



Figure S19 Effect of linkage to two selected sites on the absorption time of a neutral mutation. The mutation occurs at the neutral locus C. The loci A and B under selection are located 20 and 60 map units from the left end of the chromosome in panels (A)–(C), whereas locus A is located 40 map units from the left end of the chromosome in panels (D)–(F). One map unit (centimorgan) corresponds to a recombination rate of $r = 0.01$ and the effective population size is $N_e = 100$. The scaled selection coefficient in favour of B_1 is $\beta = 80$ and the scaled migration rate increases from left to right from $\mu = 0.2$ in (A) and (D) to $\mu = 4.8$ in (B) and (E) and $\mu = 48$ in (C) and (F). From light to dark, α/β takes values of 0.005, 0.05, and 0.5, where α is the scaled selection coefficient in favour of A_1 . Points show values computed using the approximate effective migration rates in Eq. (23) and curves are based on numerically computed exact effective migration rates (Procedure S9). For μ large and α small (light grey curves in F), the latter were affected by numerical errors causing strong deviation. The horizontal black line denotes the baseline for free recombination between locus C and the selected sites.