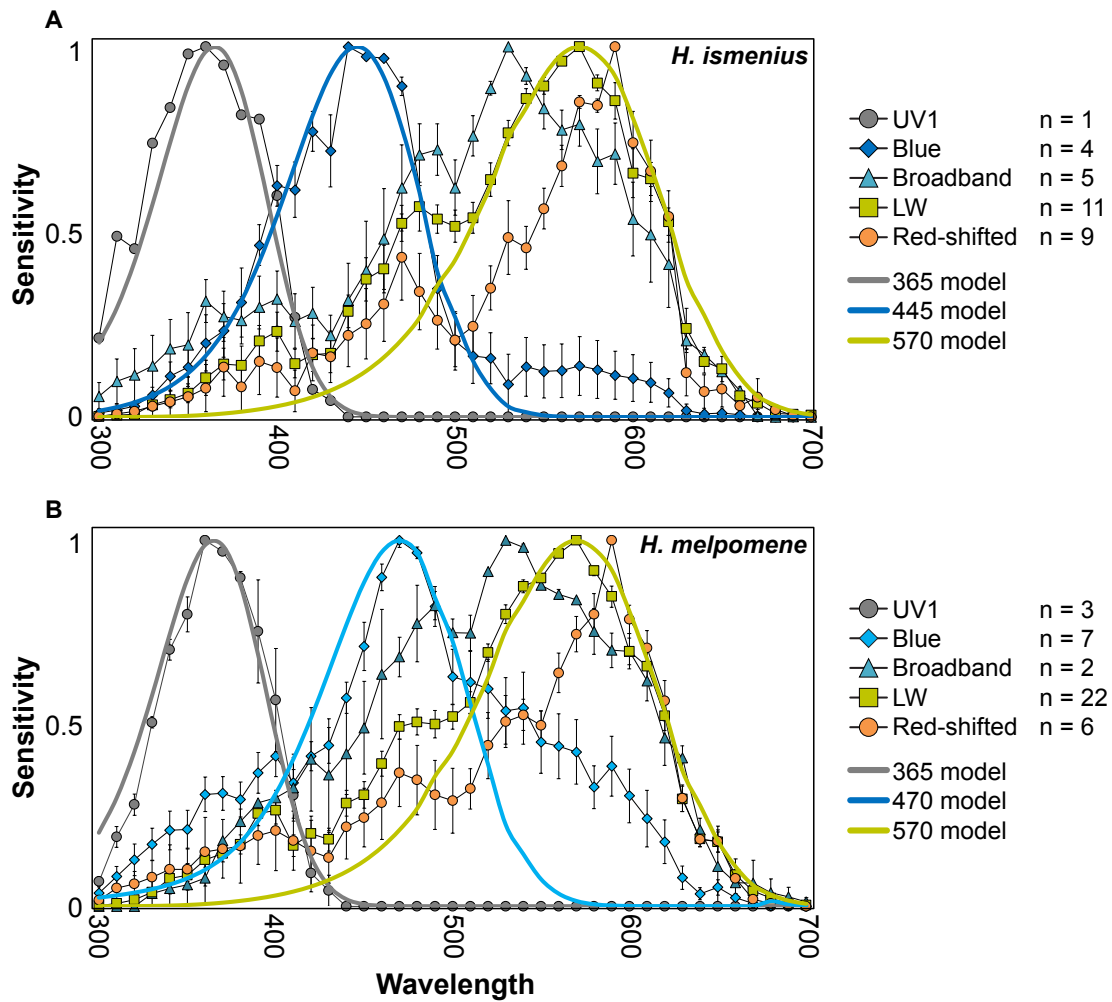
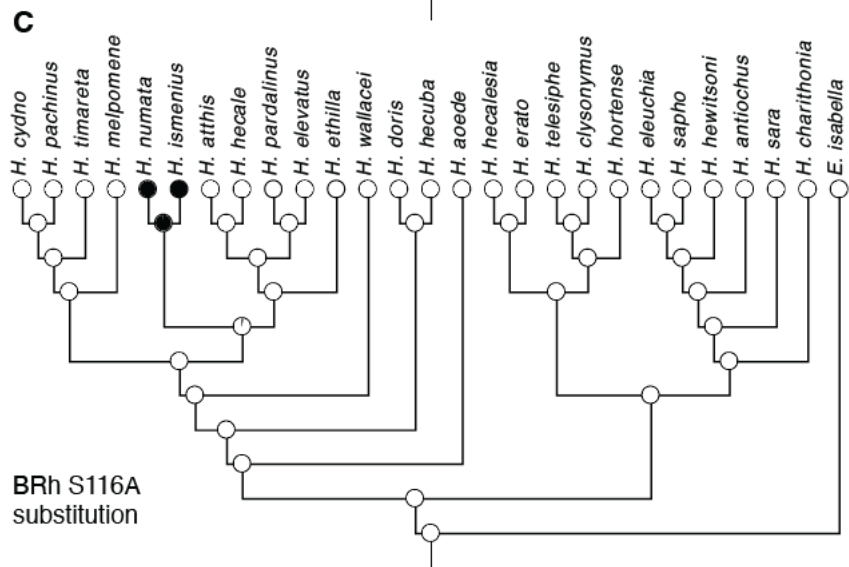
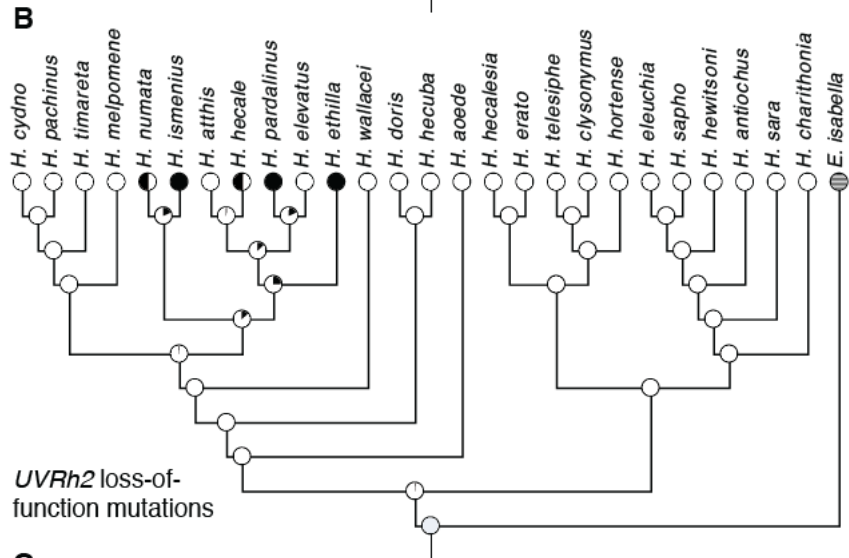
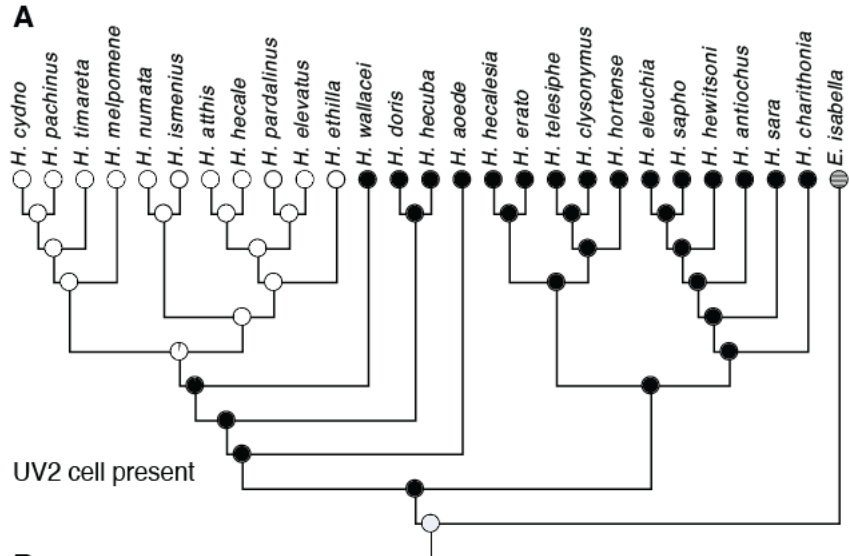


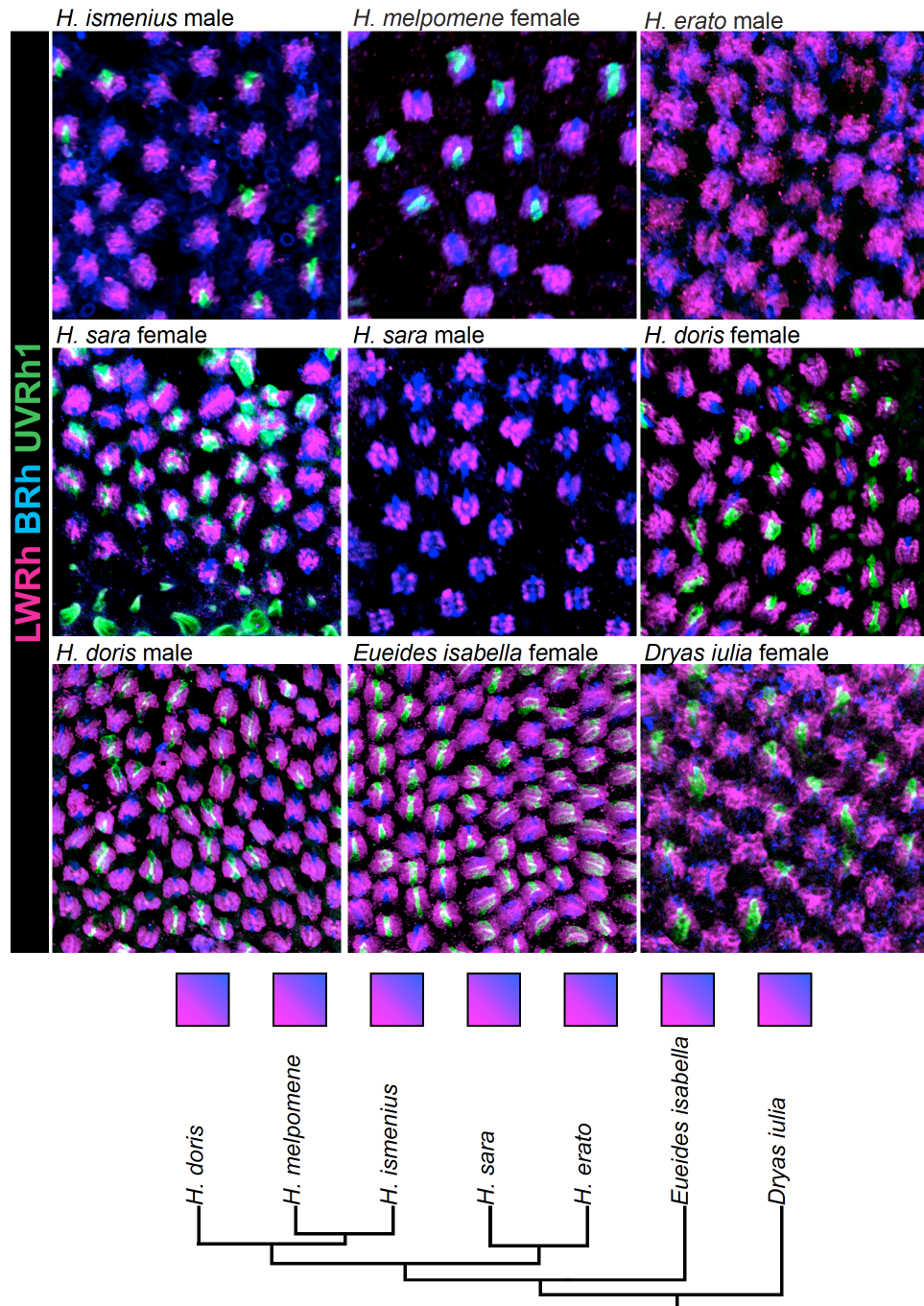
## Supplementary Data



**Figure S1. Averaged spectral sensitivities in *H. ismenius* and *H. melpomene*.** All recordings used for **A)** *H. ismenius* and **B)** *H. melpomene* were averaged and presented here with standard error bars. Rhodopsin absorbance spectra are also shown for cells that appear to express a single kind of opsin. For each photoreceptor cell type, the number (n) of individual cells recorded from are listed.



**Figure S2. Ancestral state reconstruction of UVRh and BRh character mapping.** Maximal likelihood analysis was run in Mesquite using species we have previously sequenced and/or immunolabeled. **A)** Previously known expression of UVRh2 protein (black) is mapped and shows a loss of expression (white) at the base of the clade including *H. melpomene* and *H. ismenius*. *E. isabella* is shaded out because this species diverged before the *UVRh* duplication event. **B)** The presence of any loss-of-function mutations known in the *UVRh2* gene locus were mapped onto the phylogeny (black). *H. numata* and *H. hecale* were found to have both intact and non-functional copies of *UVRh2*, depending on the individual sequenced (black and white, coded as intact gene present for likelihood analysis). Ancestral state reconstruction suggests loss-of-function is occurring multiple times in parallel within this clade. **C)** The presence of the S116A substitution is mapped (black), which has been shown, by site-directed mutagenesis of the blue-absorbing rhodopsins in other butterflies, to be a spectral tuning site. Of all *Heliconius* species sequenced, this has evolved only once, recently, *within* the silvaniform clade, well after loss of the UVRh2 cell.



**Figure S3. Antibody stains for LWRh and BRh show opsin coexpression in *Heliconius* species and outgroups.** Triple labelling of photoreceptor cells in the adult compound eyes of *H. ismenius*, *H. melpomene*, *H. erato*, *H. sara*, *H. doris*, *Eueides isabella* and *Dryas iulia* using anti-LWRh (pink), anti-BRh (blue) and anti-UVRh1 (green) antibodies reveals coexpression of LWRh and BRh in every major clade within *Heliconius* as well as in the outgroup genera *Eueides* and *Dryas*.

**Table S1. ATAC-seq samples and statistics.**

Sample	Specimen	Sex	Tissue	Reads	Paired	% paired	Reads Aligned	% mapped	% properly paired	Total Peaks
HMP516b	HMP516	F	brain	31518059	30372185	96.36	36740592	100	91.68	13275
HMP516e	HMP516	F	photoreceptors	36448289	35180835	95.52	42110559	100	87.79	9009
HMP517b	HMP517	M	brain	36025856	34750866	96.46	41873107	100	91.76	22890
HMP517e	HMP517	M	photoreceptors	55863519	53884930	96.46	65897894	100	90.39	6304
HMP540b	HMP540	F	brain	41305222	39817558	96.4	45787536	100	91.53	4101
HMP540e	HMP540	F	photoreceptors	30515084	29270537	95.92	36601722	100	92.57	4781
HMP541b	HMP541	M	brain	16349872	15661333	95.79	20077349	100	91.39	4457
HMP541e	HMP541	M	photoreceptors	30691619	29773599	97.01	37971102	100	93.02	5455

**Table S2. TOBIAS footprinting scores for eye and brain *UVRh1* and *UVRh2* loci.**

(separate table)

**Table S3. Species, sex, and number of recorded cells used in this study.**

Species	Sex	Cell Peak					
		365	445	470	530	570	590
<i>H. ismenius</i>	female	1	1	-	3	6	5
<i>H. ismenius</i>	male	0	3	-	2	5	4
<i>H. melpomene</i>	female	0	-	1	1	8	4
<i>H. melpomene</i>	male	3	-	6	2	14	2

**Table S4. Least squares regression fits summary.**

<i>H. ismenius</i>							
	Estimate ( $\lambda_{max}$ )	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	Residual	St. Error	d.f.
<b>UV1</b>	<b>365.42</b>	1.252	291.9	<2e-16	0.06095		15
<b>B</b>	<b>447.78</b>	2.298	194.9	<2e-16	0.08371		26
<b>LW</b>	<b>564.73</b>	1.083	521.4	<2e-16	0.04174		14
<i>H. melpomene</i>							
	Estimate ( $\lambda_{max}$ )	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	Residual	St. Error	d.f.
<b>UV1</b>	<b>367.29</b>	0.4457	824.1	<2e-16	0.02072		35
<b>B</b>	<b>471.36</b>	2.839	166	3.22E-12	0.0892		6
<b>LW</b>	<b>565.64</b>	0.9007	628	<2e-16	0.03174		14