



Figure S5. Zebrafish ortholog dot-plots. The left 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) with the chromosome ID that the ortholog falls on in zebrafish (1-25). Similarly, the right box is the physical positions of orthologs in each zebrafish chromosome plotted against killifish LG ID. Some regions are 2-to-1 between killifish zebrafish, with an overall increase in singleton translocations or incorrect orthology assignment. A) Killifish linkage group homology to two or three zebrafish chromosomes indicates a very old fission (split) in zebrafish with subsequent intra-chromosomal rearrangements. B) More recent translocations (higher synteny) appear as more continuous homology relative to C) older (lower synteny) interchromosomal exchange/fusions in the zebrafish lineage. Zebrafish demonstrate a higher rate of rearrangements (Kasahara et al. 2007) and singletons relative to other teleosts.