Supplementary Material: Rapid mate recognition promotes greater avian-perceived plumage sexual dichromatism in true thrushes (genus: *Turdus*)

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Supplementary Tables and Figures

Characteristic	Achromatic & Chromatic JND > 1, N = 77[1]	Achromatic & Chromatic JND > 2, N = 77[1]	Achromatic & Chromatic JND > 3, N = 77[1]
Number of Sexually-Dimorphic Plumage Patches			
0	1 (1.3%)	34 (44%)	49 (64%)
1	4 (5.2%)	14 (18%)	10 (13%)
2	11 (14%)	7 (9.1%)	2 (2.6%)
3	10 (13%)	3 (3.9%)	2 (2.6%)
4	10 (13%)	1 (1.3%)	7 (9.1%)
5	12 (16%)	4 (5.2%)	0 (0%)
6	8 (10%)	3 (3.9%)	0 (0%)
7	4 (5.2%)	4 (5.2%)	3 (3.9%)
8	5 (6.5%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
9	5 (6.5%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)
10	7 (9.1%)	5 (6.5%)	2 (2.6%)

[1] Statistics presented: n (%)

Table S1: Number of sexually-dimorphic plumage patches for combined achromatic and chromatic just noticeable differences (JND) thresholds by number of *Turdus* thrush species (% of species).

Characteristic	**Achromatic > 1 JND**, N = 77[1]	**Achromatic > 2 JND**, N = 77[1]	**Achromatic > 3 JND**, N = 77[1]	**Chromatic > 1 JND**, N = 77[1]	**Chromatic > 2 JND**, N = 77[1]	**Chromatic > 3 JND**, N = 77[1]
Number of Sexually-Dimorphic Plumage Patches						
0	8 (10%)	41 (53%)	51 (66%)	6 (7.8%)	47 (61%)	61 (79%)
1	19 (25%)	10 (13%)	10 (13%)	15 (19%)	11 (14%)	5 (6.5%)
2	14 (18%)	9 (12%)	4 (5.2%)	22 (29%)	5 (6.5%)	3 (3.9%)
3	11 (14%)	5 (6.5%)	7 (9.1%)	11 (14%)	7 (9.1%)	2 (2.6%)
4	11 (14%)	5 (6.5%)	3 (3.9%)	14 (18%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (2.6%)
5	14 (18%)	7 (9.1%)	2 (2.6%)	9 (12%)	6 (7.8%)	4 (5.2%)

[1] Statistics presented: n (%)

Table **S2**: Number of sexually-dimorphic plumage patches for separate achromatic and chromatic just noticeable differences (JND) thresholds by number of *Turdus* thrush species (% of species).

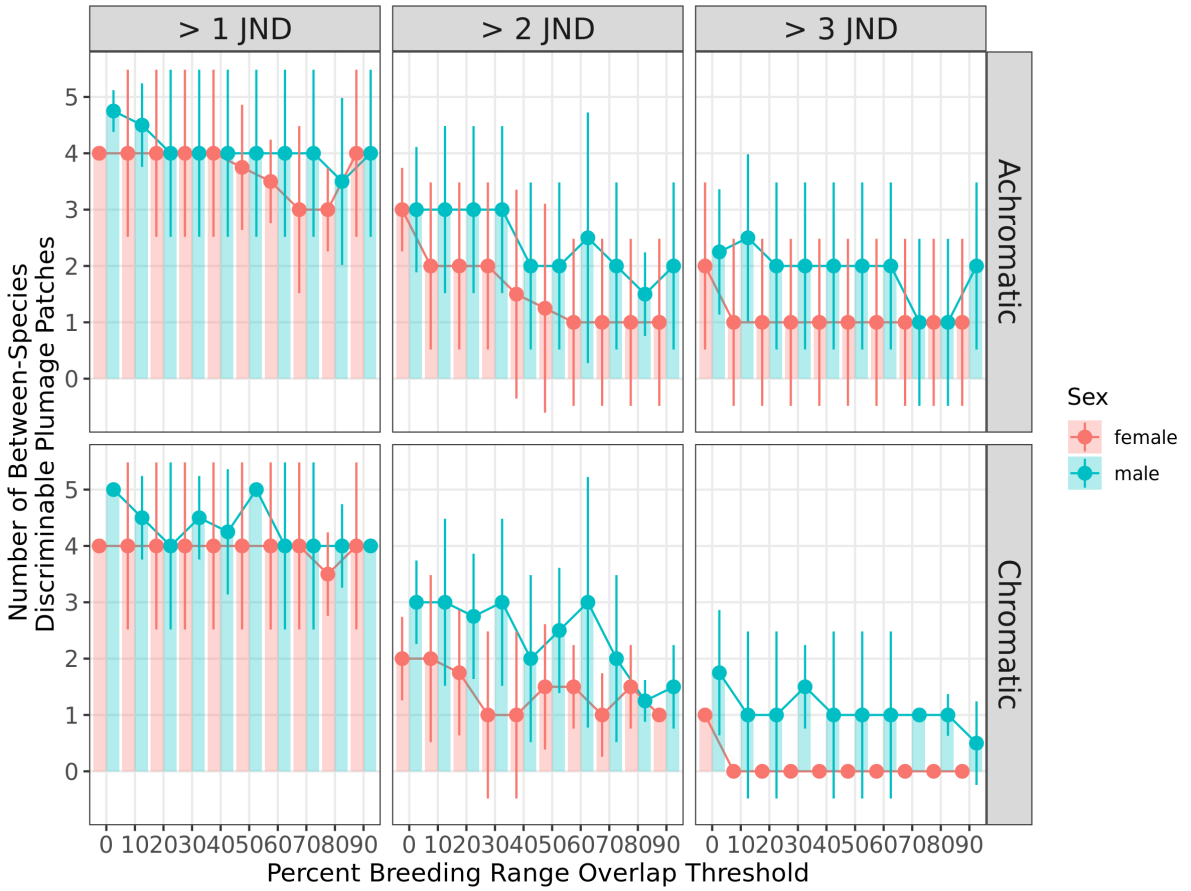

Fig S1: Median ± median absolute deviation of number of distinguishable plumage patches by just noticeable differences (JND) thresholds of 1, 2, and 3 between male and female *Turdus* thrush species in sympatry at various breeding range overlaps (percent).

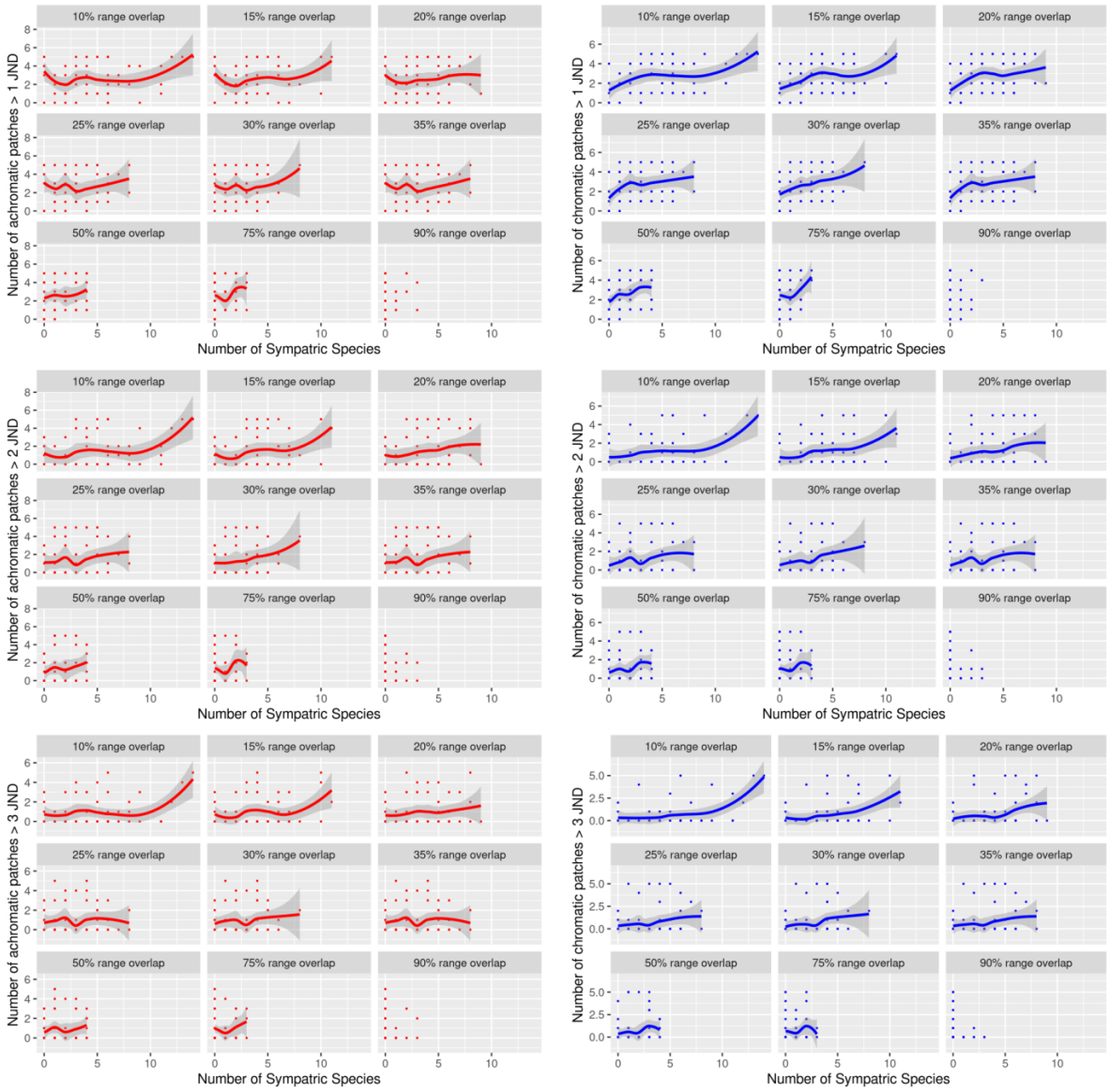

Fig S2: Number of sexually-dichromatic chromatic and achromatic plumage patches versus number of sympatric *Turdus* species, faceted by sympatry overlap thresholds (0-90%). Lines are Loess nonlinear regression fits with no correction for phylogenetic relatedness among species.

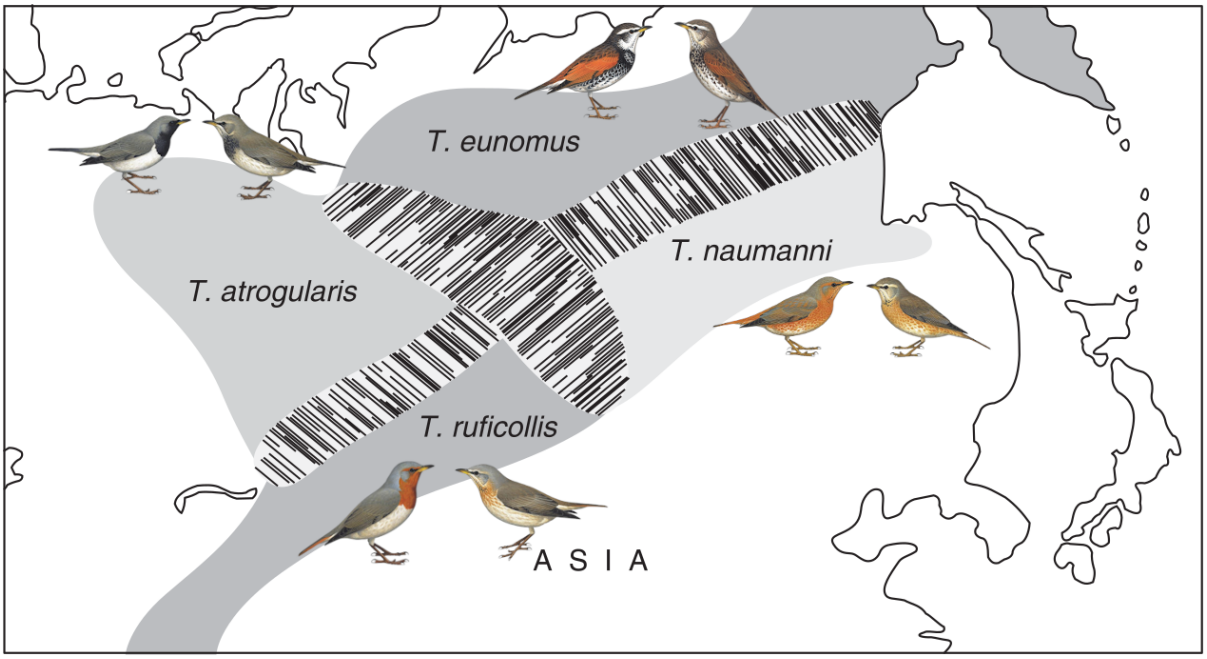

Fig S3: Four species hybrid zone in north-central Asia (*T.atrogularis*, *T.ruficollis*,*T.eunomus*, and *T.naumanni*). Map is from [1]. Illustrations © HBW Alive/Lynx Edicions.

References

1. McCarthy EM. 2006 *Handbook of avian hybrids of the world.* Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press.