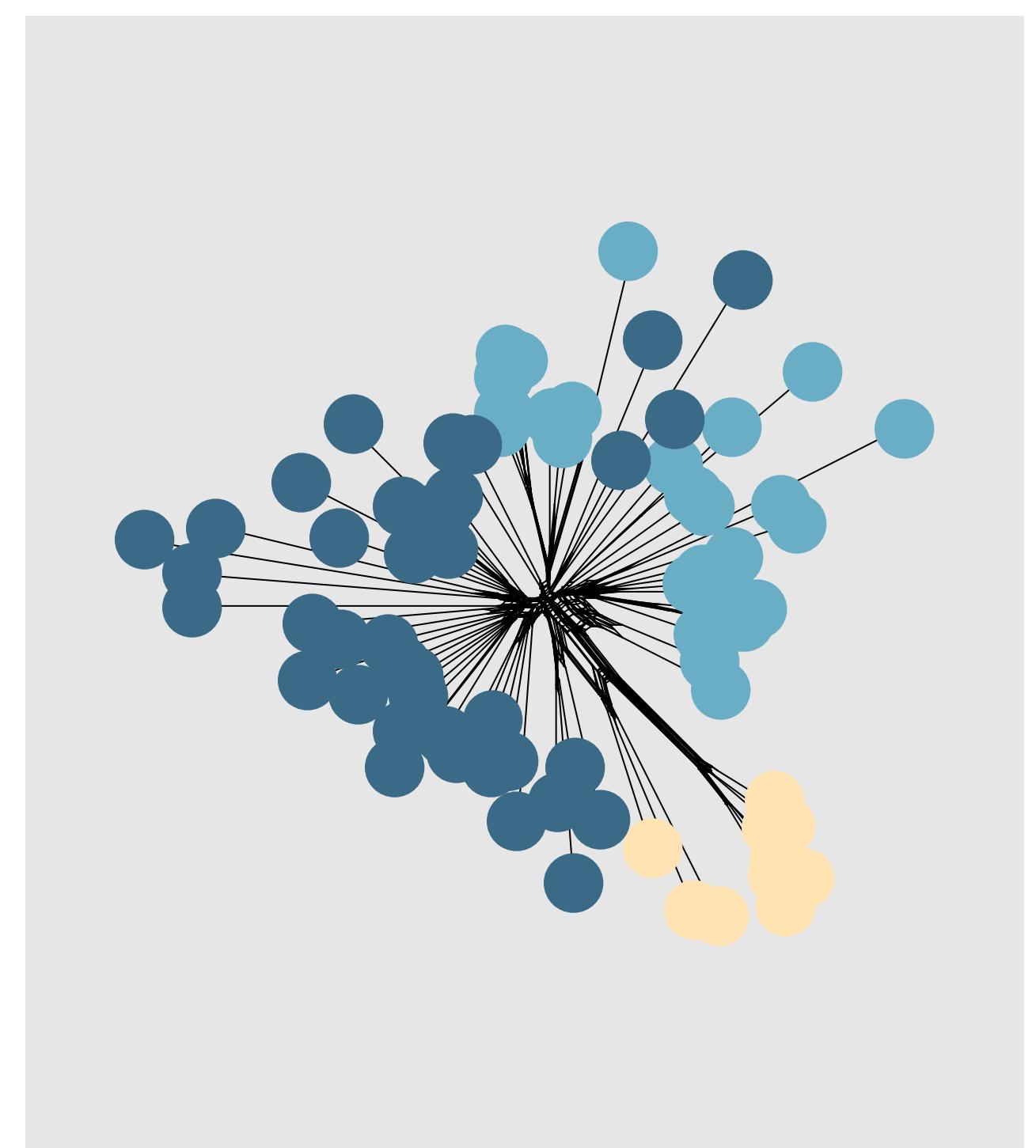
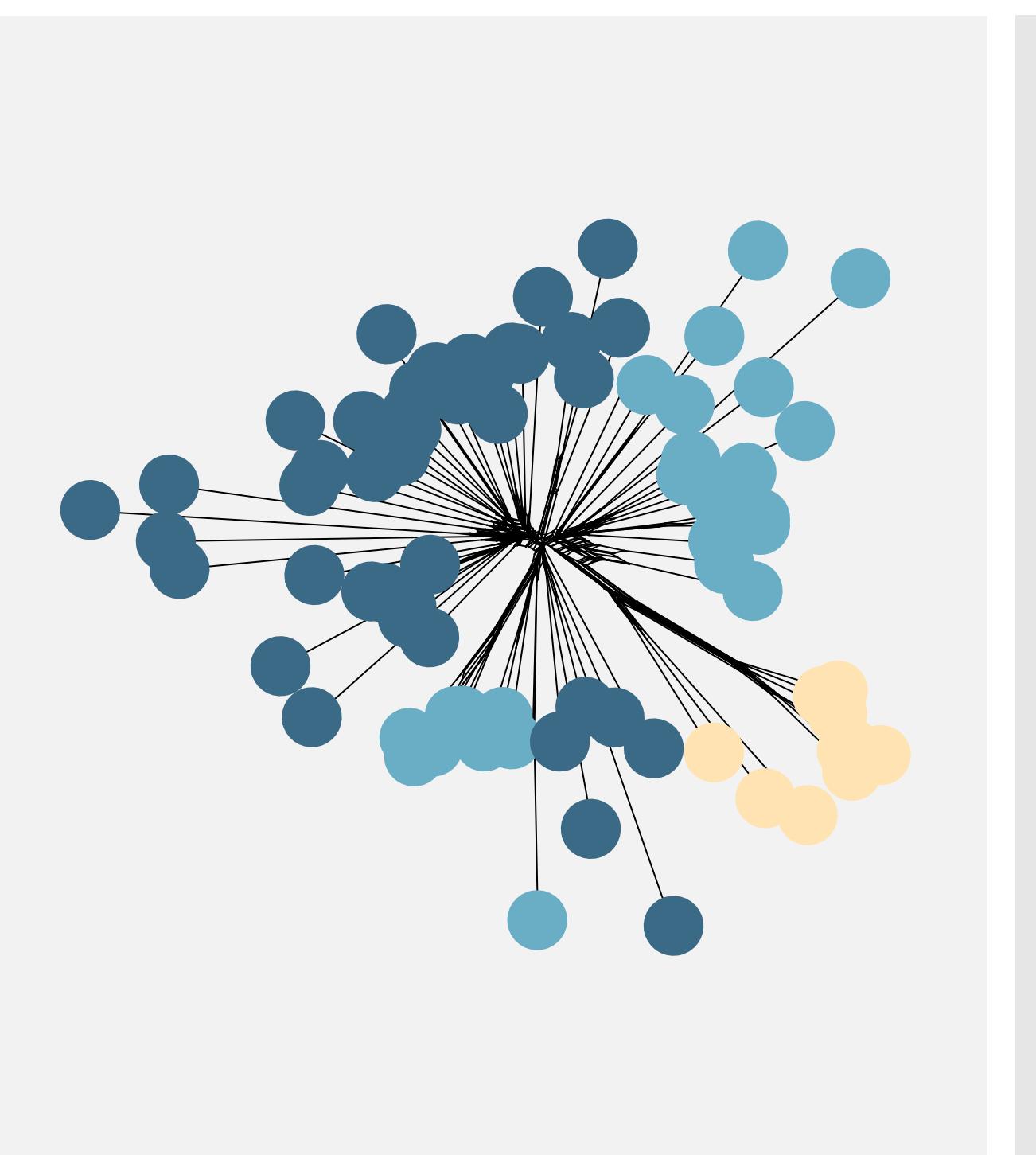


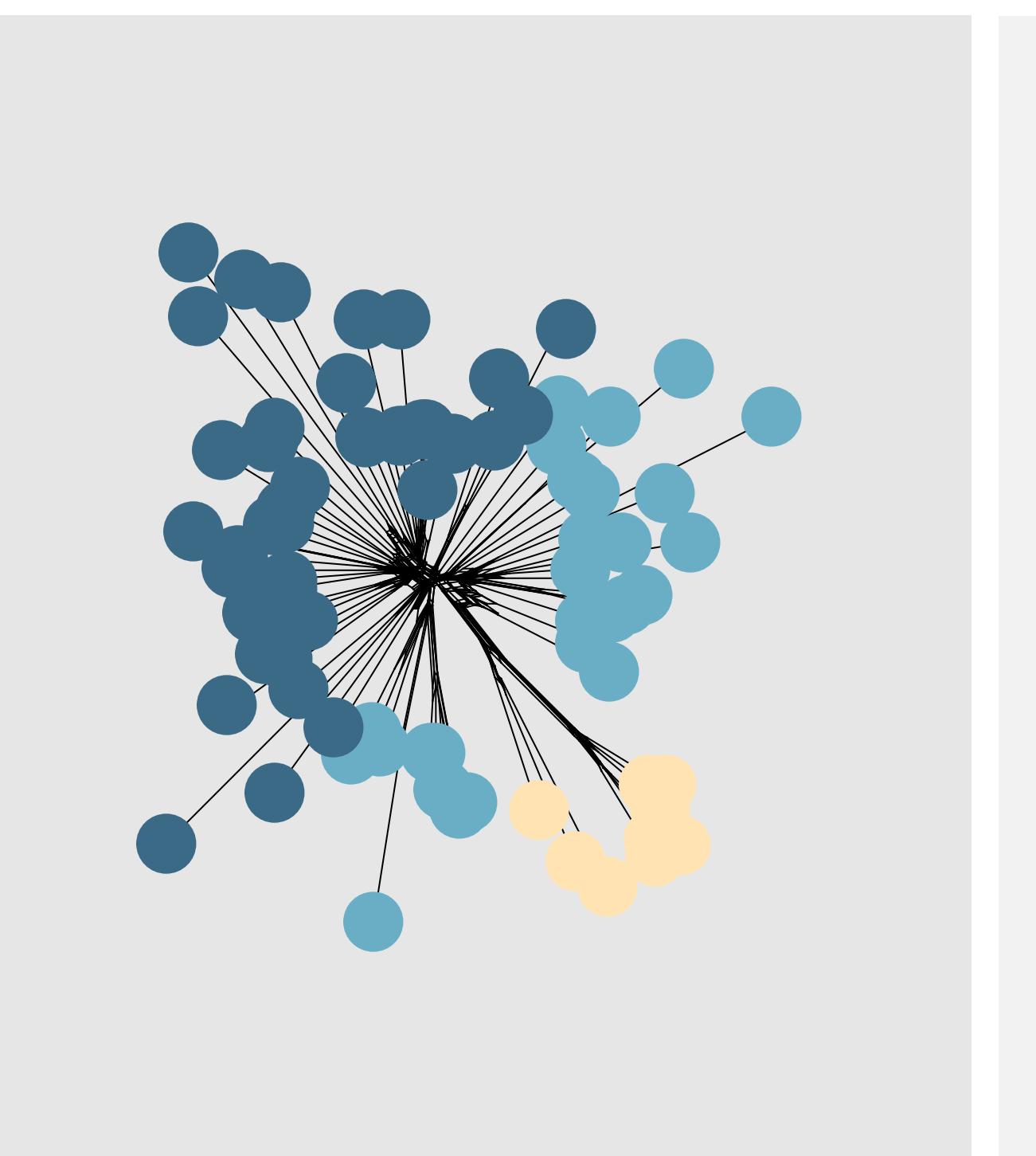
# *P. inflata*



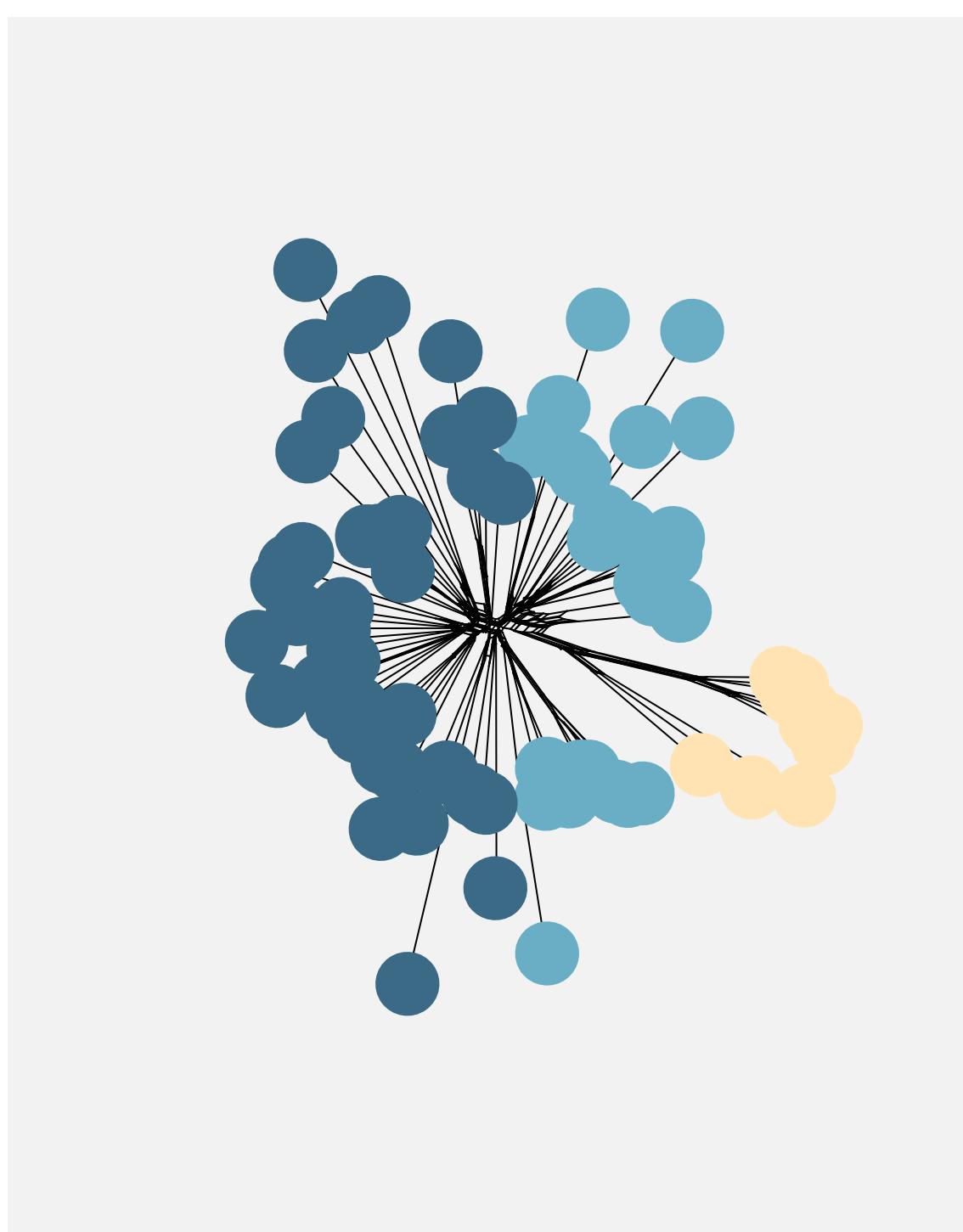
# *P. axillaris* I



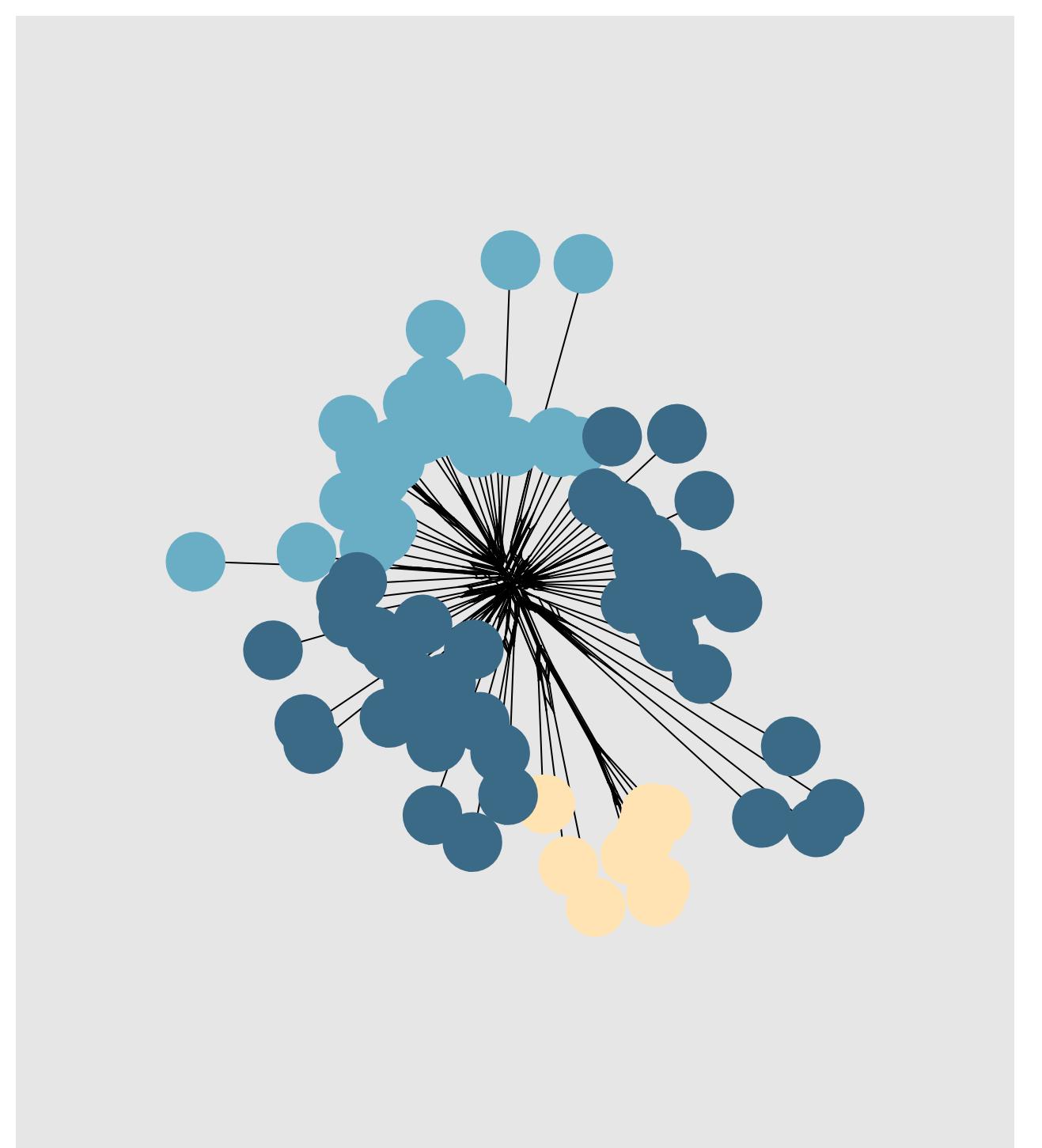
# *P. axillaris* II



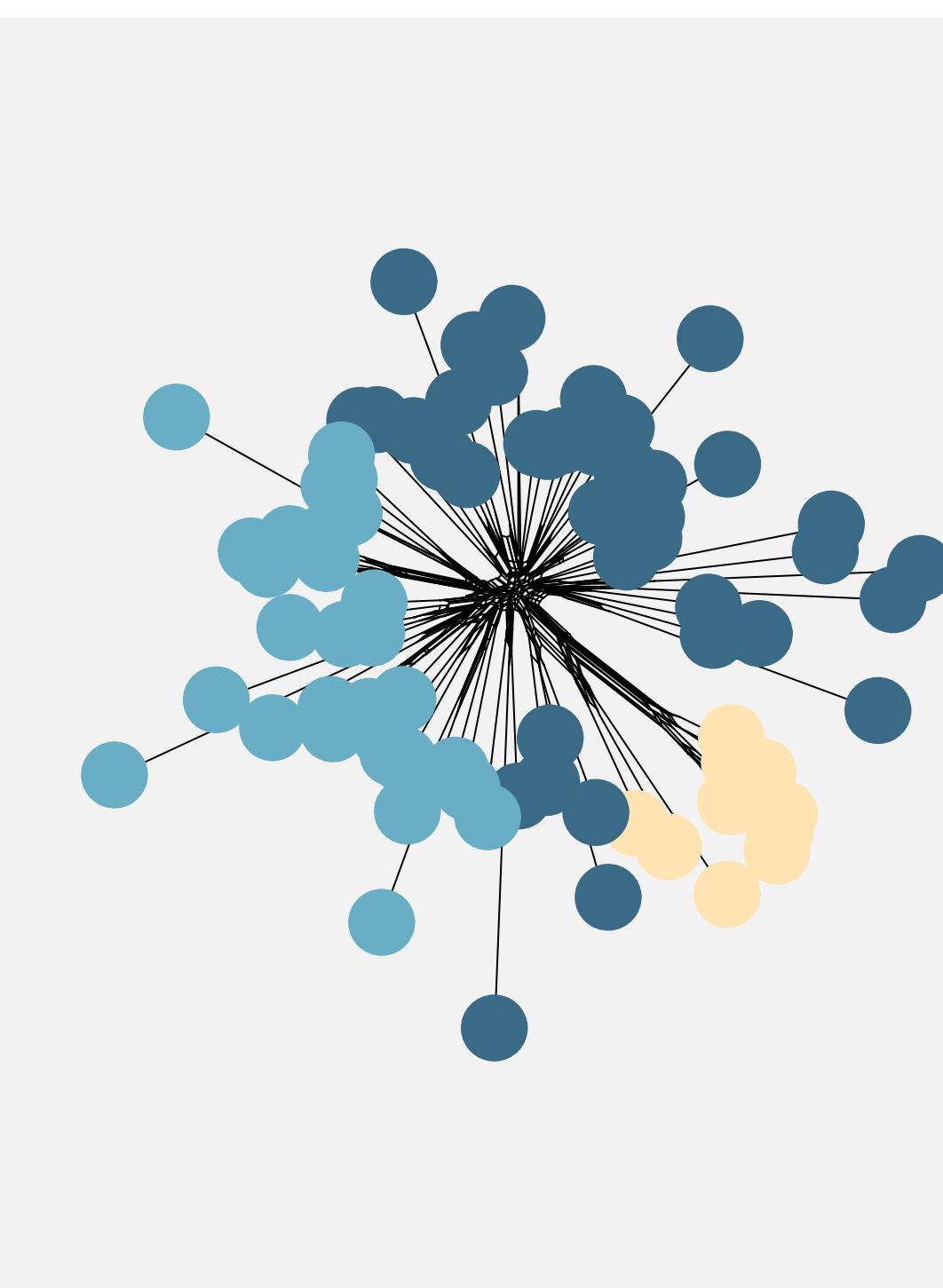
# *P. secreta*



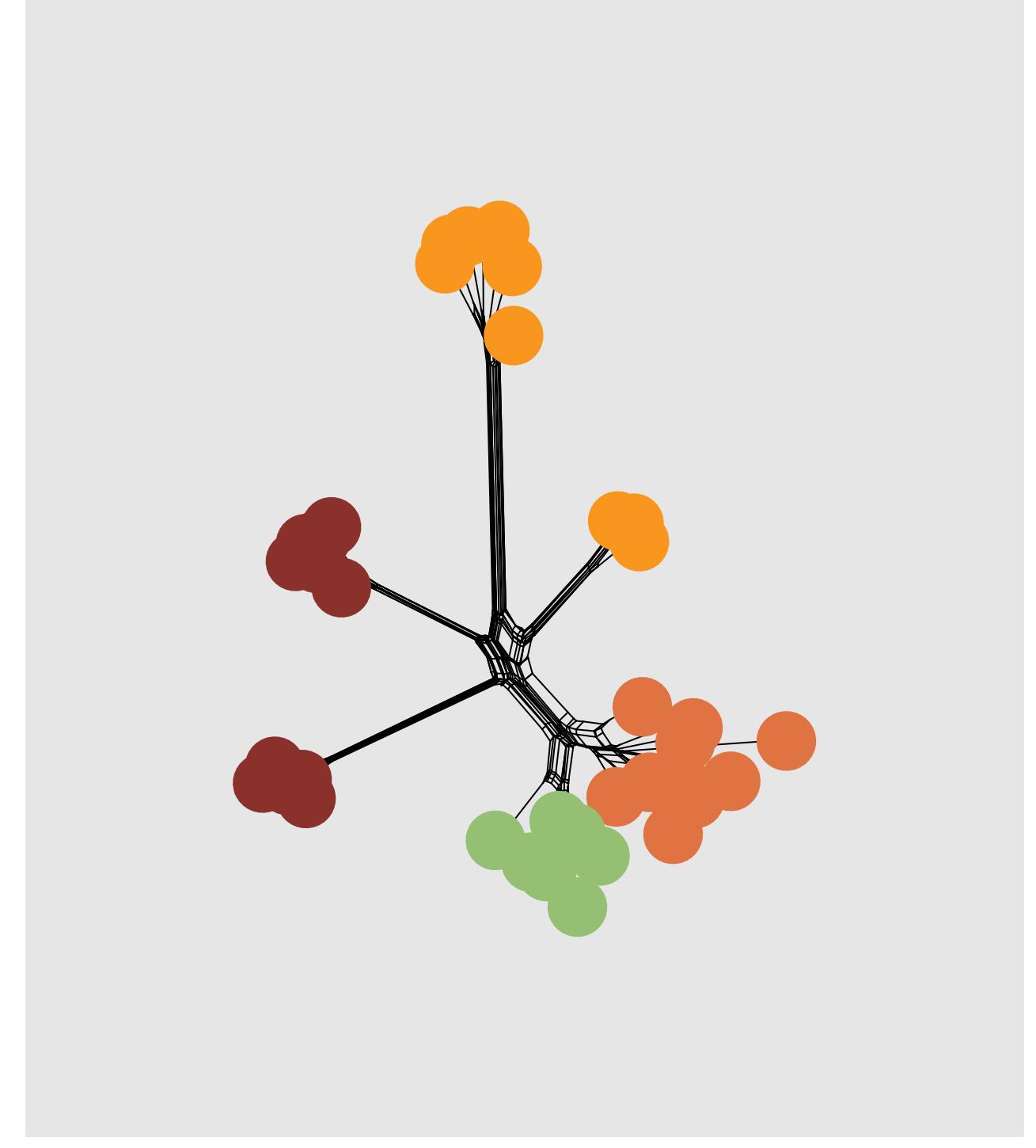
# *N. sylvestris*



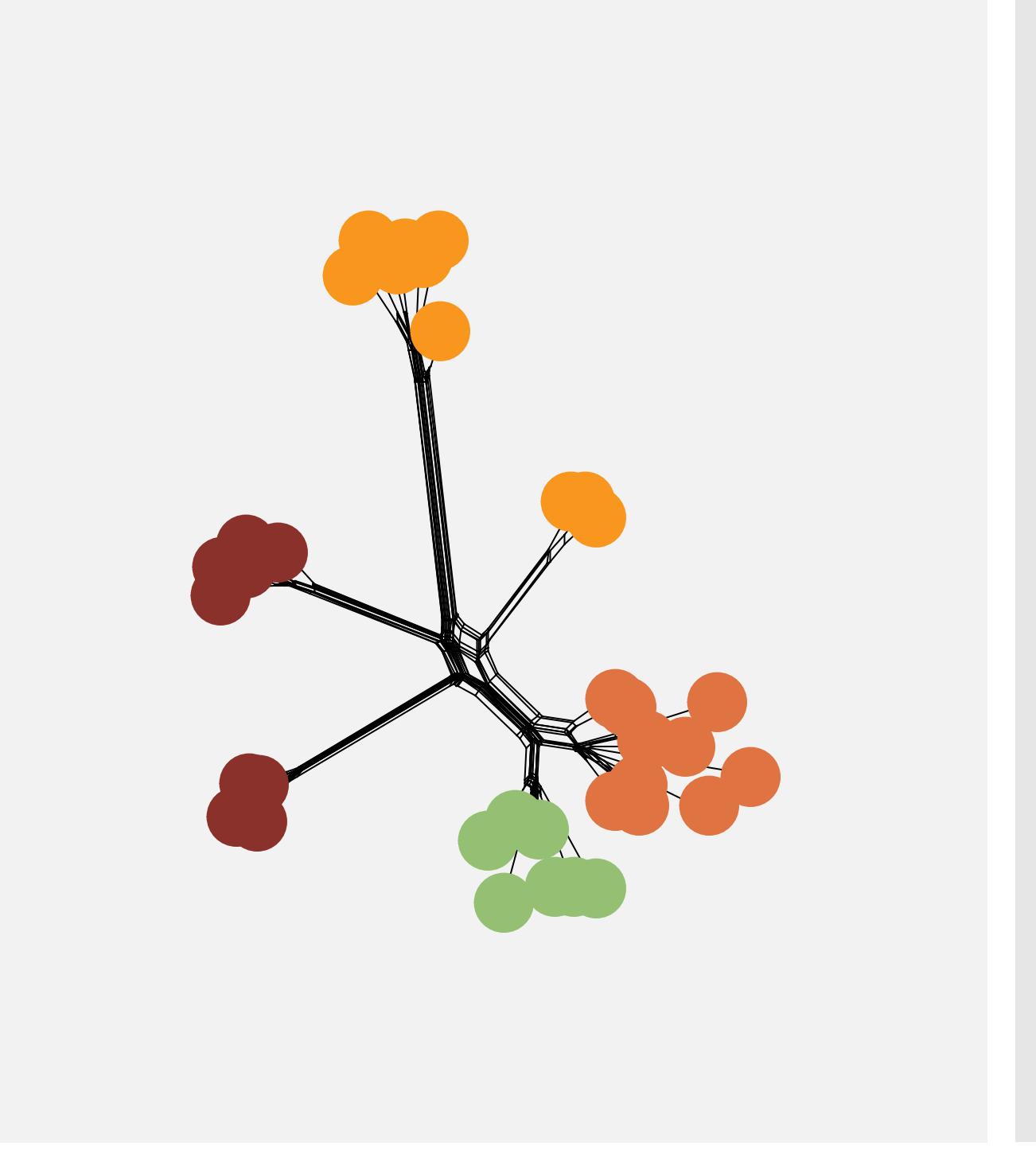
# *S. habrochaites*



**POP**



# INTRA-P4



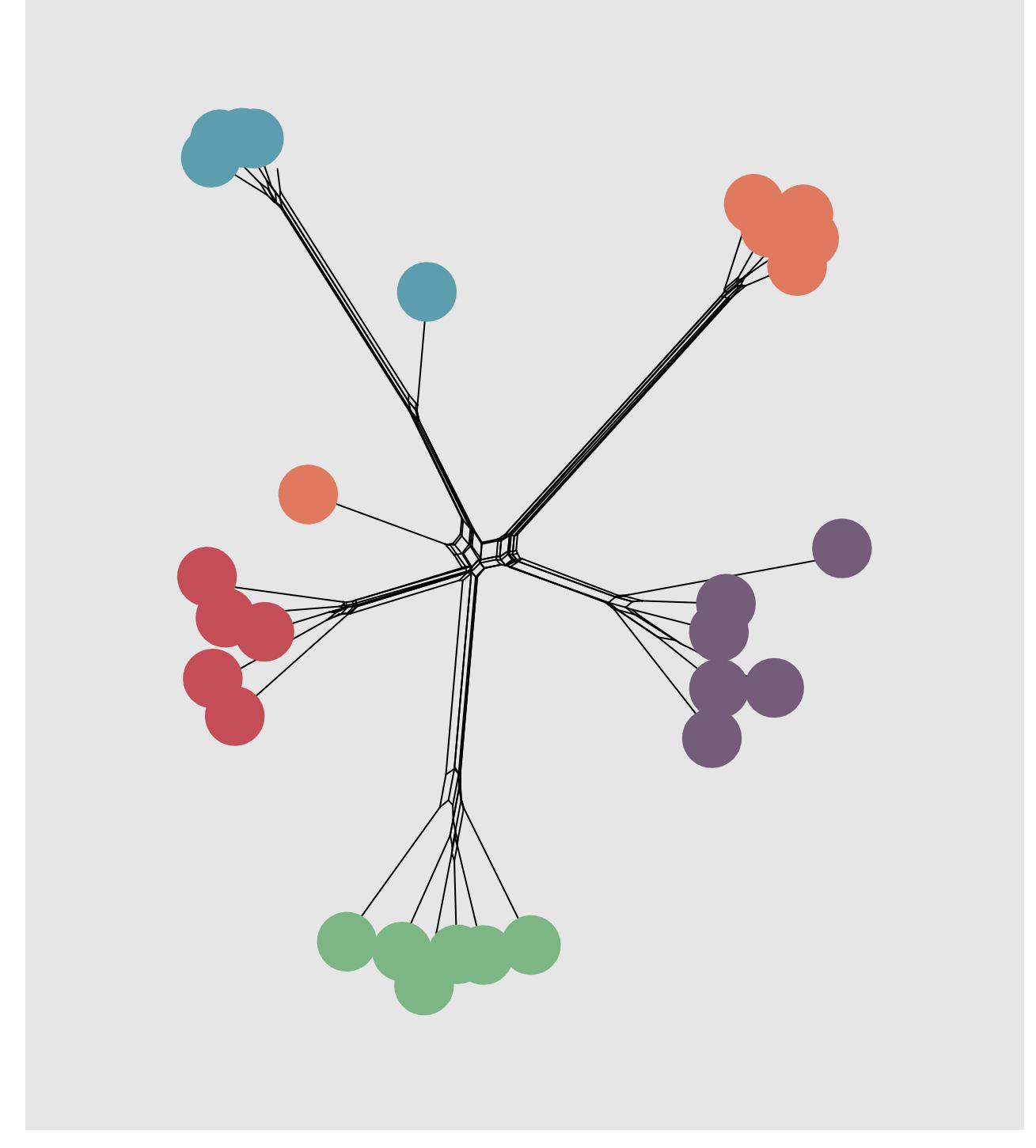
A network graph visualization showing a central cluster of nodes connected by black lines to several peripheral clusters of nodes. The clusters are colored: orange, red, green, and orange.

A phylogenetic tree diagram illustrating evolutionary relationships. The tree structure is rooted at the bottom center, with branches extending upwards and to the sides. The tips of the branches are marked by distinct, colored, irregular shapes representing different taxonomic groups or lineages. The colors used are dark red, green, orange, and yellow/orange. The internal nodes of the tree are represented by small, black, geometric shapes.

A network graph visualization showing connections between four clusters of nodes. The clusters are colored orange, red, orange, and green. The orange cluster (top left) has 5 nodes. The red cluster (bottom left) has 3 nodes. The second orange cluster (bottom right) has 4 nodes. The green cluster (bottom right) has 5 nodes. The network consists of 15 nodes connected by 20 edges. The connections are as follows: the top orange cluster is connected to the bottom orange cluster; the bottom orange cluster is connected to the green cluster; the red cluster is connected to the bottom orange cluster; and the green cluster is connected to the bottom orange cluster.

A phylogenetic tree diagram illustrating the evolutionary relationships between different groups of organisms. The tree is rooted at the bottom and branches upwards into several clades, each represented by a distinct color. The tips of the branches are marked with clusters of colored spheres, representing individual specimens or closely related individuals. The tree shows a clear separation between the orange and red clades on the left, and the green clade on the right. The internal structure of the tree indicates complex evolutionary relationships within each clade.

# INTER-C4



The figure displays a network graph with a central node connected to several peripheral clusters of nodes. The clusters are color-coded: red, green, purple, orange, and blue. The red cluster consists of three groups of two nodes each. The green cluster has four individual nodes. The purple cluster contains three groups of two nodes. The orange cluster has two individual nodes. The blue cluster is represented by a single large, irregularly shaped cloud-like node. All connections are shown as black lines radiating from the central node.

A network graph visualization illustrating connections between six distinct clusters of nodes. The clusters are color-coded: red, orange, green, purple, blue, and cyan. Each cluster contains multiple circular nodes, and connections are represented by black lines. The red cluster has three main nodes. The orange cluster has two main nodes. The green cluster has four main nodes. The purple cluster has three main nodes. The blue cluster has two main nodes. The cyan cluster has three main nodes. The connections are as follows: the red cluster connects to the orange cluster, the green cluster, and the purple cluster. The orange cluster connects to the red cluster and the purple cluster. The green cluster connects to the red cluster and the purple cluster. The purple cluster connects to the red cluster, the orange cluster, and the blue cluster. The blue cluster connects to the cyan cluster. The cyan cluster connects to the blue cluster and the purple cluster.

A network graph visualization showing a central node connected to several clusters of nodes. The clusters are colored red, green, blue, orange, and purple. The graph consists of a central node connected to multiple peripheral nodes, which in turn connect to their respective cluster members. The edges are black lines, and the nodes are colored circles.

A network graph visualization illustrating connections between six distinct clusters of nodes. The clusters are color-coded: orange (top center), purple (right side), red (bottom right), green (bottom left), cyan (left side), and a single orange node (center-left). Each cluster contains multiple circular nodes, and connections are represented by black lines. The orange cluster at the top has three nodes connected to a central point. The purple cluster on the right has four nodes connected to a central point. The red cluster at the bottom right has three nodes connected to a central point. The green cluster at the bottom left has four nodes connected to a central point. The cyan cluster on the left has two nodes connected to a central point. A single orange node is located to the left of the main cluster, connected to one node in the cyan cluster.

A network graph visualization illustrating connections between nodes of various colors. The nodes are represented by colored circles, and the connections are shown as black lines. The nodes are categorized by color: orange, teal, red, green, and purple. A central cluster of nodes is connected to several peripheral clusters. The orange cluster (top right) contains three large orange nodes. The teal cluster (left) contains two large teal nodes and one smaller teal node. The red cluster (bottom right) contains four red nodes, with three forming a small group and one separate node. The green cluster (bottom left) contains five green nodes, with four forming a small group and one separate node. The purple cluster (right side) contains four purple nodes, with three forming a small group and one separate node. The central cluster consists of a single node connected to all other nodes.