Supporting Information

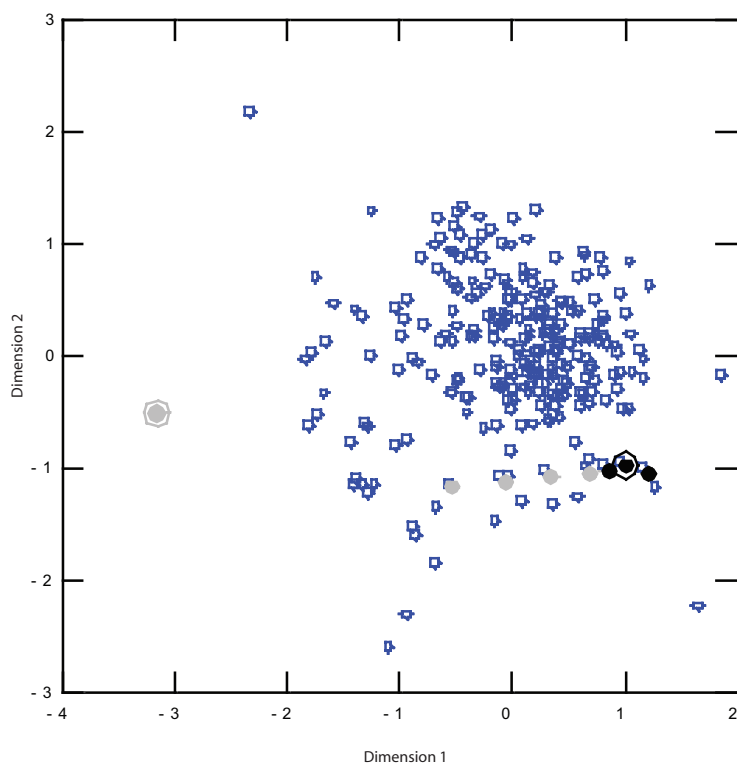**Baugh *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0802201105**

Fig. S1.   A multiple-dimensional scaling plot of 300 calls from 50 males (blue open symbols; see ref. 1) from Gamboa, Panamá, where females for this study were collected. The filled circles are calls from the PC transect with which females were tested [except for the *P. coloradorum* call, which is given as a reference (see below)]. Black-filled circles are calls that females classify as conspecific and gray-filled circles are those that were classified as not conspecific. The circles with halos are the synthetic *P. pustulosus* (black) and *P. coloradorum* (gray) calls. The graph further highlights a general conclusion of the study that similarity of male calls does not simply predict the responses of females.

1. Ryan MJ, Rand W, Hurd PL, Phelps SM, Rand AS (2003) Generalization in response to mate recognition signals. *Am Nat* 161:380–394.

Table S1. The mean values of fundamental frequency parameters for nine stimuli used in this study

Stimulus	Maximum frequency, Hz	Final frequency, Hz	Rise time, ms	Fall time, ms	Frequency sweep shape	Fall shape	Rise shape
PC-6	866	475	22.24	353.88	0.34	0.47	0.32
PC00	884	484	24.00	343.00	0.34	0.48	0.33
PC6	893	493	25.76	332.12	0.34	0.49	0.34
PC12	920	501	27.53	321.24	0.35	0.51	0.34
PC18	937	510	29.29	310.37	0.35	0.52	0.35
PC25	958	520	31.35	297.68	0.35	0.54	0.36
PC31	976	529	33.11	286.80	0.35	0.55	0.36
PC37	994	537	34.88	275.92	0.36	0.56	0.37
PC50	1032	556	38.70	252.35	0.36	0.59	0.38
PC100	1180	628	53.40	161.70	0.39	0.71	0.44

Stimulus PC100 was not used in this study but is shown here for comparison.