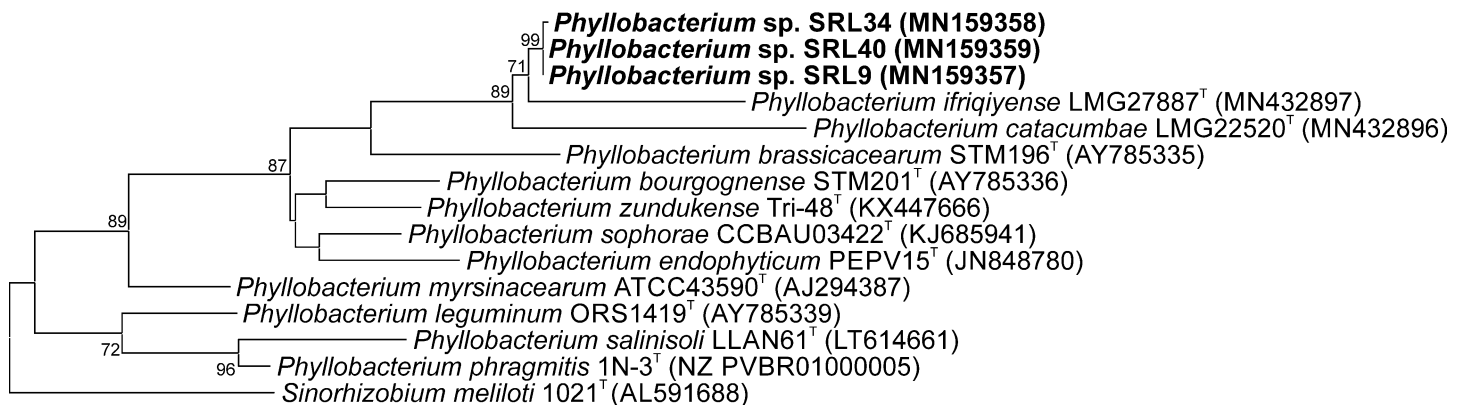
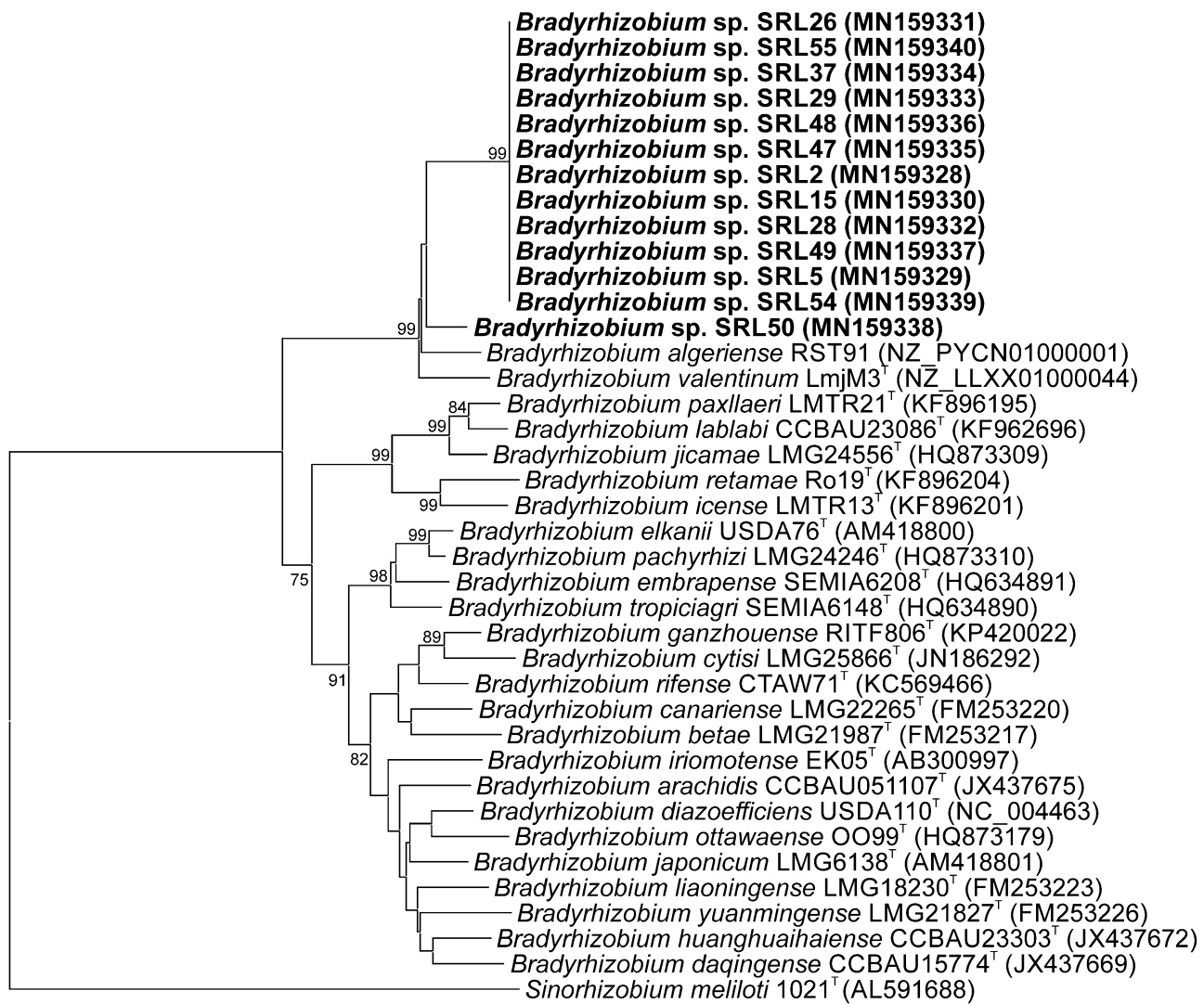


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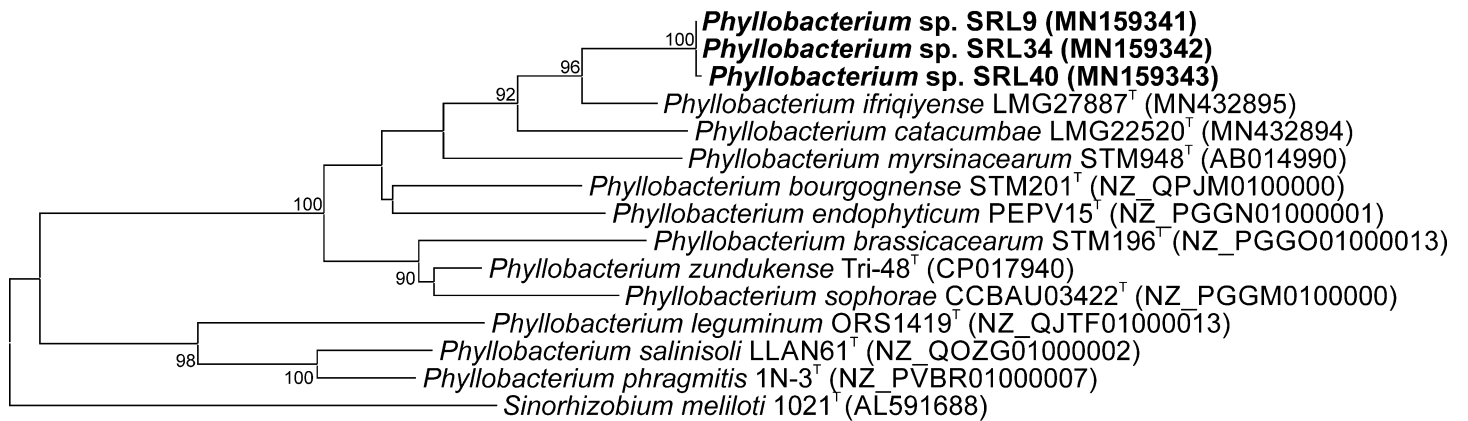


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Supplementary Figure S1. The phylogenetic trees of *atpD* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium* (top) and *Phyllobacterium* (bottom). The phylogenies were inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on GTR+I+ Γ (top) and TrN+I+ Γ (bottom) evolutionary models. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.

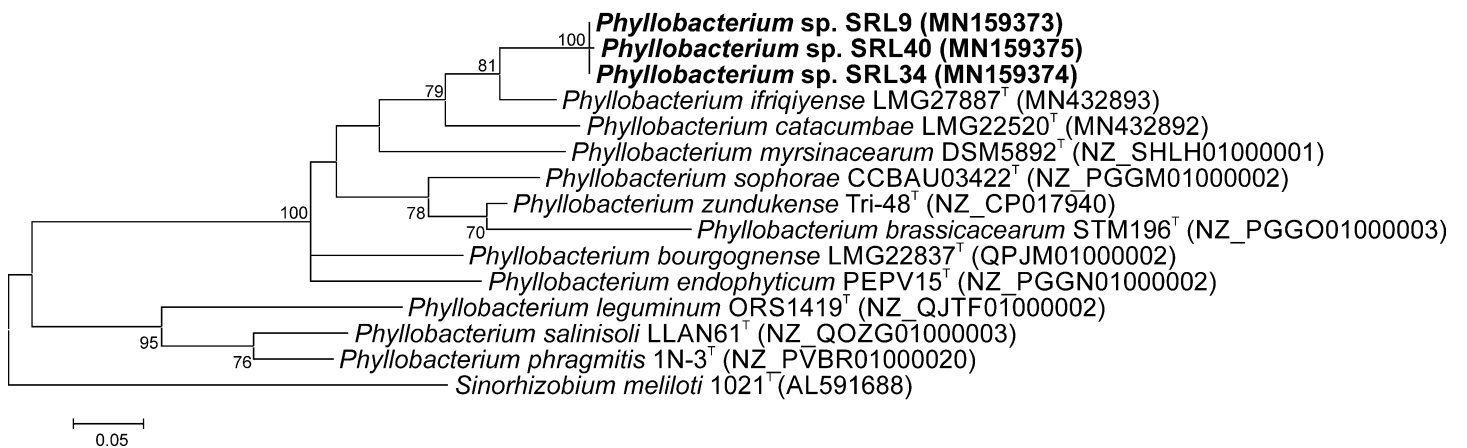
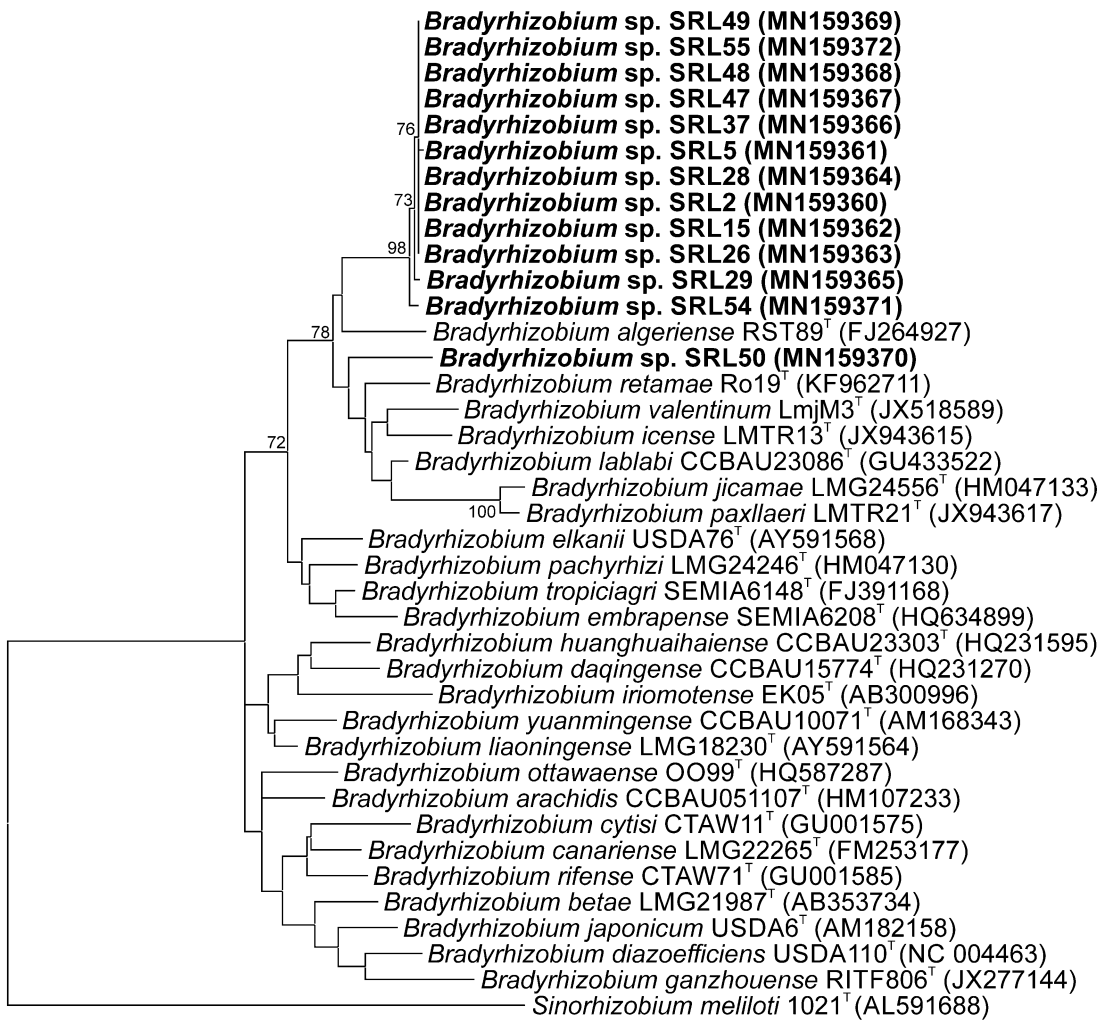


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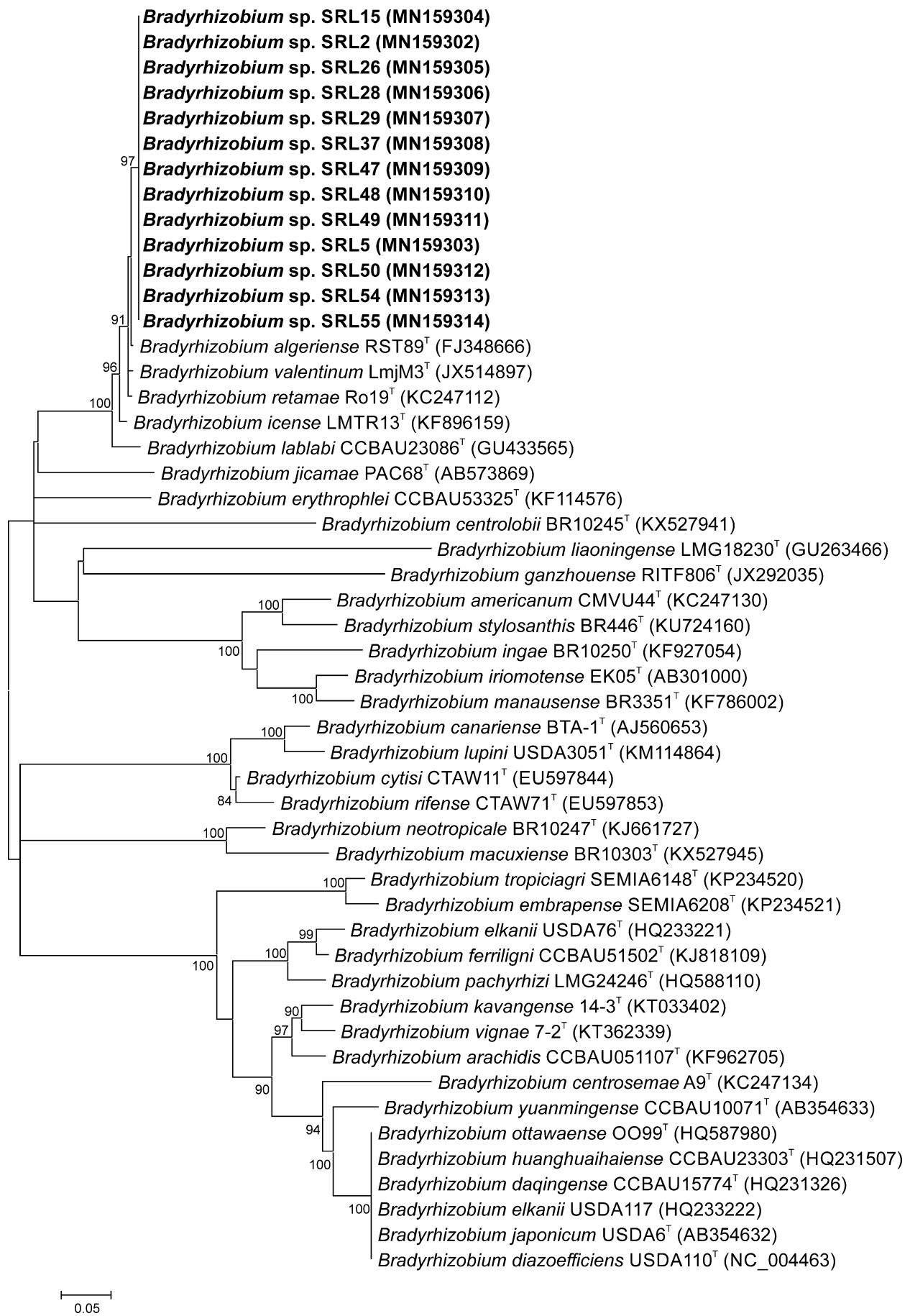


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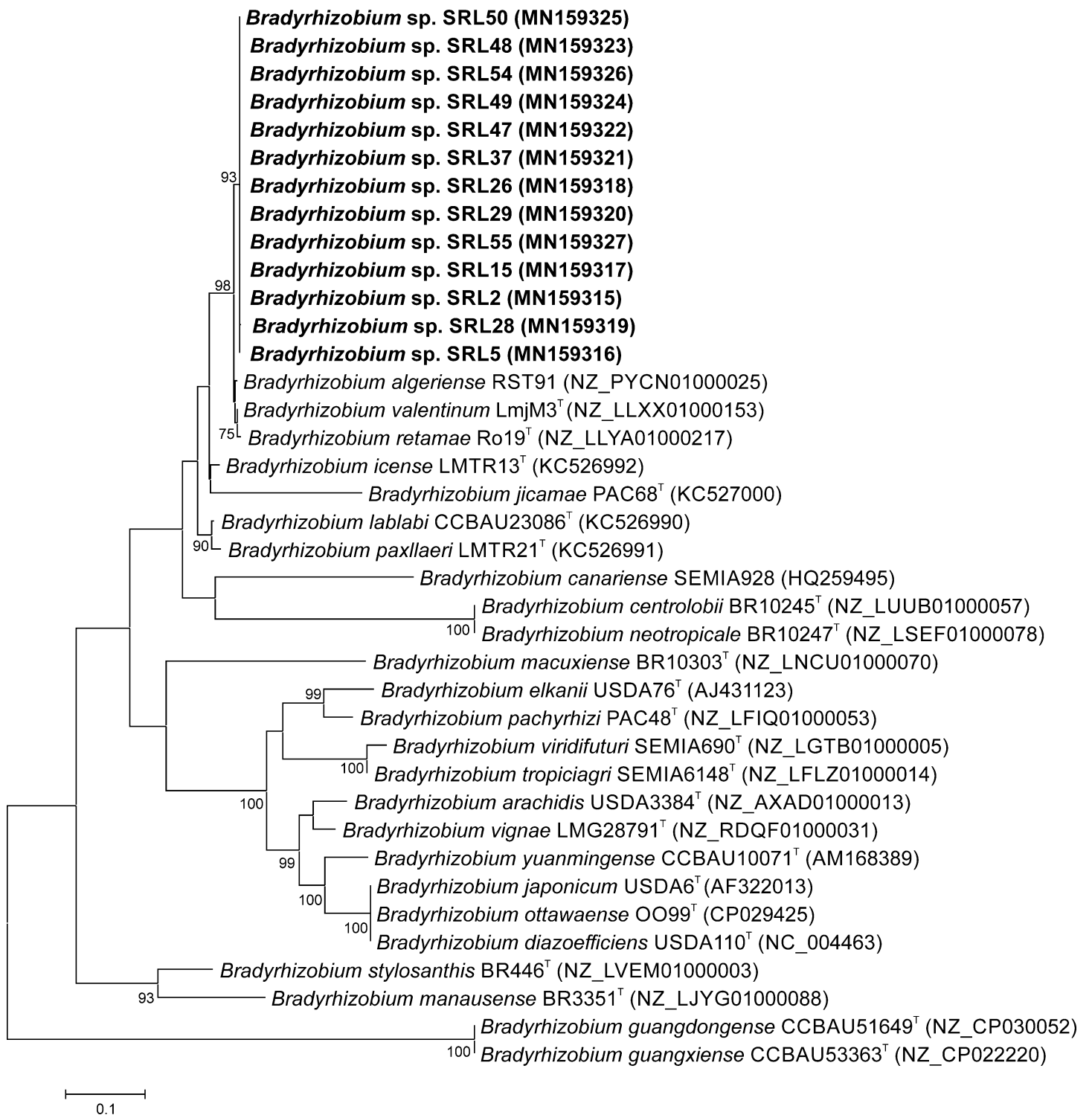
Supplementary Figure S2. The phylogenetic trees of *gyrB* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium* (top) and *Phyllobacterium* (bottom). The phylogenies were inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on GTR+I+Γ evolutionary model. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.



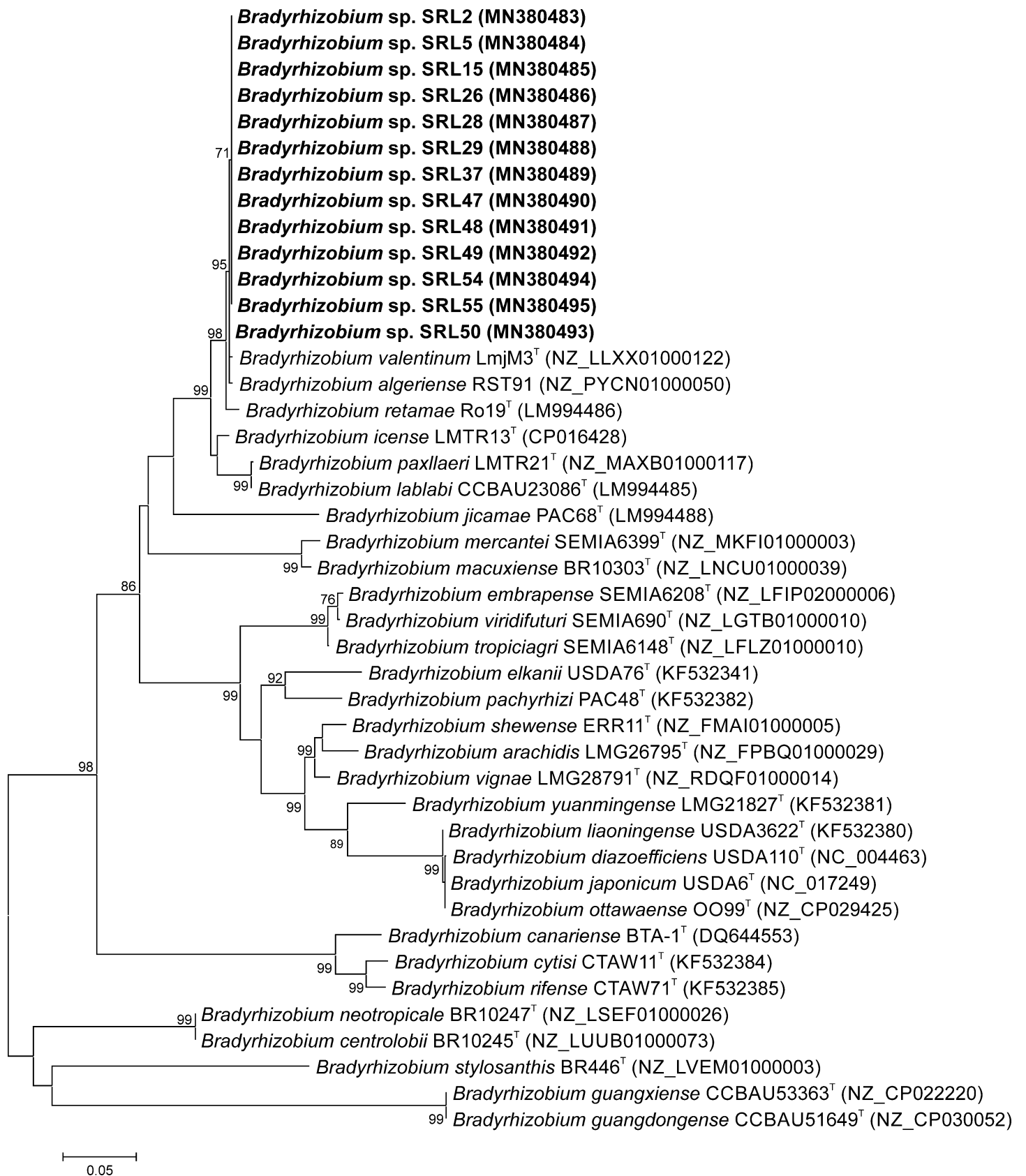
Supplementary Figure S3. The phylogenetic trees of *recA* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium* (top) and *Phyllobacterium* (bottom). The phylogenies were inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on GTR+I+ Γ evolutionary model. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.



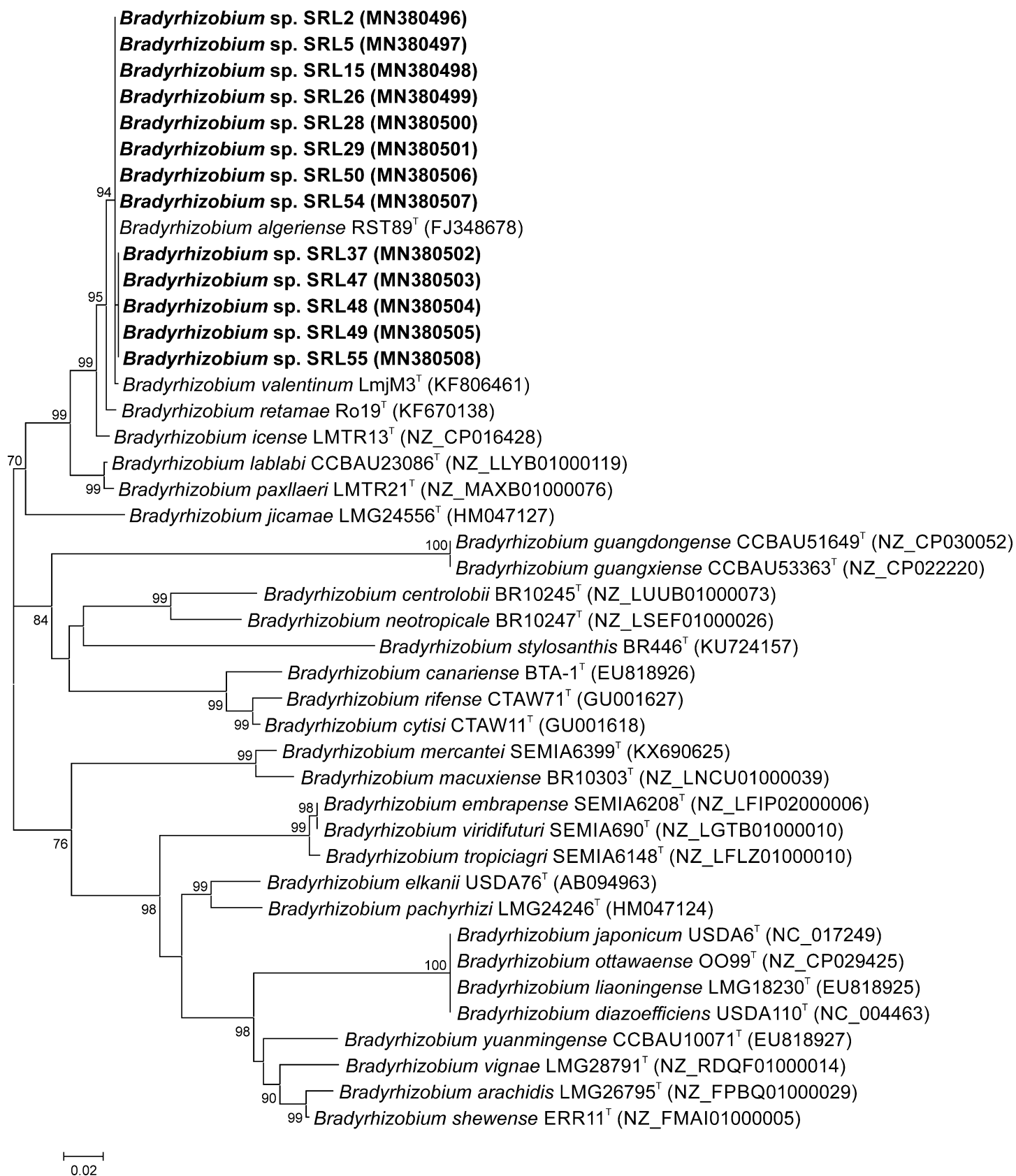
Supplementary Figure S4. The phylogenetic tree of *nodC* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium*. The phylogeny was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on TrN+I+ Γ evolutionary model. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.



Supplementary Figure S5. The phylogenetic tree of *nodZ* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium*. The phylogeny was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on TrN+I+Γ evolutionary model. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.



Supplementary Figure S6. The phylogenetic tree of *nifD* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium*. The phylogeny was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on GTR+I+ Γ evolutionary model. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.



Supplementary Figure S7. The phylogenetic tree of *nifH* gene sequences of the *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* root nodule isolates (shown in bold) and reference *Bradyrhizobium*. The phylogeny was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method based on GTR+I+ Γ evolutionary model. Bootstrap values $\geq 70\%$ are given at the branching points. The scale bar indicates the number of substitutions per site. GenBank accession numbers are given in parentheses.