Suppl. Figure 1: Song types in nightingales are highly stereotyped, thus allowing intra- and inter-individual comparisons. Depicted are three example song types (top, middle, bottom). Each type is shown from three different males (A, B, and C); from male A, two songs from the same recording are shown. Note the high similarity between songs of the same type (for sonograms we used Avisoft SASlab Pro 4.52; sample size 22.05 kHz; FFT 256, window flat top).

Suppl. figure 2 (following 2 pages): Examples of nightingales song. Recordings of 300 s singing from two male nightingales. Recurring song types are marked by the song number of their first occurrence. According to results of the network analysis, the bird in figure 2a is a rather ‘unorderly’ singing bird (ID 5); figure 2b depicts and ‘orderly’ singing bird (ID 7). These examples illustrate that sequential analysis requires much longer samples, since differences do not show after short time. Furthermore, differences in sequential order do not seem to be related to within song-type order or to any other obvious song characteristic.
Suppl figure 2b: figure caption above.