

Table 1: 2-transitive Frobenius groups from degrees 1-30

Group Name	Degree	Order	Index
$S(2)$	2	2	(2, 1)
$A(4)$	4	12	(4, 1)
$AGL(1, 5)$	5	20	(5, 3)
$AGL(1, 7)$	7	42	(7, 4)
$AGL(1, 8)$	8	56	(8, 1)
$3^2 : Q(8) = M(9)$	9	72	(9, 3)
$3^2 : 8 = AGL(1, 9)$	9	72	(9, 4)
$AGL(1, 11)$	11	110	(11, 4)
$AGL(1, 13)$	13	156	(13, 6)
$AGL(1, 16)$	16	240	(16, 3)
$AGL(1, 17)$	17	272	(17, 5)
$AGL(1, 19)$	19	342	(19, 6)
$AGL(1, 23)$	23	506	(23, 4)
$5^2 : 3 : 8$	25	600	(25, 12)
$AGL(1, 25)$	25	600	(25, 14)
$5^2 : (Q(8) : 3)$	25	600	(25, 15)
$AGL(1, 27)$	27	702	(27, 6)
$AGL(1, 29)$	29	812	(29, 6)

Table 2: 2-transitive non-Frobenius groups from degrees 1-30 that contain a minimal normal abelian subgroup

Group Name	Degree	Order	Index
$AGammaL(1, 8)$	8	168	(8, 2)
$AGammaL(1, 9)$	9	144	(9, 5)
$3^2 : (2'A(4))$	9	216	(9, 6)
$AGL(2, 3)$	9	432	(9, 7)
$AGL(1, 16) : 2$	16	480	(16, 6)
$AGammaL(1, 16)$	16	960	(16, 9)
$ASL(2, 4)$	16	960	(16, 15)
$ASL(2, 4) : 2$	16	1920	(16, 13)
$AGL(2, 4)$	16	2880	(16, 14)
$AGammaL(2, 4)$	16	5760	(16, 12)
$2^4.A(6)$	16	5760	(16, 17)
$2^4.S(6)$	16	11520	(16, 16)
$AGammaL(1, 25)$	25	1200	(25, 17)
$5^2 : ((Q(8) : 3)'2)$	25	1200	(25, 18)
$5^2 : ((Q(8) : 3)'4)$	25	2400	(25, 19)
$ASL(2, 5)$	25	3000	(25, 20)
$ASL(2, 5) : 2$	25	6000	(25, 21)
$AGL(2, 5)$	25	12000	(25, 22)
$AGammaL(1, 27)$	27	2106	(27, 9)
$ASL(3, 3)$	27	151632	(27, 10)
$AGL(3, 3)$	27	303264	(27, 11)

Table 3: 2-transitive non-Frobenius groups from degrees 1-30 that do not contain a minimal normal abelian subgroup, but Γ_G contains a clique of size n

Group Name	Degree	Order	Index
$L(3, 2)$	7	168	(7, 5)
$PSL(2, 7)$	8	168	(8, 4)
$PSigmaL(2, 9)$	10	720	(10, 5)
$L(2, 11)$	11	660	(11, 5)
$PSL(2, 11)$	12	660	(12, 3)
$L(3, 3)$	13	5616	(13, 7)
$A(7)$	15	2520	(15, 1)
$PSL(4, 2)$	15	20160	(15, 4)
$PSL(2, 19)$	20	3420	(20, 1)
$PGL(3, 4)$	21	60480	(21, 6)
$PGammaL(3, 4)$	21	120960	(21, 7)
$PSL(2, 23)$	24	6072	(24, 2)
$PSL(2, 27)$	28	9828	(28, 9)
$PSL(2, 27) : 3$	28	29484	(28, 11)