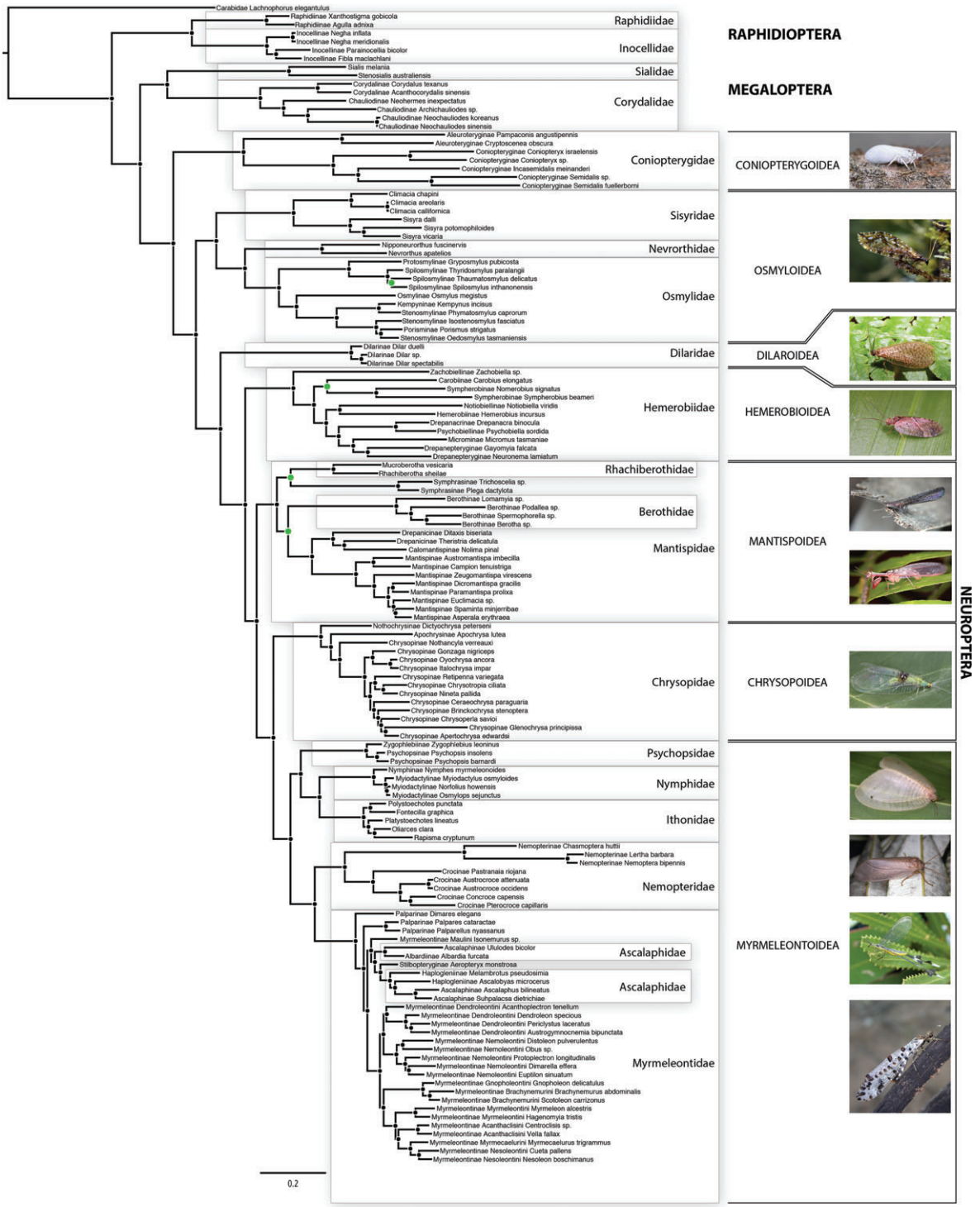

Fig. 1. Phylogram of Neuropterida relationships from the Bayesian analysis of anchored hybrid enrichment (AHE) data. All branches have a support value of 1.0 Bayesian posterior probability (PP) except where indicated by green circles (>0.95 Bayesian PP). Image credits: Photos (top to bottom): *Heteroconis* sp. (Coniopterygidae), *Thyridosmylus paralangii* (Osmylidae), *Dilar duelli* (Dilaridae), *Megalomus pictus* (Hemerobiidae), *Stenobiella muellerorum* (Berothidae), *Asperala erythraea* (Mantispidae), *Semachrysa jade* (Chrysopidae), *Zygophlebius leoninus* (Psychopsidae), *Ithone fulva* (Ithonidae), *Chasmoptera huttii* (Nemopteridae), *Periclystus aureolatus* (Myrmeleontidae). (Photo credits: all by Shaun L. Winterton, except *Semachrysa*, by Guek Hock Ping and *Dilar,* by Davide Badano.)

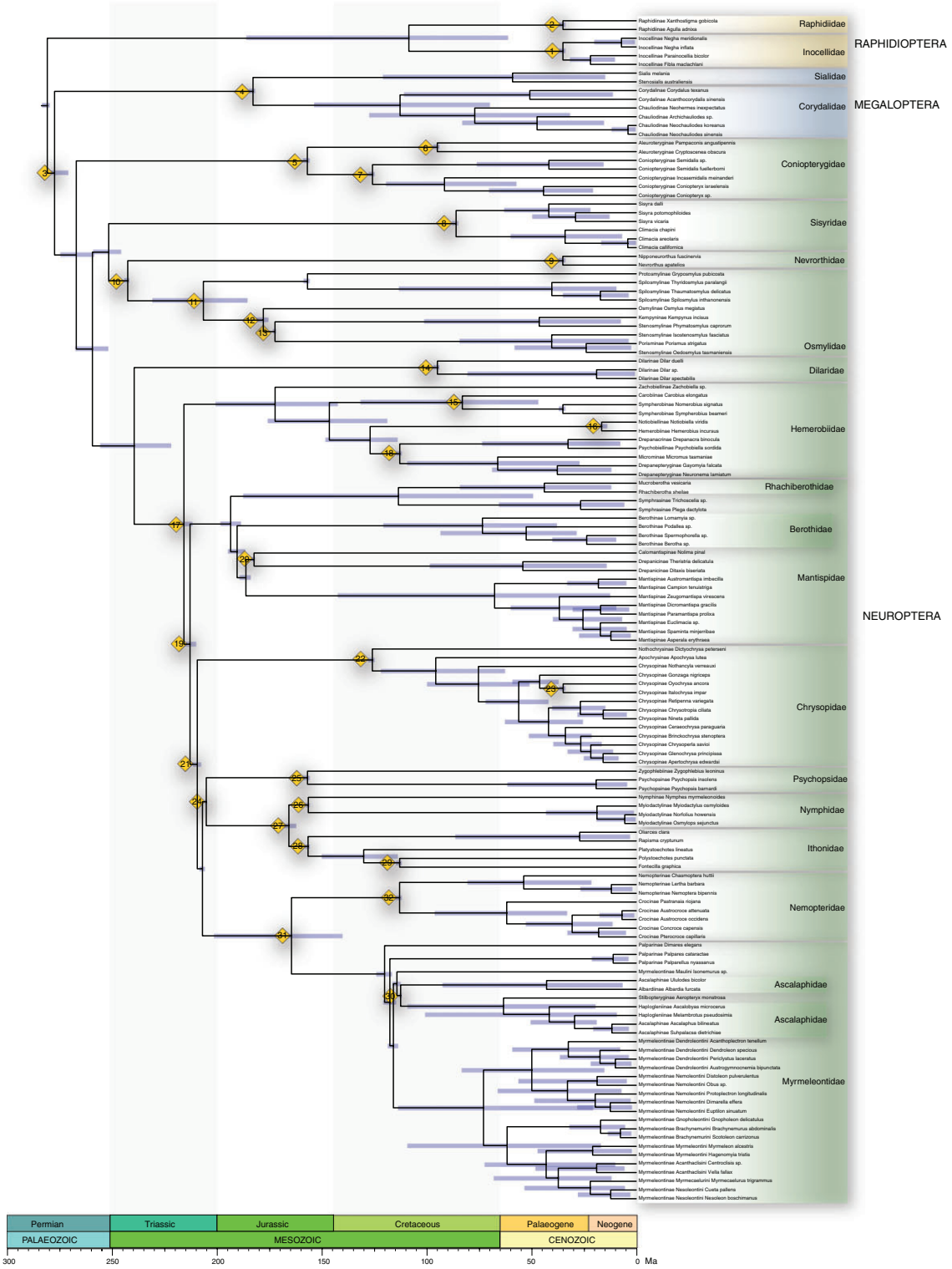

Fig. 4. Estimated divergence times among major lineages of Neuropterida. Numbered node diamonds on chronogram represent minimum age constraints for those lineages (see Table 1). Mean ages and ranges are provided in Table 1 and refer to nodes indicated in Fig. S4.