

## Supplementary materials

### Songbird tap dancing produces non-vocal sounds

Nao Ota<sup>a</sup>, Manfred Gahr<sup>b</sup>, and Masayo Soma<sup>c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Biosystems Science Course, The Graduate School of Life Science, Hokkaido University, Kita 10 Nishi 8 Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0810, Japan

<sup>b</sup>Department of Behavioural Neurobiology, Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Eberhard-Gwinner-Str. 82319 Seewiesen, Germany

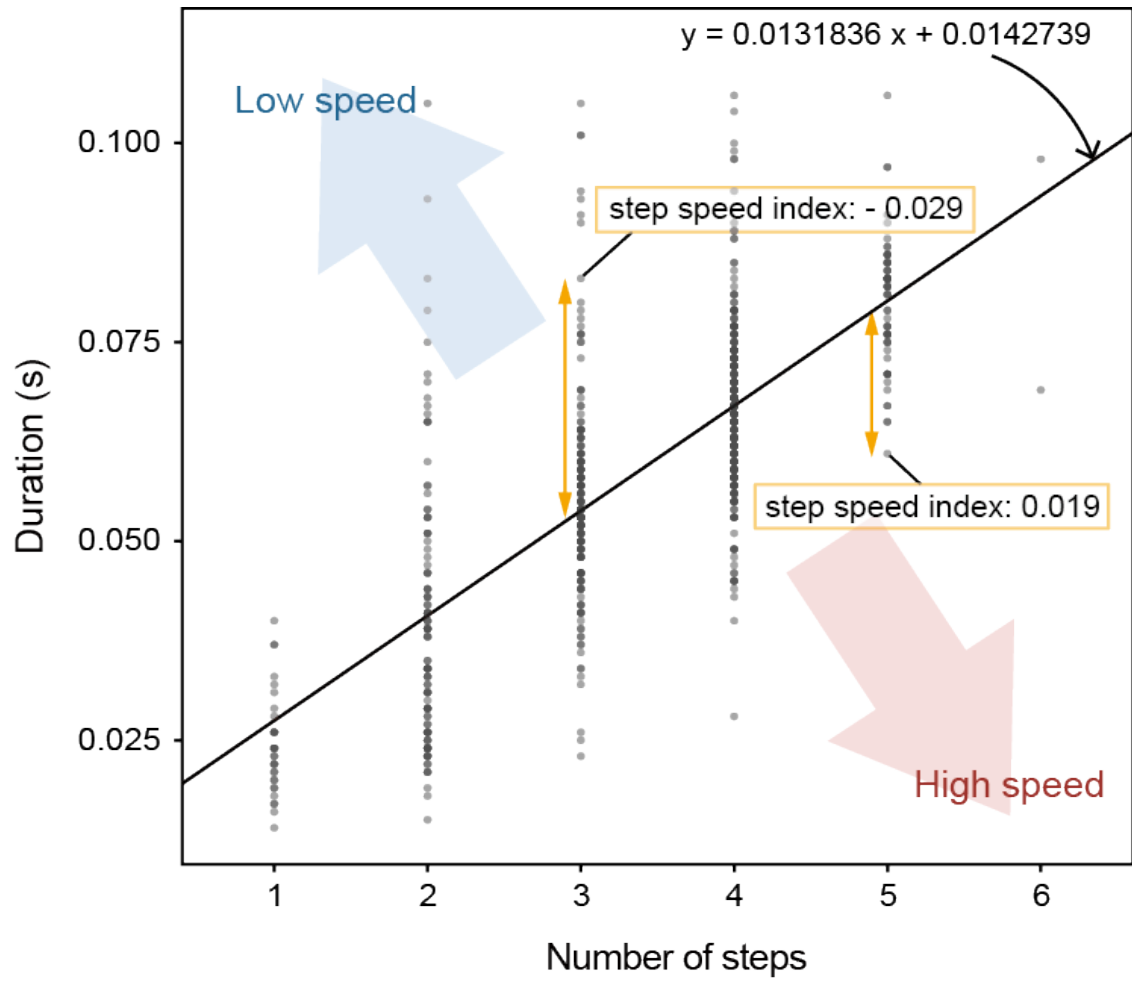
<sup>c</sup>Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, Kita 10 Nishi 8 Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0810, Japan

Nao Ota (nao\_ota@mail.sci.hokudai.ac.jp), Tel: +81-11-706-4444

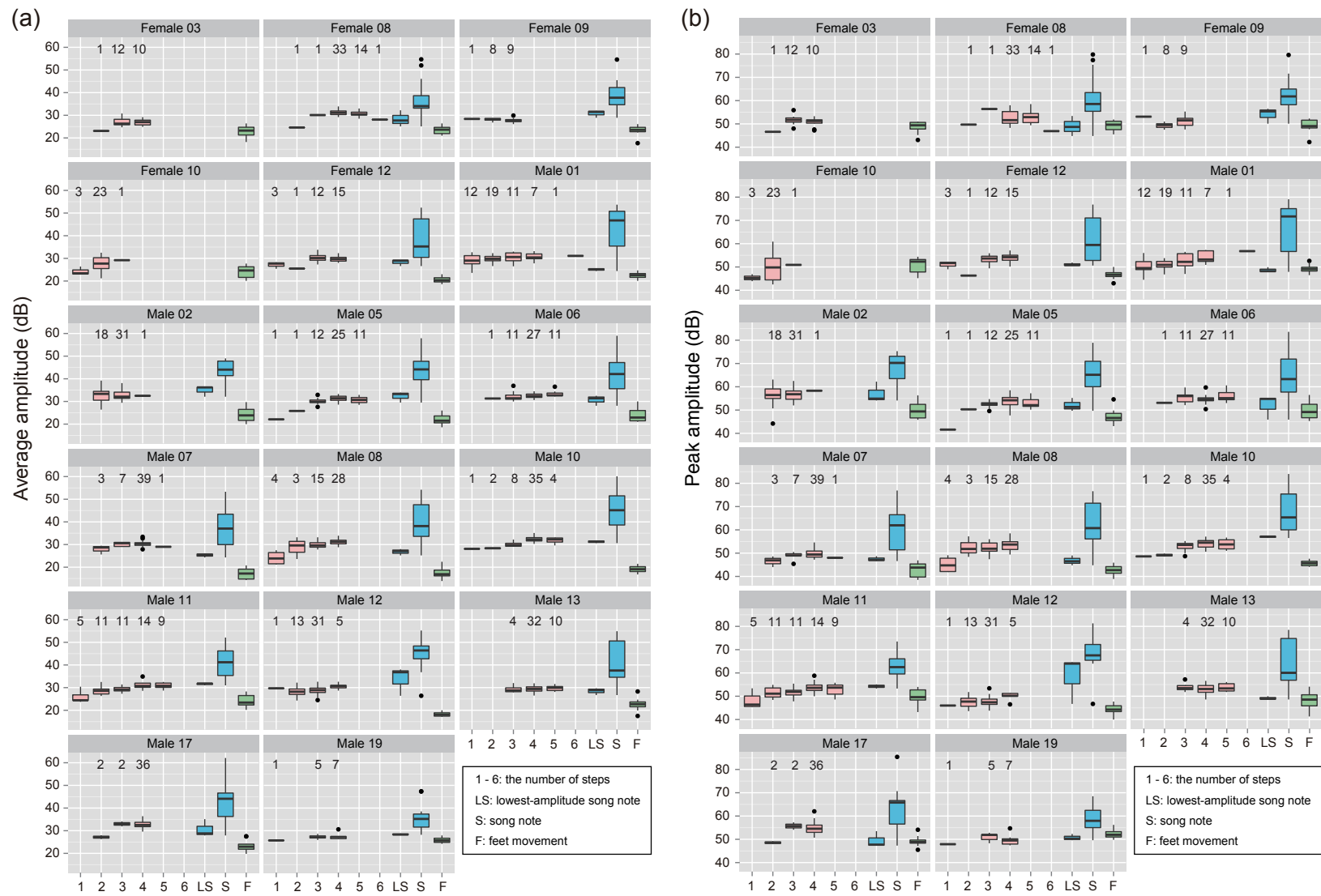
Manfred Gahr (gahr@orn.mpg.de), Tel: +49-8157-932-240

Masayo Soma (masayo.soma@sci.hokudai.ac.jp) \*Corresponding author

Tel: +81-11-706-2995



**Figure S1.** Step sound duration gets longer as the number of steps increases. Sound durations significantly increased relative to number of steps (regression analysis,  $n = 698$ , Coefficient = 0.013,  $SE < 0.001$ ,  $t = 29.013$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). We calculated step speed index based on this scatterplot and regression line.



**Figure S2.** (a) Average and (b) peak amplitude plotted as a function of the number of steps for each individual and are shown relative to those of lowest-amplitude song notes (LS), song notes (S), and feet movement sounds (F). Numbers at the top of each graph represent sample size.