



FIGURE S6.— The likelihood curves for each polymorphism class: (A) under an equilibrium selection model ($\rho = 0.05/\text{bp}$, $\theta = 0.005/\text{bp}$), and (B) under the THORNTON and ANDOLFATTO (2006) ($\rho = 0.08/\text{bp}$, $\theta = 0.008/\text{bp}$) model with selection. For both scenarios a selective sweep has occurred in the middle of a 50-kb region and the selection intensity $\alpha = 2500$. The x-axis denotes the value of parameter $\gamma = \frac{r}{s} \log(2N)$ (log scale) multiplied by the distance d from the center of the sweep. If we assume a constant recombination rate r and selection coefficient s , γ represents the distance from the location of the selective sweep x . The likelihood curve for the singletons (class ‘1’) is depicted by the black solid line, whereas the class ‘11’ (out of 12 sequences) is represented by a black dashed line. Gray lines illustrate the likelihood curves for the classes 2-10. For both (A) and (B) the class ‘1’ and the class ‘11’ contribute to the likelihood close to the sweep. Conversely, classes 2-10 contribute at larger distances from x . The major difference between (A) and (B) is that the singleton contribution is lower in (B) than (A) at larger distances. This is because the frequency of singletons is greater in (B) than in (A).