Figure 1. Maps of Australia depicting the extent of the common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) distribution in the shaded areas. Black circles indicate sampling locations for Stuart and Cardilini *et al.* (2020), with size proportional to number of samples (min. 9, max. 26). **A.** Golden circles represent introduction sites and colors represent genetic diversity from lowest (blue) to highest (red), as the result of interpolation of observed heterozygosity per locality using Inverse Distance Weighting. **B.** Colors represent genetic divergence from lowest (blue) to highest (red), as the result of interpolation of observed Fst per locality using Inverse Distance Weighting. **C.** Background represents precipitation seasonality (in mm^3, BIO15). **D.** Background represents isothermality (in ºC, BIO3).