Α 99% nouse Anolis X 96% iguana X 99% 100% elaphe snake American trachemys turtle 98% .Chinese softshell turtle alligator zebra finch 100% chicken enopus 0.05 в human 100% mouse zebra finch 100% 98.6%% alligato 96.7% - Chinese softshell turtle 100% nn% American trachemys turt 100% 98.6% 🧲 iguana X 100% Anolis X 0.05 С chicken 993 zebra finch American trachemys turtle 1000 Chinese softshell turtle 324 ligato Anolis X 932 92 bearded dragon (pogona) 974 1000 000 alaphe snake 1000 humar

Concatenated RPL6-PPP1CC (2095 nucleotides)

Supplemental Figure S3. Phylogenetic trees for concatenated stratum 1 gametologs. (*A-C*) Phylogenetic trees for concatenated coding sequences of *RPL6* and *PPP1CC*. (*A*) Bayesian phylogenetic tree reconstructed using MetaPIGA with GTR model but without invariable sites, 110 replicates with 200 iterations each, trees sampled every 5 generations. (*B*) Bayesian phylogenetic tree reconstructed using MrBayes with GTR model, gamma distribution and invariable sites. 1,000,000 generations, sampled every 1000 generations until the average standard deviation of split frequencies converged and was below 0.01 and PSRF was close to 1 for all parameters. (*C*) Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed using PhyML with estimated site variation, gamma distribution and 1000 bootstrap replicates. All trees are based on coding nucleotide sequences of XY gametologs from *Anolis* (*RPL6* and *PPP1CC*) and 1:1 orthologous genes. Probabilities at key nodes support a sex chromosome origin (red arrows) prior to the divergence of pleurodonts (*Anolis* / iguana) and acrodonts (*Pogona*; agamids).

0.08

xenopus