Table S4 ***sao-1(ik1)*** **does not have a masculinizing effect similar to that of** ***sel-10*** **mutations**

Genotype	Temperature	% XX Male development [a] (n)	
		***sao-1*(+)**	***sao-1(ik1)***
tra-2(n1106)	20°	2.5 (321)	2.4 (332)
		% Egl Defect [b] (n)	
		***sao-1*(+)**	***sao-1(ik1)***
sel-10(n1077)/+	15°	28 (141)	28 (136)
sel-10(n1077)/+	20°	22 (106)	17 (135)
		%HSNs present [b] (n)	
		***sao-1*(+)**	***sao-1(ok3335)***
mgIs42 [tph-1::gfp]	20°	90 (55)	93 (80)

Hermaphrodites that were homozygous for either *sao-1(+), sao-1(ik1), or sao-1(ok3335)* and also had the indicated *tra-2*, *sel-10, or mgIs42* genotype were scored for male-type development as follows: *tra-2* animals were scored for development as males based on the presence of a male tail. *sel-10(n1077)/+* animals were scored for the inability to lay eggs (Egl) as an indicator of male-specific development of the hermaphrodite-specific vulval neurons (HSN) (JAGER *et al.* 2004). *mgIs42* animals were scored for the presence of HSN's by virtue of HSN-specific *tph-1::gfp* expression(SZE *et al.* 2000); the reported percentage reflects the number of observed HSN's divided by the total expected number of HSNs, which is twice the number of observed animals since two HSNs are expected in each hermaphrodite. n, number of animals scored.

a For comparison, Jager et al report 25% male-like development among *tra-2(n1106); sel-10(bc243)* animals(JAGER *et al.* 2004), and Desai and Horvitz report that all *tra-2(n1106); sel-10(n1077)* animals are all either male-like or intersexual(DESAI and HORVITZ 1989).

b Homozygous *sel-10(n1077)* hermaphrodites are partially masculinized in that the HSNs fail to develop, causing a fully penetrant Egl defect and observation of only 8% of the expected HSNs(JAGER *et al.* 2004).