

editing genome editing genome editing genome editing genome attcatacttctgatctacaagagatttctcgtaaagtttttagtgttcattttggtcag
I H T S D L O E I S R K V F S V H F G O editing genome ttgggtattattttgatctggctcagtggtatatattttcatggagcacgattttctaat editing genome editing genome attgtaggtcaagaaattctgaatggtgacgtaggtggggaattccaaggagttcagatt editing genome gtctctggtttgttccaactatggcgtggatctggtattgtaagtgaactacaattgtat editing genome editing genome $\begin{array}{cccccc} tatcacaaagcttccccacgtctagagtggtttcaaaatgttgagtctatattgaatcat & Y & H & K & A & S & P & R & L & E & W & F & Q & N & V & E & S & I & L & N & H \end{array}$ editing genome editing genome editing genome ag catgagtggattactagtcgtgaattgatatcccagctgtttcca the F W I T S R E L I S Q L F/Y P -/S editing ctttgtaccatttttacacttcaatggcgtgagtatagtgactttctaacgtttcgagga
F/L V P F F T L O W R E Y S D F L T F R G editing genome editing genome editing genome aatatacgtgaaattttggaggcacatcgtggaccatttacgggtgctggtcataaaggt N I R E I L E A H R G P F T G A G H K G editing genome editing genome editing genome editing genome aacaattataataatcttttggatcgatttgtccgacatcgtgatgcggtaatctctcat N N Y N N L L D R F V R H R D A V I S H editing genome ttgaactgggtttgtatttttcttggttccatagttttggcctatatattcataatgat editing genome cctatttttgcacagtggattcagaaaactcatatgttggcacctcaagtaacttctcca editing genome gcagaggctatagctactagtgttacgtggggggaaatttggtttcggttggagagaag A E A T A T S V T W G G N L V S V G E K editing genome tttacgattcatgtcacagttttgattcttttgaaaggtgtatt editing genome cgactaattccagacaaagtcaaccttggatttcgatttccgtgtgatggtccgggtcgt R L I P D K V N L G F R F P C D G P G R editing genome editing genome aactctctttctattgtcatttttcattttagttggaaaatacagtcggatgtttggggt
N S L S T V T F H F S W K T O S D V W G editing genome tcggtgactagttcgagtgtctctcatattaccggaggtaatttttctcaaagtgcgaat editing genome editing genome editing genome editing genome atttgggcacacaataacttaaggtaataccaataattcagcctcgagcgttgagtatt I/V W A H N K L K V I P I I Q P R A L S I editing genome acacaaggtcgtgcagttggagttgcacattatttgctgggtggtattagaacaacttgg editing tcgttcttcctagcgcgtattatttctgttggttaa

Supplementary Figure 1. RNA editing found in the *psaA* transcript in strain TGD. The nucleotides after RNA editing are indicated above the genome sequence. The letters in red and blue are the results of baseconversion and base-insertion editing, respectively. The amino acid changes led by RNA editing are shaded in red or blue.



Supplementary Figure 2. Organization of *psbK*, *psaM* and *ycf12* in the TGD plastid genome. PsbK-PsaM fusion protein is encoded in +1 reading frame. The amino acid residues in red and purple correspond to the conserved domain for PsbK superfamily (PRK02553) and that for PsaM superfamily (CHL00190), respectively. The putative amino acid sequence of Ycf12 is most likely encoded in the same genome region but on a different frame (+2). The amino acid residues in blue correspond to the conserved domain for PSII_Ycf12 superfamily (CHL00184).

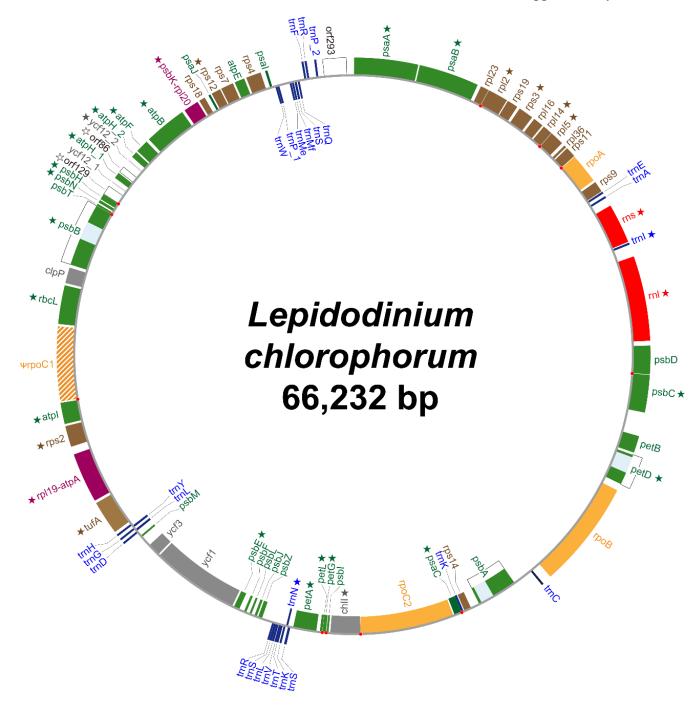
A

MIRRDILGPRQTSNYFFF aatctattttttggaggaacaatctttttcctcattgggtttccaaatttttaggaaaaat N L F F G G T I F F L I G F P N F R K N $\verb|ctattgcctaaagctatagaaattaaatttctaccccaaggtatcgttatatgcttttat|\\$ LLPKAMEIKFLPQGIVICFY ggtaggttggcaataagattcagtttgtatggggttattagaagatttttgttgattggg G R L A M R F S L Y G V I R R F L L I G agaggagttaatgagtataataaaaaaaaagcaaaattcatattcttcgttggggatttc RGVNEYNKKKA K K S K I H I L R W G F PNKIRRMEFSYLLSELESIG LVNQKQLLQPIELKMYFLLK atcgacgaaaaattatttttttgaaacctaatatagaaaatattagctcgctagaagaaa D R R K I I F L K P N M E N I S S L E E tagaacaattttcttctaacttggcgaagtttctacaaattcctttgaaagaagaattac M E Q F S S N L A K F L Q I P L K E E L PFDFFFIK

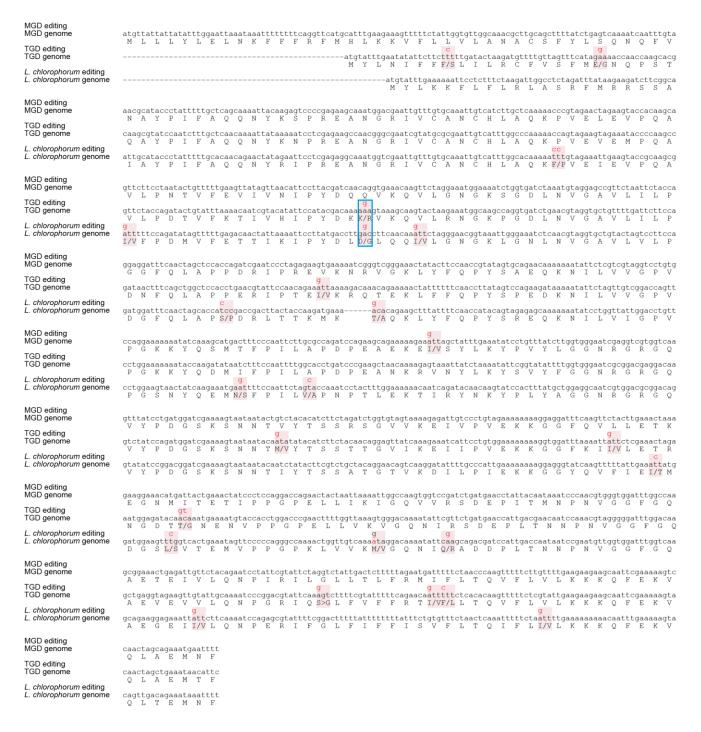
B

MGD ψYcf4 <i>P. minor</i> Ycf4	MIRRDIILGPRQTSNYFFFRNLFFGGTIFFLIGFP-NFRKNLLP-MMSKENFQTNNVTIDNIRRDLVIGSRRFSNYWWACVLSFGGIGFLLTGISSKVQTNLLPF
MGD ψYcf4 <i>P. minor</i> Ycf4	-KAMEIKFLPQGIVMCFYGRLAMRFSLYGVIRRFLLIGRGVNEYNKKKSKIHILRWGFPNINYQDIQFFPQGLVMSFYGIIALVLSLYLWACIAWSVGGGFNEFNKKDGIVRIFRWGFPG
MGD ψYcf4	KIRRIEFSYLLSELESIGLVNQKQLLQPIELKMYFLLKDRRKTIFLKPNMENISSLEEME
<i>P. minor</i> Ycf4	KNRRIELVYSLNEIDCIK-VDLQEGLNP-RRSIYLRLKGKRDILLTRIGQPLTLEEIE
MGD ψYcf4	QFSSNLAKFLQIPLKEELPFDFFFIFIK
<i>P. minor</i> Ycf4	KQAADLARFLQVGLEGIA

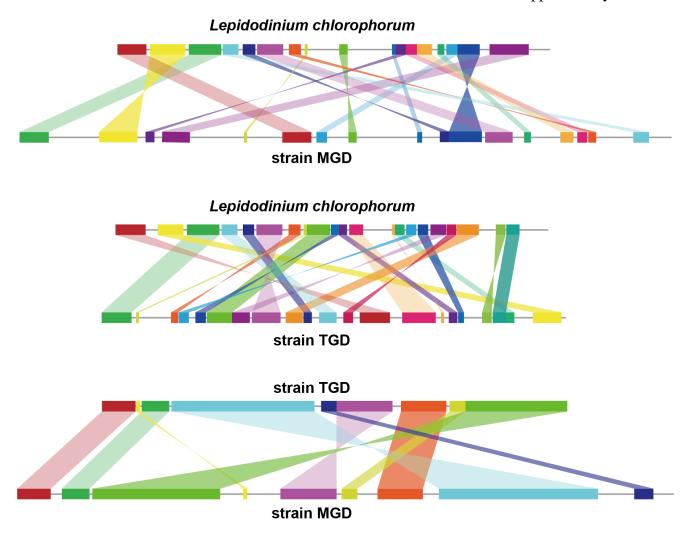
Supplementary Figure 3. Ycf4 has been pseudogenized in the MGD plastid genome. (A) Ycf4 amino acid sequence is not encoded by a single continuous reading frame. The N-terminus (red) is encoded in +1 reading frame, while the C-terminus (blue) is encoded in +2 reading frame. We found no *ycf4* transcript in the RNA-seq data. (B) Similarity between the Ycf4 amino acid sequences between strain MGD and *P. minor*. The identical amino acid residues between the two sequences are shaded.



Supplementary Figure 4. Circular map of the plastid genome of *Lepidodinium chlorophorum*. Open reading frames (ORFs) encoding proteins involved in photosynthesis, translation, transcription, and other function are colored in green, brown, orange, and grey, respectively. Functionally unassigned ORFs are shown in white. Fused ORFs are highlighted in purple. rpoC1 is considered as a pseudogene. Ribosomal RNA genes and transfer RNA genes are colored in red and blue, respectively. The ORFs/genes, of which transcripts received RNA editing, are marked by stars. Red dots indicate the overlap of two neighboring ORFs/genes.



Supplementary Figure 5. One of the positions received base-conversion editing in the *petA* transcripts is shared between strain TGD and *Lepdodinium chlorophorum*. The nucleotides after RNA editing are indicated above the genome sequence. The amino acid changes led by RNA editing are shaded. The editing position shared between strain TGD and *L. chlorophorum* is boxed with a blue line.



Supplementary Figure 6. Pair-wise comparison of the organization of the peDinoflagellate plastid genomes. Top, synteny between the *Lepdodinium chlorophorum* and MGD plastid genomes. Middle, synteny between the *L. chlorophorum* and TGD plastid genomes. Bottom, synteny between strains TGD and MGD.

Supplementary table 1. Number of the RNA-seq short reads aligned with each of the peDinoflagellate plastid genomes.

	Lepidodinium chlorophorum	Strain TGD	Strain MGD	Pedinomonas minor
Number of the read pair subjected to the mapping (x10 ⁶)	190	202	138	8
Number of the read pair aligned with the plastid genome (×10 ³)	95	385	386	373



Supplementary table 2. OFR/gene fusion and overlapping found in the three green peDinoflagellate plastid genomes.

	Lepidodinium chlorophorum	Strain MGD	Strain TGD	Pedinomonas minor
Shared at least two genomes	psbD/psbC petL/petG rpl14/rpl5 rpl23/rpl2	psbD/psbC petL/petG rpl14/rpl5-rps8 rpl23/rpl2 tufA/rpl19 psbl/psal trnW/rps18 rpl5-rps8/rpl36 rpl36/rpl11 rpoA-rps9	psbD/psbC petL-petG tufA/rpl19 psbl/psal trnW/rps18 rps8-rpl36 rps8-rpl36/rps11 rpoA/rps9	psbD/psbC
Not shared	rps11/rpoA psbB/psbT petG/psbI chll/rpoC2 atpl/rpoC1 psbH/orf129 psaC/trnK rpl19-atpA psbK-rpl20	rpl16/rpl14 psbJ/psbZ rpoC1/rpoC2 rpl5-rps8 rps19-rps3 rps12-rps7	psbK-psaM/secG psbK-psaM/ycf12 psbL/psbF rpl20/rps18 rpl2/rps19 rps19/rps3 psbK-psaM	cysA/trnG

Note: ORF/gene names connected by a dash and a slash indicate ORF/gene fusion and overlapping, respectively.