

Table S1. **Brood size analysis of WT, *patr-1(tm2402)*, and *dcap-2(tm2470)* hermaphrodites**

PO genotype	Mean brood size^c	p-values^d	F1 embryonic lethality	F1 larval arrest^e
			%	%
N2	284.4 ± 32.7			
<i>patr-1(tm2402)</i> (LD1105) ^a	52 ± 33.7	3.03 × 10 ⁻⁵	65 (169/260)	100 (91/91)
<i>patr-1(tm2402)</i> (LD1106) ^a	55 ± 17.3	2.51 × 10 ⁻⁴	60.1 (179/298)	98.3 (117/119)
<i>patr-1(tm2402)</i> (LD1106) × ♂ <i>fog-2(q71)</i> ^{a,b}	44.6 ± 11.9	1.23 × 10 ⁻⁴	0	0 (0/223)
<i>dcap-2(tm2470)</i> (LD1101)	57.2 ± 30.0	5.34 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.1 (3/283)	
<i>dcap-2(tm2470)</i> (LD1102)	80 ± 25.3	1.83 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.3 (5/400)	
<i>dcap-2(tm2470)</i> (LD1103)	73.8 ± 29.2	3.47 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.2 (8/369)	

Analysis was conducted on backcrossed *patr-1(tm2402)* and *dcap-2(tm2470)* lines (strain designations are in parentheses). Numbers of embryos or larvae scored are shown in parentheses.

^aHomozygotes were derived from heterozygous mothers and therefore received maternally supplied *patr-1* but produce embryos that lack maternal *patr-1*.

^bZygotic *patr-1* contribution is provided by the male.

^cMean brood size ± standard deviation was calculated from five replicates.

^dp-values for mean brood size compared to N2.

^ePercentage of hatched embryos that subsequently arrested at the L1 or L2 stage.