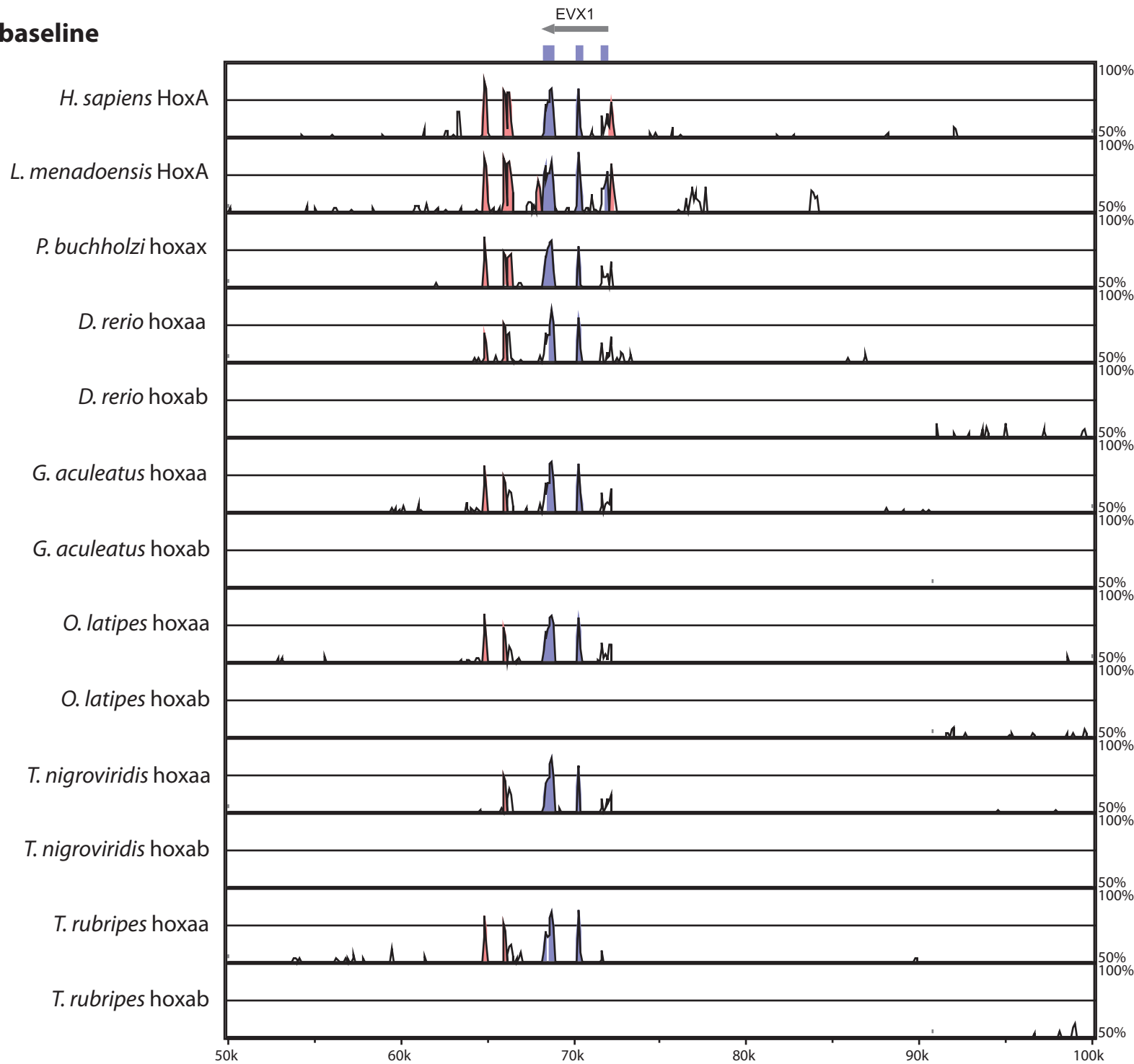
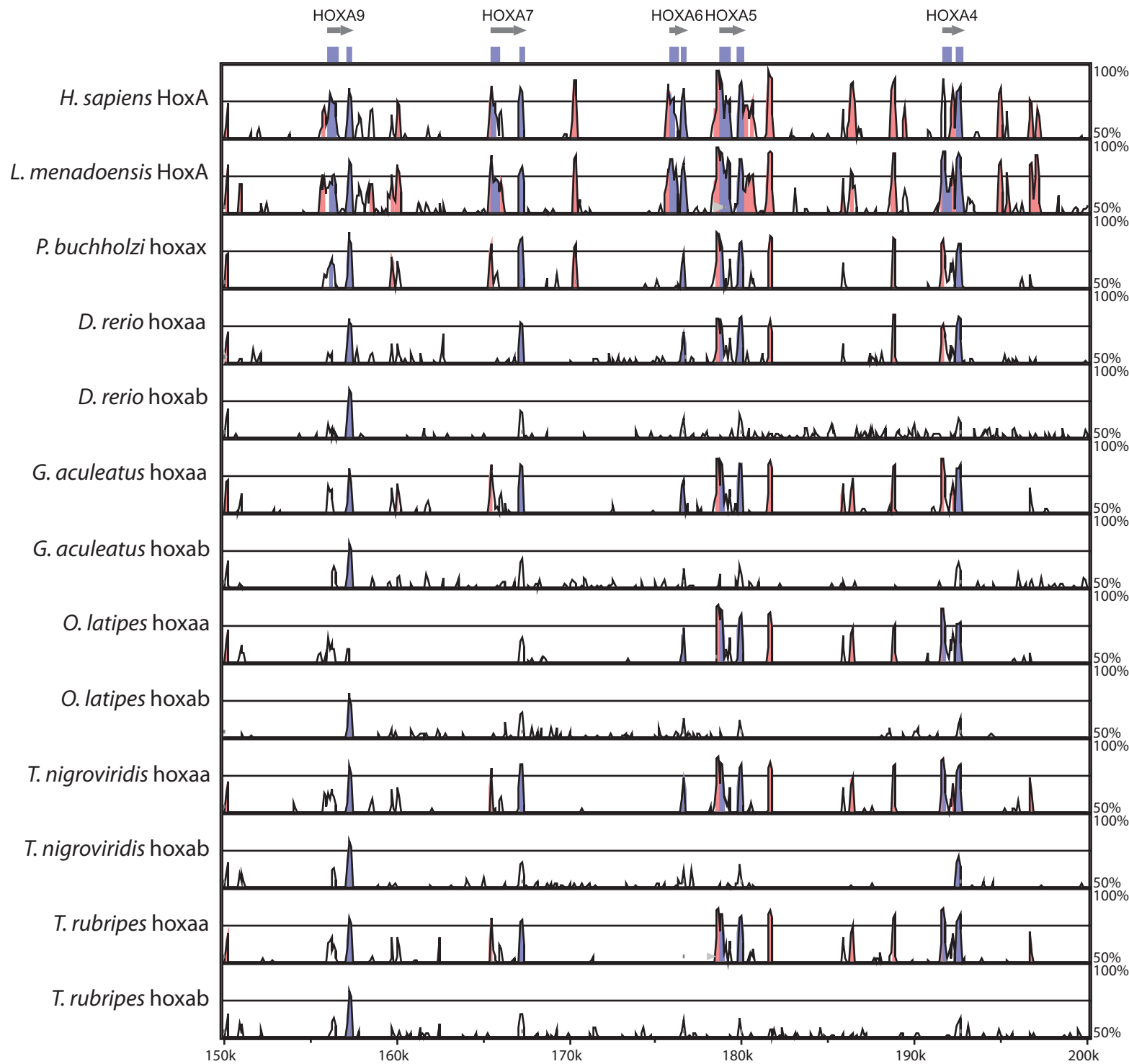
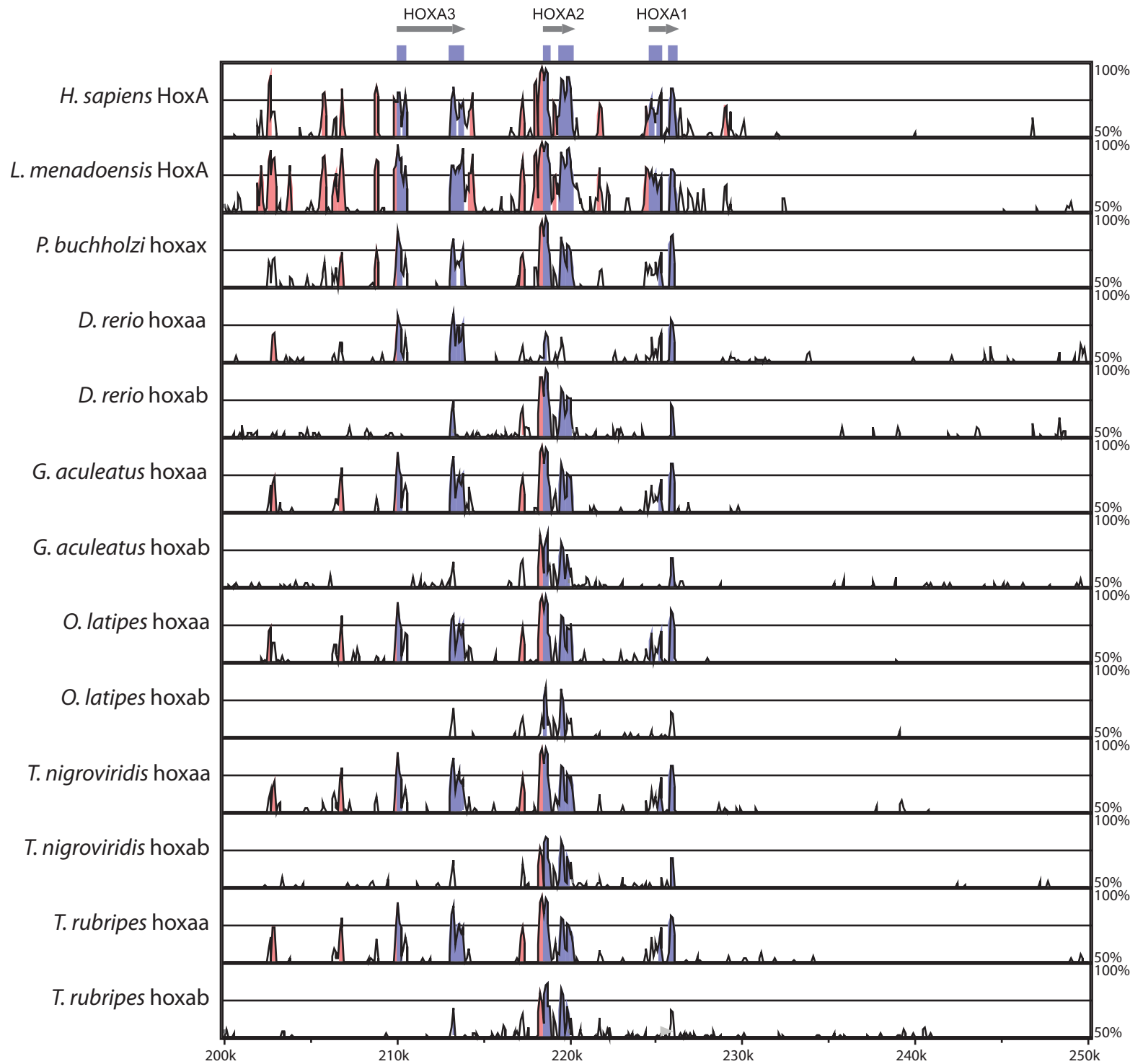
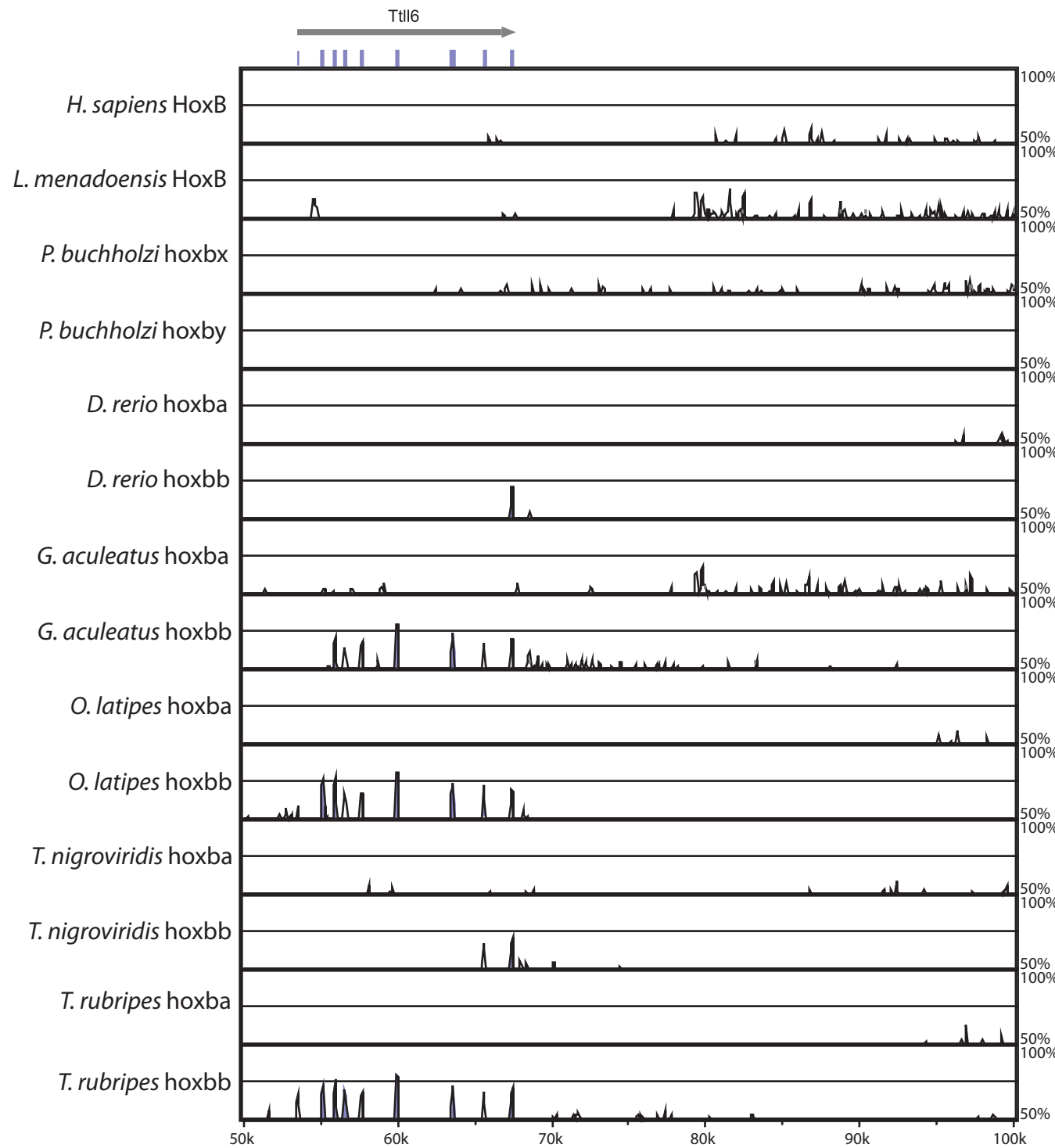
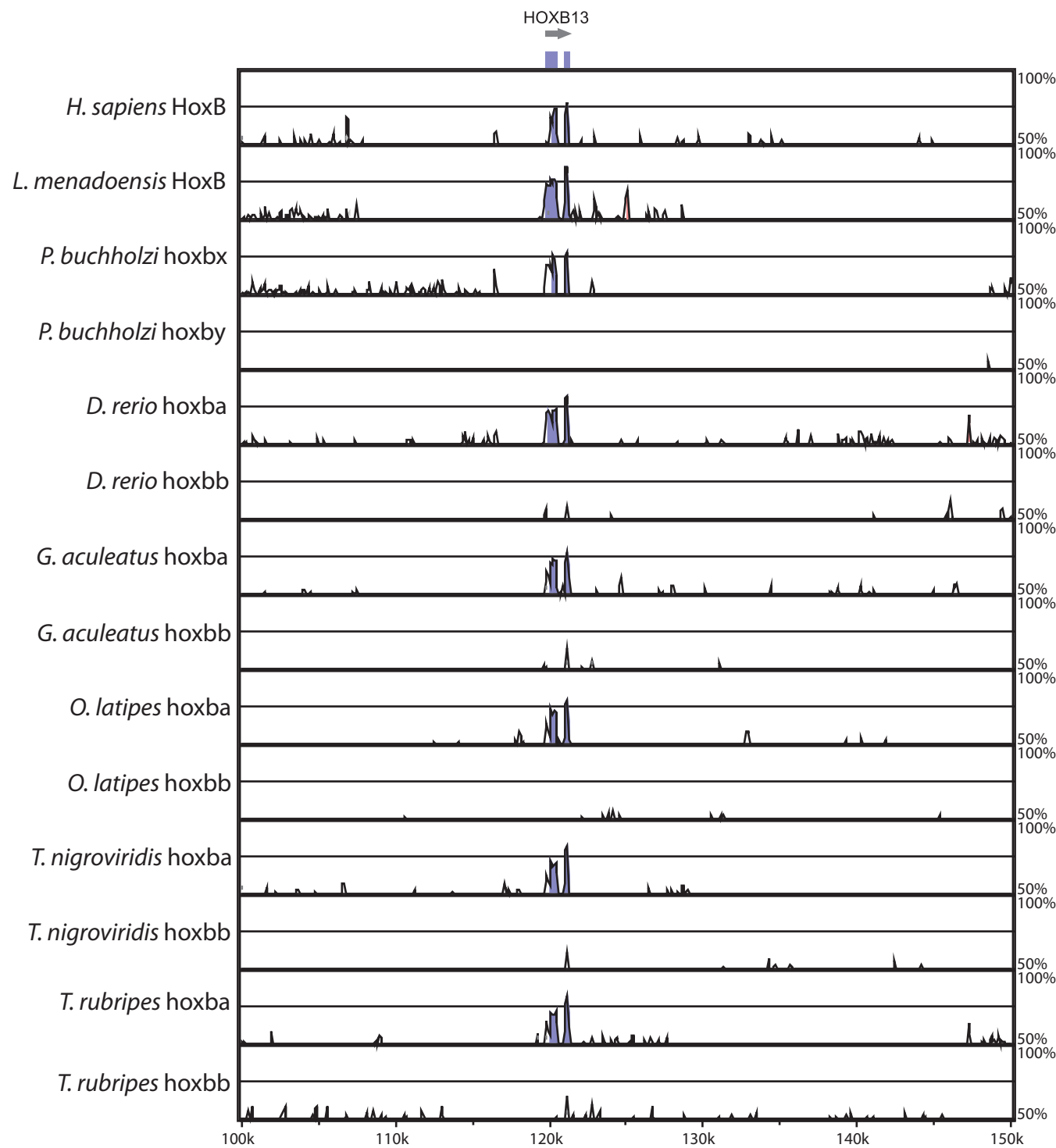


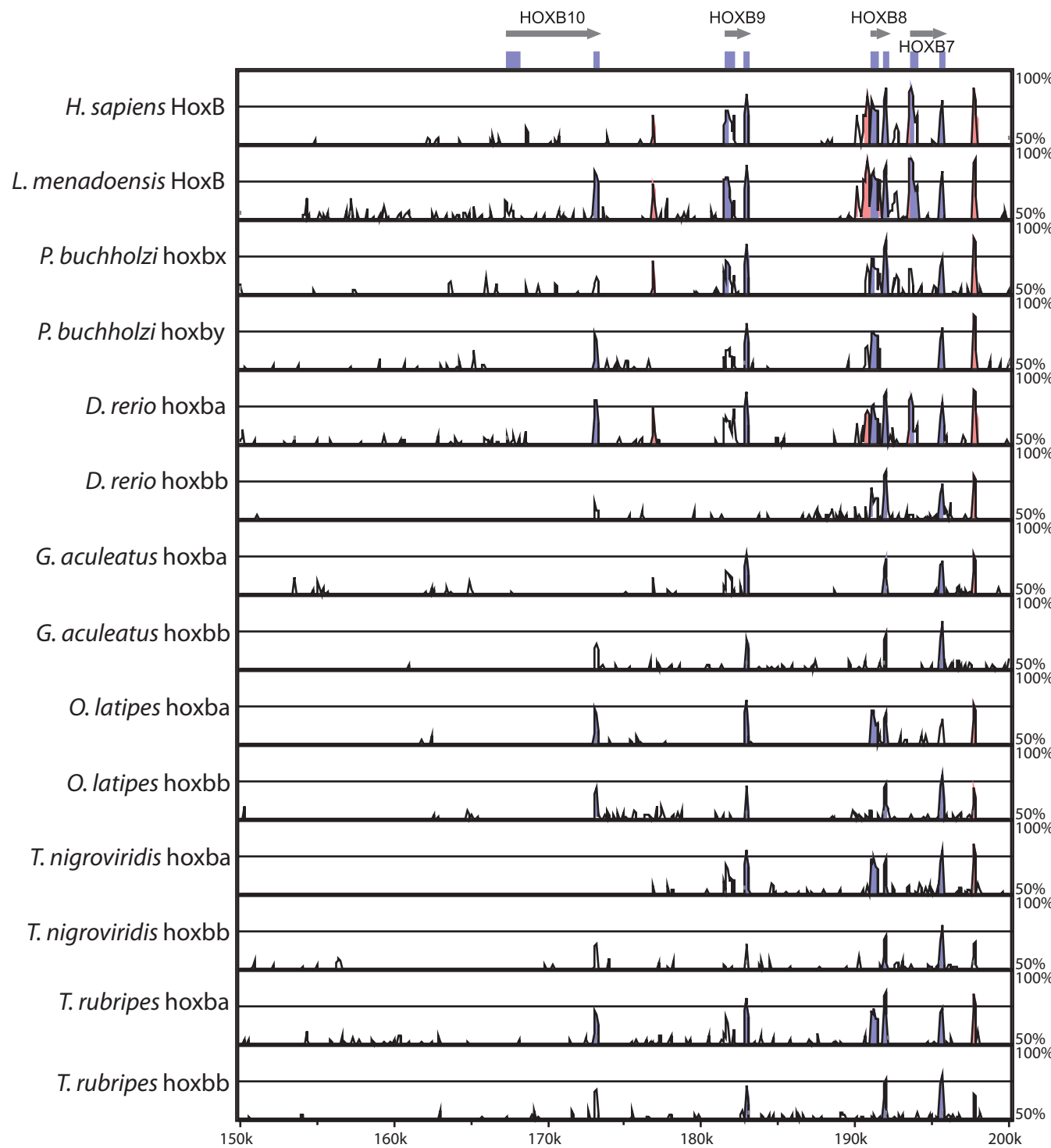
HoxA VISTA alignment with *C. milli* baseline

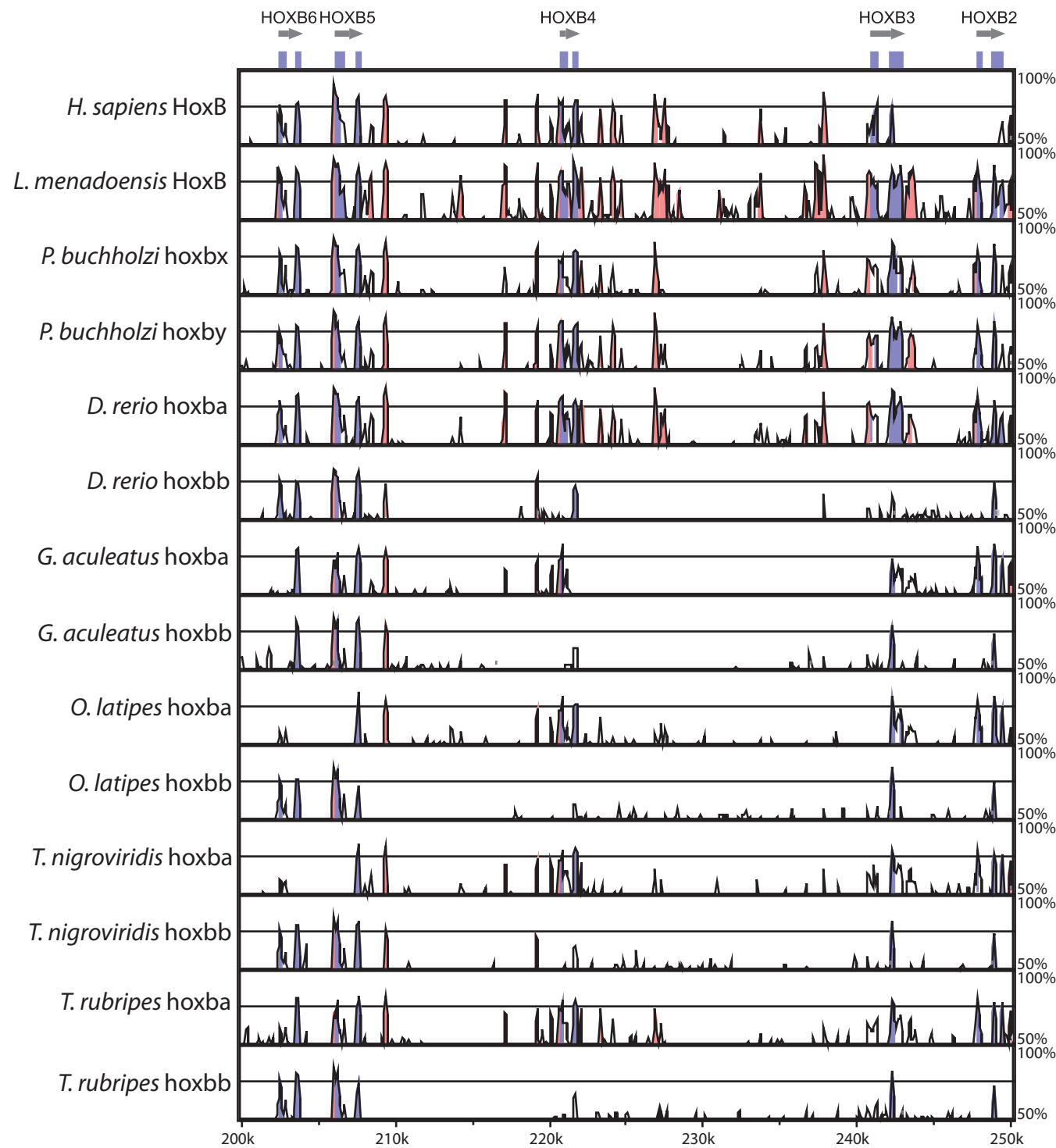


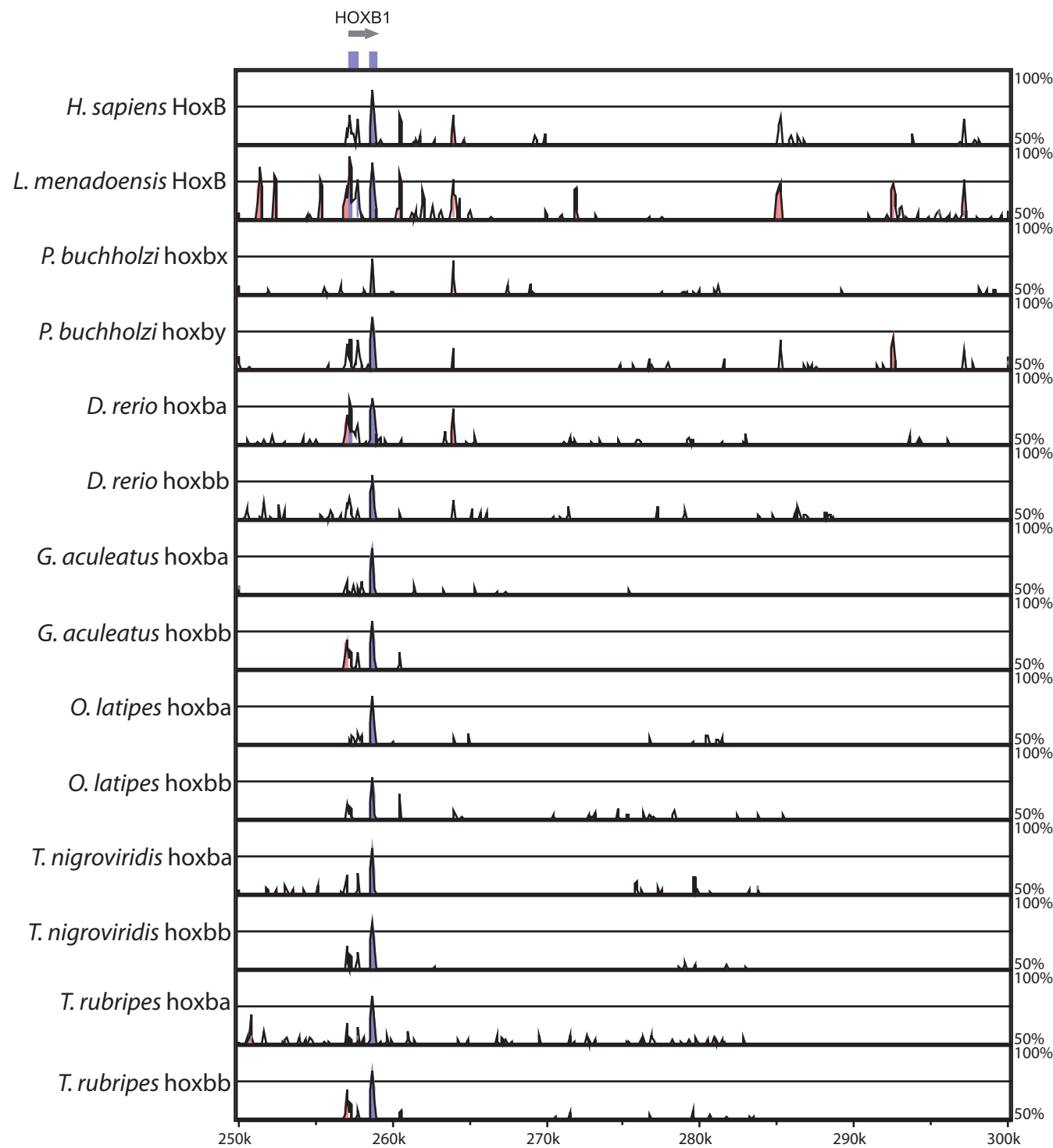


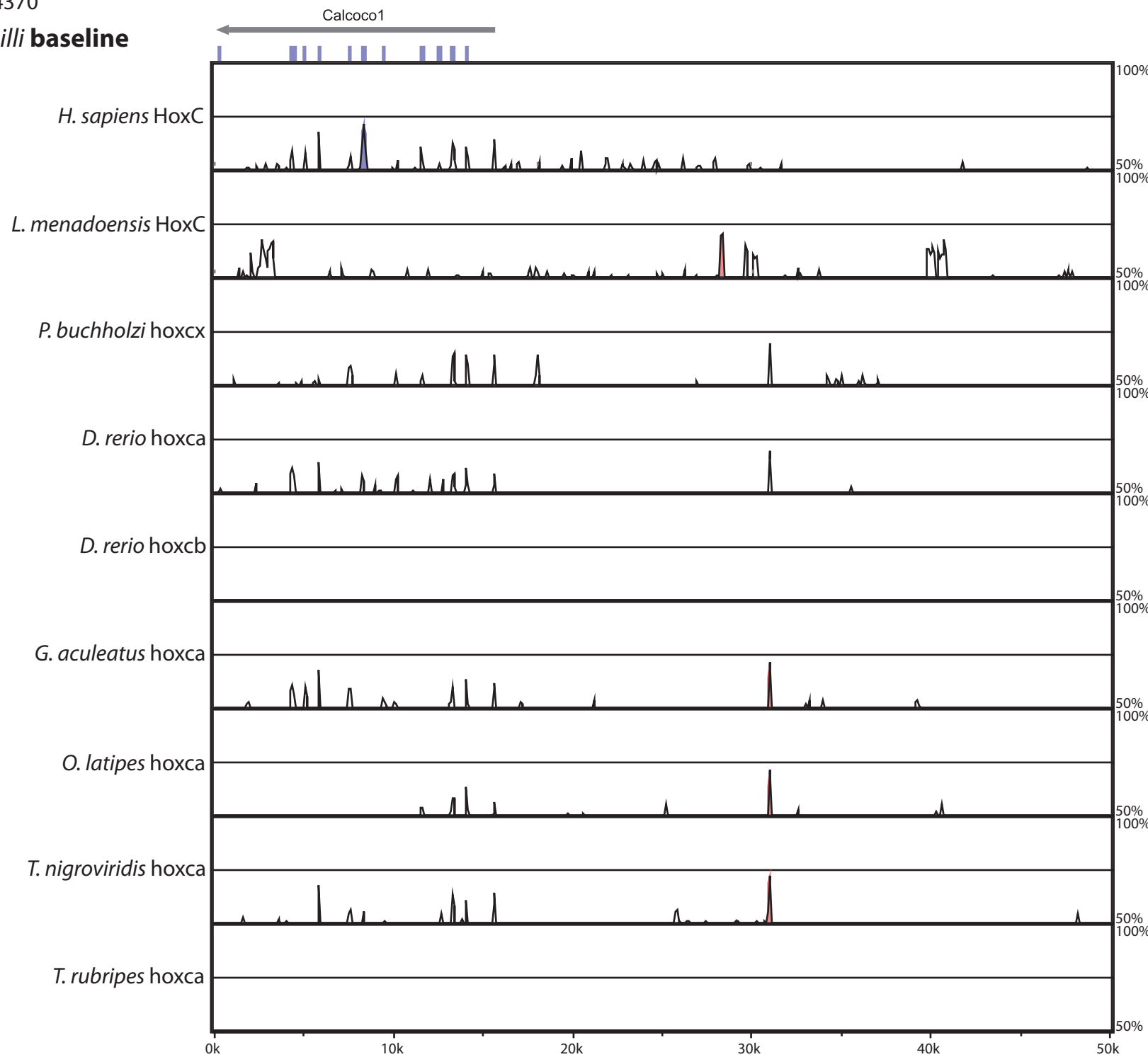
HoxB VISTA alignment with *C. milli* baseline

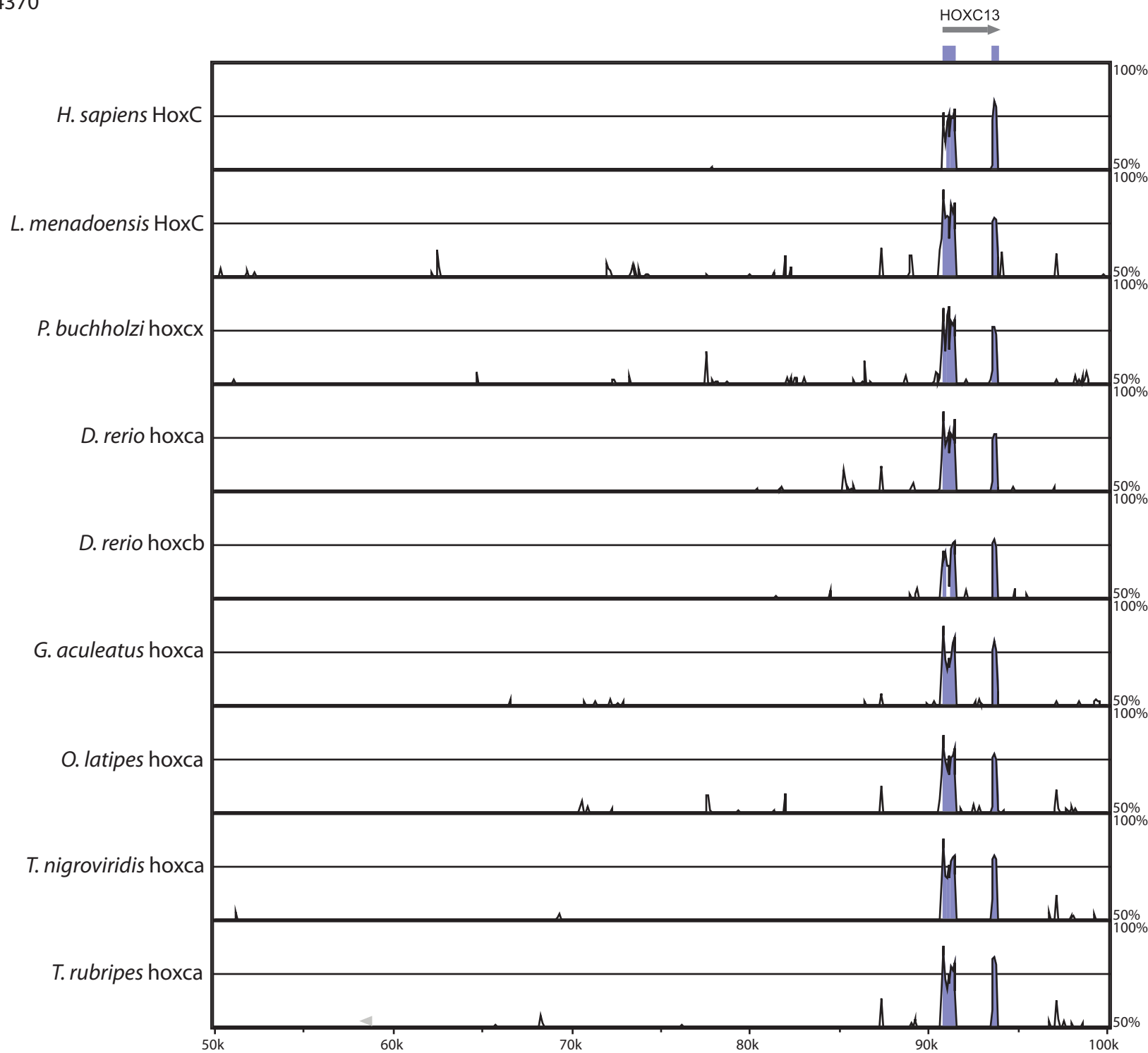


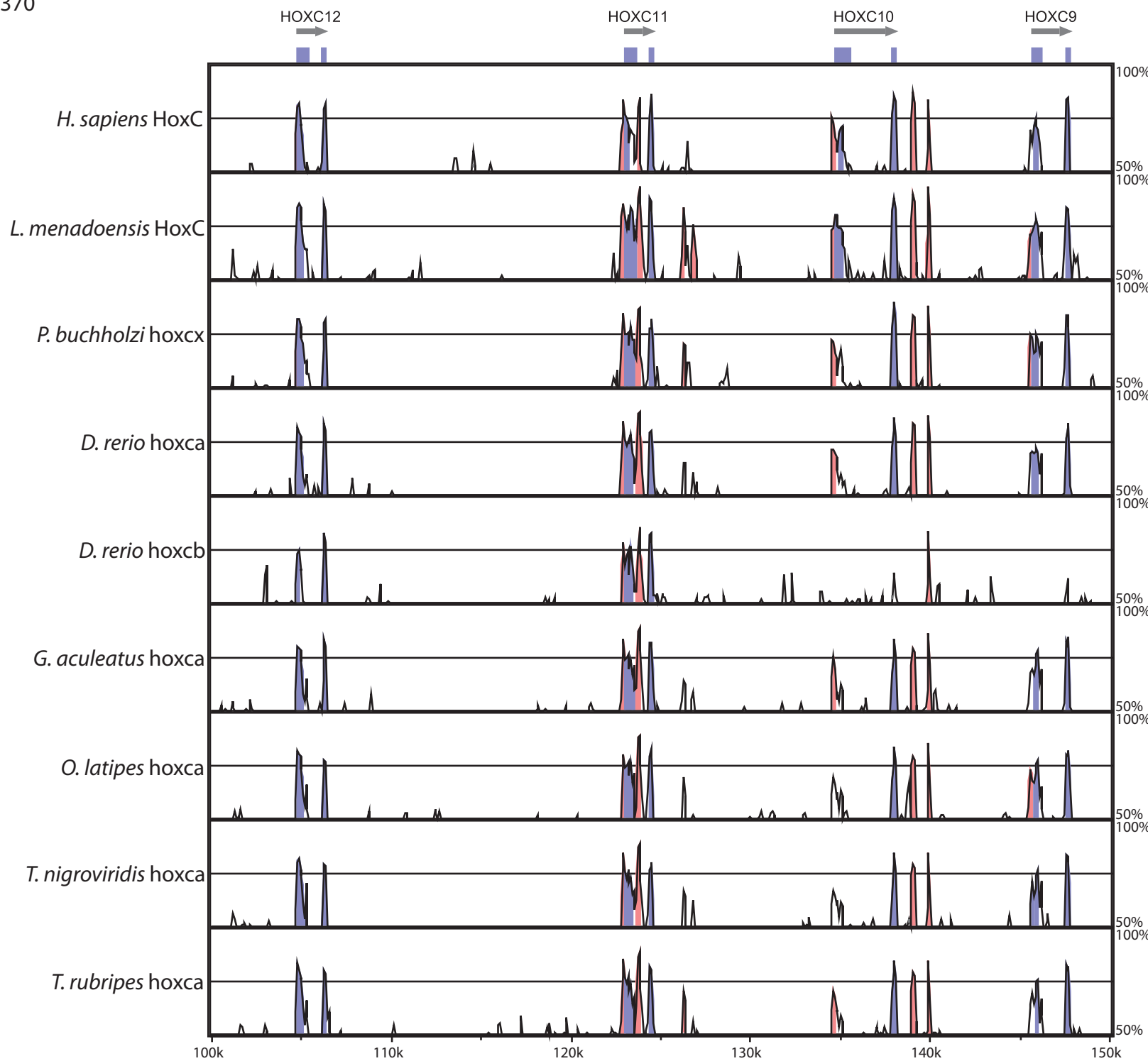


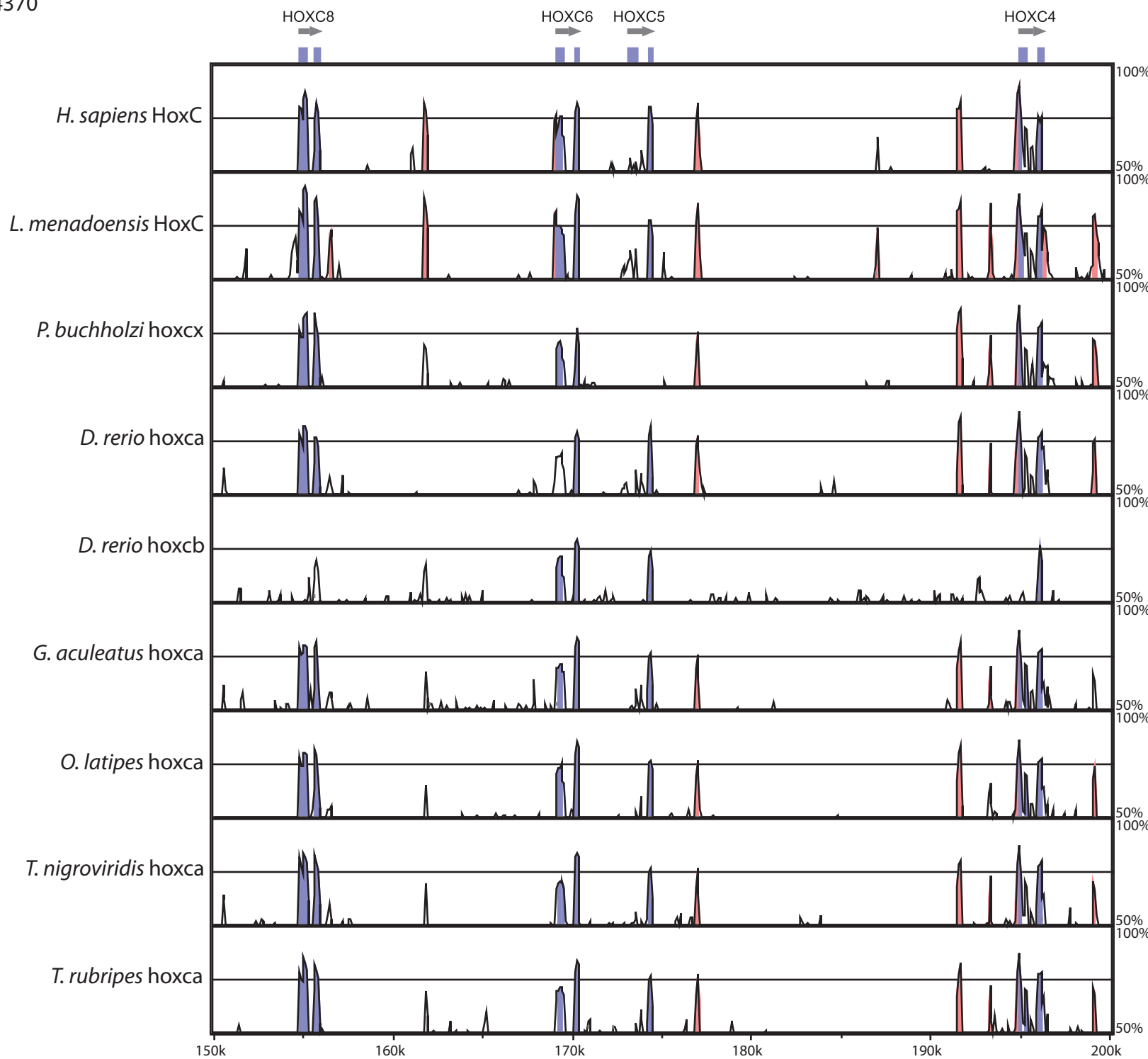


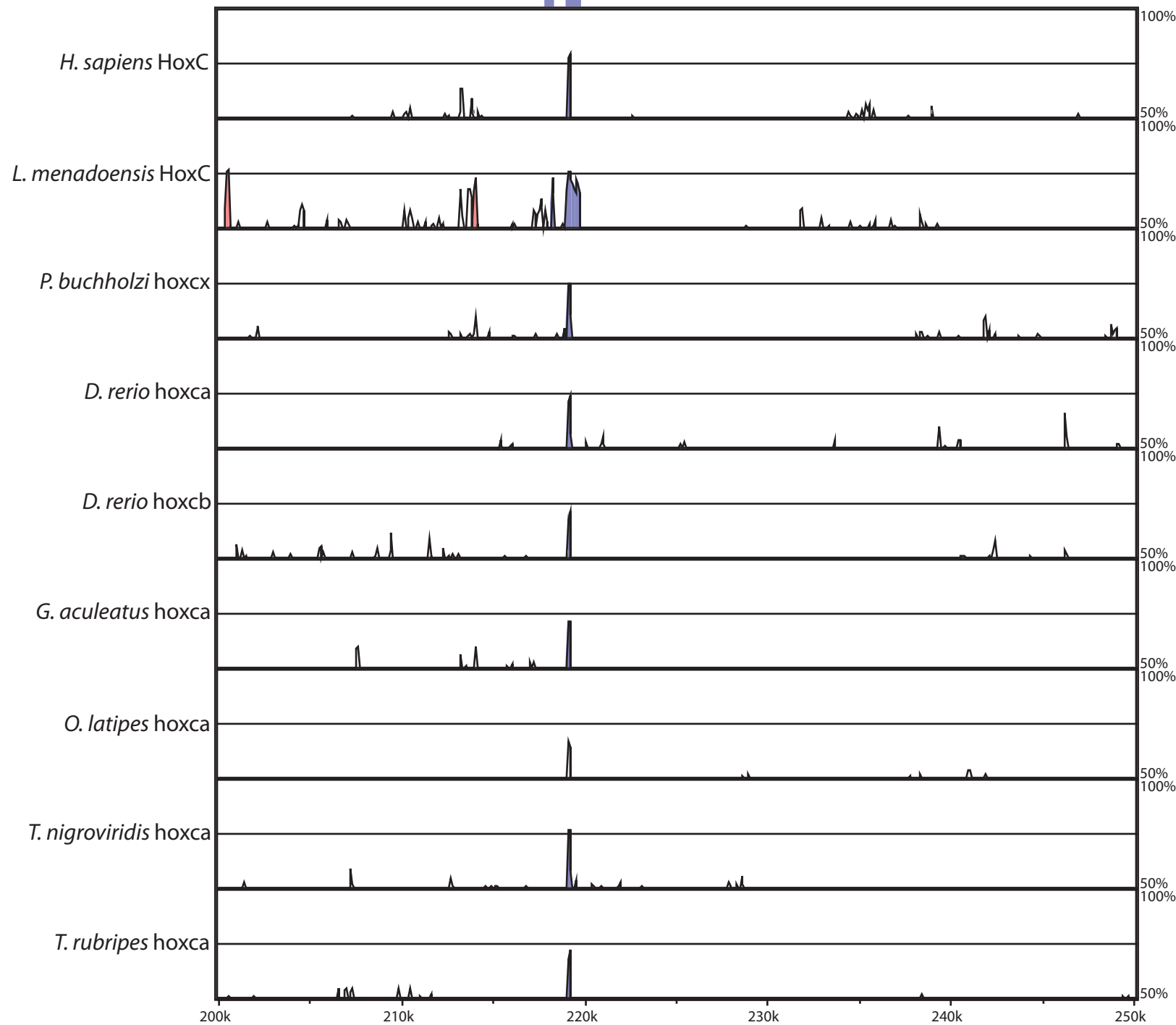


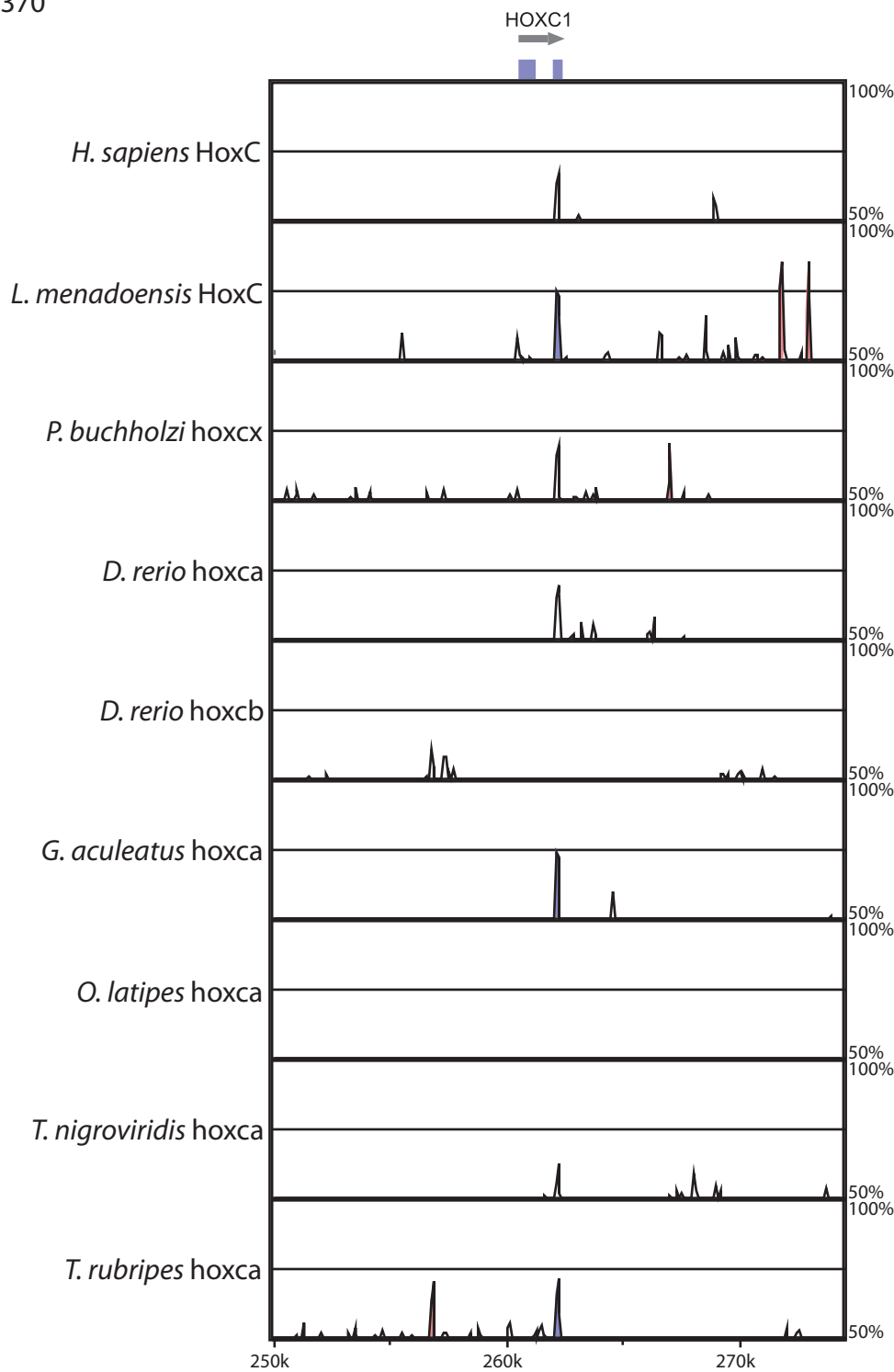
HoxC VISTA alignment with *C. milli* baseline

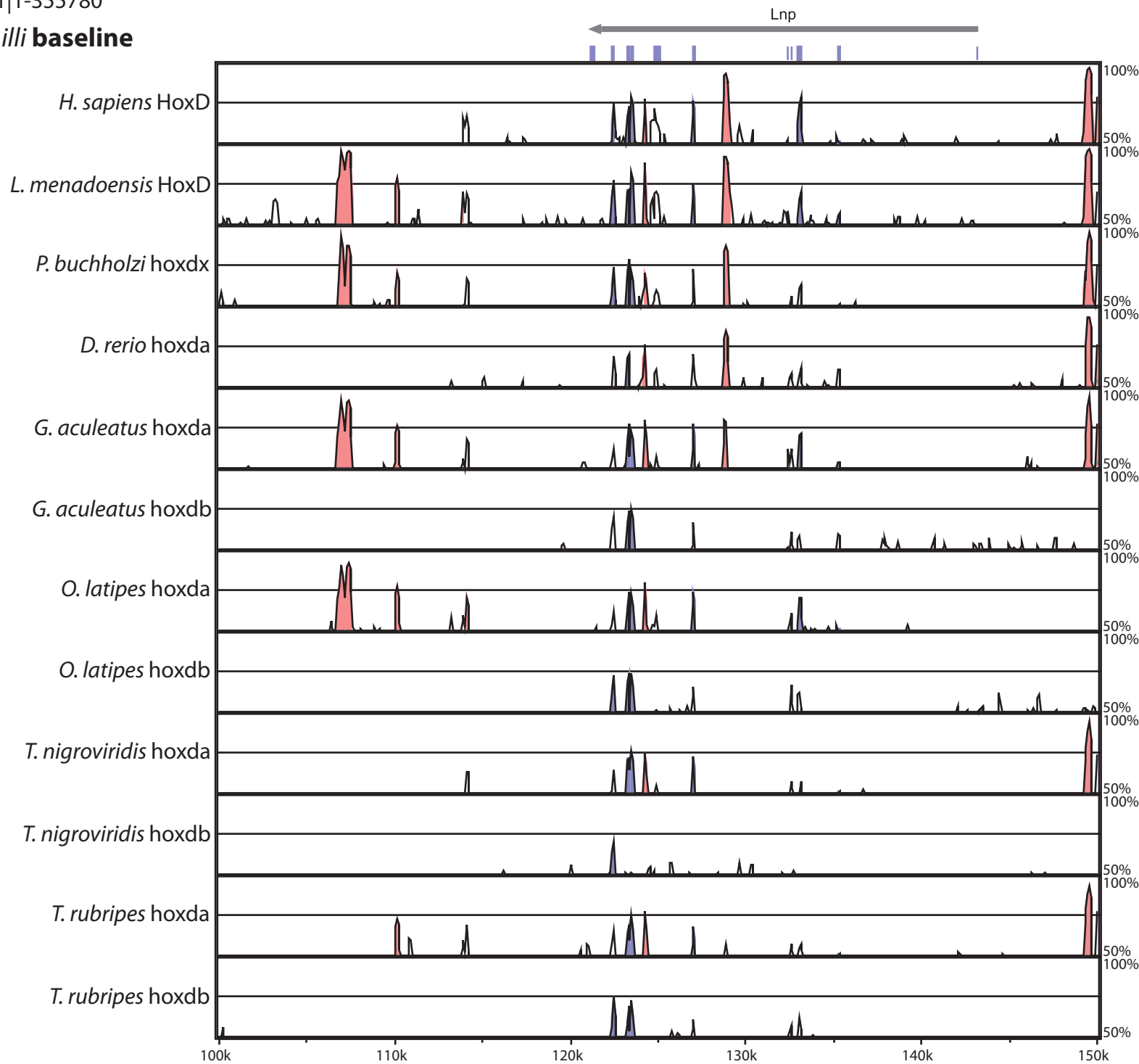


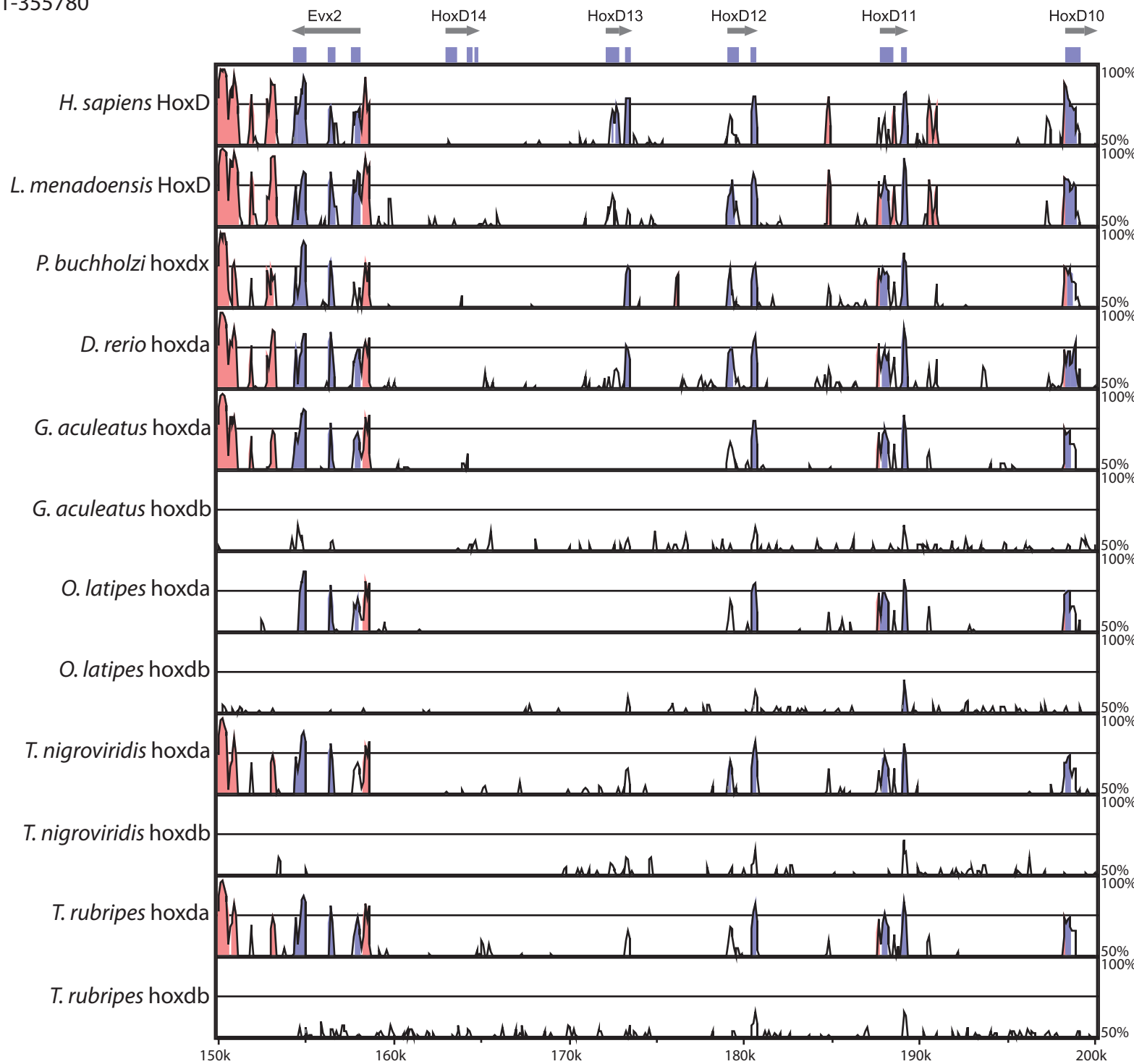


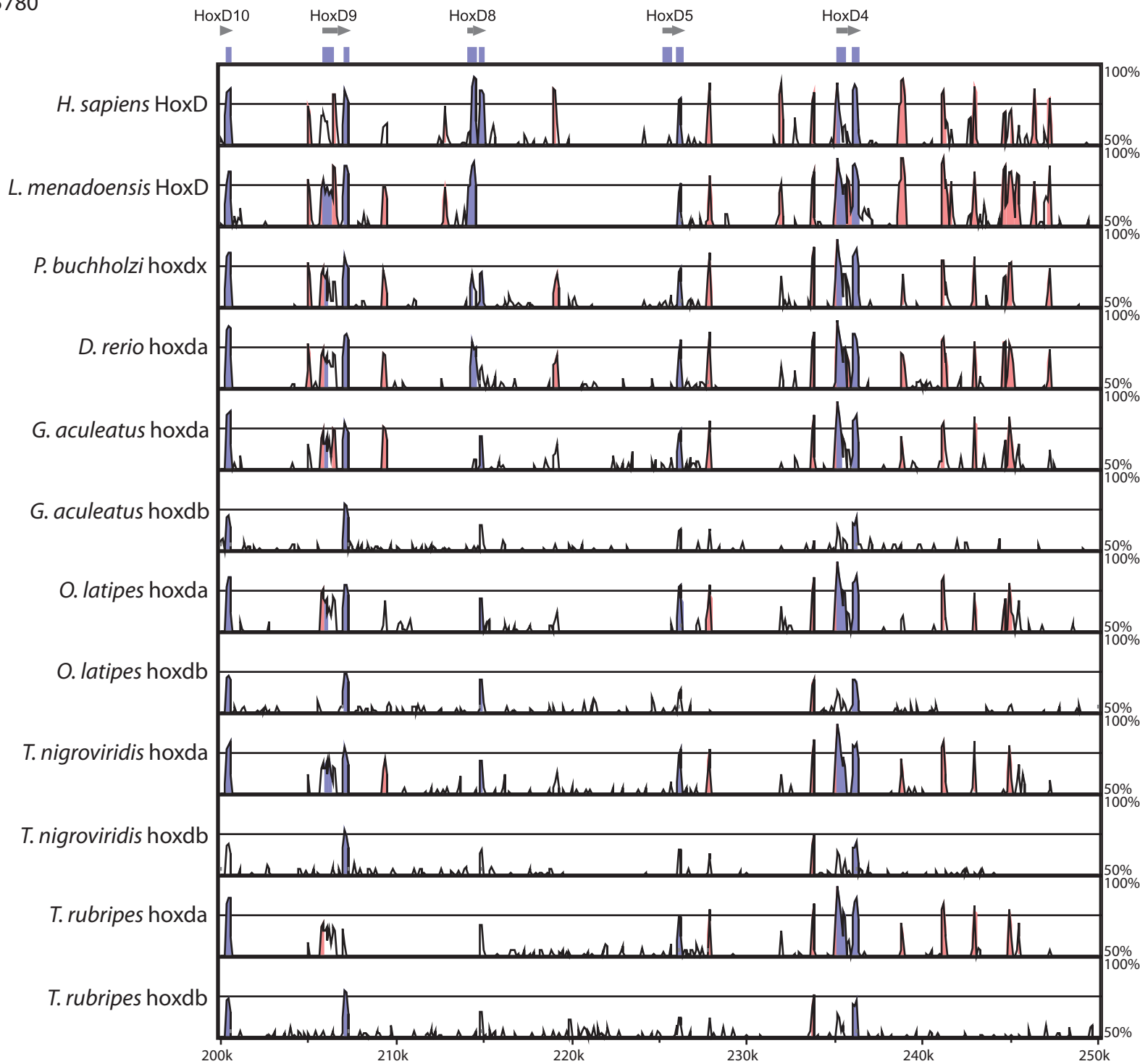


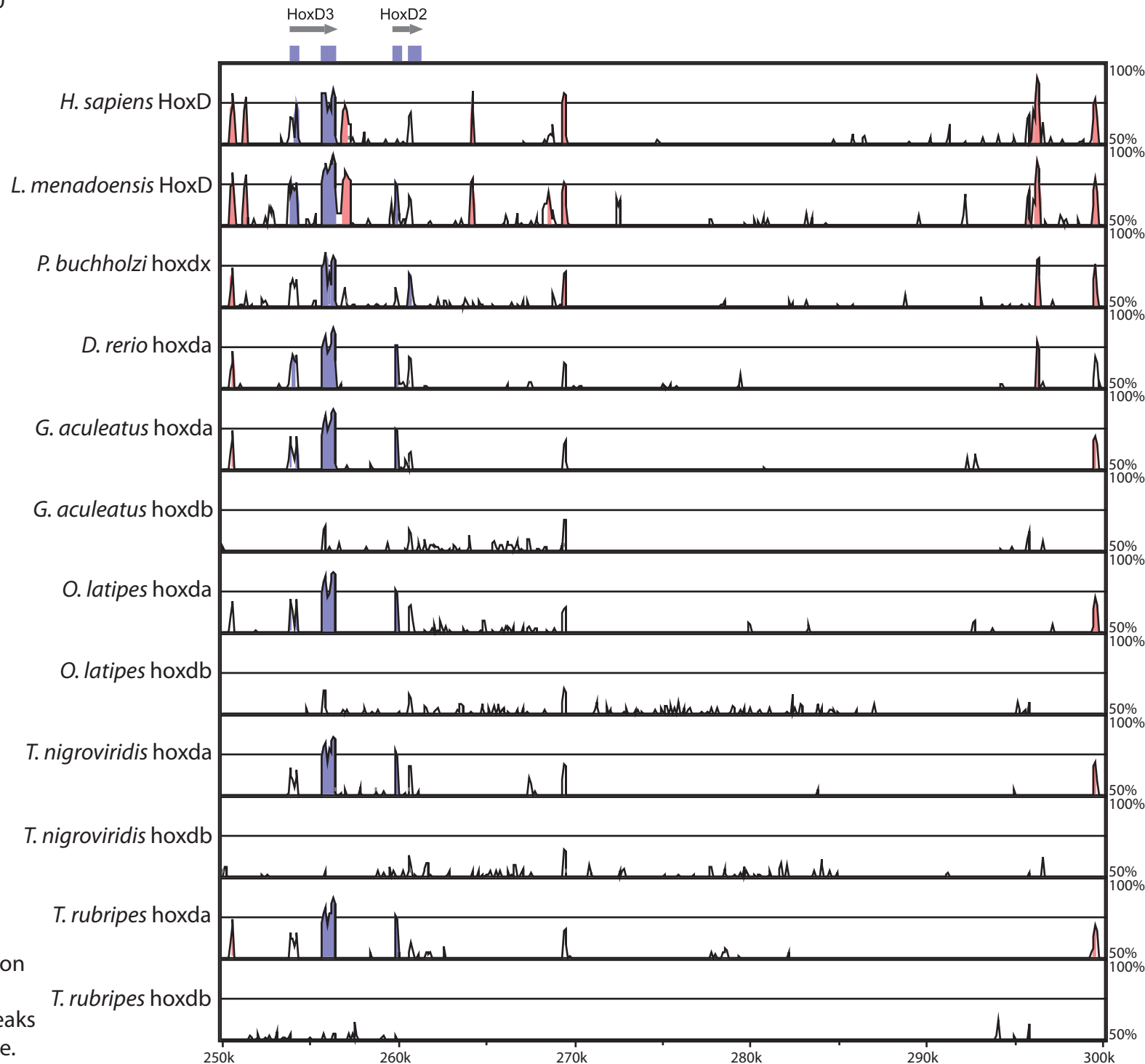




HoxD VISTA alignment with *C. milli* baseline







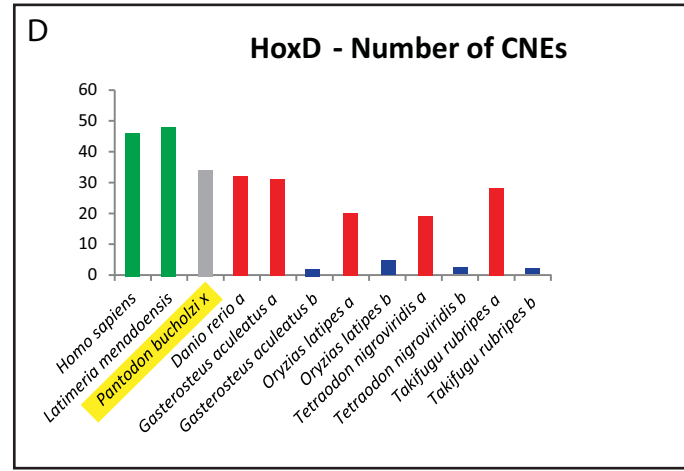
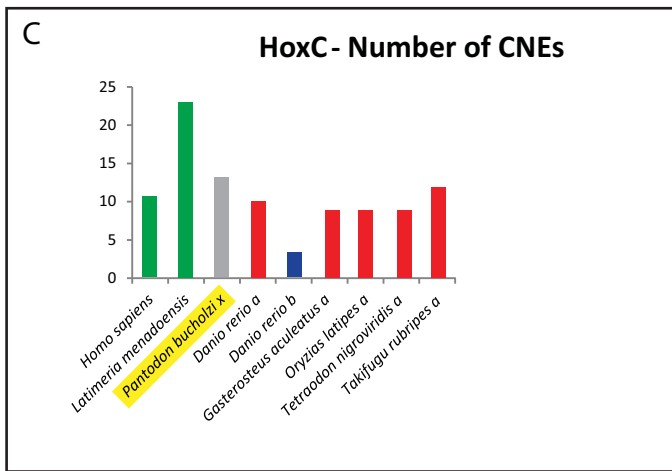
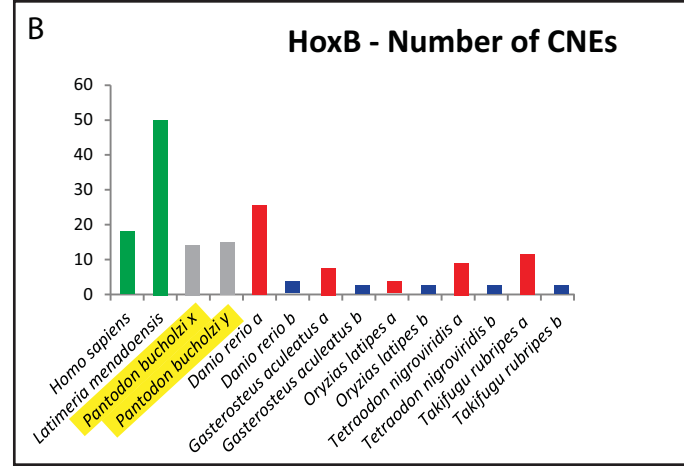
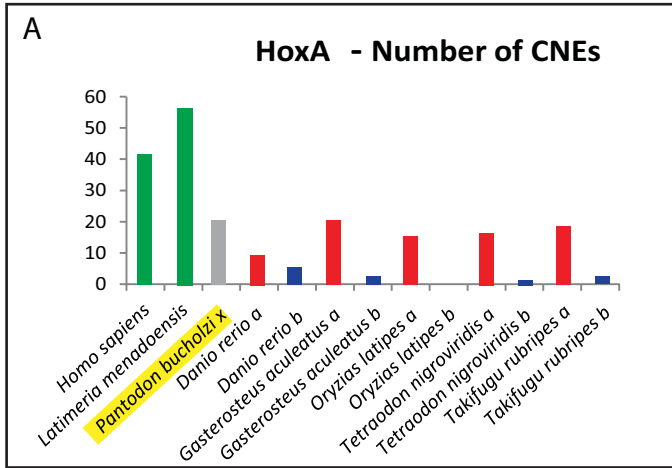


Figure S4: Ancient CNE conservation. Histograms showing the number of CNEs identified by multi VISTA alignment using *Callorhinchus milli* as the baseline sequence. The mLAGAN algorithm and a cutoff of 70% identity over 100bp was used. Columns corresponding to pre-TGD sarcopterygian Hox cluster CNE counts are represented in green, the post-TGD clupeocephalan 'a' cluster counts are in red, and the post-TGD clupeocephalan 'b' clusters are in blue. *Pantodon* Hox cluster CNE counts are coloured in gray. While extreme asymmetry in the retention of ancient CNEs between the post-TGD 'a' and 'b' clusters of other teleosts is evident, the *hoxbx* and *hoxby* clusters of *Pantodon* retain nearly equal numbers of ancient CNEs (B).