

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Text

Figure S1

Figure S2

Figure S3

Figure S4

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

Fossil Calibrations. Nine fossil calibration points were selected to calibrate our molecular clock analysis, following best practices¹. Where possible, calibration points were confirmed using the Paleobiology Database (PBDB). Calibration priors were modeled as lognormal distributions with a sigma of 2.5, and an offset using the minimum age of the fossil. Such priors place the highest confidence for the true date of nodes to be slightly older than the fossil, with decreasing probabilities extending deep into the past.

Clade Annelida (stem)

Minimum: 558.3 Ma

Median: 559.3

95% Confidence Interval: 619.4 Ma

97.5% Confidence Interval: 692.6 Ma

Taxa included: *Alitta virens*; *Amyntas gracilis*; *Capitella teleta*; *Eisenia fetida*; *Enchytraeus albidus*; *Enchytraeus crypticus*; *Glossoscolex paulistus*; *Lamellibrachia luymesii*; *Lamellibrachia satsuma*; *Lumbriculus variegatus*; *Lumbricus castaneus*; *Lumbricus rubellus*; *Olavius algarvensis*; *Ophryotrocha diadema*; *Paraescarpia echinospica*; *Perinereis aibuhitensis*; *Platynereis dumerilii*; *Pygospio elegans*; *Romanchella perrieri*; *Spirobranchus lamarcki*

The fossil *Sabellidites cambriensis*, an Ediacaran annelid from the Nekrasovo Formation, Russia, was used in this dataset to calibrate all Annelida². The age of this taxa is constrained by dated ash beds both below and comprising the formation (the later dated to 555.3 and 558.3 Ma, respectively). The specimen (ME-PI-1-30) is kept in the Museum of Evolution, at Uppsala University, Russia. Morphologically, chemically, and microstructurally the tubes of this fossil support a siboglonid affinity, but a recent paper³ argued that many of these characteristics do not correlate to modern clades. Therefore, we used this taxon to calibrate the stem group Annelida.

Clade Coccolithophore

Minimum: 201.3 Ma

Median: 202.3 Ma

95% Confidence Interval: 262.4 Ma

97.5% Confidence Interval: 335.6 Ma

Taxa included: *Emiliana huxleyi*; *Guillardia theta*

The fossil *Crucirhabdus minutus* was chosen to calibrate the clade Coccolithophoreas. It was first described from different localities in Austria, northern Italy, and southern Germany ⁴. We used the oldest stratigraphic occurrence of *C. minutus* from the Pötschen Fm. of the Northern Calcareous Alps of Austria to calibrate Coccolithophore⁵. This fossil is therefore used as a crown calibration to separate the cryptophyte *Guillardia theta* from the coccolithophore *Emiliana huxleyi*.

Clade Embryophyta (stem)

Minimum: 419.2 Ma

Median: 420.2 Ma

95% Confidence Interval: 480.3 Ma

97.5% Confidence Interval: 553.5 Ma

Taxa included: *Arabidopsis thaliana*; *Physcomitrium patens*

The plant fossil *Cooksonia pertoni* (PBDB collection #: 10593 & 10706), collected from the Rushall Formation (Fm.) (alternatively the “Downton Castle Sandstone Fm.”) of the Welsh Borderland, England was used to calibrate the Embryophyta. *Cooksonia pertoni*, was originally named and described as a plant but later assigned to the Psilophytales ^{6,7}. *Cooksonia pertoni* was classified as a vascular plant based on well-preserved smooth and autonomously branching axes, solitary terminal sporangia, stomata, sterome, and also thick-walled spores ⁸. We used *C. pertoni* to calibrate stem group Embryophyta, with an age minimum of 419.2 Ma estimated from ostracods and spores ⁹.

Clade Fungi (crown)

Minimum: 407.6 Ma

Median: 407.6 Ma

95% Confidence Interval: 468.7 Ma

97.5% Confidence Interval: 541.9 Ma

Taxa included: *Puccinia graminis*; *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Fossil ascomycete from the 400 million-year-old Rhynie chert was used to calibrate the Fungi clade (Taylor et al., 2005). The Rhynie chert fossil fungi assemblage represents the oldest robust fossil fungi owing to well preserved vegetative mycelium and chlamydospores¹² (Kidston and Lang, 1921). Fossil fungi from the Dryden Fm. were initially reported based on the presence of well preserved reproductive organs of saprophytic fungi but were not formally described in detail or named until 1921 by the same authors ^{11,12}. These specimens are housed in the Hunterian Museum and in the Geological Collections of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, collection BRSGM. The fossil fungi of the Rhynie chert have been corroborated by numerous subsequent studies ¹³ (see references from Krings et al., 2018). First reports of the oldest ascomycete are based on well-preserved perithecia and asci, the sac-like structure where the sexual ascospores are produced. Ascomycota contain the taxon *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, therefore their oldest fossil representative is used to calibrate crown group fungi. The age minimum of 407.6 was established based on ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar in K-feldspar ¹⁰.

Clade Hesionoidea (stem)**Minimum:** 300 Ma**Median:** 301 Ma**95% Confidence Interval:** 361.1 Ma**97.5% Confidence Interval:** 434.3 Ma**Taxa included:** *Alitta virens*; *Perinereis aibuhitensis*; *Platynereis dumerilii*

The superfamily Hesionoidea comprises the clades Chrysopetalidae and Hesionidae as recovered in a recent genetic analysis ¹⁴. *Rutellifrons wolfforum*, a Carboniferous annelid from the Mazon Creek area of Illinois ¹⁵, was chosen to calibrate this clade. *R. wolfforum* is considered hesonoid based on internal asiculae and compound chaetae ¹⁶. Cladistic analysis supports the placement of *R. wolfforum* in the Phyllodocida, consistent with a stem-Hesionid assignment ¹⁷. The exact age range for the Mazon Creek area has been contested over the years ¹⁸, so the upper limit of the Pennsylvanian (300 Ma) was chosen.

Clade Petrosiidae (stem)**Minimum:** 38 My**Median:** 39 My**95% Confidence Interval:** 99.08 My**97.5% Confidence Interval:** 172.3 My**Taxa included:** *Amphimedon queenslandica*; *Haliclona tubifera*; *Neopetrosia compacta*

The demosponge family Petrosiidae van Soest (1980) (Demospongiae, Haplosclerida) was calibrated using the fossil *Propetrosia pristina* (PBDB collection number: 61247) from the La Guixa Member (Mb.) of the Vic Marls Formation (Fm.) in Catalonia, Spain. The materials are housed at the Institute of Paleobiology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, under the collection number ZPAL Pf.X, and in the Museum Geologic del Seminari, Barcelona, collection acronym MGSB. *Propetrosia pristina* was initially described and assigned to the family Petrosiidae, order Haplosclerida, based on typical haplosclerid spiculation and structure ¹⁹. Specifically, an outer surface consisting of a relatively thick layer of multispicular, closely arranged crust of bundled and unbundled oxead spicules forming circular structures¹⁹. *Propetrosia* was later confirmed as belonging to the order Haplosclerida ²⁰. *Propetrosia pristina* is an extinct species of demosponge and therefore used as a stem-group calibration. We used the minimum age of 38.0 Ma for the fossil-based on data retrieved from the PBDB.

Clade Sabellida (stem)**Minimum:** 265.1 Ma**Median:** 266.1 Ma**95% Confidence Interval:** 326.2 Ma**97.5% Confidence Interval:** 399.4 Ma**Taxa included:** *Lamellibrachia luymesii*; *Lamellibrachia satsuma*; *Paraescarpia echinospica*; *Romanchella perrieri*; *Spirobranchus lamarcki*

The clade Sabellida is calibrated with the fossil taxa *Glomerula testatrix* and *G. gemmellaroi*, both from the Sosio Valley, Italy ²¹. The oldest age of the limestone deposits is Wordian (268.8–265.1 Ma), which is largely based on ammonite and foram stratigraphy²². The fossil *Glomerula* species are associated with this clade based on glomerate coiling, slow tube expansion, and the absence of basal cementing flanges. Given that this genus has extant members, the fossil taxa are considered crown group Sabellida for this analysis. *G. testatrix* specimens (MSNC4515 through MSNC4518) and *G. gemmellaroi* (MSNC4519 through MSNC4523) are housed at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Comiso, Ragusa, Italy.

Clade Scleractinia (stem)

Minimum: 452 Ma

Median: 453 Ma

95% Confidence Interval: 513.1 Ma

97.5% Confidence Interval: 586.3 Ma

Taxa included: *Agaricia lamarcki*; *Astroides calycularis*; *Cyphastrea serailia*; *Favites colemani*; *Galaxea fascicularis*; *Orbicella faveolata*; *Porites astreoides*; *Porites australiensis*; *Porites lutea*; *Siderastrea siderea*

The cnidarian order Scleractinia was calibrated using the fossil *Kilbuchophyllum discoidea* (Anthozoa, Kilbuchophyllida) (PBDB collection #: 123174) from the Kirkcolm Fm. in the Southern Uplands of Scotland. Fossil materials are housed in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh (RMS). The fossil was originally described and assigned to the new family Kilbuchophyllidae, and the new order Kilbuchophyllida ²³. We used *Kilbuchophyllum discoidea* to calibrate stem group Scleractinia based on the clear expression of cyclic, hexamerall septa, a defining characteristic of Scleractinia ²³. The age minimum of 452 Ma is based on data retrieved from the PBDB, given the fossil's proximity to the Soudleyan-Actonian boundary (457–458 Ma)

²³.

References:

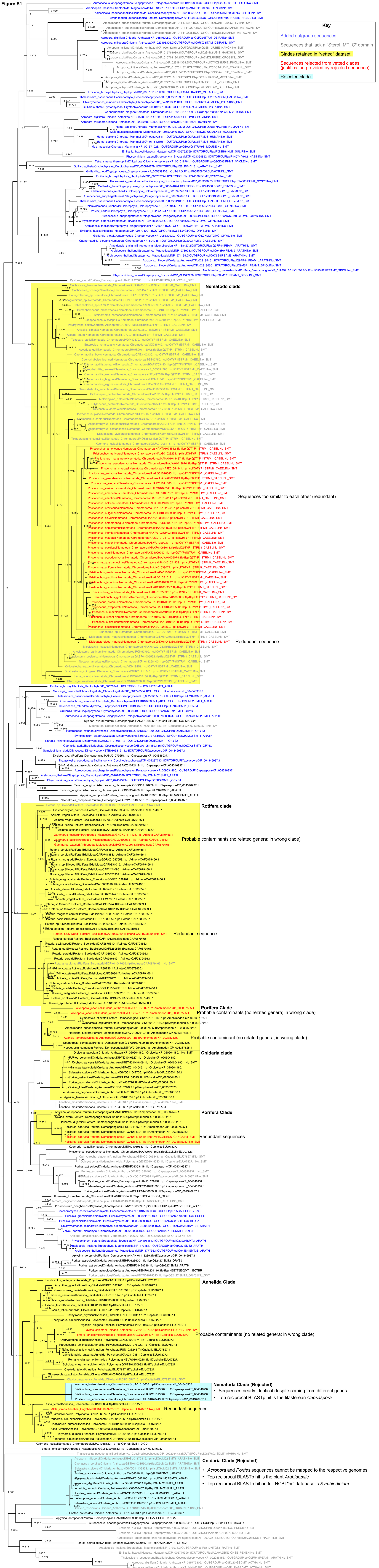
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Clade retained in "vetted" dataset

Figure S3

Porites australiensis genome (GCA_022179025.1): contig BOPM01000048.1

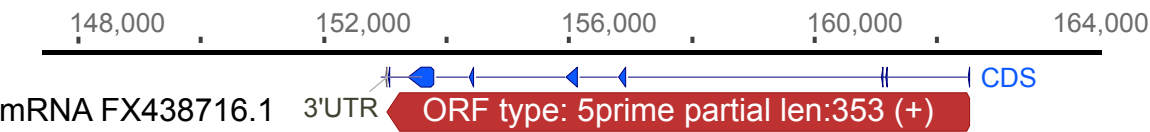


Figure S4

