Table S1. Little bronze-cuckoo eggs that correspond to 24 cases of parasitism at nests with experimental clutches used to assess cuckoo's egg removal responses. Eggs were laid at 13 different creeks within our study site. Although we cannot be certain that eggs at the same site were laid by different females, multiple parasitism of nests was observed at all creeks that contributed more than one data point, indicating that multiple females were active at these locations (Langmore et al 2009 *Anim. Behav*. 71:461-468). Also, while within-female variability in egg morphology is yet to be quantified for this species, variation in the shape and colour of eggs at the same site was suggestive of different cuckoos, given that eggs of a given female parasite tend to be highly similar to each other in appearance (e.g. Moksnes et al 2008 *J, Avian Biol* 39: 238-241; Gloag et al 2014 *Behav. Eco. Sociobiol*. 68:681-689). All photographs were taken in the shade against a common white cloth backpiece using a Canon SX230. At creek no. 6, two eggs were laid the same day into a nest with an experimental clutch (labelled *a* and *b*). Cuckoo egg dimensions based on eggs measured in this and an earlier study (Langmore et al 2008) are as follows: mean length±s.e=19.2±0.1mm, length range=17.5-20.6mm, mean width±s.e.=13.4±0.1mm, width range=13.1-14mm, *N*=30.

Creek No.	Multiple parasitism observed at this creek?	Cuckoo Egg 1	Cuckoo Egg 2	Cuckoo Egg 3
1	yes			
2	yes			
3	yes	No photo		
4	yes			
5	yes			

Table S1 cont.

Creek No.	Multiple parasitism observed at this creek?	Cuckoo Egg 1	Cuckoo Egg 2	Cuckoo Egg 3
6	yes		 a	 b
7	yes			
8	yes			
9	yes			
10	yes			
11	no			
12	yes			
13	no