



Figure S4. Platyfish and medaka dot-plots for each killifish LG. Each box of 24 sub-plots, plots the physical position of ortholog genes (x-axis, colored by killifish scaffold ID) for each killifish LG (top row, killifish LG1 through 5, LG6 through 10 on row 2, and so on) and the chromosome ID that the ortholog falls on in the comparison species (1-24 in medaka and platyfish, y-axis). Genes along killifish chromosomes commonly and continuously occur along a single medaka or platyfish chromosome, indicating that very little inter-chromosomal translocations have occurred since they diverged, and that very few orthologs were mis-assigned (both could appear as a singleton, or single dot). Orthology to a different chromosome in the comparison species could include real transpositions or incorrect assignment due to paralogous genes. Killifish LG12 (marked by A and B) content is strongly conserved to a single LG in platyfish (left, A) and medaka (right, B). The genes on LG12 appear almost exclusively on a single chromosome in all three species.