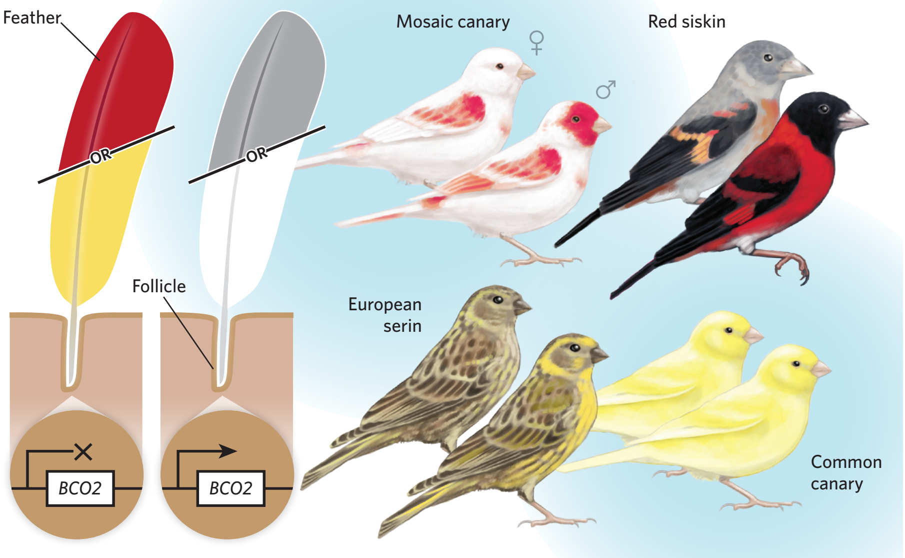

DIALING DOWN THE GLITZ: In some finch species, *BCO2,* a gene that encodes a carotenoid-destroying enzyme, is expressed in many female finch feathers but not in many male feathers. This generates dramatic sexual dichromatism that makes males dazzle while females look relatively drab. In common canaries, which are not sexually dichromatic, both males and females have little *BCO2* expression in their feathers.