

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Fruiting season length restricts global distribution of female-only parental care in frugivorous passerine birds

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Appendix S2 The passerine taxonomic families considered in the analysis. We report the proportion of species in the family showing frugivory (Proportion of frugivory in family), the number of species within each family considered as female-only care (Female-only) and classified as having other forms of parental care (Other).

Family	Proportion of frugivory in family	Other	Female-only
Bombycillidae	0.89	8	0
Campephagidae	0.06	4	1
Cardinalidae	0.14	6	0
Cnemophilidae	0.67	0	2
Corvidae	0.11	14	0
Cotingidae	0.87	30	32
Emberizidae	0.01	2	0
Eurylaimidae	0.27	1	3
Fringillidae	0.24	34	0
Hypocoliidae	1.00	1	0
Icteridae	0.11	6	6
Irenidae	0.50	1	0
Melanocharitidae	0.60	6	0
Meliphagidae	0.04	7	0
Muscicapidae	0.03	3	0
Nectariniidae	0.05	6	0
Oriolidae	0.80	24	0
Paradisaeidae	0.83	13	22
Paramythiidae	1.00	2	0
Passeridae	0.03	1	0
Pipridae	0.72	16	26
Ptilonorhynchidae	0.95	7	12
Pycnonotidae	0.42	58	0

Rhagologidae	1.00	1	0
Sturnidae	0.14	16	0
Sylviidae	0.00	1	0
Thraupidae	0.43	123	0
Timalidae	0.04	11	0
Tityridae	0.17	4	1
Turdidae	0.10	34	0
Tyrannidae	0.03	11	4
Zosteropidae	0.01	1	0