Figure S2: Probabilities for groups of patterns for minor alleles across all 22 autosomes and the two sex chromosomes, in samples containing $g = 500$ alleles from each super-population, averaged across all non-singleton loci in non-overlapping 100-kb sliding windows ($g = 150$ for the Y chromosome). Ordered triples are written $(|U|, |R|, |C|)$, with the entries representing the numbers of super-populations in which allelic types are unobserved, rare, and common, respectively. Triples are grouped by color, varying within classes with a given number of super-populations in which allelic types are common. Each X-axis tick mark corresponds to a distance of 10 Mb.