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Correction for Smith et al. (2008, 2009)

Here, we correct the values for hue reported in Smith et al. (2008, 2009) and discuss their implications. In the 2008 article, hue was calculated for flowers from 15 *Iochroma* species using the formulas described in Endler (1990). Unfortunately, these formulas do not correctly specify the unique angle between 0 and 360° corresponding to hue. The new hue values given here were calculated with corrected formulas, which will be described in a forthcoming manuscript. The new values do not significantly alter the original interpretation of the results.

The correct values for hue (Smith et al. 2008, Table 1, p. 798) are 20.42, 99.10, 10.51, 149.65, 136.96, 39.22, 15.47, 65.48, 65.58, 9.23, 84.41, 45.10, 20.74, 100.70, and 6.02, moving from the top row to the bottom. The revised mean quantitative convergence index (QVI) for hue is 0.71 with a 95% confidence interval across the sample of Bayesian trees of 0.64–0.79 (Smith et al. 2008, Table 1, p. 798). As in Smith et al. (2008), the observed QVI was not significantly different from the randomized QVI with the mean *P*-value being 0.23 and the confidence interval across trees of 0.09–0.45.

Single (pairwise) and multiple correlations were estimated using the new hue values. In pairwise analyses, nonphylogenetic (TIPS) models remained the best fit and hue was again not significantly correlated with any group of pollinators (hummingbirds, $r = 0.42$; Hymenoptera, $r = -0.32$; Lepidoptera, $r = -0.34$; Diptera, $r = -0.26$). In multiple correlation analyses, the results for Lepidoptera and Diptera were unchanged as hue was not retained in the best-fitting models (Smith et al. 2008, Table 4, p. 800). However, hue was retained in multiple correlation analyses with hummingbird importance. With the best-fitting model, the partial correlation of hue with hummingbird importance was 0.48, much less than the partial correlations with reward (0.85) and display (0.67). Also, the multiple correlation analyses suggested that the best model for Hymenopteran importance comprises display, hue, and brightness with partial correlation coefficients of −0.51, −0.43 and −0.53, respectively. The retention of hue in multiple correlations, which was not significant in pairwise analyses, suggests that this variable has a weak effect, explaining some of the residual variation after the major effects of reward and display are taken into account. All other conclusions remain unaffected by the use of correct hue values. A revised version of Figure 1 showing hummingbird importance versus hue (Smith et al. 2009) is available as Supporting information (Fig. S1).

LITERATURE CITED

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Supporting Information

The following supporting information is available for this article:

Figure S1. Hummingbird importance versus corolla length and corrected hue values for 15 Iochroma species. The dots representing each species on the right are colored according to flower color by sampling the flower photographs in Smith et al. (2008).

Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.

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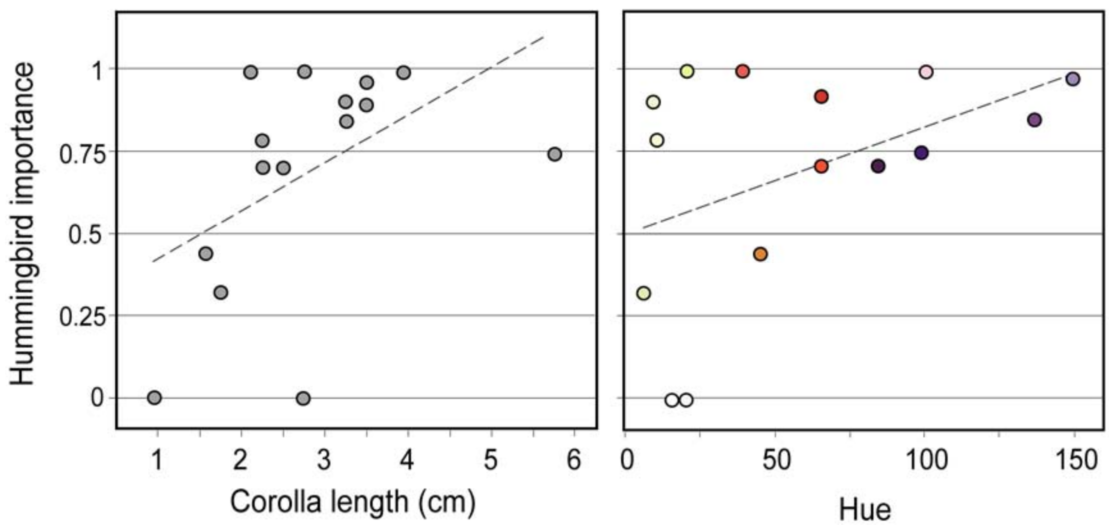

Figure S1. Hummingbird importance versus corolla length and corrected hue values for 15 *Iochroma* species. The dots representing each species on the right are colored according to flower color by sampling the flower photographs in Smith et al. (2008).