Figure S1. Detailed characterization of pigments in the head feathers of the black and red morph Gouldian finches. (A) A representative transmission electron micrograph of the cortex of a head feather barb from a black morph imaged at 10,000x magnification. Note the electron-dense melanosomes throughout the barb cortex. Scale bar = 500 nm. (B) A representative transmission electron micrograph of the cortex of a head feather barb from a red morph imaged at 10,000x magnification. Electron-dense melanosomes are almost entirely absent from the barb. (C) Representative normalized UV-Vis absorbance spectra for the four major carotenoids detected in the head feathers of the red morph. Peak numbers refer to the chromatograms presented in Figure 1 of the main text.



Figure S2. Genetic structure among sampled individuals summarized by means of Principal Component Analysis (PCA).



Figure S3. Dot plot summarizing an alignment between the Gouldian finch and zebra finch assemblies in a 4 Mb window around the candidate region on scaffold 11.



Figure S4. A schematic representation of the *FST* locus in the EryGou1.0 genome assembly with exon-exon splice junctions mapped from the RNA-seq reads. The exons of *FST* isoforms X1 and X2 are indicated in blue and the open reading frame indicated in light blue. The locations of the primers used for transcript amplification and qPCR analysis of transcript isoforms are shown in green. The dashed green line indicates where the primer spans an exon-exon junction in the mature transcript. Sashimi plots (in black and red) (Katz *et al.* 2015) show the read depth (bar blot) at each exon and the number of reads spanning each exon-exon junction (numbered arcs) for each of the samples in our RNA-seq analysis of 10 days post-pluck regenerating skin from the masks of black, orange, and red morph Gouldian finches. Red and orange morphs are indicated in red because both carry the same 'red' allele on the scaffold 11 locus (see main text).



Figure S5. Gouldian finches express two transcript isoforms of *FST* that encode different amino acid sequences at the C-terminus of the protein. (A) PCR amplification of cDNA from 2 days post-pluck regenerating skin of red and black morph Gouldian finches with primers targeting the 5' and 3'-UTR of *FST*. The two amplicons are consistent with the inclusion/exclusion of the intron between exons 5 and 6 in the mature transcript of isoforms X1 and X2, respectively. (B) The predicted amino acid sequence of Gouldian finch transcript isoforms *FST X1* and *FST X2* have 90% and 91% identity with the *FST315* (NP_001288302.1) and *FST288* (NP_001288304.1) isoforms previously characterized in mouse (*Mus musculus*), respectively. Identical amino acids among the proteins are indicated in red. (C) qPCR measurements of the expression of *FTS X2* relative to *FST X1* in the regenerating skin at 2 and 4 days postpluck indicate that there were not significant differences in isoform expression between the red and black morphs (day 2: t = 0.76, df = 4, p = 0.49, day 4: t = -1.736, df = 4, p = 0.16). Each point represents a sample from an individual bird, and bar indicates mean for each morph.



Figure S6. A schematic representation of the *MOCS2* locus in the EryGou1.0 genome assembly with exon-exon splice junctions mapped from the RNA-seq reads. The exons of *MOCS2* isoforms *X1* and *X2* are indicated in blue with the open reading frames (ORFs) of MOCS2 subunits A and B highlighted in red and purple respectively. The locations of the primers used for qPCR analysis are noted in green. Sashimi plots (in black and red) (Katz *et al.* 2015) show the read depth (bar blot) at each exon and the number of reads spanning each exon-exon junction (numbered arcs) for each of the samples in the RNA-seq analysis of 10 days post-pluck regenerating skin from the masks of black, orange, and red morph Gouldian finches. Red and orange morphs are indicated in red because both carry the same 'red' allele on the scaffold 11 locus (see main text).



Figure S7. The frequency of reads mapping to alternative exon-exon splice junctions of *MOCS2* do not differ between the head color morphs. (A) The proportion of reads spanning exons 1 to 3 relative to those spanning exons 2 to 3 of *MOCS2* did not differ significantly between black and red morphs (t = -1.21, df = 6, p = 0.35). (B) The proportion of reads spanning exons 3 to 5 relative to those spanning exons 4 to 5 of *MOCS2* did not differ significantly between black and red morphs (t = -0.36, df = 6, p = 0.73).



Figure S8. FST and MOCS2 expression in the testis of black and red morphs. (A) qPCR measurements of FST X1 and X2 expression relative to GAPDH in the testis. Each point represents a sample from an individual bird, and bar indicates mean for each morph. (B) qPCR measurements of MOCS2 expression relative to GAPDH in the testis.



Figure S9. Quantile–quantile (QQ) plot for the genome-wide association analysis. The genomic inflation factor (λ) is indicated. The red box highlights the section of the QQ-plot where we observed an inflation of the *P*-values we obtained compared to the expected distribution. 75.3% of the SNPs contained within this box are located in the candidate region of scaffold 11 (± 20 kb).



Head phenotype	Sample code	Number of reads	Percentage of reads mapping ^a	Percentage of reads MO >=20 ^b	Percentage of positions >=1 reads ^c	Raw coverage ^d
	Black01*	30,690,308	97.88 (94.20)	86.11	71.43	3.15X
	Black02*	8,280,819	98.92 (94.78)	85.87	38.94	0.85X
	Black03*	107,284,227	97.23 (92.09)	78.10	57.18	11.02X
	Black04*	19,574,205	98.54 (95.06)	86.03	55.82	2.01X
	Black05*	6,628,599	96.87 (93.60)	86.56	36.33	0.68X
	Black06*	17,273,466	99.27 (96.20)	89.15	52.11	1.77X
	Black07*	22,336,406	99.09 (96.32)	90.44	64.61	2.29X
	Black08*	3,840,089	99.49 (95.92)	88.20	24.33	0.39X
	Black09*	8,227,208	99.38 (95.08)	85.50	37.21	0.85X
	Black10*	10,449,863	99.38 (94.77)	85.08	41.01	1.07X
Black	Black11*	5,501,051	99.47 (96.00)	88.64	32.53	0.57X
	Black12*	5,019,680	99.41 (94.40)	83.74	24.34	0.52X
	Black13*	4,975,563	99.44 (94.73)	85.05	26.08	0.51X
	Black14	4,095,880	99.48 (95.45)	86.23	23.83	0.42X
	Black15	5,078,737	99.39 (95.66)	87.15	29.14	0.52X
	Black16	35,399,863	99.44 (95.01)	84.37	66.02	3.64X
	Black17	5,175,981	99.47 (95.83)	87.88	30.83	0.53X
	Black18	5,535,424	99.29 (95.19)	85.99	29.40	0.57X
	Black19	134,376,825	99.29 (94.24)	79.75	66.64	13.80X
	Black20	21,616,437	99.36 (94.24)	79.51	35.68	2.22X
	Black21	9,658,503	99.54 (95.87)	88.58	46.58	0.99X
Total _{Black}	21	471,019,134				48.38X
	Red01*	3,431,082	98.84 (95.12)	87.98	22.90	0.35X
	Red02*	3,780,715	98.50 (95.35)	88.90	25.74	0.39X
	Red03*	2,862,057	98.95 (95.65)	89.36	20.32	0.29X
	Red04*	4,251,054	95.30 (91.73)	84.09	26.16	0.44X
	Red05*	3,324,372	97.45 (93.83)	86.68	22.13	0.34X
	Red06*	24,192,758	97.70 (94.08)	86.67	66.10	2.48X
Dad	Red0/*	16,398,889	99.10 (95.17)	87.38	54.84	1.68X
Keu	Red08*	2,485,522	99.13 (90.39)	90.30	18./1	0.20X
	Red09* Red10*	2,710,190	99.33 (93.23)	80.30 85.48	17.31	0.28A 0.34X
	Red11*	3,313,750	99.44 (95.04) 99.52 (95.24)	85.48	21.00	0.34X
	Red12*	3 509 070	99 46 (95 73)	87 37	22.32	0.35X
	Red13	7,161.142	9949 (95.12)	86.02	35.37	0.74X
	Red14	4,058,569	99.45 (95.05)	85.42	23.09	0.42X
	Red15	23,972,387	99.41 (94.47)	82.03	45.79	2.46X

Table S1. Whole genome resequencing details and read mapping statistics

	Red16	4,774,143	99.54 (95.68)	87.03	27.15	0.49X
	Red17	32,907,003	99.47 (95.38)	85.96	65.23	3.38X
	Red18	6,639,591	99.53 (96.21)	88.18	37.00	0.68X
	Red19	4,645,876	99.53 (95.82)	86.90	26.35	0.48X
	Red20	30,568,020	99.36 (94.93)	81.12	48.33	3.14X
	Red21	7,772,159	99.53 (96.24)	88.84	40.92	0.80X
Total _{Red}	21	196,159,518				20.15X

*Subset of samples used for F_{ST} and d_{XY} analysis.

Table S2. List of primers used in this study Cenotyping

Genotyping	
ErGo_genotyping_F	GTCCTAAATACTGAGCCCCAAA
ErGo_genotyping_F	TGTGGCAAGTTGAATCACTTATG
FST isoform amplification	
ErGo_FST_full_length_F	CTCTCCCTACTCCCCCTCAC
ErGo_FST_full_length_R	CCGGCAAAAAGAATATCCAA
qPCR	
ErGo_FST_X1_F	CCAGCGATAACACAACTTACCC
ErGo_FST_X1_R	GTCTTCATTAATTGAGTTGCAAGATCC
ErGo_FST_X2_F	CTTCTGAAGGCGATACGATACC
ErGo_FST_X2_R	CCAAAGTGTGTGCGTGAAAG
ErGo_MOCS2_101_F	GGGCAGTGTCTCTGTTCATT
ErGo_MOCS2_101_R	AAGGCCATTTCTGCCTAACA
ErGo_GAPDH_1F	TAGCCATTCCTCCACCTTTG
ErGo_GAPDH_1R	ACACGGTTGCTGTATCCGTATT

Head morph	Sample Code	Number of reads (raw data)	Number of reads after filtering ^a	Percentage of reads mapping to genome ^b
	Black01	50,461,530	47,189,574	78.63 (66.95)
Black	Black02	45,130,642	42,362,154	77.92 (66.56)
	Black03	47,450,142	44,622,604	81.59 (69.66)
	Red01	45,177,360	42,318,174	79.32 (67.99)
Ked	Red02	64,308,606	60,348,366	73.30 (62.68)
	Orange01	52,319,958	49,083,970	82.99 (70.47)
Orange	Orange02	49,796,176	46,763,048	80.35 (68.54)
	Orange03	46,456,990	43,464,078	80.59 (68.98)

Table S3. RNA-sequencing details and mapping statistics

^aAfter removing adapters with *cutadapt* and trimming with *Trimmomatic*. ^bProperly paired reads are shown in parentheses.

	EryGou1.0
Genome assembly	
Contig N50 (kb)	148.96
Scaffold N50 (Mb)	18.97
Assembly size (Gb)	1.07
Estimated genome size (Gb)	1.22
Number of scaffolds (>1kb)	18,372
Number of scaffolds (>10kb)	831
Largest scaffold (Mb)	68.02
Phase block N50 (Mb)	8.40
Heterozygosity	1/185
GC content (%)	41.9
Complete BUSCOs reference (%)	94.2
Fragmented BUSCOs reference (%)	3.5
Missing BUSCOs reference (%)	2.3
Genome annotation	
Protein-coding genes	18,989
tRNAs	432
Complete BUSCOs annotation (%)	86.0
Fragmented BUSCOs annotation (%)	7.8
Missing BUSCOs annotation (%)	6.2

Table S4. Summary statistics of the Gouldian finch genome assembly and annotation

whole-get	ionic anginients betv			imen		
Chr	Chromosome size zebra finch (Mb)	Number of aligned scaffolds from the Gouldian finch assembly ^a	Size largest scaffold (Mb)	Ratio largest scaffold vs. chromosome size	Total length of all scaffolds (Mb)	Ratio of total length of all scaffolds vs. chromosome size
1	118.55	42	41.96	0.35	110.86	0.935
2	156.41	91	68.02	0.43	149.00	0.953
3	112.62	43	64.79	0.58	110.39	0.980
4	69.78	35	45.96	0.66	67.85	0.972
5	62.37	19	47.33	0.76	60.56	0.971
6	36.31	7	17.93	0.49	34.57	0.952
7	39.84	11	19.78	0.50	37.44	0.940
8	27.99	25	29.33	1.05	30.87	1.103
9	27.24	17	9.13	0.34	25.67	0.942
10	20.81	25	17.13	0.82	20.60	0.990
11	21.40	14	11.05	0.52	20.87	0.975
12	21.58	31	8.06	0.37	20.60	0.955
13	16.96	7	15.28	0.90	16.16	0.953
14	16.42	23	11.44	0.70	16.76	1.020
15	14.43	9	8.32	0.58	14.01	0.971
16	0.01	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	11.65	9	9.06	0.78	11.36	0.976
18	11.20	11	7.14	0.64	11.41	1.019
19	11.59	20	3.29	0.28	14.49	1.250
20	15.65	23	5.98	0.38	14.78	0.944
21	5.98	9	1.69	0.28	5.16	0.863
22	3.37	25	1.23	0.36	2.89	0.857
23	6.20	22	2.13	0.34	6.06	0.979
24	8.02	8	3.93	0.49	7.19	0.896
25	1.28	14	0.39	0.31	1.24	0.972
26	4.91	8	2.29	0.47	5.42	1.104
27	4.62	26	0.91	0.20	4.11	0.889
28	4.96	44	0.85	0.17	5.67	1.142
1A	73.66	27	30.92	0.42	69.32	0.941
1B	1.08	6	0.14	0.13	0.60	0.554
4A	20.70	11	15.07	0.73	19.88	0.960
LG2	0.11	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
LG5	0.02	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
LGE22	0.88	4	0.22	0.25	0.68	0.775
Z	72.86	74	22.39	0.31	72.50	0.995

Table S5. Summary statistics per chromosome of the Gouldian finch genome assembly obtained by whole-genome alignments between Gouldian finch and zebra finch

^aOnly scaffolds with at least one alignment block larger than 5 kb were considered.

Table S6. Genotyping results

	T/T	C/T	C/C
Red	6	15	0
Black	0	0	21

SNP is located in position 19,840,592 on scaffold 11 (ChrZ) The results are identical for the 6 remaining SNPs contained within the amplified fragment

Gene ID ^a	Coordinates	Average log counts per million (CPM)	Fold Change (log) ^b	FDR
Un	scaffold_277:10086-11519	13.0	-10.2	1.58E-08
Un	scaffold_31:4013335-4022765	2.5	-8.3	5.05E-05
RNF115	scaffold_2376:697-7626	2.8	-8.6	1.40E-04
DNMT3A	scaffold_259:106765-123498	3.1	-8.9	1.40E-04
Un	scaffold_31:3979100-4012940	2.0	-5.8	4.69E-04
DCTNI	scaffold_842:1184-13358	0.9	7.1	4.69E-04
L3MBTL1	scaffold_405:1251-14208	2.2	-3.4	3.12E-03
Un	scaffold_1096:230-2876	1.3	6.2	1.04E-02
DCTN2	scaffold_613:13919-20561	1.4	-7.0	1.04E-02
Un	scaffold_1912:2-9289	0.4	6.4	1.24E-02
Un	scaffold_8253:750-2261	0.2	6.2	1.48E-02
Un	scaffold_3136:855-4466	1.3	4.6	2.31E-02
CCDC130	scaffold_11663:1-1713	0.1	6.0	2.84E-02
HSD17B2	scaffold_23:1958928-1971108	4.9	-6.4	2.84E-02

Table S7. Results of the differential gene expression analysis between morphs using RNA-seq

^aUn – Uncharacterized gene.

^bPositive fold change values indicate overexpression in black individuals.