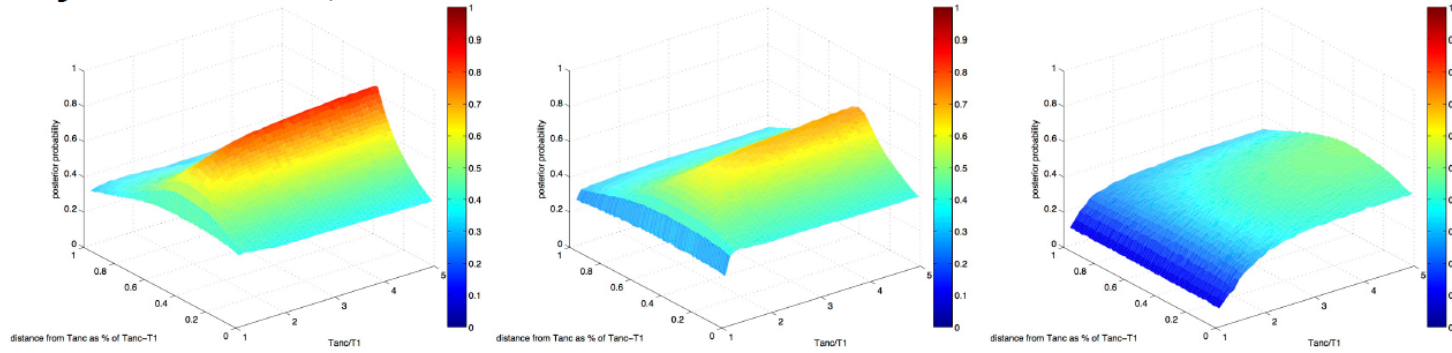
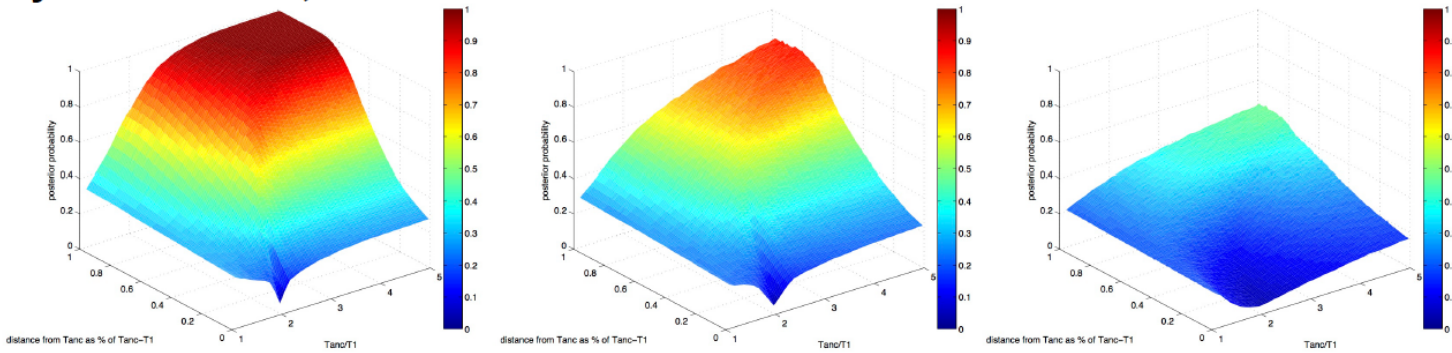


## Asymmetric tree, $\theta = 0.001$ DM



## Symmetric tree, $\theta = 0.001$ DM



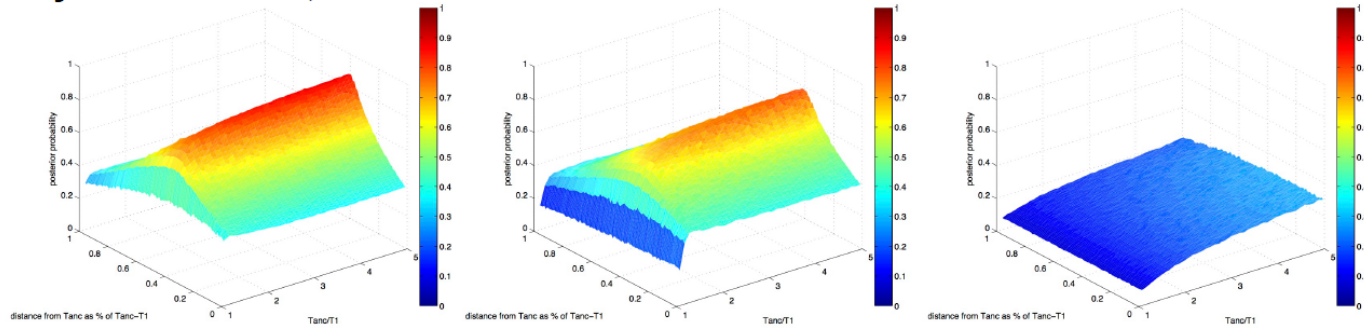
$Tanc=0.01$   
10 Mya

$Tanc=0.005$   
5 Mya

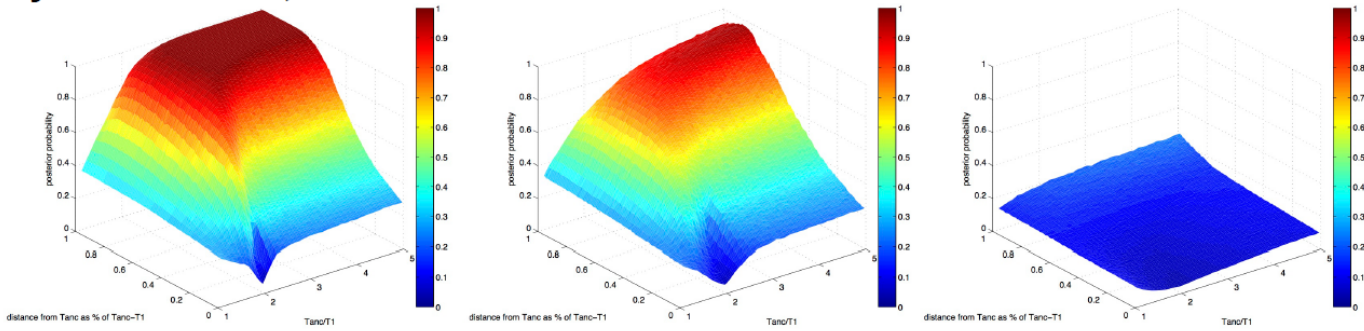
$Tanc=0.001$   
1 Mya

Continued overleaf

## Asymmetric tree, $\theta = \text{mixed DM}$



## Symmetric tree, $\theta = \text{mixed DM}$



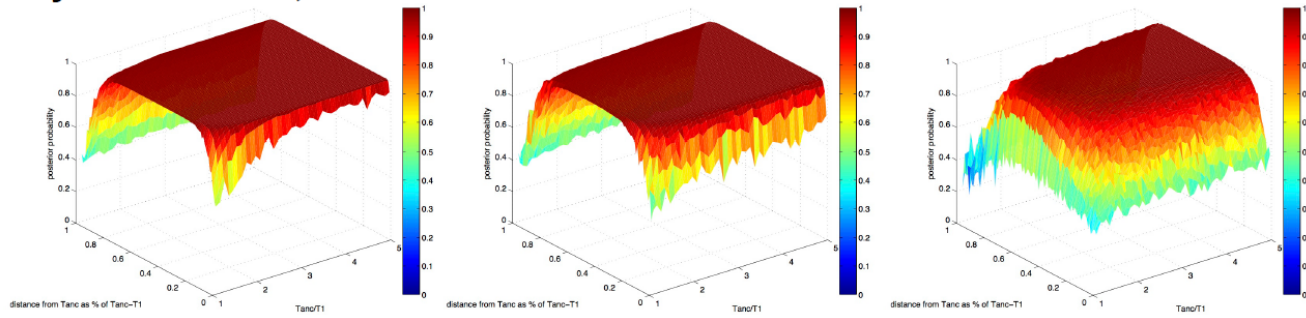
$Tanc=0.01$   
10 Mya

$Tanc=0.005$   
5 Mya

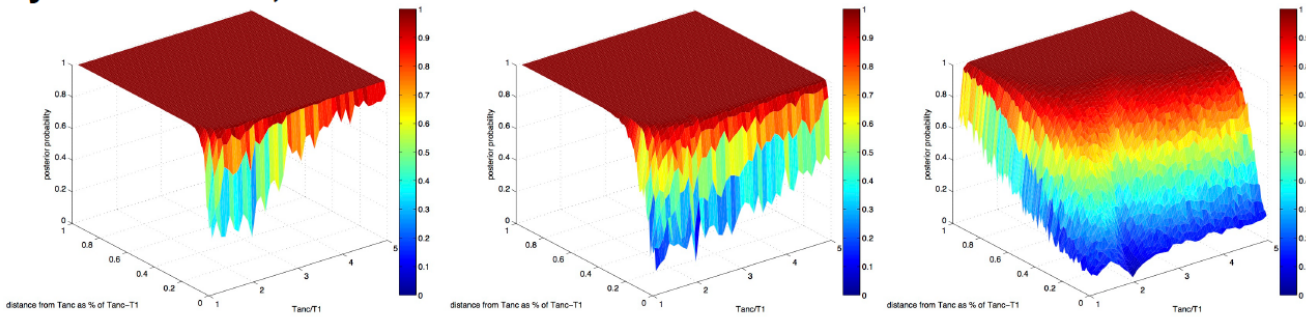
$Tanc=0.001$   
1 Mya

Continued overleaf

### Asymmetric tree, $\theta = 0.001$ LR



### Symmetric tree, $\theta = 0.001$ LR



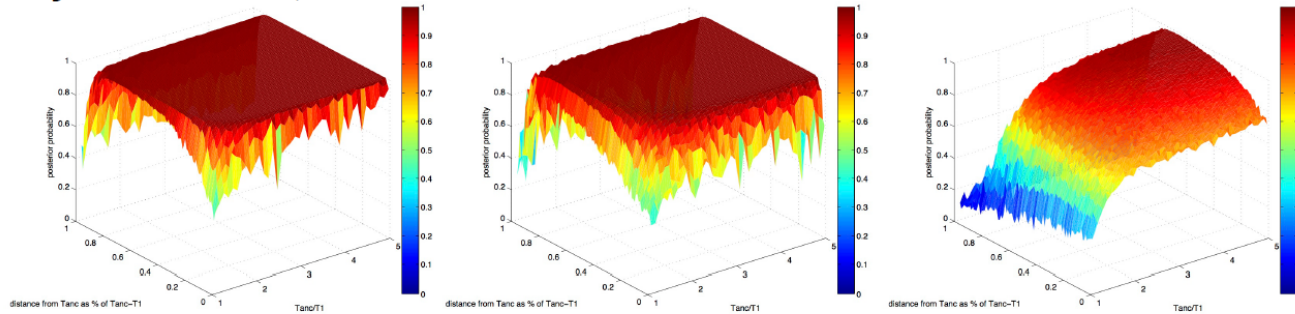
$Tanc=0.01$   
10 Mya

$Tanc=0.005$   
5 Mya

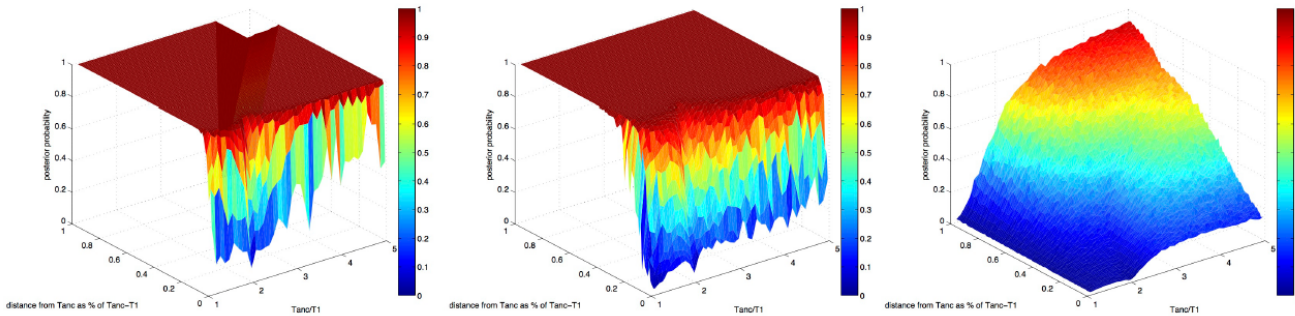
$Tanc=0.001$   
1 Mya

Continued overleaf

### Asymmetric tree, $\theta = \text{mixed LR}$



### Symmetric tree, $\theta = \text{mixed LR}$



$Tanc=0.01$   
10 Mya

$Tanc=0.005$   
5 Mya

$Tanc=0.001$   
1 Mya

**Figure S5** Posterior probabilities of the true model (either an asymmetric or symmetric tree from a total of 15 possible models or topologies) as assessed by our ABC framework for a specific framework of demographic scenarios using the Direct (DR) and Logistic Regression (LR) methods.  $Tanc$  equal the total height of the tree. Conversion of height from substitutions per site to years is based on a mutation rate of  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  per year. For  $\theta = \text{mixed}$ , see Supplementary text for exact parameterization.