Figure S1. An amplified chromosome twisted into a figure eight (observed once in a single cell over the course of seven generations of study) when sister chromatids were separating in the remainder of the cell. The top inset is CentC in the red channel showing multiple distinct signals. The middle inset is B repeat in the green channel. The bottom inset is DAPI in the blue channel. The yellow arrows denote an amplified chromosome in a figure eight. Red arrows denote smaller amplified chromosomes. White arrows denote B chromosomes. Telomere probes were used to detect the B repeat. Scale bar is 10 microns.
**Figure S2**  Somatic cells of the anther showing early monopolar movement occurring in mitosis. While screening for meiocytes, somatic cells of the anther were found in anaphase. The amplified chromosome nondisjoined with early monopolar movement (yellow arrow). The white arrow denotes a B chromosome. Telomere probes, which hybridize with the B repeat, are green. CentC probes are red. Scale bar is 10 microns.
Figure S3  A minichromosome from the first generation following telomere mediated chromosomal truncation that is increased in size, but still retains one centromere signal per sister chromatid. The insets show from top to bottom: the CentC (red) channel, the green telomere (B repeat) channel, and the DAPI (blue) channel. The yellow arrow denotes the minichromosome. The white arrow denotes a B chromosome. Telomere probes, which cross-hybridize to the B repeat, are green. CentC probes are red. Scale bar is 10 microns.