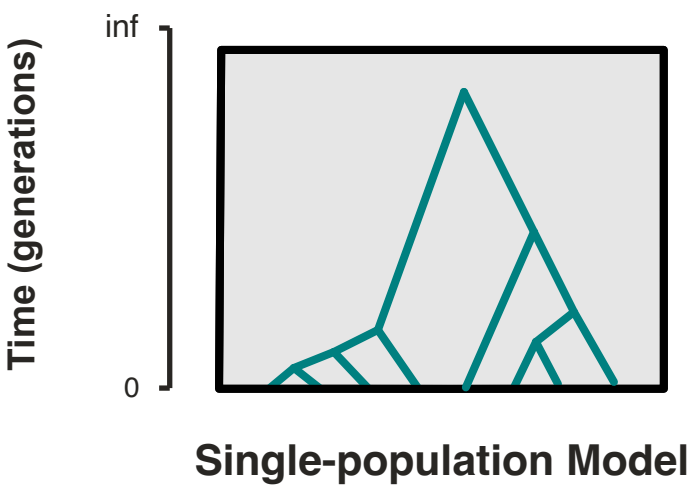
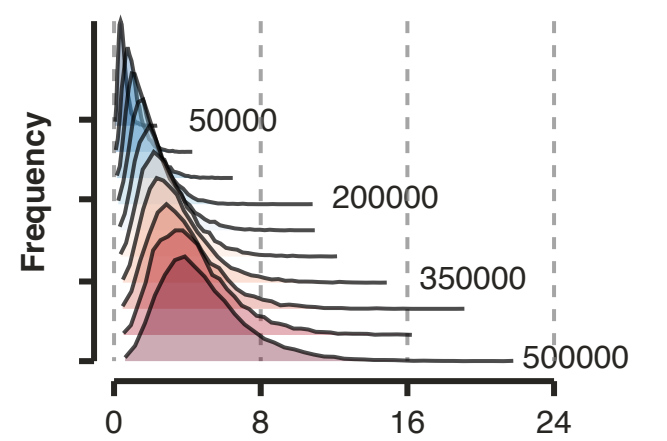


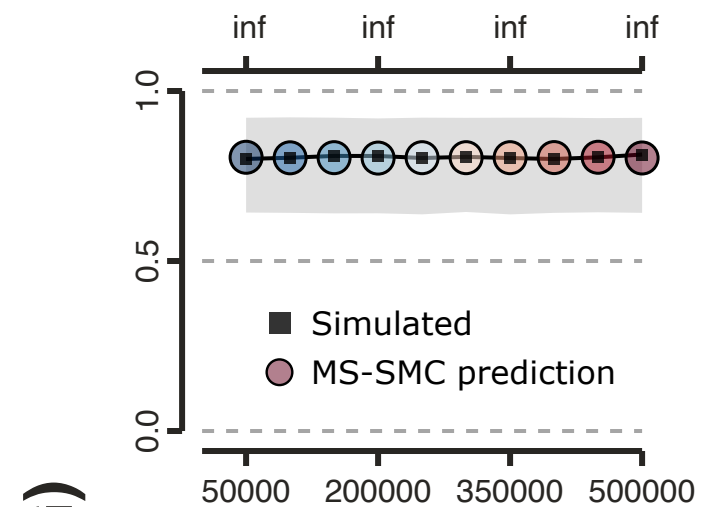
(a) Constant N_e Models



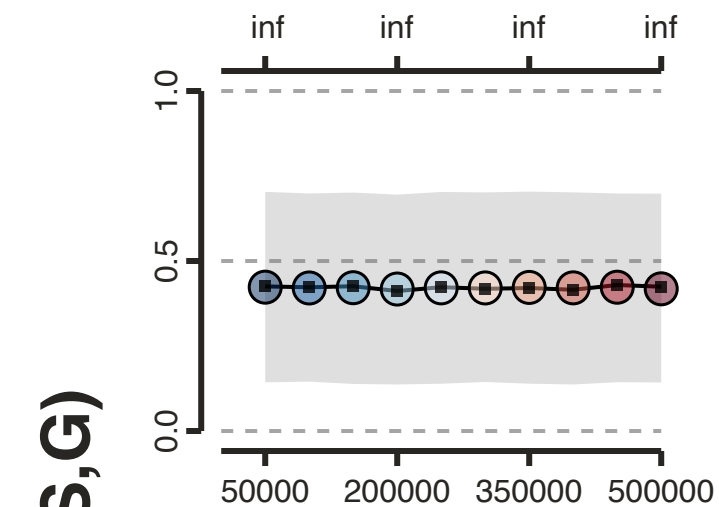
(b) Sum Genealogy Edge Length Distribution x N_e



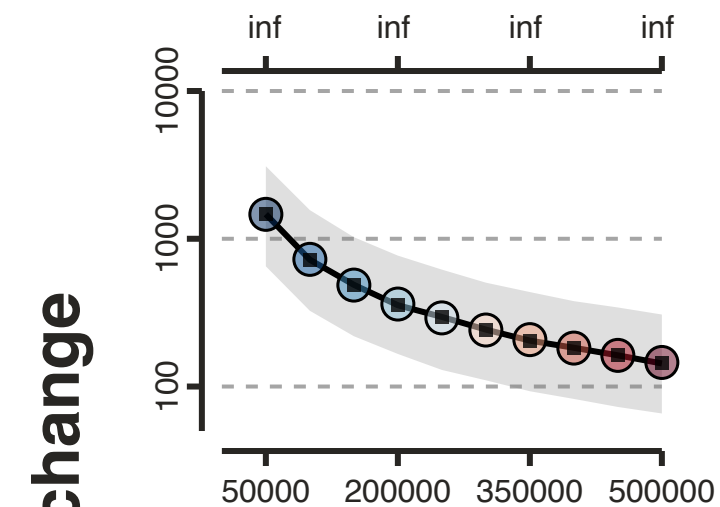
(C) Model Edge Length (x 1/2N_e)



(d) Model Edge Length ($\times 1/2N_e$)



(e) Model Edge Length (x 1/2N_e)



(f) Model Edge Length (x 1/2N_e)

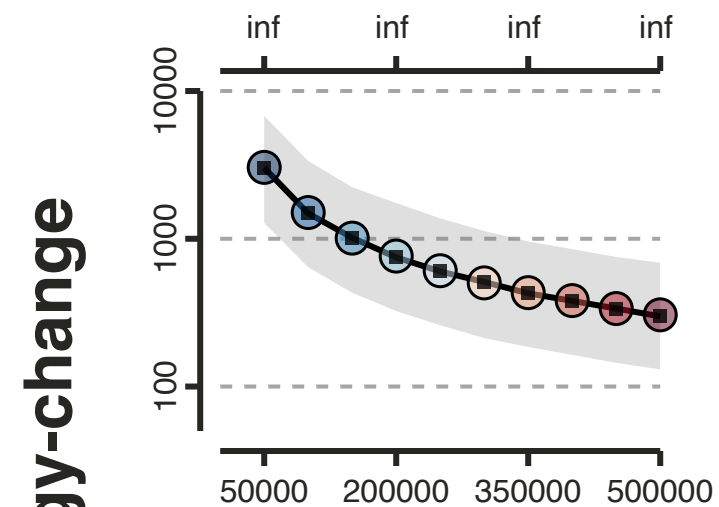
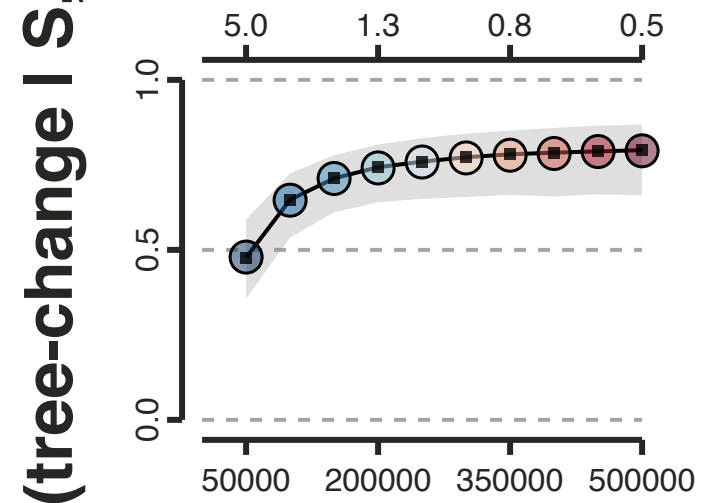
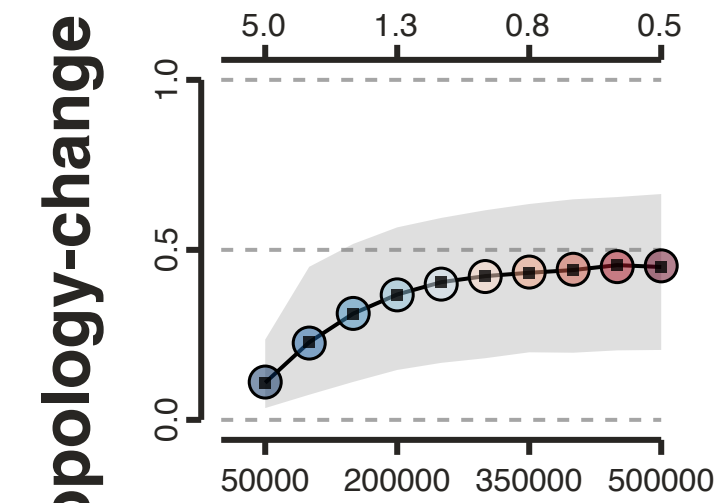


Figure 1 is a line graph showing the frequency distribution of the number of nodes in the network for different numbers of nodes (50,000, 200,000, 350,000, 500,000). The x-axis represents the number of nodes (0 to 24) and the y-axis represents Frequency. The distributions are unimodal and shift to the right as the number of nodes increases.

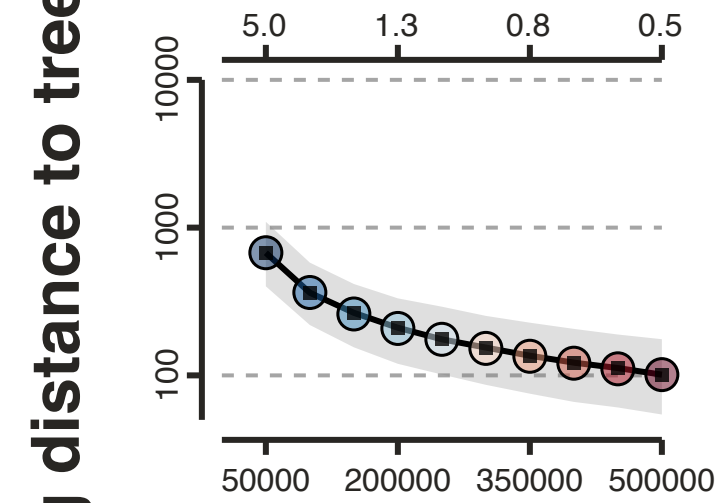
P(tree-change | S,G)



P(topology-change | S,G)



Waiting distance to tree-change



Waiting distance to topology-change

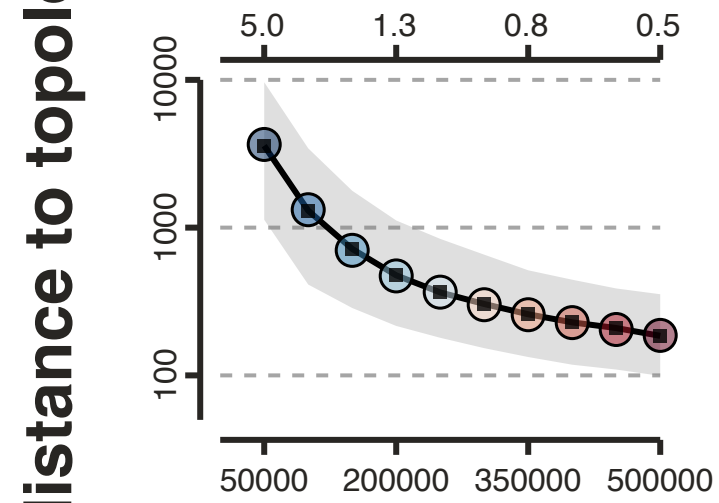
[illegible]

Figure 1: A plot of the probability of fixation (P_{fix}) versus effective population size (N_e). The x-axis is N_e (50,000 to 500,000) and the y-axis is P_{fix} (0.0 to 1.0). A black line with markers shows the relationship, which increases from ~0.4 at $N_e=50,000$ to ~0.8 at $N_e=500,000$. A grey shaded area represents the confidence interval. A horizontal dashed line is at $P_{fix}=0.5$. A top x-axis shows values 2.5, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.3.

Figure 1: A plot showing the probability of fixation (P_{fix}) versus effective population size (N_e). The x-axis represents N_e (50,000 to 500,000) and the y-axis represents P_{fix} (0.0 to 1.0). A black line with square markers shows the mean P_{fix} , which increases from ~0.05 at $N_e=50,000$ to ~0.5 at $N_e=500,000$. A grey shaded area represents the 95% confidence interval. Horizontal dashed lines are at $P_{fix} = 0.0$, 0.5, and 1.0. A top x-axis shows values 2.5, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.3 corresponding to N_e values.

Figure 1 is a log-linear plot showing the relationship between effective population size (N_e) and waiting time (t). The x-axis represents N_e on a logarithmic scale from 50,000 to 500,000. The y-axis represents t on a logarithmic scale from 100 to 10,000. Data points are shown as colored circles (blue, green, yellow, orange, red) connected by a black line, with a grey shaded confidence interval. The waiting time decreases as N_e increases. A top x-axis shows values 2.5, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.3.

Effective population size (N_e)	Waiting time (t)
50,000	~300
100,000	~180
150,000	~150
200,000	~130
250,000	~110
300,000	~100
350,000	~90
400,000	~80
450,000	~75
500,000	~70

Figure 1 is a log-log plot showing the relationship between Effective population size (N_e) and Waiting time. The y-axis is labeled 'Waiting' and ranges from 100 to 10,000. The x-axis is labeled 'Effective population size (N_e)' and ranges from 50,000 to 500,000. A black line with markers shows the mean waiting time, which decreases as N_e increases. A grey shaded area represents the confidence interval. A top x-axis shows values 2.5, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.3, which correspond to the N_e values on the bottom axis.

Effective population size (N_e)	Waiting (approx. mean)
50,000	5,000
100,000	800
150,000	400
200,000	300
250,000	250
300,000	220
350,000	210
400,000	200
450,000	190
500,000	180