanga	1	-20.45	27.80
S	East-South	S21	S-Ven	Venda	1	-22.20	30.00
S	East-South	S31	S-Twn	Tswana	0	-25.50	25.90
S	East-South	S31d	S-Kha	Khalaxadi	4	-13.70	22.00
S	East-South	S32	S-Sot	Sotho-N	0	-30.00	28.00
S	East-South	S34	S-Loz	Lozi	0	-17.90	26.00
S	East-South	S41	S-Xho	Xhosa	0	-32.00	27.00
S	East-South	S42	S-Zul	Zulu	0	-28.00	32.00
S	East-South	S43	S-Swa	Swati	0	-26.50	31.50
S	East-South	S44	S-Nde	Ndebele	0	-19.50	29.00
S	East-South	S45	S-Ngo	Ngoni	3	-11.65	33.65
S	East-South	S51	S-Tsw	Tswa	6	-23.80	35.00
S	East-South	S52	S-Nku	Nkuna	6	-24.10	30.30
S	East-South	S53	S-Tso	Tsonga	0	-23.00	33.50
S	East-South	S54	S-Ron	Ronga	6	-26.00	33.00
S	East-South	S54a	S-Kon	Konde	6	-27.00	32.60
S	East-South	S54b	S-Lul	Luleke	9	-22.40	31.20

Table S5: Details for the populations with linguistic data. “G-code” is the group’s code, “L-code” the language’s code, “ $N_A$ ” the number of individuals for autosomal data,  $N_{mt}$  the number of individuals for mtDNA, “ $N_y$ ” the number of individuals for Y-chromosome, and “Ref” the reference study.

Population	Language	G-code	L-code	$N_A$	$N_{mt}$	$N_y$	Ref.
Akele	Ungom	B22b	B-Ung	-	48	50	[20, 21]
Ateke	Teke	B70	B-Tek	-	54	48	[20, 21]
Bafia	Kpa	A53	A-Kpa	60	-	-	[2]
Baluba	Luba-Ks	L31	L-LuK	12	-	-	[2]
Banen	Nen	A44	A-Nen	50	-	-	[2]
Barega	Rega	D25	D-Reg	8	-	-	[2]
Batanga	Tanga	A32c	A-Tan	40	-	-	[2]
Batie	Bandjoun	900b	Band	32	-	-	[2]
Bemba	Bemba	M42	M-Bem	-	-	10	[1]
Benga	Benga	A34	A-Be1	-	50	48	[20, 21]
Bubi	Bubi	A31	A-Bub	-	45	-	[32]
Bulu	Bulu	A74a	A-Bul	44	-	-	[2]
Duma	Duma	B51	B-Dum	-	47	46	[20, 21]
Eshira	Shira	B41	B-Shi	-	40	42	[20, 21]
Eton	Eton	A71	A-Eto	8	-	-	[2]
Ewondo	Ewondo	A72a	A-Ewo	6	25	-	[2, 20]
Fang	Fang	A75	A-Fan	38	105	60	[2, 20, 21]
Galoa	Galwa	B11C	B-Ga2	-	51	47	[20]
Ganguela	Gangela	K19	K-Gan	-	20	11	[22]
Gogo	Gogo	G11	G-Gog	26	-	-	[2]
Kalanga	Kalanga	S16	S-Kal	-	-	20	[1]
Kikuyu	Gikuyu	E51	E-Gik	44	25	-	[2, 30]
Kongo	Sikongo	H16h	H-Sik	34	-	-	[2]
Kota	Kota	B25b	B-Ko3	-	56	53	[20, 21]
Kunda	Kunda	N42	N-Kun	-	36	36	[31]
Kuvalé	Herero	R31	R-Her	-	54	25	[22]
Lala-Bisa	Lala	M52	M-Lal	-	42	38	[1, 31]
Lomwe	Lomwe	P32	P-Lom	-	20	-	[33]
Lozi	Lozi	S34	S-Loz	-	-	94	[1]
Luhya	Kisa	J30	J-Kis	34	-	-	[2]
Luvale	Luvale	K14	K-Luv	-	-	16	[1]
Luyana	Luyi	K31	K-Luy	-	-	61	[1]
Mabéa	Kwejo	A80	A-Kw1	26	-	-	[2]
Makhuwa	Makwa	P31c	P-Ma4	-	20	-	[33]
Mbala	Mbala	K51B	K-Mb4	-	-	12	[1]
Mbunda	Mbunda	K15	K-Mbu	-	-	49	[1]
Mbundu	Kimbundu	H21	H-Kim	-	44	-	[14]
Mbuun	Mbuun	B87	B-Mb1	-	-	12	[1]
Mitsongo	Tsogo	B31	B-Tsg	-	64	60	[20, 21]
Mvae	Kako	A93	A-Ka2	48	-	-	[2]
Ndao	Ndau	S15	S-Nda	-	19	-	[33]
Ndumu	Ndumu	B63	B-Ndu	-	39	36	[20, 21]

Population	Language	G-code	L-code	$N_A$	$N_{mt}$	$N_y$	Ref.
Nguni	Ngoni	S45	S-Ngo	-	12	-	[33]
Nkoya	Nkoya	L62	L-Nko	-	-	29	[1]
Ntumu	Ntum	A75	A-Ntu	22	-	-	[2]
Nyaneka-Nkhumbi	Nkumbi	R14	R-Nku	-	153	74	[22]
Nyanja	Nyanja	N31a	N-Nyj	-	20	-	[33]
Nzebi	Nzebi	B52	B-Nze	-	63	57	[20, 21]
Obamba	Bamba	B62	B-Bam	-	47	47	[20, 21]
Pare	Pare	G22	G-Par	46	-	-	[2]
Pende	Pheende	K52	K-Phe	-	-	11	[1]
Punu	Punu	B43	B-Pu1	-	52	58	[20, 21]
Ronga	Ronga	S54	S-Ron	-	21	-	[33]
Sambaa	Shambala	G23	G-Sha	36	-	-	[2]
Sena	Sena	N44	N-Sen	-	21	-	[33]
Shake	Sake	B25	B-Sa1	-	51	43	[20, 21]
Shangaan	Tsonga	S53	S-Tso	-	22	-	[33]
Shona	Shona	S10	S-Sho	-	18	-	[33]
Sukuma	Sukuma	F21	F-Suk	20	32	30	[2, 28, 34]
Tonga	Tonga	M64a	M-To2	-	-	28	[1]
Tswa	Tswa	S51	S-Tsw	-	19	-	[33]
Tswana	Tswana	S31	S-Twn	-	-	20	[1]
Tutsi-Hutu	Rwanda	J61	J-Rwa	16	-	-	[2]
Ovimbundu	Umbundu	R11	R-Um1	-	92	94	[22]
Venda	Venda	S21	S-Ven	26	-	-	[2]
Xhosa	Xhosa	S41	S-Xho	56	-	-	[2]
Yambassa	Gunu	A62a	A-Gun	34	-	-	[2]
Yansi	Yanz	B85b	B-Iyn	-	-	23	[1]
Yao	Yao	P21	P-Ya1	-	10	-	[33]

Table S6: Correlations among models of Bantu migration using all (Mantel test  $Z$ ) and only ‘informative’ (Spearman rank-correlation test  $\rho$ ) pairwise comparisons. Note that  $Z$  is for matrix-like and  $\rho$  is for vector-like variables, respectively. All  $P < 0.001$ .

Model 1	Model 2	$Z$	$\rho$ ‘informative’
IBD	late-split	0.668	0.471
IBD	early-split	0.660	0.230
late-split	early-split	0.781	0.314

Table S7: Correlations (Mantel tests  $Z$ ) between lexical distances (i.e. the consensus tree) and models of Bantu migration using only languages for which genetic data are available. All  $P < 0.001$ .

genetic marker	migration model		
	IBD	late-split	early-split
mtDNA	0.702	0.647	0.551
Y chromosome	0.531	0.505	0.392
Autosomes	0.782	0.764	0.806

Table S8: Correlations (Mantel tests  $Z$  with uncorrected  $P$ s in parentheses) of mtDNA and Y-chromosomal distances with the models of migration using only 21 populations that have data for both markers.

genetic distance	migration model		
	IBD	late-split	early-split
mtDNA $\Phi_{ST}$	0.697 (0.001)	0.656 (0.001)	0.581 (0.001)
Y-chrom $F_{ST}$	0.164 (0.094)	0.257 (0.010)	0.073 (0.248)
Y-chrom $R_{ST}$	0.108 (0.158)	0.147 (0.078)	0.052 (0.287)

Table S9: List of the 184 autosomal STRs [2] that minimize the missing data across Bantu populations.

X4PTEL04, AAAT126, AAT071, AAT200, AAT203, AAT226, AAT238, AAT247, AAT257, AAT262, AATA019, AATA045, ACT3F12, AGAT060, AGAT113Z, AGAT116P, AGAT117, AGAT127, AGAT140P, AGAT142P, ATA063, ATA080M, ATA11D10M, ATA12D05P, ATA16D09, ATA19H08, ATA20G07M, ATA22D02, ATA24A08, ATA24F10, ATA26D07, ATA27A06P, ATA27D04P, ATA27F01, ATA28B11, ATA29E07M, ATA3A07, ATA47D07, ATA4E02, ATA55A05, ATA57D10M, ATA5A09N, ATA67B07P, ATA73A08M, ATA7D07, ATA82B02N, ATAA009, ATAA018P, ATAG042, ATAG053P, ATAG089P, ATCO33, ATC3D09, ATC6A06M, ATCT018, ATCT035, ATGT006Z, CTAT016, GAAT2C03P, GATA060, GATA115E01N, GATA117D01N, GATA11C12, GATA11H10, GATA129F05, GATA12H10, GATA134B03, GATA137A12M, GATA143C02, GATA149B10M, GATA151F03N, GATA152F05L, GATA163G03, GATA168F06, GATA173A03, GATA178G09M, GATA185C06Z, GATA194A05M, GATA194B06P, GATA196C10P, GATA197B10P, GATA22F09P, GATA22G05M, GATA22H02, GATA23A02, GATA25A04, GATA25C10M, GATA26D02M, GATA27E01, GATA28F03, GATA29A01, GATA29B11, GATA30A03N, GATA30E06P, GATA30G01, GATA31H11P, GATA32C12, GATA41A01, GATA41G07M, GATA42H02P, GATA43A04, GATA43H03N, GATA44F10P, GATA48E02, GATA4A10, GATA50C03N, GATA50D10, GATA50G06, GATA51A07P, GATA51B02M, GATA51F04P, GATA52A12, GATA63D12P, GATA63F08P, GATA63G01, GATA64B04P, GATA64F05, GATA65E01, GATA68A03, GATA68F07, GATA6A05, GATA6E05, GATA6F05P, GATA6F06, GATA70B08, GATA70E11, GATA70F12M, GATA72G09N, GATA73B08M, GATA73D01, GATA73E11, GATA7D12, GATA7G10, GATA81B01, GATA81D12M, GATA85A04M, GATA85D10, GATA86C08P, GATA87D11, GATA87E02N, GATA88F09, GATA89A11, GATA89G08Z, GATA8A05, GATA8G10M, GATA8H05, GATA90E02, GATA91H06M, GATA92B06P, GGAA10F06M, GGAA17G05P, GGAA21G11L, GGAA22C05, GGAA23C05N, GGAA2A03, GGAA2f11N, GGAA3G05, GGAA4A12, GGAT1A4, GGAT3G09M, Mfd238, MFD442-GTTT002, PAH, SE30, SraP, TAAA014P, TACA003, TAGA049, TAT024Z, TATC012, TATC046, TATG002P, TCAT006ZP, TCTA017M, TCTA025, TTA015P, TTAT023Z, UT1772, UT2095M, UT5029, UT6540, UT7129L, UT7136, UT7544.
--

## References

- 1 de Filippo, C., Barbieri, C., Whitten, M., Mpoloka, S. W., Gunnarsdóttir, E. D., Bostoen, K., Nyambe, T., Beyer, K., Schreiber, H., de Knijff, P. et al. 2011 Y-chromosomal variation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Insights into the history of Niger-Congo groups. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **28**, 1255–1269. (doi:10.1093/molbev/msq312)
- 2 Tishkoff, S. A, Reed, F. A, Friedlaender, F. R., Ehret, C., Ranciaro, A., Froment, A., Hirbo, J. B., Awomoyi, A. A., Bodo, J.-M, Doumbo, O. et al. 2009 The genetic structure and history of Africans and African Americans. *Science* **324**, 1035–1044. (doi:10.1126/science.1172257)
- 3 Pemberton, T. J., Sandefur, C. I., Jakobsson, M. & Rosenberg, N. A. 2009 Sequence determinants of human microsatellite variability. *BMC Genomics* **10**, 612. (doi:10.1186/1471-2164-10-612)
- 4 Michalakis, Y. & Excoffier, L. 1996 A generic estimation of population subdivision using distances between alleles with special reference for microsatellite loci. *Genetics* **142**, 1061–1064.
- 5 Weir, B. S. & Cockerham, C. C. 1984 Estimating F-Statistics for the Analysis of Population Structure. *Evolution* **38**, 1358–1370.
- 6 Bastin, Y., Coupez, A. & Mann, M. 1999 *Continuity and divergence in the Bantu languages from a lexicostatistic study*. Tervuren: Annales, Sciences humaines. Royal Museum for Central Africa.
- 7 Bowern, C. 2008 *Linguistic fieldwork: a practical guide*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
- 8 Chatelain, H. 1888-1890 Die Grundzüge des Kimbundu oder der Angola-Sprache. *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen* **2**, 265–314.
- 9 Chatelain, H. 1964 *Grammatica elementar do Kimbundu ou lingua de Angola*. New Jersey: The Gregg Press Incorporated
- 10 Arvanites, L. 1976 Kimbundu tones: Tone pattern in two contexts. In *Studies in Bantu tonology* (eds L. Hyman), pp 131–140. Los Angeles: Department of Linguistic, University of Southern California.
- 11 Maia, A. d. S. 1964 Dicionário rudimentar português-kimbundu, lingua nativa de Luanda a Malange, Angola. Cucujães: Editorial Missões.
- 12 Maia, A. d. S. 1994 Dicionário Complementar Português-Kimbundu-Kikongo (Linguis nativas do centro e norte de Angola). Cucujães: Editorial Missões.
- 13 Vansina, J. 2001 Portuguese vs Kimbundu: Language Use in the Colony of Angola (1575-c. 1845). *Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer* **47**, 267–281.
- 14 Plaza, S., Salas, A., Calafell, F., Corte-Real, F., Bertranpetti, J., Carracedo, A. & Comas, D. 2004 Insights into the western Bantu dispersal: mtDNA lineage analysis in Angola. *Hum. Genet.* **115**, 439–447. (doi:10.1007/s00439-004-1164-0)

- 15 M. Pagel and A. Meade. 2010 A phylogenetic mixture model for detecting pattern-heterogeneity in gene sequence or character-state data. *Syst. Biol.* **53**, 571–581
- 16 **Bayes Trees V1.1** <http://www.evolution.reading.ac.uk/BayesTrees.html>
- 17 Sukumaran, J. & Holder, M. T. 2010 Dendropy: A python library for phylogenetic computing. *Bioinformatics* **26**, 1569–1571.
- 18 Guthrie, M. 1971 Comparative Bantu: An Introduction to the Comparative Linguistics and Prehistory of the Bantu Languages, Bantu Prehistory, Inventory and Indexes. London: Gregg International.
- 19 Maho, J. F. 2003 A classification of the Bantu languages: an update of Guthrie's referential system. In *The Bantu languages* (eds D. Nurse & G. Philippson), pp. 639–651. London: Routledge language family series 4.
- 20 Quintana-Murci, L., Quach, H., Harmant, C., Luca, F., Massonnet, B., Patin, E., Sica, L., Mouguiama-Daouda, P., Comas, D., Tzur, S. et al. 2008 Maternal traces of deep common ancestry and asymmetric gene flow between Pygmy hunter-gatherers and Bantu-speaking farmers. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **105**, 1596–601. (doi:10.1073/pnas.0711467105)
- 21 Berniell-Lee, G., Calafell, F., Bosch, E., Heyer, E., Sica, L., Mouguiama-Daouda, P., van der Veen, L., Hombert, J.-M., Quintana-Murci, L. & Comas, D. 2009 Genetic and demographic implications of the Bantu expansion: insights from human paternal lineages. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **26**, 1581–1589. (doi:10.1093/molbev/msp069)
- 22 Coelho M., Sequeira F., Luiselli D., Beleza S. & Rocha J. (2009) On the edge of Bantu expansions: mtDNA, Y chromosome and lactase persistence genetic variation in southwestern Angola. *BMC Evol. Biol.* **9**, 80. (doi:10.1186/1471-2148-9-80)
- 23 Lewis M. 2009 *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. Dallas: SIL International.
- 24 Heine, B., Hoff, H. & Vossen, R. 1977 Neuere Ergebnisse zur Territorialgeschichte der Bantu. In *Zur Sprachgeschichte und Ethnohistorie in Afrika* (eds. W. J. Möhlig, F. Rottland & B. Heine), pp. 52–72. Dietrich Reimer: Berlin.
- 25 Möhlig, W. J. 1981 Stratification in the history of the Bantu languages. *Sprach. Gesch. Afr.* **3**, 251–317.
- 26 Vansina, J. (1995) New linguistic evidence and the Bantu expansion. *J Afr Hist* **36**, 173–195.
- 27 Rando, J. C., Pinto, F., González, A. M., Hernández, M., Larruga, J. M., Cabrera, V. M. & Bandelt, H. J. 1998 Mitochondrial DNA analysis of northwest African populations reveals genetic exchanges with European, near-eastern, and Sub-Saharan populations. *Ann. Hum. Genet.* **62**, 531–550. (doi:10.1046/j.1469-1809.1998.6260531.x)
- 28 Tishkoff, S. A., Gonder, M. K., Henn, B. M., Mortensen, H., Knight, A., Gignoux, C., Fernandopulle, N., Lema, G., Nyambo, T. B., Ramakrishnan, U., Reed, F. A. & Mountain, J. L. 2007 History of click-speaking populations of Africa inferred from mtDNA and Y chromosome genetic variation. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **24**, 2180–2195. (doi:10.1093/molbev/msm155)

- 29 Krings, M., Salem A. E., Bauer K., Geisert H., Malek A. K., Chaix L., Simon C., Welsby D., Di Rienzo A., Utermann G. et al. 1999 mtDNA analysis of Nile River Valley populations: A genetic corridor or a barrier to migration? *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **64**, 1166–1176. (doi:doi:10.1086/302314)
- 30 Watson, E., Bauer, K., Aman, R., Weiss, G., von Haeseler, A. & Pääbo, S. 1996 mtDNA sequence diversity in Africa. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **59**, 437–444.
- 31 de Filippo, C., Heyn, P., Barham, L., Stoneking, M. & Pakendorf, B. 2010 Genetic perspectives on forager-farmer interaction in the Luangwa valley of Zambia. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* **141**, 382–394. (doi:10.1002/ajpa.21155)
- 32 Mateu, E., Comas, D., Calafell, F., Pérez-Lezaun, A., Abade A. & Bertranpetti, J. 1997 A tale of two islands: population history and mitochondrial DNA sequence variation of Bioko and São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea. *Ann. Hum. Genet.* **61**, 507–518. (doi:10.1046/j.1469-1809.1997.6160507.x)
- 33 Salas, A., Richards, M., De la Fe, T., Lareu, M.-V., Sobrino, B., Sánchez-Diz, P., Macaulay, V. & Carracedo, A. 2002 The making of the African mtDNA landscape. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **71**, 1082–1111. (doi:10.1086/344348)
- 34 Knight, A., Underhill, P. A., Mortensen, H. M., Zhivotovsky, L. A., Lin, A.A., Henn, B. M., Louis, D., Ruhlen, M. & Mountain, J. L. 2003 African Y chromosome and mtDNA divergence provides insight into the history of click languages. *Curr. Biol.* **13**, 464–473.
- 35 Chen, Y. S., Olckers, A., Schurr, T. G., Kogelnik, A. M., Huoponen, K. & Wallace, D. C. 2000 mtDNA variation in the South African Kung and Khwe-and their genetic relationships to other African populations. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **66**, 1362–1383. (doi:10.1086/302848)
- 36 Vigilant, L., Stoneking, M., Harpending, H., Hawkes, K. & Wilson, A. C. 1991 African populations and the evolution of human mitochondrial DNA. *Science* **253**, 1503–1507.
- 37 Veeramah, K. R., Connell, B. A., Pour, N. A., Powell, A., Plaster, C. A., Zeitlyn, D., Mendell, N. R., Weale, M. E., Bradman, N. & Thomas, M. G. 2010 Little genetic differentiation as assessed by uniparental markers in the presence of substantial language variation in peoples of the Cross River region of Nigeria. *BMC Evol. Biol.* **10**, 92. (doi:10.1186/1471-2148-10-92)
- 38 Destro-Bisol, G., Coia, V., Boschi, I., Verginelli, F., Cagliá, A., Pascali, V., Spedini, G. & Calafell, F. 2004 The analysis of variation of mtDNA hypervariable region 1 suggests that Eastern and Western Pygmies diverged before the Bantu expansion. *Am. Nat.* **163**, 212–226. (doi:10.1086/381405)
- 39 Gomes, V., Sánchez-Diz, P., Amorim, A., Carracedo, A. & Gusmão, L. 2010 Digging deeper into East African human Y chromosome lineages. *Hum. Genet.* **127**, 603–13. (doi:10.1007/s00439-010-0808-5)