

# Revising the recent evolutionary history of equids using ancient DNA

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The rich fossil record of the family Equidae (Mammalia: Perissodactyla) over the past 55 MY has made it an icon for the patterns and processes of macroevolution. Despite this, many aspects of equid phylogenetic relationships and taxonomy remain unresolved. Recent genetic analyses of extinct equids have revealed unexpected evolutionary patterns and a need for major revisions at the generic, subgeneric, and species levels. To investigate this issue we examine 35 ancient equid specimens from four geographic regions (South America, Europe, Southwest Asia, and South Africa), of which 22 delivered 87–688 bp of reproducible aDNA mitochondrial sequence. Phylogenetic analyses support a major revision of the recent evolutionary history of equids and reveal two new species, a South American hippidion and a descendant of a basal lineage potentially related to Middle Pleistocene equids. Sequences from specimens assigned to the giant extinct Cape zebra, *Equus capensis*, formed a separate clade within the modern plain zebra species, a phenotypically plastic group that also included the extinct quagga. In addition, we revise the currently recognized extinction times for two hemione-related equid groups. However, it is apparent that the current dataset cannot solve all of the taxonomic and phylogenetic questions relevant to the evolution of *Equus*. In light of these findings, we propose a rapid DNA barcoding approach to evaluate the taxonomic status of the many Late Pleistocene fossil Equidae species that have been described from purely morphological analyses.

DNA taxonomy | equid evolution | macroevolution | phylogeny | ancient DNA

The original sequence of horse fossils found in the 1870s by paleontologist Othaniel Charles Marsh, and popularized by Thomas Huxley (1), has been enriched by a large fossil record over the years and has now become one of the most widely known examples of macroevolutionary change (2). The original linear model of gradual modification of fox-sized animals (Hyracotheres horses) to the modern forms has been replaced by a more complex tree, showing periods of explosive diversification and branch extinctions over 55 MY (3). The end of the Early Miocene (15–20 MYA) marks a particularly important transition, separating an initial phase of small leafy browsers from a second phase of more

diverse animals, exhibiting tremendous body-size plasticity and modifications in tooth morphology (4). This explosive diversification has been accompanied by several stages of geographic extension from North America to the rest of the New and Old Worlds, so that by the end of the Miocene (5 MYA) more than a dozen distinct genera are represented in the fossil record (4) (*Astrohippus*, *Calippus*, *Cornhipparion*, *Dinohippus*, *Hippidion*, *Nannipus*, *Neohipparion*, *Onohippidium*, *Plesippus*, *Pliohippus*, *Protohippus*, *Pseudhipparion*, *Sinohippus*, Old World *Hipparion*). Nearly all of this diversity is now extinct, with all living members of the Equidae assigned to a single genus *Equus* (4–5), which includes caballines (true horses, *E. caballus* and *E. przewalskii*) and noncaballines: hemionids (*E. hemionus* and *E. kiang* for Asian and Tibetan wild asses, respectively), African wild asses (*E. africanus*, i.e., wild ancestors of the domestic donkeys *E. asinus*), and zebras (*E. quagga*, *E. hartmannae*/*E. zebra*, and *E. grevyi* for plains, mountain, and Grevy's zebras, respectively) (6–9). Plains zebras (*E. burchelli*) have also been considered to be a species distinct from the extinct quaggas (*E. quagga*), both belonging to the plains zebra group (10–11).

Importantly, many of the past equid lineages became extinct as recently as the Late Quaternary (Late Pleistocene and Holocene),

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raising the potential for ancient DNA (aDNA) analyses (12). As a consequence, several aspects of the classical paleontological model of equid evolution can now be tested with molecular data. Indeed, the field of aDNA started with the publication of mitochondrial DNA sequences from a museum specimen of the quagga (13), an equid related to Plains zebras that became extinct in the wild in the late 1870s. Over recent decades, aDNA sequences have been reported from other extinct members of the Equidae family (11, 14–18) and have revealed unexpected patterns in equid evolution with varying degrees of conflict to morphological and paleontological phylogenies. For instance, the morphologically distinct South American hippidions were formerly considered to be descendants of the Pliohippines, a basal North American group that diverged from the lineage that gave rise to the genus *Equus* before 10 MYA (19). Hippidions exhibited a similar distinctive nasal morphology to Pliohippines, and appeared in the South American fossil record  $\approx$ 2.5 MYA (20). However, mitochondrial sequences of hippidions from Patagonia and the Buenos Aires Province form a tight clade within a larger paraphyletic group of *Equus*, suggesting either that hippidions and living equids belong to the same genus or that living equids should be split into several genera (15, 16, 18, 21). Similarly, the South American subgenus (*Amerhippus*), which was contemporaneous with hippidion but quite *Equus*-like (22), was shown by aDNA sequences to actually be conspecific with caballines and did not form a separate subgenus within living *Equus* (18). In North America, aDNA revealed that a group of stilt-legged equid species morphologically similar to the hemiones (Asian asses) were in fact New World endemics, and that many putative species of this New World stilt-legged horse (NWSL) group should potentially be synonymized (16). Last, within Europe, aDNA has shown that the extinct European ass (*Equus hydruntinus*) was not related to zebras or primitive Pliocene equids as previously suggested, but was sufficiently closely related to the extant hemiones (Asian wild ass) that separate taxonomic status was questionable (17).

In this paper, we report 29 mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequences (22 control region, HVR-1; and 7 cytochrome *b*, *cyt b*) from 22 fossils of extinct equids from four different geographic regions (South America, Europe, Southwest Asia, and southern Africa). The evolutionary history and phylogeographic structure of hippidiforms was investigated using new specimens from Patagonia and Peru. In Eurasia, the taxonomic relationship of hemionids and *E. hydruntinus* was further analyzed using Siberian hemionid fossils and additional specimens of *E. hydruntinus*, which also permitted the extinction date to be examined. Last, we address the phylogenetic relationship of the Late Pleistocene giant Cape zebra (*Equus capensis*) (23–25) from South Africa to the other zebra species. Phylogenetic analyses and comparison with the genetic diversity found within and between extant equid groups reveal that though two new extinct species (a hippidion and a sussemione) are supported, the temporal and geographic variation in body size of others may have been underestimated, as suggested previously for caballids (16), leading to taxonomic oversplitting.

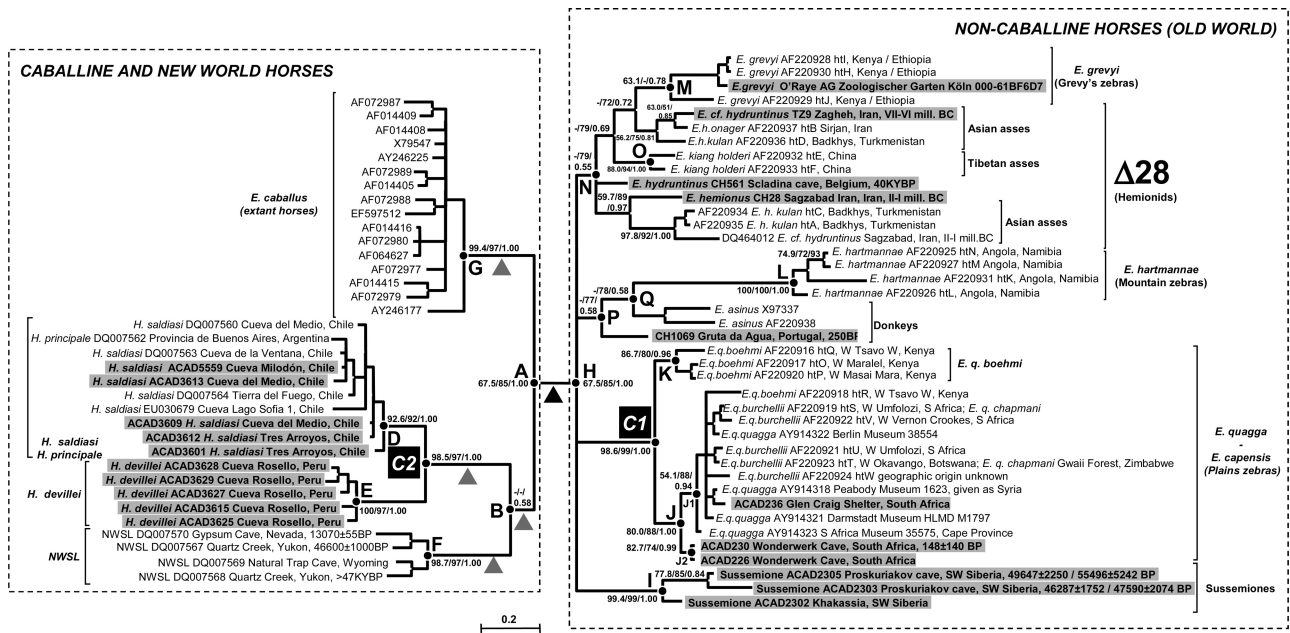
## Results and Discussion

**Authenticity of aDNA Sequences.** We successfully recovered aDNA sequences from 22 of the 35 specimens (Fig. S1 and Table S1A): one horse (*E. caballus* from the Scladina cave, Belgium); 10 *Hippidion* specimens (five each from Patagonia and Peru); six *E. (cf.) hydruntinus* (two from Europe, three from Russia, and one from the Middle East); one *E. hemionus* (from the Middle East); and four *E. capensis* (from South Africa). Thirteen fossils did not yield any aDNA information despite extensive extraction and PCR attempts (Table S1B), and by default, also acted as cross-contamination controls in different extraction experiments. The poor DNA yields from these fossils are in agreement with their preservation state [high thermal age (26); see *SI Text*]. Thirteen of the samples were successfully amplified and sequenced in two independent laboratories [Lyon and Australian Centre for Ancient DNA (ACAD)],

using different extraction methods, PCR conditions, and sequencing strategies (cloning/sequencing of different amplicons in Lyon versus direct sequencing at ACAD). It is notable that of the 6,569 bp duplicated at ACAD (from 64 amplicons), comparison with the final consensus sequences revealed only minor discrepancies (67 differences; average number of differences per base per fragment = 0.884%). As expected, a large majority of the variants (74.6%) consisted of GC $\rightarrow$ AT substitutions and are likely to derive from postmortem cytosine deamination characteristic of ancient templates (27, 28). The base recovered from the majority of independent amplicons was accepted as authentic, in agreement with standard recommendations (27, 29), and importantly, the extent of damage-induced errors was well below the intraspecific levels of genetic diversity among equids (Table S3). It is noteworthy that no modern equid DNA was stored in the aDNA laboratories, and though modern Grevy's zebra hairs were analyzed in the Lyon post-PCR laboratory, this haplotype was not found in any ancient sample. Of the new sequences, the mtDNA HVR-I sequences of the Patagonian *Hippidion saldiasi* specimens were highly similar to previously reported *Hippidion* sequences (15–17) (Fig. 1). The mtDNA HVR-I and/or *cyt b* sequences of the *E. (cf.) hydruntinus* from Scladina (Belgium) and Zagheh (Iran) showed high similarity with the two *E. hydruntinus* haplotypes reported in ref. 17 (Fig. 1 and Fig. S2 B and C), as did the new Iranian *E. hemionus* sample analyzed here (CH28). These are consistent with the ancient sequences being authentic.

**Phylogenetic Analyses. South America.** Both the maximum likelihood and Bayesian phylogenetic analyses (Fig. 1) of the mtDNA HVR sequences identified three monophyletic New World groups: caballine horses (node G); NWSL horses (node F); and hippidiforms (node C2), in agreement with earlier studies (15, 16, 18). The exact branching order of the three groups (relative to the Old World noncaballine horses) could not be resolved with either the HVR-1 dataset alone (node B shows weak supports in Fig. 1; Table S5, topologies L–Q) or various combinations of HVR-1 plus *cyt b*/HVR-2 data (Table S5, topologies R–V). Similarly, although the strongest support was obtained for the placement of hippidiforms within a larger paraphyletic group of *Equus* (with merged datasets, Table S2, and with marginal support from SH tests: *P* values = 0.065–0.083; Table S5, topologies R–V), likelihood-based topological tests cannot significantly reject alternative topologies and the exact position of the root, previously reported between nodes A and H (Fig. 1) (15, 16) should be considered preliminary. The lack of resolution is complicated by the short divergence time among caballines and New World horses (circa 0.5 MY; nodes A and B/B1/B2; Table S4) and the lack of a close outgroup, as has been noted with mammoths (30, 31). When the rhino was used as an outgroup, the data were RY coded to reduce possible mutation saturation artifacts resulting from this deep divergence (55 MYA), but this removed support for most nodes (Table S2).

According to our molecular dating estimates, the different equid lineages (hippidiforms, NWSL, caballines, and noncaballines) originated 3.7–4.3 MYA (95% confidence range: 2.8–6.2 MYA; Table S4). This directly contrasts with classical palaeontological models of hippidiform origins as descendants of the Pliohippines (divergence time with the *Equus* lineage >10 MYA) (19) or as a lineage diverging from a (*Dinohippus*, *Astrohippus*, and *Equus*) clade  $\approx$ 7–8 MYA (32), and considerably reduces the time gap between the supposed divergence of the hippidiform lineages and their first appearance in the fossil record 2.5 MYA (20). A deep split within hippidiforms separates one cluster (Fig. 1, node D) from Patagonia and Argentina (*Hippidion saldiasi* and *Hippidion principale*, respectively) from a second (Fig. 1, node E) consisting of specimens from a high-altitude cave in Peru. The genetic differentiation between these clusters is greater than intraspecific levels of genetic diversity in any current equid species (Fig. 2 and Table S3) but comparable to that between indisputable species from the same genus (*Equus*),

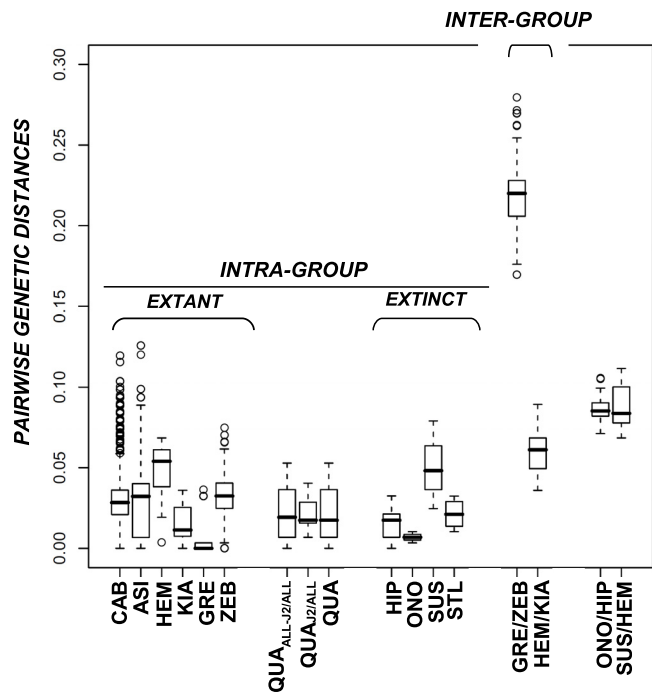


**Fig. 1.** Phylogenetic relationships among equids. Unrooted phylogenetic tree based on maximum likelihood analysis of the HVR-1 dataset. Sequences generated in this study are highlighted in gray. Numbers above/below branches correspond to node bootstrap values, approximate likelihood ratio test (aLRT SH-like), and Bayesian posterior probabilities.  $\Delta 28$ : 28-bp deletion in the mitochondrial HVR-1 (positions 15533–15560 according to the complete horse mitochondrial genome; GenBank accession no. X79547) (Fig. 2A). The potential locations of the root are reported with gray (alternative)/black (most likely) triangles according to likelihood-based topological tests (Fig. S4 and Table S5) and previous reports (15, 16). C1 and C2 nodes have been used as calibration points for molecular dating. Two radiocarbon dates were retrieved at the University of Colorado Laboratory for AMS Radiocarbon Preparation and Research (CURL) and the University of California-Irvine Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (UCIAMS) Facility for sussemione samples ACAD2303 and ACAD2305 (see *SI Text*).

such as hemionids and donkeys (i.e., two noncaballine Old World equids), and less than that between hippidions and different *Equus* species (such as caballines horses or donkeys). We therefore support the Peruvian specimens as a distinct species within the same genus as hippidiforms from Patagonian/Chile. The extinct Peruvian taxa is referable to *Onohippidium devillei* according to the mean length and width of metatarsals, which are similar to the equids from the type locality of Tarija, Bolivia (33), and should be renamed *Hippidium devillei*. Our analysis therefore shows that *Onohippidium* is a junior synonym genus of *Hippidium* in agreement with Alberdi and Prado (34, 35) and in contrast to a reanalysis of facial characters, dental patterns, and metatarsal proportions (19). The molecular dating estimates (Table S4) suggest that the hippidiforms (from South America) separated from the North American taxa (caballines and NWSL) after 3.2–3.6 MYA, consistent with the final formation of the Panamanian isthmus  $\approx 3.0$ –3.7 MYA (36). Though we have only limited sample coverage, especially in Peru, we speculate that after this first vicariant event, the Peruvian *Hippidium* species may have specialized in higher altitude Andean habitats (almost all specimens from *H. devillei* come from high altitude environments) (37), and was genetically isolated from a more generalist species (*H. saldiasi/principale*) that extended from Brazil to Patagonia and showed large size plasticity (the adult weight of *H. principale* was twice that of *H. saldiasi*) (see refs. 35–37).

**Africa.** Four specimens identified as giant Cape zebra (*E. capensis*) were found to have good-quality DNA preservation. Three specimens were from Wonderwerk Cave, south of Kuruman in central southern Africa, and one from Glen Craig Shelter near Port Elizabeth on the southeast coast. Fragments up to 477-bp long could be amplified, and the six target HVR-1 and *cyt b* gene fragments were characterized (687 bp in total) apart from one Wonderwerk specimen (ACAD227), which yielded only the barcode fragment (see below and Table S1A). Maximum likelihood and Bayesian analyses placed the sequences amongst the plains

zebra group (Fig. 1, nodes C1 and J; Fig. S2B and C), which consists of six subspecies that lack population genetic structure (9) and includes the extinct quagga (8) (*E. q. quagga*). The Cape zebra sequences clustered amongst the two southern subspecies (*E. q. quagga*, *E. q. burchellii*), with the Wonderwerk specimens ACAD226 and ACAD230 exhibiting haplotypes outside the previously known variation (node J2), but inside that of the northern subspecies (*E. q. boehmi*, node K, with the exception of specimen AF220918). Although only limited sequence information was retrieved (Table S1A), sample ACAD227 showed minimum genetic distance with node K *E. q. boehmi* specimens (i.e., over 87 nucleotides, one substitution is observed versus four or more for J1/J2 haplotypes). In addition, the Glen Craig specimen (ACAD236) grouped within the southern clade, suggesting limited reproductive isolation (if any) amongst Cape quaggas and plains zebras, or potential issues with the morphological identification of the fossil material. In support of the latter possibility, radiocarbon dating of one Wonderwerk specimen (ACAD230) yielded a recent date (cal.  $148 \pm 120$  BP) in contrast to an expected Pleistocene age. Though further specimens and dates are obviously required, all specimens morphologically identified as Cape zebras yielded sequences that grouped phylogenetically within plains zebras. The genetic distance between the giant Cape zebra and extant plains zebras is within the range of the intraspecific diversity found within other zebra species (11) (Fig. 2 and Table S3), and so we do not consider separate species (or subspecies) status is warranted (until independent information from nuclear loci is available). In contrast, Churcher (24) used the large size of giant Cape zebra fossils (estimated 400 kg and 150 cm height at the withers) to support conspecific status with Grevy's zebra, the largest extant wild equid. However, skulls are considered to be the best taxonomic indicators for equids at the morphological level (38), and the skull proportions of a giant Cape zebra from Elandsfontein (South Africa) showed a close affinity with true Cape quaggas (23), in accordance with our genetic findings. Together, these findings suggest that the giant Cape zebra



**Fig. 2.** Intra- and interspecific corrected (GTR+ $\Gamma$ +I) pairwise distances among equids. The dataset consisted of 1,544 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15818 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547). Numeric values are reported on [Table S3A](#). A complete list of accession numbers used for defining each taxonomic group is provided as [SI Text](#). Parameters and distances were estimated using PhyML 3.0 and PAUP\* 4.0, respectively. Bar, median; box, 50% quantiles; whiskers, 75% quantiles; CAB, *E. caballus*; ASI, *E. asinus*; QUA, *E. quagga* (all Plain zebras, including *E. quagga quagga*); QUA<sub>J2</sub>, node J2 is defined on Fig. 1 and includes samples ACAD226 and ACAD230; QUA<sub>ALL-J2</sub>, QUA but excluding samples for node J2; GRE, *E. grevyi*; ZEB, *E. hartmannae*; HEM, *E. hemionus*; KIA, *E. kiang*; HIP, *Hippidion saldasil/principale*; ONO, *Hippidion devillei* (Peruvian hippidions; ACAD3615, ACAD3625, ACAD3627, ACAD3628, and ACAD3629); STL, New World Stilt-Legged horses; SUS, Sussemiones (Khakassia, SW Siberia; ACAD2302, ACAD2303, and ACAD2305). Only two distributions (GRE/ZEB and HEM/KIA) are shown for the intergroup genetic distances, given that all others are included within these two.

formed part of the same diverse taxonomic group as plains zebras and quaggas (*E. q. quagga*), and that this group possessed a marked plasticity in both morphological size (reminiscent of *Hippidion*) and coat color (8).

**Eurasia.** We analyzed two Middle Eastern hemiones from Iran (CH28, CH30) and six *Equus* (*cf.*) *hydruntinus* samples (one Middle Eastern, TZ9; two European, CH561 and CH1069; and three from Khakassia, Russia, southwest Siberia) to clarify the taxonomic relationships and geographic range of these groups. Surprisingly, the Siberian specimens did not cluster with *E. hydruntinus* nor hemiones but formed a new monophyletic group with strong support (Fig. 1, node I) and no specific affinity with other noncaballine horses (Table S5, topologies J–K4). *Cyt b* sequences further support this arrangement (Fig. S2B and C). Interestingly, this new clade does not possess a 28-bp deletion in the first HVR-1 PCR fragment that unite *E. hydruntinus* specimens from Belgium (CH561) and Crimea (17), and the other Asian and Middle Eastern hemiones [Figs. 1 (CH28) and 2A] relative to other equids. The genetic distances separating the three Russian specimens from hemiones are of a similar magnitude to other species (e.g., those separating donkey and hemione; Fig. 2 and Table S3), and together this evidence suggests that clade I should be considered a distinct taxonomic group, representing a new species, distinct from *E. hydruntinus*, with no extant relative. Isolated bones that are mor-

phologically similar to the three Khakassian specimens have been recovered from cave sites in the Altai Mountains (Denisova, Kaminnaya, Logovo Gieny, Okladnikov, and Strashnaya) as well as from alluvial sites in the Altai piedmont plain (39). In contrast with our molecular findings, previous morphological analyses suggested similar metapodial proportions to classical *E. hydruntinus* from Western Europe, the Crimea, the Middle East, and Caucasus, although the former was larger and more robust. Our analysis of tooth morphological data (Fig. S4) shows more consistency with the molecular phylogeny in that there are poor affinities with hemiones and *E. hydruntinus*, and instead there are strong similarities with the archaic Middle Pleistocene Sussemiones from Süssenborn, Germany (40). The age to the most recent common ancestor of the three samples analyzed here provided a conservative estimate of 1.1–1.3 MYA (95% confidence range: 0.4–2.3 MYA; Table S4) for the emergence of this new species. Sussemiones possibly differentiated much earlier (circa 2 MYA) in Beringia, as suggested by the lower cheek series found at Lost Chicken, Alaska, and were extremely successful and dispersed across all Eurasia and Africa (41). Interestingly, Sussemiones were supposedly extinct well before the Late Pleistocene (40), but radiocarbon dating of two Khakassian specimens revealed that the Siberian species survived at least until circa 45–50 KYBP (SI Text).

To further examine the extinction date of *E. hydruntinus*, we examined a specimen from 17th-century Portugal (CH1069), purported to have been the last representative of this species (42). However, HVR-1 (median spanning network; Fig. S2B and C), *cyt b* (Fig. S2D and E), and cranial morphological data (Fig. S4G) indicate that this specimen showed a strong relationship to donkeys. This implies that *E. hydruntinus*, which first appeared in the fossil record 350 KYA in Lunel-Viel (43) (southern France), did not survive until the Middle Ages but most probably became extinct in the Iron Age (44). Interestingly, the genetic distance between *E. hydruntinus* and *E. hemionus* is within the diversity observed within hemiones, in agreement with previous studies of short (144–288 bp) HVR-1 sequences (17). Although the combination of the relative average dimensions of the metapodials and upper-cheek teeth parameters of *E. hydruntinus* differed from any other hemione (45), the genetic data suggests that *E. hydruntinus* was a subspecies of *E. hemionus*. However, it is worth noting that the kiang and onager/kulan are currently classified as separate species based on differences in coat color, morphology, geographic distribution, and the number of chromosomes, and yet show poor mitochondrial differentiation (7, 8, 46). Therefore, the data are still compatible with *E. hydruntinus* being a separate species, which perhaps experienced multiple introgression events from different stocks (from onagers in Zagheh, Iran, sample TZ9; and from kulan in Sagzabad, Iran, sequence DQ464012 reported in ref. 17). Consequently, we suggest that the taxonomic status of *Equus hydruntinus* as a separate species or a subspecies of *E. hemionus* should be clarified with genetic information from nuclear loci.

**Genetic Taxonomy of Late Pleistocene and Holocene Equids.** The short (<89 bp) first fragment of HVR-1 appears to be a potentially useful barcode for the higher-level taxonomic identification of fossil equids (Fig. S2A). This fragment can be amplified in caballine horses, zebras, asses, and hemiones using our PCR conditions, and, importantly, contains the informative 28-bp deletion characteristic of the (*E. hydruntinus*/*E. hemionus*/*E. kiang*) lineage. It shows higher genetic distances between, rather than within, extant taxonomic groups (Table S3C) and could potentially be used to assess the taxonomic status of the many paleontological equid species. For instance, it could be used to test the suggestion that the many species of Late Pleistocene New World hemione-like equids (e.g., *E. francisci*, *E. tau*, *E. quinni*, *E. cf. hemionus*, *E. cf. kiang*) are conspecific within a single species of NWSL horse (16). This rapid assessment method could be a useful tool to disentangle the temporal and regional body-size variation and marked anatomical

convergence observed within Late Pleistocene and Holocene equids. Of course, an mtDNA HVR genetic survey would be only a first step in identifying major taxonomic groups, which would need to be examined with morphological and other molecular studies. Indeed, the relatively short sequences we have generated cannot clearly resolve the exact branching order of major taxonomic groups and the bootstrap values, posterior probabilities, and approximate likelihood ratio tests (aLRT, SH-like) for these nodes were generally not strong. Recently, the use of whole mitochondrial genome sequences from Pleistocene fossils has helped resolve the rapid radiation events within elephantids (31) and ursids (47). Such a mitogenomic approach is likely to uncover the phylogenetic relationships within caballines and New World horses (Fig. 1, nodes A–G), and potentially within extant noncaballine horses as well, which are still poorly understood at the molecular level (Fig. 1, node H). For example, in Fig. 1, Grevy's zebras nest within paraphyletic hemionids, and mountain zebras do not cluster with plains zebras but with donkeys, in striking contrast with traditionally accepted taxonomy based on coat patterns, behavior, morphology, geographic separation (6, 7, 10, 48), and the 28-bp deletion (Fig. 1) (17). However, current datasets provide only moderate (if any) bootstrap and aLRT supports and posterior probabilities (Table S2) for these branches, and they should be regarded with caution. Besides, likelihood-based topological tests show significant support for the standard topology (in accordance with the current taxonomy) (KH and SH tests  $P$  values  $\leq 0.003$  for model E7, and KH test  $P$  value = 0.008 for model E7 vs. E6; Table S5). It seems likely that a (mito)genomic approach will be needed to solve major phylogenetic splits within equids and rapid radiation events (Table S4).

In this study, two species of extinct equids have been identified by mtDNA. The first is related to hippidiforms and corresponds to the paleontological genus *Onohippidium*, which should be reclassified within the *Hippidion* genus as *Hippidion devillei*. The second is a unique basal lineage of Old World equid, which appears morphologically related to the Middle Pleistocene *Sussemiones*, yet survived in southwestern Siberia at least until circa 45–50 KYBP. In addition, we propose to synonymize a variety of other species [Cape zebras, quaggas, and plains zebras (11, 13) and potentially *E. hydruntinus* and *E. hemionus*]. This reinforces similar suggestions for hippidiforms, NWSL, and caballids (15, 16, 18) and *E. hydruntinus* (17). This pattern of taxonomic oversplitting does not appear to be restricted to equids but is widespread amongst other Quaternary megafauna [e.g., Late Pleistocene bison (49); Holarctic cave lions (50); New World brown bears (51), and ratite moas (52, 53)]. Together, these findings suggest that the morphological plasticity of large terrestrial vertebrates across space and time has generally been underestimated, opening the way to detailed studies of the environmental, ecological, and epigenetic factors involved. Interestingly, in this regard the human lineage shows a rich fossil record over the last 6 MY, spreading over seven possible genera and 22 species (54). The exact number of taxonomic groups that should be recognized is still debated, even within our own genus (55), and in this context it is pertinent to consider the degree of taxonomic oversplitting, from species to generic levels, that aDNA has revealed amongst Late Pleistocene equids and other megafauna. A further important implication of this finding is that the number of megafaunal extinctions and loss of taxonomic diversity from the Pleistocene to modern day may not have been nearly as large as previously thought, at least at the species or subspecies level. Conversely, at the molecular level, aDNA studies on a wide range of large mammal taxa (49, 50, 56, 57) have revealed that the loss of genetic diversity over this time period has been much larger than previously recognized with major implications for the conservation biology of surviving populations (58).

## Materials and Methods

**aDNA Extraction, Amplification, and Sequencing.** The samples were extracted, amplified, and sequenced in specialist aDNA laboratories in Lyon ( $n = 27$ ) and Adelaide ( $n = 24$ ) (Table S1 A and B) according to appropriate techniques and controls (29). In Lyon, a maximum of three different samples were coextracted at any time to limit the potential for cross-contamination. Mock extractions and the three different amplification controls were included in each experiment to monitor contamination. DNA was extracted using either a phenol/chloroform method (59, 60) or a silica-based method adapted from Rohland et al. (61). The latter method is designed to maximize recovery of PCR-amplifiable DNA from ancient bone and tooth specimens while minimizing coextraction of PCR inhibitors. A 183-bp fragment of the *cyt b* gene and six short overlapping fragments encompassing 546 bp of the horse mtDNA HVR-I (positions 15518–16063 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome; GenBank accession no. X79547) were targeted by PCR, as described in Orlando et al. (15, 18). All PCR products were cloned and sequenced, and a total of 330 PCR products and 2,230 clones were analyzed at Lyon (Table S1 A). In addition, 121 PCR amplicons (16 samples) were independently analyzed by direct sequencing at ACAD (two additional amplicons were cloned and sequenced for ACAD227; Table S1 A). For most samples, each sequence position was determined from at least two independent amplifications to avoid possible artefactual substitutions induced by DNA damage (27). However, for four samples (reported in italics in Table S1 A), it was only possible to amplify a certain fragment once. No individual site with a significant posterior probability of DNA damage could be detected in four independent BYPASS-degr analyses (62).

**Sequence Analyses.** The sequences reported here have been deposited in GenBank under accession nos. GQ324584–GQ324612 and GU062887. Available sequences from equid species were extracted from GenBank using the first 10,000 BLAST hits recovered from *Equus (Amerhippus) neogaeus* sequences (EU030680 and EU030681). Both gene fragments were aligned manually using the SeaView software (63). A final HVR-1 dataset was constructed to maximize the length of included sequences and to balance taxonomic sampling (SI Text). Unrooted and rooted phylogenies (GenBank accession nos. X97336 and Y07726 for *Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Ceratotherium simum*, respectively) were constructed using maximum likelihood and Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo methods (SI Text). A RY-recoded rooted dataset was used for further phylogenetic analyses to limit possible substitution saturation due to the deep divergence of rhinos and equids  $\approx 55$  MYA (Table S2). Another dataset consisting of all of the available equid sequences for the targeted 143-bp *cyt b* fragment was also generated and analyzed (Fig. S2D). Finally, HVR-1, HVR-2, and *cyt b* datasets were merged [see “merged consensus” described in Orlando et al. (17)]. All datasets were used for phylogenetic inference (Fig. S2 D–F, Table S2, and SI Text), and the monophyly of the principal nodes was assessed using likelihood-based statistical tests implemented in PAUP\*4.0 [Kishino-Hasegawa (KH) and Shimodeira-Hasegawa (SH) tests; Fig. S4 and Table S5] (64).

To more accurately estimate the distributions of pairwise genetic distances within and between different taxonomic groups, two other HVR-1 datasets were generated of intermediate sequence length (243 and 301 bp, respectively, according to the reference sequence X79547), but with larger numbers of haplotypes (1,866 and 1,544, respectively). Uncorrected and corrected (GTR+ $\Gamma$ +I) pairwise distance matrices were recovered from PAUP\* 4.0b10 (64), and genetic diversity estimates were calculated and plotted using the R package (65). All datasets were automatically filtered for numts, and levels of missing data greater than 5% using a Perl script. Median-joining network were reconstructed for both datasets using Network (66), weighting all sites equally (Fig. S2 B and C). Bayesian analyses were applied to the unrooted HVR-1 dataset to assess divergence times, using BEAST (67) and assuming a HKY+ $\Gamma$ +I model of molecular evolution. The age of specimens was recovered from either radiocarbon dating or the literature (SI Text, dating; Table S1 A). A calibration point was established by assuming the emergence of the hippidiform lineage occurred within a normal distribution centered at  $2.5 \pm 0.1$  MYA (Fig. 1, node C1), based on fossil evidence (20). A second calibration point (Fig. 1, node C2) was placed at  $0.7 \pm 0.1$  MYA for the emergence of plains zebras, documented by the fossil *E. mauritanus*, which has been unambiguously placed on the plain zebra lineage (10, 68, 69).

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**Table S1A. List of the samples, PCR and sequence results in Lyon and Adelaide**

Sample	Taxonomy		Location	Age	Age (BEAST)	Control Region						Cytb
	Morphology	Molecular				1	2	3	4	5	6	
ACAD3601	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	Chile, Tres Arroyos <sup>*1</sup>	10-13 KYBP	10,685 BP <sup>†</sup>	NA/3	NA/2	NA/3	NA/2	NA/2	NA/2	NA/NA
ACAD3609	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	Chile, Cueva del Medio <sup>*1</sup>	10-13 KYBP	10,785 BP <sup>‡</sup>	NA/2	NA/2	NA/4	NA/1	NA/2	NA/2	NA/NA
ACAD3612	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	Chile, Tres Arroyos <sup>*1</sup>	10-13 KYBP	10,685 BP <sup>†</sup>	NA/2	NA/2	NA/3	NA/2	NA/2	NA/2	NA/NA
ACAD3613	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	Chile, Cueva del Medio <sup>*1</sup>	10-13 KYBP	10,785 BP <sup>‡</sup>	NA/2	NA/2	NA/2	NA/2	NA/2	NA/2	NA/NA
ACAD5559	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i>	Chile, Cueva del Milodon <sup>*3</sup>	10-13 KYBP	12,451 BP <sup>§</sup>	6(47)/Nd	1(7)/1	8(65)/3	3(24)/Nd	3(27)/1	4(20)/Nd	Nd/NA
ACAD3615	<i>Hippidion</i>	New lineage ( <i>H. devillei</i> )	Peru, Cueva Rosello (high altitude) <sup>*2</sup>	23,250±260 BP	23,250 BP <sup>††</sup>	Nd/Nd	2(9)/1	1(6)/2	1(3)/Nd	2(11)/Nd	2(16)/2	Nd/NA
ACAD3625	<i>Hippidion</i>	New lineage ( <i>H. devillei</i> )	Peru, Cueva Rosello (high altitude) <sup>*2</sup>	23,250±260 BP	23,250 BP <sup>††</sup>	2(10)/Nd	1(7)/2	2(17)/3	2(11)/Nd	1(5)/1	1(7)/1	Nd/NA
ACAD3627	<i>Hippidion</i>	New lineage ( <i>H. devillei</i> )	Peru, Cueva Rosello (high altitude) <sup>*2</sup>	23,250±260 BP	23,250 BP <sup>††</sup>	1(8)/1	Nd/2	Nd/2	1(1)/2	2(16)/1	8(46)/1	Nd/NA
ACAD3628	<i>Hippidion</i>	New lineage ( <i>H. devillei</i> )	Peru, Cueva Rosello (high altitude) <sup>*2</sup>	23,250±260 BP	23,250 BP <sup>††</sup>	4(28)/Nd	6(47)/3	2(12)/3	3(8)/2	3(21)/2	2(16)/1	Nd/NA
ACAD3629	<i>Hippidion</i>	New lineage ( <i>H. devillei</i> )	Peru, Cueva Rosello (high altitude) <sup>*2</sup>	23,250±260 BP	23,250 BP <sup>††</sup>	Nd/Nd	3(15)/Nd	2(22)/Nd	Nd/Nd	Nd/Nd	1(8)/Nd	Nd/NA
ACAD2302	<i>Equus cf. hydruntinus</i>	New lineage (Sussemione)	Russia, Khakassia, Proskuriakov Cave <sup>*7</sup>	Nd	49,755 BP (average from other 2 dates available within this lineage)	3(16)/Nd	2(9)/Nd	2(6)/1	2(6)/1	5(29)/Nd	2(15)/1	2(7)/NA
ACAD2303	<i>Equus cf. hydruntinus</i>	New lineage (Sussemione)	Russia, Khakassia, Proskuriakov Cave <sup>*7</sup>	46,287 ± 1752 BP 47,7590 ± 2074 BP	46,938 BP	2(19)/Nd	2(13)/Nd	2(3)/1	3(10)/1	2(18)/Nd	4(29)/1	2(13)/NA
ACAD2305	<i>Equus cf. hydruntinus</i>	New lineage (Sussemione)	Russia, Khakassia, Proskuriakov Cave <sup>*7</sup>	49,647 ± 2253 BP 55,496 ± 5242 BP	52,571 BP	6(35)/Nd	8(42)/Nd	5(18)/1	3(19)/1	3(14)/Nd	4(8)/1	2(15)/NA
ACAD226	<i>Equus capensis</i>	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	South Africa, Wonderwerk cave <sup>*8</sup>	Nd	Not used	4(30)/Nd	3(28)/Nd	7(53)/Nd	6(35)/1	4(44)/1	3(23)/1	3(24)/Nd
ACAD227	<i>Equus capensis</i>	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	South Africa, Wonderwerk cave <sup>*8</sup>	Nd	Not used	Nd/2(10)+1	Nd/Nd	Nd/Nd	Nd/Nd	Nd/Nd	Nd/Nd	Nd/Nd
ACAD230	<i>Equus capensis</i>	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	South Africa, Wonderwerk cave <sup>*8</sup>	148 ± 120 BP	148 BP <sup>‡</sup>	3(36)/Nd	3(24)/2	3(26)/2	3(26)/2	3(41)/2	3(34)/1	NA/NA
ACAD236	<i>Equus capensis</i>	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	South Africa, Glen Craig rock shelter	Nd	Not used	3(26)/1	2(17)/1	2(11)/1	3(3)/2	3(23)/1	3(24)/1	5(34)/NA
CH1069	<i>Equus hydruntinus</i>	<i>Equus asinus</i>	Portugal, Gruta da Agua <sup>*4</sup>	250 ± 40 BP	250 BP	10(79)/NA	4(24)/NA	2(12)/1	2(13)/NA	2(23)/NA	4(24)/NA	4(24)/NA
CH561 (SC 81126)	<i>Equus hydruntinus</i>	<i>Equus hydruntinus</i>	Belgium, Scladina cave <sup>*5</sup>	Layer 1A	40 KYBP	4(26)/Nd	10(70)/Nd	Nd/Nd	3(12)/Nd	2(11)/Nd	3(36)/2	Nd/NA
CH28	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Iran, Sagzabad <sup>*6</sup>	II-Ist mill. BC	3 KYBP	9(77)/NA	4(17)/NA	7(48)/NA	5(24)/NA	3(13)/NA	6(29)/NA	2(18)/NA
TZ9	<i>Equus asinus</i> / <i>hydruntinus</i>	<i>Equus hydruntinus</i>	Iran, Zagheh <sup>*6</sup>	VII-VIth mill. BC	8 KYBP	7(97)/NA	9(48)/NA	Nd/NA	3(6)/NA	6(30)/NA	2(7)/NA	Nd/NA
CH562 (SC92314)	<i>Equus sp.</i>	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Belgium, Scladina cave <sup>*5</sup>	Layer 1A (30-40 KYA)	Not used	1(8)/NA	Nd/NA	Nd/NA	Nd/NA	1(8)/NA	Nd/NA	Nd/NA

**Table S1B. List of the negative samples analyzed**

Sample	Taxonomy (morphology)	Location	Age
ACAD229	<i>Equus capensis</i>	South Africa, Wonderwerk cave <sup>*8</sup>	Unknown
ACAD3610	<i>Hippidion</i>	Peru, Cueva de Los Chingues <sup>*</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
ACAD3614	<i>Hippidion</i>	Peru, Cueva Rosello <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
ACAD3626	<i>Hippidion</i>	Peru, Cueva Rosello <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
ACAD3632	<i>Hippidion</i>	Chile, Betecsa-1 <sup>*</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
CH29 (S17)	<i>Equus asinus</i>	Iran, Sagzabad <sup>‡</sup>	II-Ist mill. BC
CH30 (TZ19)	<i>E. hemionus onager / kulan</i>	Zagheh, Iran <sup>‡</sup>	VII-VIth mill. BC
CH844	<i>Equus (Amerhippus) andium</i>	Ecuador, Punin Chimborazo <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
CH845	<i>Equus (Amerhippus) andium</i>	Ecuador, Punin Chimborazo <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
CH846	<i>Equus (Amerhippus) andium</i>	Ecuador, Punin Chimborazo <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
CH847	<i>Equus (Amerhippus) andium</i>	Ecuador, Alangesi-Quito Pichincha <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
CH848	<i>Equus (Amerhippus) andium</i>	Ecuador, Punin Chimborazo <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)
CH849	<i>Equus (Amerhippus) andium</i>	Ecuador, Punin Chimborazo <sup>‡</sup>	Unknown (Pleistocene)

Above slash: number of independent PCR products analyzed in Lyon and number of clones sequenced to deduce the final consensus sequence (in brackets). Below slash: total number of independent PCR products sequenced at the ACAD. F1-F6: short overlapping fragments encompassing 546bp of the horse mtDNA HVR-I, described in [S4] (for some amplifications of the new hippidion lineage, primers 15562F and 15945R have been modified in 5'-CATCCCTATARTGCCCTATGTAC and 5'-TGTTAGGCATGGGCTGATTAGTC). <sup>\*1</sup> provided by CEHA (Instituto de la Patagonia, Universidad de Magallanes); <sup>\*2</sup>

provided by the Peru Natural History Museum. <sup>\*4</sup> provided by Miguel Telles Antunes. <sup>\*5</sup> provided by Dominique Bonjean. <sup>\*3</sup> provided by Maite Alberdi. <sup>\*6</sup> provided by Marjan Mashkour. <sup>\*7</sup> provided by provided by Patrick Wrinn, Sergei Vasil'ev, and Nikolai Ovodov. <sup>\*8</sup> provided by David Morris and Peter Beaumont. Dates used for BEAST molecular dating analyses are reported and relied either on radiocarbon dates or archeological context (see suppltext, Dating). † estimated after Borrero [S20] and Massone and Prieto [S23] (AMS; OXA-9247 10,685±70 BP), Stern (1990) [S22] and Massone (1991) [S21] that dated the volcanic ash around 12,480 years BP. ‡ average estimated after Nami and Nakamura (1995) [S24] (NUTA-1811 AMS and NUTA-2331 AMS et 10,710±100 and 10,860±160 BP, respectively). § average estimated after Borrero [S18] (BM-1209, BM-728, LU-794, LP-49 at 13,183±202 BP, 12,984±76 BP, 13,260±115, 10,377±481 BP, respectively). †† estimated from [S26]. Nd: Not determined. NA: Not Attempted.



**Table S2A. HVR-1 analyses: including/excluding partial sequences**

			Including partial sequences												Excluding partial sequences											
Nodes	Monophyly	Equus subgenera	Unrooted Analyses						Rooted Analyses						Unrooted Analyses						Rooted Analyses					
			ACGT?			YR?			ACGT?			YR?			ACGT, No?			YR, No?			ACGT, No?			YR, No?		
			Boot strap	aL	PP	Boot strap	aL	PP	Boot strap	aL	PP	Boot strap	aL	PP	Boots trap	aL	PP	Boots trap	aL	PP	Boots trap	aL	PP	Boots trap	aL	PP
A	Caballines, Hippidions, NWSL		67,5	85	1,00	48,4	81	0,81	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,7	86	1,00	46,6	78	0,81	-	-	-	-	-	
B	Hippidions, NWSL		41	37	0,58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C2	Hippidions	<i>Hippidion</i>	98,5	97	1,00	74,4	91	1,00	94,5	98	1,00	64,9	93	0,98	99,0	96	1,00	70,5	91	1	96,0	97	1,00	77,6	-	1,00
D	<i>Hippidion saldiasi / principale</i>	<i>Hippidion</i>	92,6	92	1,00	79,4	87	0,98	90	-	1,00	75,7	87	0,99	90,6	92	1,00	75,2	85	0,98	89,7	93	1,00	76,7	-	0,98
E	<i>Hippidion devillei</i>	<i>Hippidion</i>	100	97	1,00	75,2	80	0,99	86,9	-	0,88	61,3	77	0,91	100,0	98	1,00	79,6	84	0,99	85,1	75	0,86	66,3	-	0,92
F	NWSL		98,7	97	1,00	87,1	95	-	-	-	0,7	-	-	-	98,8	97	1,00	83,9	95	-	-	-	0,75	-	-	-
G	Caballines	<i>Equus</i>	99,4	97	1,00	86	95	1,00	26,2	75	0,56	-	-	-	99,7	98	1,00	83,3	94	1,00	28,3	78	0,64	-	-	-
H	Non-caballine horses		67,5	85	1,00	48,4	81	0,81	5,7	-	-	-	-	-	70,7	86	1,00	46,6	78	0,81	2,0	66	-	-	-	-
I	Sussemionas		99,4	99	1,00	-	-	-	88,5	98	1,00	-	-	-	99,0	99	1,00	-	-	-	90,4	99	1,00	-	-	-
C1	<i>E. quagga / E. capensis</i>	<i>Quagga</i>	98,6	99	1,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,0	99	1,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J	<i>E. quagga / E. capensis</i> subclade	<i>Quagga</i>	80	88	1,00	76,1	94	1,00	80,5	94	1,00	64	86	0,93	78,7	88	0,95	79,8	95	1,00	79,0	96	1,00	65,3	-	0,94
K	<i>E. quagga boehmi</i>	<i>Quagga</i>	86,7	80	0,96	-	-	-	-	-	0,68	-	-	-	87,8	75	1,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	<i>E. hartmannae</i>	<i>Hippotigris</i>	100	100	1,00	96,5	99	1,00	89,9	98	1,00	83,7	96	1,00	100,0	100	1,00	91,0	98	1,00	91,1	99	1,00	90,5	96	1,00
M	<i>E. grevyi</i> <i>E. grevyi, E. hemionus, E. hydruntinus, E. kiang</i>	<i>Dolichohippus</i>	63,1	39	0,78	-	-	-	99,3	-	-	-	-	-	58,6	3	0,69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	<i>E. kiang</i>	<i>Hemionus</i>	23,9	79	0,55	-	-	-	3,8	87	-	-	-	-	24,8	64	0,60	-	-	-	39,0	78	-	-	-	-
O	<i>E. kiang</i>	<i>Hemionus</i>	88	94	1,00	-	-	-	94	93	0,92	-	-	-	85,3	92	0,99	-	-	-	80,0	93	0,91	-	-	-
P	<i>E. asinus, E. hartmannae</i> <i>E. asinus</i> (excluding CH1069),	<i>Asinus</i> and <i>Hippotigris</i>	98,7	77	0,58	-	-	-	29,7	94	-	-	-	-	36,5	77	0,61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	<i>E. hartmannae</i>	<i>Asinus</i> and <i>Hippotigris</i>	41,7	78	0,58	-	-	-	-	-	0,67	-	-	-	40,6	79	0,59	-	-	-	30,4	94	0,82	-	-	-

Most of the HVR-1 sequences were complete, but for a few samples samples (ACAD3615, ACAD3629, CH561, TZ9 and *E. hydruntinus* sequence under Accession Nb. DQ464012) only partial sequences could have been recovered. **Left part:** these sequences were included or in the analyses and missing fragments were accordingly coded as missing data (?). **Right part:** These sequences were removed from the datasets. Bootstrap and approximate Likelihood Ratio Test (aLRT) supports and posterior probabilities (PP) for major phylogenetic nodes are reported based on ACGT coded datasets or YR-coded datasets.

**Table S2B. HVR-1, HVR-2 and cyt b merged analyses**

	Length (pb)	Data coded	Topology ( <i>E. asinus, E. caballus, H. saldiasi</i> )			Topology ( <i>E. caballus, H. saldiasi</i> )		
			Bootstrap	aLRT	Post. Probs	Bootstrap	aLRT	Post. Probs
HVR-1*, Cytb, HVR-2	755	ACGT	100,0	100,0	1,00	98,1	93,0	1,00
HVR-1*, Cytb, HVR-2	755	YR	100,0	100,0	1,00	66,7	72,0	0,76
HVR-1, Cytb, HVR-2	814	ACGT	100,0	100,0	1,00	94,6	92,0	0,99
HVR-1, Cytb, HVR-2	814	YR	100,0	100,0	1,00	50,0	-	-

The analyses were rooted with rhinos (*Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Ceratotherium simum*) and the phylogenetic relationships within equids were assessed thanks to bootstrap, approximate Likelihood Ratio Test (aLRT) supports and posterior probabilities (PP) of nodes (note that this topology is described as topology T in suppl fig S3, topology T). Accession Nb. *Equus caballus*: X79547 (complete genome). *Equus asinus*: X97337 (complete genome). *Hippidion saldiasi*: DQ007562, DQ007615, AY152859 (HVR-1, HVR-2 and cyt b, respectively). *Rhinoceros unicornis*: X97336 (complete genome). *Ceratotherium simum*: Y07726 (complete genome). \*: removing the first 60 nucleotides (positions 15518-15577 according to the complete horse mitochondrial genome; Accession Nb. X79547) to avoid alignment ambiguities.

**Table S3. Intra- and interspecific corrected (GTR+Γ+I) and uncorrected pairwise distances among equids**

	A								B								C							
	Uncorrected pairwise distances				GTR+G+I pairwise distances				Uncorrected pairwise distances				GTR+G+I pairwise distances				Uncorrected pairwise distances							
	Average	Median	5%-lower	95%-upper	Average	Median	5%-lower	95%-upper	Average	Median	5%-lower	95%-upper	Average	Median	5%-lower	95%-upper	Average	Median	5%-lower	95%-upper				
CAB	2,50%	2,66%	0,33%	4,02%	2,70%	2,84%	0,33%	4,45%	2,43%	2,47%	0,41%	4,12%	2,60%	2,61%	0,42%	4,52%	3,56%	3,37%	1,12%	6,74%				
ASI	2,18%	2,99%	0,00%	4,32%	2,38%	3,22%	0,00%	4,82%	2,06%	2,47%	0,00%	4,12%	2,21%	2,61%	0,00%	4,52%	2,04%	2,25%	0,00%	4,49%				
QUA(ALL-J2/ALL)	1,96%	1,84%	0,33%	4,01%	2,12%	1,93%	0,34%	4,45%	3,31%	3,33%	0,83%	5,48%	3,64%	3,60%	0,85%	6,24%	5,36%	5,75%	1,15%	9,32%				
QUA(J2/ALL)	1,96%	1,67%	0,67%	3,28%	2,08%	1,74%	0,68%	3,57%	2,69%	2,90%	0,83%	4,58%	2,90%	3,10%	0,85%	5,10%	4,92%	4,78%	1,26%	8,01%				
QUA	1,95%	1,67%	0,33%	4,01%	2,10%	1,74%	0,34%	4,45%	3,29%	3,32%	0,83%	5,44%	3,61%	3,59%	0,85%	6,20%	5,34%	5,75%	1,15%	9,31%				
GRE	0,67%	0,00%	0,00%	3,00%	0,72%	0,00%	0,00%	3,23%	0,74%	0,00%	0,00%	3,72%	0,81%	0,00%	0,00%	4,05%	0,91%	0,00%	0,00%	4,55%				
ZEB	3,06%	3,01%	0,67%	5,02%	3,34%	3,25%	0,68%	5,70%	3,31%	3,31%	0,41%	5,79%	3,63%	3,56%	0,42%	6,61%	3,55%	3,41%	0,00%	7,95%				
HEM	4,17%	4,78%	0,37%	5,61%	4,71%	5,40%	0,37%	6,48%	3,78%	3,72%	0,47%	5,70%	4,18%	4,05%	0,47%	6,51%	3,93%	3,28%	0,00%	8,20%				
KIA	1,52%	1,10%	0,00%	3,31%	1,61%	1,13%	0,00%	3,60%	1,18%	0,93%	0,00%	2,80%	1,25%	0,95%	0,00%	2,98%	1,42%	1,64%	0,00%	3,28%				
<b>Average (extant species)</b>	<b>2,45%</b>	<b>2,66%</b>	<b>0,33%</b>	<b>4,32%</b>	<b>2,64%</b>	<b>2,84%</b>	<b>0,33%</b>	<b>4,82%</b>	<b>2,39%</b>	<b>2,47%</b>	<b>0,41%</b>	<b>4,12%</b>	<b>2,56%</b>	<b>2,61%</b>	<b>0,42%</b>	<b>4,52%</b>	<b>3,38%</b>	<b>3,37%</b>	<b>0,00%</b>	<b>6,74%</b>				
HIP	1,54%	1,67%	0,33%	3,01%	1,62%	1,74%	0,34%	3,25%	1,41%	1,25%	0,00%	2,89%	1,48%	1,28%	0,00%	3,09%	1,14%	1,14%	0,00%	2,27%				
ONO	0,67%	0,68%	0,33%	0,95%	0,68%	0,69%	0,34%	0,98%	0,55%	0,41%	0,41%	0,76%	0,56%	0,42%	0,42%	0,77%	0,75%	1,12%	0,00%	1,12%				
SUS	4,43%	4,32%	2,33%	6,30%	5,06%	4,82%	2,46%	7,44%	4,39%	5,35%	1,23%	6,40%	5,01%	6,06%	1,27%	7,45%	5,24%	7,87%	0,00%	7,87%				
STL	2,01%	2,01%	1,00%	2,92%	2,13%	2,11%	1,03%	3,14%	2,48%	2,47%	1,23%	3,61%	2,64%	2,62%	1,26%	3,92%	2,04%	2,22%	0,00%	3,33%				
HYD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,28%	3,28%	3,28%	3,28%				
CAB/ASI	11,40%	11,30%	10,30%	12,62%	15,74%	15,53%	13,68%	18,12%	11,56%	11,52%	10,29%	12,76%	15,52%	15,41%	13,26%	17,73%	23,35%	23,60%	21,35%	25,84%				
QUA/GRE	9,23%	9,27%	8,41%	10,08%	11,90%	11,95%	10,55%	13,34%	10,22%	10,37%	9,16%	11,23%	13,24%	13,47%	11,49%	14,95%	20,71%	20,71%	18,54%	23,16%				
QUA/ZEB	13,11%	13,08%	11,74%	14,49%	19,17%	19,04%	16,33%	22,18%	13,46%	13,31%	11,62%	15,38%	19,17%	18,82%	15,60%	23,20%	25,24%	25,32%	21,92%	28,90%				
GRE/ZEB	14,43%	14,42%	13,40%	15,77%	22,08%	22,00%	19,72%	25,27%	13,89%	14,06%	12,83%	15,33%	19,98%	20,32%	17,80%	23,02%	24,44%	23,97%	22,80%	28,66%				
ASI/HEM	7,47%	7,71%	4,80%	9,94%	9,20%	9,48%	5,43%	13,07%	6,86%	6,95%	4,23%	8,89%	8,14%	8,19%	4,67%	11,05%	8,82%	10,16%	4,61%	14,90%				
ASI/KIA	6,98%	7,01%	6,25%	7,72%	8,40%	8,44%	7,37%	9,49%	6,74%	6,61%	6,09%	7,94%	7,93%	7,74%	7,03%	9,61%	8,12%	7,88%	6,49%	11,24%				
HEM/KIA	5,25%	5,33%	3,60%	6,99%	6,05%	6,11%	3,95%	8,39%	5,04%	5,35%	3,72%	6,51%	5,70%	6,06%	4,05%	7,59%	5,92%	6,56%	3,28%	8,52%				
HYD/HEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,46%	3,28%	1,64%	6,56%				
HYD/KIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,64%	4,92%	1,64%	8,20%				
<b>Average (extant species)</b>	<b>11,36%</b>	<b>11,30%</b>	<b>9,99%</b>	<b>12,62%</b>	<b>15,67%</b>	<b>15,53%</b>	<b>13,16%</b>	<b>18,12%</b>	<b>11,53%</b>	<b>11,52%</b>	<b>10,29%</b>	<b>12,76%</b>	<b>15,47%</b>	<b>15,41%</b>	<b>13,26%</b>	<b>17,73%</b>	<b>23,21%</b>	<b>23,59%</b>	<b>20,22%</b>	<b>25,84%</b>				
CAB/HIP	9,48%	9,39%	8,09%	11,12%	12,32%	12,12%	10,05%	15,14%	9,70%	9,60%	8,32%	11,26%	12,34%	12,14%	10,16%	14,93%	21,42%	21,42%	19,48%	23,29%				
ASI/HIP	10,41%	10,42%	9,40%	11,42%	13,94%	13,94%	12,15%	15,80%	10,75%	10,80%	9,60%	12,07%	14,11%	14,20%	12,16%	16,44%	20,09%	19,97%	18,77%	22,17%				
ONO/CAB	10,49%	10,47%	9,40%	11,81%	14,01%	13,95%	12,13%	16,44%	11,24%	11,22%	10,20%	12,66%	14,88%	14,82%	13,10%	17,44%	24,66%	24,79%	22,01%	27,26%				
ONO/HIP	7,18%	7,08%	6,31%	8,10%	8,69%	8,52%	7,44%	10,05%	7,85%	7,90%	6,67%	9,21%	9,49%	9,54%	7,80%	11,53%	14,96%	14,73%	13,57%	16,54%				
ONO/ASI	13,61%	13,61%	13,08%	14,42%	20,21%	20,19%	19,09%	22,00%	15,52%	15,52%	14,69%	16,40%	23,53%	23,42%	21,63%	25,61%	31,74%	31,35%	29,79%	33,57%				
CAB/STL	9,48%	9,40%	8,67%	10,40%	12,28%	12,13%	10,95%	13,84%	10,66%	10,75%	9,58%	11,70%	13,91%	14,05%	12,10%	15,68%	20,28%	20,57%	17,22%	22,84%				
ONO/STL	8,43%	8,38%	7,15%	9,76%	10,60%	10,48%	8,63%	12,73%	9,80%	9,57%	8,41%	11,47%	12,50%	12,09%	10,28%	15,27%	20,73%	20,74%	18,42%	22,59%				
ASI/STL	12,15%	12,04%	11,47%	13,04%	17,20%	16,94%	15,86%	19,03%	13,73%	13,63%	12,87%	14,87%	19,70%	19,51%	17,95%	22,08%	24,72%	24,97%	21,64%	27,22%				
SUS/HEM	7,24%	6,97%	5,88%	8,75%	8,80%	8,37%	6,85%	11,08%	6,89%	6,58%	5,63%	8,45%	8,15%	7,69%	6,42%	10,36%	8,67%	8,68%	5,02%	11,75%				
SUS/ASI	11,77%	11,64%	10,64%	12,98%	16,46%	16,18%	14,29%	18,89%	11,44%	11,60%	9,51%	12,86%	15,36%	15,58%	12,03%	17,98%	20,95%	21,66%	18,29%	22,98%				
SUS/QUA	12,80%	13,69%	9,37%	15,06%	18,68%	20,31%	12,09%	23,46%	11,82%	12,07%	9,56%	13,72%	16,01%	16,38%	12,10%	19,53%	18,85%	18,57%	15,08%	23,04%				
SUS/GRE	9,57%	9,69%	9,20%	9,75%	12,43%	12,64%	11,80%	12,74%	9,80%	9,97%	9,36%	9,99%	12,49%	12,77%	11,77%	12,81%	16,21%	15,08%	15,08%	18,46%				
SUS/ZEB	13,92%	13,89%	12,36%	15,13%	20,87%	20,75%	17,50%	23,63%	12,46%	12,48%	10,82%	13,81%	17,13%	17,13%	14,15%	19,73%	19,44%	19,69%	16,24%	23,02%				

The different values presented are estimated from the different datasets provided as supplemental text using either corrected (GTR+Γ+I, alpha=0.779 and I=0.572 estimated from the phylogenetic analysis presented on Fig. 1) or uncorrected pairwise distances. In C, only uncorrected distances are provided given the short length of the alignment. CAB: *E. caballus*; ASI: *E. asinus*; QUA: *E. quagga* (all Plains zebras, including *E. quagga quagga*); QUA<sub>J2</sub>: node J2 is defined on fig 1 and includes samples ACAD226 and ACAD230; QUA<sub>ALL-J2</sub>: QUA but excluding samples for node J2; GRE: *E. grevyi*; ZEB: *E. hartmannae*; HEM: *E. hemionus*; KIA: *E. kiang*; HIP: *Hippidion saldiasi/principale*; HYD: *E. hydruntinus*; ONO: *Hippidion devillei* (Peruvian hippidions); SUS: Sussemionotes (Khakassia, SW Siberia); CAP: *E. capensis*; STL: New World Stilt Legged horses). A, the dataset consisted of 1544 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15818 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome, Accession Number. X79547. B, the dataset consisted of 1866 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15760 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome, Accession Number X79547. C, the dataset consisted of 1878 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15606 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome, Accession Number. X79547.

**Table S4. Molecular dating (MY) of major equid lineages**

Nodes (fig.1)	Description	A. LogNormal								B. Exponential							
		Yule model of speciation				Birth-Death model of speciation				Yule model of speciation				Birth-Death model of speciation			
		Average	Median	5%	95%	Average	Median	5%	95%	Average	Median	5%	95%	Average	Median	5%	95%
<b>A</b>	Caballines (CAB), NWSL, Hippidions (HIP, ONO)	<b>3,704</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>4,955</b>
<b>B</b>	NWSL, Hippidions (HIP, ONO)	<b>3,372</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>4,287</b>
<b>D</b>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i> / <i>principale</i> (HIP)	0.759	0.718	0.357	1,269	0.701	0.662	0.298	0.116	1,096	1,044	0.412	1,923	1.019	0.943	0.344	1,858
<b>E</b>	<i>Hippidion devillei</i> (ONO)	0.545	0.505	0.211	0,975	0.513	0.476	0.175	0.920	0.778	0.712	0.215	1,518	0.695	0.618	0.186	1,425
<b>F</b>	NWSL	1,034	0,994	0,481	1,640	1,002	0,953	0,468	1,654	1,161	1,087	0,356	2,093	1,127	1,042	0,333	2,117
<b>G</b>	Caballines (CAB)	1,414	1,361	0,806	2,191	1,369	1,315	0,688	2,154	1,689	1,618	0,791	2,676	1,712	1,616	0,685	2,842
<b>H</b>	Non caballine horses (Old World)	<b>3,308</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>4,326</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>4,910</b>
<b>I</b>	Sussemiones (SUS)	1,275	1,224	0,571	2,064	1,260	1,204	0,559	2,082	1,235	1,156	0,476	2,241	1,242	1,140	0,415	2,340
<b>J</b>	<i>E. quagga</i> / <i>E. burchelli</i>	0,534	0,535	0,372	0,690	0,516	0,517	0,353	0,680	0,551	0,558	0,383	0,711	0,535	0,538	0,361	0,696
<b>J1</b>	<i>E. quagga</i> / <i>E. burchelli</i> subclade 1	0,422	0,421	0,266	0,576	0,400	0,397	0,247	0,555	0,436	0,437	0,267	0,603	0,415	0,413	0,252	0,587
<b>K</b>	<i>E. q. boehmi</i>	0,417	0,414	0,197	0,648	0,404	0,401	0,178	0,637	0,409	0,407	0,163	0,664	0,400	0,398	0,148	0,658
<b>L</b>	<i>E. hartmannae</i> (ZEB)	0,739	0,710	0,334	1,196	0,714	0,678	0,312	1,187	0,710	0,664	0,261	1,276	0,690	0,641	0,231	1,251
<b>M</b>	<i>E. grevyi</i> (GRE)	1,126	1,079	0,442	1,875	1,118	1,069	0,412	1,864	1,001	0,950	0,321	1,747	0,978	0,903	0,275	1,835
	<i>E. hemionus</i> (HEM), <i>E. hydruntinus</i> (HYD), <i>E. kiang</i> (KIA)	2,071	2,033	1,204	2,975	2,080	2,038	1,197	3,104	1,900	1,840	1,008	2,941	1,975	1,902	0,886	3,236
	<i>E. asinus</i>	1,703	1,667	0,848	2,575	1,692	1,642	0,803	2,633	1,417	1,364	0,571	2,307	1,451	1,375	0,535	2,502
	All zebras	2,583	2,557	1,684	3,478	2,612	2,574	1,628	3,587	2,186	2,119	1,364	3,166	2,311	2,233	1,280	3,493
<b>Tree Height</b>	All equids	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>5,992</b>
<b>A</b>	Caballines (CAB), NWSL, Hippidions (HIP, ONO)	<b>3,509</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>4,453</b>
<b>B1</b>	NWSL, Caballines (CAB)	<b>2,927</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>3,837</b>
<b>D</b>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i> / <i>principale</i> (HIP)	0,728	0,687	0,338	1,233	0,667	0,628	0,270	1,121	1,065	0,993	0,390	1,924	0,973	0,897	0,302	1,858
<b>E</b>	<i>Hippidion devillei</i> (ONO)	0,523	0,485	0,196	0,935	0,474	0,437	0,167	0,855	0,750	0,681	0,205	1,482	0,654	0,575	0,148	1,346
<b>F</b>	NWSL	0,966	0,927	0,465	1,542	0,925	0,881	0,443	1,510	1,017	0,952	0,373	1,823	0,977	0,901	0,300	1,783
<b>G</b>	Caballines (CAB)	1,314	1,270	0,734	1,984	1,262	1,215	0,664	1,924	1,441	1,392	0,752	2,252	1,434	1,361	0,625	2,363
<b>H</b>	Non caballine horses (Old World)	<b>3,152</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>4,242</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>4,372</b>
<b>I</b>	Sussemiones (SUS)	1,214	1,160	0,555	1,969	1,187	1,131	0,534	1,944	1,147	1,082	0,369	2,028	1,145	1,046	0,354	2,118
<b>J</b>	<i>E. quagga</i> / <i>E. capensis</i> subclade	0,525	0,526	0,353	0,683	0,503	0,503	0,338	0,670	0,541	0,547	0,371	0,704	0,523	0,527	3,400	0,694
<b>J1</b>	<i>E. quagga</i> / <i>E. burchelli</i> subclade 1	0,412	0,409	0,255	0,566	0,385	0,381	0,234	0,541	0,424	0,421	0,259	0,596	0,400	0,399	0,226	0,580
<b>K</b>	<i>E. q. boehmi</i>	0,412	0,405	0,189	0,644	0,398	0,393	0,173	0,628	0,402	0,397	0,150	0,657	0,389	0,382	0,142	0,657
<b>L</b>	<i>E. hartmannae</i> (ZEB)	0,707	0,682	0,315	1,138	0,677	0,647	0,288	1,125	0,655	0,611	0,230	1,159	0,645	0,595	0,197	1,182
<b>M</b>	<i>E. grevyi</i> (GRE)	1,076	1,030	0,445	1,800	1,062	1,014	0,413	1,796	0,943	0,885	0,322	1,712	0,928	0,861	0,260	1,711
	<i>E. hemionus</i> (HEM), <i>E. hydruntinus</i> (HYD), <i>E. kiang</i> (KIA)	1,988	1,941	1,182	2,926	1,965	1,921	1,087	2,867	1,781	1,721	0,901	2,786	1,801	1,726	0,821	2,900
	<i>E. asinus</i>	1,606	1,568	0,790	2,470	1,613	1,570	0,785	2,536	1,324	1,269	0,519	2,220	1,298	1,221	0,460	2,268
	All zebras	2,439	2,400	1,551	3,325	2,484	2,447	1,579	3,445	2,061	2,001	1,255	3,008	2,119	2,043	1,227	3,230

Nodes (fig.1)	Description	A. LogNormal								B. Exponential							
		Yule model of speciation				Birth-Death model of speciation				Yule model of speciation				Birth-Death model of speciation			
		Average	Median	5%	95%	Average	Median	5%	95%	Average	Median	5%	95%	Average	Median	5%	95%
<b>Tree Height</b>	All equids	<b>3,856</b>	<b>3,789</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>5,330</b>
<b>A</b>	Caballines (CAB), NWSL, Hippidions (HIP, ONO)	<b>3,635</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>4,697</b>
<b>B2</b>	Caballines (CAB), Hippidions (HIP, ONO)	<b>3,465</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>4,244</b>
<b>D</b>	<i>Hippidion saldiasi</i> / <i>principale</i> (HIP)	0,765	0,722	0,340	1,258	0,693	0,653	0,303	1,147	1,111	1,049	0,427	1,933	0,973	0,886	0,325	1,835
<b>E</b>	<i>Hippidion devillei</i> (ONO)	0,551	0,513	0,207	0,989	0,495	0,459	0,172	0,894	0,768	0,703	0,209	1,497	0,686	0,612	0,162	1,407
<b>F</b>	NWSL	1,052	1,006	0,476	1,687	1,009	0,958	0,443	1,663	1,188	1,096	0,387	2,170	1,125	1,030	0,355	2,160
<b>G</b>	Caballines (CAB)	1,415	1,366	0,765	2,131	1,338	1,286	0,725	2,077	1,669	1,614	0,854	2,579	1,606	1,542	0,701	2,58
<b>H</b>	Non caballine horses (Old World)	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>4,704</b>
<b>I</b>	Sussemiones (SUS)	1,244	1,189	0,546	2,036	1,231	1,178	0,527	2,017	1,229	1,154	0,432	2,173	1,213	1,123	0,418	2,224
<b>J</b>	<i>E. quagga</i> / <i>E. capensis</i> subclade	0,530	0,531	0,366	0,693	0,511	0,510	0,346	0,672	0,556	0,559	0,395	0,717	0,533	0,537	0,359	0,701
<b>J1</b>	<i>E. quagga</i> / <i>E. burchelli</i> subclade 1	0,416	0,413	0,261	0,577	0,394	0,391	0,250	0,554	0,439	0,438	0,269	0,598	0,411	0,410	0,241	0,589
<b>K</b>	<i>E. q. boehmi</i>	0,418	0,414	0,193	0,645	0,404	0,400	0,183	0,638	0,409	0,404	0,159	0,669	0,393	0,390	0,141	0,649
<b>L</b>	<i>E. hartmannae</i> (ZEB)	0,729	0,701	0,307	1,173	0,708	0,681	0,316	1,170	0,725	0,682	0,259	1,254	0,671	0,622	0,232	1,210
<b>M</b>	<i>E. grevyi</i> (GRE)	1,121	1,074	0,424	1,881	1,094	1,041	0,417	1,863	1,023	0,962	0,327	1,818	0,996	0,922	0,283	1,838
	<i>E. hemionus</i> (HEM), <i>E. hydruntinus</i> (HYD), <i>E. kiang</i> (KIA)	2,054	2,005	1,193	2,984	2,039	1,986	1,143	3,024	1,938	1,877	0,995	3,004	1,911	1,845	0,856	3,046
	<i>E. asinus</i>	1,666	1,632	0,799	2,568	1,677	1,627	0,833	2,680	1,464	1,414	0,610	2,443	1,396	1,329	0,512	2,414
	All zebras	2,533	2,489	1,630	3,524	2,565	2,515	1,609	3,546	2,246	2,193	1,344	3,217	2,235	2,163	1,241	3,295
<b>Tree Height</b>	All equids	<b>4,034</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>5,684</b>

Average, median and 95% lower and upper values of the posterior distribution of each date are reported. Three different topological constraints within Caballine horses (ie. considering node B, see Fig 1; or relaxing node B for nodes B1: (CAB,NSWL) or node B2: (CAB,(HIP,ONO))) were examined for each series of dating estimates. Tips were calibrated according to the dates reported in Suppl Table T1A (column Age, BEAST). Two calibration points were assumed at 2.5±0.1 MYA and 0.7±0.1 MYA as for the emergence of the hippidiform lineage (fig 1, node C1) and plains zebras, respectively. A, Relaxed molecular clock with rates among branches distributed according to a log-normal distribution. B, Relaxed molecular clock with rates among branches distributed according to an exponential distribution.

**Table S5. Assessing phylogenetic relationships among caballines and non-caballine equids with Kishino-Hasegawa and Shimodeira-Hasegawa tests**

Topology 1		Topology 2		L <sub>1</sub> -L <sub>2</sub>	KH p-value	SH p-value
<b>Within non-Caballine horses:</b> Topologies B,C,D and F, showing Sussemiones, Grevy's zebras, mountains zebras or donkeys as independent monophyletic groups, are significantly more likely than topology A						
<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	<b>B</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others37,SUS3)))	-34,3401	0,005*	0,005*
<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	<b>C</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others36,GRE4)))	-82,8397	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	<b>D</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others36,ZEB4)))	-123,1452	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	<b>F</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others37,ASI3)))	-118,1673	0,02*	0,02*
<b>Between hemionines and <i>E. hydruntinus</i>:</b> Topology I is equivalent to topology H, except that samples TZ9 and CH561 (showing missing data) were removed from the ( <i>E. hemionus</i> , <i>E. hydruntinus</i> and <i>E. kiang</i> ) clade. Topologies A and I are significantly less likely than topology H, in agreement with taxonomic assignment of samples TZ9 and CH561 in <i>E. hydruntinus</i>						
<b>H</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others30,(HYD_HEM_KIA10))))	<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	-94,1898	0,01*	0,009*
<b>H</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others30,(HYD_HEM_KIA10))))	<b>I</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others_32,(HYD_HEM_KIA8))))	-25,7459	0,009*	0,16
<b>Among zebras:</b> Topology E7 is significantly more likely than other topologies (except topology E6 according to the SH- test), suggesting that donkeys, mountain zebras, Grevy's zebras and Plains zebras should be considered as independent monophyletic groups						
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	-387,7301	0,001*	0,001*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others16,ZEB_GRE_QUA_CAP24)))	-269,5628	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E1</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others20,GRE_QUA_CAP20)))	-242,7296	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E2</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others20,ZEB_QUA_CAP20)))	-215,0070	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E3</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others24,QUA_CAP16)))	-188,4350	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E4</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others16,GRE4,ZEB_QUA_CAP20)))	-161,7811	<0,0001*	<0,0001*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E5</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others17,ASI_ZEB7,QUA_CAP16)))	-163,4433	<0,0001*	0,003*
<b>E7</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,ZEB4,GRE4,ASI3,QUA_CAP16)))	<b>E6</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(Others13,GRE4,ASI_ZEB7,QUA_CAP16)))	-75,9653	0,008*	0,207
<b>Within non-Caballine horses:</b> Except topology A (ie. null hypothesis showing no topological information within non-caballine Old World equids), all topologies receive rather similar support, suggesting that the exact branching order within non-caballine Old World equids cannot be deciphered thanks to the current HVR-1 dataset						
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>A</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),Others40))	-421,3521	0,001*	0,001*
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>J1</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3,ZEB4),(GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	0,0000	0,486	0,928
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>J2</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3,GRE4),(ZEB4,QUA_CAP16))))	0,0000	0,481	0,936
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>J3</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3,ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	0,0000	0,431	0,968
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>J4</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3),SUS3,ZEB4,(GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	0,0000	0,480	0,902
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>K</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(SUS3,(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	-0,8367	0,213	0,637
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>K1</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(SUS3,(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,ZEB4),(GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	-0,8367	0,213	0,637
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>K2</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(SUS3,(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	-0,8367	0,213	0,637
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>K3</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(SUS3,(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	-0,8367	0,213	0,637
<b>J</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3,SUS3),(ZEB4,GRE4,QUA_CAP16))))	<b>K4</b>	(Out2,((STL4,HIP10,ONO5,CAB16),(SUS3,(HYD_HEM_KIA10,ASI3),GRE4,(ZEB4,QUA_CAP16))))	-0,8367	0,213	0,637

**Among caballines and New-World equids:**

All topologies receive rather similar support, suggesting that both (i) the exact branching order within caballine horses and New World equids and (ii) the exact position of the root cannot be deciphered thanks to the current HVR-1 dataset

<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>L1</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(Others40,(CAB16,(HIP10,ON05))))	-1,1997	0,252	0,259
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>M</b>	(Out2,(Others40,(CAB16,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05))))	-0,0279	0,359	0,846
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>N</b>	(Out2,(HIP10,ON05),(STL4,(CAB16,Others40))))	-0,0093	0,432	0,815
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>N1</b>	(Out2,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,(STL4,Others40))))	-1,2209	0,252	0,253
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>N2</b>	(Out2,(HIP10,ON05),(Others40,(STL4,CAB16))))	-1,2209	0,252	0,253
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>O</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(Others40,CAB16))))	-0,0247	0,341	0,833
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>P</b>	(Out2,(CAB16,(Others40,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05))))	-0,0506	0,304	0,752
<b>L</b>	(Out2,(STL4,(HIP10,ON05),(CAB16,Others40))))	<b>Q</b>	(Out2,(HIP10,ON05),STL4,(CAB16,Others40))))	-0,0093	0,427	0,819

**Among caballines and New-World equids:** (merged dataset: HVR-1 – excluding positions 15518-15577 because of alignment uncertainty -, and *cyt b* sequences)

Topology R showing hippidions nested within paraphyletic *Equus* appears most likely than the alternative topology, though the difference of likelihood is only marginally significant (SH-test p-value = 0.065)

<b>R</b>	( <i>C.simum</i> , <i>R.unicornis</i> ,(( <i>E.b.boehmi</i> 1, <i>E.asinus</i> ,CH1069, <i>E.capensis</i> _ACAD226, <i>E.b.boehmi</i> 2, <i>E.capensis</i> _ACAD236, <i>E.hydruntinus</i> _CH561, <i>E.hemionus</i> _CH28,Sussemione_A CAD2302,Sussemione_ACAD2305,Sussemione_ACAD2303, <i>E.grevyi</i> _Oraye),( <i>E.caballus</i> ,( <i>H.saldiasi</i> , <i>H.principale</i> ))))	<b>S</b>	( <i>C.simum</i> , <i>R.unicornis</i> ,(( <i>E.b.boehmi</i> 1, <i>E.asinus</i> ,CH1069, <i>E.capensis</i> _ACAD226, <i>E.b.boehmi</i> 2, <i>E.capensis</i> _ACAD236, <i>E.hydruntinus</i> _CH561, <i>E.hemionus</i> _CH28,Sussemione_ACAD2302, Sussemione_ACAD2305,Sussemione_ACAD2303, <i>E.grevyi</i> _Oraye),( <i>E.caballus</i> ),( <i>H.saldiasi</i> , <i>H.principale</i> )))	-1,2145	0,105	0,065
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**Sequence accession numbers** for HVR-1 and *cyt b* respectively, except for sequences obtained from complete mitochondrial genomes (asterisk, \*). *C. simum*: Y07726\*; *R. unicornis*: X97336\*; *E.b.boehmi*1: AF220916-AY534349; *E.asinus*: X97337\*; *E.b.boehmi*2: AF220918-AY534349; *E. caballus*: X79547\*; *H. saldiasi*: EU030679-AY152860; *H. principale*: DQ007562-AY152860

**Among caballines and New-World equids:** (merged dataset: HVR-1 – including positions 15518-15577 -, HVR-2 and *cyt b* sequences)

Topology T showing hippidions nested within paraphyletic *Equus* appears most likely than the alternative topologies, though the difference of likelihood is only marginally significant (p-values = 0.083)

<b>T</b>	(( <i>C.simum</i> , <i>R.unicornis</i> ),( <i>E.asinus</i> ,( <i>E.caballus</i> , <i>H.saldiasi</i> )))	<b>U</b>	(( <i>C.simum</i> , <i>R.unicornis</i> ),( <i>E.caballus</i> ,( <i>E.asinus</i> , <i>H.saldiasi</i> )))	-4,5715	0,083	0,083
<b>T</b>	(( <i>C.simum</i> , <i>R.unicornis</i> ),( <i>E.asinus</i> ,( <i>E.caballus</i> , <i>H.saldiasi</i> )))	<b>V</b>	(( <i>C.simum</i> , <i>R.unicornis</i> ),( <i>H.saldiasi</i> ,( <i>E.asinus</i> , <i>E.caballus</i> )))	-4,5715	0,083	0,083

**Sequence accession numbers** for HVR-1, HVR-2 and *cyt b*, respectively, except for sequences obtained from complete mitochondrial genomes (asterisk, \*). *H. saldiasi* (DQ007562, DQ007615 and AY152859) ; *E. caballus* (X79547\*); *E.asinus* (X97337\*); *R.unicornis* (X97336\*); *C. simum* (Y07726\*).

**Among caballines and New-World equids:** (merged dataset: HVR-1 – excluding positions 15518-15577 because of alignment uncertainty -, HVR-2 and *cyt b* sequences)

Topology T showing hippidions nested within paraphyletic *Equus* appears most likely than the alternative topologies, though the difference of likelihood is only not significant (p-values > 0.072)

<b>T</b>	(( <i>R.unicornis</i> , <i>C.simum</i> ),( <i>E.asinus</i> ,( <i>E.caballus</i> , <i>H.saldiasi</i> )))	<b>U</b>	(( <i>R.unicornis</i> , <i>C.simum</i> ),( <i>E.caballus</i> ,( <i>E.asinus</i> , <i>H.saldiasi</i> )))	-4,4405	0,072	0,072
<b>T</b>	(( <i>R.unicornis</i> , <i>C.simum</i> ),( <i>E.asinus</i> ,( <i>E.caballus</i> , <i>H.saldiasi</i> )))	<b>V</b>	(( <i>R.unicornis</i> , <i>C.simum</i> ),( <i>H.saldiasi</i> ,( <i>E.asinus</i> , <i>E.caballus</i> )))	-4,4444	0,073	0,073

**Sequence accession numbers** for HVR-1, HVR-2 and *cyt b*, respectively, except for sequences obtained from complete mitochondrial genomes (asterisk, \*). *H. saldiasi* (DQ007562, DQ007615 and AY152859); Complete mitochondrial genomes: *E. caballus* (X79547\*); *E. asinus* (X97337\*); *R. unicornis* (X97336\*); *C. simum* (Y07726\*)

Topologies (presented in suppl fig S3) were tested and the difference in likelihood and p-values (unilateral) of KH- and SH-tests were determined according to the RELI procedure implemented in PAUP\* 4.0.b10. For HVR-1 datasets or HVR-1/*cyt b* merged datasets, phylogenetic relationships were assessed excluding positions 15518-15577 because of alignment uncertainty and a K81uf+Γ+I model of molecular evolution (selected according to the AIC criterion of Modeltest). For HVR-1/HVR-2/*cyt b* merged datasets, a K81uf+Γ model of molecular evolution was selected according to the AIC criterion of Modeltest. The principal phylogenetic nodes are reported according to the names presented on suppl table T3. ASI: *E. asinus*; CAB: *E. caballus*; CAP: *E. capensis*; GRE: *E. grevyi*; HEM: *E. hemionus*; HIP: *Hippidion saldiasi/principale*; HYD: *E. hydruntinus*; KIA: *E. kiang*; ONO: *Hippidion devillei* (Peruvian hippidions); QUA: *E. quagga* (all Plains zebras, including *E. quagga quagga*); SUS: Sussemiones (SW Siberia); STL: New World Stilt Legged horses); ZEB: *E. hartmannae*. The number of sequences considered for each group is reported.

# Supporting Information

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## SI Text

**DNA Extraction.** Twenty-seven samples were analyzed in Lyon, and 24 in Adelaide (Fig. S1 and Table S1). Both laboratories are kept at positive air pressure, and use standard precautions (clean suits, face shields, multiple pairs of gloves), universal UV irradiation, and regular cleaning with oxidizing agents to prevent contamination. All reagents and materials are supplied DNA-free and used only once. Separate rooms are used for DNA extractions and to set up PCR experiments, and the amplification and post-PCR procedures are performed in a post-PCR laboratory located in a separate, physically remote building, to minimize the potential for contamination from PCR amplicons. The movement of researchers and materials is carefully controlled to further reduce this risk. Twelve fossils did not yield any aDNA information, despite extensive extraction and PCR attempts (Table S1B), although these samples were from equid taxonomic groups that have previously generated aDNA information with similar experimental approaches (1–4). This indicates that the DNA preservation (if any) in these samples was poor, in agreement with their high thermal age, and potential effects of recent museum chemical treatment of the Ecuadorian *E. (Amerhippus)* specimen. In addition, these samples were coextracted with samples that gave positive results, in different extraction sessions, suggesting no cross-contamination between samples has occurred.

In Lyon, the outer surface of samples was removed with a scalpel or a Dremel grinding tool, and tooth roots or bone samples were reduced to powder with a hammer in a sterile enclosed plastic bag. Decalcification of the powder was conducted at the same time as protein digestion by an overnight incubation in 5 mL of 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.5), 0.5% *N*-lauryl-sarcosyl, and 1 mg/mL proteinase K at 37 °C. The remaining pellets were recovered and stored at 4 °C after brief spin at 2,000 rpm, and the supernatant was transferred into 20 mL binding buffer with 100  $\mu$ L silica suspension [5 M GuSCN, 25 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, 20 mM EDTA, 1.3% Triton-X100 (pH 4.0–5.0)]. DNA was purified by binding to the silica for 3 h at 37 °C with agitation, followed by two washings with ethanol 80%. The DNA was then eluted from the silica in 150–320  $\mu$ L of water or TE buffer [10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA (pH 8.0)].

In Adelaide, a Dremel drill was used to remove the surface layer of bone samples, 0.1–0.5 g of sample was pulverized using a tungsten ball bearing in a Mikro-Dismembrator (Sartorius). One mock extraction was included for every four sample extractions to assess contamination during the extraction procedure. Bone powder was decalcified overnight in 20 mL of 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8) on a rotary mixer. Subsequently, samples were digested in 1% SDS, 100 mM Tris (pH 8), 100 mM NaCl, 0.25 mg/mL proteinase K, and 7.5 mg/mL DTT overnight at 55 °C on a rotary mixer. Following digestion, the DNA was isolated by mixing the aqueous extraction solution with an equal volume of Tris-saturated phenol. After mixing for 10 min, samples were centrifuged and the aqueous layer collected. This process was repeated one additional time with phenol and one time with chloroform. DNA was further purified using Microcon Ultra-4 centrifuge filters. Approximately 200  $\mu$ L of DNA was collected.

**DNA Amplification.** In Lyon, single-plex PCRs were conducted in a total volume of 25  $\mu$ L using *Taq* Gold (1.25–2.5 units; Perkin-Elmer), 1 $\times$  buffer, 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mg/mL BSA, 250  $\mu$ M of each dNTP, 0.5–1  $\mu$ M of the different primers, and 0.5–4  $\mu$ L of the DNA extracts. PCRs were initiated by 10 min at 92 °C to activate the polymerase followed by 60 cycles of 92 °C for 40 s, 50 °C for 40 s, and 72 °C for 40 s, and a final elongation step of 10 min. For samples

with low aDNA yields, a two-round multiplex PCR approach was used to maximize the information recovered from each PCR (5). The primers were divided into two sets so that the amplification products within a set do not overlap (set 1: 15492F–16625R, 15668F–15847R, 15889F–16018R, and Cytb2L–Cytb2H; set 2: 15562F–15708R, 15788F–15945R, 15950F–16083R, and Cytb2L–Cytb2H). This amplification was diluted 16-fold, and 2  $\mu$ L of the dilution were used as template for the second round of PCR. The first-round multiplex PCRs were done in a total volume of 20  $\mu$ L using *Taq* Gold (2 units; Perkin-Elmer), 1 $\times$  buffer, 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mg/mL BSA, 250  $\mu$ M of each dNTP, 150 nM of each primer, and 4  $\mu$ L of the DNA extracts. Similar reagent concentrations were used for the second round of PCR, except that a single primer pair was added and 1.5  $\mu$ M of each primer and 0.25 units of *Taq* Gold were used. For each PCR round, PCR conditions were similar to those used for single-plex PCRs, except that the number of cycles was reduced to 30.

Modern *Equus grevyi* hairs obtained from the AG Zoologischer Garten in Köln were analyzed in the Lyon post-PCR laboratory, as described in Teletchea et al. (6), to provide sufficient sequence information for comparison with the ancient sequences. The complete HVR-1 sequence and 296 bases of the *cyt b* gene were determined after PCR amplification using primers 15492F–16083R and Cytb1L–Cytb2H, respectively (7), followed by cloning and the sequencing of 5–8 clones.

In Adelaide, single-plex PCRs were conducted in a final volume of 25  $\mu$ L using 1–2 units of DNA Polymerase High Fidelity Platinum *Taq* and 1 $\times$  buffer (Invitrogen), 2 mg/mL RSA (Sigma), 2 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 250  $\mu$ M of each dNTP, 1  $\mu$ M of each primer, and 1–4  $\mu$ L of DNA. PCRs were run for 94 °C for 1 min followed by 50 cycles of 94 °C for 15 s, 50 °C for 15 s, and 68 °C for 30 s, and a final elongation step of 68 °C for 10 min. Multiplex PCRs were conducted in two sets (15492F–16625R, 15668F–15847R, 15889F–16018R and 15562F–15708R, 15788F–15945R, 15950F–16083R). The first round of the multiplex PCRs was performed in a 25- $\mu$ L reaction using 2 units of DNA Polymerase High Fidelity Platinum *Taq*, 1 $\times$  buffer (Invitrogen), 2 mg/mL rabbit serum albumin (RSA; Sigma), 2 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 250  $\mu$ M of each dNTP, 600 nM of each primer, and 1–4  $\mu$ L of DNA. The second round of PCR was performed in single-plex reactions with 0.5 units of Hotmaster *Taq*, 1 $\times$  buffer (Hotmaster), 200  $\mu$ M of each dNTP, 1 mg/mL BSA, 1  $\mu$ M each primer, and a 100-fold dilution of the first-round PCR product.

**Sequencing.** In Lyon, PCR products were cloned using the TOPO TA Cloning Kit (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer instructions. Colonies positive for insertion were screened by PCR into a 25- $\mu$ L reaction mix using universal M13 (5'-GTT TTC CCA GTC ACG ACG TTG) and REV (5'-TTT CAC ACA GGA AAC AGC TAT) primers and 35–45 cycles of denaturation (94 °C, 30 s), annealing (55 °C, 30 s), and elongation (72 °C, 45 s). PCR products were further sequenced by a service provider (Cogenics).

In Adelaide, Big Dye sequencing reactions were performed on PCR products purified with exonuclease I and shrimp alkaline phosphatase (Fermentas). Sequencing reactions purified with Agencourt CleanSEQ were visualized on an ABI 3130xl Genetic Analyzer, and sequences were edited in Sequencher 4.7.

**Sequencing Analysis.** The initial, maximal length HVR-1 dataset was constructed by collapsing all identical haplotypes, leaving a total of 176 aligned sequences of 546 bp (using the horse complete mtDNA sequence as reference; GenBank accession no. X79547). As *E.*



*caballus* haplotypes were overrepresented in this dataset, a median-joining network was generated (8) in order to (i) select members of major haplogroups defined in Jansen et al. (9) and (ii) balance taxonomic sampling with regards to members of the hippidion lineage. The accession numbers of the sequences used were: AF014405 (hgB2), AF014408, AF014409, AF014415 (hgF1), AF014416, AF064627 (hgD2), AF072977, AF072979, AF072980 (hgD3), AF072987, AF072988 (hgC1), AF072989, AY246177, AY246225, EF597512 (hgC2), and X79547 (hgA5). The equid HVR-1 dataset consists in 554 bp (positions 15518–16063 according to the complete horse mitochondrial genome; GenBank accession no. X79547) with a final number of 75 sequences, including 16 horses, 4 NWSL (DQ007567–DQ007570), 10 *Hippidion saldiasi/principale* (DQ007560, DQ007562–DQ007564, EU030679, and 5 new samples from this study: ACAD3601, ACAD36012, ACAD3613, ACAD3628, and ACAD5559), 5 *Hippidion devillei* (samples from this study: ACAD3615, ACAD3625, and ACAD3627–3629), 4 *E. hartmannae* (AF220925–AF220927, AF220931), 4 *E. grevyi* (AF220928–AF220930, and sample O'Raye from this study), 3 Sussemionees (samples from this study: ACAD2302, ACAD2303, and ACAD2305), 2 *E. kiang* (AF220932–AF220933), 5 *E. hemionus* (AF220934–AF220937 and sample CH28 from this study), 3 *E. asinus* (AF220938, X97337, and sample CH1069 from this study), 3 *E. hydruntinus* (DQ464012 and samples CH561 and TZ9 from this study), 13 *E. quagga* (AF220916–AD220924 and AY914318, AY914321–AY914323), and 3 *E. capensis* (samples from this study: ACAD226, ACAD236, and ACAD230).

In addition, two outgroups were added to the equid HVR-1 dataset (GenBank accession nos. X97336 and Y07726 for *Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Ceratotherium simum*, respectively), and rooted phylogenies were constructed (Table S2). A third dataset consisting of all of the available equid sequences for the targeted 143-bp cyt *b* fragment (positions 14387–14529 according to the complete horse mitochondrial genome; GenBank accession no. X79547) was also generated, and analyzed (Fig. S2D). Finally, HVR-1 and cyt *b* datasets were merged according to the procedure described in Orlando et al. (3) (“merged consensus”; Figs. S2 E and F and S3, topologies R–V; Table S5). When available, HVR-2 sequences (from ref. 1; positions 16470–16602 according to the complete horse mitochondrial genome; GenBank accession no. X79547) were merged in a new dataset (Fig. S3, topologies R–V; Table S5).

For each dataset, the best model of molecular evolution was determined according to the AIC criterion of Modeltest using Paup 4.0b10 (10, 11) and PaupUp graphical interface (12). Maximum likelihood and Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo phylogenies were generated using PhyML 3.0 (following a SPR tree rearrangement procedure) (13) and MrBayes 3.12 (14), respectively. Bayesian analyses were run twice to check for convergence. The strength of the phylogenetic signal was assessed via nonparametric bootstrapping (1,000 pseudoreplicates), posterior probabilities [20 million generations, sampling frequency = 1 every 1,000 generations, burn-in value = 5,000, and aLRT (SH-like)] (15).

The topology was inconsistent with the existence of the subgenus *Hippotigris*, which comprised plains and mountain zebras, but it showed a branching of *E. hartmannae* with *E. asinus*—quite surprising even if mountain zebras do exhibit ass characters (see ref. 16, quoting Bourdelle). *E. grevyi* was found monophyletic as expected from its status in a separate subgenus (*Dolichohippus*) but nested within paraphyletic hemionids (*E. hemionus*, *E. hydruntinus*, and *E. kiang*). Therefore, supports for alternative topologies were assessed using different combinations of sequence datasets (HVR-1, Fig. S3, topologies A–Q; HVR-1+cyt *b*, Fig. S3, topologies R and S; HVR-1+HVR-2+cyt *b*, Fig. S3, topologies T–V) thanks to likelihood-based statistical tests implemented in PAUP\* 4.0 (Kishino-Hasegawa and Shimodeira-Hasegawa; Table S5) (11). Finally, rooted analyses based on YR-recoded sequences were

conducted to limit possible substitution saturation due to the deep divergence of rhinos and equids  $\approx 55$  MYA (Table S2).

**Dating.** Radiocarbon dating was performed by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) on ACAD2303 and ACAD2305 at the University of California Irvine facility (UCIAMS). Samples were prepped for radiocarbon dating using two different methods. At the University of Colorado Laboratory for AMS Radiocarbon Preparation and Research (CURL), amino acids were purified using ion exchange chromatography (17). At the UCIAMS facility, an ultrafiltration method was used to purify collagen (18). The two dates recovered for ACAD2303 were  $42,480 \pm 1,500$  (CURL 10275; CalPal  $46,287 \pm 1,752$  BP) and  $44,000 \pm 1,600$  (UCIAMS 57008; CalPal  $47,590 \pm 2,074$  BP). The two dates recovered for ACAD2305 were  $45,770 \pm 2,250$  (CURL 10284; CalPal  $49,647 \pm 2,250$  BP) and  $49,900 \pm 3,400$  (UCIAMS 57009; CalPal  $55,496 \pm 5,242$  BP). Radiocarbon dating was performed on CH1069 ( $250 \pm 40$  BP) at Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory (Miami; Beta-221672). ACAD230 was radiocarbon dated  $172 \pm 28$  (OxA-20862; CalPal  $148 \pm 120$  BP) by the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (ORAU) using an ultrafiltration method to purify collagen. Dates for hippidions were recovered from the literature (see Table S1A for details) (19–25). A date of 10,545 BP was attributed to the specimen from Cueva Lago Sofia 1 reported in Orlando et al. (4) (GenBank accession no. EU030679) according to two radiocarbon dates available for two other *Hippidion* of the same cave (26);  $10,780 \pm 60$  BP and  $10,310 \pm 160$  BP, AMS OXA-9319 and OXA-9504, respectively. A date of 23,250 BP was assumed to the equid material from Cueva Rosello (Peru), according to the radiocarbon dating of an *Onohippidion devillei* fossil reported in Shockey et al. (27). Finally, historical quaggas were assumed to be 100 years old, according to their extinction at the end of the 19th century.

**Morphological Reanalyses: The Equid from Proskuriakov Cave.** Equid fossils from this cave have been first tentatively referred to *E. cf. hydruntinus*. They seem actually to belong to two slender forms, showing slight size differences, in particular in the length of premolar protocones (Fig. S4F, Pprot). According to Simpson's ratio diagram (Fig. S4F), both are unlike extant hemiones (teeth are relatively small—Psize and Msize, and diaphyses are deep on the metatarsals (MT4). Samples ACAD2302, ACAD2303, and ACAD2305 belong to the smaller form that is similar by its general proportions to a Middle Pleistocene (*ca.* 0.6 MYA) species described at Süssenborn, Germany, as *E. altidens*. In both forms, the lower-cheek teeth differ from hemiones by deep vestibular grooves on the molars, and from *E. hydruntinus* by asymmetric double knots. They resemble the Middle Pleistocene species (Fig. S4F) found at Süssenborn and Akhalkalaki (Georgia), and referred to by Eisenmann (16) as the “Sussemionees” group. Sussemionees may have existed as early as 2 MYA in Alaska and Arizona and were supposed extinct before the Late Pleistocene (16).

**Morphological Reanalyses: The Equid from Gruta de Agua, Portugal.** Photographs and measurements of a badly preserved and very old skull of a small equid were kindly communicated by M.T.-A., who documented the existence of a small enigmatic equid, possibly an *E. hydruntinus*, known as the “Zebro” during the Middle Ages in Portugal (28). Morphological analysis, however, suggests that this specimen belongs to a donkey. In particular, the scatter diagram of two skull measurements shows that it plots with donkeys (Fig. S4G) and not with hemiones, as would have been expected of an *E. hydruntinus*. Therefore, as for the Cape Zebra, biomolecular analyses confirm morphological studies.

**Accession Numbers for Estimating the Genetic Distance Within and Between Each Taxonomic Group (Table S3A).** The dataset consisted of 1,544 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15818 from the

complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547).

**CAB, *E. caballus*.** AB329587, AB329588, AB329589, AB329590, AB329591, AB329592, AB329593, AB329594, AB329595, AB329596, AB329597, AB329598, AB329599, AB329600, AB329601, AB329602, AB329603, AB329604, AB329605, AB329606, AB329607, AB329608, AB329609, AB329610, AB329611, AB329612, AB329613, AB329614, AB329615, AB329616, AB329617, AB329618, AB329619, AB329620, AB329621, AB329622, AB329623, AB329624, AB329625, AB329626, AB329627, AB329628, AF014405, AF014406, AF014407, AF014408, AF014409, AF014410, AF014411, AF014412, AF014413, AF014414, AF014415, AF014416, AF014417, AF056071, AF064627, AF064628, AF064629, AF064630, AF064631, AF064632, AF072975, AF072976, AF072977, AF072978, AF072979, AF072980, AF072981, AF072982, AF072983, AF072984, AF072985, AF072986, AF072987, AF072988, AF072989, AF072990, AF072991, AF072992, AF072993, AF072994, AF072995, AF072996, AF168689, AF168690, AF168691, AF168692, AF168693, AF168694, AF168695, AF168696, AF168697, AF168698, AF169009, AF169010, AF326635, 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**GRE, *E. grevyi*.** AF220928, AF220929, AF220930, GQ176427, GQ176428, GQ176429, GQ176430, GQ176431, GQ176432, O'Raye (= GQ324592).

**ZEB, *E. zebra*.** AF220925, AF220926, AF220927, AF220931, AY651929, AY651930, AY651931, AY651932, AY651933, AY651934, AY651935, AY651936, AY651937, AY651938, AY651939, AY651940, AY651941, AY651942, AY651943, AY651944, AY651945, AY651946, AY651947, AY651948, AY651949, AY651950, AY651951, AY651952, AY651953, AY651954, AY651955, AY651956.

**HEM, *E. hemionus*.** AF220934, AF220935, AF220936, AF220937, AY569551, CH28 (= GQ324612).

**QUA, including *E. quagga quagga*, *E. quagga burchelli*, and *E. quagga boehmi*.** AF220916, AF220917, AF220918, AF220919, AF220920, AF220921, AF220922, AF220923, AF220924, AY914318, AY914319, AY914320, AY914321, AY914322, AY914323, ACAD226 (= GQ324605), ACAD230 (= GQ324604), ACAD236 (= GQ324603).

**NWSL, New World stilt-legged horses.** DQ007567, DQ007568, DQ007569, DQ007570.

**HIP, *Hippidion saldiasi/principale*.** ACAD3601 (= GQ324593), ACAD3609 (= GQ324594), ACAD3612 (= GQ324595), ACAD3613 (= GQ324596), ACAD5559 (= GQ324597), AY152862, AY152863, DQ007560, DQ007562, DQ007563, DQ007564, EU030679.

**ONO, *Hippidion devillei*.** ACAD3625 (= GQ324599), ACAD3627 (= GQ324600), ACAD3628 (= GQ324601).

**KIA, *E. kiang*.** AF220932, AF220933, AY569539, AY569540, AY569541, AY569542.

**SUS, New Noncaballine Equus Lineage (*Sussemione*).** ACAD2302 (= GQ324606), ACAD2303 (= GQ324607), ACAD2305 (= GQ324608).

**Accession Numbers for Estimating the Genetic Distance Within and Between Each Taxonomic Group (Table S3B).** The dataset consisted of 1,866 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15760 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547).

**CAB, *E. caballus*.** AB329587, AB329588, AB329589, AB329590, AB329591, AB329592, AB329593, AB329594, AB329595, AB329596, AB329597, AB329598, AB329599, AB329600, AB329601, AB329602, AB329603, AB329604, AB329605, AB329606, AB329607, AB329608, AB329609, AB329610, AB329611, AB329612, AB329613, AB329614, AB329615, AB329616, AB329617, AB329618, AB329619, AB329620, AB329621, AB329622, AB329623, AB329624, AB329625, AB329626, AB329627, AB329628, AF014405, AF014406, AF014407, AF014408, AF014409, AF014410, AF014411, AF014412, AF014413, AF014414, AF014415, AF014416, AF014417, AF056071, AF064627, AF064628, AF064629,

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**GRE, E. grevyi.** AF220928, AF220929, AF220930, AF220928, AF220929, AF220930, GQ176427, GQ176428, GQ176429, GQ176430, GQ176431, GQ176432, O'Raye (= GQ324592).

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**HEM, E. hemionus.** AF220934, AF220935, AF220936, AF220937, AY569551, CH28 (= GQ324612).

**QUA, including E. quagga quagga, E. quagga burchellii, and E. quagga boehmi.** AF220916, AF220917, AF220918, AF220919, AF220920, AF220921, AF220922, AF220923, AF220924, AY914318, AY914319, AY914320, AY914321, AY914322, AY914323, AY914324, EU650488, EU650489, EU650490, EU650491, EU650492, EU650493, EU650494, EU650495, EU650496, EU650497, EU650498, EU650499, EU650500, EU650501, EU650502, EU650503, EU650504, EU650505, EU650506, EU650507, EU650508, EU650509, EU650510, EU650511, EU650512, EU650514, EU650515, EU650516, EU650517, EU650518, EU650519, EU650520, EU650521, EU650522, EU650523,

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*HIP, Hippidion saldiasi/principale*. ACAD3601 (= GQ324593), ACAD3609 (= GQ324594), ACAD3612 (= GQ324595), ACAD3613 (= GQ324596), ACAD5559 (= GQ324597), AY152862, AY152863, DQ007560, DQ007562, DQ007563, DQ007564, EU030679.

*ONO, Hippidion devillei*. ACAD3625 (= GQ324599), ACAD3627 (= GQ324600), ACAD3628 (= GQ324601).

*KIA, E. kiang*. AF220932, AF220933, AY569539, AY569540, AY569541, AY569542.

*SUS, New Noncaballine Equus Lineage (Sussemione)*. ACAD2302 (= GQ324606), ACAD2303 (= GQ324607), ACAD2305 (= GQ324608).

**List of Accession Numbers for Estimating the Genetic Distance Within and Between Each Taxonomic Group (Table S3C).** The dataset consisted of 1,878 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15606 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547).

*CAB, E. caballus*. 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**ASI, *E. asinus*.** AF220938, AF403063, AF403064, AF403065, AF531459, AF531460, AF531461, AF531462, AF531463, AF531464, AF531465, AF531466, AF531467, AF531468, AF531469, AF531470, AF532118, AF532119, AF532120, AF532121, AF532122, AF532123, AF532124, AF532125, AF532126, AY569462, AY569463, AY569464, AY569465, AY569466, AY569467, AY569468, AY569469, AY569470, AY569471, AY569472, AY569473, AY569474, AY569475, AY569476, AY569477, AY569478, AY569479, AY569480, AY569481, AY569482, AY569483, AY569484, AY569485, AY569486, AY569487, AY569488, AY569489, AY569490, AY569491, AY569492, AY569493, AY569494, AY569495, AY569496, AY569497, AY569498, AY569499, AY569500, AY569501, AY569502, AY569503, AY569504, AY569505, AY569506, AY569507, AY569508, AY569509, AY569510, AY569511, AY569512, AY569513, AY569514, AY569515, AY569516, AY569517, AY569518, AY569519, AY569520, AY569521, AY569522, AY569523, AY569524, AY569525, AY569526, AY569527, AY569528, AY569529, AY569530, AY569531, AY569532, AY569533, AY569534, AY569535, AY569536, AY569537, AY569538, AY569543, AY569544, AY569545, AY569546, AY569547, AY666165, AY666166, AY666167, AY666168, AY666169, CH1069 (= GQ324609), DQ368497, DQ368498, DQ368499, DQ368500, DQ368501, DQ368502, DQ368503, DQ368504, DQ368505, DQ368506, DQ368507, DQ368508, DQ368509, DQ368510, DQ368511, DQ368512, DQ368513, DQ368514, DQ368515, DQ368516, DQ368517, DQ368518, DQ368519, DQ368520, DQ368521, DQ368522, DQ368523, DQ368524, DQ368525, DQ368526, DQ368527, DQ368528, DQ368529, DQ368530, DQ368531, DQ368532, DQ368533, DQ368534, DQ368535, DQ368536, DQ368537, DQ368538, DQ368539, DQ368540, DQ368541, DQ368542, DQ368543, DQ368544, DQ368545, DQ368546, DQ368547, DQ368548, DQ368549, DQ368550, DQ368551, DQ368552, DQ368553, DQ368554, DQ368555, DQ368556, DQ368557, DQ368558, DQ368559, DQ368560, DQ368561, DQ368562, DQ368563, DQ368564, DQ368565, DQ368566, DQ368567, DQ368568, DQ368569, DQ368570, DQ368571, DQ368572, DQ368573, DQ368574, DQ368575, DQ368576, DQ368577, DQ368578, DQ368579, DQ368580, DQ368581, DQ368582, DQ368583, DQ368584, DQ368585, DQ368586, DQ368587, DQ368588, DQ368589, DQ368590, DQ368591, DQ368592, DQ368593, DQ368594, DQ368595, DQ368596, DQ448878, DQ448879, DQ448880, DQ448881, DQ448882, DQ448883, DQ448884, DQ448885, DQ448886, DQ448887, DQ448888, DQ448889, DQ448890, DQ448891, DQ448892, DQ448893, DQ448894, DQ448895, DQ448896, DQ448897, DQ448898, DQ448899, DQ448900, DQ448901, DQ448902, DQ448903, DQ448904, DQ448905, DQ448906, DQ448907, DQ448908, DQ448909, DQ448910, DQ448911, DQ448912, DQ448913, DQ448914, DQ448915, DQ448916, DQ448917, DQ448918, DQ448919, DQ448920, DQ448921, DQ448922, DQ448923, DQ448924, DQ448925, DQ448926, DQ448927, DQ448928, DQ448929, DQ448930, DQ448931, DQ448932, DQ448933, DQ448934, DQ448935, DQ448936, DQ448937, DQ448938, DQ448939, DQ448940, DQ448941, DQ448942, DQ448943, DQ448945, DQ448946, DQ448947, DQ448948, DQ448949, DQ448950, DQ448951, DQ448952, DQ448953, DQ448954, DQ448955, DQ448956, DQ448957, DQ448958, DQ448959, DQ448960, DQ448961, DQ448962, DQ448963, DQ448964, DQ448965, DQ448966, DQ448967, DQ448968, DQ448969, DQ448970, DQ448971, DQ448972, DQ448973, DQ448974, DQ448975, DQ448976, DQ448977, DQ448978, DQ448979, DQ448980, DQ448981, DQ448982, DQ448983, DQ448984, DQ448985, DQ448986, DQ448987, DQ448988, DQ448989, DQ448990, DQ448991, DQ448992, DQ448993, DQ448994, DQ448995, DQ448996, DQ448997, DQ448998, DQ448999, DQ449000, DQ449001, DQ449002, DQ449003, DQ449004, DQ449005, DQ449006, DQ449007, DQ449008, DQ449009, DQ449010, DQ449011, DQ449012, DQ449013, DQ449014, DQ449015, DQ449016, DQ449017, DQ449018, DQ449019, DQ449020, DQ449021, DQ449022, DQ449023, EF056020, EF056021, EF056022, EF056023, EF056024, EF056025, EF056026, EF056027, EF056028, EF056029, EF056030, EF056031, EF056032, EF056033, EF056034, EF056035, EF056036, EF056037, EF056038, EF056039, EF056040, EF056041, EF056042, EF056043, EF056044, EF056045, EF056046, EF056047, EF056048, EF056049, EF056050, EF056051, EF056052, EF056053, EF056054, EF056055, EF056056, EF056057, EF056058, EF056059, EF056060, EF056061, EF056062, EF056063, EF056064, EF056065, EF056066, EF056067, EF056068, EF056069, EF056070, EF056071, EF056072, EF056073, EF056074, EF056075, EF056076, EF056077, EF056078, EF056079, EF056080, EF056081, EF056082, EF056083, EF056084, EF056085, EF056086, EF056087, EF056088, EF056089, EF056090, EF056091, EF056092, EF056093, EF056094, EF056095, EF056096, EF056097, EF056098, EF056099, EF056100, EF056101, EF056102, EF056103, EF056104, EF056105, EF056106, EF056107, EF056108, EF056109, EF056110, EF056111, EF056112, EF056113, EF056114, EF056115, EF056116, EF056117, EF056118, EF056119, EF056120, EF056121, EF056122, EF056123, EF056124, EF056125, EF056126, EF056127, EF056128, X97337.

**GRE, *E. grevyi*.** AF220928, AF220929, AF220930, GQ176427, GQ176428, GQ176429, GQ176430, GQ176431, GQ176432, O'Raye (= GQ324592).

**ZEB, *E. zebra*.** AF220925, AF220926, AF220927, AF220931, AY651929, AY651930, AY651931, AY651932, AY651933, AY651934, AY651935, AY651936, AY651937, AY651938, AY651939, AY651940, AY651941, AY651942, AY651943, AY651944, AY651945, AY651946, AY651947, AY651948, AY651949, AY651950, AY651951, AY651952, AY651953, AY651954, AY651955, AY651956.

**HEM, *E. hemionus*.** AF220934, AF220935, AF220936, AF220937, AY569551, CH28 (= GQ324612).

**QUA, including *E. quagga quagga*, *E. quagga burchellii*, and *E. quagga boehmi*.** AF220916, AF220917, AF220918, AF220919, AF220920, AF220921, AF220922, AF220923, AF220924, AY914318, AY914319, AY914320, AY914321, AY914322, AY914323, AY914324, EU650488, EU650489, EU650490, EU650491, EU650492, EU650493, EU650494, EU650495, EU650496, EU650497, EU650498, EU650499, EU650500, EU650501, EU650502, EU650503, EU650504, EU650505, EU650506, EU650507, EU650508, EU650509, EU650510, EU650511, EU650512, EU650513, EU650514, EU650515, EU650516, EU650517, EU650518, EU650519, EU650520, EU650521, EU650522, EU650523, EU650524, EU650525, EU650526, EU650527, EU650528, EU650529, EU650530, EU650531, EU650532, EU650533, EU650534, EU650535, EU650536, EU650537, EU650538, EU650539, EU650540, EU650541, EU650542, EU650543, EU650544, EU650545, EU650546, EU650547, EU650548, EU650549, EU650550, EU650551, EU650552, EU650553, EU650554, EU650555, EU650556, EU650557, EU650558, EU650559, EU650560, EU650561, EU650562, EU650563, EU650564, EU650565, EU650566, EU650567, EU650568, EU650569, EU650570, EU650571, EU650572, EU650573, EU650574, EU650575, EU650576, EU650577, EU650578, EU650579, EU650580, EU650581, EU650582, EU650583, EU650584, EU650585, EU650586, EU650587, EU650588, EU650589, EU650590, EU650591, EU650592, EU650593, EU650594, EU650595, EU650596, EU650597, EU650598, EU650599, ACAD226 (= GQ324605), ACAD230 (= GQ324604), ACAD236 (= GQ324603), ACAD227 (GU062887).

**NWSL, New World stilt-legged horses.** DQ007567, DQ007568, DQ007569, DQ007570.

**HIP, *Hippidion saldiasi/principale*.** ACAD3601 (= GQ324593), ACAD3609 (= GQ324594), ACAD3612 (= GQ324595), ACAD3613 (= GQ324596), ACAD5559 (= GQ324597), AY152862, AY152863, DQ007560, DQ007562, DQ007563, DQ007564, EU030679.

**ONO, *Hippidion devillei*.** ACAD3625 (= GQ324599), ACAD3627 (= GQ324600), ACAD3628 (= GQ324601).

**KIA, *E. kiang*.** AF220932, AF220933, AY569539, AY569540, AY569541, AY569542.

**HYD, *E. hydruntinus*.** CH561 (= GQ324610), DQ464012, TZ9 (= GQ324611).

**SUS, *New Noncaballine Equus Lineage (Sussemione)*.** ACAD2302 (= GQ324606), ACAD2303 (= GQ324607), ACAD2305 (= GQ324608).

**List of Accession Numbers for Median-Joining Network Analyses (Fig. S2B).** Four hundred and sixty-seven sequences, positions 15518–15842 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547).

**ASI, *E. asinus*.** CH1069 (= GQ324609), AF220938, AF403063, AF403064, AF403065, AF531459, AF531460, AF531461, AF531462, AF531463, AF531464, AF531465, AF531466, AF531467, AF531468, AF531469, AF531470, AF532118, AF532119, AF532120, AF532121, AF532122, AF532123, AF532124, AF532125, AF532126, AF569462, AY569463, AY569464, AY569465, AY569466, AY569467, AY569468, AY569469, AY569470, AY569471, AY569472, AY569473, AY569474, AY569475, AY569476, AY569477, AY569478, AY569479, AY569480, AY569481, AY569482, AY569483, AY569484, AY569485, AY569486, AY569487, AY569488, AY569489, AY569490, AY569491, AY569492, AY569493, AY569494, AY569495, AY569496, AY569497, AY569498, AY569499, AY569500, AY569501, AY569502, AY569503, AY569504, AY569505, AY569506, AY569507, AY569508, AY569509, AY569510, AY569511, AY569512, AY569513, AY569514, AY569515, AY569516, AY569517, AY569518, AY569519, AY569520, AY569521, AY569522, AY569523, AY569524, AY569525, AY569526, AY569527, AY569528, AY569529, AY569530, AY569531, AY569532, AY569533, AY569534, AY569535, AY569536, AY569537, AY569538, AY569543, AY569544, AY569545, AY569546, AY569547, AY666165, AY666166, AY666167, AY666168, AY666169, DQ368497, DQ368498, DQ368499, DQ368500, DQ368501, DQ368502, DQ368503, DQ368504, DQ368505, DQ368506, DQ368507, DQ368508, DQ368509, DQ368510, DQ368511, DQ368512, DQ368513, DQ368514, DQ368515, DQ368516, DQ368517, DQ368518, DQ368519, DQ368520, DQ368521, DQ368522, DQ368523, DQ368524, DQ368525, DQ368526, DQ368527, DQ368528, DQ368529, DQ368530, DQ368531, DQ368532, DQ368533, DQ368534, DQ368535, DQ368536, DQ368537, DQ368538, DQ368539, DQ368540, DQ368541, DQ368542, DQ368543, DQ368544, DQ368545, DQ368546, DQ368547, DQ368548, DQ368549, DQ368550, DQ368551, DQ368552, DQ368553, DQ368554, DQ368555, DQ368556, DQ368557, DQ368558, DQ368560, DQ368561, DQ368562, DQ368563, DQ368564, DQ368565, DQ368566, DQ368567, DQ368568, DQ368569, DQ368570, DQ368571, DQ368572, DQ368573, DQ368574, DQ368575, DQ368576, DQ368577, DQ368578, DQ368579, DQ368580, DQ368581, DQ368582, DQ368583, DQ368584, DQ368585, DQ368586, DQ368587, DQ368588, DQ368589, DQ368590, DQ368591, DQ368592, DQ368593, DQ368594, DQ368595, DQ368596, DQ448878, DQ448879, DQ448880, DQ448881, DQ448882, DQ448883, DQ448884, DQ448885, DQ448886, DQ448887, DQ448888, DQ448889, DQ448890, DQ448891, DQ448892, DQ448893, DQ448894, DQ448895, DQ448896, DQ448897, DQ448898, DQ448899, DQ448900, DQ448901, DQ448902, DQ448903, DQ448904, DQ448905, DQ448906, DQ448907, DQ448908,

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**HEM, *E. hemionus*.** CH28 (= GQ324612), AF220934, AF220935, AF220936, AF220937.

**KIA, *E. kiang*.** AF220932, AF220933.

**GRE, *E. grevyi*.** AF220928, AF220929, AF220930, O'Raye (= GQ324592).

**SUS, *New Noncaballine Equus Lineage*.** ACAD2302 (= GQ324606), ACAD2303 (= GQ324607), ACAD2305 (= GQ324608).

**ZEB, *E. hartmannae*.** AF220925, AF220926, AF220927, AF220931.

**List of Accession Numbers for Median-Joining Network Analyses (Fig. S2C).** Four hundred eighty-one sequences, positions 15518–15808 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547).

**ASI, *E. asinus*.** CH1069 (= GQ324609), AF220938, AF403063, AF403064, AF403065, AF531459, AF531460, AF531461, AF531462, AF531463, AF531464, AF531465, AF531466, AF531467, AF531468, AF531469, AF531470, AF532118, AF532119, AF532120, AF532121, AF532122, AF532123, AF532124, AF532125, AF532126, AY569462, AY569463, AY569464, AY569465, AY569466, AY569467, AY569468, AY569469, AY569470, AY569471, AY569472, AY569473, AY569474, AY569475, AY569476, AY569477, AY569478, AY569479, AY569480, AY569481, AY569482, AY569483, AY569484, AY569485, AY569486, AY569487, AY569488, AY569489, AY569490, AY569491, AY569492, AY569493, AY569494, AY569495, AY569496, AY569497, AY569498, AY569499, AY569500, AY569501, AY569502, AY569503, AY569504, AY569505, AY569506, AY569507, AY569508, AY569509, AY569510, AY569511, AY569512, AY569513,

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**HEM, *E. hemionus*.** CH28 (= GQ324612), AF220934, AF220935, AF220936, AF220937.

**KIA, *E. kiang*.** AF220932, AF220933.

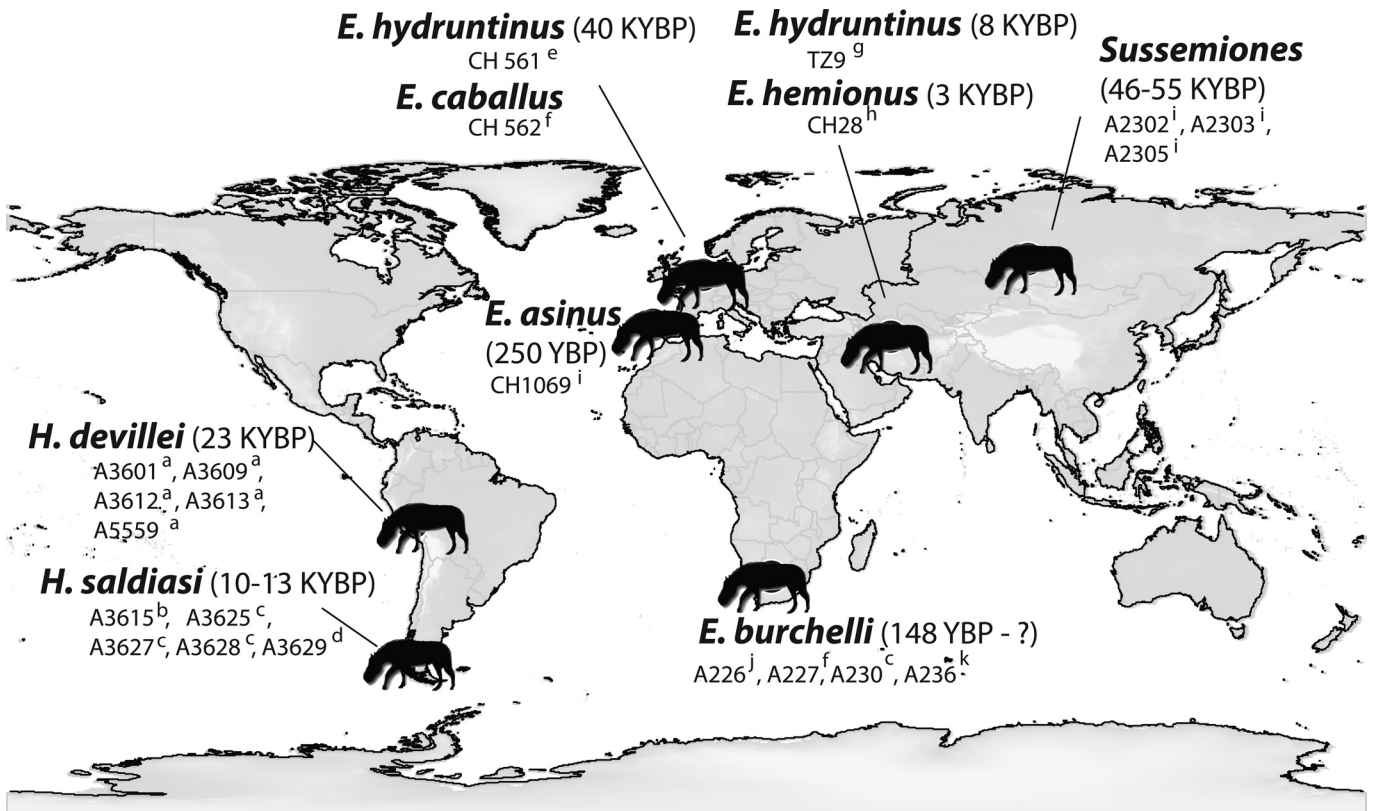
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**SUS, *New Noncaballine Equus Lineage*.** ACAD2302 (= GQ324606), ACAD2303 (= GQ324607), ACAD2305 (= GQ324608).

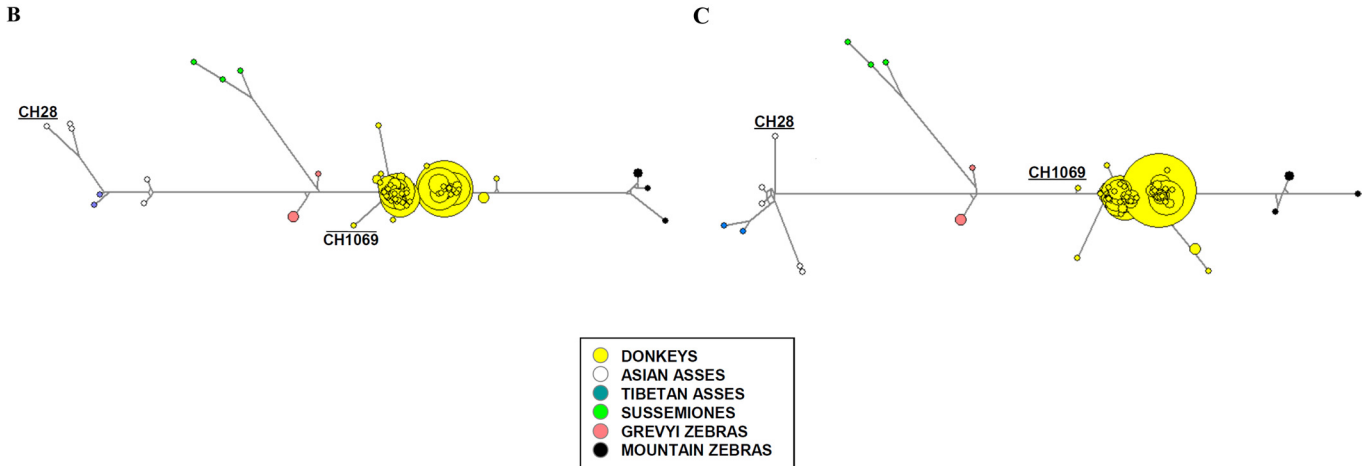
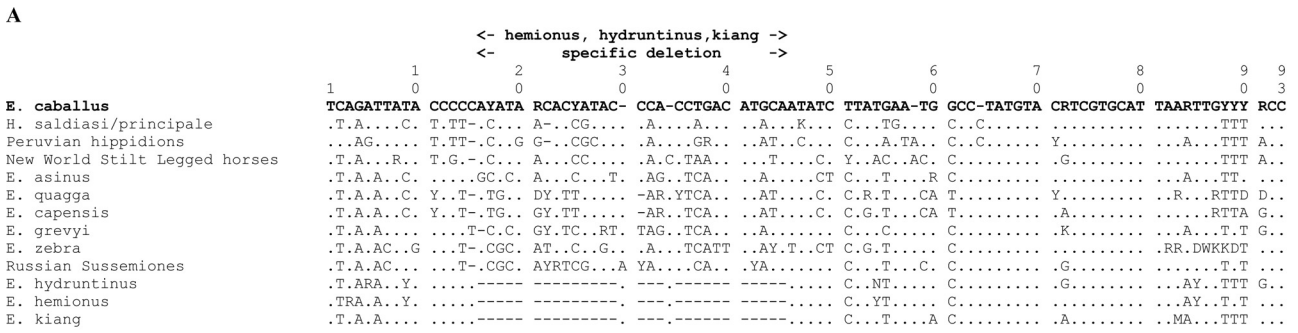
**ZEB, *E. hartmannae*.** AF220925, AF220926, AF220927, AF220931.

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**Fig. S1.** World map showing samples unique to this study with associated radiocarbon dates and a superscript designating the amount of sequence data. Superscript letter denotes control region base pairs/cytochrome *b* base pairs: (a) 542 bp/-, (b) 476 bp/-, (c) 543bp/-, (d) 336bp/-, (e) 400 bp/-, (f) 87 bp/-, (g) 401 bp/-, (h) 516 bp/143 bp, (i) 545 bp/143 bp, (j) 543 bp/143 bp, (k) 544 bp/143 bp.



**Fig. S2.** Identifying extinct and extant equids: alignment, network and phylogenetic analyses. (A) Identifying extinct and extant equids with a short mtDNA HVR-1 fragment. For each taxonomic group, the 95% consensus of sequences present in the dataset used in Table S3C is presented. (B) Median-joining network among asses, sushsemiones, donkeys, and Grevy's zebras based on mitochondrial control region sequences. The dataset consisted of 467 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15842 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547). All sites were equally weighted. The sample CH1069 does not appear within the *E. hemionus* cluster (as would have been expected for a member of the *E. hydruntinus* lineage) but as a donkey. (C) Median-joining network among asses, sushsemiones, donkeys, and Grevy's zebras based on mitochondrial control region sequences. The dataset consisted of 481 sequences encompassing positions 15518 and 15808 from the complete horse mitochondrial genome (GenBank accession no. X79547). All sites were equally weighted. The sample CH1069 does not appear within the *E. hemionus* cluster (as would have been expected for a member of the *E. hydruntinus* lineage) but as a donkey. (D) Molecular phylogeny (HKY+I) of the 143-bp cytochrome *b* gene fragment alone. The numbers above the branches correspond to node bootstrap values, approximate likelihood ratio tests (aLRT SH-like), and Bayesian posterior probabilities. The support for nodes is reported only if greater than 50%. The sequences recovered in this study are highlighted in gray. Sequence accession numbers are reported for HVR-1 and *cyt b*, respectively, except for sequences obtained from complete mitochondrial genomes (noted with an asterisk). (E) Molecular phylogeny of the merged dataset (HVR-1, excluding positions 15518–15577 because of alignment uncertainty, and *cyt b*, with one global model of molecular evolution: GTR+I+I). The numbers above the branches correspond to node bootstrap values, approximate likelihood ratio tests (aLRT SH-like), and Bayesian posterior probabilities. The support for nodes is reported only if greater than 50%. The sequences recovered in this study are highlighted in gray. Sequence accession numbers are reported for HVR-1 and *cyt b*, respectively, except for sequences obtained from complete mitochondrial genomes (noted with an asterisk). (F) Molecular phylogeny of the merged dataset (two dataset partition, with two different models of molecular evolution: control region HVR-1: HKY+I+I; *cyt b*: HKY+I). The alignment is exactly the same as for Fig. S2E. The phylogenetic was recovered thanks the Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo method using two different models of molecular evolution for the two genes considered (HVR-1: HKY+I+I; *cyt b*: HKY+I). The numbers above branches correspond to the Bayesian posterior probabilities. The support for nodes is reported only if greater than 50%. The sequences recovered in this study are highlighted in gray. Sequence accession numbers are reported for HVR-1 and *cyt b*, respectively, except for sequences obtained from complete mitochondrial genomes (noted with an asterisk).

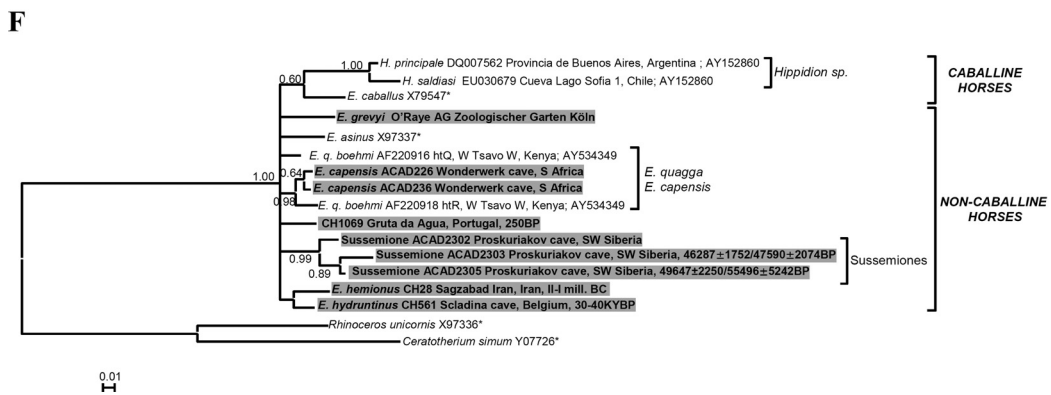
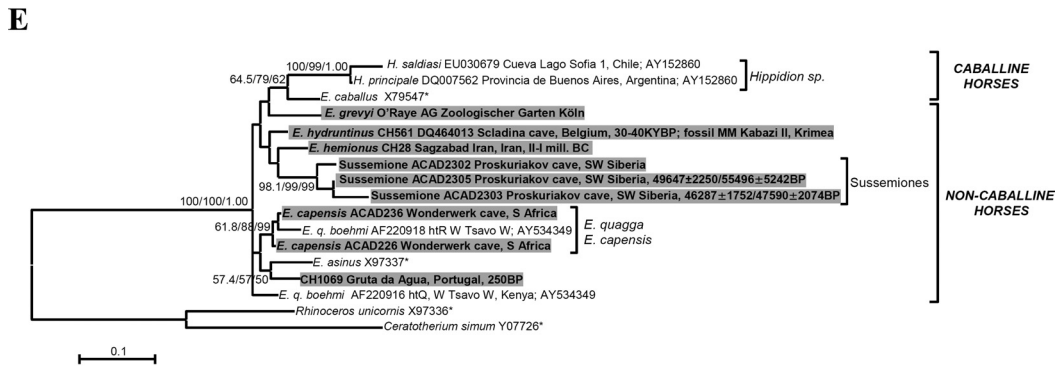
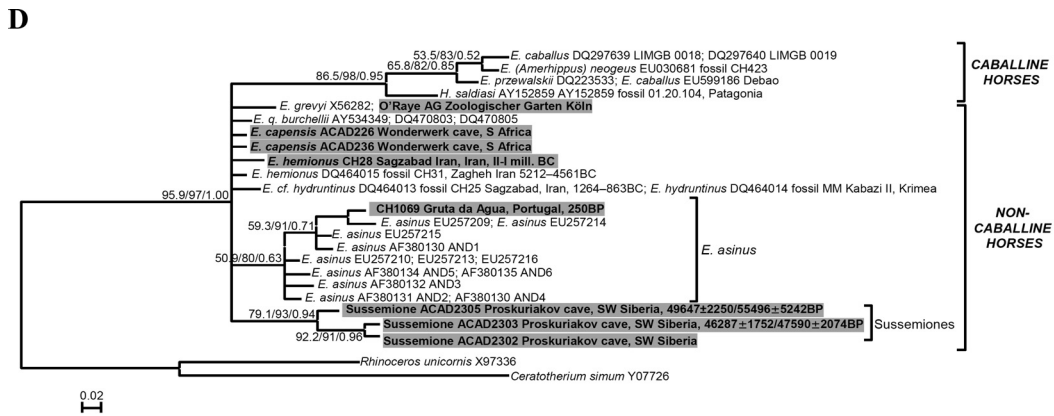


Fig. S2. Continued.

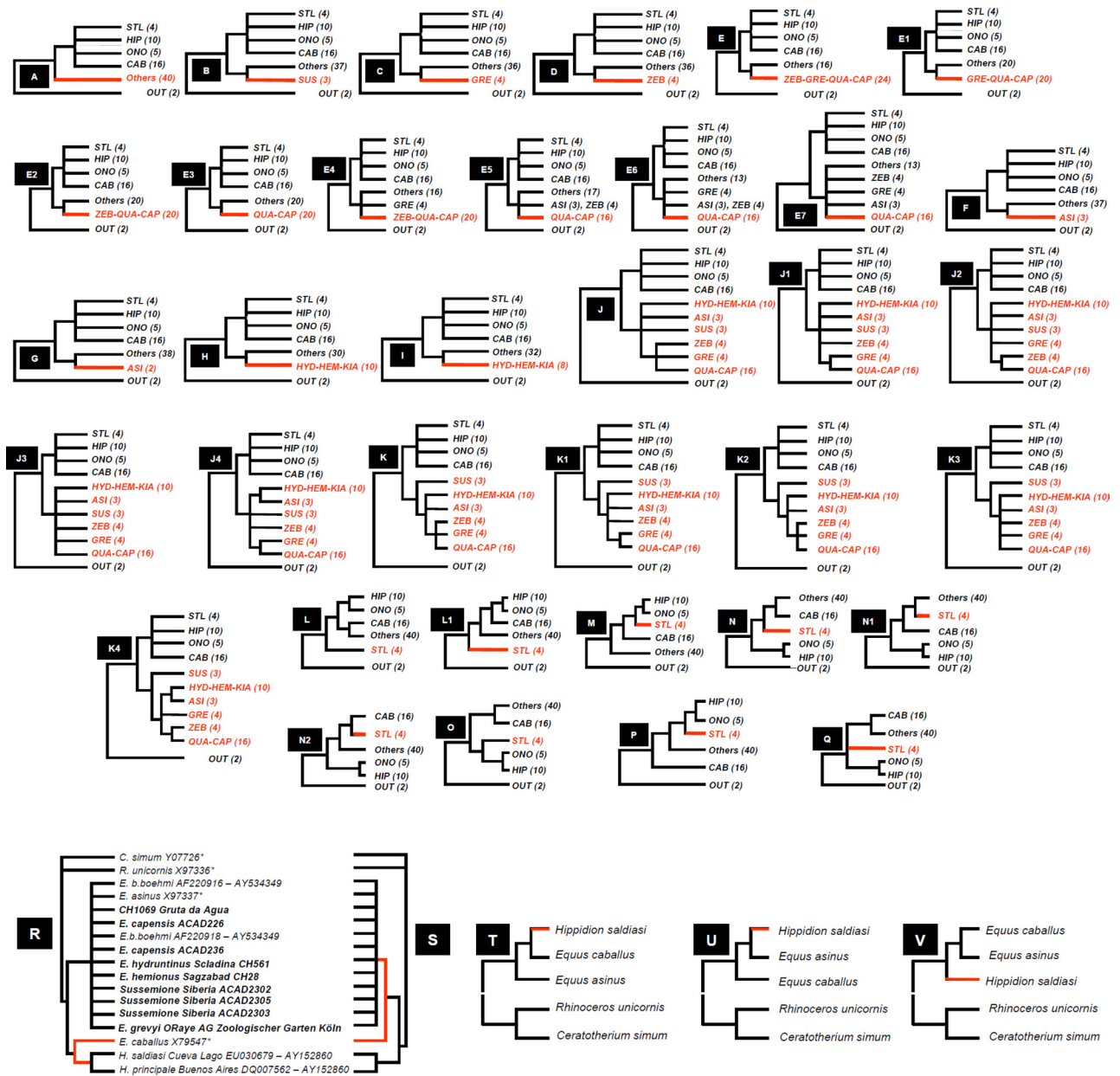
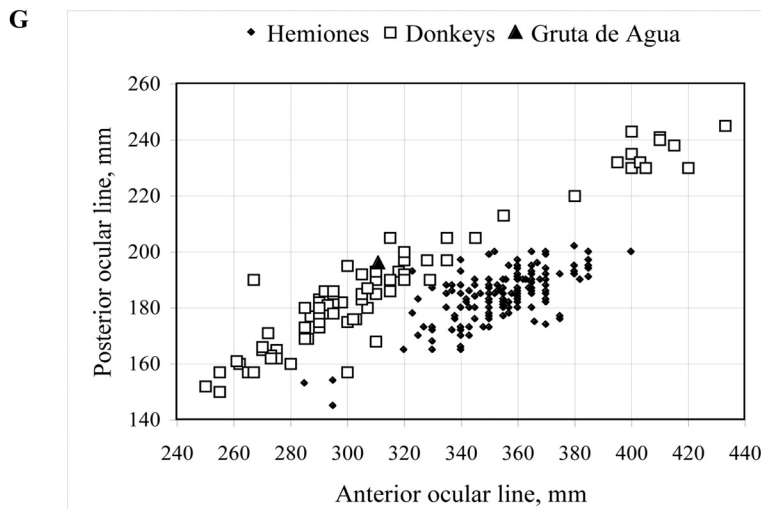
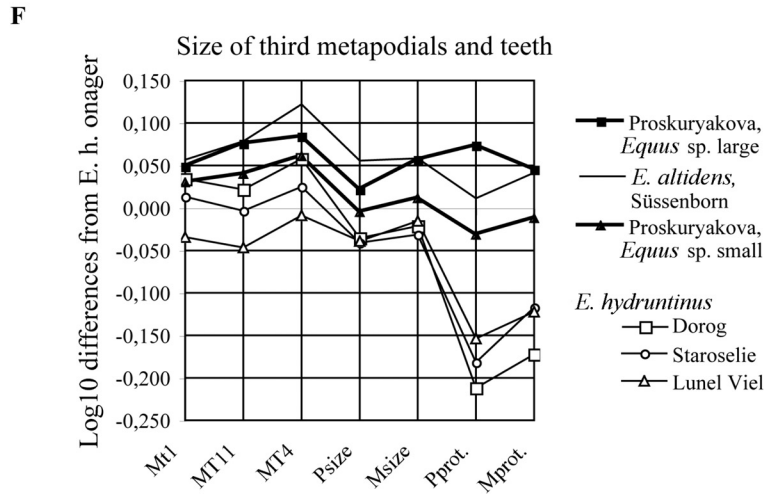
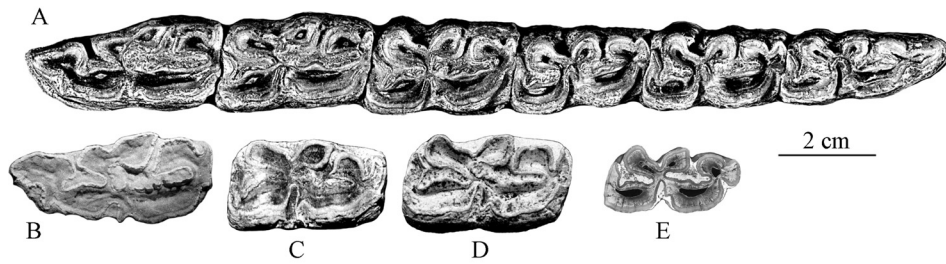


Fig. S3. Alternative topologies used for assessing phylogenetic relationships with Kishino-Hasegawa and Shimodeira-Hasegawa tests.





**Fig. 54.** Morphological analyses of Proskuryakova and Gruta de Agua specimens. (A–E) Comparison of lower-cheek teeth of Sussemiones and Proskuryakova specimens. Lower-cheek series from Proskuryakova (A). Lower P2 from Akhalkalaki, no. 1302 (B). Lower P from Süssenborn, S 5169 (C). Lower P from Süssenborn, S 1368 (D). Sectioned lower M from Süssenborn, S 6436 (E). (F) Ratio diagrams comparing third metatarsals length (Mt1), distal articular breadth (MT11), and diaphysis depth (MT4); size of upper premolars (P) and molars (M); and protocone length of upper premolars (Pprot.) and molars (Mprot.) in extant *E. hemionus onager* = reference, and *E. hydruntinus* (Dorog, Staroselie, Lunel-Viel). Measurements in millimeters of third metatarsals length MT1, distal articular breadth MT11, and diaphysis depth MT4; of occlusal size (occlusal length + occlusal breadth)/2 of upper premolars P and molars M; and protocone length of upper premolars (Pprot.) and molars (Mprot.). Number of specimens are provided in brackets. *E. hemionus onager*: MT1 = 247.5 [16]; MT11 = 37.4 [16]; MT4 = 25.3 [16]; PL + 1/2 = 25.6 [47]; ML + 1/2 = 23.0 [48]; Pprot. = 11.4 [47]; Mprot. = 11.0 [48]; *E. hydruntinus*, Dorog: MT1 = 267.7 [3]; MT11 = 39.3 [4]; MT4 = 28.9 [7]; PL + 1/2 = 23.6 [2]; ML + 1/2 = 21.9 [3]; Pprot. = 7.0 [2]; Mprot. = 7.4 [3]; *E. hydruntinus*, Staroselie: MT1 = 255.1 [12]; MT11 = 37.1 [20]; MT4 = 26.8 [12]; PL + 1/2 = 23.3 [7]; ML + 1/2 = 21.4 [17]; Pprot. = 7.5 [7]; Mprot. = 8.4 [17]; *E. hydruntinus*, Lunel Viel: MT1 = 228.7 [14]; MT11 = 33.6 [15]; MT4 = 24.8 [14]; PL + 1/2 = 23.4 [11]; ML + 1/2 = 22.2 [14]; Pprot. = 8.0 [11]; Mprot. = 8.3 [14]; Proskuryakova, *Equus sp.* Large: MT1 = 276.8 [1]; MT11 = 44.5 [1]; MT4 = 30.7 [1]; PL + 1/2 = 26.9 [6]; ML + 1/2 = 26.2 [3]; Pprot. = 13.5 [6]; Mprot. = 12.2 [3]; Proskuryakova, *Equus sp.* Small: MT1 = 265.3 [5]; MT11 = 41.0 [6]; MT4 = 29.1 [5]; PL + 1/2 = 25.3 [5]; ML + 1/2 = 23.6 [4]; Pprot. = 10.6 [5]; Mprot. = 10.7 [4]; *E. altidens*, Süssenborn: MT1 = 282.0 [1]; MT11 = 44.8 [5]; MT4 = 33.5 [4]; PL + 1/2 = 29.1 [25]; ML + 1/2 = 26.3 [19]; Pprot. = 11.7 [24]; Mprot. = 12.1 [19]. (G) Scatter diagram of skull measurements (anterior/posterior ocular line) in hemiones, donkeys, and the Gruta de Agua specimen.

## Other Supporting Information Files

[Table S1 \(PDF\)](#)

[Table S2 \(PDF\)](#)

[Table S3 \(PDF\)](#)

[Table S4 \(PDF\)](#)

[Table S5 \(PDF\)](#)