

Supplementary Figures and Tables

Insights into the karyotype and genome evolution of haplogyne spiders indicate a polyploid origin of lineage with holokinetic chromosomes

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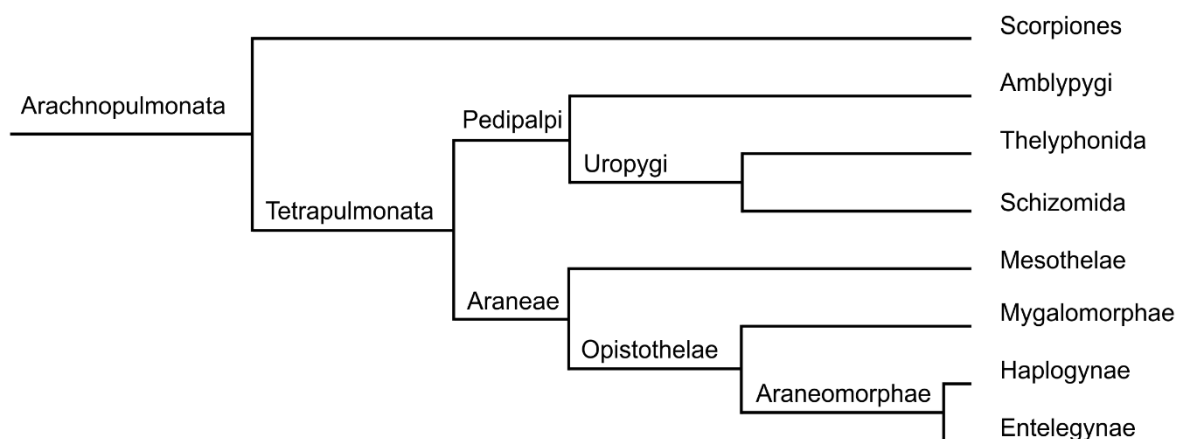
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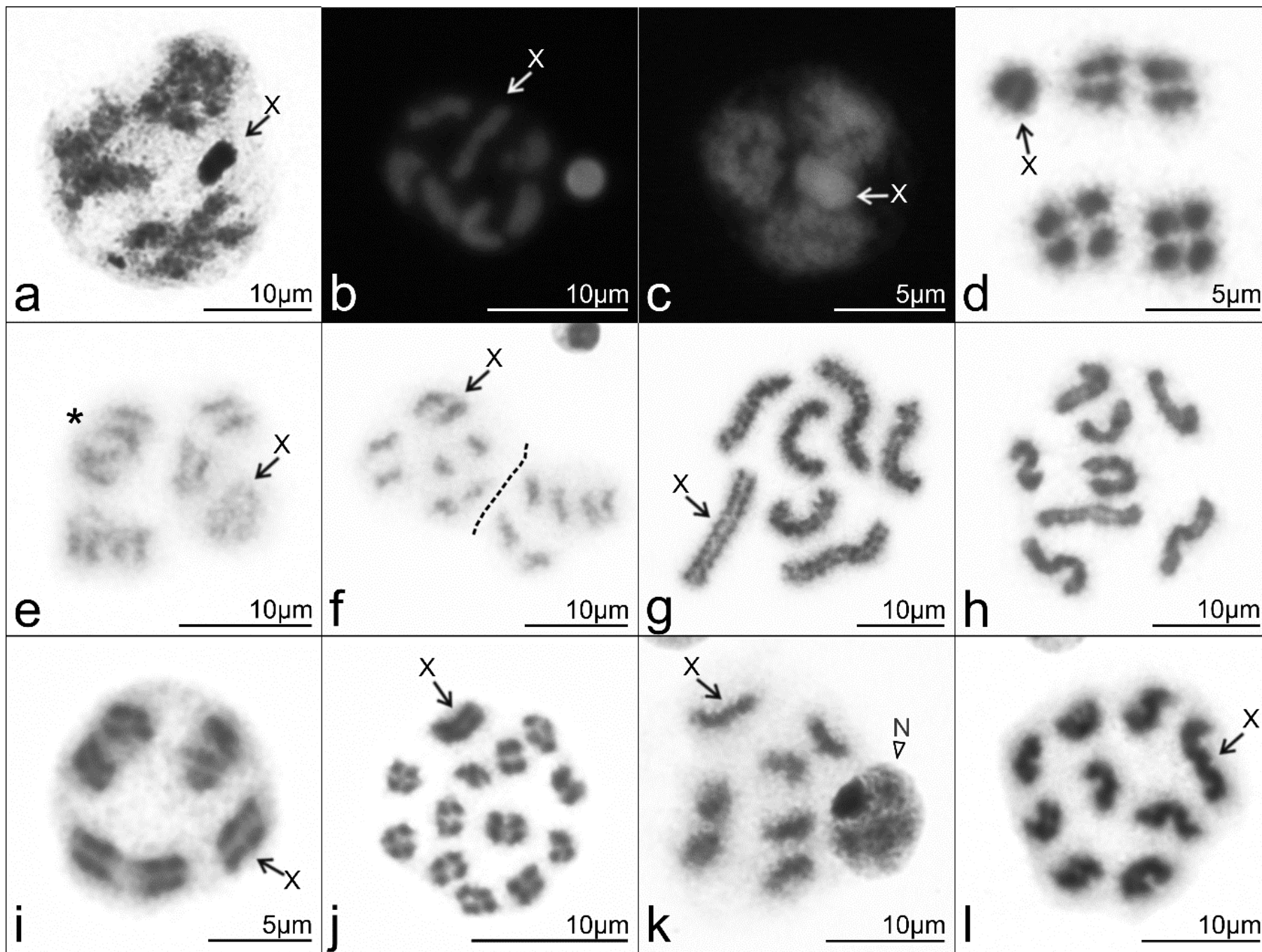
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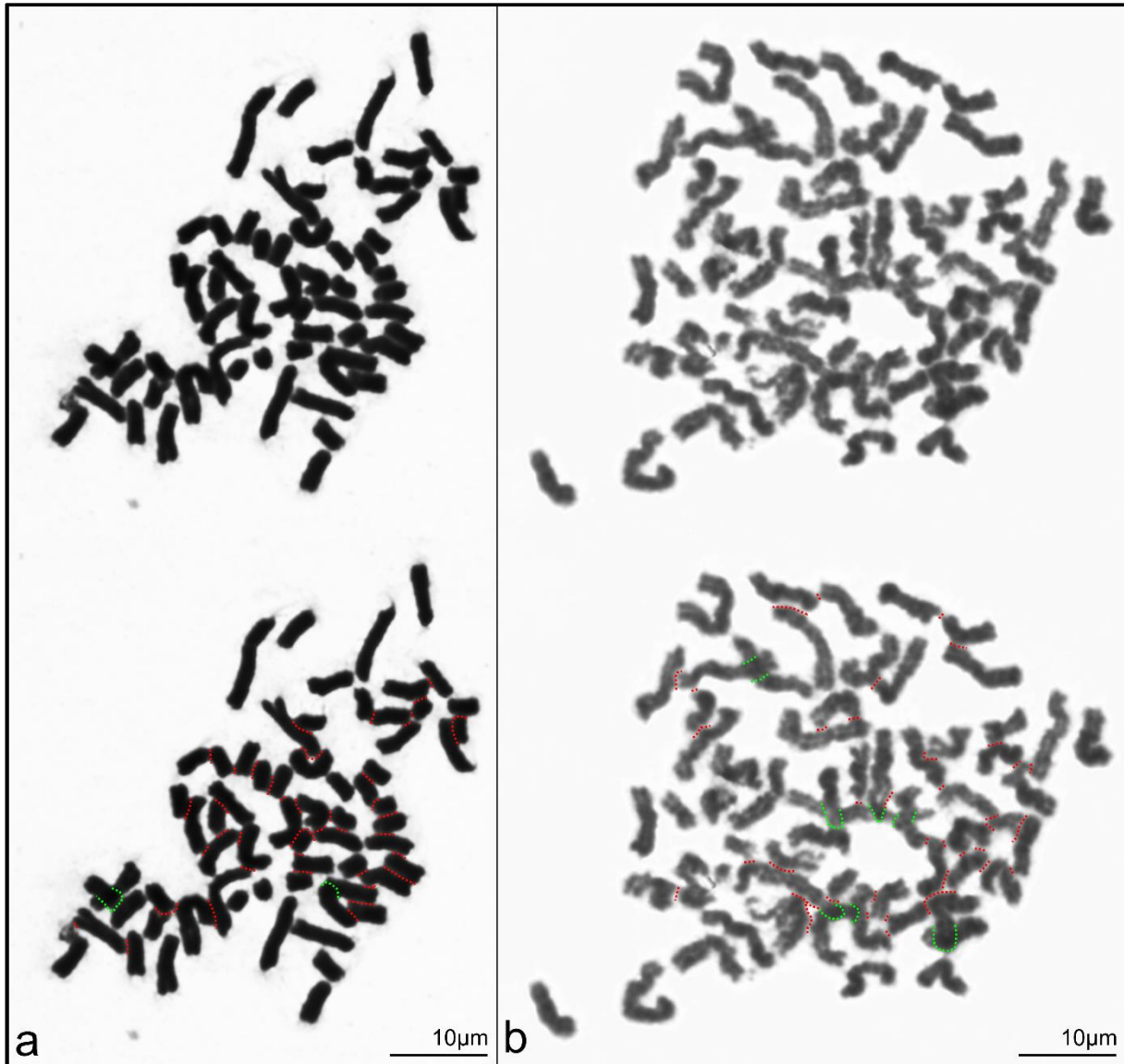
Supplementary Figure 1. Phylogeny of spiders and related arachnid orders. A compilation of hypotheses from two published studies^{19,56}.



Supplementary Figure 2. Mitosis and meiosis in holokinetic haplogyne spiders of the families Oonopidae and Dysderidae. Preparations were stained with Giemsa except **b** and **c** stained with DAPI. Unless otherwise specified, based on male preparations. Abbreviations and symbols: * (bivalent with two chiasmata), N (interkinesis nucleus), X (X chromosome). **(a)** *Oonops ebenecus*, Oonopidae ($2n = 7, X0$), diplotene consisting of three bivalents and an X chromosome, which is positively heteropycnotic; **(b, c)** *O. pulcher*. **(b)** Mitotic metaphase ($2n = 7, X0$), X chromosome is slightly longer than the other chromosomes; **(c)** Diplotene, note three bivalents and the positively heteropycnotic X chromosome; **(d)** *Ischnothyreus* sp., Oonopidae, late metaphase I ($2n = 7, X0$) after disintegration of chiasmata, consisting of three bivalents and a positively heteropycnotic X chromosome; **(e, f)** *Kaemis* sp., Dysderidae (Rhodinae). **(e)** Diakinesis ($2n = 7, X0$) consisting of three bivalents and an X chromosome exhibiting a low condensation; **(f)** two sister metaphases II, $n = 4$ (left) and $n = 3$ (right), separated by a dashed line. The X chromosome differs from the other chromosomes by tighter attachment of the chromatids and slightly positive heteropycnosis; **(g)** *Dasumia crassitibialis*, Dysderidae (Harpacteinae), spermatogonial metaphase ($2n = 7, X0$). The X chromosome exhibits a slightly precocious separation of the chromatids; **(h)** *Harpactea hentschi*, Dysderidae (Harpacteinae), female, oogonial metaphase ($2n = 8$); **(i)** *H. hombergi*, metaphase I ($2n = 7, X0$). Note three bivalents and an X chromosome univalent; **(j)** *H. lepida*, metaphase I ($2n = 25, X0$) consisting of 12 bivalents and a large X chromosome, which is positively heteropycnotic; **(k)** *H. rubicunda*, metaphase II plate ($n = 4$) and adjacent interkinesis nucleus containing a positively heteropycnotic X chromosome on the periphery. The X chromosome of the metaphase II plate is formed by a single chromatid only as a result of inverted meiosis of the sex chromosome; **(l)** *Dysderocrates* sp.n., Dysderidae (Dysderinae), spermatogonial metaphase ($2n = 9, X0$); the sex chromosome is considerably longer than the other chromosomes.



Supplementary Figure 3. Mitotic chromosomes of Caponiidae (Nopininae), females. Red dotted lines indicate chromosome contacts, green dotted lines overlapping of chromosomes. (a) *Nopsides ceralbonus*, oogonial mitosis ($2n = 64$). Below the same mitosis with indicated chromosome contacts and overlaps; (b) *Nops* sp., oogonial mitosis ($2n = 60-62$). Below the same mitosis with indicated chromosome contacts and overlaps.



Supplementary Figure 4. Female karyotype of *Caponia capensis* (Caponiidae), based on mitotic metaphase ($2n = 136$). The karyotype consists of 14 metacentric (nos 1-3, 5, 8-10, 13, 24, 45, 53, 55, 63, 68), 12 submetacentric (nos 4, 7, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 28, 31, 46, 60), 16 subtelocentric (nos. 6, 11, 14-16, 19, 22, 25, 27, 30, 35-37, 41, 47, 51), and 26 acrocentric pairs (nos. 26, 29, 32-34, 38-40, 42-44, 48-50, 52, 54, 56-59, 61, 62, 64-67). The karyotype of this specimen also contains two tiny uneven chromosome fragments (F).



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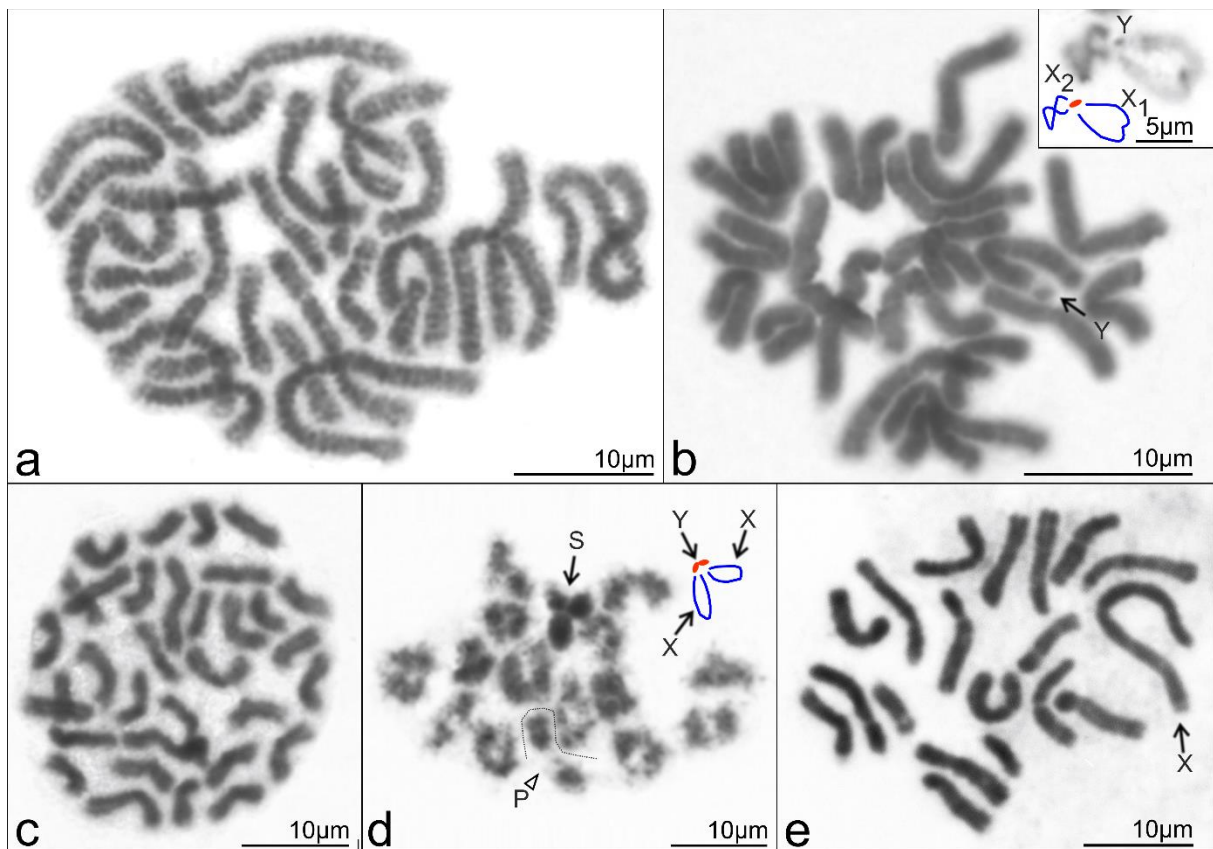
F



F

10µm

Supplementary Figure 5. Chromosomes of monocentric haplogyne spiders used for the analysis of genome size. Unless otherwise specified, based on male preparations. Abbreviations: P (precocious separation of homologous chromosomes of a bivalent), S (sex chromosome trivalent), X (sex chromosome X), Y (sex chromosome Y), S (sex chromosome trivalent). **(a)** *Sahastata nigra*, Filistatidae, female, oogonial metaphase ($2n = 28$); **(b)** *Andorahano ansieae*, Filistatidae ($2n = 25, X_1X_2Y$), spermatogonial metaphase containing a tiny Y chromosome. Inset: sex chromosome trivalent in metaphase I. Two large X chromosomes pair achiasmatically by their ends with a Y microchromosome (see schematic drawing); **(c, d)** *Paculla* sp., Pacullidae ($2n = 33, X_1X_2Y$). **(c)** Spermatogonial metaphase without any microchromosome, which implies a relatively large size of the Y chromosome; **(d)** Metaphase I comprising 15 bivalents and a sex chromosome trivalent formed by two X chromosomes and a Y chromosome. In contrast to the previous species, the sex chromosome trivalent is highly condensed. Schematic drawing shows supposed pairing of sex chromosomes in the trivalent; **(e)** *Scytodes* sp. 1, spermatogonial metaphase ($2n = 19, X_0$) containing a large metacentric X chromosome.



Supplementary Table 1. Collection data of specimens used.

Taxon	Locality	GPS
Taxa with holokinetic chromosomes		
Dysderidae (Dysderinae)		
<i>Dysdera erythrina</i>	Břežanské údolí valley, Prague-Zbraslav, Czech Republic	49°58'06.3"N 14°24'17.0"E
<i>Dysderocrates storkani</i>	Ivine Vodice, Velebit Mts., Croatia	44°20'11.6"N 15°32'11.8"E
<i>Dysderocrates</i> sp.	forest along the road from Pentalofos to Eptachori, Macedonia, Greece	40°12'42.4"N 21°03'48.3"E
<i>Harpactocrates</i> sp.	breeding (Spain)	-
Dysderidae (Harpacteinae)		
<i>Dasumia crassitibialis</i>	Nahal Kziv valley, Upper Galilee, Israel	33°02'29.4"N 35°10'54.4"E
<i>Harpactea cecconii</i>	Agios Georgios near Akamas peninsula, Cyprus	34°54'29.5"N 32°19'59.5"E
<i>H. hentschi</i>	gorge along the road from Olympiada to Kryovrysi, Olympos Mts., Thessaly, Greece	39°59'32.6"N 22°17'11.7"E
<i>H. hombergi</i>	Břežanské údolí valley, Prague-Zbraslav, Czech Republic	49°58'06.3"N 14°24'17.0"E
<i>H. lepida</i>	Kamenné, Trojačka Mt., Beskydy Mts., Czech Republic	49°30'20.5"N 18°00'20.2"E
<i>H. rubicunda</i>	Břežanské údolí valley, Prague-Zbraslav, Czech Republic	49°58'06.3"N 14°24'17.0"E
Dysderidae (Rhodinae)		
<i>Kaemis</i> sp.	Camping Can Cervera near Montseny town, Montseny Mts., Spain	41°46'12.5"N 2°24'15.1"E
Oonopidae		
<i>Gamasomorpha lutzi</i>	Luquillo, Puerto Rico, USA	18°19'23.0"N 65°44'18.7"W
<i>Ischnothyreus</i> sp.	Luquillo, Puerto Rico, USA	18°19'23.0"N 65°44'18.7"W
<i>Oonops ebenecus</i>	Luquillo, Puerto Rico, USA	18°19'23.0"N 65°44'18.7"W
<i>O. pulcher</i>	Antwerpen, Belgium	51°11'59.9"N 4°28'05.1"E
	Turnhout, Belgium	51°19'02.6"N 4°56'54.6"E
Orsolobidae		
<i>Afrilobus</i> sp.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> , 15 km ENE of Louwsberg on R69 road, KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa	31°08'01.0"S 25°38'06.0"E
<i>Azanielobus</i> sp.	Hogsback, Eastern Cape, Republic of South Africa	32°36'12.9"S 26°56'20.3"E
Segestriidae		
<i>Ariadna</i> sp.	near Okahandja (on B1 road), Namibia	22°05'38.6"S 16°57'10.0"E

<i>Segestria bavarica</i>	cliffs, Šárka valley, Prague, Czech Republic	50°05'43.2"N 14°19'15.1"E
<i>S. senoculata</i>	road from Hodslavice to Valašské Meziříčí (forest between the road and Hostašovice railway station), Czech Republic	49°31'14.8"N 18°00'51.0"E

Taxa with monokinetic chromosomes

Caponiidae (Caponiinae)

<i>Caponia capensis</i>	Benfontein Nature Reserve, Free State, Republic of South Africa	28°49'11.6"S 24°50'10.6"E
	De Hoop Nature Reserve, Western Cape, Republic of South Africa	34°27'12.2"S 20°24'15.7"E
<i>C. hastifera</i>	Erfenis Dam Nature Reserve, Free State, Republic of South Africa	28°30'27.8"S 26°48'24.3"E
	Hopefield farm, Bloemfontein district, Free State, Republic of South Africa	28°51'47.5"S 26°09'45.0"E
<i>C. natalensis</i>	Ndumo Game Reserve, KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa	26°54'23.9"S 32°19'11.1"E

Caponiidae (Nopinae)

<i>Nops</i> aff. <i>variabilis</i>	Neiva, Colombia	2°55'05.8"N 75°17'45.0"W
<i>Nops</i> sp.	coffee-banana plantation with montane rainforest remains, Villa Las Neblinas, Constanza, Cordillera Central, La Vega Province, Dominican Republic	19°00'22.7"N 70°32'18.6"W
<i>Nopsides ceralbonus</i>	San Dionisio canyon, Sierra de la Laguna Mts., Baja California Sur State, Mexico	23°32'56.5"N 109°49'49.7"W
<i>Tarsonops</i> sp.	along river, La Purísima, Baja California Sur State, Mexico	26°11'16.7"N 112°06'23.4"W

Diguetidae

<i>Diguetia albolineata</i>	breeding stock, Spiderpharm Ltd., Yarnell, AZ, USA	
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Filistatidae (Filistatinae)

<i>Filistata insidiatrix</i>	acropolis of Rhodes town, Rhodes, Greece	36°26'23.0"N 28°12'41.0"E
<i>Kukulcania</i> aff. <i>hibernalis</i>	La Purísima, Baja California Sur State, Mexico	26°11'16.7"N 112°06'23.4"W
<i>Sahastata nigra</i>	Jahel, Arava valley, Israel	30°04'53.3"N 35°07'55.6"E

Filistatidae (Prithinae)

<i>Andoharano ansieae</i>	Sachsenheim Guest Farm, westward from Etosha, Namibia	18°44'53.5"S 17°15'22.9"E
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Pacullidae

<i>Paculla</i> sp.	Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre, Temburong National Park, Brunei	4°32'38.9"N 115°09'40.5"E
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Pholcidae

<i>Pholcus phalangoides</i>	Prague, Czech Republic	50°04'17.8"N 14°25'26.2"E
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Scytodidae

Scytodes sp. 1 Adullam Nature Reserve, Nehusha, Israel 31°37'49.6"N 34°57'03.0"E

Scytodes sp. 2 Essaouira, Morocco 31°31'42.1"N 9°44'28.9"W

Sicariidae

Hexophthalma sp. approx. 20 km NE from Hentiesbaai (on B2 road), Namibia 21°56'14.5"S 14°24'28.7"E

Loxosceles rufescens Midreshet Ben-Gurion, Israel 30°50'59.3"N 34°47'11.7"E

Supplementary Table 3. Summary of karyotype and genome data used for the preparation of Figure 4. Abbreviations: structure - chromosome structure (H - holokinetic; M - monocentric), 2C - DNA content of diploid chromosome complements in Mbp, 2C/2n - average chromosome size (i.e., genome size/chromosome number, Mbp/chromatid), GC - GC proportion (%).

Species	Morphology	Clade	Clade number	2n	2C	GC	2C/2n
<i>Filistata insidiatrix</i>	M	Filistatidae	1	34♀	8521.09	36.342	250.62
<i>Kukulcania aff. hibernalis</i>	M	Filistatidae	1	26♀	10259.4	32.257	394.591
<i>Sahastata nigra</i>	M	Filistatidae	1	28♀	11849.2	33.679	423.186
<i>Andorahano ansieae</i>	M	Filistatidae	1	24♀	5111.78	35.899	212.991
<i>Hexopthalma sp.</i>	M	Scytodidae + Sicariidae	2	20♀	2587.14	36.096	129.357
<i>Loxosceles rufescens</i>	M	Scytodidae + Sicariidae	2	22♀	10182.8	39.807	462.854
<i>Scytodes sp. 1</i>	M	Scytodidae + Sicariidae	2	20♀	4551.01	42.579	227.55
<i>Scytodes sp. 2</i>	M	Scytodidae + Sicariidae	2		3057.96	39.826	
<i>Diguetia albolineata</i>	M	Diguetidae + Pacullidae + Pholcidae	3	20♀	2954.35	43.542	147.717
<i>Paculla sp.</i>	M	Diguetidae + Pacullidae + Pholcidae	3	34♀	7658.65	40.583	225.255
<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i>	M	Diguetidae + Pacullidae + Pholcidae	3	26♀	1754.41	34.555	67.4774
<i>Caponia natalensis</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	158♀			
<i>Caponia capensis</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	136♀	38927.5		286.232
<i>Caponia hastifera</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	136♀	47428.6	43.183	348.739
<i>Nops aff. variabilis</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	55♂	31121.4	42.246	565.844
<i>Nops sp.</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	62♀	32830	43.525	529.517
<i>Nopsides ceralbonus</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	64♀			
<i>Tarsonops sp.</i>	M	Caponiidae	4	60♀			
<i>Ariadna sp.</i>	H	Segestriidae	5	8♀	16890.7	39.351	2111.33
<i>Segestria bavarica</i>	H	Segestriidae	5	16♀	6251.37	38.488	390.711
<i>Segestria senoculata</i>	H	Segestriidae	5	16♀	8043.74	38.94	502.734
<i>Gamasomorpha lutzi</i>	H	Oonopidae	6	8♀			
<i>Ischnothyreus sp.</i>	H	Oonopidae	6	8♀			
<i>Oonops ebenecus</i>	H	Oonopidae	6	8♀			
<i>Oonops pulcher</i>	H	Oonopidae	6	8♀	6920.37	36.693	865.046
<i>Afrilobus sp.</i>	H	Orsolobidae	7	6♀			

Species	Morphology	Clade	Clade number	2n	2C	GC	2C/2n
<i>Azania lobus</i> sp.	H	Orsolobidae	7		3581.92		
<i>Dasunia crassitibialis</i>	H	Harpacteinae	8	8♀	5824.28	37.088	728.036
<i>Harpactea ceconii</i>	H	Harpacteinae	8	8♀			
<i>Harpactea hentschi</i>	H	Harpacteinae	8	8♀	9567	39.335	1195.87
<i>Harpactea hombergi</i>	H	Harpacteinae	8	8♀			
<i>Harpactea lepida</i>	H	Harpacteinae	8	26♀	8223.23	39.106	316.278
<i>Harpactea rubicunda</i>	H	Harpacteinae	8	8♀	6243.5	39.369	780.438
<i>Dysdera erythrina</i>	H	Dysderinae	9	20♀	7644.37	39.25	382.218
<i>Dysderocrates storkani</i>	H	Dysderinae	9	22♀			
<i>Dysderocrates</i> sp.	H	Dysderinae	9	10♀	3137.16	36.458	313.716
<i>Harpactocrates</i> sp.	H	Dysderinae	9	10♀			