Extended Data Figure 1 | Models of the velocity fields of COS-3018555981 and COS-2987030247, using a disk model. **a–h**, Model fits to the velocity gradients in COS-3018555981 (**a–d**) and COS-2987030247 (**e–h**), assuming that the gas is rotating in an exponential, circularly symmetric thin disk. **a**, **e**, High-resolution disk model before convolution with the beam; **b**, **f**, disk model at the resolution of our observations; **c**, **g**, our velocity maps, as shown in Fig. 3; **d**, **h**, residuals after subtraction of the model. Although the disk model is not a unique solution for these velocity fields, our galaxies are well described by regular rotation.