



Figure S17 Mean absorption time of A_1 as a function of the continental frequency B_1 . Two approximations derived under the assumption of quasi-linkage equilibrium (QLE) are compared. Solid curves show \bar{t}_{QLE} (Eq. 8) and thick dashed curves $\bar{t}_{QLE, \rho \gg 0}$ (Eq. 114 in File S1). The effective population size N_e increases from light to dark grey, taking values of 100, 250, 500, and 1000. Dots and whiskers show the mean and 95% empirical interquartile range across 1000 runs of the mean absorption time in 1000 replicates per run. Where points and whiskers are missing, simulations could not be completed within the time limit of 72 hours per replicate on the computer cluster. Data points labelled by 1) represent parameter combinations for which fewer than 1000 replicates per run could be realised, because some took longer than the limit of 72 hours. The migration rate m increases from the left to the right column, taking values of 0.012, 0.018, and 0.024. The recombination rate r increases from the top to the bottom row, taking values of 0.1, $r=0.2$, and $r=0.4$. Other parameters are $a = 0.02$, $b = 0.04$, and $p_0 = 1/(2N)$ (we assumed $N_e = N$). Time is in multiples of $2N_e$ generations and plotted on the log scale.