

Figure 1 consists of two network diagrams, (a) on the left and (b) on the right, illustrating the distribution of 48 taxa. The taxa are represented by nodes labeled with numbers and letters (e.g., 28_1, 27_2, 19_2, 29_1, 20_1, 21_1, 22_4, 17_1, 16_1, 15_2, 13_2, 14_2, 12_2, 11_12, 10_3, 9_3, 8_3, 7_3, 6_3, 5_3, 4_10, 3_14, 2_14, 1_14, 0_5, 0_11, 0_8, 0_10, 0_7, 0_5, 0_4, 0_3, 0_2, 0_1, 0_6, 0_9, 0_13, 0_15, 0_16, 0_17, 0_18, 0_19, 0_20, 0_21, 0_22, 0_23, 0_24, 0_25, 0_26, 0_27, 0_28, 0_29, 0_30, 0_31, 0_32, 0_33, 0_34, 0_35, 0_36, 0_37, 0_38, 0_39, 0_40, 0_41, 0_42, 0_43, 0_44, 0_45, 0_46, 0_47, 0_48). The nodes are connected by lines representing relationships. In diagram (a), some nodes are grouped into shaded regions, indicating specific clusters or groups. In diagram (b), the connections between nodes are different, showing a different network structure. The labels 'Single' are placed near many nodes, indicating their status in the network.