

Figure S1:

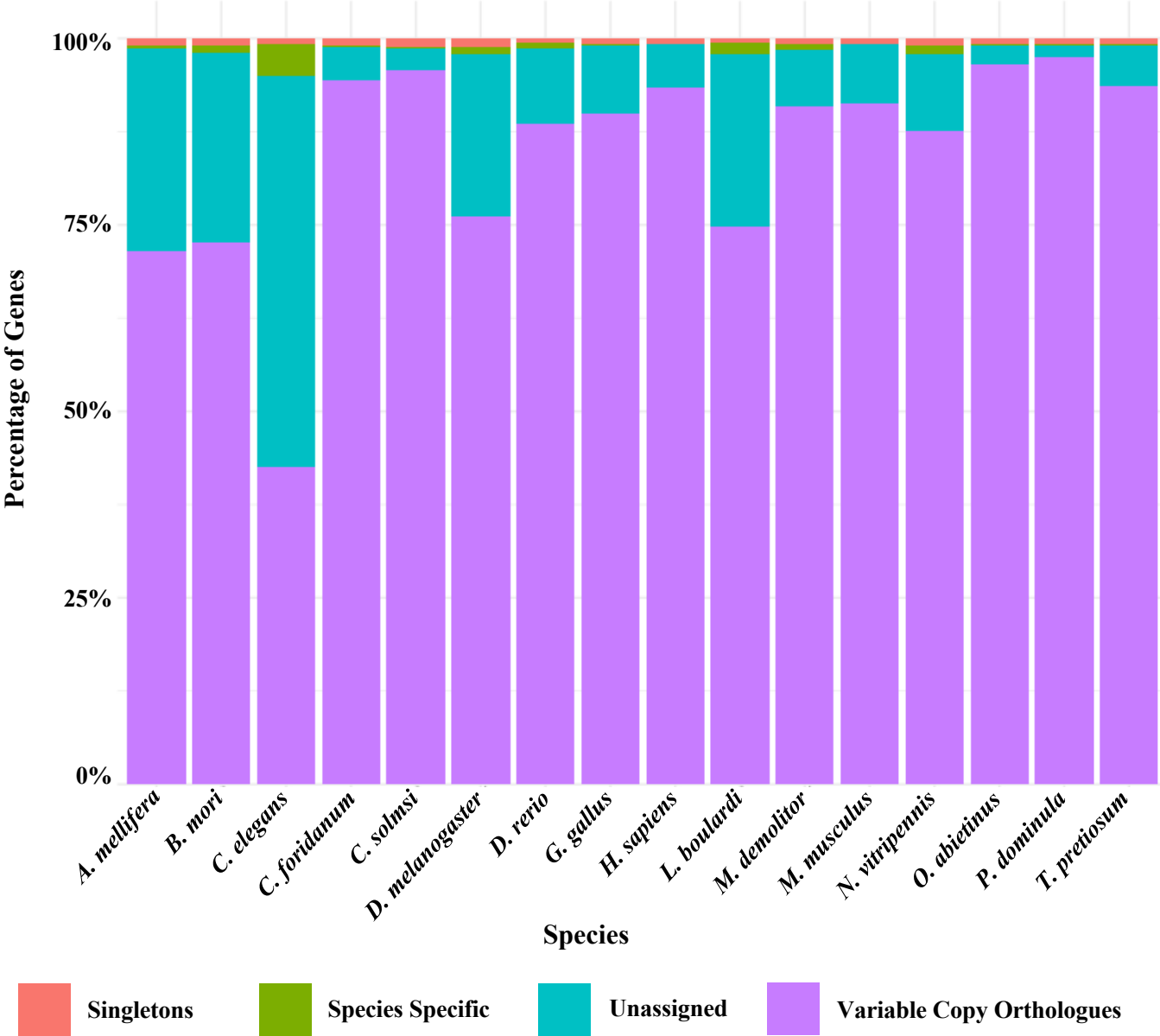


Figure S2:

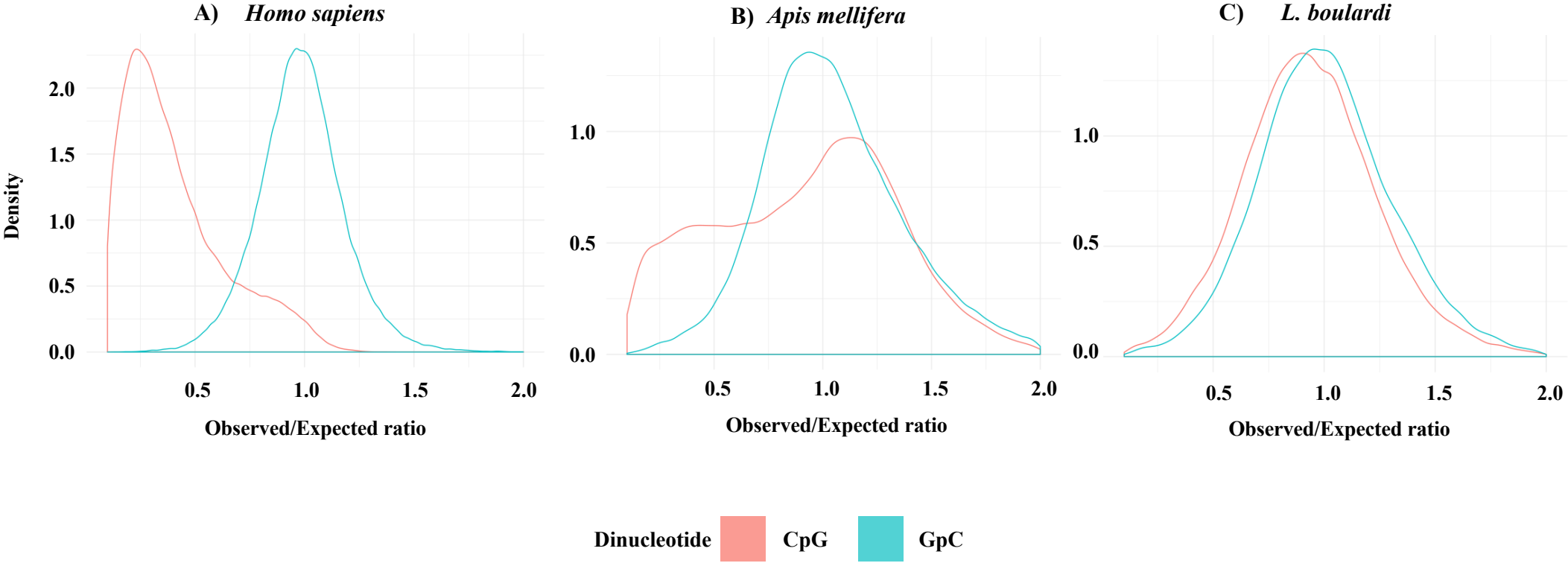


Figure S3:

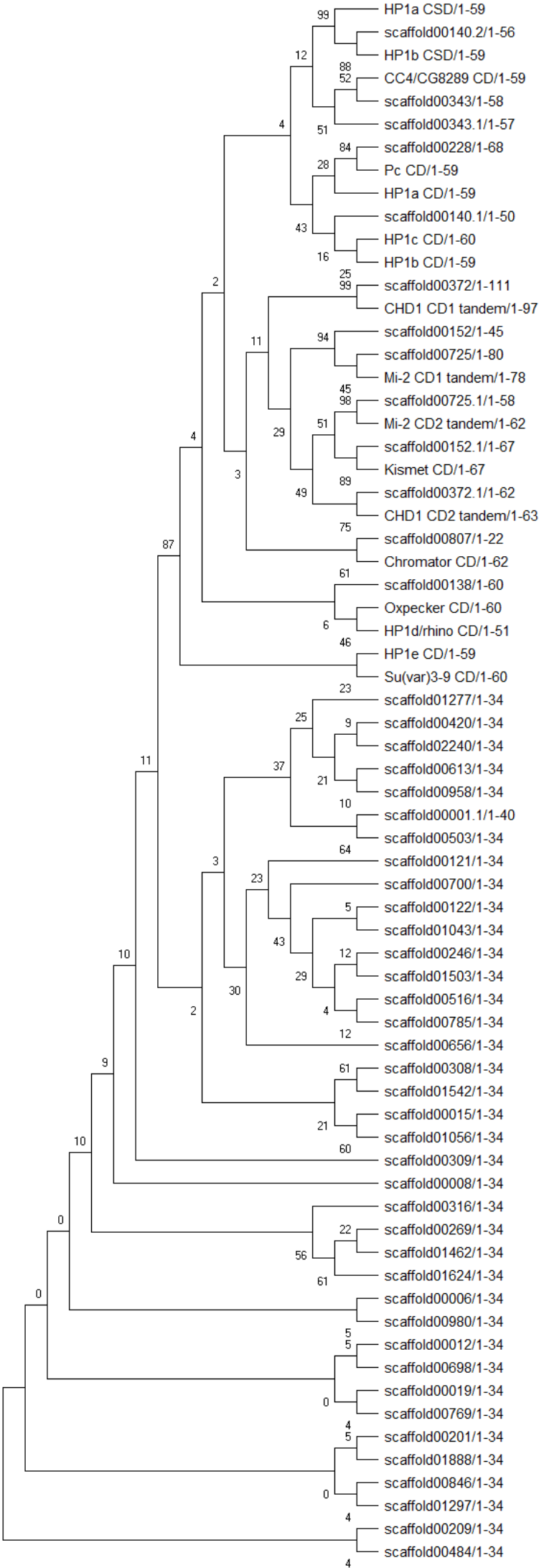


Figure S4:

Sequence logo showing the conservation of residues across 144 sequences. The x-axis represents the position in the sequence (1-144), and the y-axis represents the information content in bits. The sequence is color-coded by amino acid type: Y (yellow), L (light blue), V (light green), E (light red), K (pink), I (light blue), L (light green), R (pink), K (pink), W (light green), A (light blue), + (light blue), T (light green), + (light green), + (light green), + (light green), S (light red), + (light red), + (light red), P (light red), S (light red), T (light red), K (pink), T (light red), R (pink), T (light red), P (light red), R (pink), + (light red), G (light red), N (light red), K (pink), V (light green), L (light green), V (light green), K (pink), W (light green), L (light green), G (light green), F (light green), D (light green), N (light green), A (light blue), D (light blue), L (light blue), V (light blue), F (light blue), F (light blue), Q (light blue), K (light blue), I (light blue), V (light blue), Y (light blue), Q (light blue), I (light blue), E (light blue), N (light blue), D (light blue), N (light blue), K (light blue), F (light blue), F (light blue), L (light blue), F (light blue), P (light blue), S (light blue), H (light blue), N (light blue), T (light blue), W (light blue), E (light blue), D (light blue), K (light blue), A (light blue), N (light blue), V (light blue), + (light blue), D (light blue), C (light blue), P (light blue).

Consensus: YLVEKILRKWA++T+++S++PSTSKTTRTPR+GKNKVLVKWLGF DNADLVFFQKIVYQIENDNKFFFLFP SHNTWEDKANV+DCP

Figure S1: Single copy orthologs, multi copy orthologs, and species-specific proteins identified by OrthoFinder analysis of 15 metazoan species.

Figure S2: Prediction of CpG methylation status based on observed/expected ratio of CpG dimers in exons of A) Human, B) Honey bee, and C) *L. bouvardi*. Exons shorter than 100bp were excluded from the analysis. GpC content was used as control, which shows a unimodal distribution peaking at a ratio of 1 in all three species.

Figure S3: The phylogenetic tree constructed using the chromodomain/chromoshadow domain sequences of *D. melanogaster* and *L. bouvardi*. The maximum likelihood tree was constructed using MEGA with 1000 bootstrap steps. The bootstrap values are shown at each branch. *Drosophila* sequences are named with protein and domain name. *Leptopilina* sequences are named after the scaffold number containing them.

Figure S4: The multiple sequence alignment of chromodomain/chromoshadow domain sequences of *D. melanogaster* and *L. bouvardi*. *Drosophila* sequences are named with protein and domain name. *Leptopilina* sequences are named after the scaffold number containing them. The amino acids are highlighted in different colors based on their properties and degree of conservation. The consensus at each residue is represented in a bar graph at the bottom.