C x C N_{cross} =17 N_{total} =199	49.15 ± 2.04								
C x M N_{cross} = 5 N_{total} = 57	1.36 4.51 0.0002	36.11 ± 2.41							
M x C N_{cross} = 4 N_{total} = 56	1.14 1.97 0.56	1.20 1.96 0.57	43.25 ± 2.76						
M x M N_{cross} = 2 N_{total}= 23	1.16 1.60 0.81	0.85 -2.22 0.39	1.02 0.29 1.0	42.31± 3.56					
M x T									
T x M N_{cross} = 4 N_{total}= 54	1.11 1.29 0.94	0.82 -3.57 0.011	0.98 -0.22 1.0	0.96 -0.59 1.0		44.19 ± 3.16			
T x T N_{cross} = 8 N_{total}= 93	1.01 0.17 1.0	0.74 -3.35 0.023	0.89 -1.35 1.0	0.87 -1.35 0.92		0.91 -1.23 0.95	48.56± 2.79		
T x C N_{cross} = 43 N_{total} = 93	1.18 3.2 0.037	1.16 1.76 0.71	1.03 0.48 1.0	0.99 -0.12 1.0		0.95 -0.79 1.0	0.86 -2.66 0.16	41.82 ± 2.09	
C x T N_{cross} = 4 N_{total} = 44	0.96 -0.76 1.0	0.70 -4.55 0.0002	084 -2.02 0.53	0.82 -1.93 0.59		0.86 -1.67 0.77	1.06 0.92 0.99	0.82 -2.79 0.12	51.29 ± 2.76
	C x C	**C x M**	**M x C**	**M x M**	**M x T**	**T x M**	**T x T**	**T x C**	**C x T**

	Wald χ^2	*df*	*p*
Maternal Species	11.63	2	2.99e-03
Paternal Species	24.02	2	6.1e-06
Maternal*Paternal	93.40	3	< 2.2e-16

Table S13. Pairwise differences in days to flower (from seedling) assessed using a post-hoc Tukey method. Cross types involved *M. caespitosa* (C), *M. minor* (M), and *M. tilingii* (T), with the maternal parent in each cross listed first. N_{cross} = number of unique maternal family combinations per cross type, and N_{total} = total number of individuals scored to flowering per cross type. Values on diagonal are lsmeans +/- standard error. In each box below the diagonal, the uppermost value is the model estimate, the middle value is the z-ratio, and the bottom value is the *P*-value. Upper right corner: GLMM type III ANOVA of intra- and interspecific days to first flower with Wald χ^2 values for "Maternal Species" and "Paternal Species" (fixed effects) and "Maternal*Paternal" species interaction effect. Shades of light gray denotes a $P < 0.05$, medium gray denotes a $P < 0.01$, and dark gray denotes a $P < 0.001$.