Distribution of iridescent colours in hummingbird communities results from the interplay between selection for camouflage and communication.

Aim: Test the phenotypic structure (clustering vs overdispersion) of iridescent colours at the community level on:
- 112 hummingbird species
- spread across 189 local assemblages in Ecuador

Methods
Iridescent colours measurement
Spectral measurements at two angle configurations with a goniospectrometer:

- Phenotypic clustering for hue and hue shift on dorsal patches ($\tau_{st}>0$).
  - Likely caused by selection for camouflage
- No phenotypic structure for hue and hue shift on facial patches and rump ($\tau_{st}=0$).
  - Likely caused by balance reproductive interference vs camouflage

Results & discussion

![Image of hummingbirds]