## Supplemental information

## Genome reduction and relaxed selection

is associated with the transition to symbiosis
in the basidiomycete genus Podaxis
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Supplemental Information:

Figures S1 to S10
Tables S1, S2, S3 and S8

Fig. S1. Maximum Likelihood phylogeny based on 10,000 ultrafast bootstrap replicates of ITS sequences from (Conlon et al., 2016) with the addition of sequences India, LINN Cape, PREM Cape, Madagascar, Machattie, Kuranda, Moombra and all "AQ" sequences generated by extracting DNA from herbarium spores. Specimens used in this study are highlighted in red and type specimens have their species name next to the herbarium number. Related to Figures 1A, 1B and 2A

Tree scale: 0.01



Fig. S2. Mean spore brightness, measured from images in (Conlon et al., 2016) using ImageJ (Schneider et al., 2012) for free-living, facultative and specialist Podaxis from photos taken at the PREM herbarium. Violins represent the individual data points (Table S8). Related to Figure 1A.


Fig. S3. Alignment of mitochondrial genome assemblies (Table S3) using Mauve (Darling et al., 2004) with locally collinear blocks highlighted in the same colour. From top-to-bottom (right-to-left) the strains are: Moombra, LINN Cape, PREM Cape, Kuranda, Kenya, India, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Machattie and Mexico. Related to Figure 1E.


Fig. S4. Whole genome phylogeny using single copy ortholog sequences. Related to Figure 2A.


Fig. S5. Whole genome phylogeny using intron sequences from single copy orthologs in Fig. S4. Related to Figure 2A.


Fig. S6. Phylogenetically-weighted PCA of predicted Carbohydrate-Active enZyme (CAZyme) numbers (Table S5). Related to Figure 3A-D


Fig. S7. Dot plot of the number of predicted Carbohydrate-Active enZymes (CAZymes) for plant, fungal and bacterial cell-wall polymers (Table S5). Related to Figure 3A-D.


Fig. S8. Phylogenetic analysis of Terpene cyclases showed a high degree of similarity across Podaxis life histories. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths measured in the number of substitutions per site. This analysis involved 77 amino acid sequences. Evolutionary history was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method and Le_Gascuel_2008 model (Le and Gascuel, 2008). The tree with the highest log likelihood ( -9353.55 ) is shown. The percentage of trees in which the associated taxa clustered together is shown next to the branches. Amino acid sequences from the predictive framework are in Key Resources. Related to Figure 4.


Fig. S9. Phylogenetic analysis of PKSs showed a high degree of similarity across Podaxis life histories. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths measured in the number of substitutions per site. This analysis involved 41 amino acid sequences. Evolutionary history was inferred by using the Maximum Likelihood method and Le_Gascuel_2008 model (Le and Gascuel, 2008). The tree with the highest log likelihood (-13049.13) is shown. The percentage of trees in which the associated taxa clustered together is shown next to the branches. Amino acid sequences from the predictive framework are in Key Resources. Related to Figure 4.


Fig. S10. The number of Podaxis specimens collected by month as evident from the notes in the PREM deposits. Summer rains typically occur from October to April in South Africa with a dry season from April-October. Related to Figure 1A.


Table S1. Podaxis specimens from which spores were successfully germinated during this study along with their herbarium number, collection location, collection date and type status. Related to Figure 1A.

| Herbarium | Specimen | Country | Location | Collection date | Species type | Genome sequenced |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AQ | 553608 | Australia | Queensland | 22-Feb-2002 |  |  |
| AQ | 553622 | Australia | Queensland | 22-Feb-2002 |  |  |
| AQ | 645840 | Australia | Queensland | 16-Mar-2001 |  | X |
| AQ | 645843 | Australia | Queensland | 20-Dec-1993 |  |  |
| AQ | 795752 | Australia | Queensland | 28-Feb-2003 |  | X |
| AQ | 799166 | Australia | Queensland | 14-Jan-2001 |  | X |
| AQ | 799332 | Australia | Queensland | 30-Mar-2007 |  |  |
| AQ | 799334 | Australia | Queensland | 29-Mar-2007 |  |  |
| C-F | 92630 | Ethiopia |  | 09-Dec-1998 |  | X |
| C-F | 101400 | Mexico | Sonora | 05-Jun-1957 |  | X |
| C-F | 101401 | Kenya | Tsavo National Park | 02-Jan-1976 |  | X |
| LINN | 1287.7 | India |  | 1771 | Podaxis carcinomalis | X |
| LINN | 1287.8 | South Africa | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cape of Good } \\ & \text { Hope } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1781 | Podaxis pistillaris | X |
| PREM | 44075 | South Africa | Johannesburg | Dec-1942 |  |  |
| PREM | 44294 | Namibia | Namib Desert | 28-Apr-1969 |  |  |
| PREM | 47477 | South Africa | Northern Cape | 19-Apr-1984 |  |  |
| PREM | 47484 | Namibia | Otjozondjupa | 18-Apr-1984 |  |  |
| PREM | 54389 | South Africa | Nylsvlei Nature Reserve | Dec-1995 |  |  |
| PREM | 57485 | South Africa | Western Cape | 03-Dec-2002 |  | X |
| PREM | 58760 | South Africa | North-West Province | Apr-2004 |  |  |
| PREM | 60320 | South Africa | Free State Province | Dec-2004 |  |  |
| PREM | N833 | South Africa | Gauteng | 16-Mar-1931 |  |  |
| PRUM | 3655 | South Africa |  |  |  |  |
| PRUM | 3913 | South Africa | Mpumalanga | 29-Mar-1994 |  |  |
| PRUM | 4335 | South Africa | Gemsbok <br> National Park | Apr-1997 |  |  |
|  | MADm22 | Madagascar |  | 2012 |  | X |

Table S2. Sequencing, assembly and annotation statistics for the 10 Podaxis genomes. Related to Figure 1C-D.

| Herbarium <br> code | Strain | Lifestyle | Sequencing <br> type | Total length <br> $(\mathrm{Mbp})$ | N50 <br> $($ Kbp $)$ | L50 | N75 <br> $(\mathrm{Kbp})$ | L75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AQ 799166 | Machattie | Free-Living | DNBSeq | 38.60 | 66.0 | 140 | 19.5 | 399 |
| MADm22 | Madagascar | Facultative | BGISeq | 33.28 | 61.7 | 145 | 27.3 | 346 |
| LINN 1287.7 | India | Facultative | BGISeq | 35.48 | 103.2 | 100 | 55.1 | 220 |
| C-F-92630 | Ethiopia | Free-Living | PacBio, <br> BGISeq | 38.55 | 74.8 | 134 | 32.7 | 333 |
| C-F-101400 | Mexico | Free-Living | DNBSeq | 37.63 | 106.6 | 95 | 54.0 | 220 |
| C-F-101401 | Kenya | Facultative | PacBio, <br> BGISeq | 37.94 | 65.4 | 151 | 28.5 | 367 |
| AQ 645840 | Kuranda | Facultative | DNBSeq | 37.61 | 135.8 | 70 | 68.5 | 167 |
| LINN 1287.8 | LINN Cape | Specialist | BGISeq | 31.56 | 139.2 | 67 | 68.4 | 146 |
| PREM 57485 | PREM Cape | Specialist | PacBio, <br> BGISeq | 32.64 | 129.8 | 74 | 58.2 | 166 |
| AQ 795752 | Moombra | Specialist | DNBSeq | 31.66 | 70.7 | 112 | 29.6 | 276 |


| Herbarium <br> code | Strain | Estimated <br> hetero- <br> zygosity | Estimated <br> Sequencing <br> error rate | GC\% | BUSCO <br> genome <br> completeness | Annotated <br> Genes | CDS <br> length <br> per <br> gene <br> (Kbp) | Annotated <br> introns <br> per gene | Intron <br> length <br> per <br> gene <br> (bp) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AQ <br> 799166 | Machattie | 0.014 | 0.006 | 48.4 | $91.60 \%$ | 10332 | 1.439 | 5.19 | 70.55 |
| MADm22 | Madagascar | 0.012 | 0.004 | 49.0 | $97.80 \%$ | 9117 | 1.539 | 5.78 | 69.59 |
| LINN <br> 1287.7 | India | 0.001 | 0.001 | 48.8 | $97.96 \%$ | 9517 | 1.543 | 5.71 | 70.13 |
| C-F- <br> 92630 | Ethiopia | 0.007 | 0.003 | 48.3 | $98.09 \%$ | 10184 | 1.501 | 5.52 | 70.25 |
| C-F- <br> 101400 | Mexico | 0.002 | 0.002 | 48.5 | $94.88 \%$ | 10231 | 1.486 | 5.27 | 70.74 |
| C-F- <br> 101401 | Kenya | 0.011 | 0.003 | 48.6 | $96.95 \%$ | 10275 | 1.495 | 5.41 | 70.66 |
| AQ <br> 645840 | Kuranda | 0.002 | 0.002 | 48.4 | $90.31 \%$ | 9980 | 1.503 | 5.28 | 71.66 |
| LINN <br> 1287.8 | LINN Cape | 0.001 | 0.001 | 48.8 | $97.11 \%$ | 8295 | 1.560 | 5.83 | 69.65 |
| PREM <br> 57485 | PREM <br> Cape | 0.001 | 0.001 | 48.2 | $98.55 \%$ | 8503 | 1.549 | 5.69 | 70.03 |
| AQ <br> 795752 | Moombra | 0.006 | 0.005 | 48.2 | $94.88 \%$ | 8105 | 1.501 | 5.57 | 69.89 |

Table S3. Mitochondrial assembly and annotation statistics for the 10 Podaxis genomes. Related to Figure 1E.

| Herbarium <br> code | Strain | Mitochondrial genome <br> length (Kbp) | Circular <br> assembly | Genes <br> annotated | tRNAs <br> annotated |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AQ 799166 | Machattie | 72.60 | Y | 12 | 22 |
| MADm22 | MADm22 | 73.80 | Y | 12 | 22 |
| LINN 1287.7 | India | 76.23 | Y | 12 | 22 |
| C-F-92630 | Ethiopia | 76.40 | N | 12 | 22 |
| C-F-101400 | Mexico | 78.45 | N | 12 | 22 |
| C-F-101401 | Kenya | 78.86 | N | 12 | 22 |
| AQ 645840 | Kuranda | 80.42 | Y | 12 | 22 |
| LINN 1287.8 | LINN <br> Cape | 87.12 | N | 14 | 22 |
| PREM 57485 | PREM <br> Cape | 99.71 | Y | 11 | 22 |
| AQ 795752 | Moombra | 100.06 | N | 4 | 16 |

Table S8. Spore brightness measurements for PREM Podaxis specimens from Conlon et al. (Conlon et al., 2016) using ImageJ (Schneider et al., 2012). ITS clades were assigned based on Conlon et al. (Conlon et al., 2016). Only specimens for which a clade and life history could be assigned were included in Fig. S2 and statistical analyses. Related to Figure 1A and Figure S2.

| Sample | ITS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Clade | Life history |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

