

**S5 Fig. Effect of circumference size on pattern formation.** (**A**) The growth rate has positive values for wavenumbers within the interval , implying that these modes are unstable. Since the wavenumber is a function of , represented as , the value defines the minimum length, , at which the Fourier mode becomes unstable. Using the parameter values in S2 Appendix Table 1, we have determined , , and so on. As increases (which means decreases), the type of instability changes from oscillatory to stationary, as indicated by the kink in the growth curve. For all , however, the result of the simulations is an oscillating pattern. (**B**) A comparison of the measured perimeters of cells showing first-order oscillatory patterns (Osc m1), second-order oscillatory patterns (Osc m2), and first-order stationary patterns (Pol m1). The red lines denote the respective median values: , ; , ; , , (median, interquartile range); \* means , while n.s. means not significant.