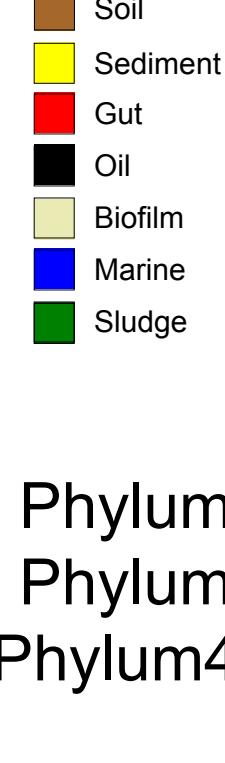


Tree scale: 0.1

Environment

Environment
CladesPhylum6
Phylum5
Phylum4-1

Phylum4

Phylum3
Phylum2.1
Phylum2.2Lineage I
Endomicrobia

Phylum1.class5

Phylum2

Lineage IIc

Lineage IIb

Lineage IIa

Lineage VI

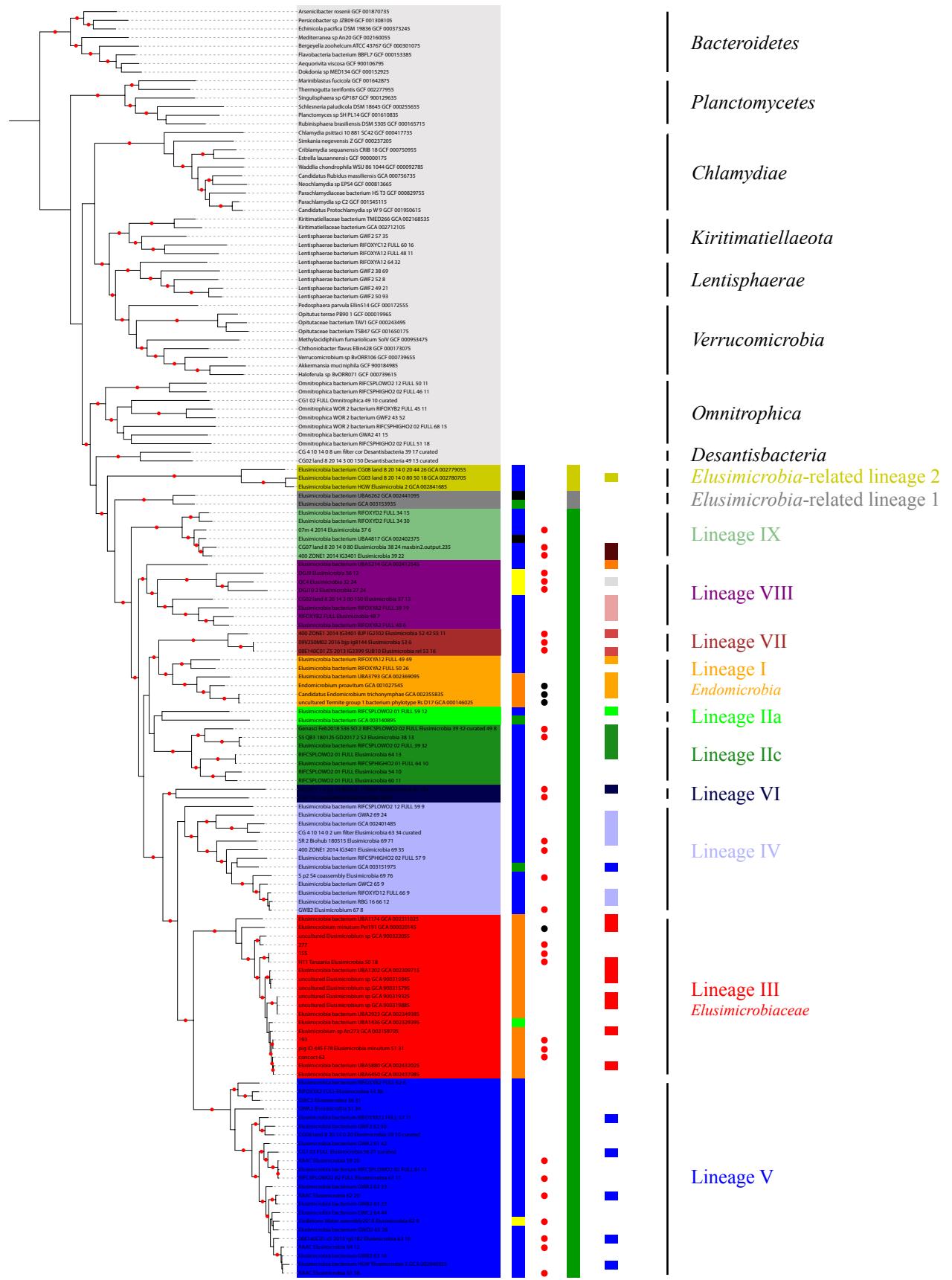
Lineage V

Lineage III
Elusimicrobiaceae

Figure S1. Phylogenetic classification of 41 *Elusimicrobia*-related genomes based on their 16S rRNA gene sequences. Reference sequences from the SILVA database anchor the tree. The maximum likelihood phylogeny was inferred under the GTR model of evolution. For each *Elusimicrobia* genome, we indicated the lineage where the 16S sequence is nested in based on Herlemann *et al.* 2007; Geissinger *et al.* 2009 and Yarza *et al.* 2014. Scale bar indicates the average number of substitutions per site. The inner color bar indicates the environment of origin. Operational Taxonomic Unit (OTU) names colored in blue correspond to 16S from genome outgroups used in this study whereas OTUs colored in red correspond to the 16S from the *Elusimicrobia* genomes used in this study. OTUs colored in black were downloaded from the SILVA database.

Environments
New genomes
GTDB classification
16S rRNA classification
Final classification

Tree scale: 0.1



Environments

- █ Groundwater
- █ Animal-associated
- █ Sediment
- █ Palm oil effluent
- █ Peat
- █ Oil sand

New genomes

- Genomes reported in this study
- Reference genomes

GTDB classification (phylum-level)

- █ CG03
- █ UBA6262
- █ Elusimicrobiota

16S rRNA classification

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|------------|
| █ | Lineage I | █ | Lineage VI |
| █ | Lineage IIa | █ | Unknown |
| █ | Lineage IIc | █ | Phylum3 |
| █ | Lineage III | █ | Phylum2.1 |
| █ | Lineage IV | █ | Phylum2.2 |
| █ | Lineage V | █ | Phylum2 |
| █ | Phylum1.class5 | | |

Figure S2. Placement of the 94 genomes related to the *Elusimicrobia* phylum. The maximum likelihood tree was constructed based on a concatenated alignment of 16 ribosomal proteins under an LG+gamma model of evolution. The inner color bar indicates the environment of origin. Black circles represent the four genomes described in previous studies whereas red circles represent the 30 new genomes added in this study. The remaining genomes come from the NCBI genome database. The two classifications based on 16S rRNA sequences and the GTDB are also indicated. Scale bars indicate the mean number of substitutions per site. The lineages of genomes are indicated by colored ranges and roman numbers. The bootstraps are indicated by red circles when ≥ 85 .

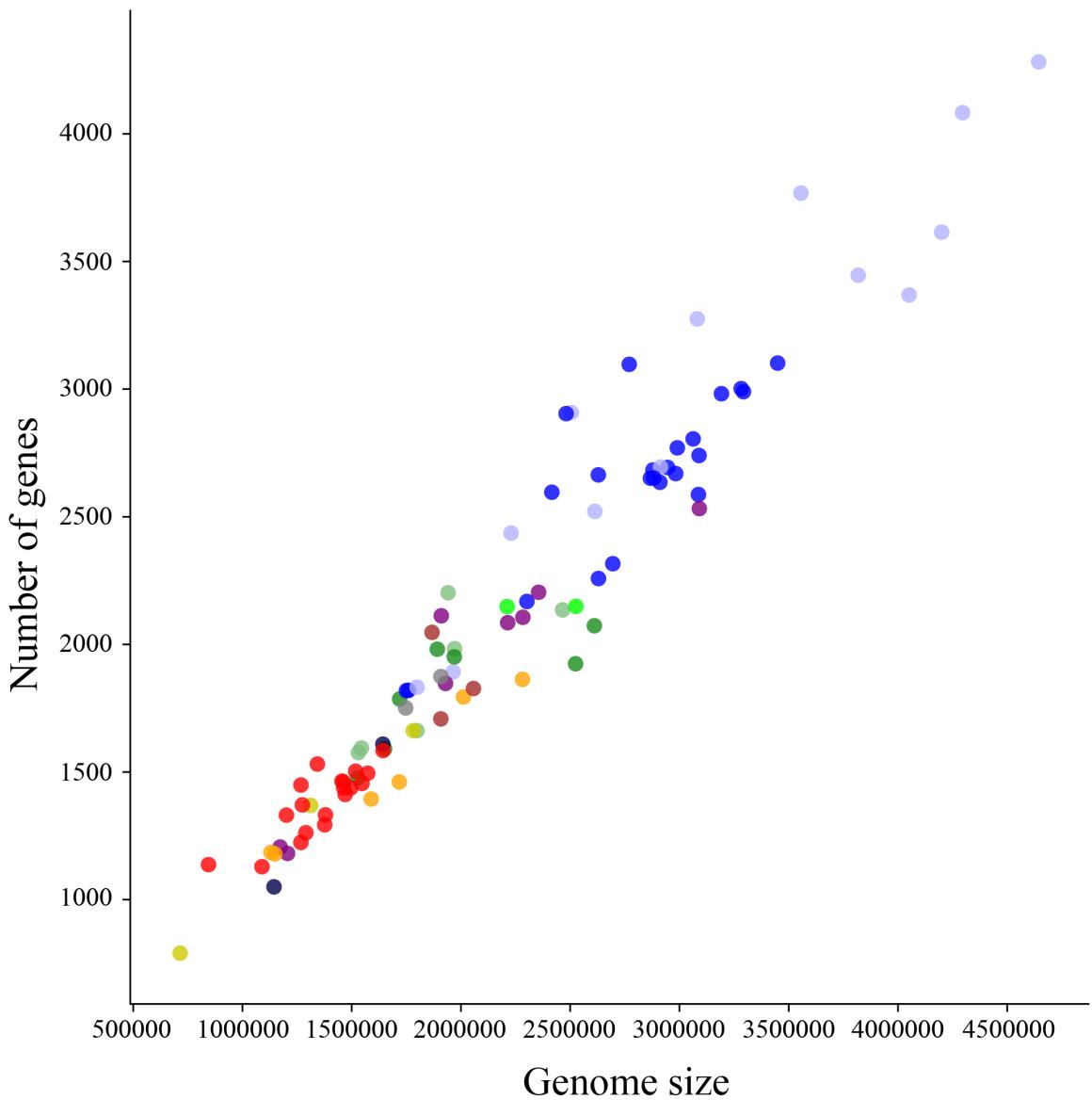


Figure S3. Number of genes and size (in base pairs) of the 94 *Elusimicrobia* genomes. Each genome is represented by a dot of the color of the lineage it has been classified to (see Figure 1 for color scheme).

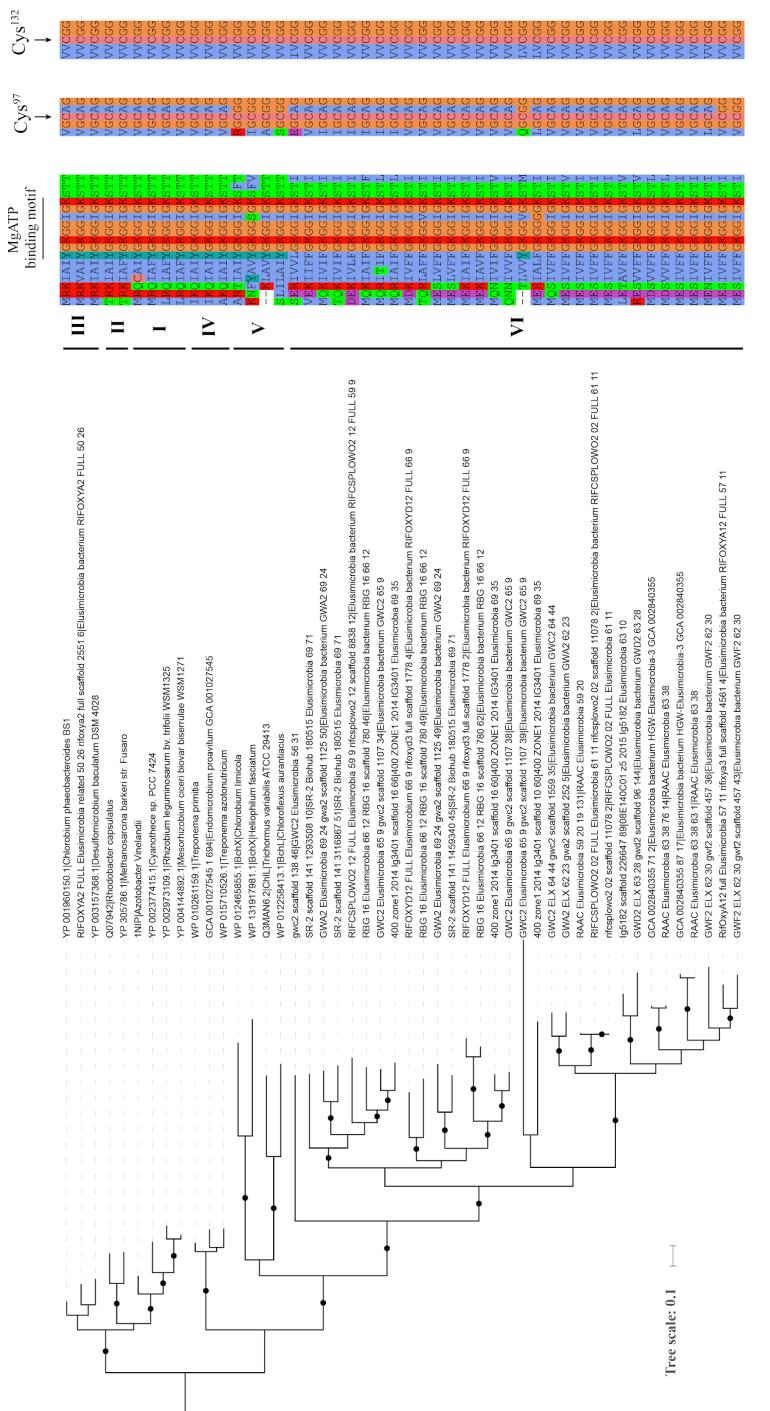


Figure S4. Phylogenetic tree of the nifH genes of *Elusimicrobia* and the nitrogenases of other bacterial species, and the conserved amino acids around the two crucial cysteine residues that coordinate the [Fe₄S₄] ligands in the Fe protein and for the binding of MgATP (GXGXXG). The cysteine residues, based on *A. vinelandii* numbering, are indicated with vertical arrows. Scale bar indicates substitutions per site.

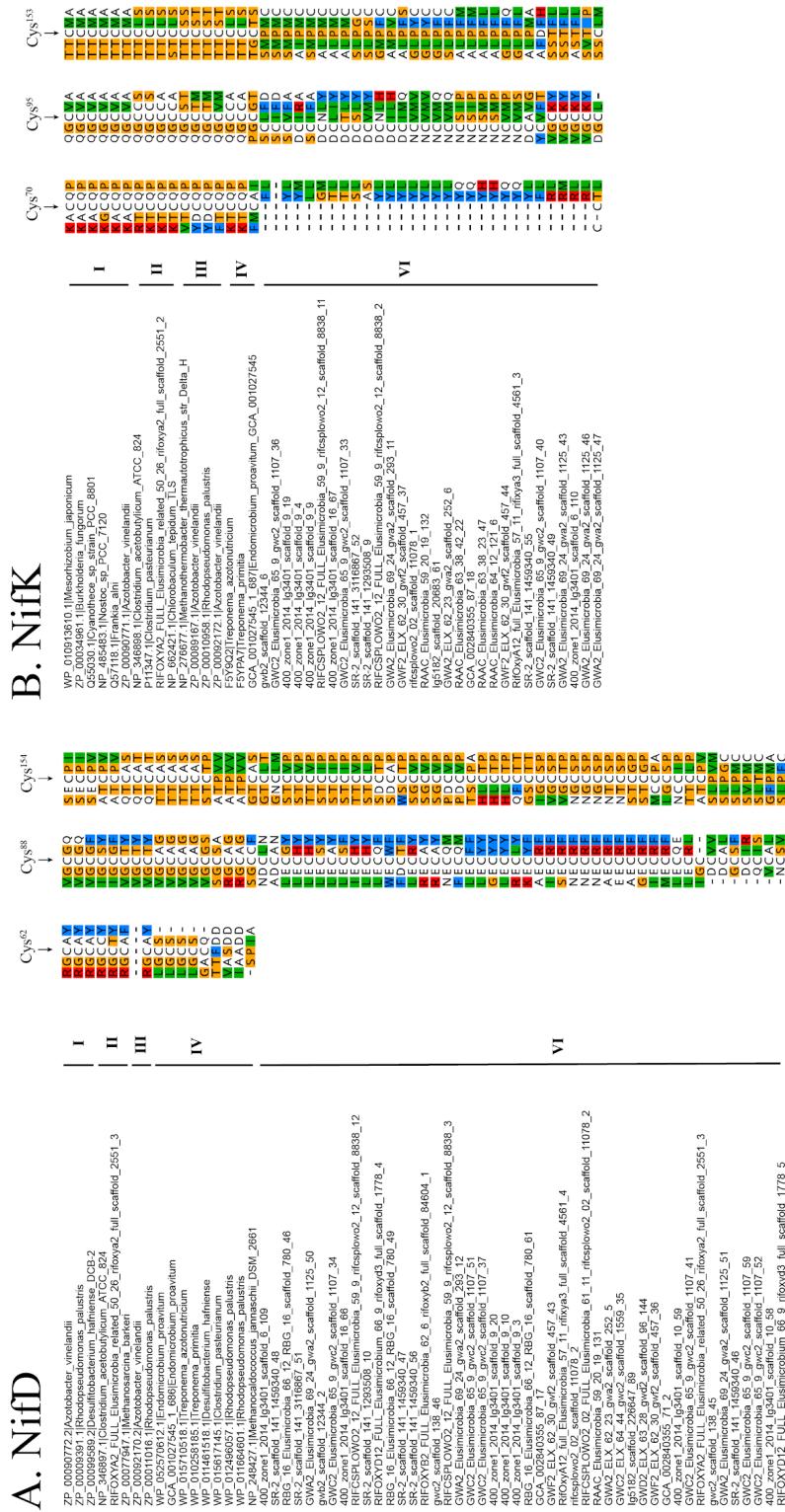


Figure S5. Conservation of the three crucial cysteine residues that coordinate the P-cluster in NifD (alpha) and NifK (beta) in *Elusimicrobia* and homologs in groups I, II, III and VI. The cysteine residues, based on *A. vinelandii* numbering, are indicated with vertical arrows.

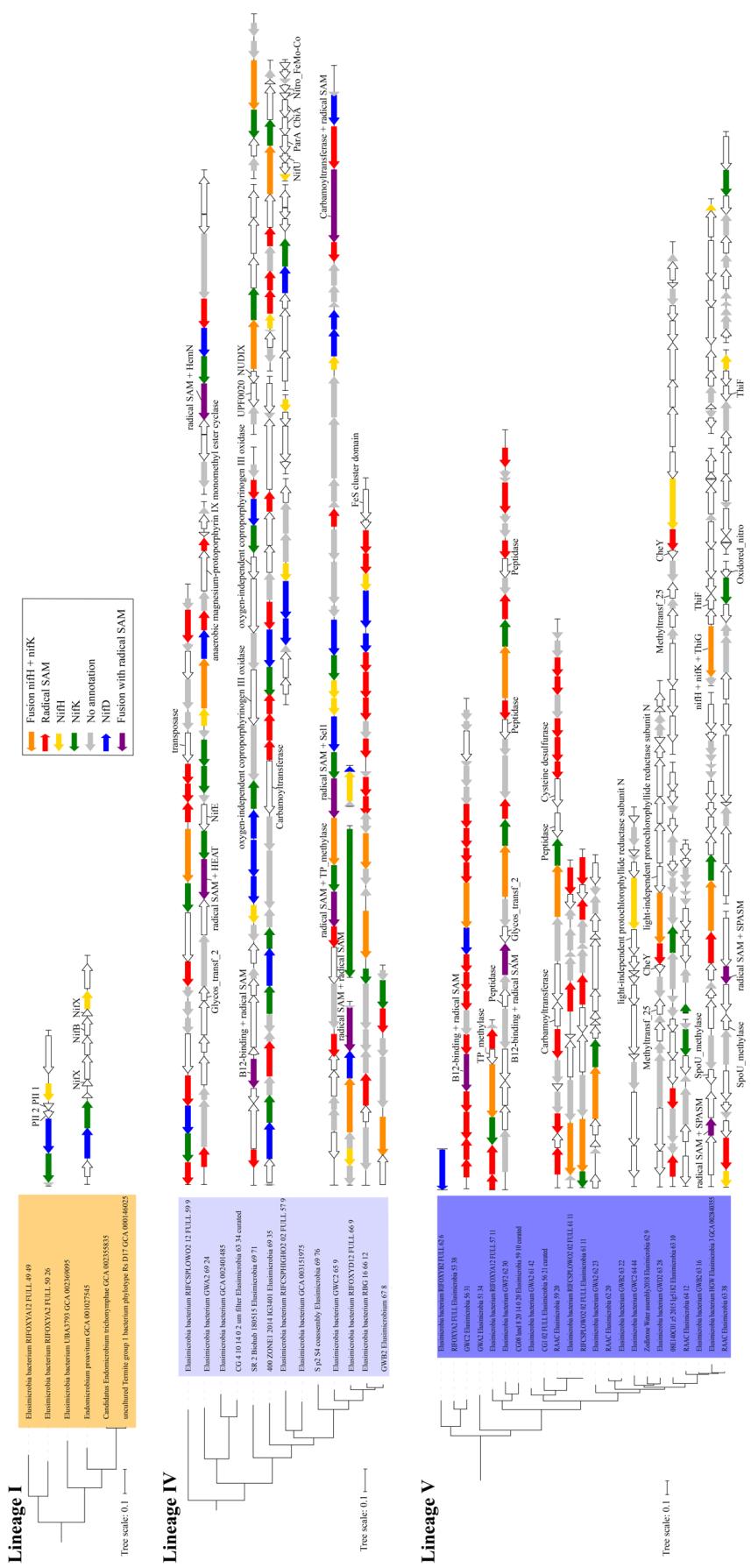


Figure S6. Genomic neighborhood of nitrogenase in genomes from lineages I, IV and V. The 20 genes before and after the *nifH* genes are displayed when possible. Genes are colored according to their annotations. The maximum likelihood tree was constructed based on a concatenated alignment of 16 ribosomal proteins under an LG+gamma model of evolution (Figure 1). Scale bars indicate substitutions per site.

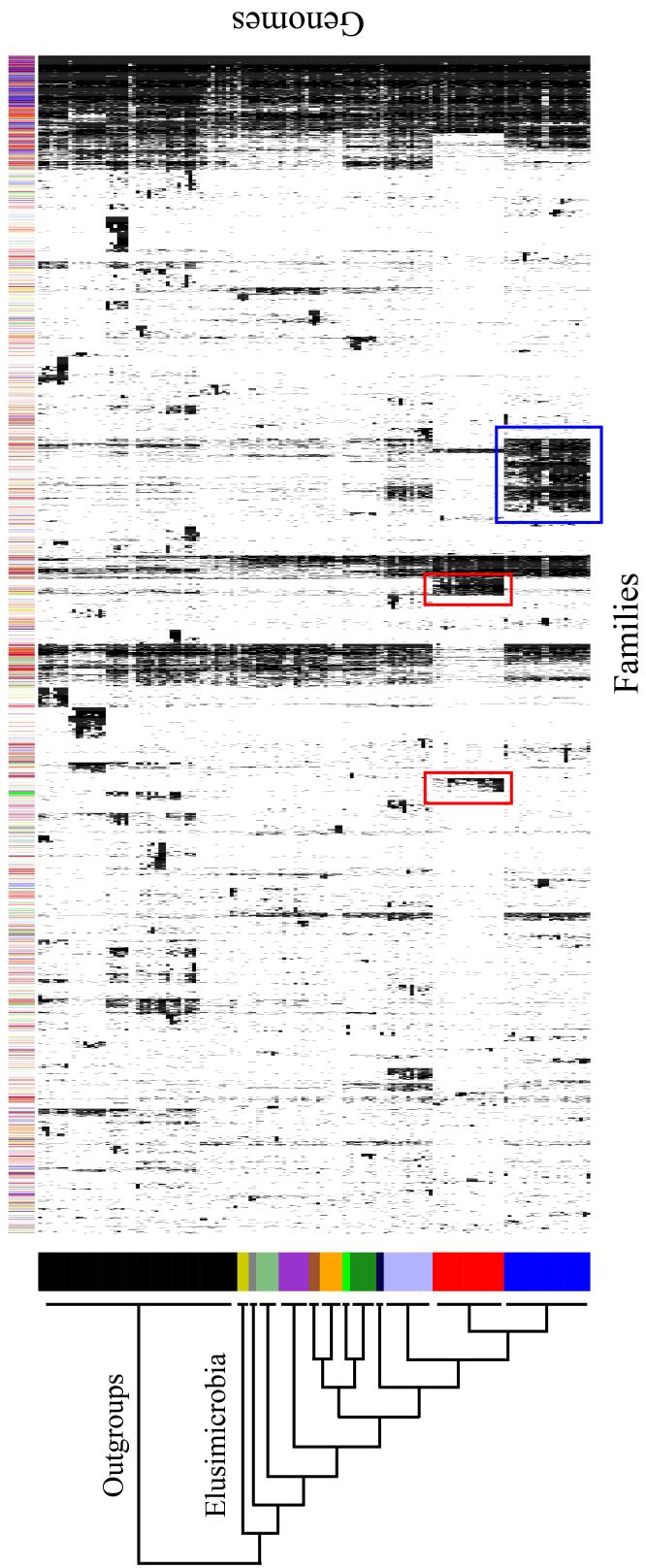


Figure S7. The distribution of 6,608 protein families across the 110 genomes. The distribution of 6,608 protein families (columns) in 110 genomes (rows). Genomes were sorted according to the phylogeny in Figure 1. Families are clustered based on the presence (black) / absence (white) profiles (using Jaccard distance and complete-linkage method). The colored top bar corresponds to the functional category of families (Metabolism: red, Genetic Information Processing: blue, Cellular Processes: green, Environmental Information Processing: yellow, Organismal systems: orange, Unclassified: grey, Unknown: white). Specific clusters of interest are highlighted with colored boxes, discussed in the main text.



Figure S8. Phylogenetic tree of the [FeFe] hydrogenase (Maximum likelihood tree under an LG+I+G4 model of evolution). *Elusimicrobia* have group A, B and C [FeFe] hydrogenases. *Elusimicrobia* sequences are indicated with colored font. Scale bar indicates substitutions per site. The bootstraps are indicated by red circles when ≥ 85 . The tree was made using sequences from (Greening et al. 2016; Matheus Carnevali et al. 2019). The sequences and tree are available with full bootstrap values in Fasta and Newick formats in Supplementary Data.

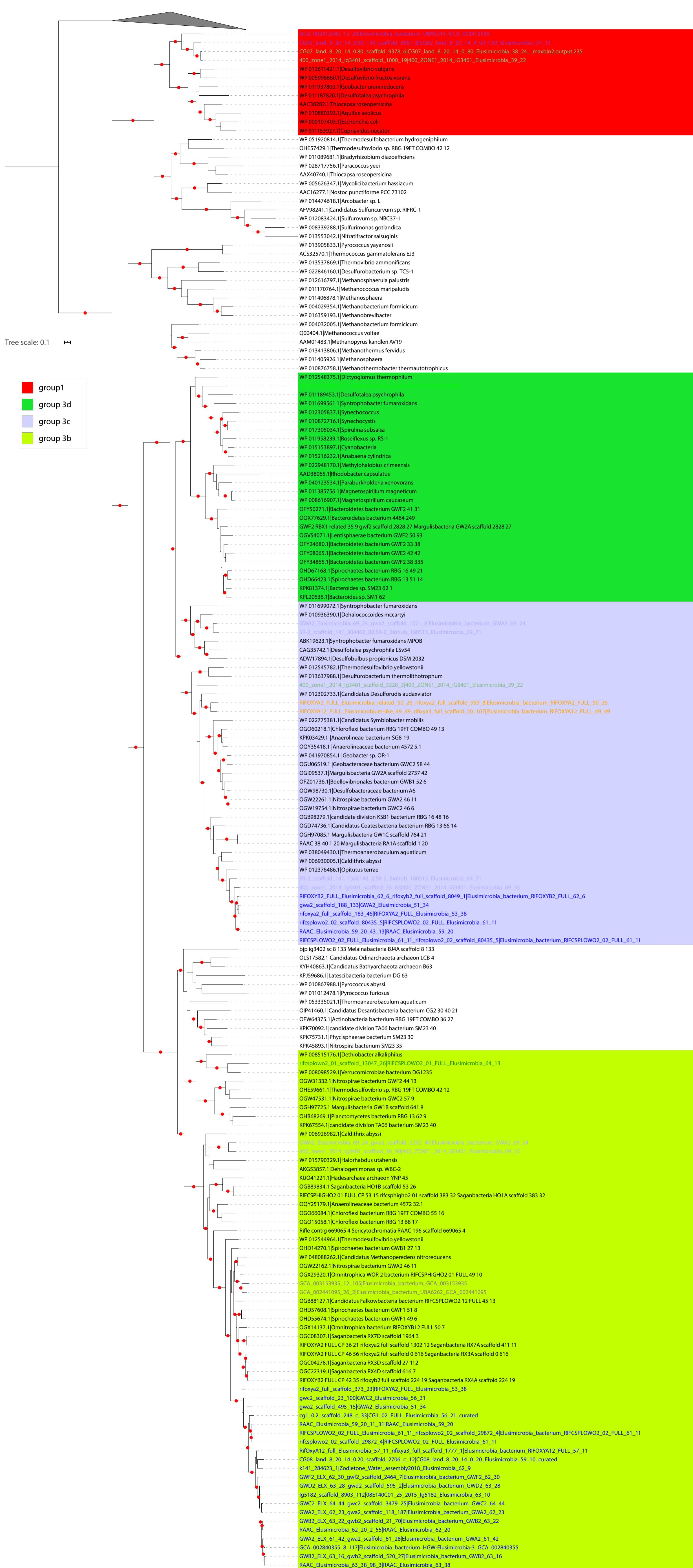


Figure S9. Phylogenetic tree of the groups 1, 2 and 3 of [NiFe] hydrogenase (Maximum likelihood tree under a LG+G4 model of evolution). *Elusimicrobia* have group 1, group 3b, 3c and 3d [NiFe] hydrogenases. *Elusimicrobia* sequences are indicated with colored font. Scale bar indicates substitutions per site. The bootstraps are indicated by red circles when ≥ 85 . The tree was made using sequences from (Matheus Carnevali et al. 2019). The sequences and tree are available with full bootstrap values in Fasta and Newick format in Supplementary Data.



Figure S10. Phylogenetic tree of the group 4 [NiFe] hydrogenase (Maximum likelihood tree under a LG+I+G4 model of evolution). *Elusimicrobia* have Mbh-Mrp, Mbh-Mrp-Oxidoreductase, Ech and Hydrogenase-related complex [NiFe] hydrogenases. They also have NADH dehydrogenase. *Elusimicrobia* sequences are indicated with colored font. Scale bar indicates substitutions per site. The bootstraps are indicated by red circles when ≥ 85 . The tree was made using sequences from (Matheus Carnevali et al. 2019). The sequences and tree are available with full bootstrap values in Fasta and Newick format in Supplementary Data.



Figure S11. Phylogenetic tree of the catalytic subunit I of heme-copper oxygen reductases (Maximum likelihood tree under a LG+F+I+G4 model of evolution). *Elusimicrobia* have an aa₃-type heme-copper oxygen reductase (Type A) and nitric oxide reductase that uses quinol as the electron donor (qNOR). *Elusimicrobia* sequences are indicated with colored font. The bootstraps are indicated by red circles when ≥ 85 . The tree was made using sequences from (Matheus Carnevali et al. 2019). Scale bar indicates substitutions per site. The sequences and tree are available with full bootstrap values in Fasta and Newick format in Supplementary Data.

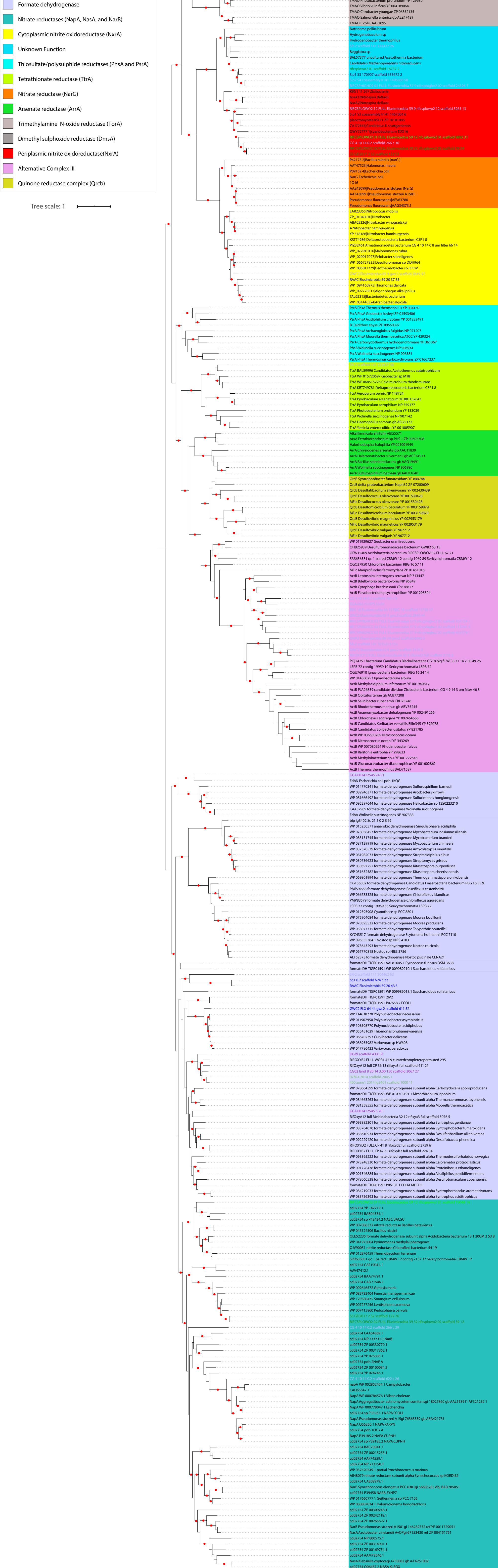


Figure S12. Phylogenetic analysis of the dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) reductase superfamily (Maximum likelihood tree under a LG+F+G4 model of evolution). *Elusimicrobia* have an alternative complex III, a tetrathionate reductase (TtrA), cytoplasmic and periplasmic nitrite oxidoreductase (NXR), formate dehydrogenase and nitrate reductase (NapA and NasA). *Elusimicrobia* sequences are indicated with colored font. Scale bar indicates substitutions per site. The bootstraps are indicated by red circles when ≥ 85 . The tree was made using sequences from (Castelle et al. 2013; Matheus Carnevali et al. 2019). The sequences and tree are available with full bootstrap values in Fasta and Newick format in Supplementary Data.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATASET

Supplementary Dataset 1. List of the 94 genomes used in this study. For each genome (column A), the NCBI genome accession, completeness and the contamination based on single copy genes are displayed in columns B, C and D respectively. Columns from E to J informs about the concatenated ribosomal proteins. Environments are provided in columns K and L, pubmed PMID in column M. The GTDB classification is shown in column N, classification based on 16S rRNA in column O. Final classification is shown in column P.

Supplementary Dataset 2. List of the 17 genomes from Myxococcales and Gracilibacteria genomes with the group VI nifH. Genome names and taxonomy are provided in columns A and C. When available, NCBI assembly accession is provided in column B.

Supplementary Dataset 3. Metabolic capacities across the 94 Elusimicrobia genomes. Genome names and environments are provided in columns A and B. Each metabolic feature is considered either complete (indicated by 1 and a red cell), partial (indicated by P and an orange cell) or absent (indicated by 0 and a white cell). Completeness of the pathways is based on literature and annotations (see the row 2 for partial information and the materials and methods for full details).