

Table S19: Copy number of auditory sense-related genes in seven sequenced teleost species

Gene name	<i>Larimichthys crocea</i>	<i>Danio rerio</i>	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	<i>Oryzias latip</i>	<i>Takifugu rubripes</i>	<i>Tetraodon nigroviridis</i>
<i>OTOF</i>	5	3	1	1	1	2	0
<i>claudinj</i>	24	24	15	13	18	15	15
<i>OTOL1</i>	11	7	5	6	8	8	5

For good communication, fish have developed high sensitivities to environmental sound. Three important auditory genes, *OTOF*, *claudinj*, and *OTOL1*, were significantly expanded in the *L. crocea* genome ($P < 0.01$). These expansions may contribute to the detection of sound signaling during communication, and thus to reproduction and survival. Genes are abbreviated as *OTOF*: otoferlin; *OTOL1*: otolin-1.

One more round of genome duplication occurred in *Danio rerio* relative to other fish species.