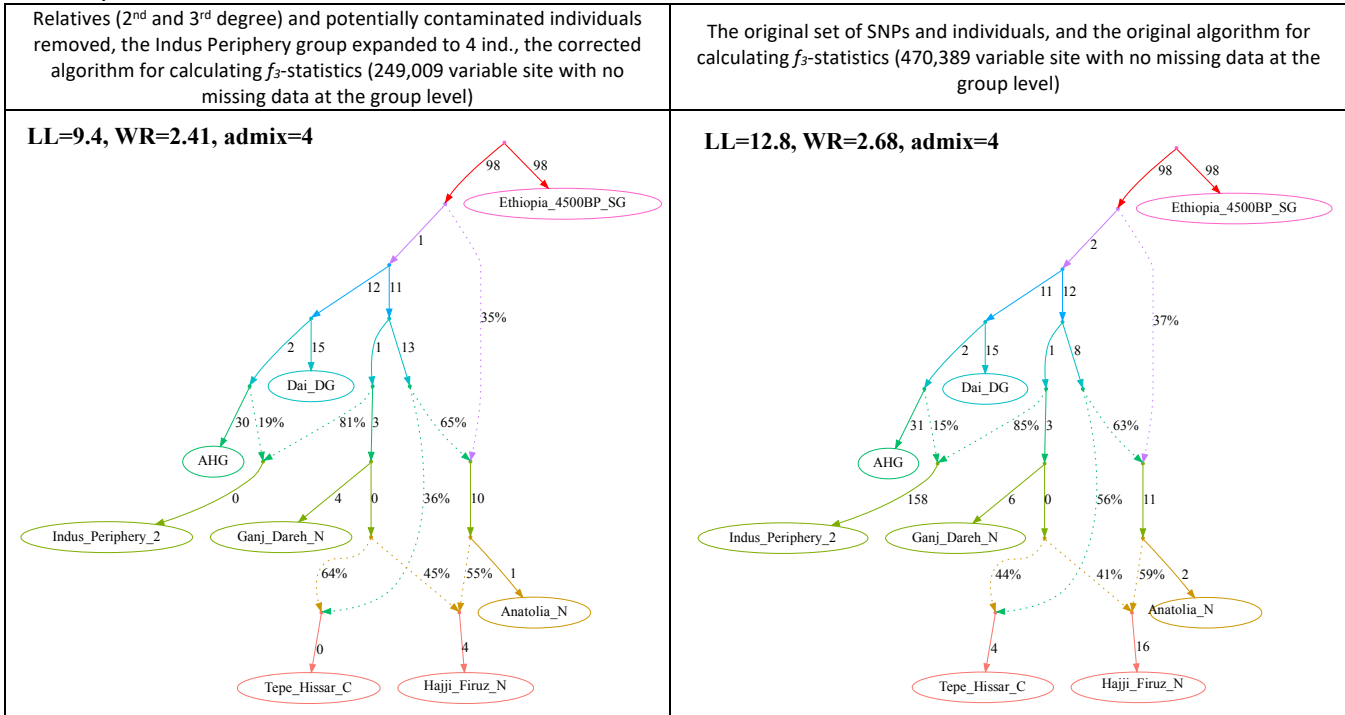


**Figure 3—source data 6.** Alternative graphs allowing for an additional admixture event found with *findGraphs* for the dataset from Shinde *et al.* (2019): 8 populations, 4 admixture events, the modified group composition and the updated algorithm for calculating *f*-statistics. The graphs were also re-fitted on the original set of SNPs/individuals and using the original algorithm for calculating *f*-statistics. Model parameters (graph edges) that were inferred to be unidentifiable are plotted in red.

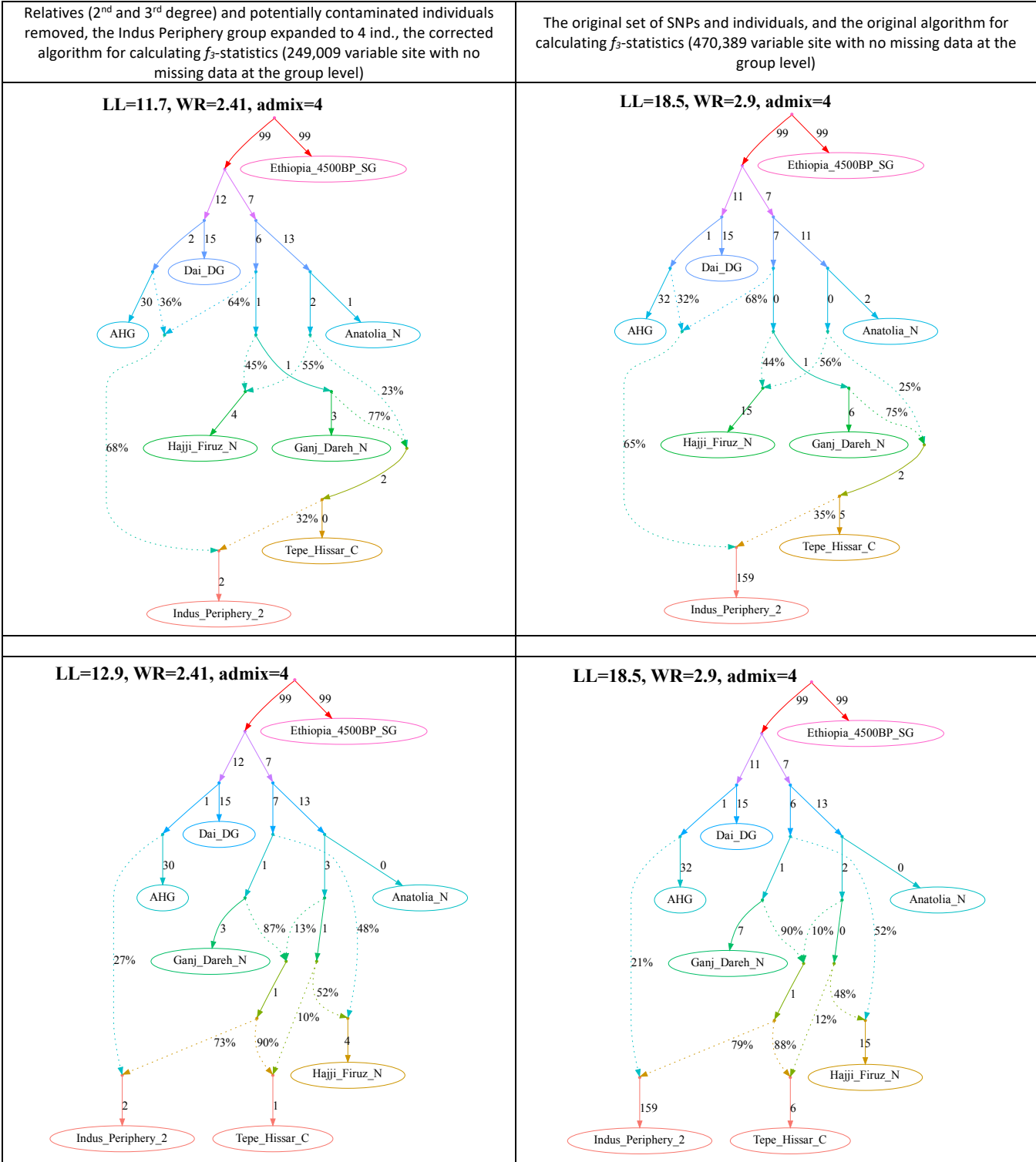
**a, highest-ranking model with 4 admixture events; confirms all important features of the published model with 3 admixture events**



A claim by Shinde *et al.* 2019 relying on the admixture graph:

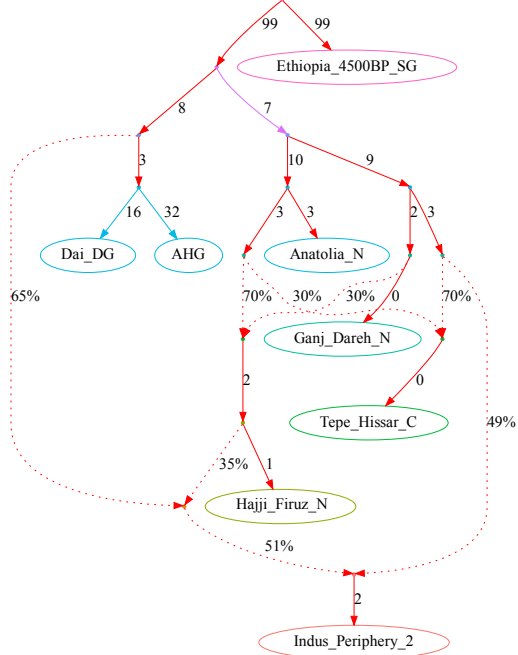
Primary ancestry in the Indus Periphery group forms the deepest branch in the Iranian Neolithic clade composed of the Indus Periphery, Ganj Dareh Neolithic, Hajji Firuz Neolithic, and Tepe Hissar Chalcolithic groups.

**b, alternative models fitting not significantly worse than the highest-ranking one and contradicting the historical interpretation of the admixture graph results by Shinde *et al.* 2019**



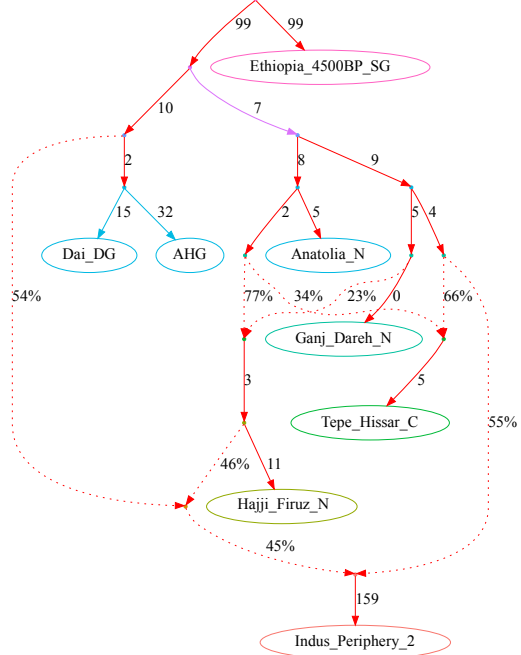
Relatives (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree) and potentially contaminated individuals removed, the Indus Periphery group expanded to 4 ind., the corrected algorithm for calculating  $f_3$ -statistics (249,009 variable site with no missing data at the group level)

**LL=13.3, WR=2.41, admix=4**

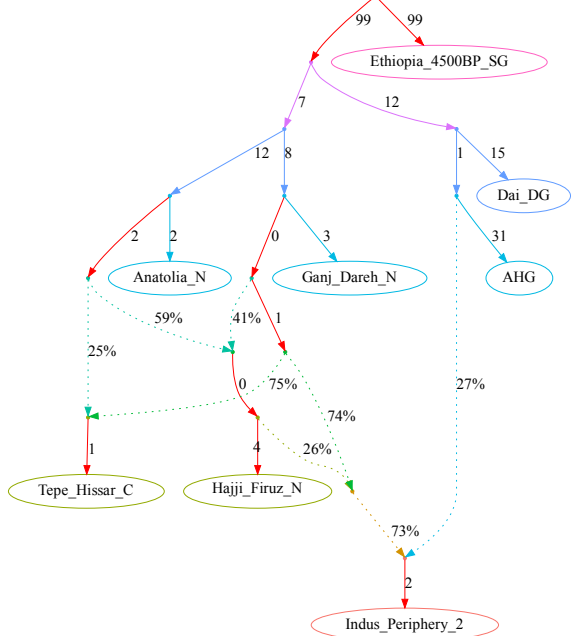


The original set of SNPs and individuals, and the original algorithm for calculating  $f_3$ -statistics (470,389 variable site with no missing data at the group level)

**LL=18.6, WR=2.9, admix=4**



**LL=13.1, WR=2.41, admix=4**



**LL=18.5, WR=2.9, admix=4**

