

Supplementary Figures

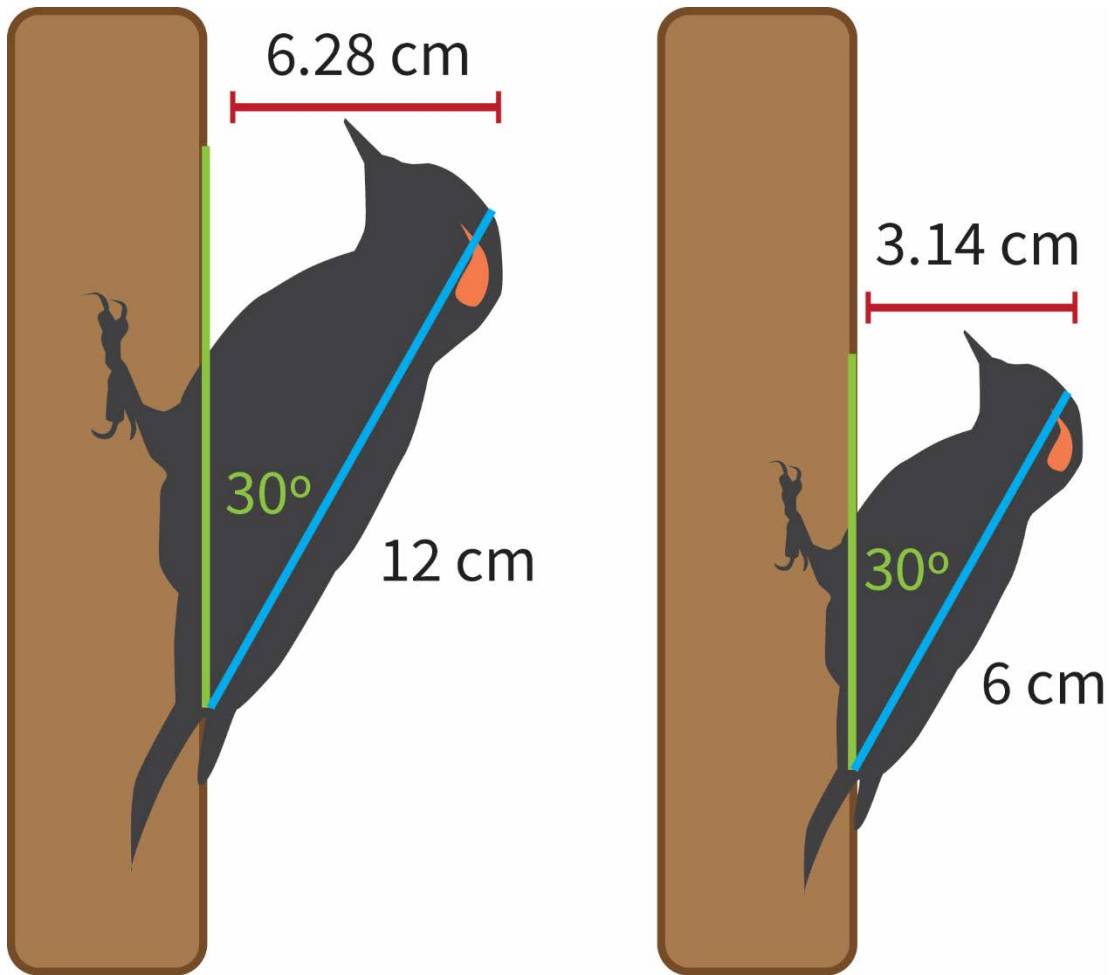


Figure 1S. Schematic of the hinged woodpecker drumming model (simplified from (Liu *et al.* 2015), demonstrating how increasing body size may theoretically affect drum speed performance. Because a woodpecker drums by rotating the body, its movement can be modeled using the angular velocity equation $d=r\theta$, (d = linear distance to travel, r = body length, and θ = angular distance, in radians). Given the same body position angle, which determines angular distance, a larger species has to traverse a greater distance to strike the resonate surface than a smaller species does.

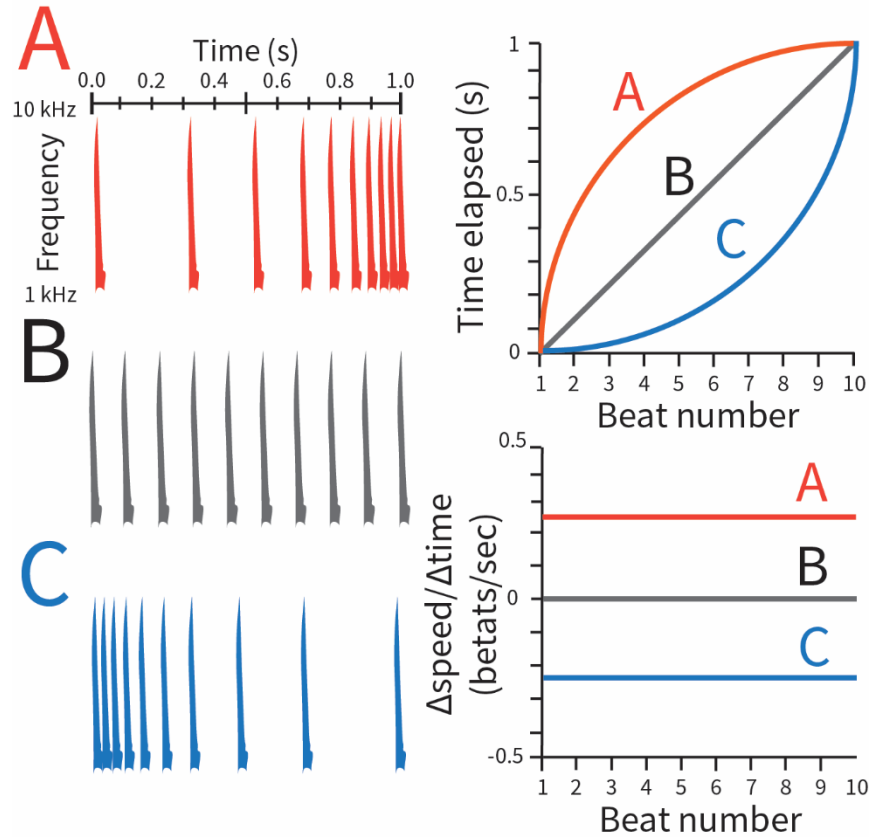


Figure 2S. Spectrograms of theoretical (but representative) woodpecker drums are drawn, depicting the three types of drums considered to be “typical” for the purposes of this study: accelerating (A), constant (B), and decelerating (C). Although each of these drum types has a different acceleration value (*i.e* instantaneous drum speed changes differently over time for each), acceleration does not change over time. Therefore, despite differences in speed changes across these drums, each of them is characterized as having 10 beats per second. Although the majority of woodpecker species produce drums that conform to one of the three patterns above, some species drum with shifting acceleration rates, where longer pauses are interspersed with a short series of fast beats. Because such erratic drums consist of a combination of fast and slow elements, average speed metrics are ineffective as a biologically relevant descriptor of cadence.

Supplementary Tables

Table 1S. Log marginal likelihood scores for discrete models of three drumming character states (0=no drum, 1=typical drum, 2=irregular “drum”). Transitions were generally uncommon (see Fig. 1), so introducing additional parameters to the model did not improve its fit over the simplest equal rates (ER) model.

model type		log marginal lik
Complete ER	all (aka null)	-60.13634
All variable	none	-66.149
	01=10, 02=20,	
Gains=Loss	12=21	-63.992
Gains=Loss, 12		
varies	01=10, 02=20	-62.634

Table 1S. Accession numbers for all museum specimens measured as part of this study. Specimens were measured on location at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (USNM, Washington, DC). † Denotes species included to validate measurements; specimens with an asterisk (*) had mass recorded at the time of collection.

Species	Female Specimens (USNM#)	Male Specimens (USNM#)
<i>Celeus lugubris</i>	N/A	609513*, 16399, 284581, 584582
<i>Celeus ochraceus</i>	38856, 516031, 120983	37042
<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	622347*	16681, 514785, 625423*
<i>Celeus undatus</i>	589337*, 516272, 51622, 625154*, 627579*	627042*
<i>Celeus elegans</i> †	627578*, 625152*, 637063*, 65153*	651994*
<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	373130, 401861, 392497, 411106, 368963	401855, 401864, 401859, 41107, 425983
<i>Colaptes atricollis</i>	159794, 95859	N/A
<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i> †	516834, 516848, 516846, 516831, 516829, 516828, 516842, 516863, 516860, 516830	16715, 18280, 13782, 18977, 516855, 21270, 16717, 516844, 516845, 516838
<i>Colaptes (auratus) cafer</i>	269441, 590038, 270792, 270791, 363620, 157617, 201488, 157606, 115755	586220, 59004, 158064, 142320, 132787, 140490, 140491, 140488, 140492, 113655
<i>Colaptes rivoli</i> †	41851, 411095, 373089, 401852, 392563, 392559, 373091, 373059	373090, 373093, 411093, 392556, 392558, 411094, 392562
<i>Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus</i>	192593, 315198	192592, 315199, 233500, 315197, 315200
<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i> †	332810, 172995, 452104, 473925, 452691, 313280, 278360, 313279, 313282, 360734	306889, 308074, 451681, 308574, 324146, 330308, 278363, 451535, 451534, 332812

<i>Chrysocolaptes validus</i> †	182315, 333721, 160913, 333723, 333722, 483368, 160201	181075, 160191, 160193, 178991, 310882, 178948, 333719, 160192
<i>Chrysophlegma mentale</i>	324215, 169770, 180973, 178943, 179473, 333754, 169769, 160205	333757, 333758, 333756, 333755, 310871, 160202, 306921, 172991
<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	408167, 459403, 333760, 336303, 450255	585769, 335554, 391009, 585273, 459404, 452667
<i>Dryocopus fulvus</i>	218410, 249128, 248415, 248419, 248416	249132, 248423, 249655, 248422, 248413
<i>Melanerpes santacruzi</i>	89992, 646700*	361309, 361308, 154063, 154972, 154962, 349555, 646760*
<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i> †	115181, 516032, 264923	264922, 115181, 177655, 14160, 145605, 109770
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	325963, 255873, 389296, 326693, 326692, 587550, 326690	586339, 586340, 326691, 326688, 326689, 22846, 326694, 325962
<i>Picumnus rufiventris</i>	609377	533537
<i>Picumnus nebulosus</i>	635844	630511*, 635843*
<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	586335*, 572532, 368214	637002*, 625417*, 610186*, 625151*, 625150*
<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>	462707, 426706, 214137, 214136	552866, 335028, 460400, 214138, 213461
<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	519773, 296315, 314078, 408193, 296314, 296312	312038, 336299, 332840, 31479, 336985, 312042
<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i> †	408192, 306098, 296301, 408189, 296302	314071, 536087, 408187
<i>Dendrocopos analis</i>	218392, 218393, 218896	218893, 218390, 219322
<i>Dendrocopos macei</i> †	408192, 306098, 296301, 408189, 296302	585276, 390997, 408200, 145574, 408197, 449442, 584468, 585279, 449444, 585169, 585168, 390209, 449443
<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i> †	37715, 522800*, 536655*,	536656*, 522799*
<i>Dendrocopos major</i> †	639859*, 639731*, 639787*, 639739*, 639765*	640899*, 640332*, 640941*, 640535*, 640898*, 640204*
<i>Dendrocopos noguchii</i>	359399, 385205	385204
<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	450318, 331895, 336833, 150311, 452687	451928, 311481, 334464, 450306, 450313
<i>Picoides kizuki</i>	633353*, 91426, 91334, 109399, 518433, 125235	633364*, 109398, 91427, 91333, 526515, 526513
<i>Veniliornis lignarius</i>	284964*, 485546, 352639	264926, 48997, 485545, 14353
<i>Veniliornis mixtus</i>	631247*, 49417, 255229, 52982, 630298*, 631317*	631248*, 5585
<i>Veniliornis frontalis</i>	284863*	645289
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i> †	455292	515930, 515929, 368223, 368222, 515928, 455291
<i>Veniliornis callonotus</i>	644057, 526227, 536766, 305153, 305154	527831, 54098

<i>Veniliornis dignus</i> [†]	426032, 426029, 401854	426026, 426030, 446458, 426027, 426024
<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>	446462	325845
<i>Veniliornis spilogaster</i>	635950*, 645387*	516867, 284609, 516892, 516872, 635950, 516874, 645387
<i>Veniliornis sanguineus</i>	625426*, 625427*, 625947*, 626096*	55212, 625424*, 625425*
<i>Veniliornis cassini</i>	625429*, 625155*, 622278	131921, 605764, 621747*, 625428, 637021
<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>	455179, 46124, 527346*, 527347*	546106, 433166, 527348, 460125, 437270, 546107
<i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>	14137	483369*, 385204, 100237, 180479, 145582

Table 2S. Loadings for four phylogenetic principal components (pPCs) run on correlated measures of species morphology: mass, wing chord, tail length, and tarsus length. We only used pPC1 in subsequent analyses because it accounted for 87.4% of variance in the data (from unidirectional loadings of all variables) while still accounting for the effects of correlated evolution due to shared history between species.

<i>Variable</i>	<i>pPC1</i>	<i>pPC2</i>	<i>pPC3</i>	<i>pPC4</i>
Mass	0.811	0.514	-0.212	0.178
Wing chord	0.32	-0.179	0.011	-0.93
Tail length	0.405	-0.835	-0.226	0.298
Tarsus length	0.274	-0.081	0.951	0.121
Variance explained	0.874	0.079	0.029	0.018
Cumulative variance explained	0.874	0.953	0.982	1
Eigenvalue	11.54	1.043	0.3817	0.2325

Supplementary References: Literature-derived Morphological Measurements

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