

## Supplemental materials and methods

### *Sample collection, preservation, and RNA extraction*

Specimens were preserved during field collections in *RNAlater* (Ambion) according to the manufacturer's recommendations, flash frozen at -80 C, or directly placed into 0.5 mL TRIzol for RNA extraction, and total RNA was extracted with established protocols, homogenizing LN2-frozen samples directly within 0.5-1.0 mL TRIzol (Riesgo et al., 2012b, 2012a). Tissues with RNA yields expected to be within the sensitivity range of fragment analysis were routinely QC'd by Agilent Bioanalyzer 2100, using RNA 6000 Pico or Nano kits (Agilent, Inc, cat. #s 5067-1511 and 5067-1513). Polyadenylated mRNA was enriched using the Dynabeads™ mRNA Purification Kit (ThermoFisher, Inc., cat. # 61006), eluting in up to 10  $\mu$ L of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5.

### *Transcriptome library generation*

Except where specified, mRNA was converted into fragmented cDNA libraries and indexed for Illumina sequencing using an automated library construction robot, the Apollo 324 (originally manufactured by IntegenX Inc., then Wafergen, Inc., and currently by TaKaRa Bio, Inc). We used the PrepX RNA-seq kit (TaKaRa, cat. # 640096), which RNase III-fragments mRNA and performs single-stranded adapter ligation prior to reverse transcription, to prepare up to 8 libraries at once, and used manufacturer-provided indexing primers to assign sample barcodes. Libraries were QC'd using the KAPA Library Quantification kit (KAPA Biosciences, Inc. KK4824, now Roche cat. # 07960140001), and the Agilent 2100 High Sensitivity DNA kit (Agilent, Inc. cat. # 5067-4626). Pools were prepared with plexity 6-12, and sequenced as paired-end 150 bp or 250 bp reads on Illumina HiSeq 2500 instruments, typically as rapid runs.

### *Whole genome and transcriptome amplified samples*

For the gnathostomulid *Tenuignathia rikerae*, we attempted a genome assembly from DNA amplified from a single individual by multiple displacement amplification. In brief, a single *RNAlater* preserved specimen was rinsed in distilled water, and kept in a lens of  $\sim$ 2  $\mu$ L, to which alkaline lysis buffer from the Qiagen REPLI-g Single-Cell Kit (Qiagen, Inc., cat. # 150343) was directly added, and DNA amplified as per manufacturer's recommendations with the single-cell protocol, incubating at 30 C for 8 hours. MDA product was QC'd and confirmed to be HMW (70 kbp+) on an Agilent Genomic DNA TapeStation 2200 kit (Agilent, Inc. cat. # 5067-5365). One aliquot was taken and fragmented to  $\sim$ 350 bp using a Covaris S220 focused ultrasonicator and prepared as an Illumina short-insert genomic DNA library using a previously described protocol for end-repair/A-tailing and ligation of Y-shaped adapters (Neiman et al., 2012), followed by limited library amplification with indexing primers and KAPA HiFi polymerase (KK2103). 1  $\mu$ g of MDA product was processed into a mate-pair library using the Illumina Nextera Mate-Pair Library Preparation Kit (Illumina, Inc. cat. # FC-132-1001), following the manufacturer's gel-free protocol, and amplifying the final Illumina library with indexing oligos and the KAPA HiFi polymerase. Adapter sequences were trimmed from the mate-pair library using NextClip (Leggett et al., 2014) using default parameters, and from the short-insert library using Trimmomatic as described above. An initial assembly using SPAdes v3.2.0 was created running in single-cell mode; however, the assembly failed to finish at the k-mer size step of 55. We therefore took the error-corrected reads output by SPAdes, and used these as inputs for

assembly with IDBA\_UD v1.1.1 (Peng et al., 2012). The resulting assembly remained highly fragmented (1,691,903 scaffolds of which 1,140,751 were <200 bp, with a 496.07 Mbp span, a scaffold N50 of 360 bp, and GC% of 32.25). Nonetheless, we conducted an ab initio gene prediction effort on the resultant assembly, using Augustus v3.2.2, and though still highly incomplete (e.g. with only 37.29% and 61.39% of complete and complete+partial BUSCO v3 eukaryotic core genes, respectively), these peptides were still judged to be a sufficiently large sample to be useful in the context of phylogenetic inference.

For a number of samples (marked by a \* in Supplemental Table S1), we chose to utilize an alternative approach to transcriptome library preparation, undertaking blunt-end circularization of double-stranded cDNA and phi29-mediated rolling-circle amplification, the so-called PMA method (Pan et al., 2013), reverse-transcribing, forming second-strand cDNA, and circularizing following the published description, but leveraging the Qiagen REPLI-g Single-Cell kits protocol for amplifying purified DNA. These amplified cDNAs were then fragmented to ~350 bp inserts via Covaris S220 sonication, and prepared into short-insert Illumina libraries as described above.

### *Transcriptome assembly and peptide prediction*

Demultiplexed FASTQ files were trimmed of adapters and low-quality sequences using Trimmomatic v0.32 (Bolger et al., 2014) and assembled in Trinity (Haas et al., 2013). Explicit efforts to control cross-contamination from index swapping were not made during the period of dataset curation; however, we point out that transcriptome libraries prepared in this laboratory have shown exceptionally low levels of cross contamination in secondary analysis (Ballenghien et al., 2017; Simion et al., 2018). Putative coding sequences were predicted using TransDecoder, and the longest ORFs per Trinity subcomponents were extracted as described elsewhere (Laumer et al., 2015), serving as proxies for the most complete isoform per unigene.

### *Orthologue assignment*

Representative proteomes from derived from Trinity transcriptome assemblies or annotated genome assemblies from 202 species representing all animal phyla and unikont outgroups were brought together (Supplemental Table S1) for an all-by-all blastp task, driven by a series of highly parallel job arrays on the EBI high-performance compute cluster and the Harvard Odyssey 2.0 research computing cluster. Results were formatted as tsv files described in the documentation for use of precomputed blast results, and the OrthoFinder v0.4 algorithm (Emms and Kelly, 2015) was used to group peptide sequences into 1,648,840 top-level gene families (most very small in sequence occupancy), calling with the '--only-groups' flag to stop the algorithm prior to orthogroup alignment and gene tree construction, which was conducted manually.

From these top-level orthogroups, a highly reduced set of 7,437 groups were selected, which each had at least 10 separate phyla (or higher outgroup clades, as specified by the first four letters of each taxon abbreviation in Supplemental Table S1). The PASTA algorithm (Mirarab et al., 2015) run with default parameters was used to iteratively produce gene trees (calling the FastTree2 algorithm) and gapped multiple sequence alignments. From the successfully completed alignments, we ran the ZORRO algorithm to mask all columns with confidence score  $\leq 0.1$ , and removed all sequences from each orthogroup which were composed of more than 50% gaps, with the intention to select against highly incompletely assembled transcripts. From the remaining orthogroup set, we selected 5,645

groups which contained more than 50 sequences and 50 columns. At this stage, we reconstituted the orthogroups using the original, untrimmed sequences, and used the L-INS-I algorithm of the MAFFT aligner (Katoh and Standley, 2013) to produce new multiple sequence alignment. These were again masked with ZORRO, this time retaining all columns with a confidence score of > 0.5, and from these masked alignments produced gene trees with RAxML, called with the PROTCATLGF model and producing support values with 50 rapid bootstrap replicates. These gene trees and their originating alignments were further curated with python scripts from the Phylogenomic Dataset Construction (PDC) pipeline (Yang and Smith, 2014), calling the following three scripts in succession within the working directory as such:

```
'python trim_tips.py . .tre 5 10' (removing all tree tips that were >5x longer than their sister, as well as all tips that were over branch length 10)
```

```
'python mask_tips_by_taxonID_transcripts.py . . y' (masking all sequences from the same species that formed a monophyletic or paraphyletic group, retaining the one with the longest proportion of aligned residues)
```

```
'python cut_long_internal_branches.py . tt.mm 2 30 cut_2'. (cutting all gene families into smaller groups of size at least 30 if an edge within the gene tree had branch length of 2 or longer)
```

From this process survived 5,578 gene trees. These were then parsed to extract unambiguously orthologous groups, using the criterion implemented in the Unrooted Phylogenetic Orthology (UPhO) algorithm (Ballesteros and Hormiga, 2016), yielding 5,511 final orthogroups comprising 195 taxa.

### *Matrix construction*

To construct the pan-metazoa matrix, we selected a set of 422 alignments from the initial set of 1,034 that were seen to have at least 100 sequences, by calling the MARE algorithm, initially concatenating the 1,034 with phyutility's '-concat' option (Smith and Dunn, 2008), converting the resulting NEXUS file into a FASTA in BioPython and extracting the partition list with vi regular expressions, and running MARE v0.12 with the options '-t 100' '-d 0.5' to force retention of all taxa and select for a matrix judged to be of adequate (initially at least 100,000 residues) size. Inspection of this matrix and initial trees, and a contemporaneous publication reporting increased compositional artifacts from including outgroups more distant than Choanoflagellata (Pisani et al., 2015), led us to remove 28 taxa judged to be redundant representatives of their lineage and/or too sparsely represented in the matrix, plus all non-choanoflagellate outgroups. The initial 422-gene matrix of 106,186 residues was split into 10 nearly equally sized parts using BioPython, as a rough parallelization of this job which ran very slowly as a serial process on the intact matrix, and BMGE v1.12 was run with options '-g 0', '-h 0.5', '-m BLOSUM30', and '-s FAST' to retain all gapped sites, but trim those that failed its approximate non-stationarity test, and those judged to be entropic relative to the BLOSUM30 matrix (Criscuolo and Gribaldo, 2010). These parts were then re-joined using BioPython to retain the final matrix. As reported in the main text, this process was performed both before and after the deletion of the 28 taxa, with different results on the proportion of sites retained.

For our subclade-specific matrices, we considered from among the set of 5,511 UPhO groups a smaller set of 3,824 groups with at least 50 sequences, and created initial sets using the arbitrary taxon inclusion criteria specified within the main text. MARE was used as described above to further

reduce these sets to matrix sizes deemed appropriate for CAT+GTR analysis (approximately 50-100k sites), tuning the '-d' parameter to effect this result, and the resultant matrix was then treated with BMGE prior to phylogenetic analysis, again as called above.

### *Phylogenetic analyses*

In general, CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analyses were conducted using the PhyloBayes-MPI v1.6j release (Lartillot et al., 2013), starting each chain without specifying an initial tree, specifying the model with '-cat' '-gtr', removing constant sites with the '-dc' option, and running each generally with 10 to 20 MPI processes. Dayhoff-6 recoded analyses were conducted with the same default parameters, but in Phylobayes v4.1c serial (Lartillot et al., 2009), specifying '-dayhoff6' to initiate recoding. To trim suspected rogue taxa, we first used the RogueNaRok algorithm (Aberer et al., 2013) with default parameters to inspect .treelist files, and removed the species thus identified using the '-prune' option of phyutility, prior to a new summary.

IQ-tree (Nguyen et al., 2015) was run using specified versions, typically as a multithreaded process using '-nt 10' or AUTO, and selecting '-bb 1000' and '-bnni' to run 1,000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with nearest-neighbor interchanges. Models were specified with the '-m' parameter as described in figure captions; in general, whenever the PMSF model was applied (Wang et al., 2018), it was used to approximate the C60+LG+FO+R4 profile mixture model, and was called using an initial guide tree inferred with '-m LG4X+FO+R4'.

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## Supplementary Figure and Table Captions

**Figure S1 – Maximum Likelihood cladogram from concatenated analysis of all 3,824 trimmed orthologue alignments with greater than 50 species (201 taxa, 1,263,500 sites), inferred in IQ-tree v 1.6.3 under the LG4X+R4+FO model, with 1,000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI.**

**Figure S2 – Maximum Likelihood cladogram from the pan-Metazoa matrix with no taxon or site trimming (195 taxa, 106,186 sites), inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1,000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI. In this and all other PMSF-profile derived trees, an initial guide tree was inferred under the LG4X mixture model.**

**Figure S3 – Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of post-BMGE taxon-pruned, 43,011 site pan-Metazoa matrix, with rogue taxa masked prior to summary. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations, discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.309244.**

**Figure S4 – Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of post-BMGE taxon-pruned, 43,011 site pan-Metazoa matrix, with no rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations, discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.309244.**

**Figure S5 – Cladogram from Maximum Likelihood analysis of the post-BMGE taxon-pruned, 43,011 site pan-Metazoa matrix, inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI.**

**Figure S6 – Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of pan-Metazoa matrix M, but with no rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Three chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 14,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.21288.**

**Figure S7 - Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of pan-Metazoa matrix M, with rogue taxon masking prior to summary, and full pp and taxon labels. Three chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 14,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.21288.**

**Figure S8 – Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of pan-Metazoa matrix M, recoded into in Dayhoff-6 groups, the same as presented in Figure 2b, but with no rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Three chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,100 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.543937.**

**Figure S9 – Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of pan-Metazoa matrix M, recoded into in Dayhoff-6 groups, the same as presented in Figure 2b, with rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Three chains were used to**

form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,100 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.228175.

**Figure S10 -- Maximum Likelihood cladogram derived from pan-Metazoa matrix M, inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI.**

**Figure S11 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of "Spiralia" matrix S, the same as presented in Figure 3, but with no rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 6,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.146158.**

**Figure S12 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of "Spiralia" matrix S, the same as presented in Figure 3, with rogue taxon masking prior to summary, and full pp and taxon labels. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 6,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.140087.**

**Figure S13 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of "Spiralia" matrix S, recoded into Dayhoff-6 groups, with rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.0884638.**



**Figure S14 -- Maximum Likelihood cladogram derived from “Spiralia” matrix S, inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI. The position of the root is arbitrarily drawn between the clade of Syndermata+Micrognathozoa+Chaetognatha and the remaining taxa.**

**Figure S15 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of “Ecdysozoa” matrix E, the same as presented in Figure 4, but with no rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.552004.**

**Figure S16 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of “Ecdysozoa” matrix E, the same as presented in Figure 4, with rogue taxon masking prior to summary, and full pp and taxon labels. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.0839663.**

**Figure S17 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 analysis of “Ecdysozoa” matrix E, recoded into Dayhoff-6 groups, with rogue taxon masking prior to summary. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.0884638.**

**Figure S18 -- Maximum Likelihood cladogram derived from “Ecdysozoa” matrix E, inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI.**

**Figure S19 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 amino acid analysis of “Non-Bilateria” matrix N, the same as presented in Figure 5A. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 5,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.078028.**

**Figure S20 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 Dayhoff-6 recoded analysis of “Non-Bilateria” matrix N, the same as presented in Figure 5B. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 5,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.239156.**

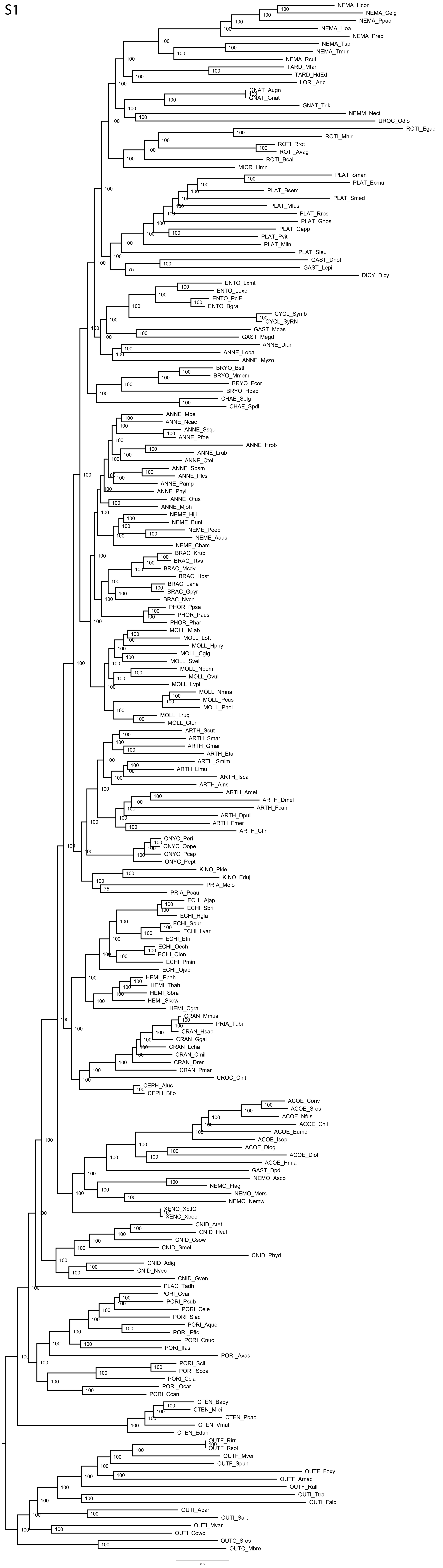
**Figure S21 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 amino acid analysis of “Non-Bilateria” matrix N', the same as presented in Figure 5C. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 5,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.0944149.**

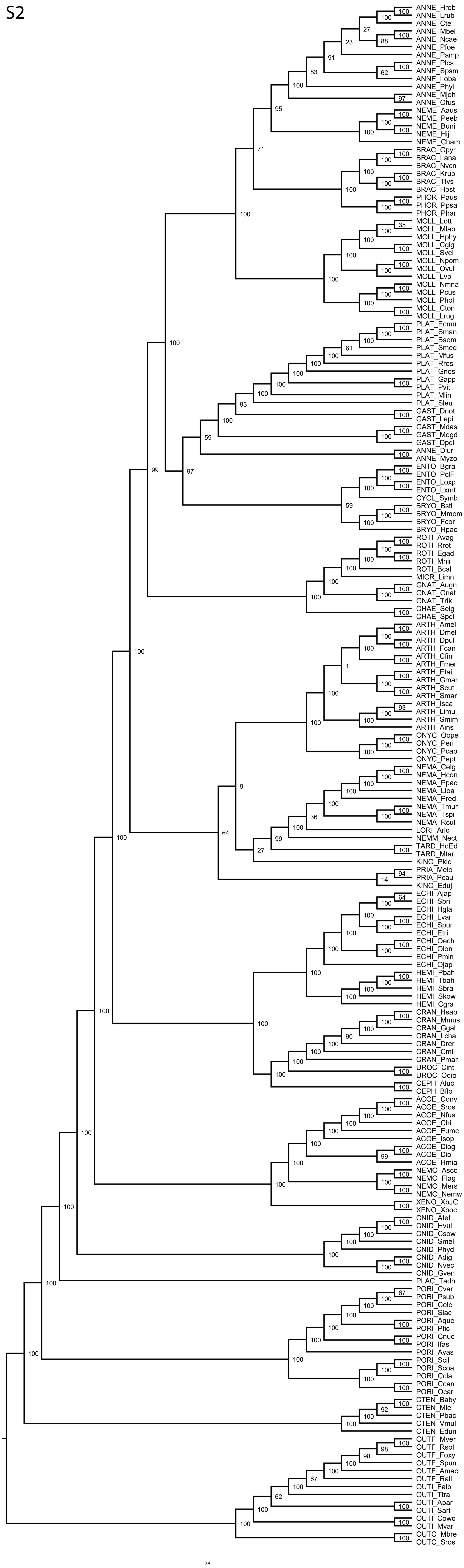
**Figure S22 -- Cladogram from posterior consensus summary of CAT+GTR+ $\Gamma$ 4 Dayhoff-6 recoded analysis of “Non-Bilateria” matrix N', the same as presented in Figure 5D. Two chains were used to form this consensus, sampling every 10 generations and discarding the first 2,000 as burn-in, yielding a maxdiff of 0.06295.**

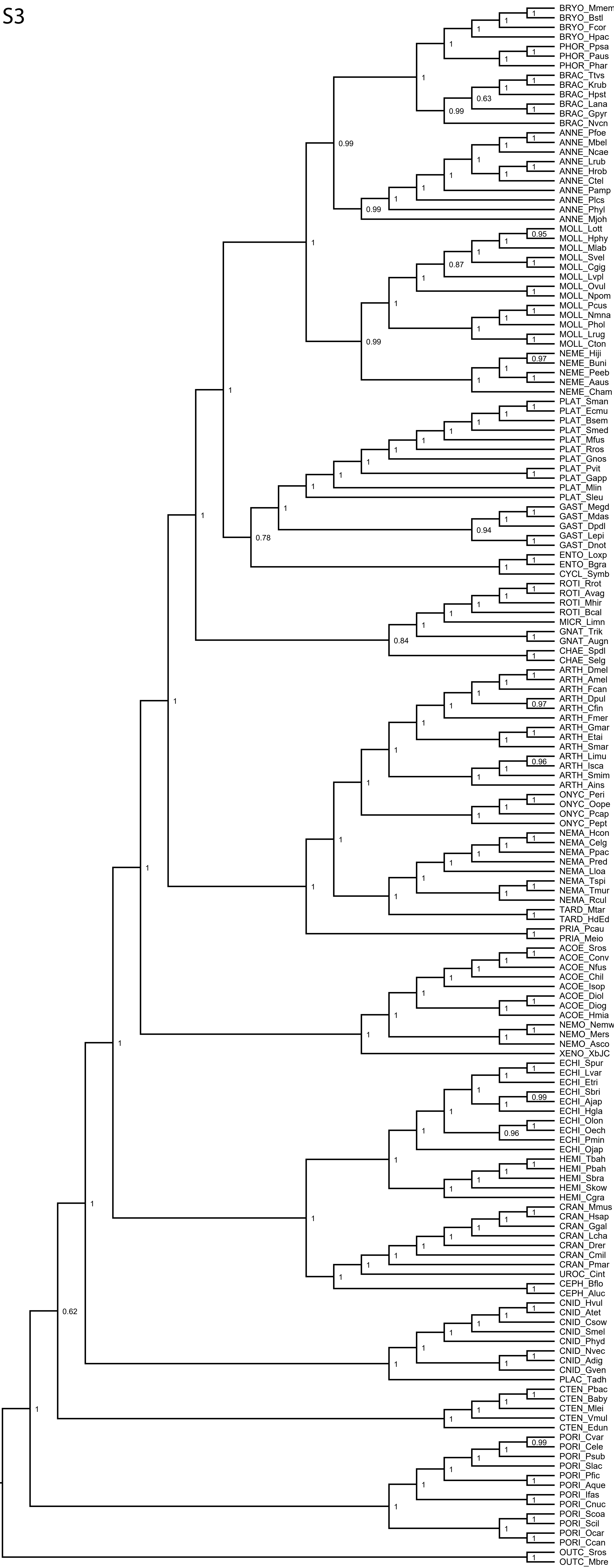
**Figure S23 – Cladogram from ML analysis of “Non-Bilateria” matrix N, inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI.**

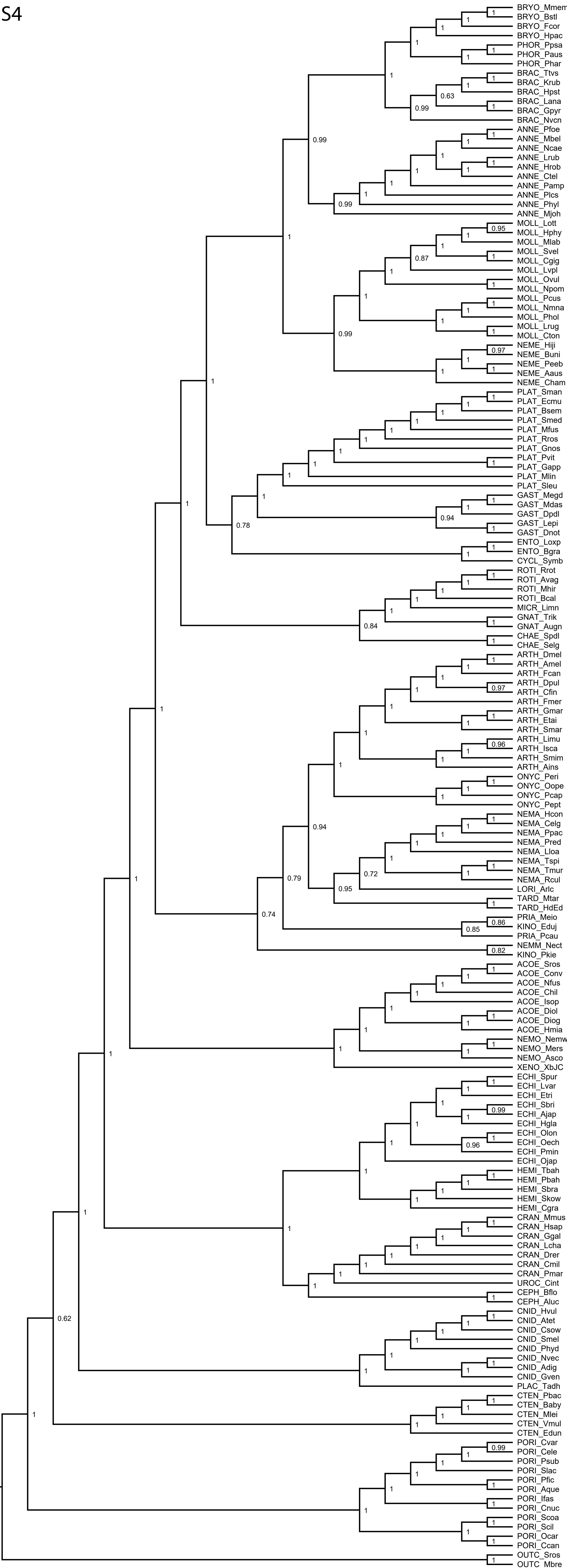
**Figure S24 – Cladogram from ML analysis of “Non-Bilateria” matrix N’, inferred in IQ-tree v1.6.2 under the PMSF approximation of the C60+LG+FO+R4 model, with 1000 UFboot2 replicates corrected with NNI.**

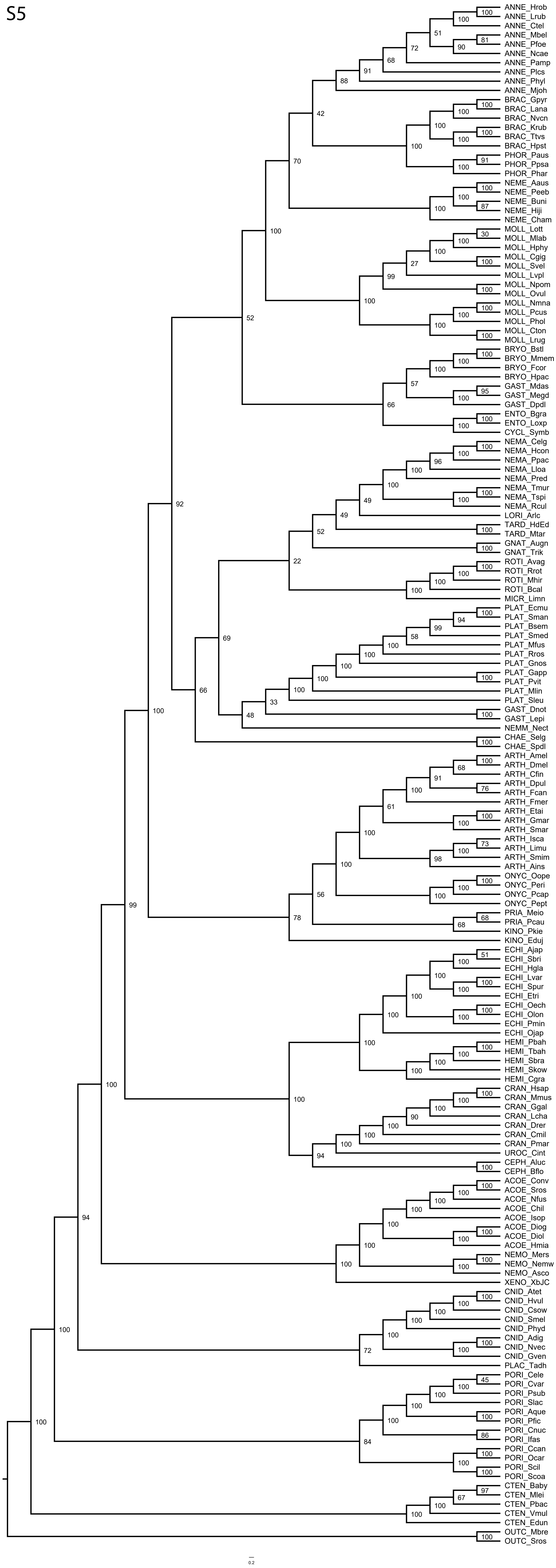
**Table S1 – Mapping between full species name, abbreviated names used in Figures S1-S24, assembly type, and SRA/Bioproject numbers/genome repository for raw data source. Taxa annotated with \* represent rogue taxa masked in Matrix M, those annotated with † were deleted during the construction of Matrix M, and those annotated with ‡ were taxa included in the orthology analysis, but which were not included among the alignments with minimum 100 spp.**





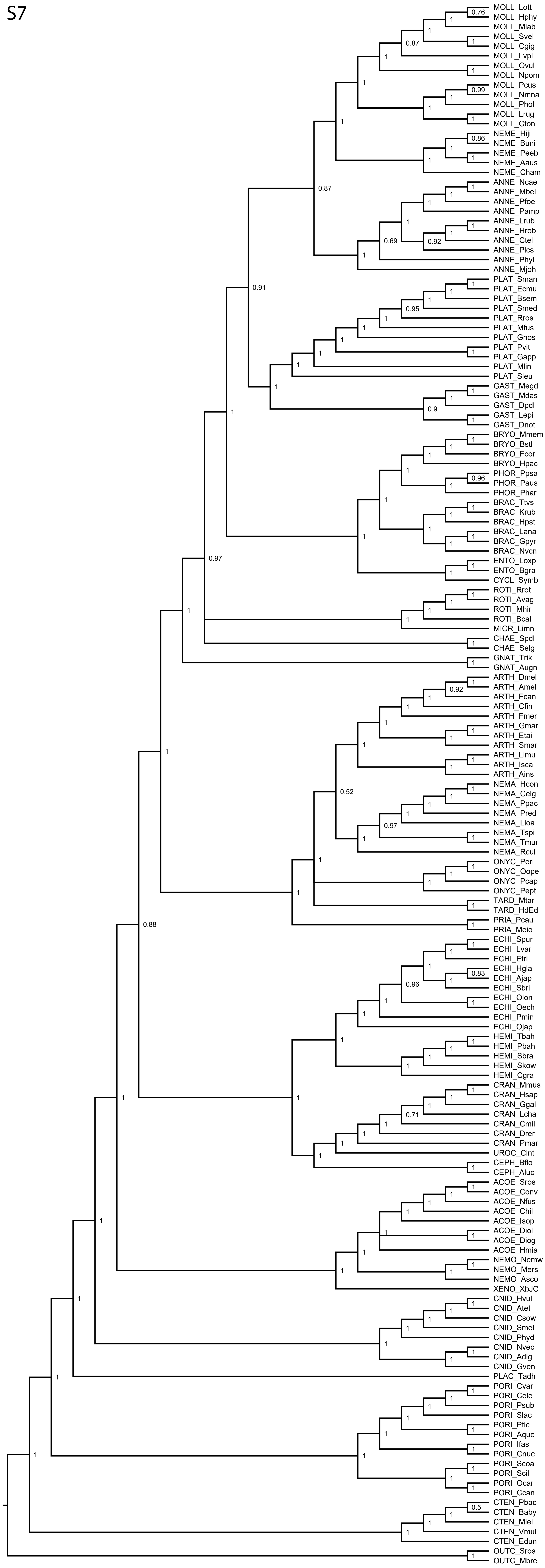


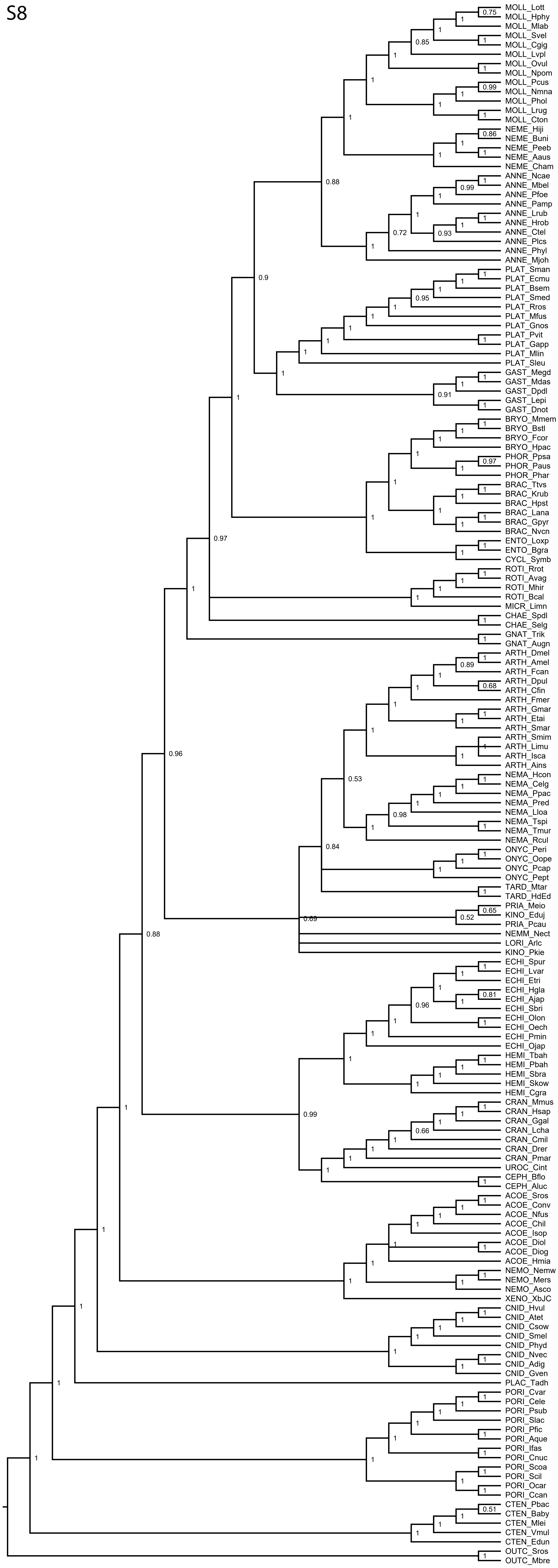


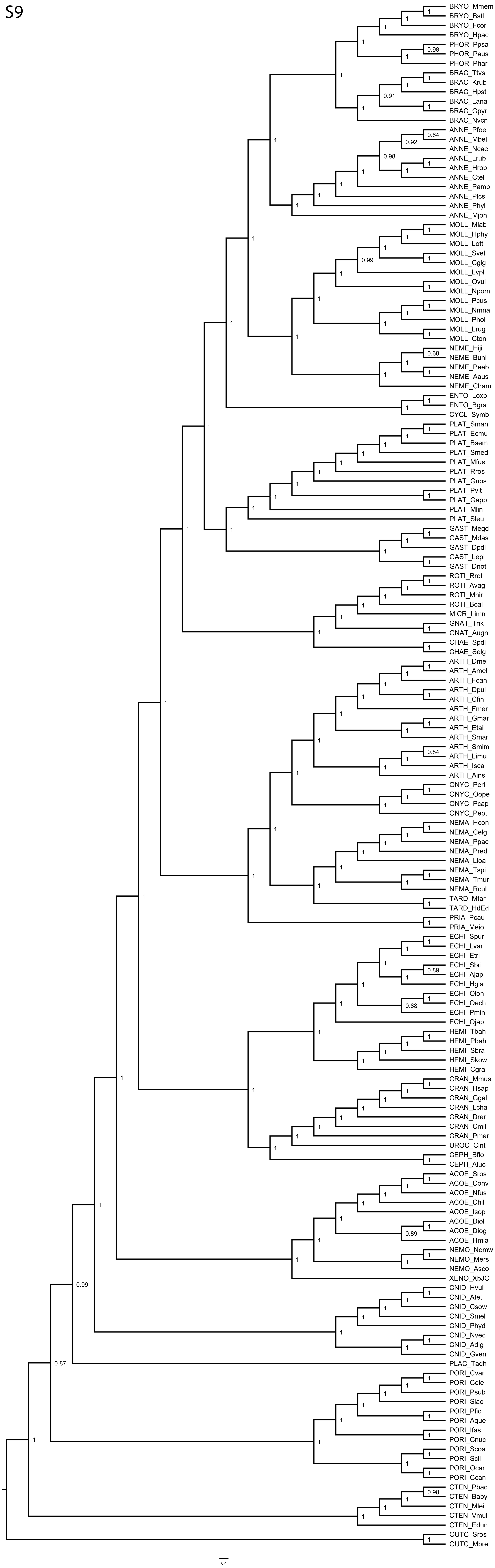


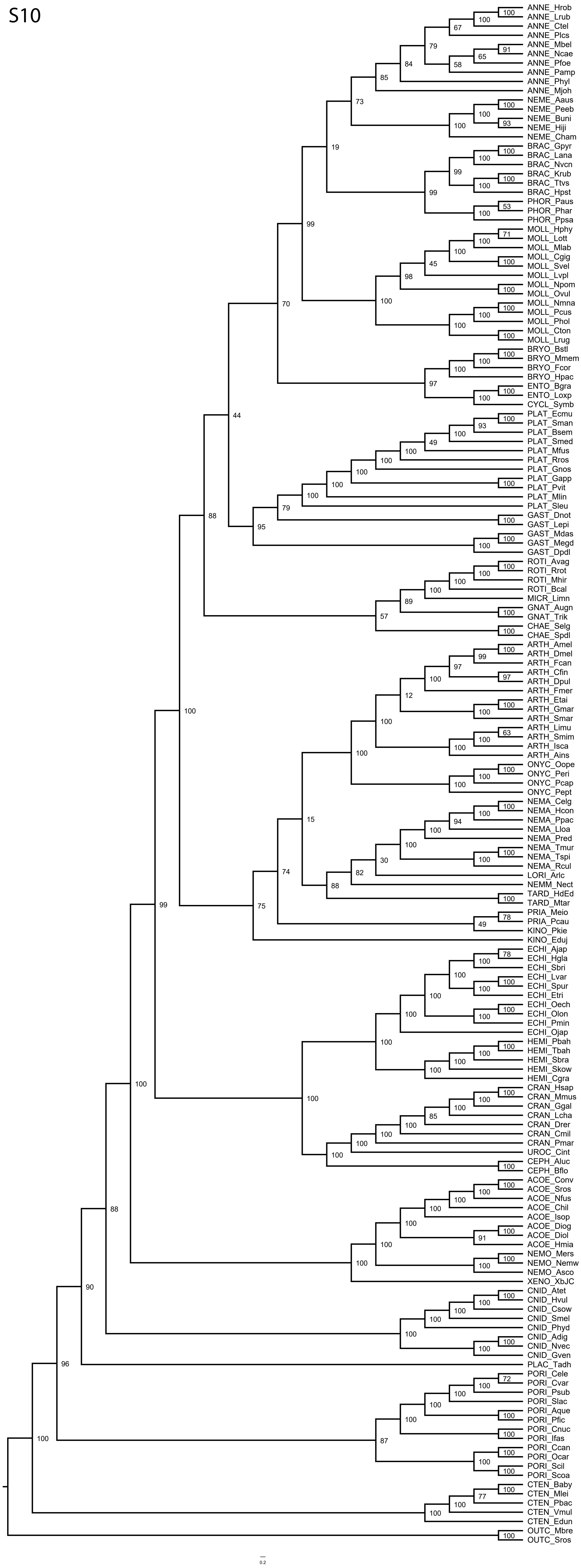




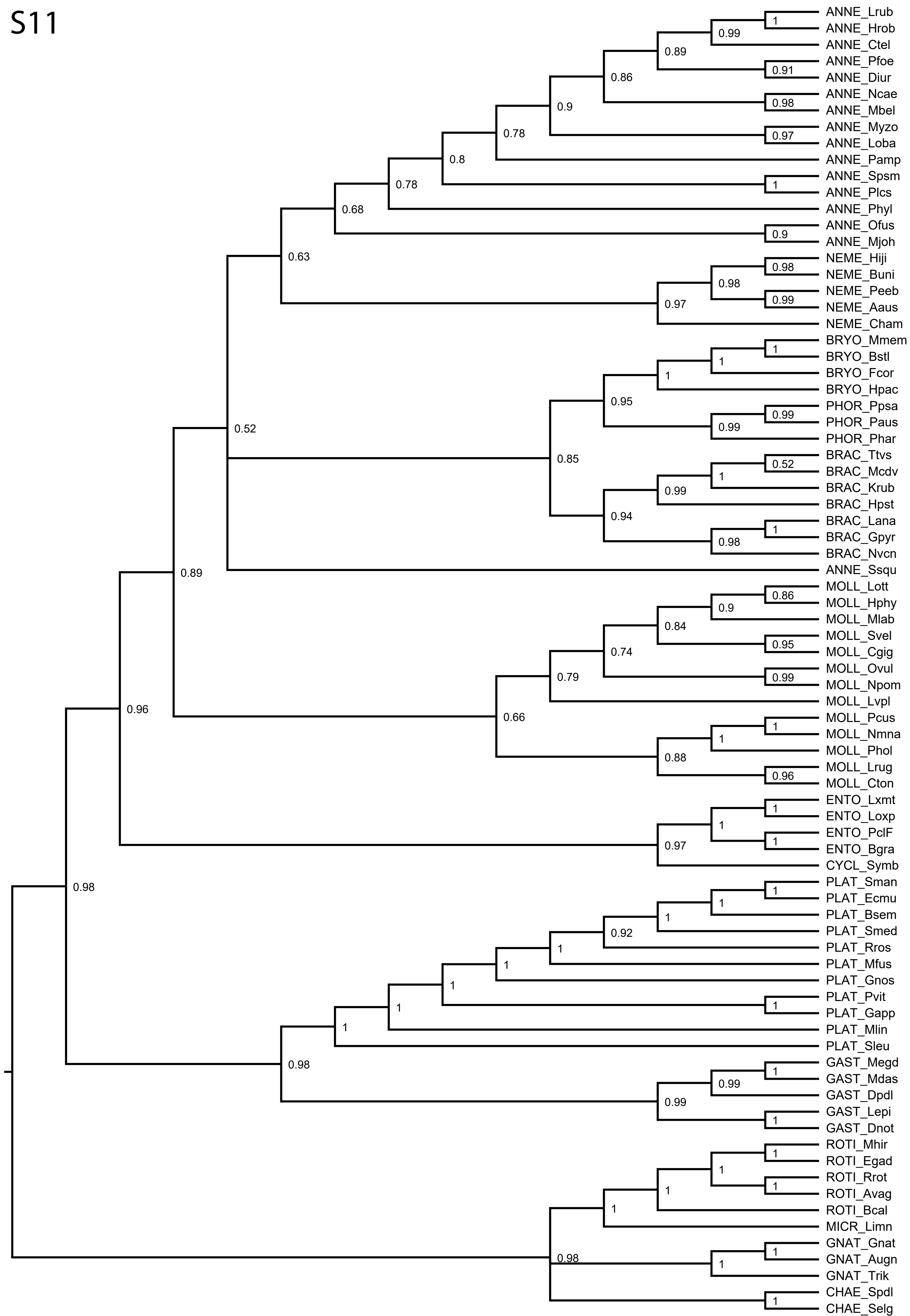


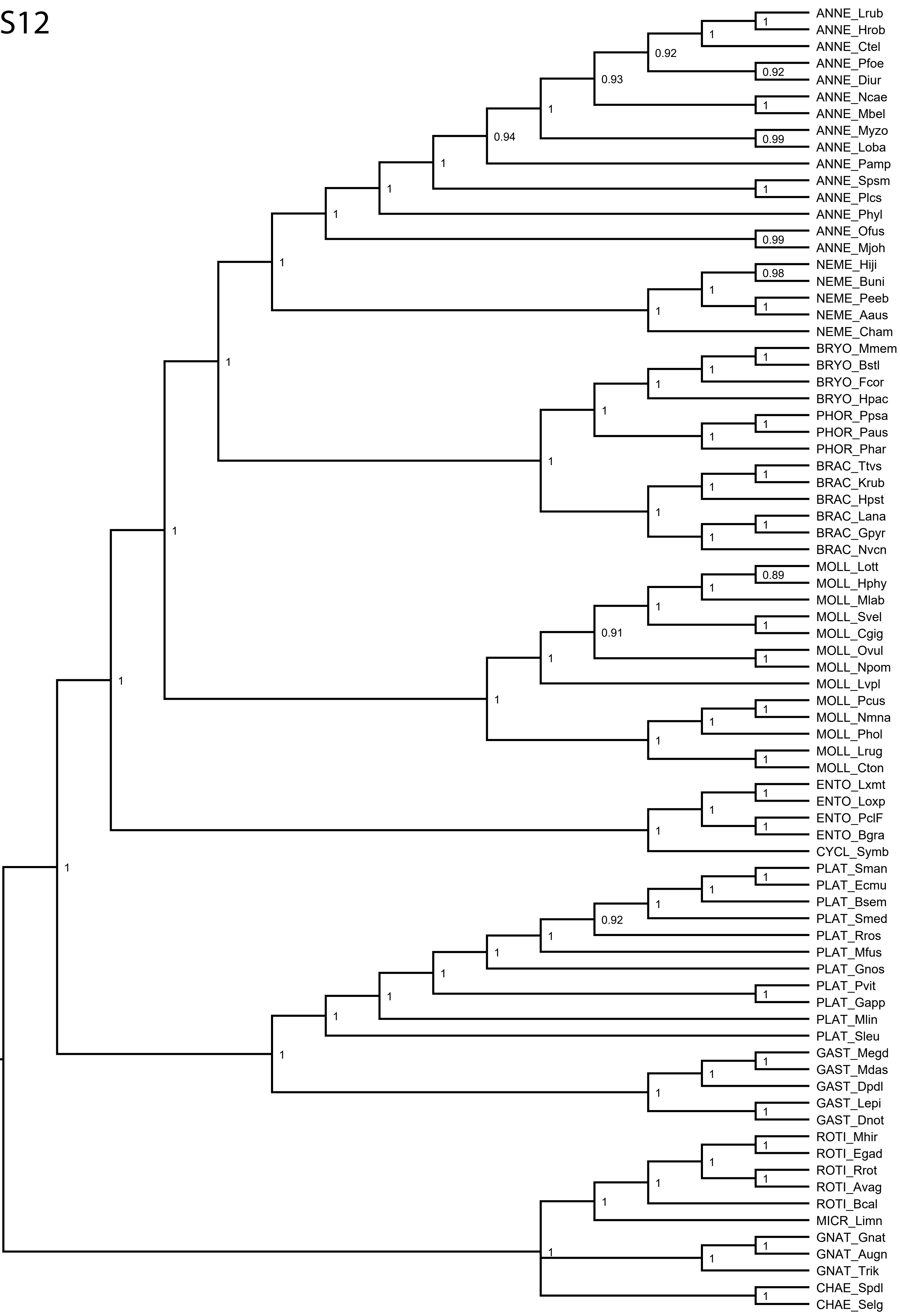




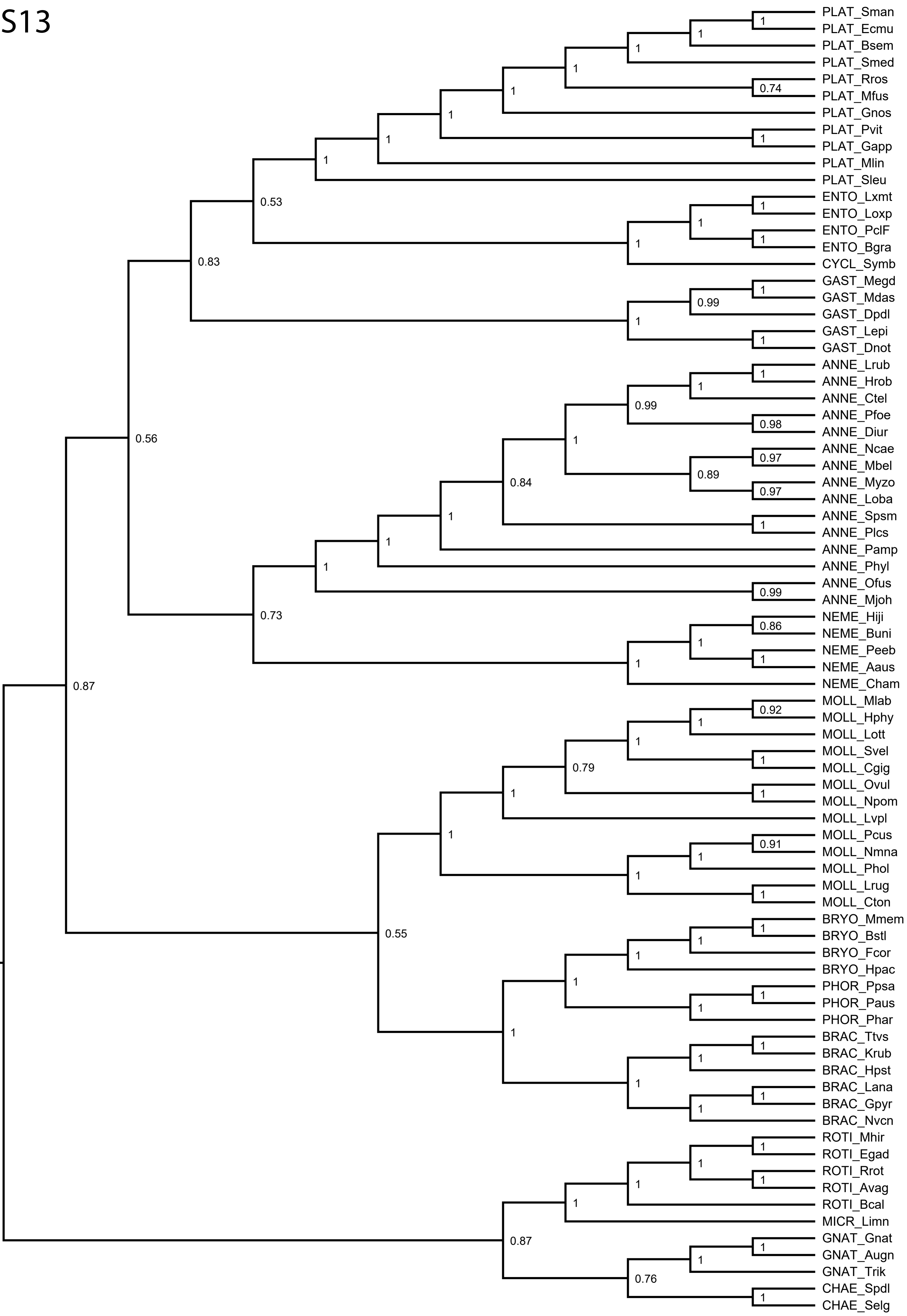


S11



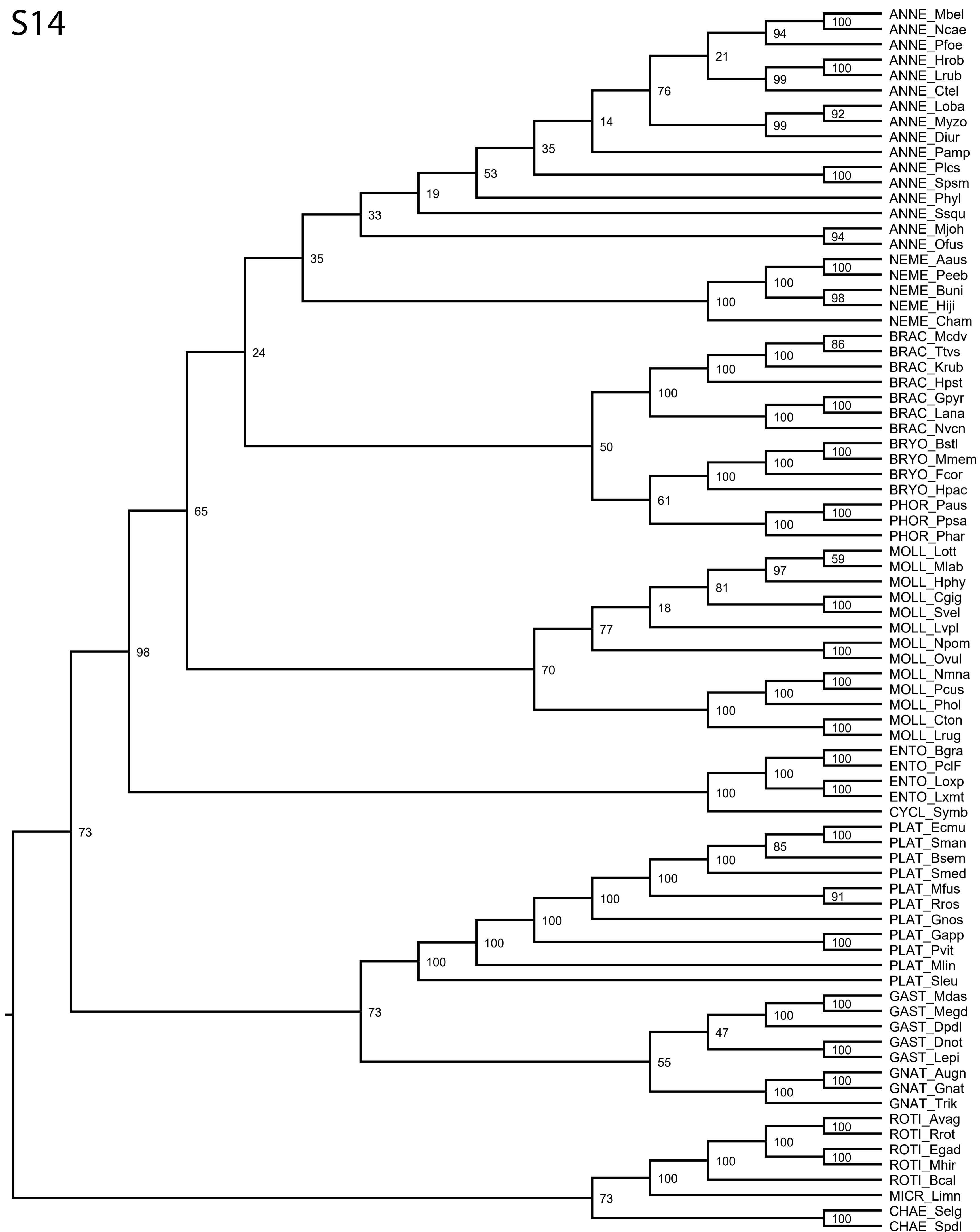


S13

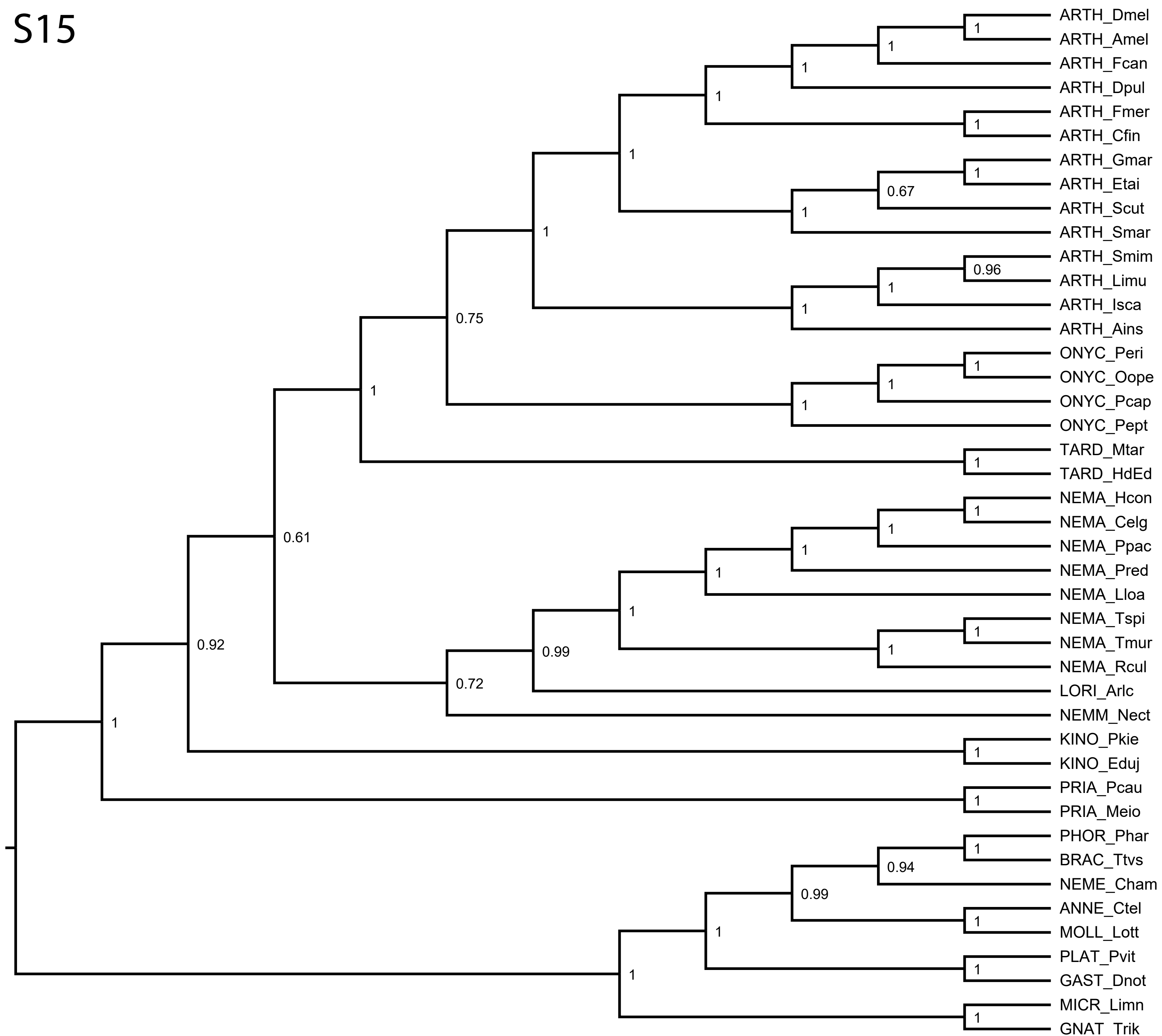




S14

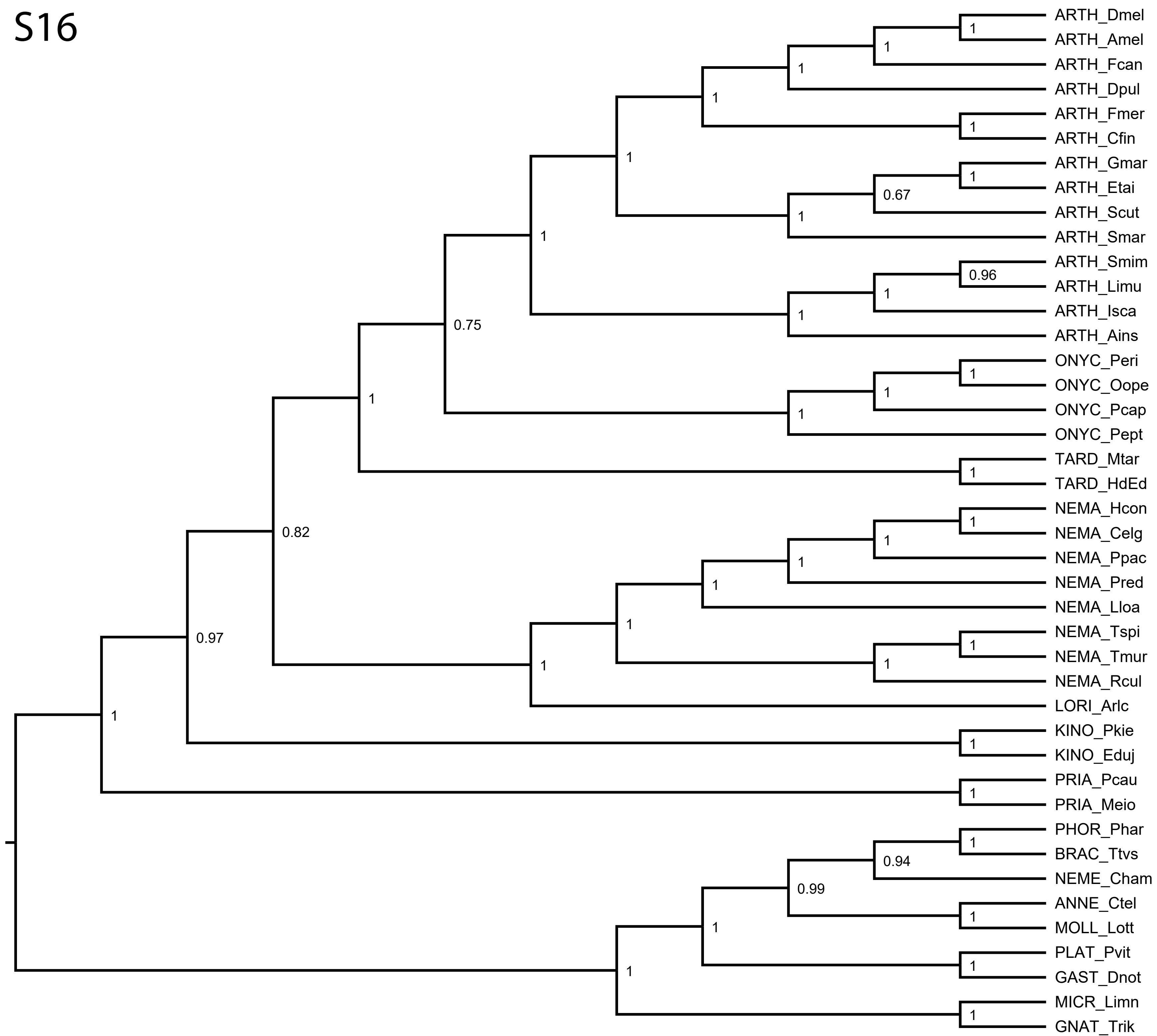


S15



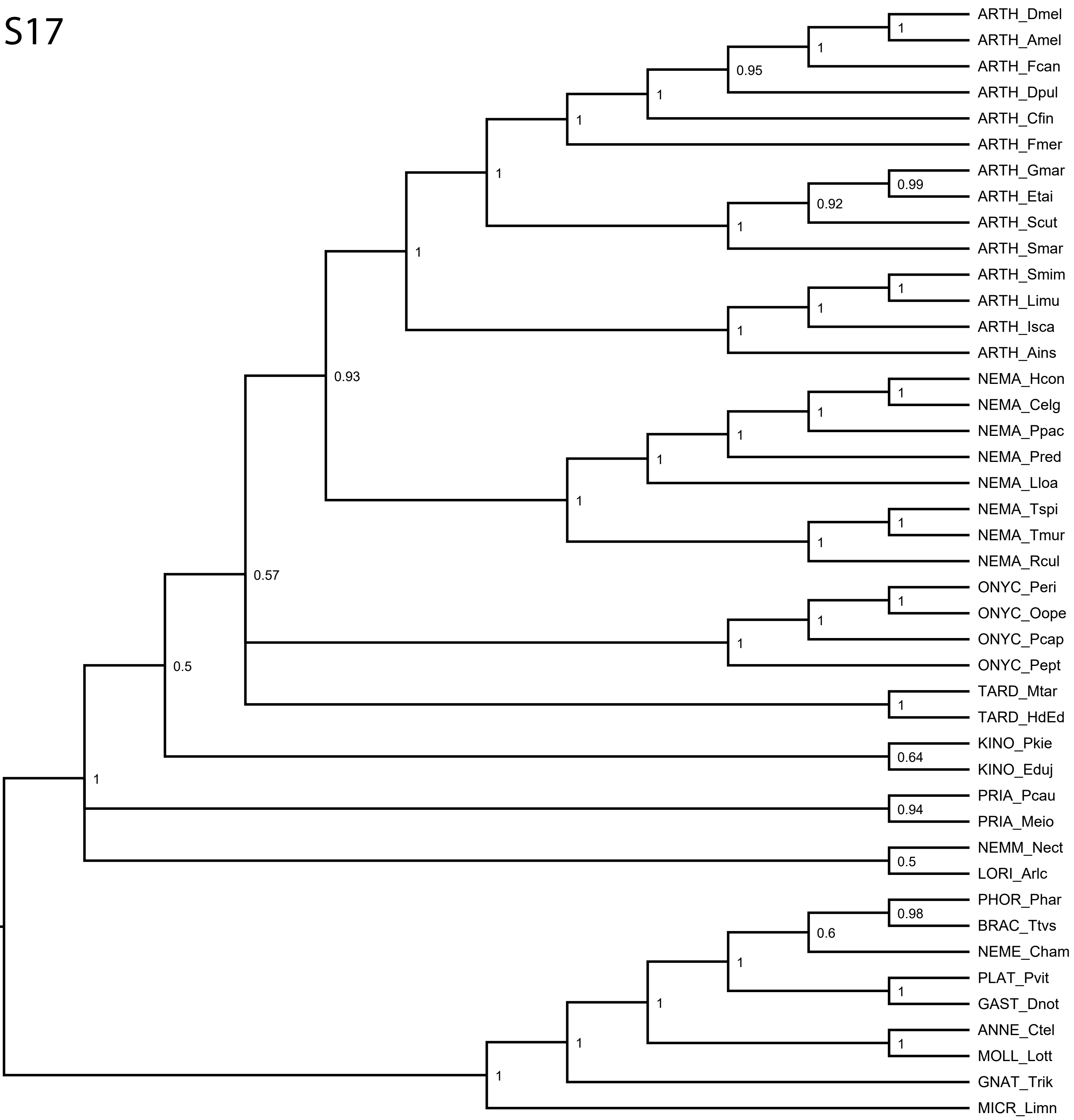
0.3

S16

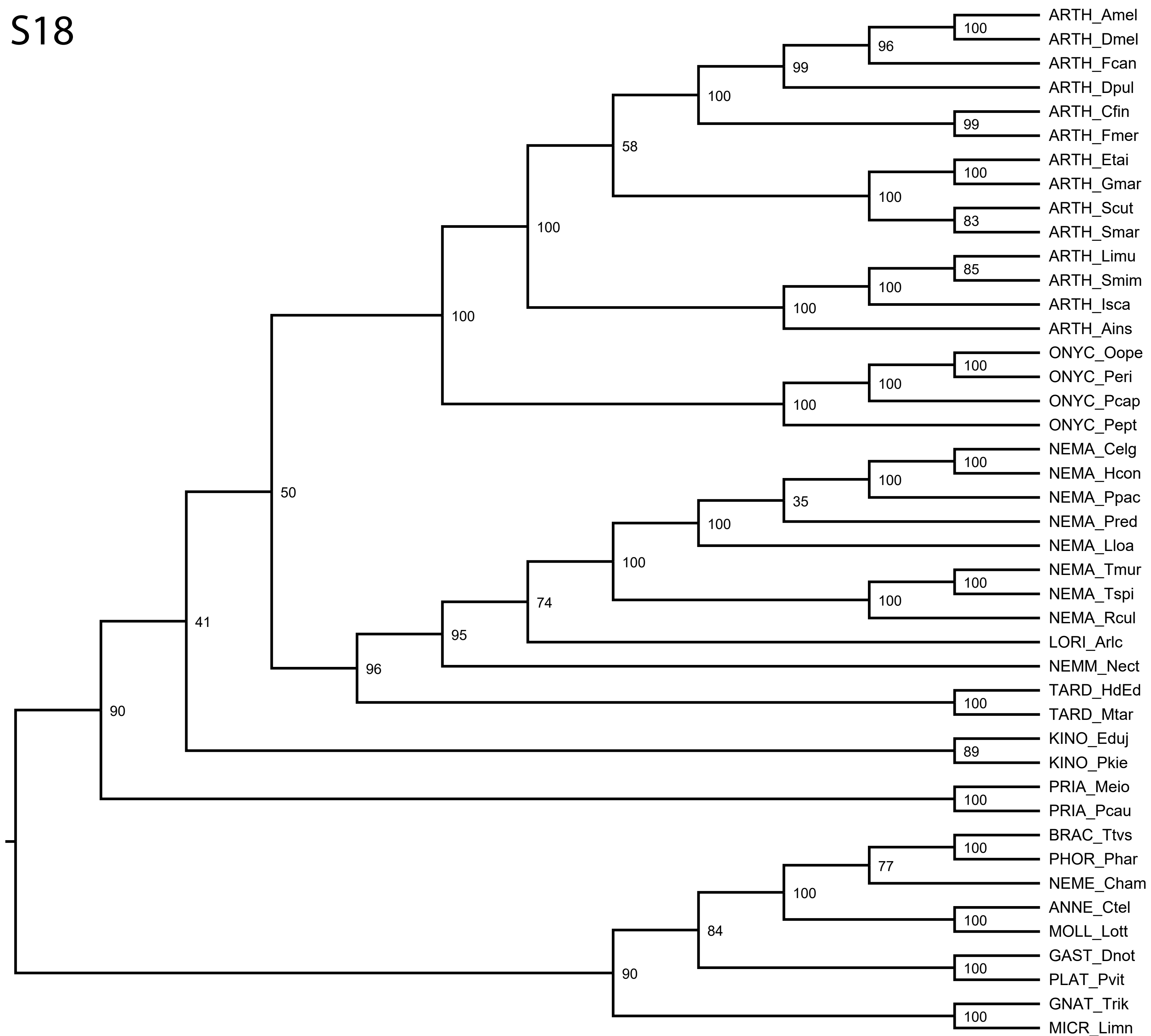


0.3

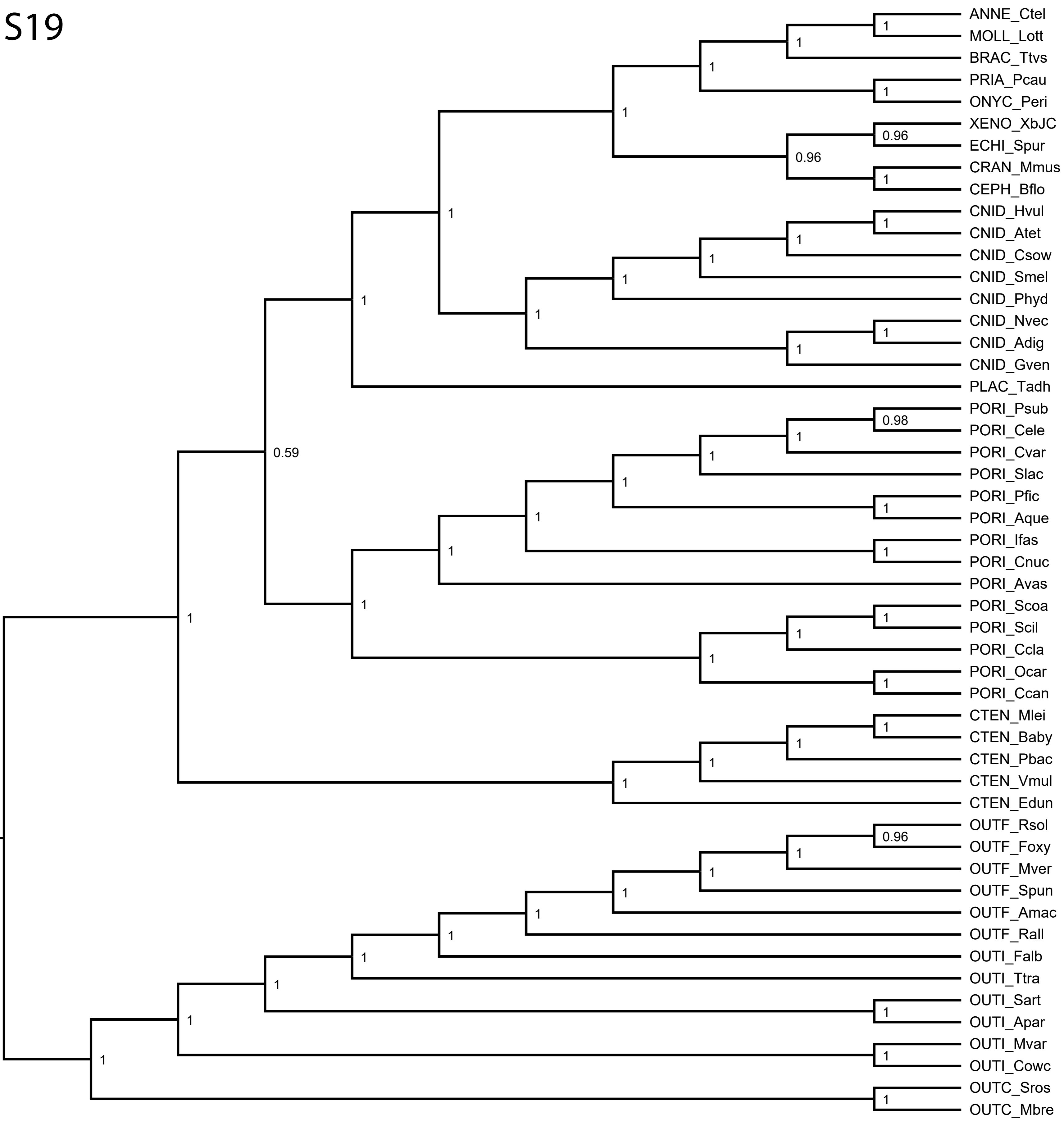
S17



# S18

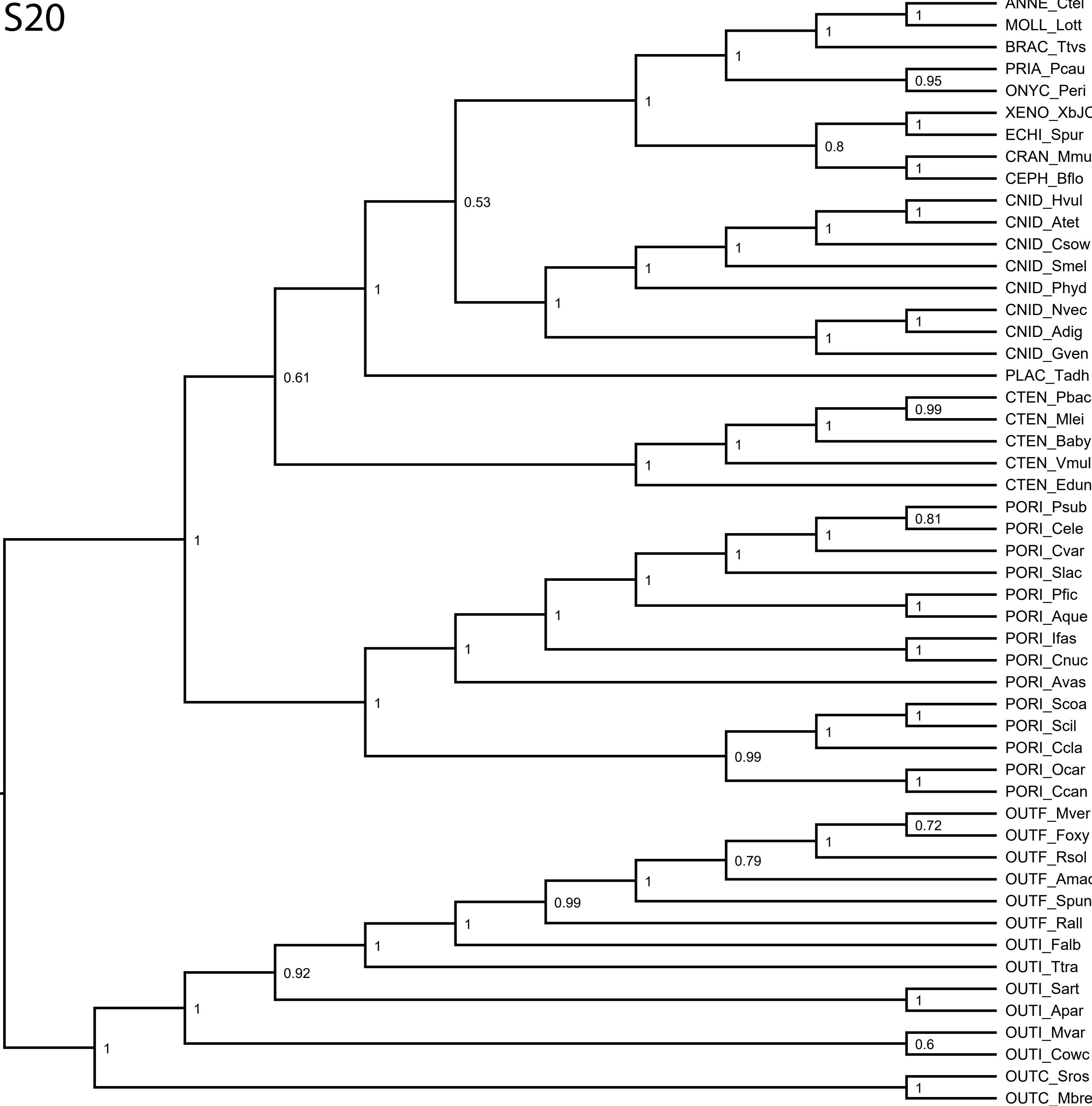


S19

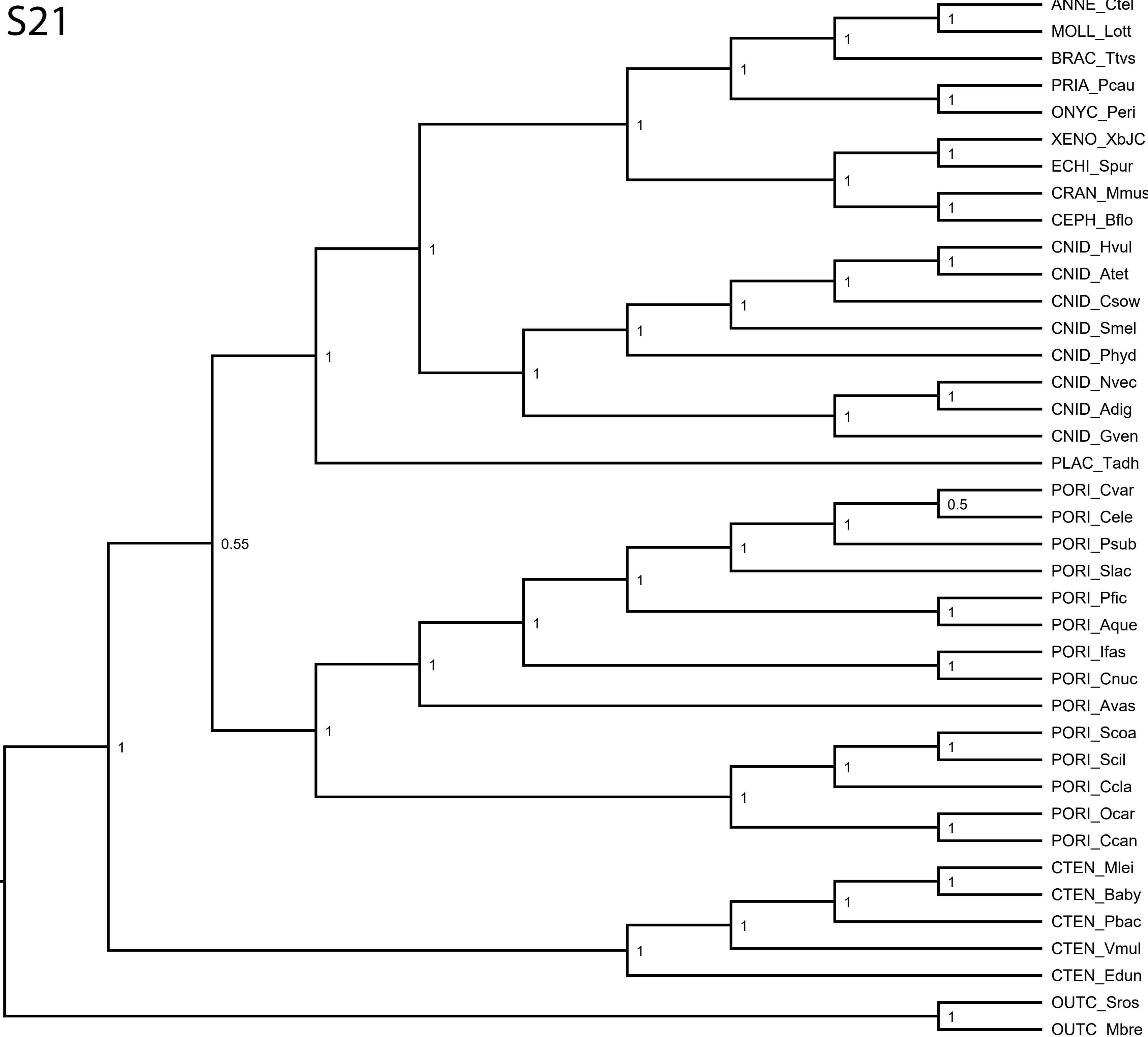


0.5

S20



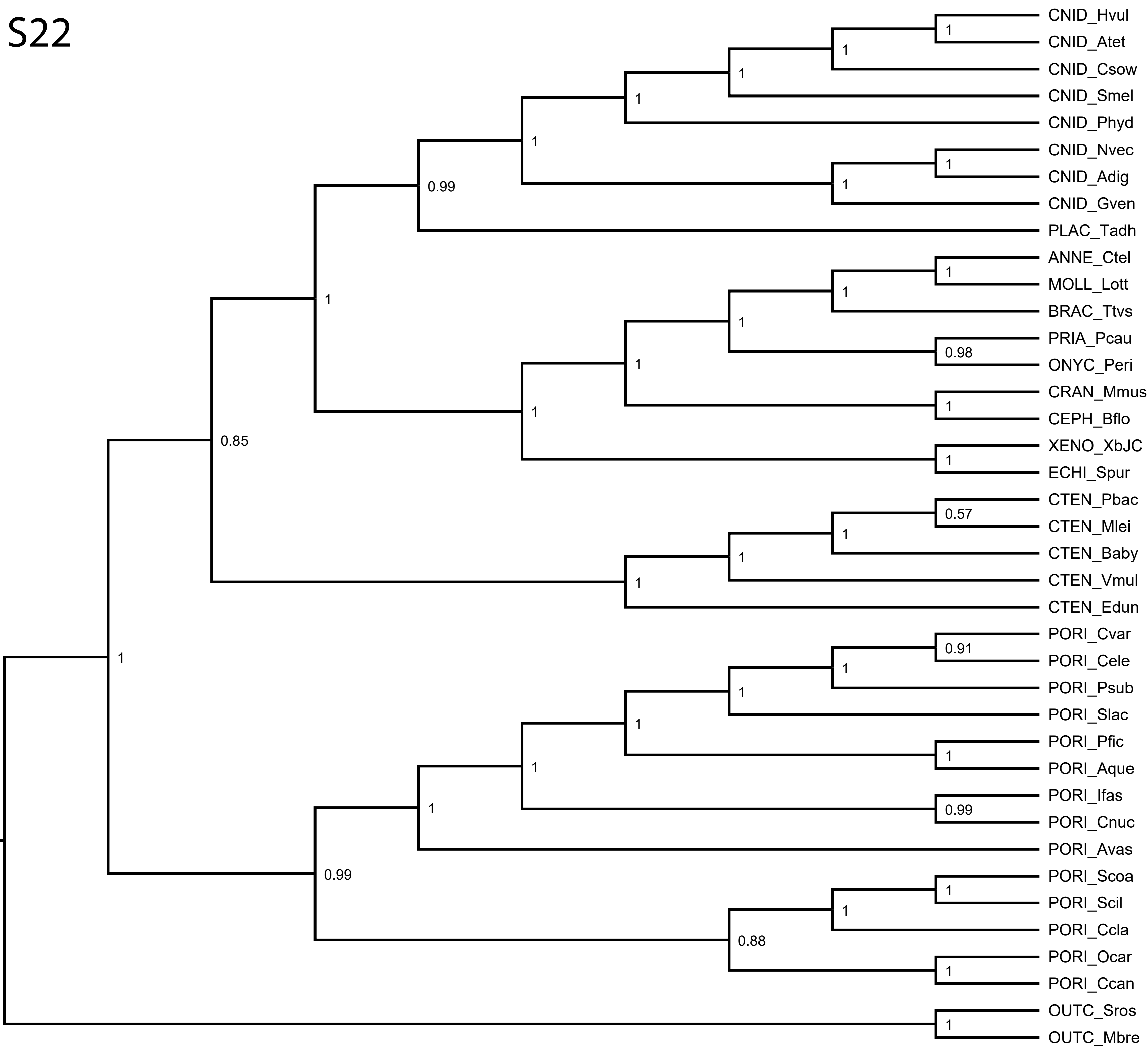
S21



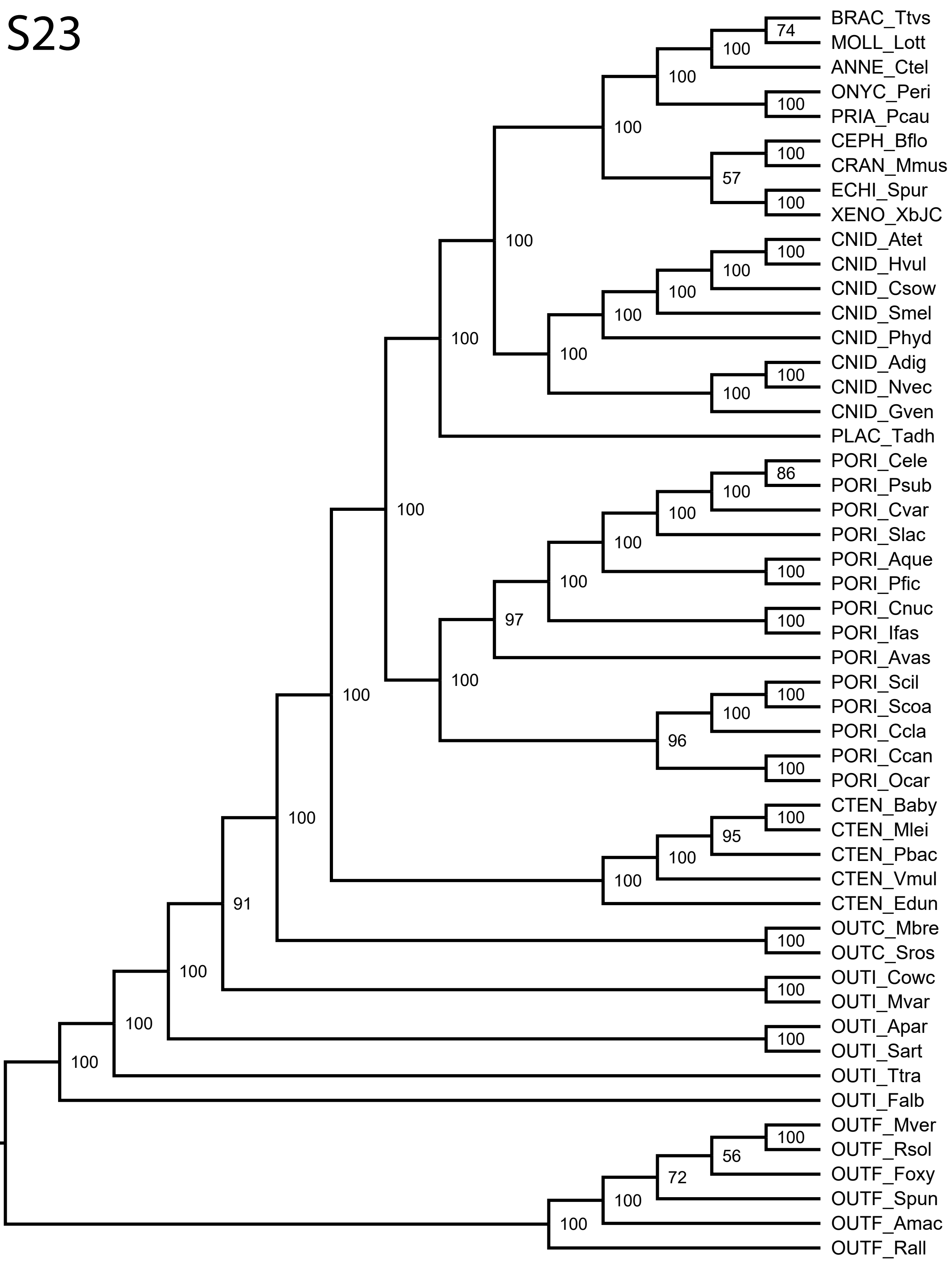
0.4



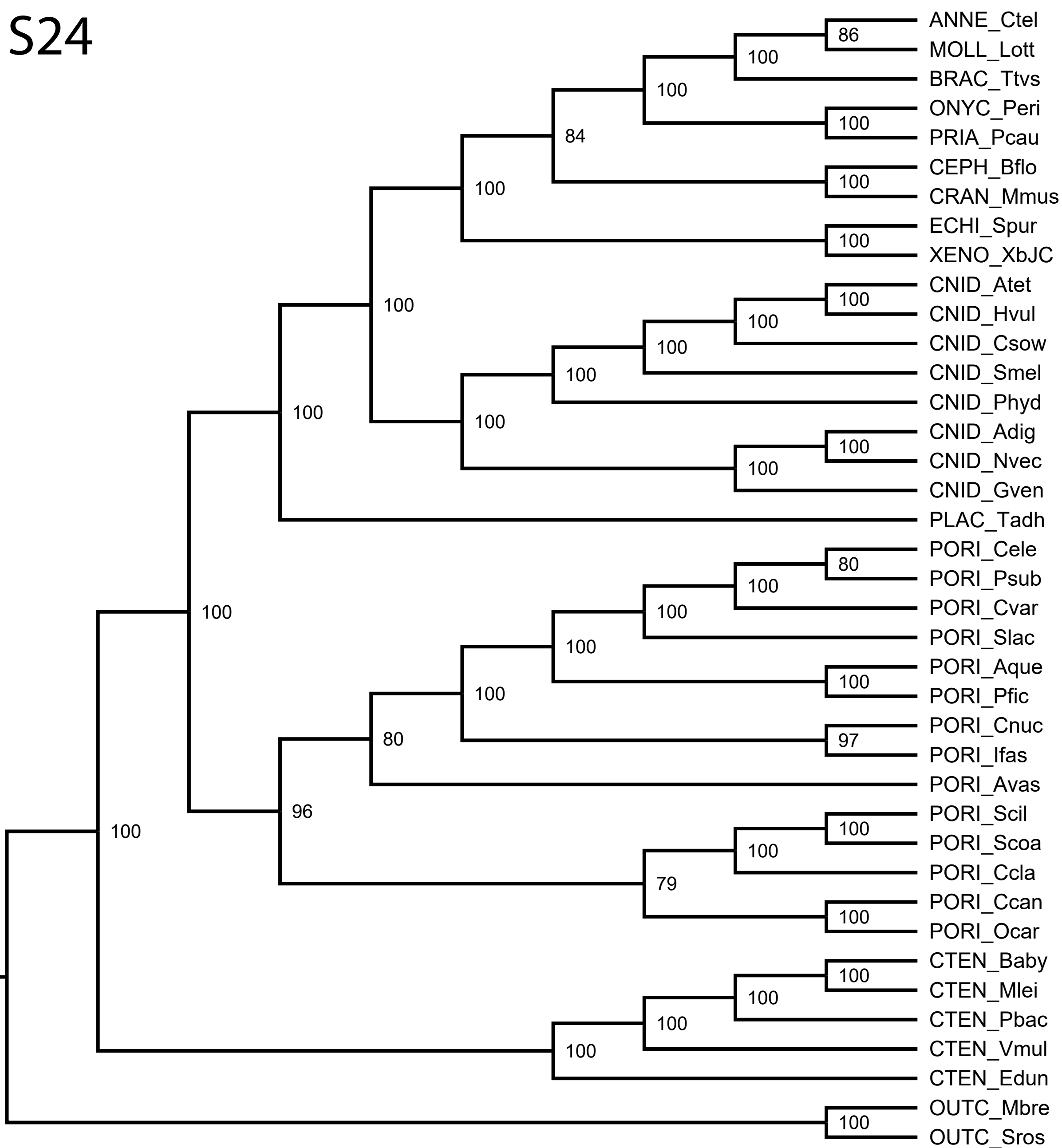
S22



S23



# S24



<b>NON-BILATERIA</b>				
Ctenophora [5]	Beroe abyssicola	CTEN_Baby	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR777787
	Euplokamis dunlapae	CTEN_Edun	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR777663
	Mnemiopsis leidyi	CTEN_Mlei	Genome	PRJNA64405
	Pleurobrachia bachei	CTEN_Pbac	Genome	PRJNA213480
	Vallicula multiformis	CTEN_Vmul	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR786489
Porifera [14]	Amphimedon queenslandica	PORI_Aque	Genome	PRJNA66531
	Aphrocallistes vastus	PORI_Avas†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1068281
	Chondrilla caribensis	PORI_Cnuc	Transcriptome (Illumina)	<a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/spotranscriptomes">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/spotranscriptomes</a>
	Clathrina coriacea	PORI_Ccla†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3417192
	Cliona varians	PORI_Cvar	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1391011
	Corticium candelabrum	PORI_Ccan	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR504694
	Crella elegans	PORI_Cele	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR648671
	Ircinia fasciculata	PORI_Ifas	Transcriptome (Illumina)	<a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/spotranscriptomes">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/spotranscriptomes</a>
	Oscarella carmela	PORI_Ocar	Genome	SRX386229
	Petrosia ficiformis	PORI_Pfic	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR504688
	Pseudospongosorites suberitoides	PORI_Psub	Transcriptome (Illumina)	<a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/spotranscriptomes">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/spotranscriptomes</a>
	Spongilla lacustris	PORI_Slac	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1168575
	Sycon ciliatum	PORI_Scil	Transcriptome (Illumina)	ERR466762
	Sycon coactum	PORI_Scoa	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR504689,SRR504690
Placozoa [1]	Trichoplax adhaerens	PLAC_Tadh	Genome	PRJNA12874
Cnidaria [8]	Abylopsis tetragona	CNID_Atet	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR871525
	Acropora digitifera	CNID_Adig	Genome	PRJDA67425
	Craspedacusta sowerbyi	CNID_Csow	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR923472
	Gorgonia ventalina	CNID_Gven	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR935083
	Hydra vulgaris	CNID_Hvul	Genome	PRJNA31231
	Nematostella vectensis	CNID_Nvec	Genome	PRJNA19965
	Polypodium hydriforme	CNID_Phyd	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1336770
	Stomolophus meleagris	CNID_Smel	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1168418
<b>XENACOELOMORPHA</b>				
Acoelomorpha [8]	Convolutriloba macropyga	ACOE_Conv	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2681679
	Diopisthoporus longitubus	ACOE_Diol	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3105704
	Diopisthoporus gymnopharyngeus	ACOE_Diop	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3105703
	Eumecynostomum macrobursalium	ACOE_Eumc†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3105705
	Hofstenia miamia	ACOE_Hmia	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1208932
	Isodiametra pulchra	ACOE_Isop	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2681926
	<b>Neochildia fusca</b>	<b>ACOE_Nfus</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>SRR8617822</b>
	Symsagittifera roscoffensis	ACOE_Sros	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR827579
Nemertodermatida [4]	Ascoparia sp. BV-2015	NEMO_Asco	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2682154
	<b>Flagellophora sp. Bocas</b>	<b>NEMO_Flag†</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>SRR8641368</b>
	Meara stichopi	NEMO_Mers	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2681155
	Nemertoderma westbladi	NEMO_Nemw	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2682004
Xenoturbellida [1]	<b>Xenoturbella bocki</b>	<b>XENO_Xboc†</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>SRR8638116</b>
	Xenoturbella bocki	XENO_XbJC	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2681987
<b>DEUTEROSTOMIA</b>				
Echinodermata [11]	Apostichopus japonicus	ECHI_Ajap	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1185973
	Echinaster spinulosus	ECHI_Espi	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1139455

	<i>Eucidaris tribuloides</i>	ECHI_Etri	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1138704
	<i>Holothuria glaberrima</i>	ECHI_Hgla	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR490924
	<i>Lytechinus variegatus</i>	ECHI_Lvar	Genome	SRX056025
	<i>Ophiocoma echinata</i>	ECHI_Oech	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1138707
	<i>Ophioderma longicauda</i>	ECHI_Olon	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1325052
	<i>Oxycomanthus japonicus</i>	ECHI_Ojap	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1138706
	<i>Patiria miniata</i>	ECHI_Pmin	Genome	SRX096949
	<i>Sclerodactyla briareus</i>	ECHI_Sbria	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1139189
	<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>	ECHI_Spur	Genome	SRX130692
Hemichordata [5]	<i>Cephalodiscus gracilis</i>	HEMI_Cgra	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1695473
	<i>Ptychodera bahamensis</i>	HEMI_Pbah	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1695458
	<i>Saccoglossus kowalevskii</i>	HEMI_Skow	Genome	GCA_000003605.1
	<i>Schizocardium cf. braziliense</i>	HEMI_Sbra	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1695467
	<i>Torquaratoridae sp. Antarctica</i>	HEMI_Tbah	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1695469
Cephalochordata [2]	<i>Asymmetron lucayanum</i>	CEPH_Aluc	Transcriptome	SRR1138336
	<i>Branchiostoma floridae</i>	CEPH_Bflo	Genome	PRJNA33245
Urochordata [2]	<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	UROC_Cint	Genome	PRJNA187185
	<i>Oikopleura dioica</i>	UROC_Odio†	Genome	ASM20953v1
Craniata [7]	<i>Callorhincus milii</i>	CRAN_Cmil	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR514104
	<i>Danio rerio</i>	CRAN_Drer	Genome	PRJNA13922
	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	CRAN_Ggal	Genome	PRJNA10808
	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	CRAN_Hsap	Genome	PRJNA178030
	<i>Latimera chalumnae</i>	CRAN_Lcha	Genome	GCA_000225785.1
	<i>Mus musculus</i>	CRAN_Mmus	Genome	PRJNA169
	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	CRAN_Pmar	Genome	GCA_000148955.1
<b>SPIRALIA</b>				
Chaetognatha [2]	<b><i>Sagitta elegans</i></b>	<b>CHAE_Selg</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>SRR8627919</b>
	<b><i>Spadella sp.</i></b>	<b>CHAE_Spdl</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531448</b>
Bryozoa [4]	<b><i>Bugula stolonifera</i></b>	<b>BRYO_Bstl</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531447</b>
	<b><i>Flustrellidra corniculata</i></b>	<b>BRYO_Fcor</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531442</b>
	<b><i>Heteropora pacifica</i></b>	<b>BRYO_Hpac</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531441</b>
	<i>Membranipora membranacea</i>	BRYO_Mmem	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131259
Entoprocta [4]	<i>Barentsia gracilis</i>	ENTO_Bgra	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611554
	<b><i>Loxomitra sp.</i></b>	<b>ENTO_Lxmt†</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531440</b>
	<i>Loxosoma pectinaricola</i>	ENTO_Loxp	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611559
	<b><i>Pedicellina sp. FHL</i></b>	<b>ENTO_PclF†</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531438</b>
Cycliophora [1]	<b><i>Symbion cf. americanus</i></b>	<b>CYCL_Symb</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531426</b>
	<i>Symbion pandora</i>	CYCL_SyRN‡	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3102772
Annelida [16]	<i>Capitella teleta</i>	ANNE_Ctel	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Capitella_teleta/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Capitella_teleta/Info/Index</a>
	<i>Diurodrilus subterraneus</i>	ANNE_Diur†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131612
	<i>Helobdella robusta</i>	ANNE_Hrob	Genome	<a href="http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Helobdella_robusta/Info/Index">http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Helobdella_robusta/Info/Index</a>
	<i>Lobatocerebrum sp.</i>	ANNE_Loba†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131397
	<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	ANNE_Lrub	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR923752
	<i>Magelona johnstoni</i>	ANNE_Mjoh	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1222290
	<i>Marphysa bellii</i>	ANNE_Mbel	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1232821,SRR1232833
	<i>Myzostoma seymourcollegiorum</i>	ANNE_Myzo†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2005822
	<i>Nephtys caeca</i>	ANNE_Ncae	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1232685,SRR1232795

	<i>Owenia fusiformis</i>	ANNE_Ofust†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1222288
	<i>Paramphinoe jeffreysii</i>	ANNE_Pamp	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1257731,SRR1257732
	<i>Phascolopsis gouldii</i>	ANNE_Plcs	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1654498
	<i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> sp.	ANNE_Phyl	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1257898,SRR1257899
	<i>Phylo foetida</i>	ANNE_Pfoe	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1222216
	<i>Scolecopsis squamata</i>	ANNE_Ssqu‡	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1222145
	<i>Siphonosoma cumanense</i>	ANNE_Spsm†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1646441
Mollusca [14]	<i>Chiton olivaceus</i>	MOLL_Cton	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX205322
	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	MOLL_Cgig	Genome	<a href="http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Crassostrea_gigas/Info/Index">http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Crassostrea_gigas/Info/Index</a>
	<i>Hydatina physis</i>	MOLL_Hphy	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1505113
	<i>Laevipilina hyalina</i>	MOLL_Lvpl	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX644679
	<i>Leptochiton rugatus</i>	MOLL_Lrug	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611558
	<i>Lottia gigantea</i>	MOLL_Lott	Genome	<a href="http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Lottia_gigantea/Info/Index">http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Lottia_gigantea/Info/Index</a>
	<i>Monodonta labio</i>	MOLL_Mlab	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1505119
	<i>Nautilus pompilius</i>	MOLL_Nomp	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR5626553
	<i>Neomenia</i> sp.	MOLL_Nmna	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX092155
	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	MOLL_Ovul	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX092193
	<i>Pholidoskepia</i> sp. [formerly <i>Chaetoder</i> ]	MOLL_Phol	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1505105
	<i>Proneomenia custodiens</i>	MOLL_Pcus	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611561
	<i>Solemya velum</i>	MOLL_Svel	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR330465
Nemertea [5]	<i>Argonemertes australiensis</i>	NEME_Aaus	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX646169
	<i>Baseodiscus unicolor</i>	NEME_Buni	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX644738
	<i>Carinoma hamanako</i>	NEME_Cham	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX643224
	<i>Hubrechtella ijimai</i>	NEME_Hiji	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX644663
	<i>Protopelagonemertes beebeyi</i>	NEME_Peeb	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX646186
Brachiopoda [7]	<i>Glottidia pyramidata</i>	BRAC_Gpyr	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611555
	<i>Hemithiris psittacea</i>	BRAC_Hpst	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611556
	<i>Kraussina rubra</i>	BRAC_Krub	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131392
	<i>Lingula anatina</i>	BRAC_Lana	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR330440
	<i>Macandrevia cranium</i>	BRAC_Mcdv‡	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611130
	<i>Novocrania anomala</i>	BRAC_Nvcn	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611564
	<i>Terebratalia transversa</i>	BRAC_Ttvs	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2005824
Phoronida [3]	<i>Phoronis australis</i>	PHOR_Paus	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2018856
	<i>Phoronis psammophila</i>	PHOR_Ppsa	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611565
	<i>Phoronopsis harmeri</i>	PHOR_Phar	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131255
Gastrotricha [5]	<i>Dactylopodola baltica</i>	GAST_Dpdl	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1273672,SRR1273673,SRR1275388,SRR1275389
	<i>Diuronotus aspetos</i>	GAST_Dnot	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131262
	<i>Lepidodermella squamata</i>	GAST_Lepi	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1982110
	<i>Macrodasyus</i> sp.	GAST_Mdas	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1271706,SRR1271707,SRR1271708,SRR1275393
	<i>Megadasyus</i> sp.	GAST_Megd	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1273711,SRR1273712,SRR1275394,SRR1275397
Platyhelminthes [11]	<i>Bothrioplana semperi</i>	PLAT_Bsem	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1955240, SRR1796356
	<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>	PLAT_Ecmu	Genome	<a href="http://www.genedb.org/Homepage/Emultilocularis">http://www.genedb.org/Homepage/Emultilocularis</a>
	<i>Geocentrophora applanata</i>	PLAT_Gapp	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1955490
	<i>Gnosonesimida</i> sp. IV	PLAT_Gnos	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1976178, SRR1976442
	<i>Microstomum</i> cf. <i>lineare</i>	PLAT_Mlin	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1980039
	<i>Monocelis fusca</i>	PLAT_Mfus	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1979673
	<i>Prostheceraeus vittatus</i>	PLAT_Pvit	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2000268

	Rhynchomesostoma rostratum	PLAT_Rros	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1980143
	Schistosoma mansoni	PLAT_Sman	Genome	<a href="http://www.genedb.org/Homepage/Smansoni">http://www.genedb.org/Homepage/Smansoni</a>
	Schmidtea mediterranea	PLAT_Smed	Transcriptome (Illumina)	Alejandro Sánchez Alvarado and Eric Ross, as in 10.7554/eLife.05503
	Stenostomum leucops	PLAT_Sleu	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1910423
Gnathostomulida [3]	Austrognathia sp.	GNAT_Augn	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1976176
	Gnathostomulidae sp. [incorrectly ID'd	GNAT_Gnat†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1271607,SRR1271608,SRR1271613,SRR1275390
	<b>Tenuignathia rikerae</b>	<b>GNAT_Trik</b>	<b>Genome</b>	<b>PRJNA525844</b>
Micrognathozoa [1]	Limnognathia maerski	MICR_Limn	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131287
Rotifera [5]	Adineta vaga	ROTI_Avag	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Adineta_vaga/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Adineta_vaga/Info/Index</a>
	Brachionus calyciflorus	ROTI_Bcal	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR611718,SRR611719,SRR611720,SRR620051,SRR620163
	Echinorhynchus gadi	ROTI_Egad†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131254
	Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus	ROTI_Mhir	Transcriptome (Illumina)	ERR454503,ERR454504
	Rotaria rotatoria	ROTI_Rrot	Transcriptome (Illumina)	ERR454505
Dicyemida [1]	<b>Dicyemida sp.</b>	<b>DICY_Dicy‡</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531422</b>
<b>ECDYSOZOA</b>				
Priapulida [3]	<b>Meiopriapulus fijiensis</b>	<b>PRIA_Meio</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA531413</b>
	Priapulus caudatus	PRIA_Pcau	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1611567
	Tubiluchus corallicola	PRIA_Tubi‡	Transcriptome (Illumina)	PRJNA523693
Loricifera [1]	Armorloricus sp.	LORI_Arlc*	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR2131253
Kinorhyncha [1]	<b>Echinoderes dujardini</b>	<b>KINO_Eduj*</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA523695</b>
	Pycnophyes kielensis	KINO_Pkie*	Transcriptome (454)	SRR1141803
Nematomorpha [1]	<b>Nectonema munidae</b>	<b>NEMM_Nect*</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>PRJNA523701</b>
Nematoda [8]	Caenorhabditis elegans	NEMA_Celg	Genome	<a href="http://useast.ensembl.org/info/data/ftp/index.html">http://useast.ensembl.org/info/data/ftp/index.html</a>
	Haemonchus contortus	NEMA_Hcon	Genome	<a href="ftp://ftp.sanger.ac.uk/pub/pathogens/Haemonchus/contortus">ftp://ftp.sanger.ac.uk/pub/pathogens/Haemonchus/contortus</a>
	Loa loa	NEMA_Lloa	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Loa_loa/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Loa_loa/Info/Index</a>
	Panagrellus redivivus	NEMA_Pred	Genome	<a href="https://parasite.wormbase.org/Panagrellus_redivivus_prjna186477/Info/Index/">https://parasite.wormbase.org/Panagrellus_redivivus_prjna186477/Info/Index/</a>
	Pristionchus pacificus	NEMA_Ppac	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Pristionchus_pacificus/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Pristionchus_pacificus/Info/Index</a>
	Romanomermis culicivorax	NEMA_Rmcl	Genome	<a href="https://parasite.wormbase.org/Romanomermis_culicivorax_prjeb1358/Info/Index/">https://parasite.wormbase.org/Romanomermis_culicivorax_prjeb1358/Info/Index/</a>
	Trichinella spiralis	NEMA_Tspr	Genome	<a href="http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Trichinella_spiralis/Info/Index">http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Trichinella_spiralis/Info/Index</a>
	Trichuris muris	NEMA_Tmur	Genome	<a href="https://parasite.wormbase.org/Trichuris_muris_prjeb126/Info/Index/">https://parasite.wormbase.org/Trichuris_muris_prjeb126/Info/Index/</a>
Tardigrada [2]	Hypsibius dujardini	TARD_Hduj	Genome	<a href="http://ensembl.tardigrades.org/Hypsibius_dujardini_nhd231/Info/Index">http://ensembl.tardigrades.org/Hypsibius_dujardini_nhd231/Info/Index</a>
	Milnesium tardigradum	TARD_Mtar	Transcriptome (Hybrid Illu	Provided by Chong Wang, as in Laumer et al 2015
Onychophora [4]	<b>Ooperipatellus sp.</b>	<b>ONYC_Oope</b>	<b>Transcriptome</b>	<b>PRJNA523702</b>
	<b>Peripatoides sp.</b>	<b>ONYC_Peri</b>	<b>Transcriptome</b>	<b>PRJNA523703</b>
	Peripatopsis overbergensis	ONYC_Pcap	Transcriptome	SRR1145776
	<b>Peripatus sp.</b>	<b>ONYC_Pept</b>	<b>Transcriptome</b>	<b>PRJNA523712</b>
Arthropoda [14]	<b>Anoplodactylus insignis</b>	<b>ARTH_Ains</b>	<b>Transcriptome (Illumina)</b>	<b>SRR5237777</b>
	Apis mellifera	ARTH_Amel	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Apis_mellifera/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Apis_mellifera/Info/Index</a>
	Calanus finmarchicus	ARTH_Cfin	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR6065686
	Daphnia pulex	ARTH_Dpul	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Daphnia_pulex/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Daphnia_pulex/Info/Index</a>
	Drosophila melanogaster	ARTH_Dmel	Genome	<a href="https://www.ensembl.org/Drosophila_melanogaster/Info/Index">https://www.ensembl.org/Drosophila_melanogaster/Info/Index</a>
	Eudigraphis taiwaniensis	ARTH_Etai	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3458640
	Fenneropenaeus merguensis	ARTH_Fmer	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR1756093
	Folsomia candida	ARTH_Fcan	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX321913
	Glomeris marginata	ARTH_Gmar	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3233211
	Ixodes scapularis	ARTH_Isca	Genome	<a href="http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Ixodes_scapularis/Info/Index">http://metazoa.ensembl.org/Ixodes_scapularis/Info/Index</a>
	Limulus polyphemus	ARTH_Limu	Genome	PRJNA187356

	Scutigera sp.	ARTH_Scuti†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRR3458649
	Stegodyphus mimosarium	ARTH_Smim	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Stegodyphus_mimosarium/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Stegodyphus_mimosarium/Info/Index</a>
	Strigamia maritima	ARTH_Smar	Genome	<a href="https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Strigamia_maritima/Info/Index">https://metazoa.ensembl.org/Strigamia_maritima/Info/Index</a>
<b>OUTGROUPS</b>				
Choanoflagellata [2]	Monosiga brevicollis	OUTC_Mbre	Genome	GCA_000002865.1 V1.0
	Salpingoeca rosetta	OUTC_Sros	Genome	ACSY01
Filastera [2]	Capsaspora owczarzaki	OUTI_Cowc†	Genome	GCA_000151315.2
	Ministeria vibrans	OUTI_Mvar†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	SRX096925
Cristidiscoidea [1]	Fonticula alba	OUTI_Falb†	Genome	GCA_000388065.2
Ichthyosporea [2]	Amoebidium parasiticum	OUTI_Apar†	Transcriptome (Illumina)	PRJNA189477
	Sphaeroforma artica	OUTI_Sart†	Genome	GCA_001186125.1
Apusomonadida [1]	Thecamonas trahens	OUTI_Ttra†	Genome	GCF_000142905.1
Ascomycota (Fungi) [1]	Fusarium oxysporum	OUTF_Foxy†	Genome	AGNE01
Glomeromycota (Fungi) [2]	Rhizophagus irregularis	OUTF_Rirr/OUTF_Rsol [re	Genome	JEMT01
	Spizellomyces punctatus	OUTF_Spun†	Genome	GCF_000182565.1
Blastocladiomycota (Fungi) [1]	Allomyces macrogynus	OUTF_Amac†	Genome	GCA_000151295.1
Cryptomycota (Fungi) [1]	Rozella allomycis	OUTF_Rall†	Genome	PRJNA81749
Zygomycota (Fungi) [1]	Mortierella verticillata	OUTF_Mver†	Genome	GCA_000739165.1