

TABLE S1.—Snout-vent lengths (SVLs) and ecomorph type for the *Anolis* “*grahami* series” taxa in this study. Subjects were adult males except for *A. reconditus*, in which we used both sexes for bobbing display analysis. SVLs (mm) measured for more individuals (n = sample size) than used in this study. For *A. g. grahami*: S&C = Southern & Central Jamaica (Kingston, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth Parishes) and Bermuda; NCC = North-Central Coast, Jamaica (St. Ann and Trelawney Parishes).

Taxon	Ecomorph	n	Median	Range
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green morph)	Trunk-Crown	54	64.5	51.0 – 78.0
<i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown morph)	Trunk-Crown	39	63.0	51.0 – 74.0
<i>A. conspersus</i> (blue morph)	Trunk-Crown	102	64.0	53.0 – 75.0
<i>A. garmani</i>	Crown-Giant	27	107.0	87.0–126.0
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (S&C Jamaica)	Trunk-Crown	362	65.0	40.3 – 77.1
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (NCC Jamaica)	Trunk-Crown	39	61.0	49.0 – 72.0
<i>A. g. aquarum</i>	Trunk-Crown	10	57.5	49.0 – 65.0
<i>A. opalinus</i>	Trunk-Crown	47	48.0	38.0 – 56.0
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i>	Trunk-Ground	310	62.9	40.0 – 75.1
<i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i>	Trunk-Ground	10	63.5	54.0 – 71.0
<i>A. l. merope</i>	Trunk-Ground	46	57.5	44.0 – 67.5
<i>A. reconditus</i> (males)	Generalist	7	89.0	79.6 – 91.0
<i>A. reconditus</i> (females)	Generalist	3	70.0	68.5 – 72.5
<i>A. valencienni</i>	Twig	54	73.9	60.3 – 87.0

TABLE S2.—*Anolis conspersus conspersus* Type A Display ($n = 4$ subjects, 36 total displays). Displays measured per subject: median = 8; range = 4–14. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.875	0.533	0.200	0.300	0.175
Range	0.833–0.933	0.467–0.634	0.167–0.200	0.217–0.367	0.167–0.200
CV	5.232	13.694	8.605	22.754	8.807
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.100	0.151	0.050	0.150	2.567
Range	0.067–0.233	0.134–0.167	0.033–0.134	0.100–0.166	2.367–2.833
CV	62.909	12.660	71.377	22.368	9.082
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	100.0	70.5	55.5	50.7	57.6
Range	65.7–100.0	63.6–85.0	41.4–75.5	27.6–100.0	27.8–100.0
CV	18.759	12.938	24.729	53.301	48.962

TABLE S3.—*Anolis conspersus conspersus* Type B Display ($n = 4$ subjects, 76 total displays). Displays measured per subject: median = 18.5; range = 10–28. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Total
Median	0.117	0.184	0.233	0.533
Range	0.100–0.134	0.133–0.200	0.184–0.334	0.483–0.667
CV	16.673	18.304	25.710	14.248

Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3a	Unit 3b
Median	97.0	62.7	76.2
Range	60.5–100.0	46.2–84.3	76.2–100.0
CV	21.242	25.433	12.274

TABLE S4.—*Anolis conspersus lewisi* Type A Display ($n = 4$ subjects, 18 total displays). Displays measured per subject: median = 5; range = 3–7. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.733	0.667	0.184	0.300	0.167
Range	0.666–0.867	0.567–0.766	0.166–0.234	0.167–0.467	0.134–0.200
CV	11.245	14.661	16.842	39.827	16.161
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.100	0.167	0.034	0.167	2.700
Range	0.033–0.134	0.134–0.200	0.000–0.067	0.133–0.200	2.533–3.166
CV	54.680	16.161	99.509	20.101	11.718
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	100.0	62.0	42.6	49.4	69.2
Range	83.8–100.0	53.8–79.3	29.2–64.3	47.4–75.9	58.3–89.3
CV	8.442	18.578	33.227	24.579	21.761

TABLE S5.—*Anolis conspersus lewisi* Type B Display ($n = 4$ subjects, 55 total displays).

Displays measured per subject: median = 12.5; range = 5–24. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Total
Median	0.167	0.167	0.333	0.675
Range	0.166–2.000	0.151–0.200	0.267–0.433	0.633–0.800
CV	9.528	12.133	21.548	10.810

Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3a	Unit 3b
Median	100.0	76.0	86.6
Range	98.8–100.0	53.3–90.9	76.4–100.0
CV	0.627	22.165	11.937

TABLE S6.—*Anolis conspersus* (“blue morph”). Type A Display ($n = 6$ subjects, 58 displays). Displays measured per subject: median = 10.5; range = 4–14. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.825	0.534	0.200	0.300	0.200
Range	0.700–0.867	0.500–0.617	0.200–0.251	0.200–0.333	0.166–0.234
CV	8.551	0.095	10.146	23.638	15.571
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.100	0.167	0.034	0.150	2.584
Range	0.034–0.250	0.134–0.200	0.000–0.151	0.100–0.167	2.134–3.034
CV	67.239	24.175	96.284	22.382	12.731
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	98.3	80.0	60.9	65.9	78.9
Range	25.5–100.0	10.0–100.0	36.2–100.0	27.8–96.7	31.5–100.0
CV	2.459	3.820	8.378	13.981	21.705

TABLE S7.—*Anolis conspersus* (blue morph) Type B Display ($n = 6$ subjects, 135 total displays). Displays measured per subject: median = 21.5; range = 12–34. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Total
Median	0.133	0.200	0.267	0.583
Range	0.100–0.167	0.067–0.417	0.200–0.333	0.533–0.750
CV	19.706	54.552	17.666	14.783

Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3a	Unit 3b
Median	97.7	70.4	96.4
Range	76.4–100.0	54.1–88.2	66.7–100.0
CV	11.606	21.860	15.264

TABLE S8.—*Anolis grahami grahami* (Bermuda): Type A Display ($n = 12$ subjects). Displays measured per subject:
 median = 4.5; range = 1–20. Each subject contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	1.125	0.300	0.359	0.492	0.408
Range	0.767–1.642	0.225–0.417	0.300–0.467	0.242–0.817	0.316–0.658
CV	19.532	19.829	14.170	34.619	23.968
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.188	0.454	0.062	0.329	3.766
Range	0.084–0.300	0.351–0.650	0.017–0.159	0.151–0.425	3.034–5.217
CV	33.020	19.800	64.615	28.815	17.651
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	58.8	74.5	73.3.	88.7	98.5
Range	33.3.–96.2	59.8–100.0	58.6–88.3	68.7–98.8	80.0–100.0
CV	33.473	17.143	12.783	11.272	6.232

TABLE S9.—*Anolis grahami grahami* (Bermuda): Type B Display ($n = 7$ subjects). Displays measured per subject: median = 2.0; range = 1–4. Each subject contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

*CV calculation is problematic when the sample mean approaches zero.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	1.267	0.033	0.383	0.617	0.350
Range	0.900–1.367	0.000–0.050	0.300–0.467	0.516–0.800	0.266–0.450
CV	12.369	80.369	16.019	15.843	19.628
	Unit 6	Unit 7	*Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.033	0.450	0.000	0.300	3.475
Range	0.000–0.058	0.283–0.600	0.000–0.159	0.266–0.534	2.633–4.234
CV	90.900	26.553	-----	27.545	15.093
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	55.6	88.9	83.4	92.3	96.2
Range	17.6–90.9	64.7–100.0	69.6–100.0	85.0–100.0	76.7–100.0
CV	44.607	15.815	13.042	6.348	9.135

TABLE S10.—*Anolis grahami grahami* (Discovery Bay): $n = 7$ subjects. Displays measured per subject: median = 6.0; range = 2–35. Each subject contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.333	1.000	0.400	1.617	0.366
Range	0.200–0.450	0.784–1.317	0.334–0.500	1.133–2.134	0.317–0.417
CV	26.033	18.333	16.598	19.200	10.853
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.667	0.349	0.634	0.417	5.733
Range	0.534–1.050	0.300–0.400	0.400–0.867	0.300–0.500	5.500–7.084
CV	26.434	11.249	24.063	15.948	10.788
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	43.8	63.9	77.5	71.4	85.7
Range	30.9–100.0	50.0–90.0	59.3–80.4	64.6–93.8	60.0–96.9
CV	43.421	20.225	11.227	14.984	14.446

TABLE S11.—*Anolis grahami aquarum*: $n = 3$ subjects. Displays measured per subject: median = 10; range = 4–29.

Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.167	0.633	0.233	0.467	0.184
Range	0.167–0.233	0.584–0.634	0.167–0.300	0.450–0.567	0.184–0.200
CV	20.161	4.658	28.500	12.780	5.040
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.333	0.217	0.250	0.233	2.884
Range	0.300–0.367	0.183–0.233	0.201–0.300	0.150–0.267	2.367–2.967
CV	10.050	12.102	19.887	27.778	11.865
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	73.9	69.9	68.0	73.9	81.4
Range	22.7–77.5	51.8–76.2	64.7–69.6	73.5–84.4	76.2–92.9
CV	52.819	19.195	3.739	7.964	10.204

TABLE S12.—*Anolis garmani*: Type A Display ($n = 1$ subject, 1 display).

Unit Number	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Durations (s)	0.300	1.134	0.166	0.567	0.233
Unit Number	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Durations (s)	0.334	0.266	0.234	0.233	3.467
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
	50.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	90.0

TABLE S13.—*Anolis garmani*: Type B Display ($n = 2$ subjects, 1 display each). Each subject contributed one value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics. *CV calculation is problematic when the sample mean approaches zero.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.383	0.617	0.333	1.050	0.500
Range	0.233–0.533	0.466–0.767	0.233–0.433	1.033–1.066	0.234–0.766
CV	55.387	34.524	42.469	2.223	75.236
	*Unit 6	Unit 7	*Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.250	0.283	0.184	0.266	3.865
Range	0.000–0.500	0.233–0.333	0.000–0.367	0.133–0.399	3.733–3.996
CV	-----	24.986	-----	70.711	4.182
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	97.7	87.6	90.0	68.1	64.4
Range	95.4–100.0	26.7–100.0	80.0–100.0	40.0–86.1	50.0–78.8
CV	3.329	3.875	15.713	37.511	31.622

TABLE S14.—*Anolis opalinus*: $n = 7$ subjects. Displays measured per subject: median = 4.0; range = 1–17. Subjects contributed one median value per unit for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.134	0.300	0.150	0.400	0.167
Range	0.100–0.233	0.167–0.450	0.100–0.267	0.234–0.584	0.133–0.234
CV	29.068	27.772	35.005	28.492	26.239
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Median	0.367	0.150	0.134	0.167	1.967
Range	0.067–0.617	0.133–0.266	0.067–0.317	0.133–0.266	1.500–3.117
CV	44.508	30.766	51.353	25.619	23.778
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
Median	100.0	69.1	51.7	53.1	74.5
Range	72.3–100.0	62.5–90.3	31.7–72.8	26.3–94.5	36.9–93.2
CV	11.914	12.455	29.287	39.082	29.189

TABLE S15.—*Anolis reconditus*: Type A Displays ($n = 1$ subject, 12 displays).

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Median	0.300	0.300	0.267	0.267	0.234
Range	0.234–0.500	0.167–0.433	0.200–0.334	0.100–0.776	0.133–0.267
CV	23.682	31.740	12.370	55.563	16.878
	Unit 6	Unit 7	Total		
Median	0.284	0.234	1.900		
Range	0.167–0.500	0.167–0.300	1.534–2.300		
CV	37.619	18.618	11.207		
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	
Median	92.9	83.8	82.2	81.7	
Range	44.4–100.0	53.8–100.0	53.8–100.0	52.8–100.0	
CV	24.491	19.984	19.216	22.992	

TABLE S16.—*Anolis reconditus*: Type B Displays. Displays measured per subject: Type B₁ (*n* = 2 subjects) median = 5.5 displays, range = 1–10. Type B₂ (*n* = 3 subjects) median = 5.0 displays, range = 1–10. Type B₃ (*n* = 5 subjects) median = 3.0 displays, range = 1–9. Type B₄ (*n* = 3 subjects) median = 10.0 displays, range = 4–20. Each subject contributed one median value per display type for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Durations (s)	Type B ₁	Type B ₂	Type B ₃	Type B ₄
Median	0.200	0.400	0.800	1.100
Range	0.067–0.400	0.233–1.433	0.066–0.233	0.400–1.660
CV	47.213	64.687	48.675	30.912

TABLE S17.—*Anolis reconditus*: Type B₂+A Displays ($n = 2$ subjects, 6 displays). Displays per subject: median = 3.0 displays, range = 1–5. Each subject contributed one median value per display type for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Unit Durations (s)	Unit B ₂	Unit A1	Unit A2	Unit A3	Total
Median	0.317	0.301	0.117	0.217	1.000
Range	0.266–0.600	0.233–0.400	0.033–0.334	0.166–0.234	1.100–1.400
CV	36.270	21.138	78.135	13.003	14.392

Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	B ₂ Peak	A Peak 1	A Peak 2
Median	100.0	100.0	79.2
Range	87.5–100.0	53.2–100.0	37.5–100.0
CV	5.212	19.295	27.849

TABLE S18.—*Anolis reconditus*: Type B₄+A Display ($n = 1$ subject, 11 displays). “B₄–A Int.” is the duration of the interval between the B₄ and A portions of the display. *CV calculation is problematic when the sample mean approaches zero.

Display Unit Durations (s)	B ₄ Unit 1	B ₄ Unit 2	B ₄ Unit 3	*B ₄ –A Int.	A Unit 1	A Unit 2
Median	0.134	0.066	0.234	0.200	0.267	0.133
Range	0.100–0.233	0.000–0.067	0.167–0.367	0.000–1.233	0.233–0.367	0.033–0.300
CV	25.647	47.126	24.371	-----	14.793	64.115
	A Unit 3	A Unit 4	A Unit 5	A Unit 6	A Unit 7	Total
Median	0.233	0.200	0.250	0.233	0.200	2.267
Range	0.134–0.267	0.033–0.300	0.167–0.300	0.166–0.333	0.167–0.267	1.700–3.234
CV	21.943	48.118	19.041	26.784	17.841	21.764
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)						
	B4 Peak 1	B4 Peak 2	A Peak 1	A Peak 2	A Peak 3	A Peak 4
Median	100.0	100.0	77.8	88.9	80.6	86.7
Range	77.8–100.0	80.0–100.0	59.0–100.0	59.0–100.0	62.5–100.0	50.0–94.4
CV	8.919	6.926	17.310	13.305	17.515	22.063

TABLE S19.—*Anolis valencienni*: Type A Display ($n = 1$ subject, 1 display).

Unit Number	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
Durations (s)	0.527	0.067	0.500	0.033	0.733
Unit Number	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 9	Total
Durations (s)	0.033	0.566	0.100	0.800	3.400
Standardized Peak Amplitudes (%)	Unit 1	Unit 3	Unit 5	Unit 7	Unit 9
	67.4	41.9	100.0	72.1	93.0

TABLE S20.—*Anolis valencienni*: Type B Displays. Displays measured per subject: Type B₁ ($n = 4$ subjects) median = 3.0 displays, range = 1–14. Type B₂ ($n = 4$ subjects) median = 3.0 displays, range = 1–7. Type B₃ ($n = 2$ subjects) median = 3.5 displays, range = 1–6. Each subject contributed one median value per display type for calculating descriptive statistics.

Display Durations (s)	Type B ₁	Type B ₂	Type B ₃
Median	0.600	0.784	0.867
Range	0.167–0.967	0.300–0.967	0.700–1.167
CV	37.263	26.914	18.427

TABLE S21.—Sample sizes in multivariate statistical analyses grouped by taxon and the number of displays contributed by individual subjects. *Anolis garmani* was excluded from multivariate analyses due to insufficient sample size.

1. Species-level analysis: *Grahami* Group taxa.

Taxon	Display		Subject ID	Displays	Total
	Type	Subject			
<i>A. conspersus conspersus</i> “green morph” Georgetown, Grand Cayman	A	1	AcGr01	4	
		2	AcGr03	4	
		3	AcGr06	4	
		4	AcGr09	4	
<i>A. conspersus lewisi</i> “brown morph” East End, Grand Cayman	A	1	AcBr02	5	
		2	AcBr04	5	
		3	AcBr06	3	
		4	AcBr07	3	
<i>A. conspersus</i> “blue morph” West Bay, Grand Cayman	A	1	AcBI01	4	
		2	AcBI06	4	
		3	AcBI09	4	
		4	AcBI12	4	48
<i>A. grahami aquarum</i> Dragon Bay, Jamaica	---	1	Aga02	6	
		2	Aga04	6	
		3	Aga08	4	
<i>A. grahami grahami</i> Bermuda via Kingston, Jamaica	A	1	AggBe13	4	
		2	AggBe42	6	
		3	AggBe57	6	
<i>A. grahami grahami</i>	---	1	AggDB03	4	

Discovery Bay, Jamaica		2	AggDB04	4	
		3	AggDB16	4	
		4	AggDB22	4	48

<i>A. opalinus</i>	---	1	Ao01	12	
Dragon Bay, Jamaica		2	Ao02	17	
		3	Ao03	3	
		4	Ao05	4	
		5	Ao06	12	48

2. Population-level analyses: *Grahami* Group taxa.

<u>Taxon</u>	Display		<u>Subject ID</u>	<u>Displays</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Type</u>	<u>Subject</u>			
<i>A. conspersus conspersus</i>	A	1	AcGr01	4	
“green morph”		2	AcGr03	4	
Georgetown, Grand Cayman		3	AcGr06	4	
		4	AcGr09	4	16

<i>A. conspersus conspersus</i>	B	1	AcGr01	4	
“green morph”		2	AcGr03	4	
Georgetown, Grand Cayman		3	AcGr06	4	
		4	AcGr09	4	16

<i>A. conspersus lewisi</i>	A	1	AcBr02	5	
“brown morph”		2	AcBr04	5	
East End, Grand Cayman		3	AcBr06	3	
		4	AcBr07	3	16

<i>A. conspersus lewisi</i>	B	1	AcBr02	4	
“brown morph”		2	AcBr04	4	
East End, Grand Cayman		3	AcBr06	4	
		4	AcBr07	4	16

<i>A. conspersus</i>	A	1	AcBI01	4	
“blue morph”		2	AcBI06	4	
West Bay, Grand Cayman		3	AcBI09	4	
		4	AcBI12	4	16

<i>A. conspersus</i>	B	1	AcBI01	4	
“blue morph”		2	AcBI06	4	
West Bay, Grand Cayman		3	AcBI09	4	
		4	AcBI14	4	16

<i>A. grahami aquarum</i>	---	1	Aga02	6	
Dragon Bay, Jamaica		2	Aga04	6	
		3	Aga08	4	16

<i>A. grahami grahami</i>	A	1	AggBe13	4	
Bermuda via Kingston, Jamaica		2	AggBe42	6	
		3	AggBe57	6	16

<i>A. grahami grahami</i>	---	1	AggDB03	4	
Discovery Bay, Jamaica		2	AggDB04	4	
		3	AggDB16	4	
		4	AggDB22	4	16

<i>A. opalinus</i>	---	1	Ao01	4	
Dragon Bay, Jamaica		2	Ao02	4	
		3	Ao03	4	
		4	Ao06	4	16

3. Subspecies-level Analysis: *A. lineatopus* subspecies.

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Subject ID</u>	<u>Displays</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>A. lineatopus ahenobarbus</i>	1	Ala01	4	
Dragon Bay, Jamaica	2	Ala03	4	
	3	Ala10	4	
	4	Ala15	4	16

<i>A. lineatopus lineatopus</i>	1	All01	4	
Kingston, Jamaica	2	All03	4	
	3	All06	4	
	4	All08	4	16

<i>A. lineatopus merope</i>	1	Alm01	5	
Discovery Bay, Jamaica	2	Alm03	5	
	3	AlmQ	4	
	4	AlmR	2	16

TABLE S22.—Eigenvalues, percent variance, and cumulative percent variance for the five principal components that exhibited eigenvalues > 0.7 (Jolliffe’s criterion) prior to component rotation. Components were derived from 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables (9 unit durations, total display duration, and relative peak amplitudes for the 5 bob units) used to measure display structure in the three *grahami* group species for which we had 48 displays: *A. conspersus*, *A. grahami*, and *A. opalinus*. Displays analyzed were Type A in *A. conspersus* (Grand Cayman) and in *A. grahami grahami* (Bermuda), and were unclassified to type in *A. grahami grahami* (Discovery Bay, Jamaica), *A. grahami aquarum* (Dragon Bay, Jamaica), and *A. opalinus* (Dragon Bay, Jamaica).

Principal component	Rotated sums of squared loadings		
	Eigenvalues	Percent Variance	Cumulative %
PC1	4.33	28.89	28.89
PC2	2.64	17.59	46.48
PC3	2.60	17.32	63.80
PC4	1.77	11.79	75.59
PC5	1.50	10.02	85.61

TABLE S23.—Relationships of rotated principal components to our 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude measures for the three *grahami* group species: *A. conspersus*, *A. grahami*, and *A. opalinus*. Variables with the most heavily weighted factor loadings (absolute values > 0.6) are shown in bold type.

Variable	<u>Principal Component</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
Unit 7 Duration	0.901	0.241	-0.063	-0.042	-0.083
Unit 5 Duration	0.895	0.115	0.107	0.146	0.030
Unit 3 Duration	0.856	0.189	0.003	0.206	-0.016
Unit 9 Duration	0.791	0.129	0.336	0.242	-0.134
Display Duration	0.744	0.068	0.289	0.575	-0.106
U7 Peak Height	0.141	0.931	-0.126	-0.007	-0.044
U9 Peak Height	0.149	0.865	-0.052	-0.054	0.261
U5 Peak Height	0.189	0.797	0.073	0.076	0.415
Unit 1 Duration	0.409	0.082	-0.844	0.086	0.093
Unit 6 Duration	0.341	-0.065	0.818	0.109	-0.044
Unit 8 Duration	0.269	0.047	0.713	0.447	-0.147
Unit 4 Duration	0.478	-0.006	0.604	0.495	-0.139
Unit 2 Duration	0.200	-0.034	0.114	0.899	-0.124
U3 Peak Height	-0.017	0.026	-0.107	-0.180	0.900
U1 Peak Height	-0.327	-0.494	-0.286	-0.015	0.589

TABLE S24.—Discriminant function analysis of five principal components derived from the 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables used to measure bobbing displays in three *grahami* group species: *A. conspersus*, *A. grahami*, and *A. opalinus*. Standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients reveal the weighting of each principal component on each function. The most heavily weighted component contributing to each function is shown in bold type. Asterisks follow those components that independently made a significant contribution to the discriminant function model, as indicated by low Wilks' lambda values, high *F*-values, and low *P*-values in tests of equality of group means. Degrees of freedom: *df*₁ = 2, *df*₂ = 141. NS = *P* > 0.05.

PC	Discriminant		Test of Equality of Group Means		
	<u>Function</u>		<u>Wilks'</u>		
	1	2	λ	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
PC1*	0.165	0.947	0.657	36.76	2.417E–13
PC2*	0.211	0.701	0.849	12.58	9.379E–6
PC3*	–1.138	0.324	0.490	73.34	1.000E–13
PC4*	1.086	0.237	0.680	33.24	1.594E–12
PC5	0.158	–0.235	9.982	1.31	NS

Table S25. Results of Kruskal-Wallis ANOVAs on discriminant function scores from two functions generated from the reduction of 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables into five principal components. Each taxon contributed 48 displays to the analysis: *A. conspersus* (3 populations X 16 Type A displays), *A. grahami* (3 populations X 16 Type A or uncategorized displays), and *A. opalinus* (one population of 48 uncategorized displays). The test statistic H is adjusted for ties. Asterisks after P -values indicate significance following sequential Holm-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons.

Comparison	H	P
Discriminant Function 1		
<i>A. conspersus</i> , <i>A. grahami</i> , <i>A. opalinus</i>	111.22	7.067E-25*
<i>A. conspersus</i> , <i>A. grahami</i>	48.05	4.151E-12*
<i>A. conspersus</i> , <i>A. opalinus</i>	71.26	3.135E-17*
<i>A. grahami</i> , <i>A. opalinus</i>	59.88	1.010E-14*
Discriminant Function 2		
<i>A. conspersus</i> , <i>A. grahami</i> , <i>A. opalinus</i>	73.59	1.047E-16*
<i>A. conspersus</i> , <i>A. grahami</i>	62.86	2.218E-15*
<i>A. conspersus</i> , <i>A. opalinus</i>	0.38	0.538
<i>A. grahami</i> , <i>A. opalinus</i>	46.84	7.701E-12*

TABLE S26.—Eigenvalues, percent variance, and cumulative percent variance for the seven principal components that exhibited eigenvalues > 0.7 (Jolliffe’s criterion) prior to component rotation. Components were derived from 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables used to measure Type A display structure in 16 displays from each of our three *A. conspersus* populations.

Rotated Sums of Squared Loadings			
Principal component	Eigenvalues	Percent Variance	Cumulative %
PC1	2.426	16.17	16.17
PC2	2.247	14.98	31.15
PC3	2.146	14.31	45.46
PC4	1.856	12.37	57.83
PC5	1.594	10.63	68.46
PC6	1.436	9.58	78.03
PC7	1.419	9.46	87.49

TABLE S27.—Relationships of rotated principal components to 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables used to measure Type A displays in our three *A. conspersus* populations. Variables with most heavily weighted factor loadings (absolute values > 0.6) shown in bold type.

Variable	<u>Principal Component</u>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U5 Peak Height	0.917	-0.078	0.093	0.122	-0.060	0.130	0.099
U7 Peak Height	0.856	-0.185	-0.214	-0.088	0.154	-0.125	-0.153
U9 Peak Height	0.705	0.046	-0.312	-0.108	-0.016	-0.422	-0.298
Unit 4 Duration	-0.050	0.943	0.119	-0.012	0.050	0.051	0.057
Display Duration	-0.224	0.696	0.159	0.451	0.350	0.219	0.014
Unit 2 Duration	-0.193	0.618	-0.612	0.225	-0.061	-0.136	-0.076
Unit 8 Duration	-0.197	0.038	0.879	0.160	0.062	-0.001	-0.029
Unit 6 Duration	-0.182	0.404	0.701	0.328	-0.056	0.269	0.076
Unit 3 Duration	0.000	0.028	0.120	0.942	0.096	0.033	-0.069
Unit 5 Duration	0.063	0.300	0.158	0.678	0.374	-0.255	0.104
Unit 7 Duration	-0.004	-0.060	0.058	0.137	0.859	0.216	0.132
Unit 9 Duration	0.103	0.401	-0.024	0.203	0.723	-0.333	-0.014
Unit 1 Duration	-0.054	0.090	0.097	-0.058	0.045	0.926	0.032
U1 Peak Height	-0.339	-0.037	-0.186	-0.101	0.072	0.035	0.846
U3 Peak Height	0.250	0.141	0.478	0.112	0.119	0.042	0.729

TABLE S28.—Discriminant function analysis of seven principal components derived from 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables used to measure Type A bobbing displays in our three *A. conspersus* populations: Standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients reveal the weighting of each principal component on each discriminant function. The most heavily weighted component contributing to each function is shown in bold type. Asterisks follow those components that independently made a significant contribution to the discriminant function model, as indicated by low Wilks' lambda values, high *F*-values, and low *P*-values in tests of equality of group means. Degrees of freedom: *df*₁ = 2, *df*₂ = 45. NS = *P* > 0.05.

PC	Discriminant Function		Test of Equality of Group Means		
	1	2	Wilks' λ	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
PC1	0.389	0.507	0.894	2.67	NS
PC2*	-0.365	-0.580	0.874	3.25	0.048
PC3*	0.866	0.174	0.792	5.90	0.005
PC4	-0.292	0.240	0.967	0.77	NS
PC5	-0.107	-0.239	0.983	0.38	NS
PC6*	0.996	-0.413	0.517	21.01	3.606E-7
PC7*	0.226	0.706	0.842	4.22	0.021

Table S29. Results of Kruskal-Wallis ANOVAs on discriminant function scores from two functions generated from the reduction of 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables into 7 principal components. Each taxon contributed 16 Type A displays to the analysis: green morph (*A. c. conspersus*), brown morph (*A. c. lewisi*), and blue morph (*A. conspersus*). The test statistic H is adjusted for ties. Asterisks after P -values indicate significance following sequential Holm-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons.

Comparison	H	P
Discriminant Function 1		
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	31.60	1.377E-7*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown)	22.91	1.769E-6*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	6.38	0.012*
<i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	19.11	1.232E-05*
Discriminant Function 2		
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	20.61	3.350E-05*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown)	0.88	0.346
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	18.46	1.735E-05*
<i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	11.25	7.956E-04*

TABLE S30.—Eigenvalues, percent variance, and cumulative percent variance for the eight principal components that exhibited eigenvalues > 0.7 (Jolliffe's criterion) prior to component rotation. Components were derived from 13 DFT variables and seven unit duration/standardized peak amplitude used to measure Type B display structure in 16 displays from each of our three *A. conspersus* populations.

Rotated Sums of Squared Loadings			
Principal component	Eigenvalues	Percent Variance	Cumulative %
PC1	3.967	19.84	19.84
PC2	2.766	13.83	33.67
PC3	2.708	13.54	47.20
PC4	2.425	12.12	59.33
PC5	1.858	9.29	68.62
PC6	1.574	7.87	76.49
PC7	1.159	5.80	82.28
PC8	1.143	5.72	88.00

TABLE S31.—Relationships of rotated principal components to the 13 DFT variables and 7 unit-based variables used to measure Type B displays in our three *A. conspersus* populations. Variables with most heavily weighted factor loadings (absolute values > 0.6) in bold. Abbreviations for DFT variables refer to variables defined in Table 1: Low = 0–5 Hz; Mid = 5–10 Hz; Hi = 10–15 Hz; PrincFreq = Principal frequency; PeakFreq = Peak frequency; PartSum = Partial sum; PercSum = Percentage of sum; MeanAmp = Mean amplitude. Example: HiPartSum = Partial sum of amplitudes from 10–15 Hz.

Variable	<u>Principal Component</u>							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LowMeanAmp	0.943	0.116	–0.045	0.007	0.134	0.167	–0.010	–0.072
LowPartSum	0.937	0.133	0.066	0.170	0.015	0.121	0.139	–0.030
LowPercSum	0.900	0.028	0.015	0.303	–0.024	0.140	0.143	–0.019
PrincFreq	–0.633	–0.167	–0.119	–0.311	0.008	–0.044	0.507	0.082
MidPercSum	0.058	0.919	0.072	0.278	–0.029	–0.007	0.078	0.132
MidPartSum	0.256	0.916	0.060	0.149	–0.010	–0.012	0.071	0.097
MidMeanAmp	0.005	0.854	0.072	–0.215	0.252	–0.147	–0.129	0.080
HiPartSum	0.177	0.170	0.942	0.102	–0.046	–0.009	–0.042	0.033
HiPercSum	–0.079	0.032	0.935	0.172	–0.038	–0.020	–0.073	0.029
HiMeanAmp	–0.095	0.053	0.702	–0.477	0.395	0.104	–0.114	–0.019
Unit 1 Duration	0.210	0.182	0.054	0.838	0.266	0.243	0.062	–0.075
Display Duration	0.385	0.044	0.214	0.744	–0.365	–0.064	0.168	0.017
Unit 3 Duration	0.457	0.121	0.237	0.519	0.511	–0.214	0.196	0.065
Unit 2 Duration	–0.036	–0.142	0.027	–0.014	–0.959	–0.033	0.003	0.008
U3a Peak Height	0.128	–0.127	0.446	0.036	0.469	0.456	0.009	0.161
U1 Peak Height	0.182	–0.099	0.057	0.014	0.002	0.905	0.013	–0.124
U3b Peak Height	–0.451	–0.006	0.240	–0.442	–0.044	–0.567	–0.157	0.092
HiPeakFreq	–0.288	–0.114	0.094	–0.257	–0.029	–0.072	–0.739	0.023
LowPeakFreq	–0.180	0.193	0.016	–0.021	0.009	–0.112	0.014	0.913
MidPeakFreq	–0.326	–0.340	–0.210	0.081	–0.082	0.033	0.416	–0.448

TABLE S32.—Discriminant function analysis of 8 principal components derived from the 7 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables and the 13 DFT variables used to measure Type B bobbing displays in our three *A. conspersus* populations: Standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients reveal the weighting of each principal component on each discriminant function. The most heavily weighted component contributing to each function is shown in bold type. Asterisks follow those components that independently made a significant contribution to the discriminant function model, as indicated by low Wilks' lambda values, high *F*-values, and low *P*-values in tests of equality of group means. Degrees of freedom: *df*₁ = 2, *df*₂ = 45. NS = *P* > 0.05.

PC	Discriminant Function		Test of Equality of Group Means		
	1	2	Wilks' λ	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
PC1*	0.569	0.467	0.864	3.54	0.037
PC2	0.035	0.209	0.989	0.25	NS
PC3*	0.681	-0.652	0.733	8.19	0.001
PC4*	1.026	0.202	0.667	11.23	1.104E-4
PC5	0.557	0.317	0.904	2.39	NS
PC6	0.531	-0.014	0.939	1.45	NS
PC7	0.159	0.550	0.915	2.09	NS
PC8*	-0.522	0.502	0.867	3.46	0.040

Table S33. Results of Kruskal-Wallis ANOVAs on discriminant function scores generated from the reduction of 13 DFT variables plus unit durations (4 variables) and standardized peak amplitudes (3 variables) into 8 principal components. Each taxon contributed 16 Type B displays to the analysis: green morph (*A. c. conspersus*), brown morph (*A. c. lewisi*), and blue morph (*A. conspersus*). See text for details of population identities and sampling protocols. The test statistic H is adjusted for ties. Asterisks after P -values indicate significance following sequential Holm-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons.

Comparison	H	P
Discriminant Function 1		
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	33.47	5.393E-08*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown)	23.27	1.406E-06*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	5.64	0.018*
<i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	22.55	2.046E-06*
Discriminant Function 2		
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	20.38	3.764E-05*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown)	11.25	7.956E-04*
<i>A. c. conspersus</i> (green), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	15.66	7.579E-05*
<i>A. c. lewisi</i> (brown), <i>A. conspersus</i> (blue)	3.99	0.046*

TABLE S34.—Eigenvalues, percent variance, and cumulative percent variance for the three principal components that exhibited eigenvalues > 0.7 (Jolliffe's criterion) prior to component rotation. Components were derived from our 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables used to measure display structure in the three *A. grahami* populations for which we had 16 displays each (*A. g. grahami*: Bermuda, *A. g. grahami*: Discovery Bay, Jamaica, and *A. g. aquarum*: Dragon Bay, Jamaica).

Rotated Sums of Squared Loadings			
Principal component	Eigenvalues	Percent Variance	Cumulative %
PC1	4.70	31.31	31.31
PC2	3.76	25.04	56.35
PC3	2.41	16.04	72.39
PC4	1.94	12.95	85.34

TABLE S35.—Relationships of rotated principal components to our 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude measures used to measure display structure in our three *A. grahami* populations. Variables with the most heavily weighted factor loadings (absolute values > 0.6) are shown in bold type.

Variable	<u>Principal Component</u>			
	1	2	3	4
Unit 6 Duration	0.911	0.052	-0.086	-0.172
Unit 2 Duration	0.867	-0.065	-0.115	-0.057
Unit 8 Duration	0.845	0.037	-0.213	-0.309
Unit 4 Duration	0.794	0.251	-0.219	-0.314
Display Duration	0.792	0.560	-0.165	-0.143
Unit 7 Duration	-0.185	0.906	-0.041	0.159
Unit 5 Duration	0.217	0.884	0.069	0.045
Unit 3 Duration	0.268	0.801	-0.037	0.120
Unit 1 Duration	-0.546	0.754	0.091	0.263
Unit 9 Duration	0.535	0.690	-0.195	-0.148
U5 Peak Height	0.020	-0.068	0.890	0.292
U3 Peak Height	-0.381	0.004	0.834	-0.038
U1 Peak Height	-0.222	0.020	0.802	-0.336
U7 Peak Height	-0.345	0.117	0.158	0.852
U9 Peak Height	-0.303	0.254	-0.234	0.798

TABLE S36.—Discriminant function analysis of four principal components derived from 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables used to measure bobbing displays in our three *A. grahami* populations (*A. g. grahami*: Bermuda, *A. g. grahami*: Discovery Bay, Jamaica, and *A. g. aquarum*: Dragon Bay, Jamaica). Standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients reveal the weighting of each principal component on each function. The most heavily weighted component contributing to each function is shown in bold type. Asterisks follow those components that independently made a significant contribution to the discriminant function model, as indicated by low Wilks' lambda values, high *F*-values, and low *P*-values in tests of equality of group means. Degrees of freedom: *df*₁ = 2, *df*₂ = 45. NS = *P* > 0.05.

PC	Discriminant Function		Test of Equality of Group Means		
	1	2	Wilks' λ	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
PC1*	-1.441	0.453	0.224	77.90	1.024E-13
PC2*	1.057	0.776	0.278	58.29	4.225E-13
PC3	0.456	0.146	0.982	0.41	NS
PC4	1.174	-0.077	0.904	2.40	NS

Table S37. Results of Kruskal-Wallis ANOVAs on discriminant function scores generated from the reduction of 15 unit duration/standardized peak amplitude variables into four principal components. Each taxon contributed 16 Type B displays to the analysis: Bermuda via Kingston, Jamaica (*A. g. grahami*), Discovery Bay, Jamaica (*A. g. grahami*), and Dragon Bay, Jamaica (*A. g. aquarum*). The test statistic H is adjusted for ties. Asterisks after P -values indicate significance following sequential Holm-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons. Identical results in some cases arise from all ranks having positive values in two taxa and all ranks having negative values in the third taxon.

Comparison	H	P
Discriminant Function 1		
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Bermuda), <i>A. g. grahami</i> (Disc. Bay), <i>A. g. aquarum</i>	36.86	9.893E-09*
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Bermuda), <i>A. g. grahami</i> (Discovery Bay)	23.27	1.406E-06*
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Bermuda), <i>A. g. aquarum</i>	23.27	1.406E-06*
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Discovery Bay), <i>A. g. aquarum</i>	12.29	4.565E-04*
Discriminant Function 2		
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Bermuda), <i>A. g. grahami</i> (Disc. Bay), <i>A. g. aquarum</i>	33.50	5.316E-08*
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Bermuda), <i>A. g. grahami</i> (Discovery Bay)	8.42	0.004*
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Bermuda), <i>A. g. aquarum</i>	20.80	5.107E-06*
<i>A. g. grahami</i> (Discovery Bay), <i>A. g. aquarum</i>	22.91	1.697E-06*

TABLE S38.—Eigenvalues, percent variance, and cumulative percent variance for the five principal components that exhibited eigenvalues > 0.7 (Jolliffe’s criterion) prior to component rotation. Components were derived from our 13 DFT variables used to measure display structure in three *A. lineatopus* subspecies for which we had 16 displays each (*A. l. ahenobarbus*: Dragon Bay, Jamaica, *A. l. lineatopus*: Kingston, Jamaica, and *A. l. merope*: Discovery Bay, Jamaica).

Rotated Sums of Squared Loadings			
Principal component	Eigenvalues	Percent Variance	Cumulative %
PC1	3.99	30.72	30.72
PC2	2.99	23.02	53.73
PC3	2.11	16.23	69.96
PC4	1.24	9.51	79.48
PC5	1.14	8.77	88.25

TABLE S39.—Relationships of rotated principal components to the 13 DFT measures used to measure displays in our three *A. lineatopus* subspecies: *A. l. ahenobarbus*, *A. l. lineatopus*, and *A. l. merope*. Variables with the most heavily weighted factor loadings (absolute values > 0.6) are shown in bold type. Abbreviations as in Table S31.

Variable	<u>Principal Component</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
MidMeanAmp	0.922	0.071	0.106	-0.192	0.199
MidPercSum	0.833	-0.201	-0.440	0.118	0.110
PrincFreq	0.827	0.035	-0.130	-0.031	-0.108
MidPartSum	0.792	0.068	-0.186	0.328	0.030
LowPeakFreq	0.707	0.097	0.111	0.260	-0.207
HiMeanAmp	0.258	0.933	0.165	-0.103	0.082
HiPartSum	-0.118	0.925	-0.072	0.292	-0.059
HiPercSum	-0.072	0.902	-0.271	0.246	0.006
LowMeanAmp	0.086	-0.038	0.922	-0.312	0.081
LowPartSum	-0.484	-0.113	0.726	0.273	-0.223
LowPercSum	-0.514	-0.532	0.586	0.098	-0.179
HiPeakFreq	-0.212	-0.309	0.108	-0.818	-0.060
MidPeakFreq	-0.029	0.028	0.048	0.042	0.965

TABLE S40.—Discriminant function analysis of five principal components derived from the 13 DFT variables used to measure bobbing displays in three *A. lineatopus* subspecies: *A. l. ahenobarbus*, *A. l. lineatopus*, and *A. l. merope*. Standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients indicate the weighting of each principal component on each function. The most heavily weighted component contributing to each function is shown in bold type. Asterisks follow those components that independently made a significant contribution to the discriminant function model, as indicated by low Wilks' lambda values, high *F*-values, and low *P*-values in tests of equality of group means. Degrees of freedom: *df*1 = 2, *df*2 = 45. NS = *P* > 0.05.

PC	Discriminant Function		Test of Equality of Group Means		
	1	2	Wilks' λ	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
PC1*	-0.668	0.539	0.840	4.27	0.020
PC2*	1.135	-0.383	0.577	16.48	4.260E-6
PC3	0.288	0.444	0.942	1.38	NS
PC4*	1.020	0.590	0.573	16.76	3.633E-6
PC5	-0.310	0.010	0.984	0.37	NS

Table S41. Results of Kruskal-Wallis ANOVAs on discriminant function scores generated from the reduction of 13 DFT variables into five principal components. Each taxon contributed 16 Type B displays to the analysis: *A. l. lineatopus* (Kingston, Jamaica), *A. l. ahenobarbus* (Dragon Bay, Jamaica), and *A. l. merope* (Discovery Bay, Jamaica). The test statistic H is adjusted for ties. Asterisks after P -values indicate significance following sequential Holm-Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons.

Comparison	H	P
Discriminant Function 1		
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i> , <i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i> , <i>A. l. merope</i>	32.20	1.018E-07*
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i> , <i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i>	2.39	0.122
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i> , <i>A. l. merope</i>	23.27	1.406E-06*
<i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i> , <i>A. l. merope</i>	22.91	1.697E-06*
Discriminant Function 2		
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i> , <i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i> , <i>A. l. merope</i>	10.62	0.005*
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i> , <i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i>	8.87	0.003*
<i>A. l. lineatopus</i> , <i>A. l. merope</i>	3.70	0.055
<i>A. l. ahenobarbus</i> , <i>A. l. merope</i>	3.41	0.065