

A scatter plot showing the relationship between  $\log_2(\text{TR}\$TsTv)$  on the x-axis and  $\log_2(\text{TR}\$GenerationLength\_d)$  on the y-axis. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 8, and the y-axis ranges from 8 to 13. The plot contains approximately 10,000 data points, represented by open circles. The points are widely scattered across the plot area, with a higher density in the central region (x between 2 and 5, y between 9 and 12). There is no apparent linear trend or strong correlation between the two variables.

[illegible]

Boxplot showing the proportion of GSA for five vertebrate groups: Actinopterygii, Amphibia, Reptilia, Mammalia, and Aves. The y-axis is labeled 'Proportion of GSA' and ranges from 0.0 to 0.8. The boxplots show the median, quartiles, and range of GSA proportions for each group. Actinopterygii has a median around 0.52, Amphibia around 0.55, Reptilia around 0.63, Mammalia around 0.64, and Aves around 0.66. Outliers are present for Amphibia, Reptilia, Mammalia, and Aves.

A scatter plot showing the relationship between  $\log_2(\text{MATRIX\$Generation.Length\_d})$  on the y-axis and  $\text{MATRIX\$Pca2}$  on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 7 to 14, and the x-axis ranges from -10 to 5. The data points are represented by open circles. The plot shows a dense cluster of points between  $\text{MATRIX\$Pca2}$  values of -2 and 2, and  $\log_2(\text{MATRIX\$Generation.Length\_d})$  values of 8 and 12. There are several outliers, including a point at approximately (-12, 9.2), a point at approximately (-7.5, 11.3), and a point at approximately (4.5, 9.7).

## Figure 2