

# Lack of resolution in the animal phylogeny: closely spaced cladogeneses or undetected systematic errors?

## Supplementary material

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### 1. Data assembly

#### 1.1 Construction of individual gene alignments

Each of the protein alignments used in previous studies (Philippe et al. 2004; Philippe, Lartillot, and Brinkmann 2005; Delsuc et al. 2006) was updated with the newly available sequences downloaded from the Trace Archive (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Traces/>) and the EST Database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/dbEST/>) of GenBank at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) using new features of the program ED from the MUST package (Philippe 1993). Ambiguously aligned regions were automatically deleted with GBLOCKS (Castresana 2000).

#### 1.2. Gene selection and concatenation

Slow-evolving orthologous sequences for each individual protein were selected and concatenated into a supermatrix using SCAFOS (Roure, Rodriguez-Ezpeleta, and Philippe 2006). Only proteins represented for at least 37 of a total of 57 species were considered. The resulting alignment consisted of 133 genes (Table S1) with 57 species and 31,089 unambiguously aligned amino acid positions. To reduce the computational burden, only 12,942 positions determined in at least 75% of the 57 species were conserved. This dataset is available upon request from HP.

#### 1.3. Chimerical Operational Taxonomic Units (OTUs)

To increase the amount of data, we created chimerical sequences by merging sequences from closely related taxa using SCAFOS. Chimeric OTUs have been named after the inclusive species that was most represented (shown in bold in Table S2).

#### 1.4. Minimization of missing data

The construction of a supermatrix containing a reasonable number of taxa implies a certain amount of missing data. In our concatenated dataset, the number of amino acid residues available for the most incomplete species is nevertheless already large with 5,299 positions for *Fasciola hepatica*. The complete dataset comprises 12,942 unambiguously aligned positions with a mean of 11,426 (88%) amino acid residues per taxa (Table S3). Under these conditions, the impact of missing data on the phylogenetic inference can be considered negligible (Wiens 2003; Philippe et al. 2004; Wiens 2005).

### **1.5. Generation of four variants of the dataset**

In order to explore the effect of taxon sampling on the phylogenetic resolution, we generated four variants of our dataset: (A) a 23-species alignment including the nematode *Caenorhabditis* (Ce-23); (B) a version of this alignment expanded to 56-species (Ce-56); (C) a variation of the 23-species alignment in which *Xiphinema* had been substituted for *Caenorhabditis* (Xi-23); and (D) the identically substituted version of the 56-species alignment (Xi-56).

## **2. Phylogenetic analyses**

### **2.1. Tree reconstruction**

For such large datasets, inferring the ML tree and especially estimating its reliability *via* bootstrap analyses requires a tremendous amount of computational time. In addition, each of the four variants of our dataset was analyzed with three complementary approaches.

First, trees were inferred under a concatenated WAG+Γ4 model using three different heuristics: TREEFINDER version of June 2005 (Jobb, von Haeseler, and Strimmer 2004), PHYML version 2.4 (Guindon and Gascuel 2003), and PHYML version 2.4.3 with SPR moves (subtree pruning and regrafting (Hordijk and Gascuel 2005)). ML bootstrap support values were obtained after 100 pseudo-replicates generated with SEQBOOT [from the PHYLIP package version 3.6 (Felsenstein 2001)].

Second, we performed an exhaustive analysis with constraints since a fully exhaustive search is not possible (23 species lead to  $>10^{25}$  trees; 56 species to  $>10^{86}$  trees). We used the results from the heuristic approaches to constrain the relationships within the six protostomian groups (annelids, arthropods, mollusks, nematodes, platyhelminthes, tardigrades) and an outgroup (composed of chordates, cnidarians, poriferans, choanoflagellates, and fungi). All 945 possible topologies were generated using PROTML version 2.3b3 (Adachi and Hasegawa 1996). The likelihood of each topology and the corresponding branch lengths were computed under a concatenated WAG+Γ4 model using TREE-PUZZLE (Schmidt et al. 2002). The likelihood of each position for each tree was then computed using CODEML (from the PAML package version 3.13 (Yang 1997)). Site-wise likelihood values were used to compute the RELL bootstrap values of each topology based on 1,000 replicates. The RELL bootstrap support values for each node were finally computed using CONSENSE [from the PHYLIP package version 3.6 (Felsenstein 2001)] as described in Supplementary Material online of Philippe, Lartillot, and Brinkmann (2005).

Third, we used the CAT+Γ model (Lartillot and Philippe 2004) in a MCMC framework as implemented in PHYLOBAYES version 1.1c (<http://www.lirmm.fr/mab/>). First, 100 pseudo-replicates were generated using SEQBOOT. Then, the 100 independent chains were run for a total number of cycles equal to three times the number of cycles required for the convergence of likelihood values and other parameters (3,000 cycles for Ce-23 and 1,000 cycles for Ce-56). Trees were collected after the initial burnin period (1000 cycles and 300 cycles, respectively) and fed to CONSENSE to compute the bootstrap support values for each node. Two more independent chains were run on Ce-23 and Ce-56 to infer the topology and the branch lengths (fig. S3).

## 2.2. Performance of heuristic approaches

Using PHYML nodes as references, bootstrap support values of the 146 (20+53+20+53) nodes present in the four trees inferred from the four variants of our dataset were compared on a pairwise basis for each heuristic, as well as for the exhaustive analysis (fig. S1). When 146 nodes are considered, all three heuristics achieve a similar support, with correlation coefficients varying from 0.859 to 0.935. However, when the heuristics are compared to the exhaustive analysis for the 16 (4x4) internal nodes within protostomes, PHYML performs markedly worse ( $r = 0.407$ ), whereas TREEFINDER ( $r = 0.812$ ) and PHYML-SPR ( $r = 0.896$ ) perform similarly and quite well. For a detailed comparison of the bootstrap support values obtained for the four nodes within protostomes as well as five alternative groupings often retrieved in replicates, see Table S4.

For three out of four variants (Ce-23, Xi-23 and Xi-56), all heuristics found the ML tree identified in the exhaustive analysis. In contrast, all heuristics failed to infer the ML tree from the Ce-56 variant. Instead, they retrieved the second-best tree (fig. S2) identified in the exhaustive analysis, in which platyhelminthes are sisters to nematodes within Ecdysozoa. The artefactual second-best tree differs from the ML tree (fig. 1B) by a tiny  $\Delta \log L$  of 22.9 ( $-439,000.53$  vs  $-438,977.63$ ). This shows that heuristics perform generally well, except when numerous species with heterogeneous evolutionary rates are considered, hence justifying the exhaustive analysis with constraints presented here.

## Literature Cited

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**Table S1. List of the 133 gene names and number of conserved amino-acid positions for each protein alignment**

file name	complete gene name	# of AA positions
ar21	Actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit 3	130
arc20	Actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit 4	92
arp23	Actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit 1b	190
cct-A	T complex protein 1 alpha subunit	511
cct-B	T complex protein 1 beta subunit	482
cct-D	T complex protein 1 delta subunit	492
cct-E	T complex protein 1 epsilon subunit	516
cct-G	T complex protein 1 gamma subunit	456
cct-N	T complex protein 1 eta subunit	478
cct-T	T complex protein 1 theta subunit	392
cct-Z	T complex protein 1 ? subunit	484
cpn60-mt	Heat shock protein HSP 60kDa mitochondrial	498
crfg	Nucleolar GTP binding protein 1	382
ef1-EF1	Elongation factor EF1a	435
ef2-EF2	Elongation factor EF2	776
ef2-U5	Elongation factor Tu family U5 snRNP specific protein	676
eif5a	Eukaryotic initiation factor 5a	119
fibri	Fibrillarin	218
grc5	60S ribosomal protein L10 QM protein	209
hsp70-E	Heat shock 70kDa protein form E	551
hsp70-mt	Heat shock 70kDa protein, mitochondrial form	513
hsp70-SSE	Heat shock 70kDa protein subfamily SSE1	299
if1a	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 1a	52
if2b	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2b	173
if2g	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2g	435
if6	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 6	234
l12e-A	40S ribosomal Protein S12	115
l12e-C	High mobility group like nuclear protein 2 NHP2-like protein 1	116
l12e-D	60S ribosomal Protein L7a	218
mcm-B	Minichromosome family maintenance protein 2	483
metk	S-adenosyl-methionine synthetase	343
nsf1-G	26S proteasome AAA-ATPase regulatory subunit 8	358
nsf1-I	Putative 26S proteasome ATPase regulatory subunit 7	383
nsf1-J	26S proteasome AAA-ATPase regulatory subunit 6	372
nsf1-K	26S proteasome AAA-ATPase regulatory subunit 6a	391
nsf1-L	26S proteasome AAA-ATPase regulatory subunit 6b	369
nsf1-M	26S proteasome AAA-ATPase regulatory subunit 4	411
nsf2-A	Transitional endoplasmic reticulum ATPase TER ATPase	711
orf2	Putative 28 kDa protein	160
pace5	Schwachman-Bodian-Diamond like-protein	143
psma-A	20S proteasome beta subunit macropain zeta chain	205
psma-B	20S proteasome alpha 1a chain	199
psma-C	20S proteasome alpha 1b chain	203
psma-D	20S proteasome alpha 2 chain	216
psma-E	20S proteasome alpha 1c chain	195
psma-F	20S proteasome alpha 3 chain	191

psma-G	20S proteasome alpha 6 chain	222
psmb-H	20S proteasome beta 2 chain	168
psmb-I	20S proteasome beta 3 chain	197
psmb-J	20S proteasome beta 1 chain	181
psmb-K	20S proteasome beta 7 chain	197
psmb-L	20S proteasome beta 6 chain	166
psmb-M	20S proteasome beta 5 chain	182
psmb-N	20S proteasome beta 4 chain	127
rad23	UV excision repair protein RAD23	131
rfl	Eukaryotic peptide chain release factor subunit 1	376
rla2-A	60S acidic ribosomal protein P2	74
rla2-B	60S acidic ribosomal protein P1	66
rpl1	60S ribosomal Protein 1	202
rpl2	60S ribosomal Protein 2	248
rpl3	60S ribosomal Protein 3	375
rpl4B	60S ribosomal Protein 4b	282
rpl5	60S ribosomal Protein 5	245
rpl6	60S ribosomal Protein 6	112
rpl7-A	60S ribosomal Protein 7a	199
rpl9	60S ribosomal Protein 9	154
rpl11b	60S ribosomal Protein 11b	166
rpl12b	60S ribosomal Protein 12b	163
rpl13	60S ribosomal Protein 13	135
rpl14a	60S ribosomal Protein 14a	111
rpl15a	60S ribosomal Protein 15a	204
rpl16b	60S ribosomal Protein 16b	162
rpl17	60S ribosomal Protein 17	164
rpl18	60S ribosomal Protein 18	180
rpl19a	60S ribosomal Protein 19a	180
rpl20	60S ribosomal Protein 20	148
rpl21	60S ribosomal Protein 21	149
rpl22	60S ribosomal Protein 22	83
rpl23a	60S ribosomal Protein 23a	133
rpl24-A	60S ribosomal Protein 24a	112
rpl24-B	60S ribosomal Protein 24b	121
rpl25	60S ribosomal Protein 25	123
rpl26	60S ribosomal Protein 26	125
rpl27	60S ribosomal Protein 27	132
rpl30	60S ribosomal Protein 30	100
rpl31	60S ribosomal Protein 31	100
rpl32	60S ribosomal Protein 32	121
rpl33a	60S ribosomal Protein 33a	94
rpl34	60S ribosomal Protein 34	108
rpl35	60S ribosomal Protein 35	116
rpl37a	60S ribosomal Protein 37a	74
rpl38	60S ribosomal Protein 38	64
rpl39	60S ribosomal Protein 39	51
rpl42	60S ribosomal Protein 42	102
rpl43b	60S ribosomal Protein 43b	91
rpp0	60S acidic ribosomal protein P0 L10E	285

rps1	40S ribosomal Protein 1	240
rps2	40S ribosomal Protein 2	208
rps3	40S ribosomal Protein 3	211
rps4	40S ribosomal Protein 4	257
rps5	40S ribosomal Protein 5	187
rps6	40S ribosomal Protein 6	206
rps8	40S ribosomal Protein 8	198
rps10	40S ribosomal Protein 10	87
rps11	40S ribosomal Protein 11	140
rps13a	40S ribosomal Protein 13a	150
rps14	40S ribosomal Protein 14	135
rps15	40S ribosomal Protein 15	138
rps16	40S ribosomal Protein 16	136
rps17	40S ribosomal Protein 17	102
rps18	40S ribosomal Protein 18	152
rps19	40S ribosomal Protein 19	129
rps20	40S ribosomal Protein 20	100
rps22a	40S ribosomal Protein 22a	130
rps23	40S ribosomal Protein 23	142
rps25	40S ribosomal Protein 25	90
rps26	40S ribosomal Protein 26	98
rps27	40S ribosomal Protein 27	82
rps28a	40S ribosomal Protein 28a	59
rps29	40S ribosomal Protein 29	54
sap40	40S ribosomal protein SA 40kDa laminin receptor 1	198
srp54	Signal recognition particle 54 kDa protein	430
srs	Seryl tRNA synthetase	373
suca	Succinyl-CoA ligase alpha chain mitochondrial precursor?	287
tfiid	TATA box binding protein related factor 2	175
topo1	DNA topoisomerase I, mitochondrial precursor	373
trs	Threonyl-tRNA synthetase	425
vata	Vacuolar ATP synthase catalytic subunit A	539
vatb	Vacuolar ATP synthase catalytic subunit B	459
vatc	Vacuolar ATP synthase catalytic subunit C	228
vate	Vacuolar ATP synthase catalytic subunit E	194
w09c	TGF beta inducible nuclear protein	248
wrs	Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase	356

**Table S2. List of chimerical Operational Taxonomic Units (OTUs)**

*Glomus intraradices* : ***Glomus intraradices***, *Glomus versiforme*  
*Hydra magnipapillata* : ***Hydra magnipapillata***, *Hydra vulgaris*  
*Hydractinia echinata* : ***Hydractinia echinata***, *Podocoryne carneae*  
*Acropora millepora* : ***Acropora millepora***, *Acropora palmata*, *Montastraea faveolata*  
*Molgula tectiformis* : ***Molgula tectiformis***, *Halocynthia roretzii*  
*Eptatretus burgeri* : ***Eptatretus burgeri***, *Myxine glutinosa*, *Eptatretus stoutii*  
*Xenopus tropicalis* : ***Xenopus tropicalis***, *Xenopus laevis*  
*Homo sapiens* : ***Homo sapiens***, *Mus musculus*, *Bos taurus*, *Canis familiaris*, *Rattus norvegicus*  
*Crassostrea virginica* : ***Crassostrea virginica***, *Crassostrea gigas*  
*Biomphalaria glabrata* : ***Biomphalaria glabrata***, *Aplysia californica*, *Lymnaea stagnalis*  
*Argopecten irradians* : ***Argopecten irradians***, *Pecten maximus*  
*Helobdella robusta* : ***Helobdella robusta***, *Helobdella stagnalis*, *Haementeria depressa*  
*Lumbricus rubellus* : ***Lumbricus rubellus***, *Eisenia andrei*, *Eisenia fetida*  
*Platynereis dumerilii* : ***Platynereis dumerilii***, *Nereis virens*  
*Dugesia ryukyuensis* : ***Dugesia ryukyuensis***, *Dugesia japonica*  
*Echinococcus granulosus* : ***Echinococcus granulosus***, *Echinococcus multilocularis*  
*Boophilus microplus* : ***Boophilus microplus***, *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*  
*Acanthoscurria gomesiana* : ***Acanthoscurria gomesiana***, *Dysdera erythrina*  
*Ixodes scapularis* : ***Ixodes scapularis***, *Ixodes pacificus*  
*Daphnia pulex* : ***Daphnia pulex***, *Daphnia magna*  
*Litopenaeus vannamei* : ***Litopenaeus vannamei***, *Litopenaeus setiferus*, *Penaeus monodon*, *Marsupenaeus japonicus*  
*Homarus americanus* : ***Homarus americanus***, *Pacifastacus leniusculus*  
*Locusta migratoria* : ***Locusta migratoria***, *Diptoptera punctata*, *Gryllus bimaculatus*  
*Hypsibius dujardini* : ***Hypsibius dujardini***, *Macrobiotus islandicus*, *Richtersius coronifer*, *Milnesium tardigradum*

**Table S3. Summary of the frequency of missing data per taxa**

OTU	# of AA present	% of AA missing
<i>Acanthoscurria gomesiana</i>	9770	24.5
<i>Acropora millepora</i>	7998	38.2
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	12812	1.0
<i>Argopecten irradians</i>	11431	11.7
<i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i>	11096	14.3
<i>Blastocladiella emersonii</i>	12415	4.1
<i>Bombyx mori</i>	12935	0.1
<i>Boophilus microplus</i>	11542	10.8
<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	12936	0.0
<i>Capitella sp.</i>	11718	9.5
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	12879	0.5
<i>Ciona savignyi</i>	12878	0.5
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	11893	8.1
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	12911	0.2
<i>Danio rerio</i>	12795	1.1
<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	12901	0.3
<i>Dugesia ryukyuensis</i>	11778	9.0
<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	11242	13.1
<i>Eptatretus burgeri</i>	12502	3.4
<i>Euprymna scolopes</i>	10346	20.1

<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	5299	59.1
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	11371	12.1
<i>Glomus intraradices</i>	6210	52.0
<i>Helobdella robusta</i>	11631	10.1
<i>Homarus americanus</i>	10339	20.1
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	12942	0.0
<i>Hydractinia echinata</i>	11868	8.3
<i>Hydra magnipapillata</i>	12938	0.0
<i>Hypsibius dujardini</i>	10910	15.7
<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	10476	19.1
<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	12471	3.6
<i>Locusta migratoria</i>	12336	4.7
<i>Lottia gigantea</i>	8195	36.7
<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	12422	4.0
<i>Molgula tectiformis</i>	12715	1.8
<i>Monosiga ovata</i>	12441	3.9
<i>Monosiga brevicollis</i>	11081	14.4
<i>Nasonia vitripennis</i>	10284	20.5
<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	12030	7.0
<i>Neocallimastix patriciarum</i>	9841	24.0
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	12035	7.0
<i>Platynereis dumerilii</i>	6567	49.3
<i>Proterospongia sp.</i>	7293	43.6
<i>Reniera sp.</i>	11671	9.8
<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i>	12888	0.4
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	12910	0.2
<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	12770	1.3
<i>Schistosoma japonicum</i>	12364	4.5
<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>	12906	0.3
<i>Schmidtea mediterranea</i>	12781	1.2
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	10467	19.1
<i>Suberites domuncula</i>	9773	24.5
<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	12934	0.1
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	12908	0.3
<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>	12942	0.0
<i>Xiphinema index</i>	11010	14.9
<i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i>	12504	3.4
<b>mean</b>	<b>11426</b>	<b>11.7</b>

**Table S4. Comparison of the RELL bootstraps of the exhaustive analysis with the values obtained for the three heuristics and the Bayesian inference for nine protostomian nodes frequently found in the trees of the replicates in the four datasets**

A. 23 species including *Caenorhabditis* (Ce-23)

node	description	exh. analysis	PHYML	PHYML-SPR	TREEFINDER	PHYLOBAYES
A	tardigrades+nematodes	45	28	29	34	74
B	tardigrades+nematodes+arthropods (Ecdysozoa)	29	2	11	1	72
C	annelids+mollusks	93	94	97	97	32
D	annelids+mollusks+platyhelminths (Lophotrochozoa)	29	3	11	1	84
E	tardigrades+arthropods (Panarthropoda)	47	47	59	52	26
F	platyhelminths+nematodes	56	71	71	66	8
G	platyhelminths+nematodes+annelids+mollusks	37	22	39	34	25
H	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades	24	48	30	46	0
I	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades+arthropods	28	56	49	56	1

B. 56 species including *Caenorhabditis* (Ce-56)

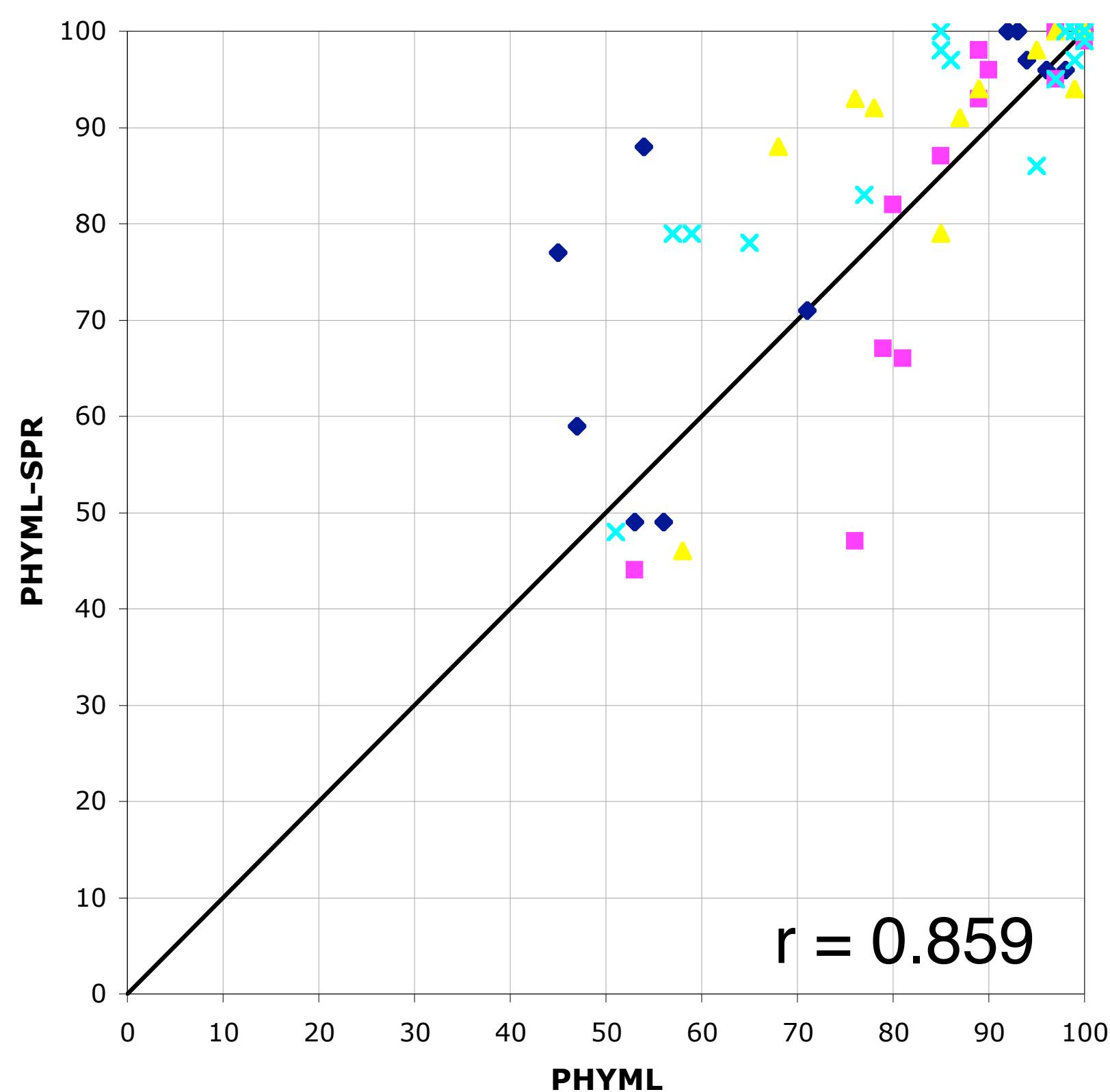
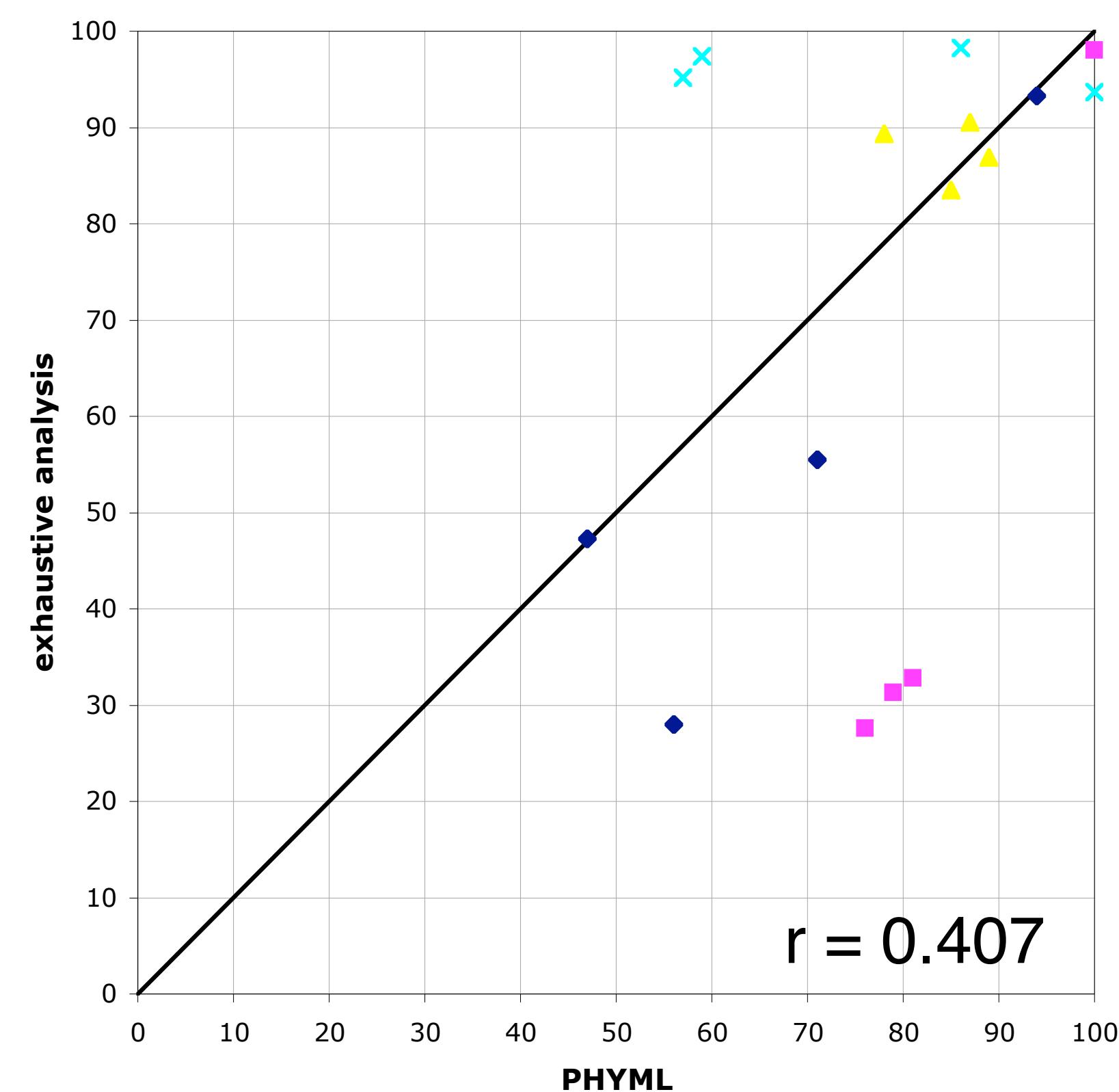
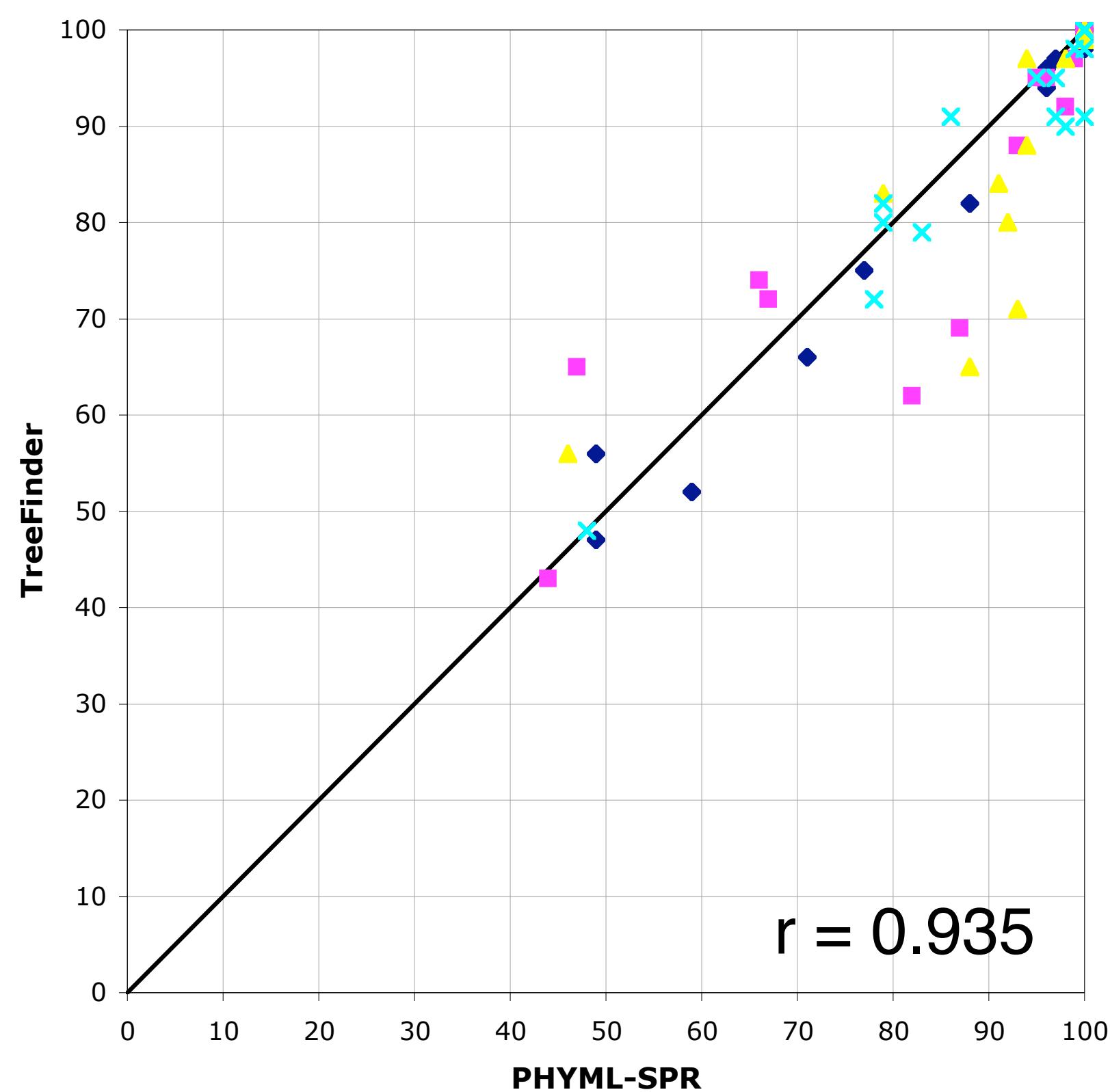
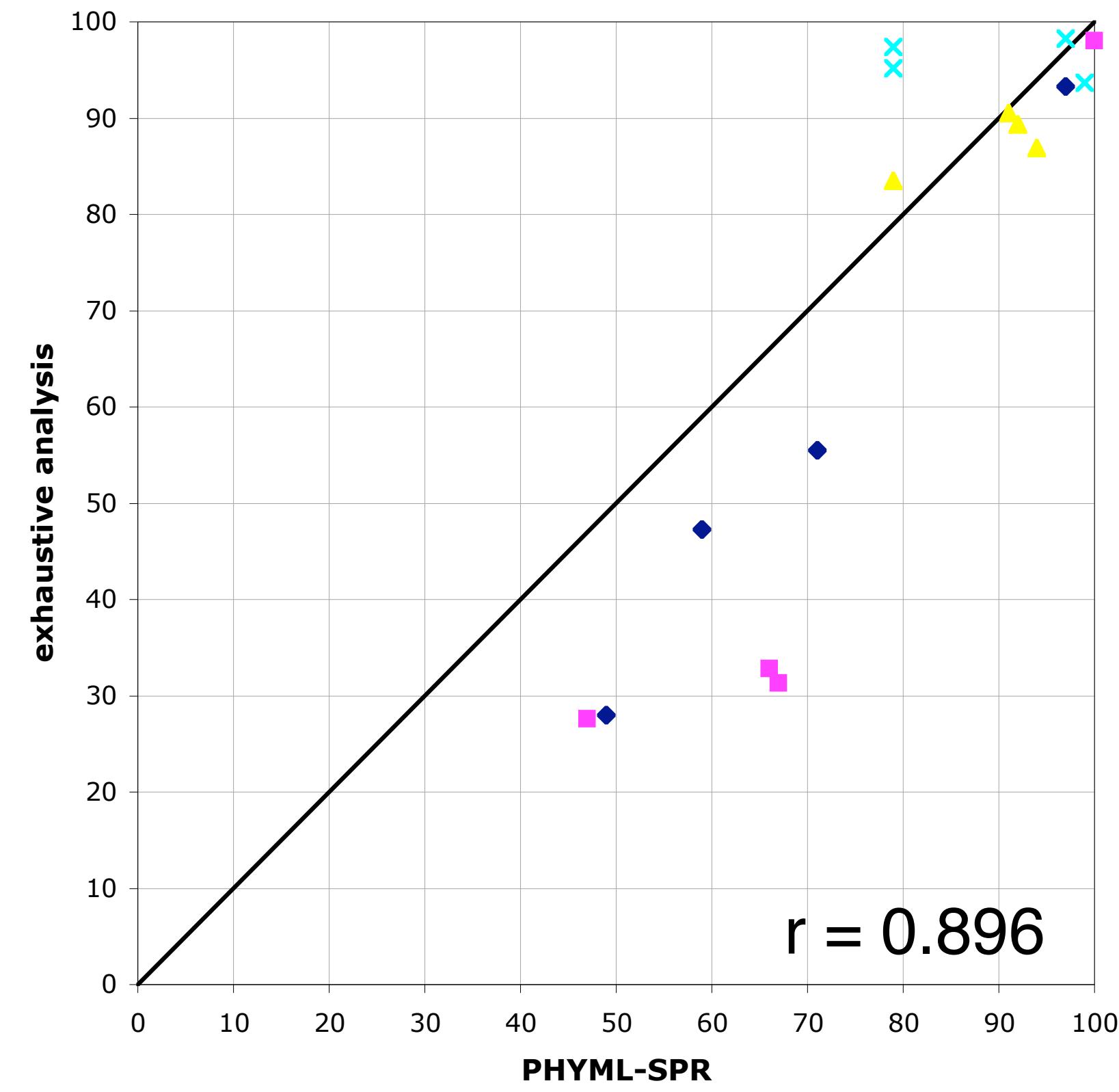
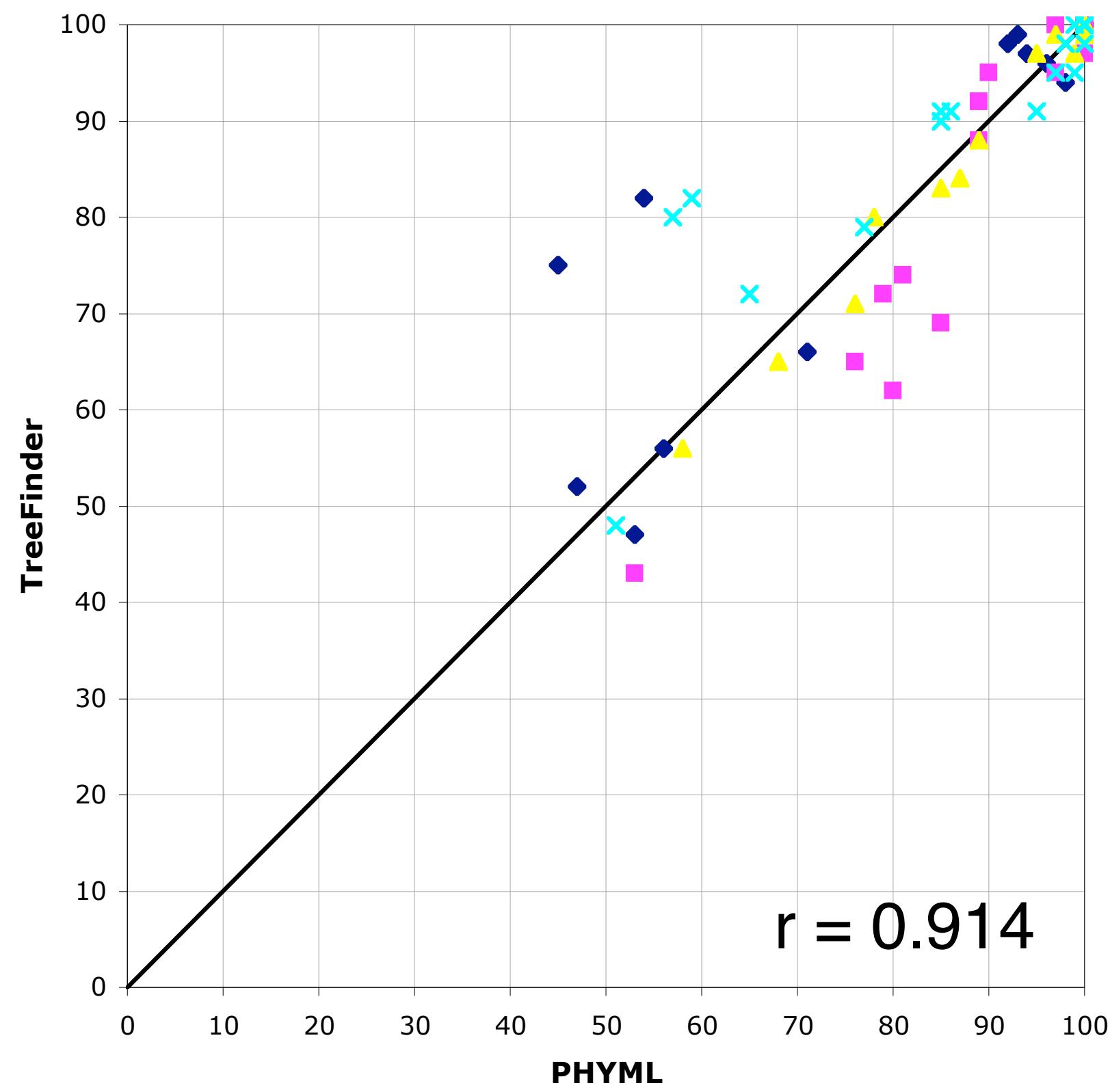
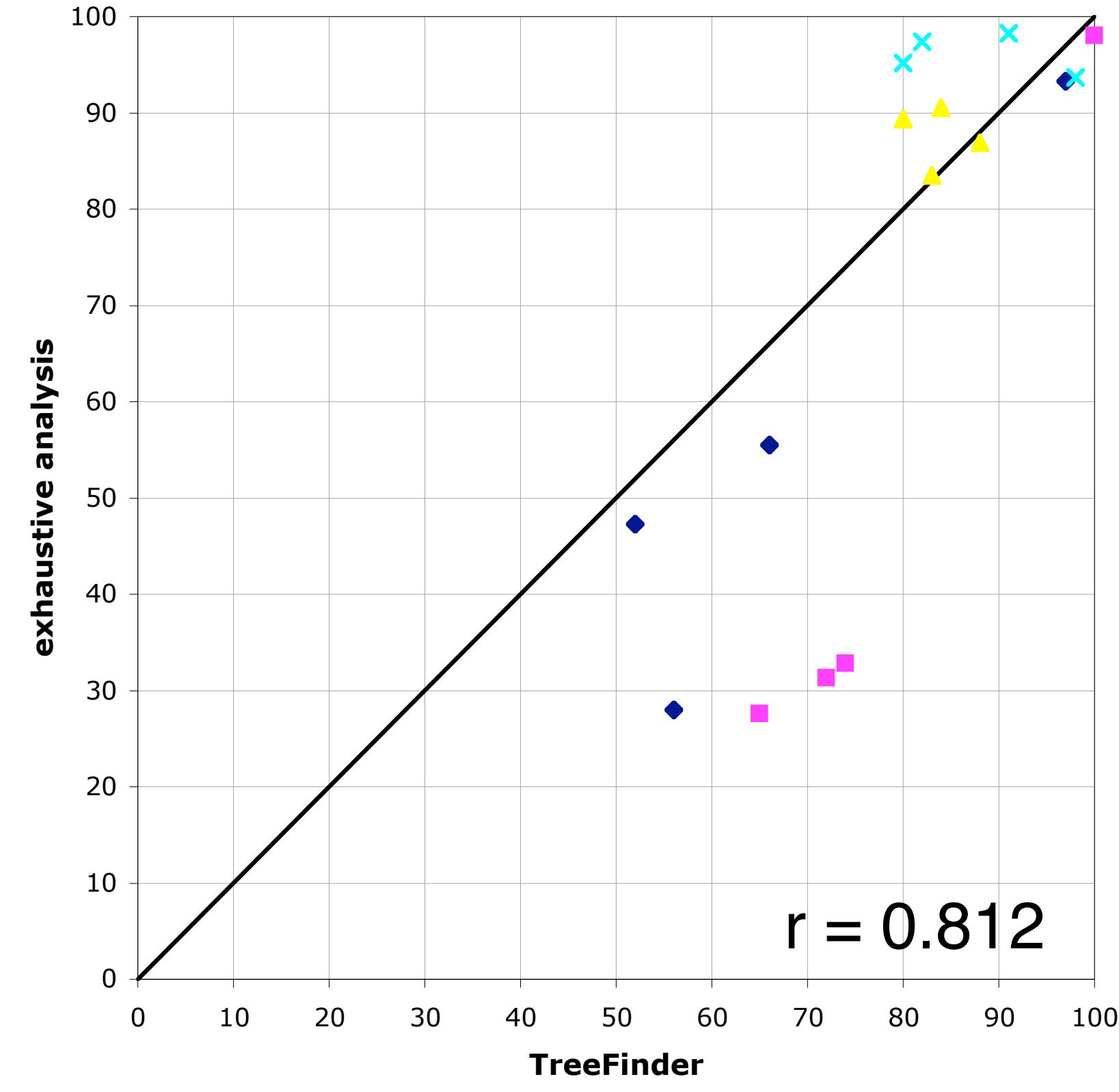
node	description	exh. analysis	PHYML	PHYML-SPR	TREEFINDER	PHYLOBAYES
A	tardigrades+nematodes	72	23	53	35	100
B	tardigrades+nematodes+arthropods (Ecdysozoa)	66	3	29	16	100
C	annelids+mollusks	98	100	100	100	65
D	annelids+mollusks+platyhelminths (Lophotrochozoa)	66	3	29	16	100
E	tardigrades+arthropods (Panarthropoda)	1	13	5	10	0
F	platyhelminths+nematodes	28	76	47	65	0
G	platyhelminths+nematodes+annelids+mollusks	1	3	2	3	0
H	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades	33	81	66	74	0
I	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades+arthropods	31	79	67	72	0

C. 23 species including *Xiphinema* (Xi-23)

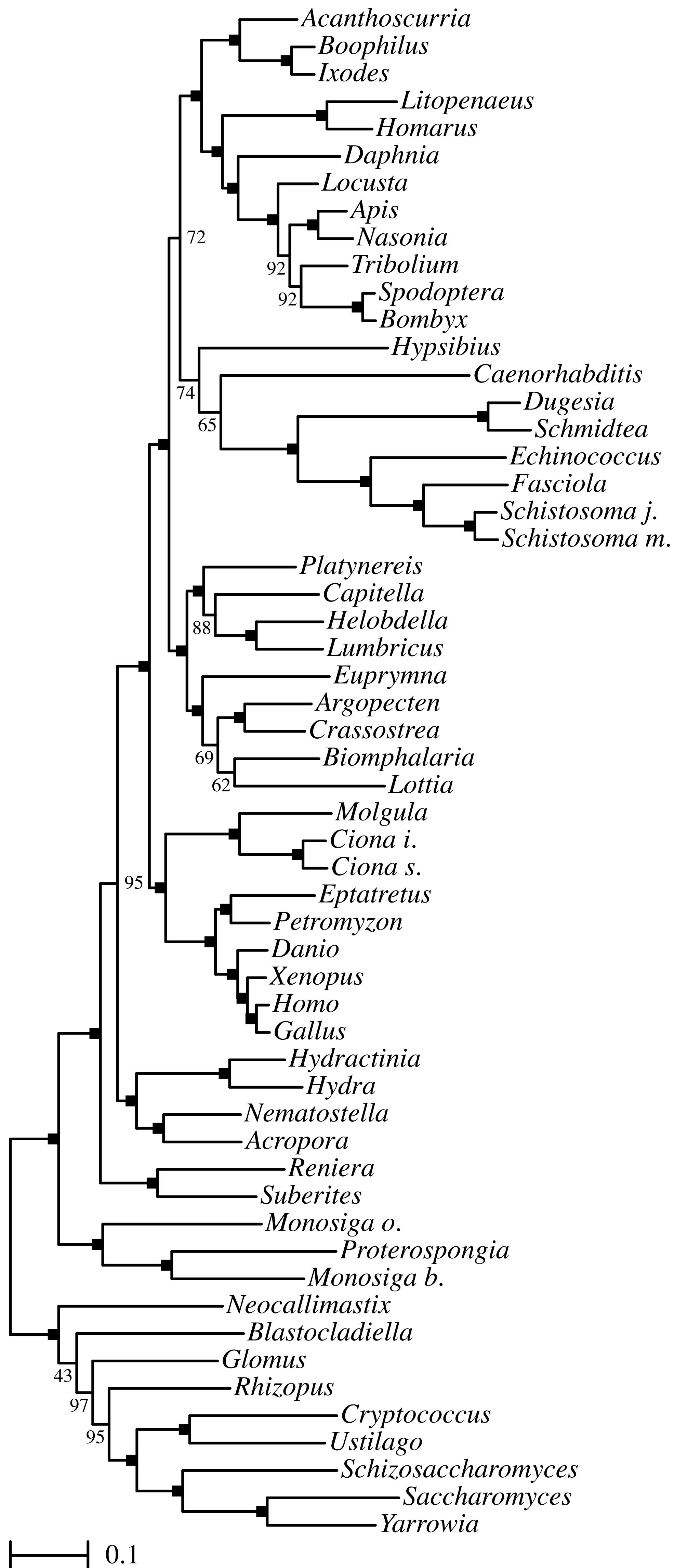
node	description	exh. analysis	PHYML	PHYML-SPR	TREEFINDER	PHYLOBAYES
A	tardigrades+nematodes	84	85	79	83	—
B	tardigrades+nematodes+arthropods (Ecdysozoa)	91	87	91	84	—
C	annelids+mollusks	87	89	94	88	—
D	annelids+mollusks+platyhelminths (Lophotrochozoa)	89	78	92	80	—
E	tardigrades+arthropods (Panarthropoda)	15	10	20	12	—
F	platyhelminths+nematodes	7	2	4	2	—
G	platyhelminths+nematodes+annelids+mollusks	7	2	5	1	—
H	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades	1	7	3	13	—
I	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades+arthropods	3	9	4	7	—

D. 56 species including *Xiphinema* (Xi-56)

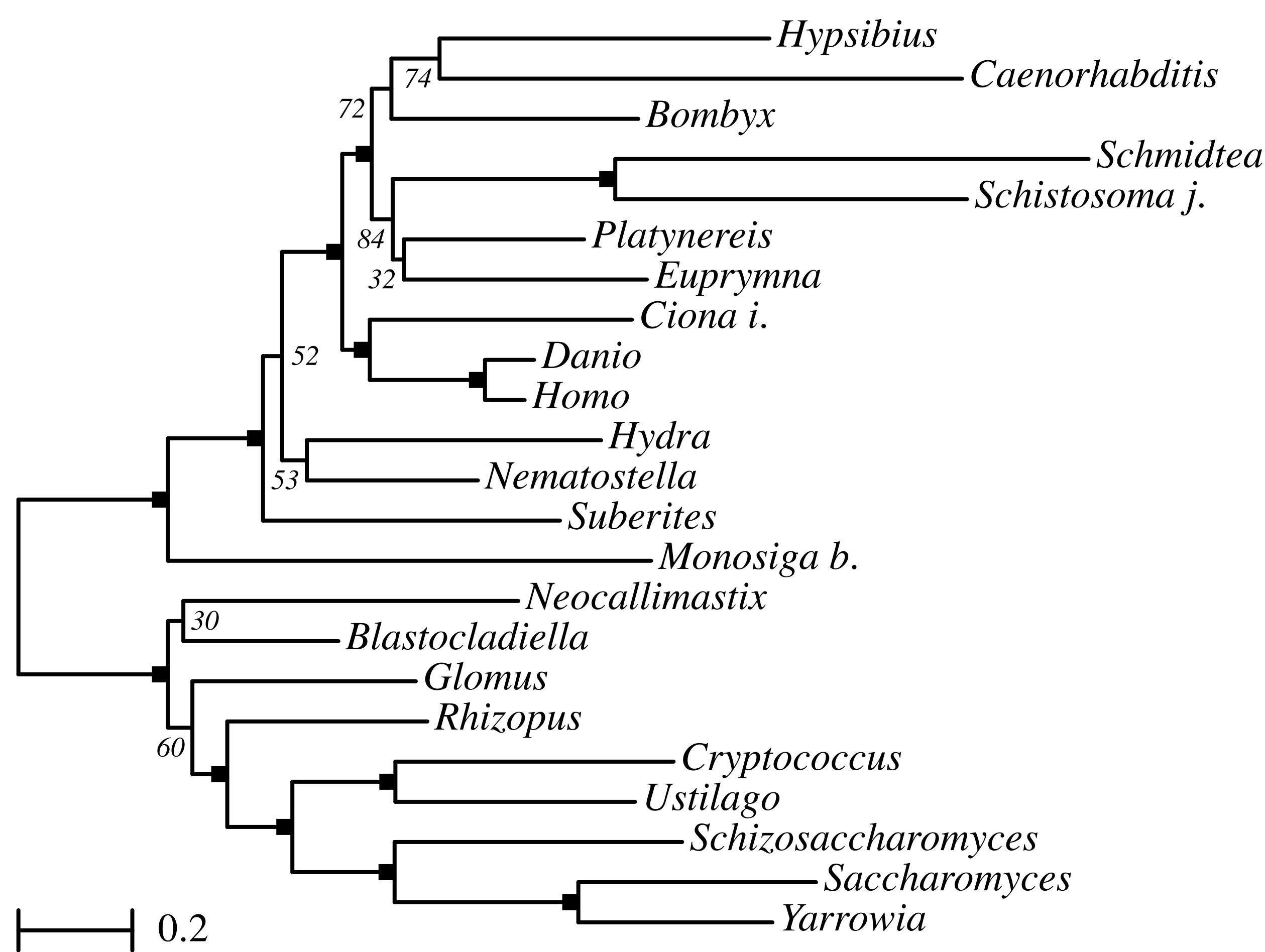
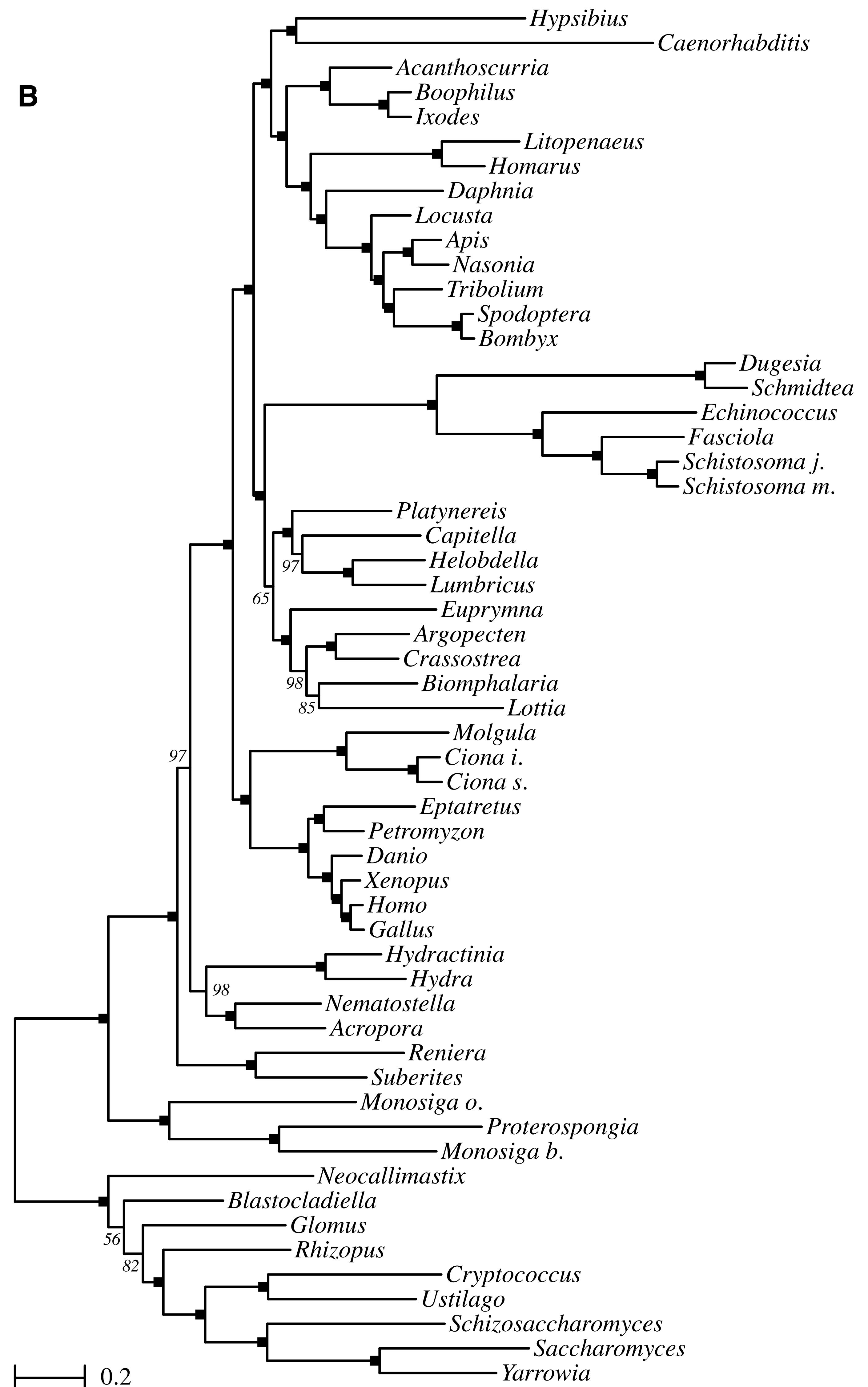
node	description	exh. analysis	PHYML	PHYML-SPR	TREEFINDER	PHYLOBAYES
A	tardigrades+nematodes	98	86	97	91	—
B	tardigrades+nematodes+arthropods (Ecdysozoa)	97	59	79	82	—
C	annelids+mollusks	94	100	99	98	—
D	annelids+mollusks+platyhelminths (Lophotrochozoa)	95	57	79	80	—
E	tardigrades+arthropods (Panarthropoda)	0	0	0	0	—
F	platyhelminths+nematodes	1	6	0	3	—
G	platyhelminths+nematodes+annelids+mollusks	0	0	0	0	—
H	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades	3	41	20	18	—
I	platyhelminths+nematodes+tardigrades+arthropods	3	39	17	17	—

**PHYML vs PHYML-SPR****PHYML vs exhaustive analysis****PHYML-SPR vs TreeFinder****PHYML-SPR vs exhaustive analysis****PHYML vs TreeFinder****TreeFinder vs exhaustive analysis**

**Fig. S1. Dot-plots of bootstrap support values for heuristics and the exhaustive analysis.**  
 Ce-23: blue diamonds; Ce-56: magenta squares; Xi-23: yellow triangles; Xi-56: cyan crosses.



**Fig. S2. Tree inferred by TreeFinder, PHYML and PHYML-SPR from the Ce-56 dataset.** Nodes supported by 100% bootstrap values in the TreeFinder analysis are denoted by black squares while lower values are given in plain style. This tree is not the ML tree.

**A****B**

**Fig. S3. Bayesian trees inferred under the CAT+Γ model from the Ce-23 (A) and the Ce-56 (B) datasets.** Nodes supported by 100% bootstrap values are denoted by black squares while lower values are given in italic style.