#### **1** Supplementary Information S2

2 DNA and LR-PCR products were amplified for CO1 with the primers 5'-3 CGCCTGTTTAyCAAAAACAT -3' and 5'- GAGTCCGTCdGCnAndGGTTG -3' (1) and for the partial CYTB 4 with the primers 5'- TACCATGAGGACArATrTCnTTyTG -3' and 5'- GGrATdGAdCGdAGrATdGCrTAnGC 5 -3'. Partial ND6-CYTB of Quasipaa yei was amplified with the primers 5'- AACGCAGCACTCTTGTGACC 6 -3' and 5'-GGrATdGAdCGdAGrATdGCrTAnGC-3'. PCR was carried out in a 13.5 µl PCR reaction of 20 7 ng of DNA, 0.2 µl tag DNA Polymerase and 0.1 µl pfu (TaKaRa), 0.8 µl 2.5 mM dNTP (TaKaRa), and 0.8 8 µI 5 µM forward and reverse primers (Invitrogen). PCR was conducted at 94°C for 5 min, followed by 35 9 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, 50°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 2 min, and with a final extension at 72°C for 10 min 10 and holding at 10°C. Sequencing PCR is adding 20 µg of PCR product, 2 µl ABI BigDye3 diluted 6×, and 1.5 µM primer (2 µl) and conducted 25 cycles of 96 °C for 10 s, 50°C for 5 s, and 60°C for 4 min and 11 12 holding at 4°C. Sequencing used an ABI-3730 capillary DNA sequencer. The results were assessed by 13 using SeqMan v.7 (DNAStar, WI, USA). 14

### 15 Supplementary Information S3

16 The Ion Torrent platform yields uneven and biased coverage across MtGs as well as nuclear genome (2). 17 We discovered that there are exists amount of small fragments in all the libraries. For example, there are 18 27.65% (8,538/30,883) reads sequenced incompletely in Babina adenopleura. We use the following 19 standard to check sequence incompletion. During synthesis-by-sequencing, extension is from sequence 20 primer across the mtDNA to the end of adapter P1 (Figure S4). When sequence incomplete, generated 21 fragment will be short and do not have the P1 region. Library Babina adenopleura had 27.65% reads that 22 do not have a region similar to the P1 adaptor. Such reads involve low-coverage regions that tend to have 23 gaps (Figure S3: purple). This indicated the sequence incomplete is one of the reason result of coverage 24 unevenness. In addition, sequence chip is vital in improving sequence-quality. Difference batches of chips

- vary in sequence-quality (3) and we also recommend Ion 316 Chip v2. To reduced coverage unevenness,
- 26 another sequence platform Illumina is good choice since human MtG was coverage evenness in it (4).
- 27

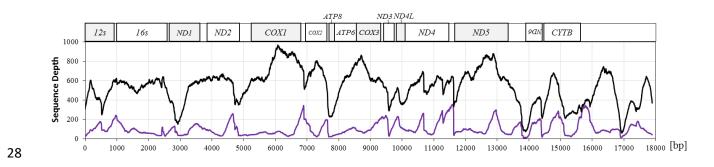
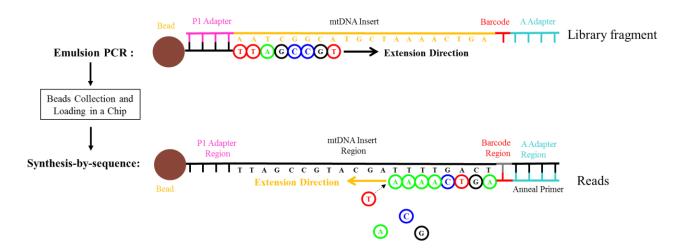


Figure S3. Coverage distributions of *Babina adenopleura* for different read types. Purple line represents
coverage using the reads without adaptor sequences; black line showing the overall coverage by using all
the reads.

32

## 33 Supplementary Information S4



34

Figure S4. PCR extension during emulsion PCR and Synthesis-by-sequence. In emulsion PCR, the fragment is extend from P1 adapter to end of A adapter according to the library sequence. In the Synthesis-by-sequence, the extend is from A adapter to P1 adapter to get signal base by base at a constant temperature.

39

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# 52 Supplementary Table S2

53 **Table S2.** MtDNA read-distribution and gaps in the library of 33 mixed samples (Samples ranked by read-number).

Species	Read- number*	Gap position	Reference	Family
Limnonectes bannaensis	19267	Circle	This study	Dicroglossidae
Megophrys palpebralespinosa	11315	Circle	This study	Megophryidae
Leptobrachium ailaonicum	6994	ND6: 13990-14016	This study	Megophryidae
Rhacophorus translineatus	6399	Non-coding region between ND5 and 12s rRNA	This study	Rhacophoridae
Kurixalus odontotarsus	6354	Circle	This study	Rhacophoridae
Leptobrachium liui	5975	near <i>ND6</i>	This study	Megophryidae
Glandirana tientaiensis	5659	ND6: 16006-16090	NC_025226	Ranidae
Bufo pageoti	5646	Circle	This study	Bufonidae
Hylarana taipehensis	5629	1. Non-coding region next to <i>ND1</i> : 4503-4542; 2. Non- coding region next to <i>ND2</i> : 6426-6463; 3. <i>ND6</i> : 14713- 14738	This study	Ranidae
Babina adenopleura	5181	Circle	This study	Ranidae
Kaloula borealis	5011	ND6: 13721-13741	This study	Microhylidae
Leptolalax oshanensis	4940	Circle	This study	Megophryidae
Feihyla vittatus	4596	Almost circle	This study	Rhacophoridae
Occidozyga martensii	4254	Circle	This study	Occidozygidae
Rhacophorus bipunctatus	4122	1. <i>ND6</i> : 13573-13639; 2. Non-coding region between <i>ND5</i> and <i>12s rRNA</i>	This study	Rhacophoridae
Ichthyophis bannanicus	3661	Circle	This study	Ichthyophiidae
Liurana alpinus	3583	1. The end of <i>ND4</i> and its next non-coding region: 12030-12147, 12148-12377; 2. The front of <i>ND5</i> : 12654-	This study	Occidozygidae

		12696; 3. <i>ND6</i> : 14541-14666		
Fejervarya kawamurai	2802	Circle	This study	Dicroglossidae
Raorchestes longchuanensis	2518	Absent ND5	This study	Rhacophoridae
Bufo stejnegeri	2371	1. <i>ND</i> 2: 4135-4147; 2. <i>apt6</i> : 8135-8161; 3. <i>ND4</i> : 11245- 11257; 4. <i>ND6</i> : 13557-13660	This study	Bufonidae
Leptobrachium chapaense	2103	Almost circle	This study	Megophryidae
Oreolalax xiangchengensis	2032	Circle	This study	Megophryidae
Hyla chinensis	1840	1. Non-coding region next to apt8: 8088-8165	This study	Hylidae
Scutiger wuguanfui	1767	1. <i>ND</i> 2: 4924-4950, 5230-5530; 2. Non-coding region next to <i>ND5</i> : 14192-14238; 3. <i>ND6</i> : 14445-14474, 14577-14582, 14629-14650	This study	Megophryidae
Parapelophryne scalpta	1690	1. Non-coding region next to <i>ND5</i> : 12103-12244; 2. Non- coding region next to <i>ND6</i> : 14174-14194	This study	Bufonidae
Bufo tibetanus	1434	1. apt6: 8416-8527; 2. The end of ND6: 13787-13922	NC_020048	Bufonidae
Pelophylax plancyi	1344	circle	JF730436	Ranidae
Nanorana maculosa	1324	1. non-coding region: 2789-2812, 2869-2897; 2. The end of <i>ND</i> 2: 5202-5292; 3. <i>COX1</i> : 6117-6147, 6239-6339	This study	Dicroglossidae
Bufo gargarizans	1118	1. ND6: 13782-13947; 2. Some gaps in control region	NC_008410	Bufonidae
Hynobius amjiensis	824	Large gaps	NC_008076	Hynobiidae
Pachytriton granulosus	640	Large gaps	This study	Salamandridae
Paramesotriton hongkongensis	153	Large gaps	NC_006407	Salamandridae
Bombina orientalis	2*	Large gaps	NC_006689	Bombinatoridae