Supplementary information for

Switches, stability and reversals in the evolutionary history of sexual systems in fish

Supplementary tables

Supplementary Table 1. Results of the RJ-MCMC Multistate analysis in *BayesTraits* of sexual systems as a binary trait: gonochorism (G) or hermaphroditism (H). For each posterior distribution, we report the effective sample size (ESS), the mean and 95% high posterior density (95-HPD) intervals, the mode, and the percentage of models in which the parameter is estimated as zero. Analysis based on 4614 extant teleost species (G: n = 4320; H: n = 294)

Transition rates	ESS	Mean	95-HPD	Mode	% Zero
$G \rightarrow H$	1600	0.034	0.021 - 0.047	0.032	0
$H \rightarrow G$	1600	0.826	0.608 - 1.038	0.823	0
Root probabilities					
G	1600	66.0	59.1 – 74.1	65.1	0
Н	1600	34.0	25.9 - 40.9	34.9	0

Supplementary Table 2. Results of phylogenetic generalized least square (PGLS) model of longevity (year; \log_{10} transformed), controlled for allometry (maximum length, in cm; \log_{10} transformed; age at first maturity (year; \log_{10} transformed) per each sex (\mathcal{S} : male; \mathcal{S} : female), controlling for allometry (length at first maturity in cm; \log_{10} transformed); and male gonadosomatic index (GSI; \log_{10} transformed), controlling for allometry (male length at first maturity in cm; \log_{10} transformed) across sexual systems: gonochorism (\mathcal{S}); protogyny (PG); protandry (PA). For each independent variable we report the parameter estimate (Beta), t-statistics (T), *P*-value (*P*; two-sided test), and the model statistics including the degrees of freedom (df), the maximum likelihood estimation of the phylogenetic signal (λ) and \mathcal{R}^2 . Significant differences are indicated in bold. See Supplementary Table 3 for sexual system and sex-specific data

Variable		Beta	T	P	P Df		Model statistics	
Dependent	Independent					λ	\mathbb{R}^2	
Longevity	Max length	0.680	19.968	< 2 ⁻¹⁶	3; 640	0.864	0.388	
	Sexual system - PA ¹	-0.043	-0.417	0.677				
	Sexual system - PG ¹	0.129	2.193	0.029				
	Sexual system - PG ²	0.172	1.538	0.124				
Age at first	Length at maturity ♂	0.602	8.360	4.086 ⁻¹⁴	3; 149	0.785	0.325	
maturity \mathcal{S}	Sexual system - PA ¹	-0.090	-0.956	0.340				
	Sexual system - PG ¹	0.068	0.774	0.440				
	Sexual system - PG ²	0.159	1.434	0.154				
Age at first	Length at maturity ♀	0.536	8.062	1.408-13	3; 166	0.829	0.282	
maturity \subsetneq	Sexual system - PA ¹	0.016	0.117	0.907				
	Sexual system - PG ¹	-0.014	-0.167	0.867				
	Sexual system - PG ²	-0.029	-0.217	0.828				
GSI ♂	Length at maturity ♂	0.041	0.236	0.814	3; 51	0.000	0.376	
	Sexual system - PA ¹	0.164	1.197	0.237				
	Sexual system - PG ¹	-0.513	-4.631	2.547-05				
	Sexual system - PG ²	-0.678	-4.582	2.999-05				

Supplementary Table 3. Sample sizes for longevity (year), maximum length (cm), age at first maturity (years), length at first maturity (cm) and gonadosomatic index (GSI) for each sexual system with sex-specific male (\circlearrowleft) and female (\hookrightarrow) data, when available. In italics data not used in the analyses. G = gonochorism; PG = protogyny; PA = protandry; SH = simultaneous hermaphroditism; BD = bidirectional hermaphroditism

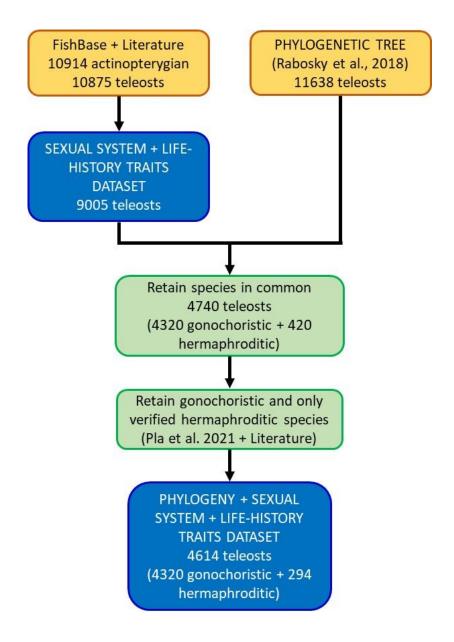
Life-history traits	Sex	G	PG	PA	Total for	SH	BD
					analyses		
Longevity		758	69	17	844	7	3
Maximum length		2612	167	20	2799	28	11
Age at first maturity	8	259	15	9	283	1	-
	2	282	30	5	317	2	-
Length at first maturity	3	305	42	15	362	9	-
	2	297	36	10	343	2	-
GSI	3	44	38	15	97	3	-

Supplementary Table 4. Number of species used to study the evolutionary transitions among different sexual systems. Note that androdioecious species are not included in the analyses

Sexual system	2 state	4 state
	[G, H]	[G, PG, PA, SH]
Gonochorism [G]	4320	4320
Hermaphroditism [H]	294*	
Protogyny [PG]		196
Protandry [PA]		36
Simultaneous hermaphroditism [SH]		46
Total	4614	

^{*}Includes 16 species of bidirectional sequential hermaphrodites, which were not included in other analyses due to their small sample size when added as a separate category.

Supplementary figure



Supplementary Figure 1. Diagram of the data acquisition and curation followed in this study.