

Ecologie et diversification de papillons mimétiques d'Amazonie et des Andes

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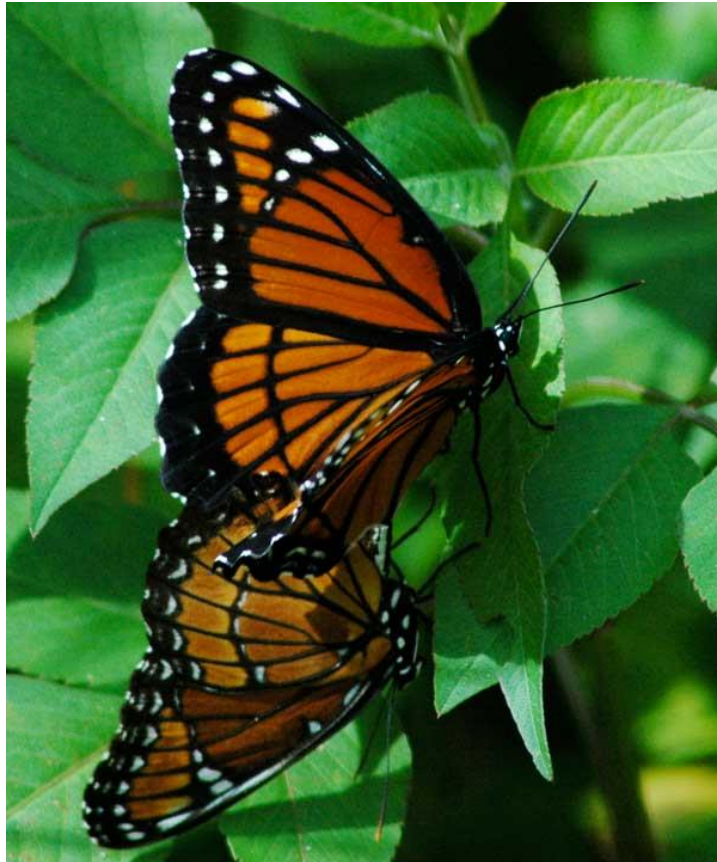
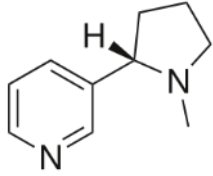






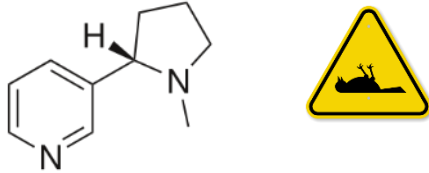
DEFENSES + SIGNAL = APOSEMATISM

APOSEMATISM AND MIMICRY

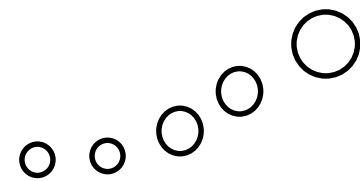


Brower and Moffit 1974 *Nature*

APOSEMATISM AND MIMICRY

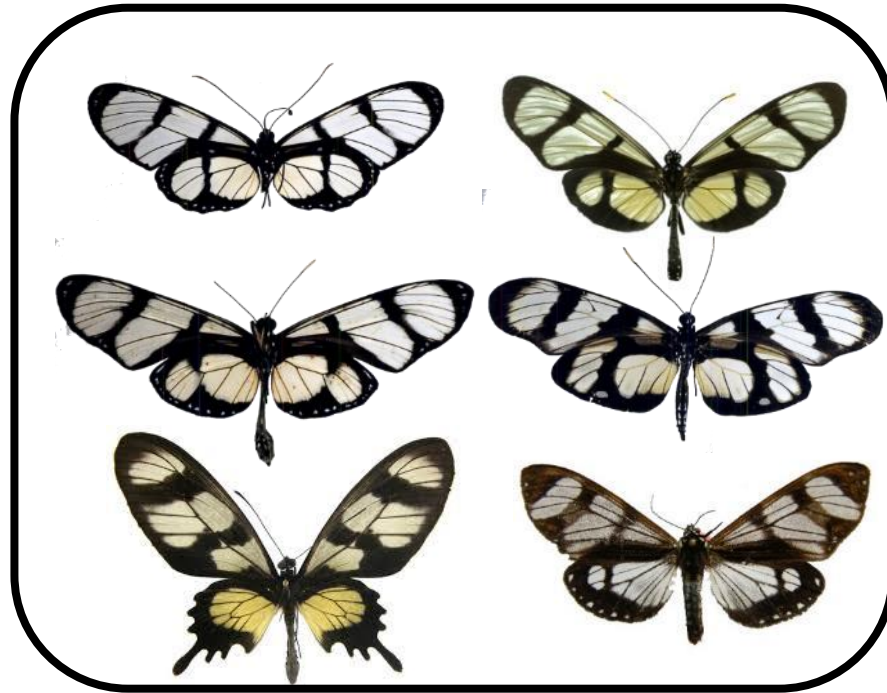
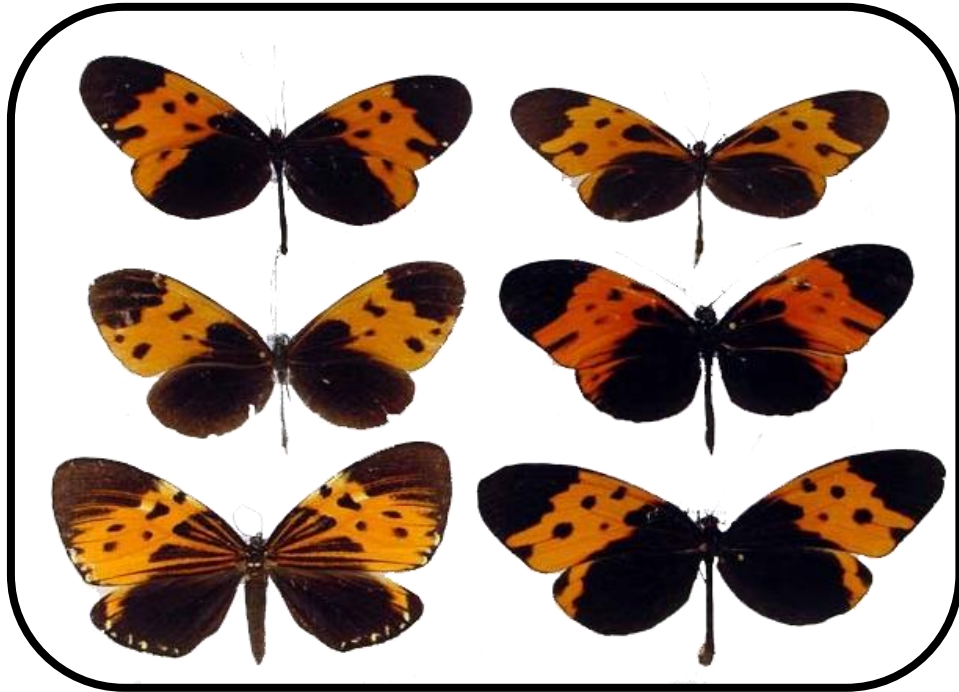


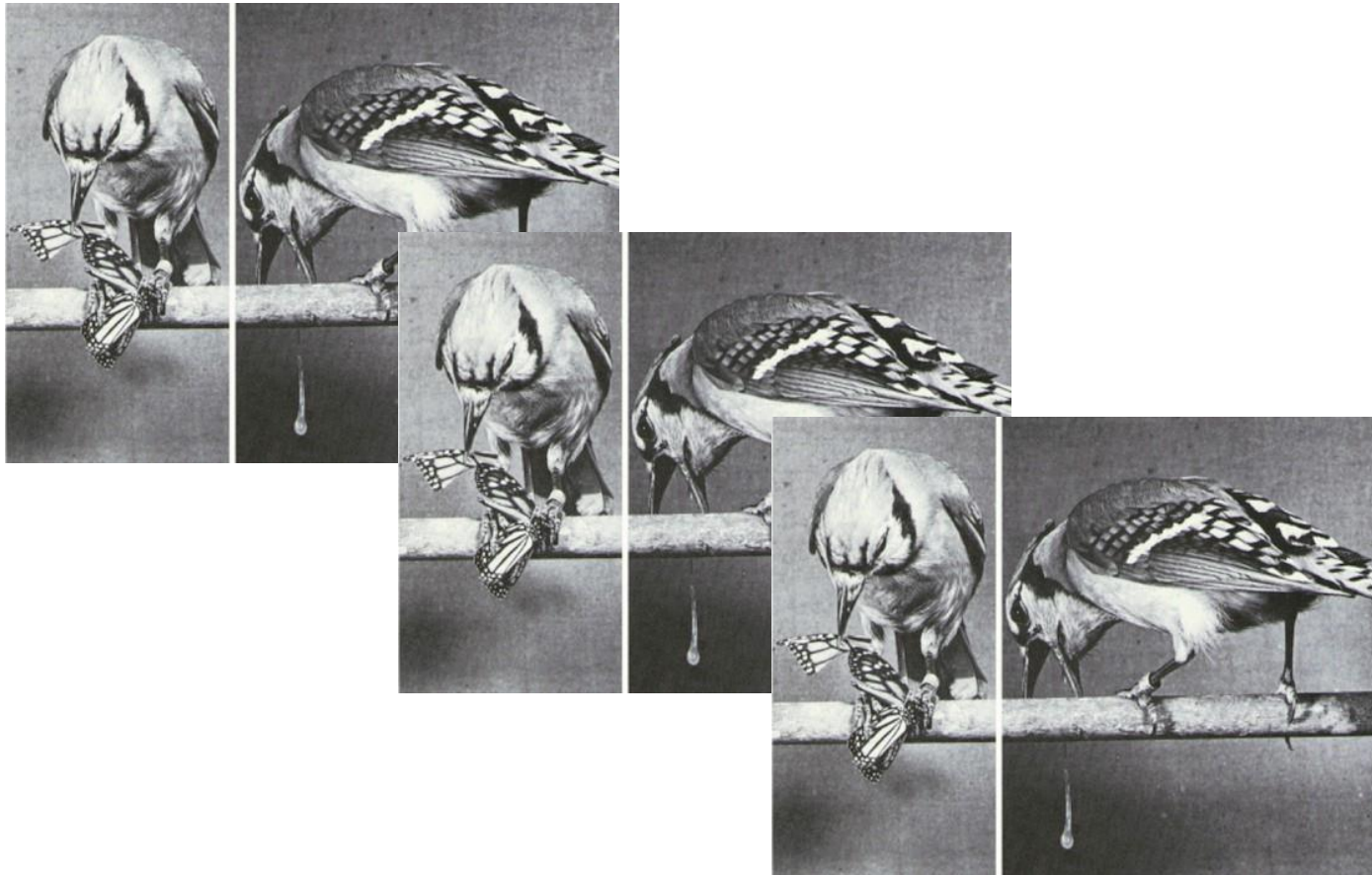
Hungry bird



=
yuck!

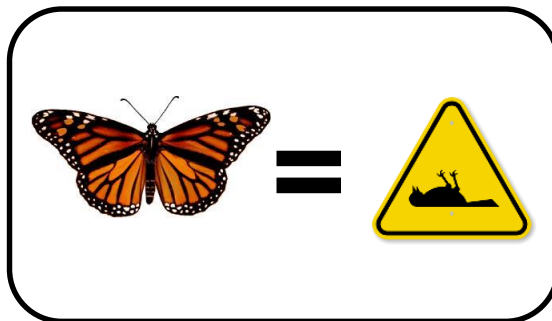
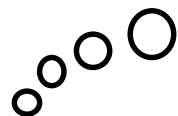
APOSEMATISM AND MIMICRY





Fritz Müller

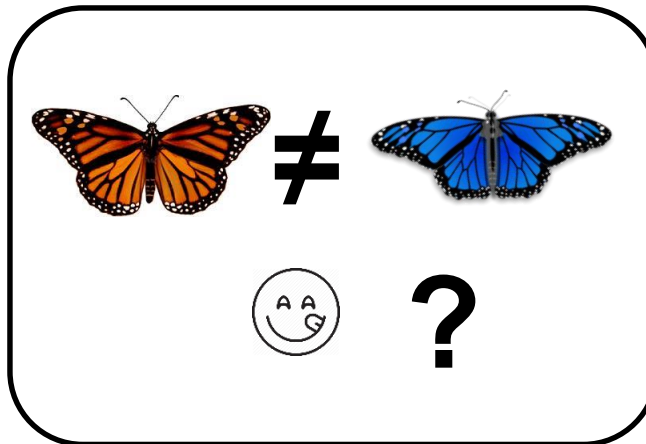
Hungry bird



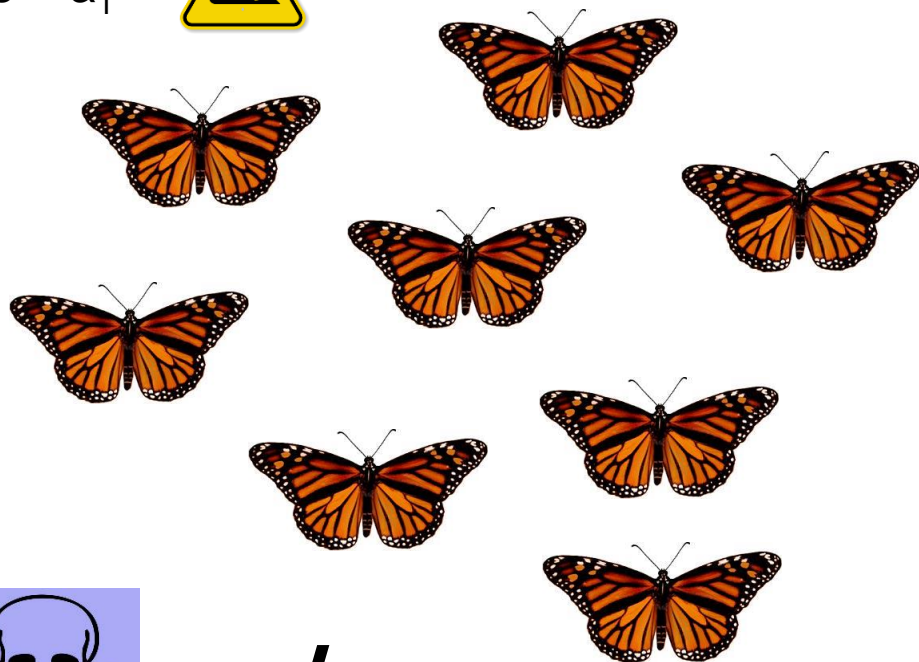
...

n trials

Hungry
(naive)
bird



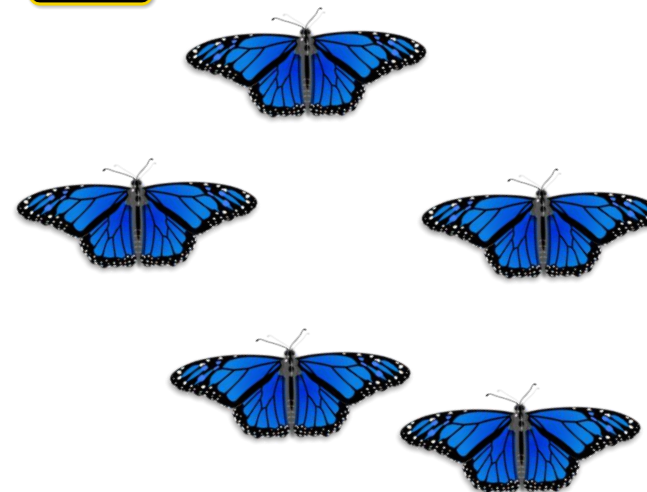
Population size = a_1



$$= n/a_1$$

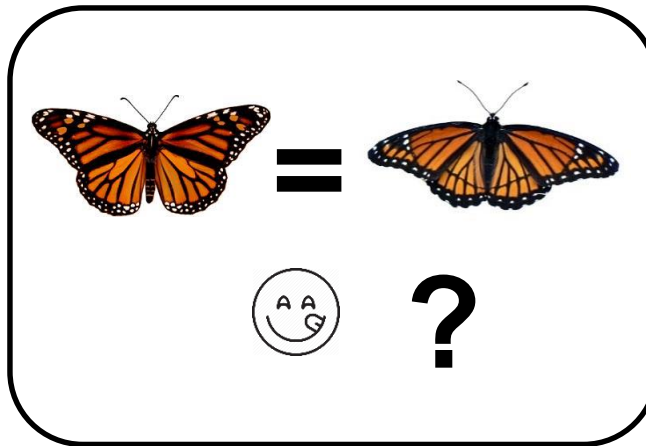
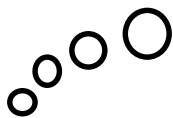


Population size = a_2

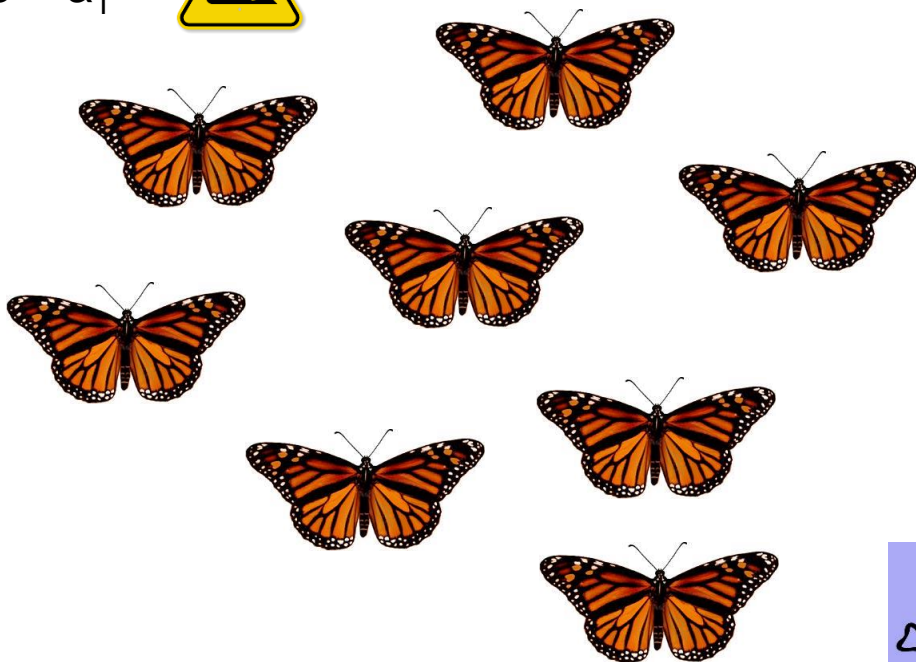


$$= n/a_2$$

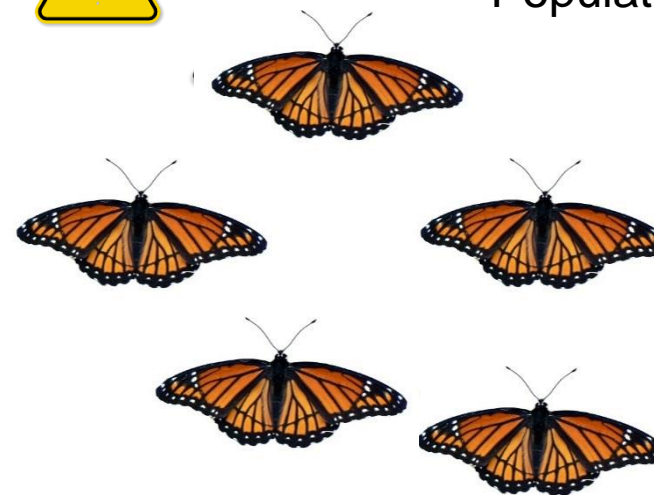
Hungry
(naive)
bird



Population size = a_1



Population size = a_2



$$= n/(a_1 + a_2) < n/a_i$$

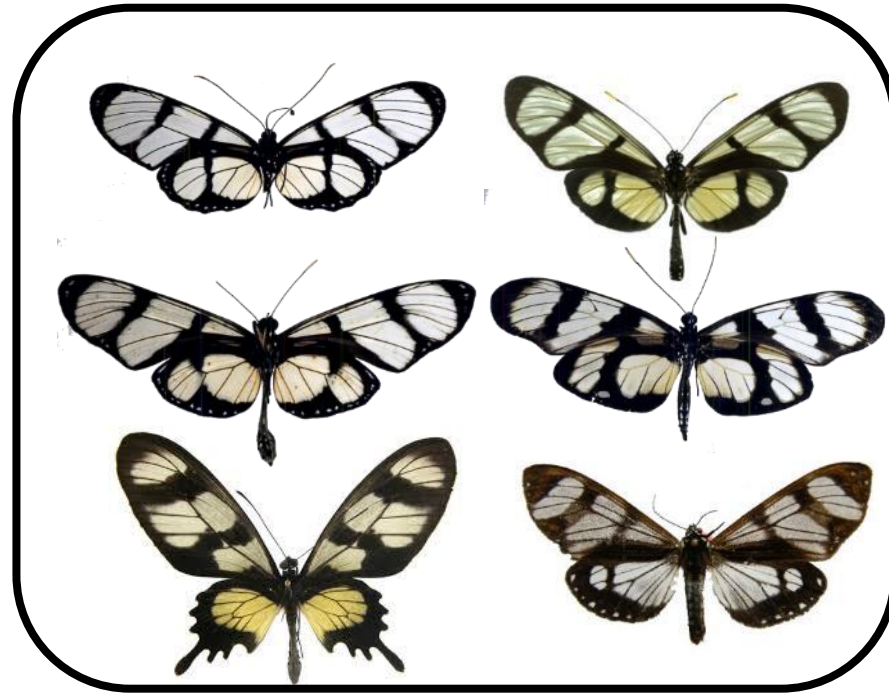
MULLERIAN MIMICRY



Mimicry **rings**



co-mimics

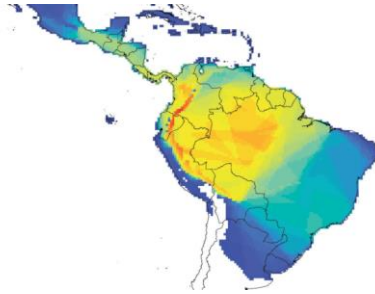


co-mimics

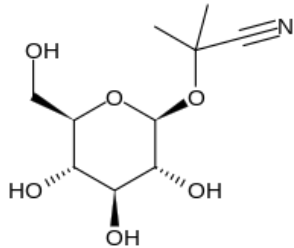
'strength in number' → positive interactions!

MIMETIC BUTTERFLIES

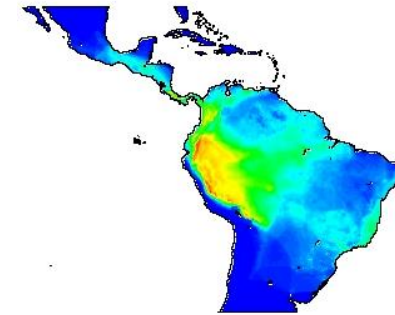
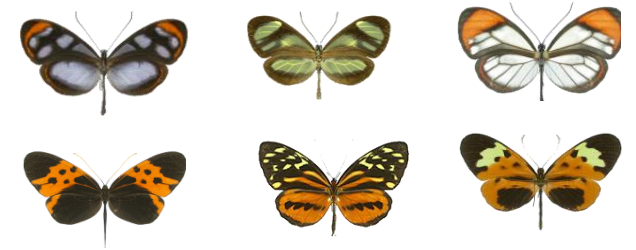
Heliconiini (77 species)



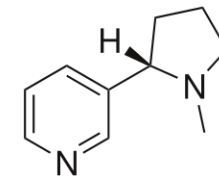
• cyanogenic glucosides



Ithomiini (393 species)



• pyrrolizidine alkaloids



-82 ma

• tropical America

Ithomiini



Oleria



Hyposcada

A photograph of two Heliconius butterflies resting on a dark, textured rock surface. The butterfly in the upper left is shown from a dorsal view, displaying a black body with a prominent white band across the wings and red markings. The butterfly in the lower right is shown from a ventral view, featuring a black body with a yellow band and red markings. The background is a natural outdoor setting with some green foliage and brown leaves.

Heliconius

Podotricha

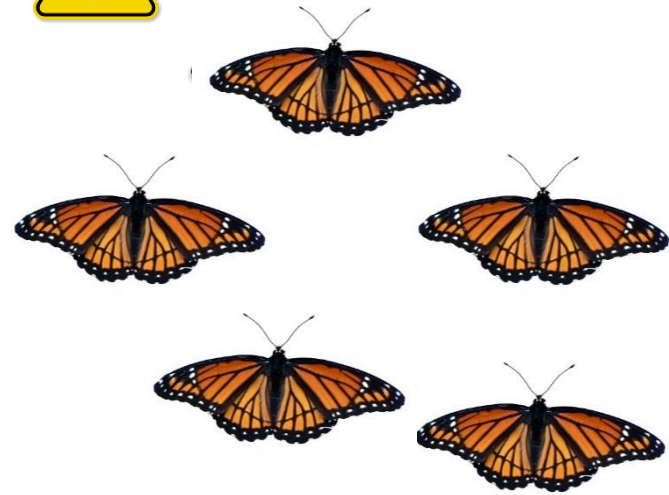
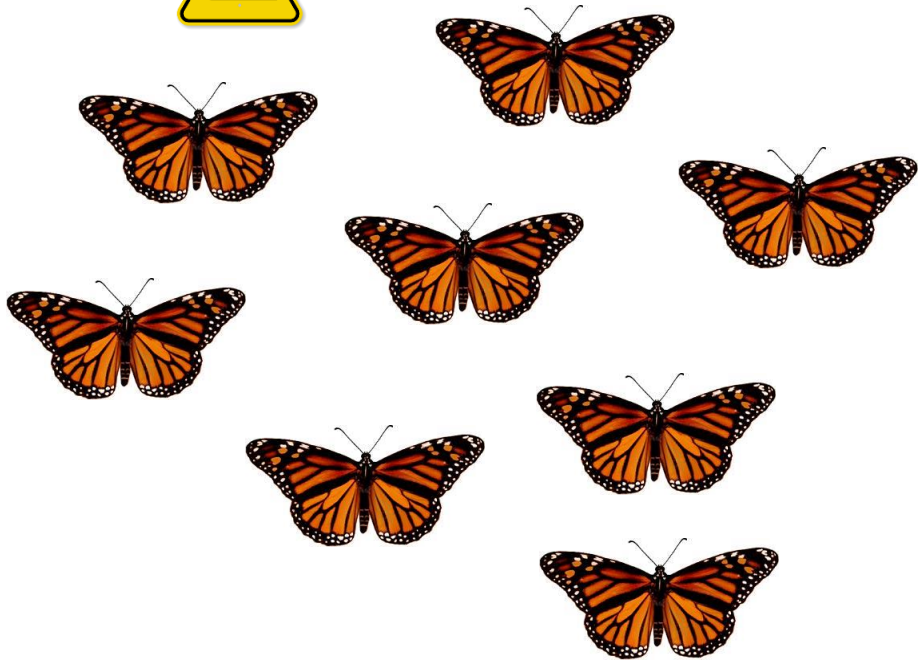
Heliconiini

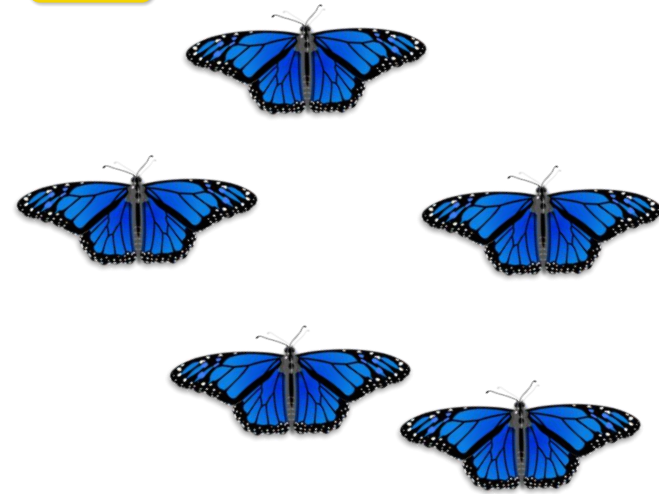
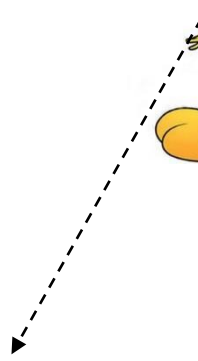
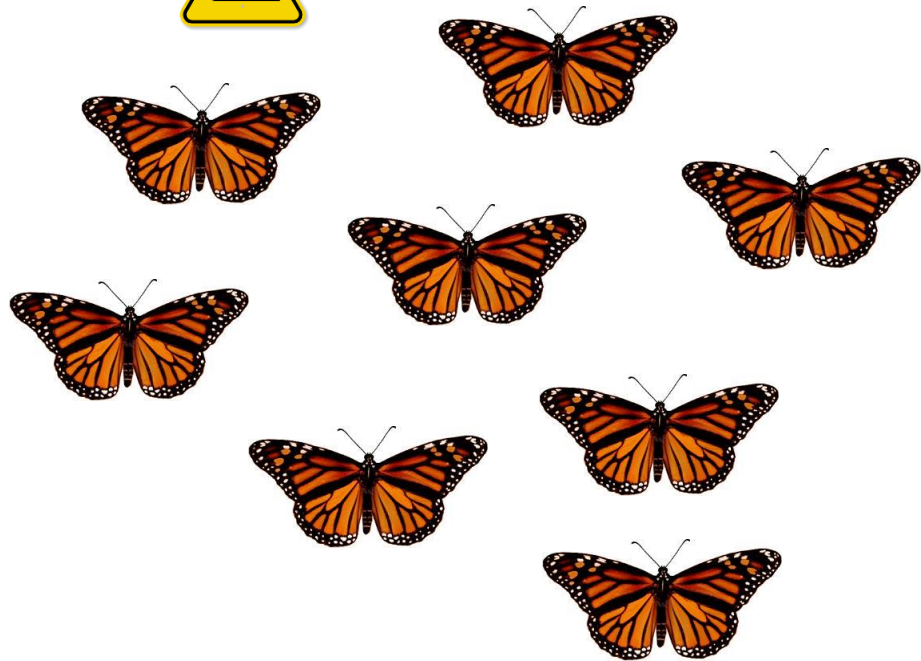
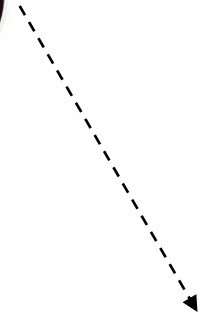
Heliconiini

Ithomiini

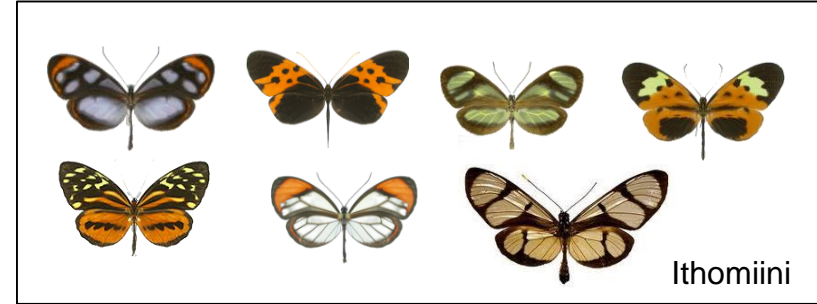




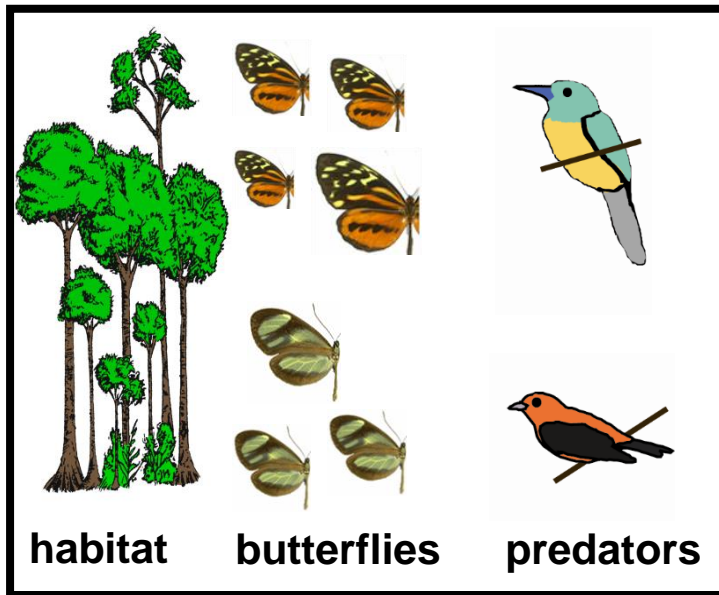




LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY



Ecological segregation



Beccaloni 1997, *Biol J Lin Soc*
De Vries et al. 1999, *Biol J Lin Soc*

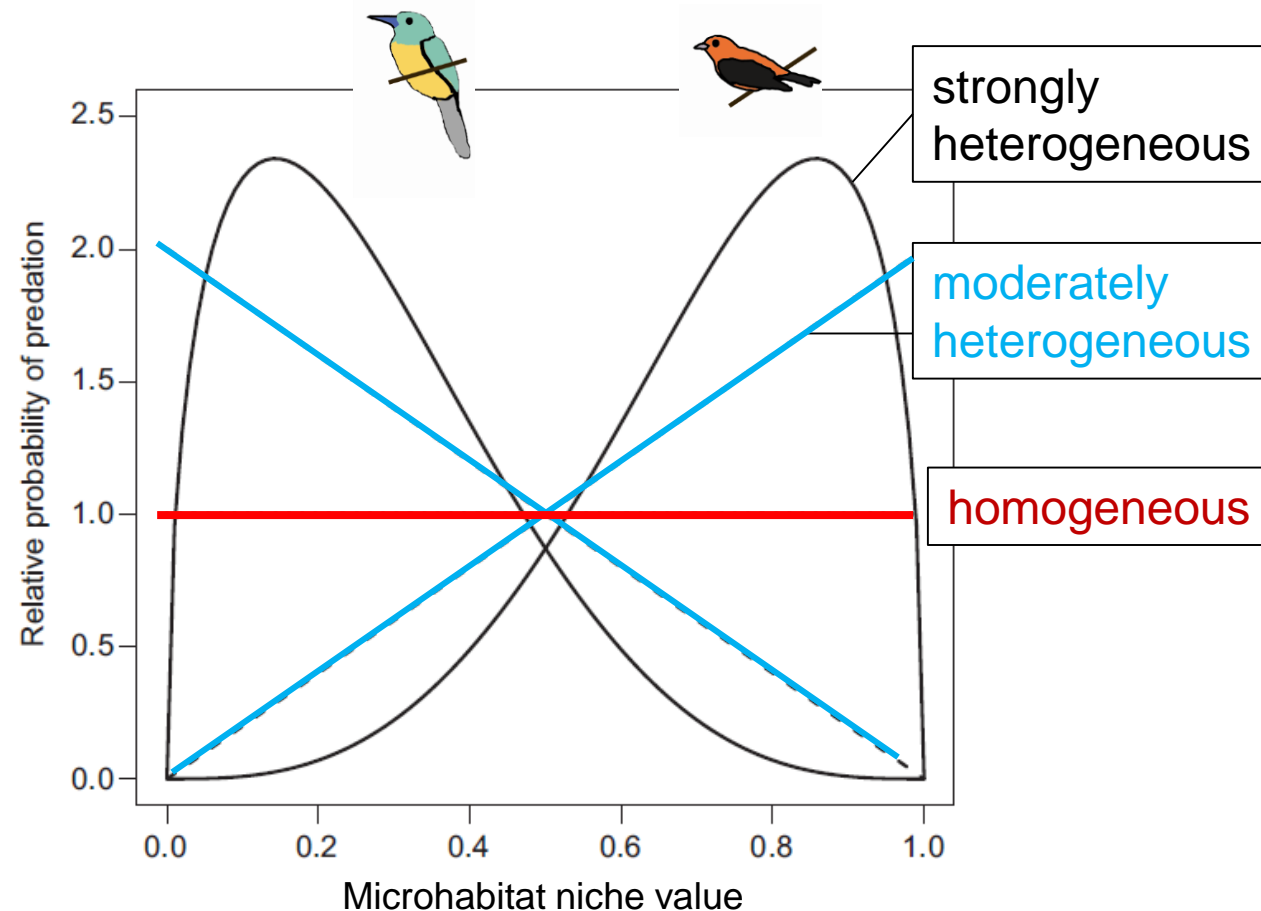
- **ecological segregation of mimicry rings**
- **stable mimicry diversity**

LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY

Stochastic individual-based model

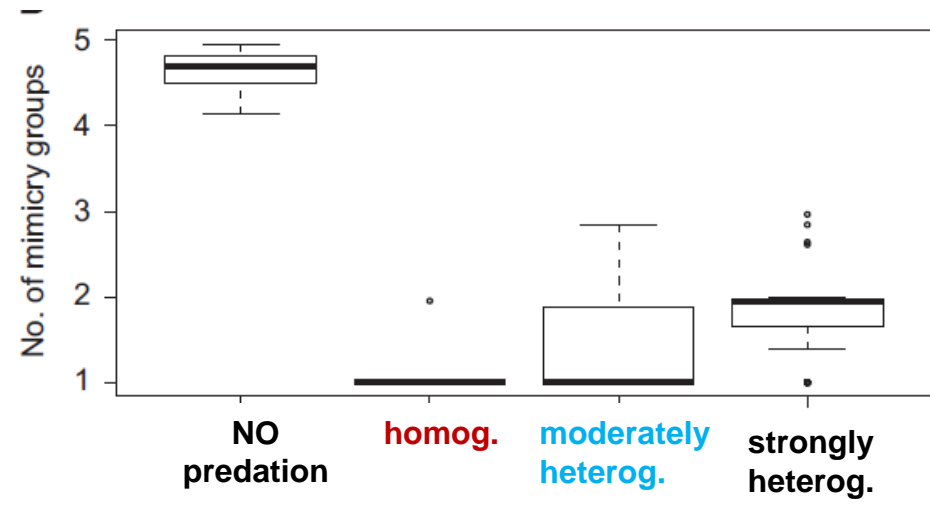
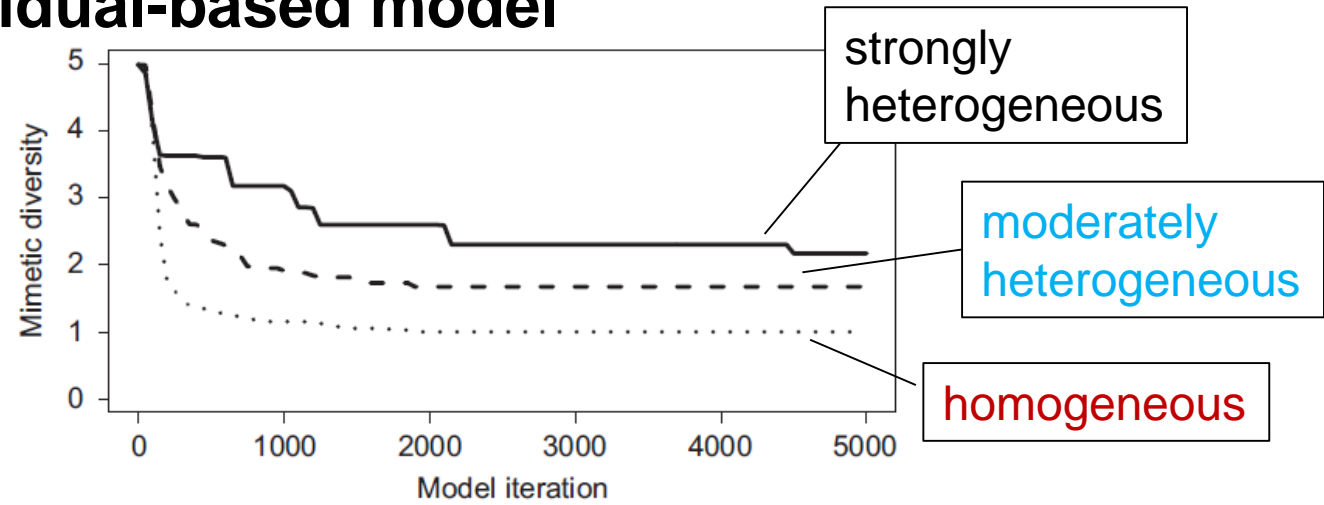
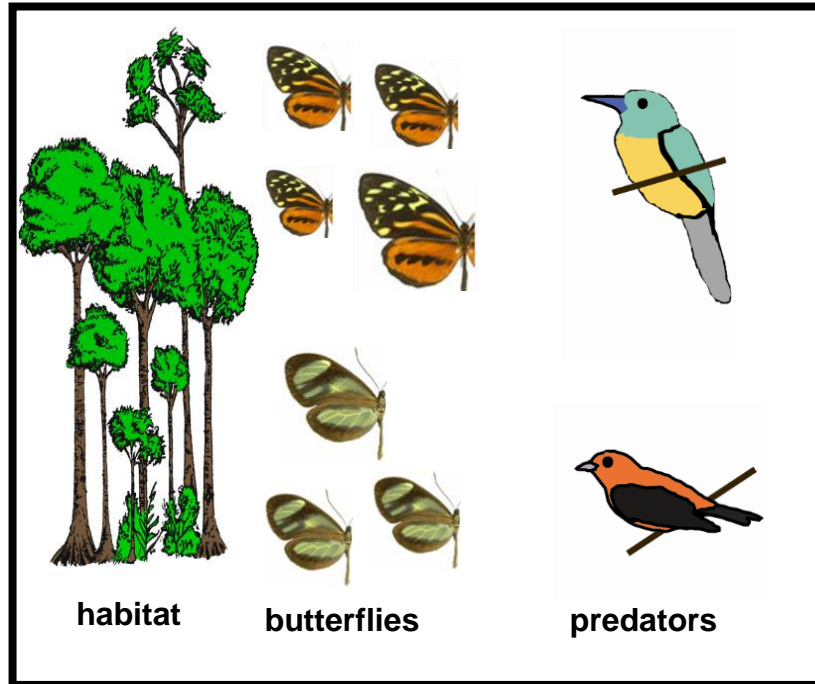
2-dimension ecological space. 10 species, 5 mimicry patterns

- Heterogeneous predation
- Reproduction
 - mimicry pattern
 - niche



LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY

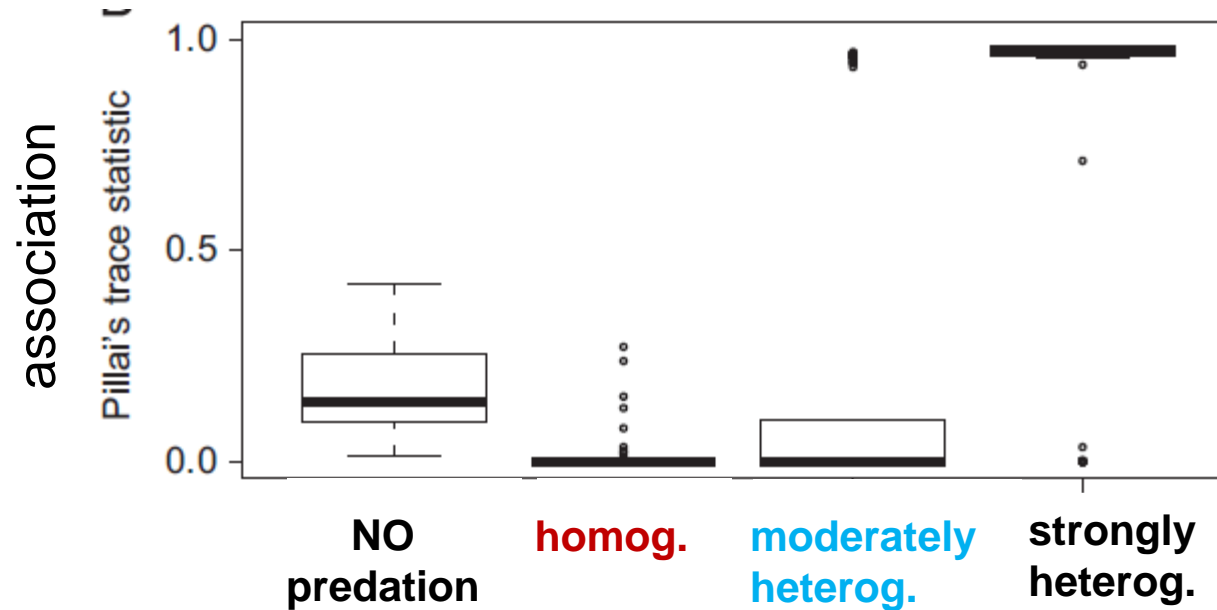
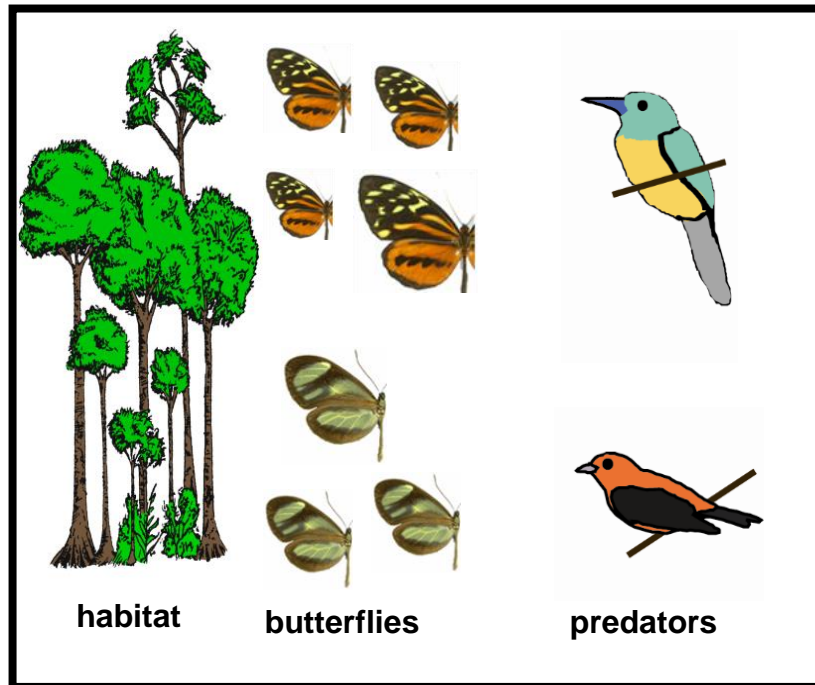
Stochastic individual-based model



→ **Heterogeneous predation promotes diversity**

LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY

Stochastic individual-based model



→ **Heterogeneous predation promotes association of mimicry pattern with ecological niche**

LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY

Community Anangu in lowland Ecuador



- Butterflies (Ithomiini)
- Insectivorous birds
- Microhabitat
 - flight height
 - topography
 - forest structure







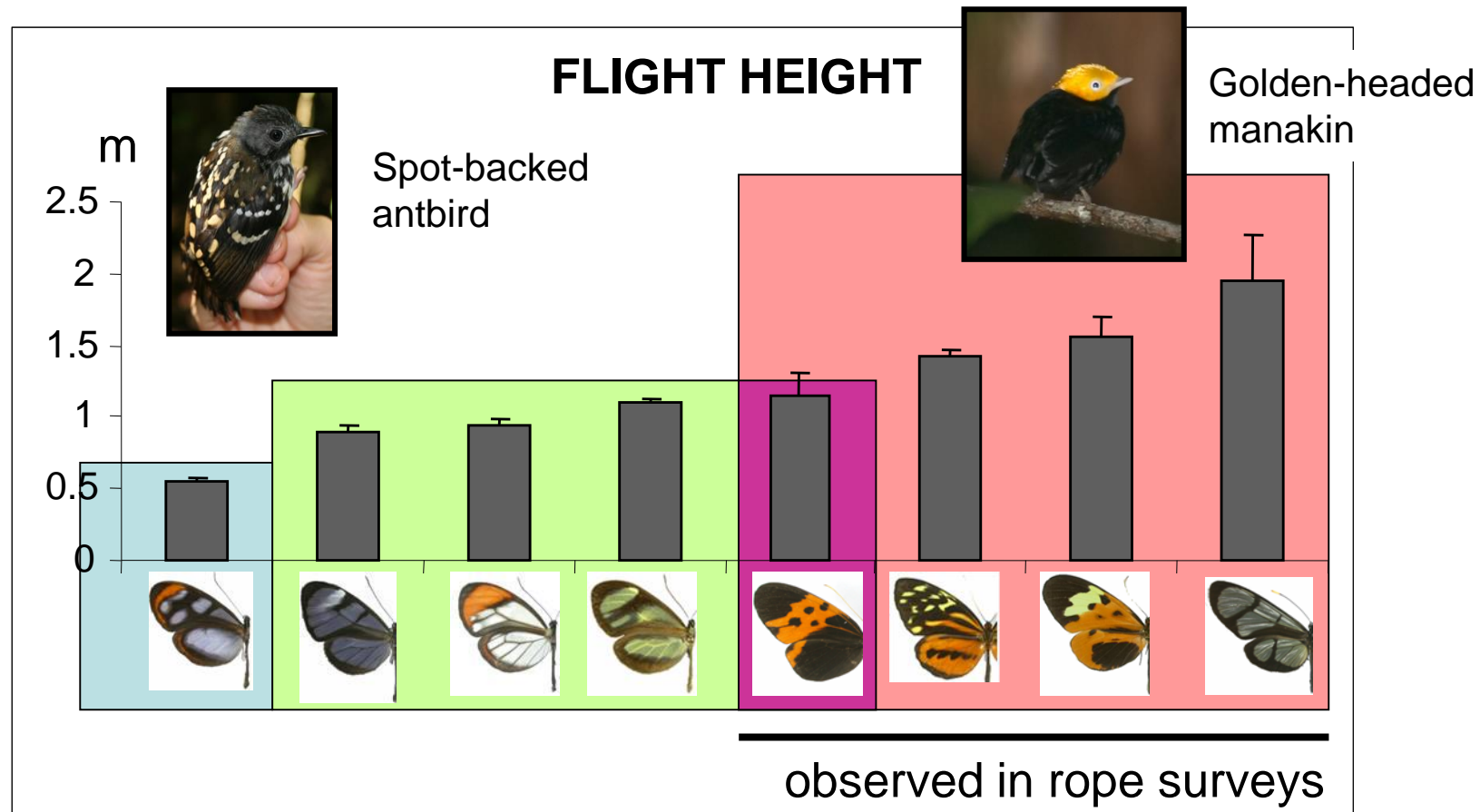
- **1231 Ithomiini butterflies**
- **58 species**
- **8 mimicry rings**
- **176 bird species**



- **Flight height, topography, forest structure**

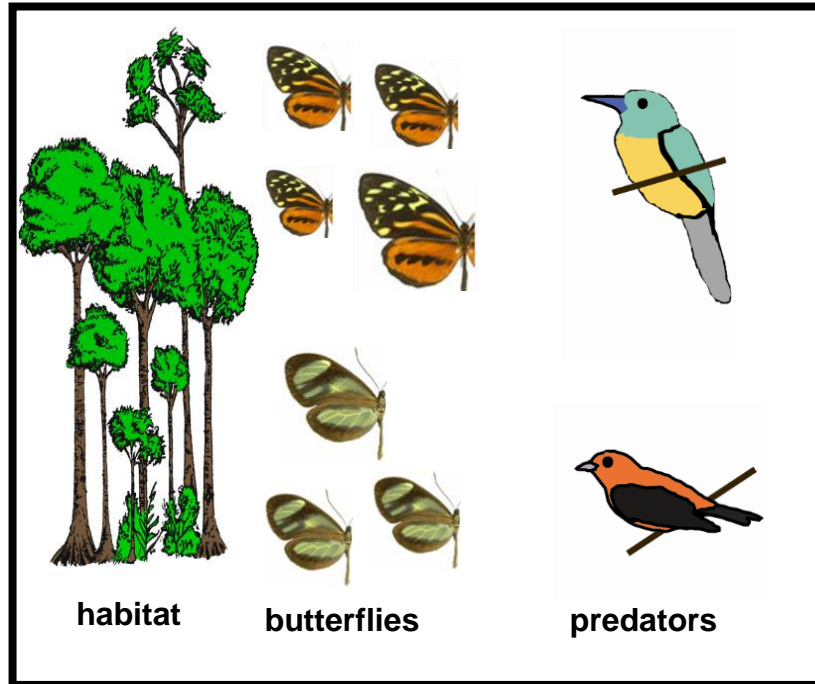
LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY

- **Mimicry rings are segregated** by flight height, topography and forest structure
- **Predators are segregated** by flight height and topography



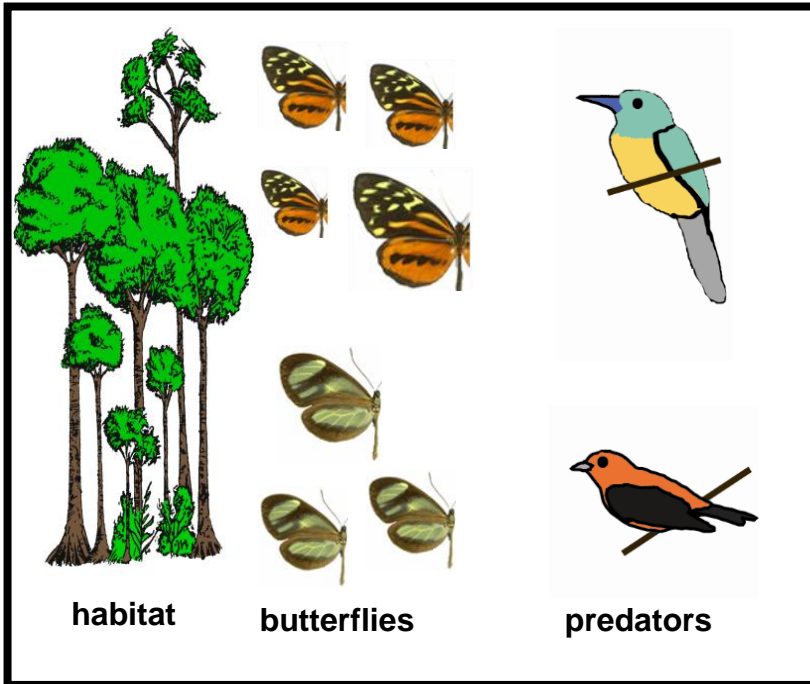
LOCAL MIMICRY DIVERSITY

Ecological segregation

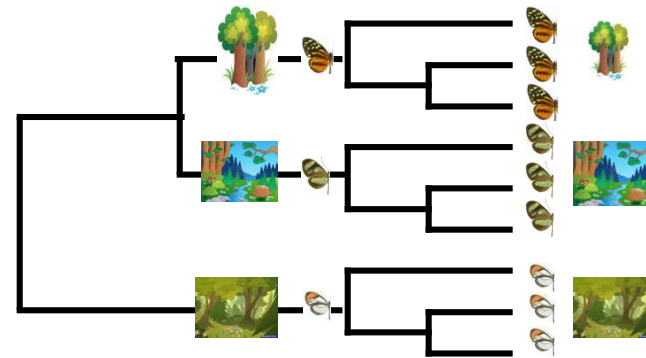


MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE ECOLOGICAL NICHE

Ecological segregation

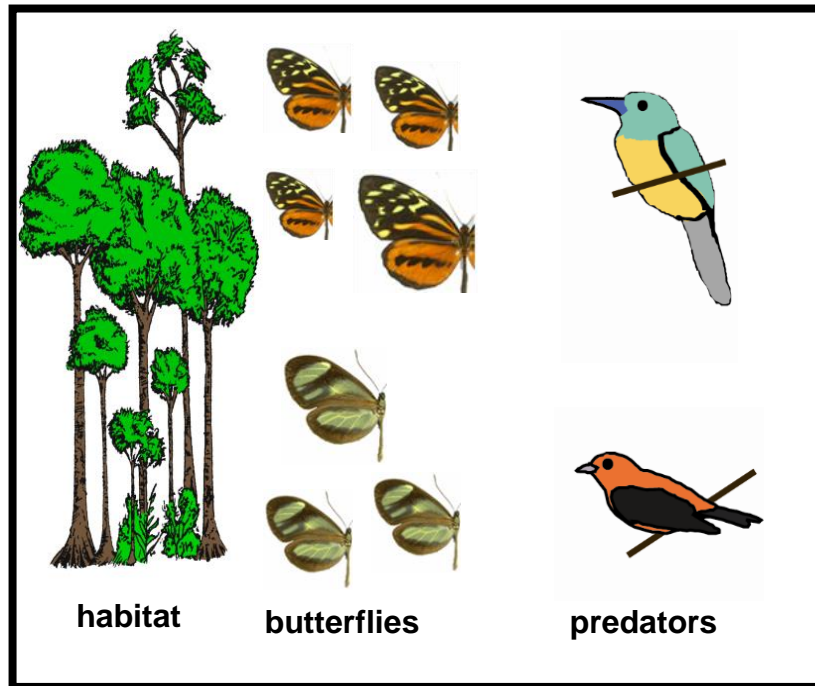


Common ancestry...

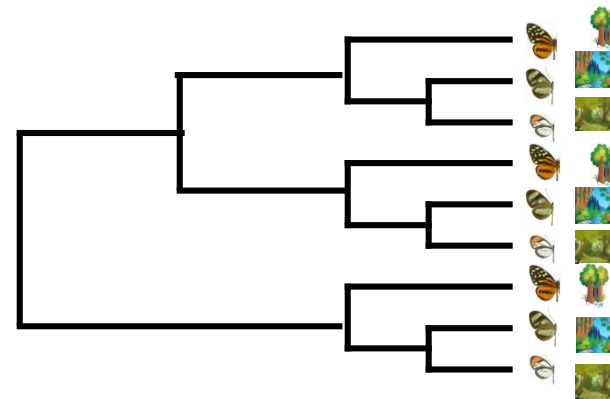


MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE ECOLOGICAL NICHE

Ecological segregation

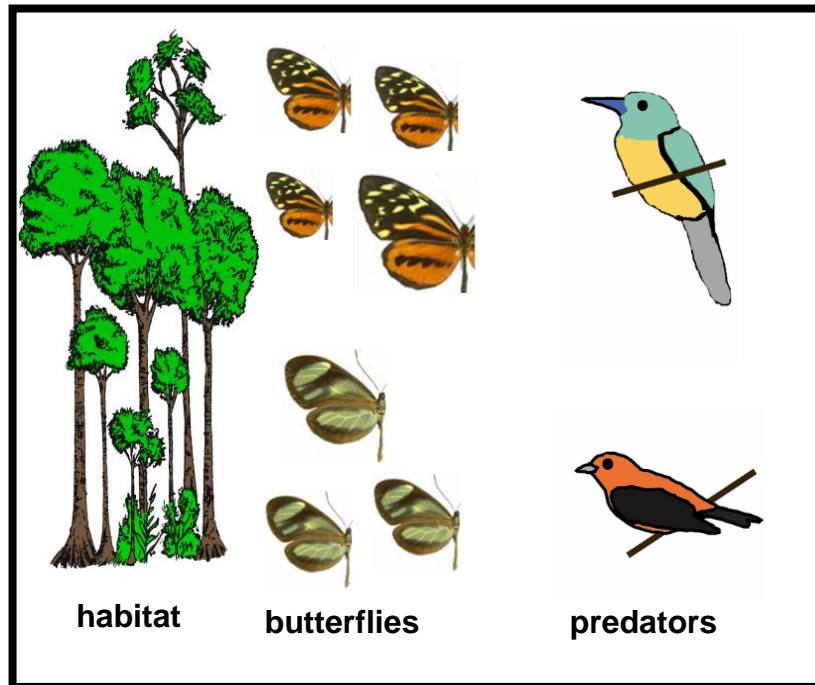


... or selection?

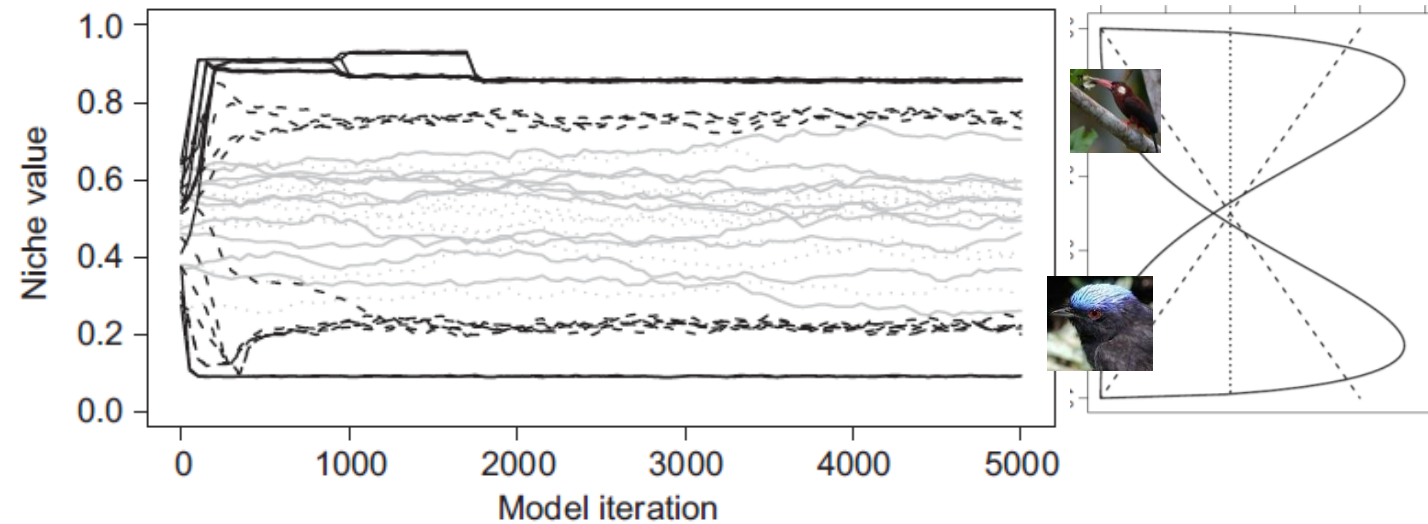


MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE ECOLOGICAL NICHE

Ecological segregation



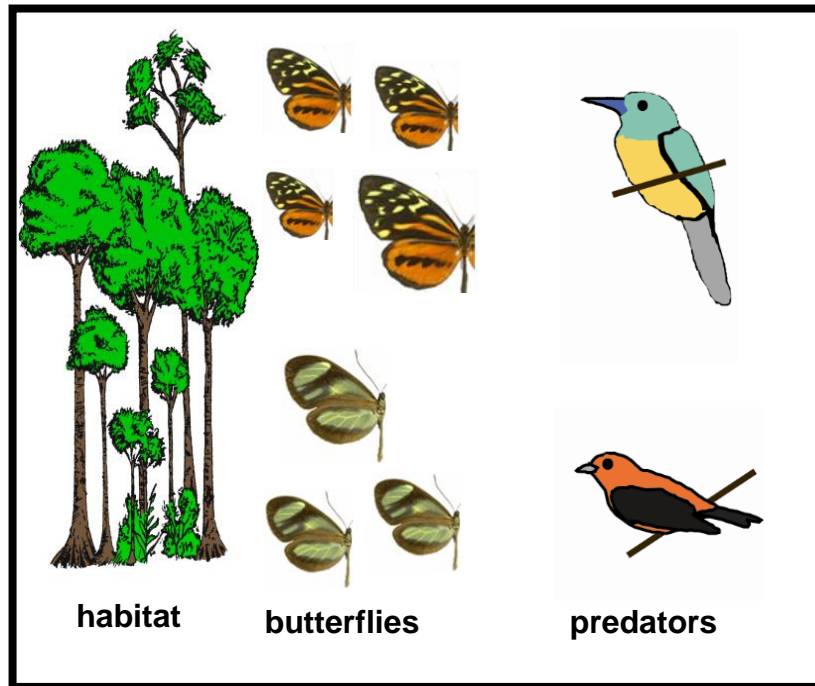
Theoretical model



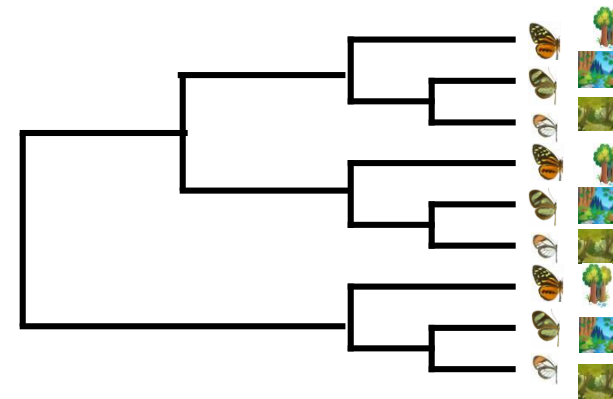
→ heterogeneous predation drives
adaptive microhabitat niche convergence

MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE ECOLOGICAL NICHE

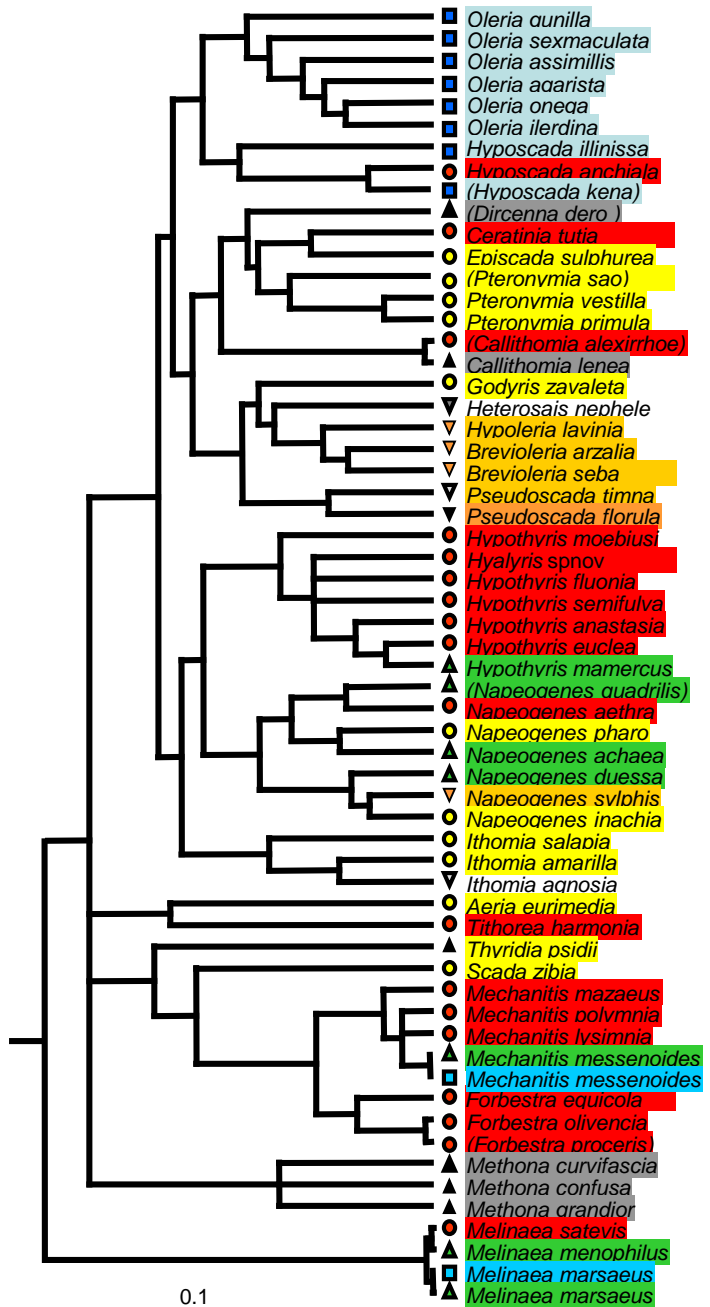
Ecological segregation











Theoretical model



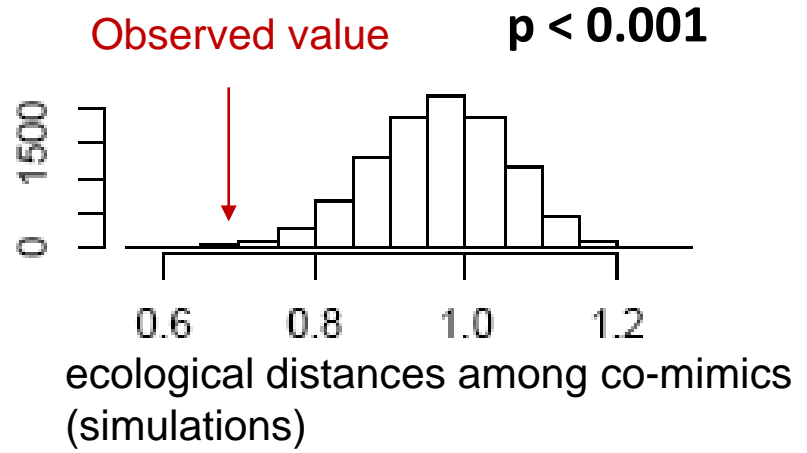
→ heterogeneous predation drives
adaptive microhabitat niche convergence



-  eurimedia (33%)
-  hermias (32%)
-  lerida (10%)
-  aureliana (8%)
-  agnosia (7%)
-  mameucus (5%)
-  confusa (3%)
-  mothone (2%)

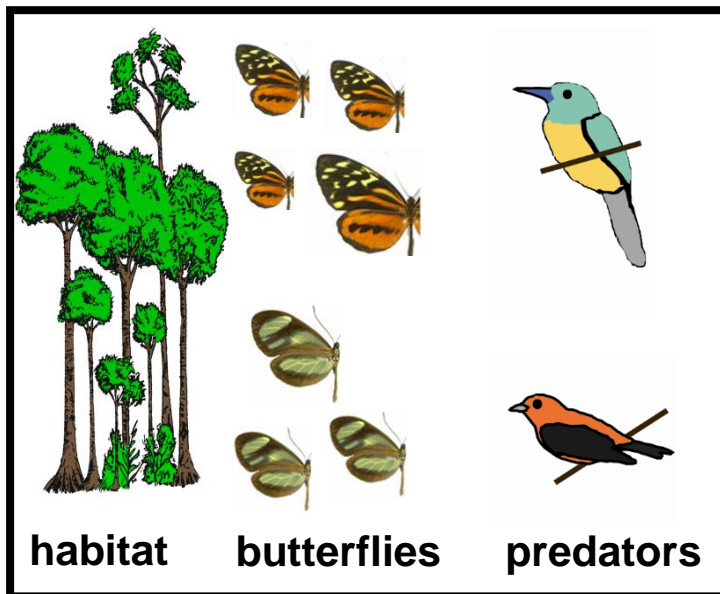
Are co-mimics ecologically **more similar** than expected **given the phylogeny**?

→ **simulations** of microhabitat niche evolution

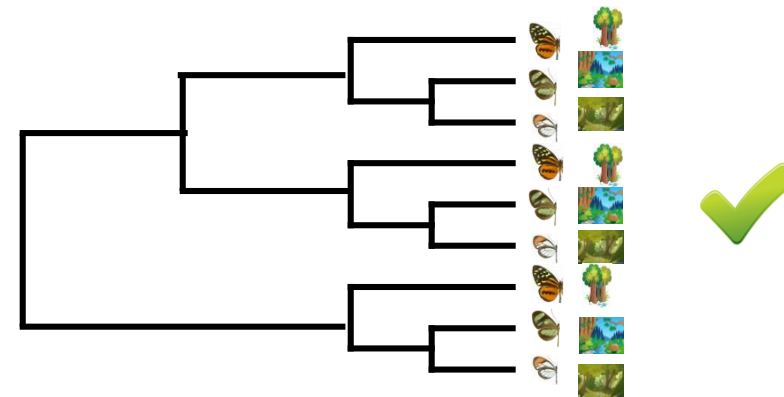


MIMICRY AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE ECOLOGICAL NICHE

Ecological segregation

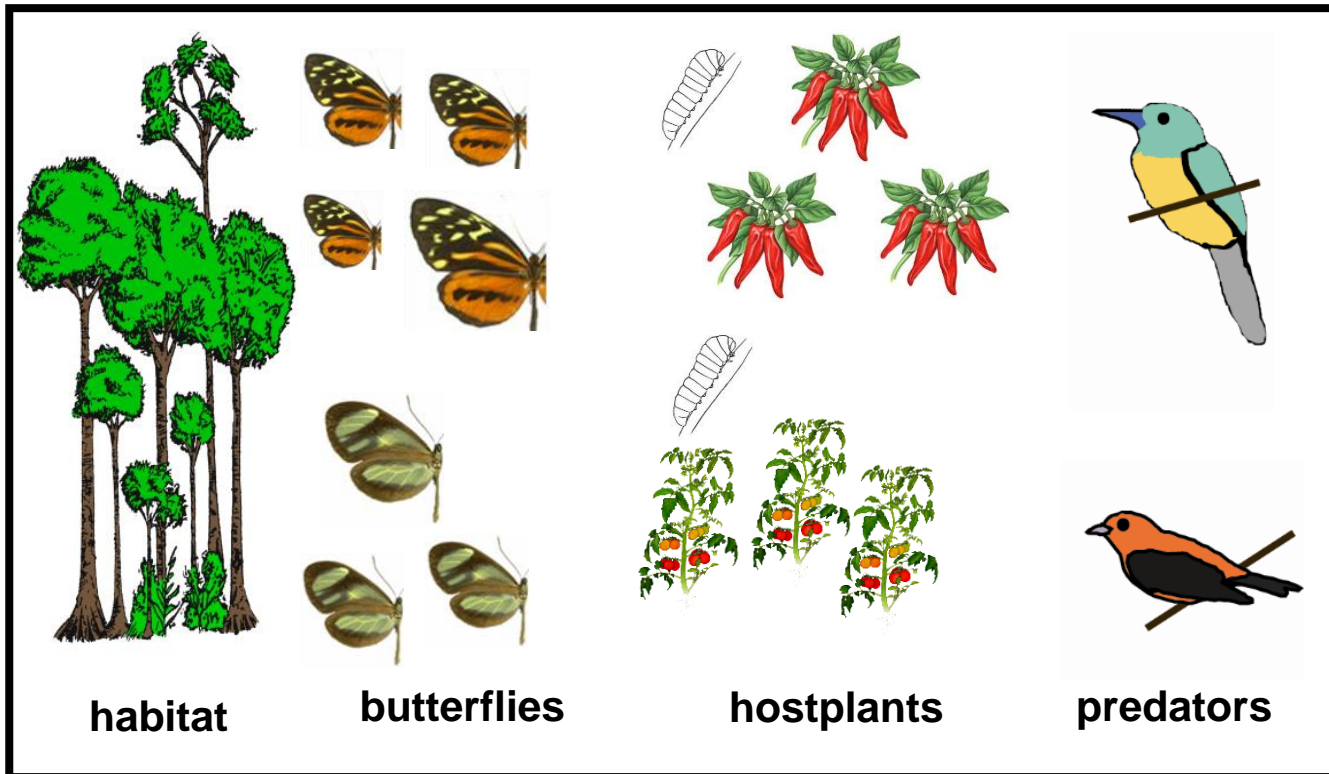


selection



→ **adaptive microhabitat niche convergence**

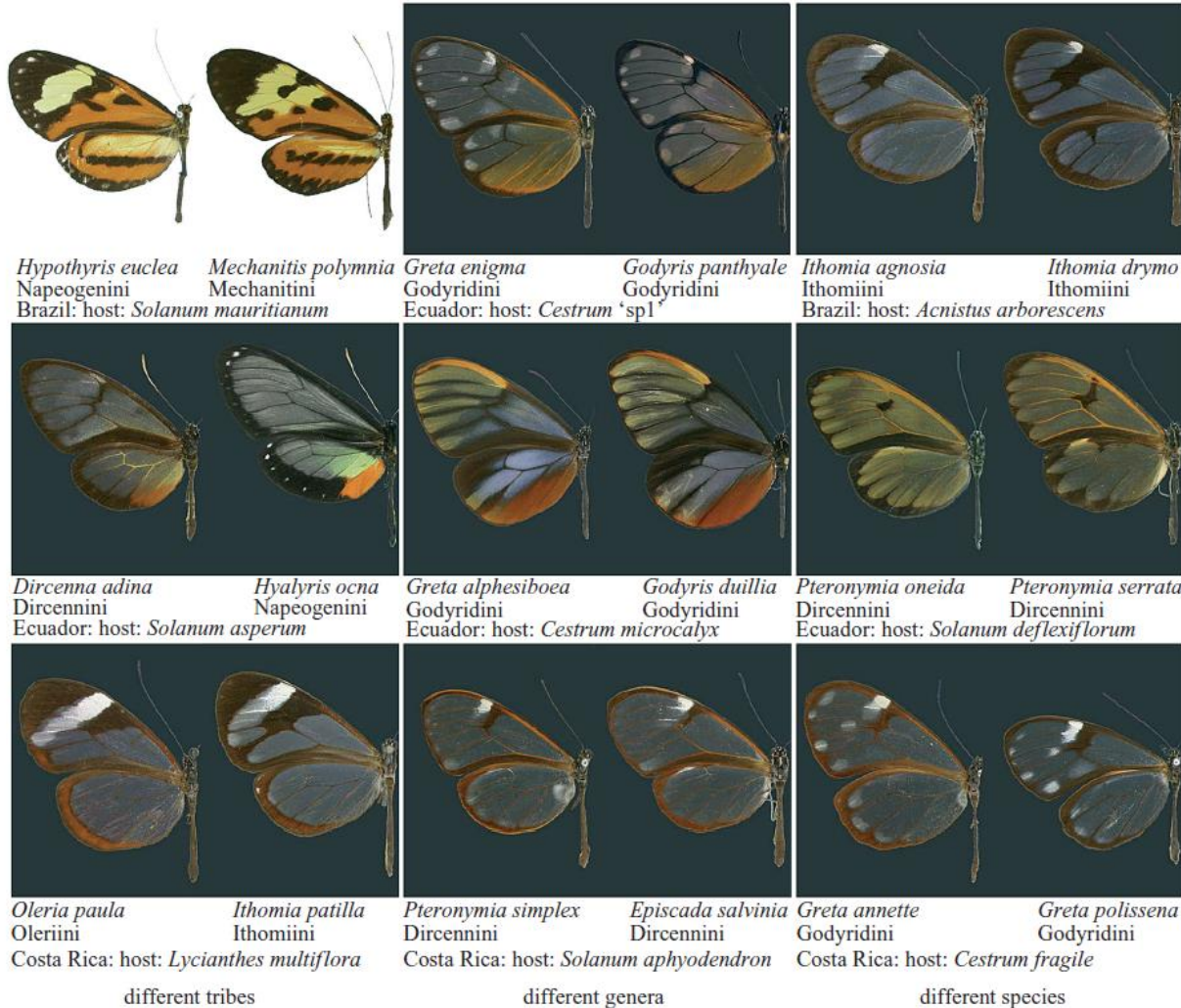
MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT



hostplants segregation by microhabitat
→ co-mimics expected to share
hostplants more often than at random

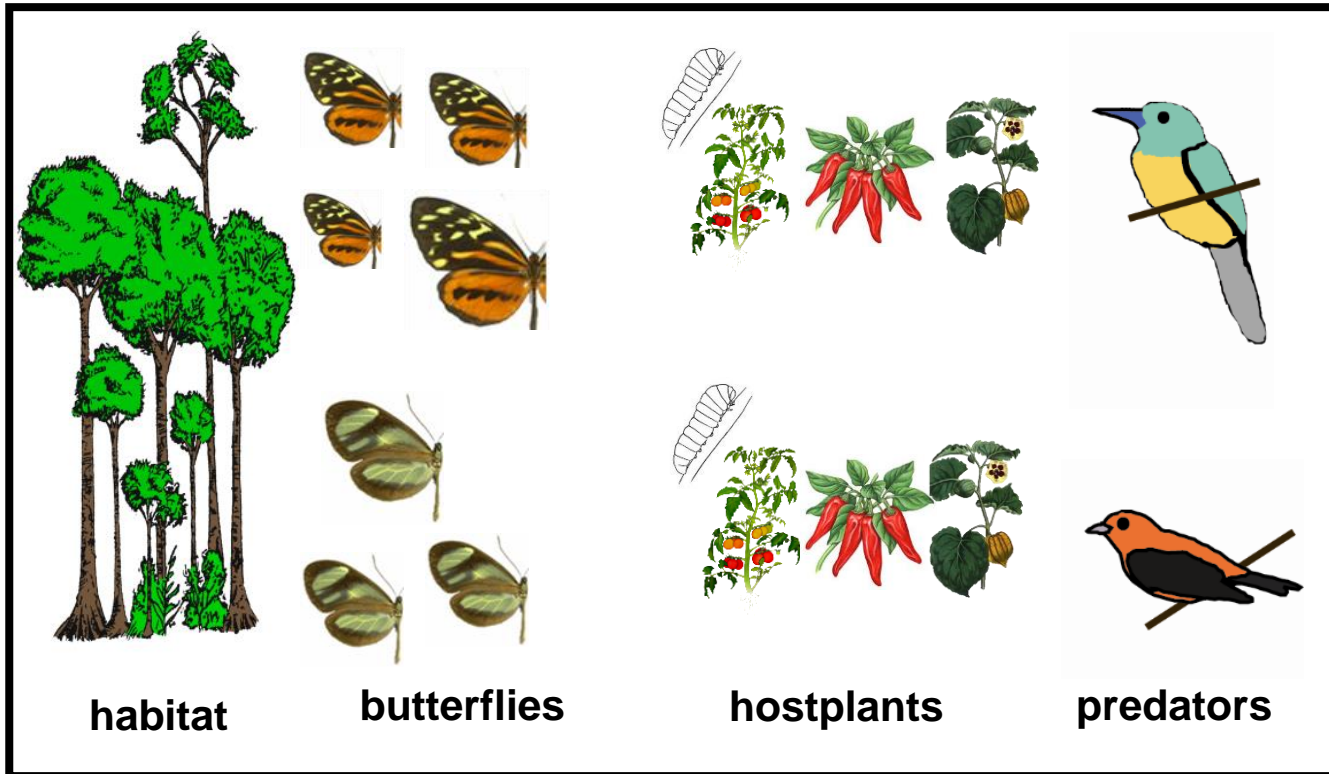
MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT

Mimicry in butterflies correlates with larval host plants K. R. Willmott and J. Mallet 03b10364.S



→ **hostplant sharing
in 2 out of 5 communities**

MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT

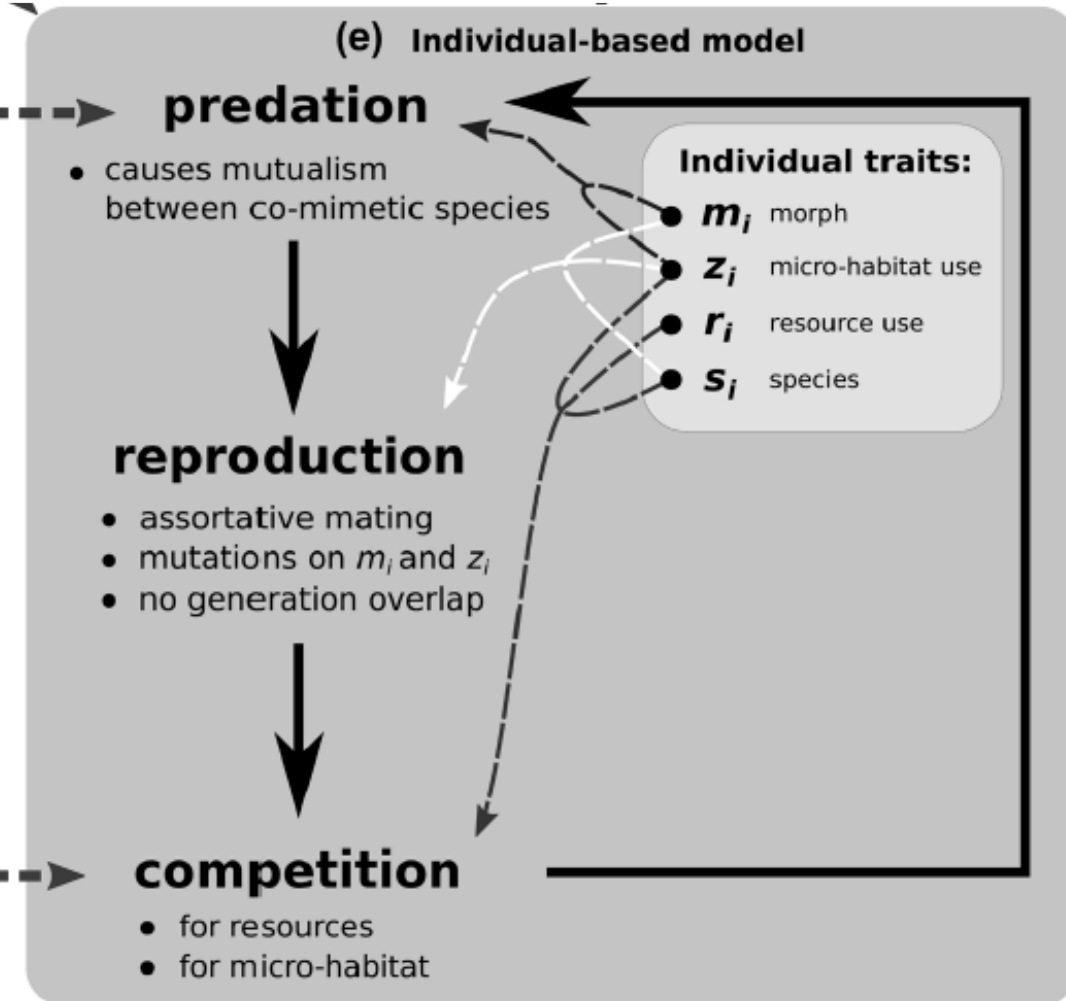
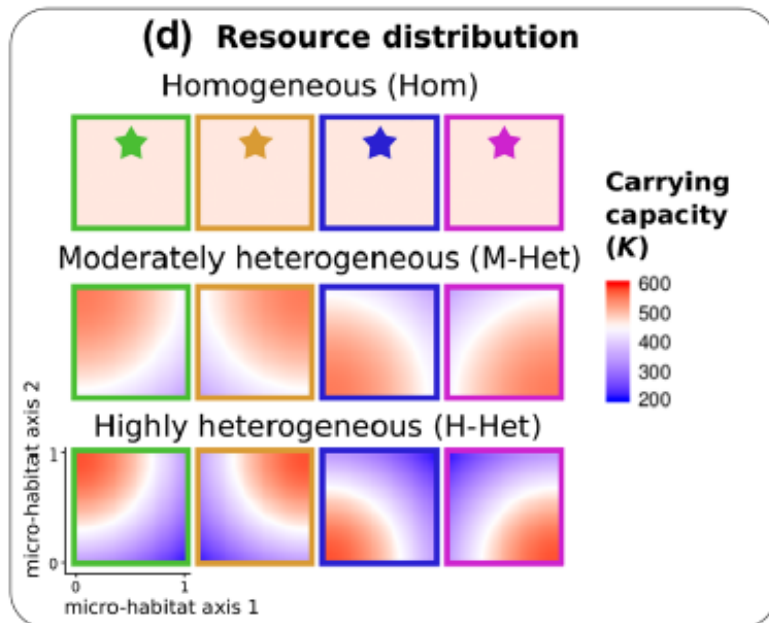
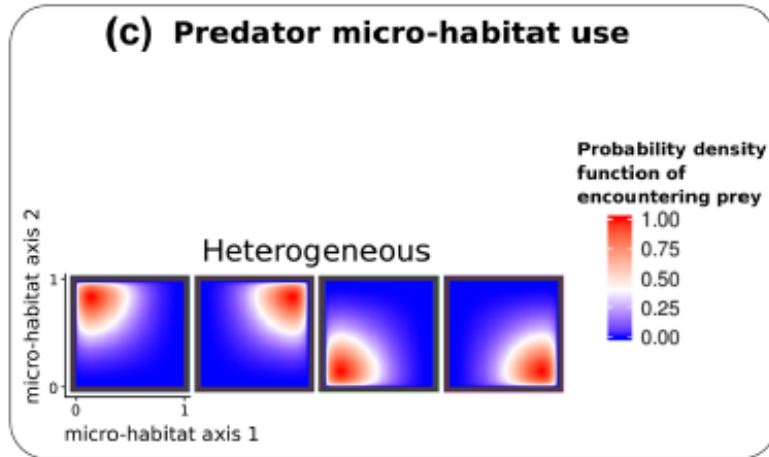


No hostplants segregation by microhabitat
→ co-mimics expected to share
hostplants **less** often than at random



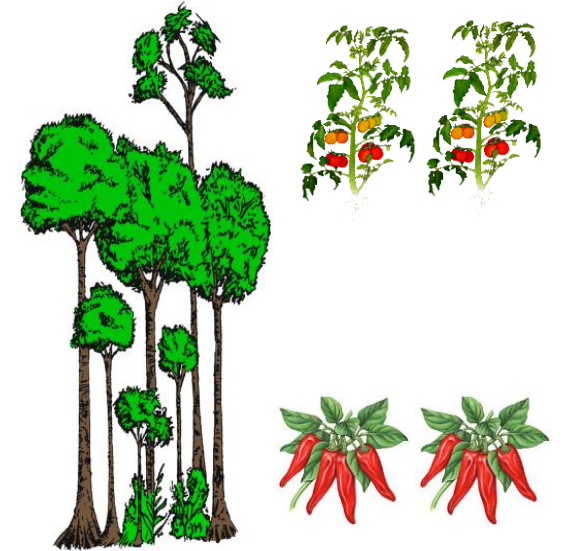
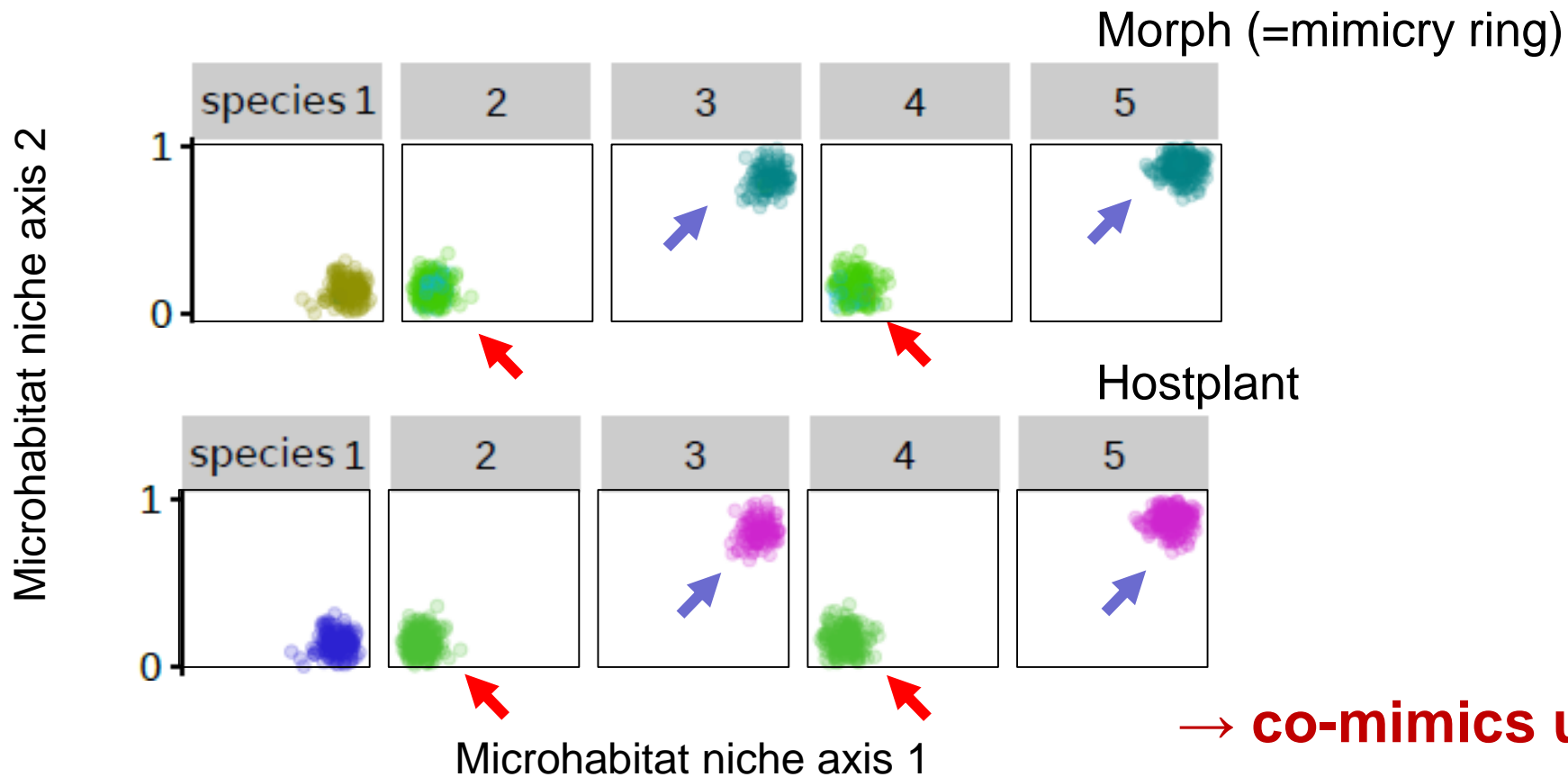
MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT

Theoretical model



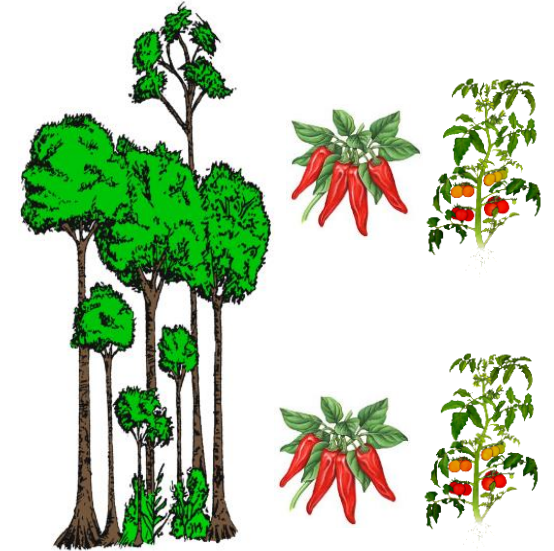
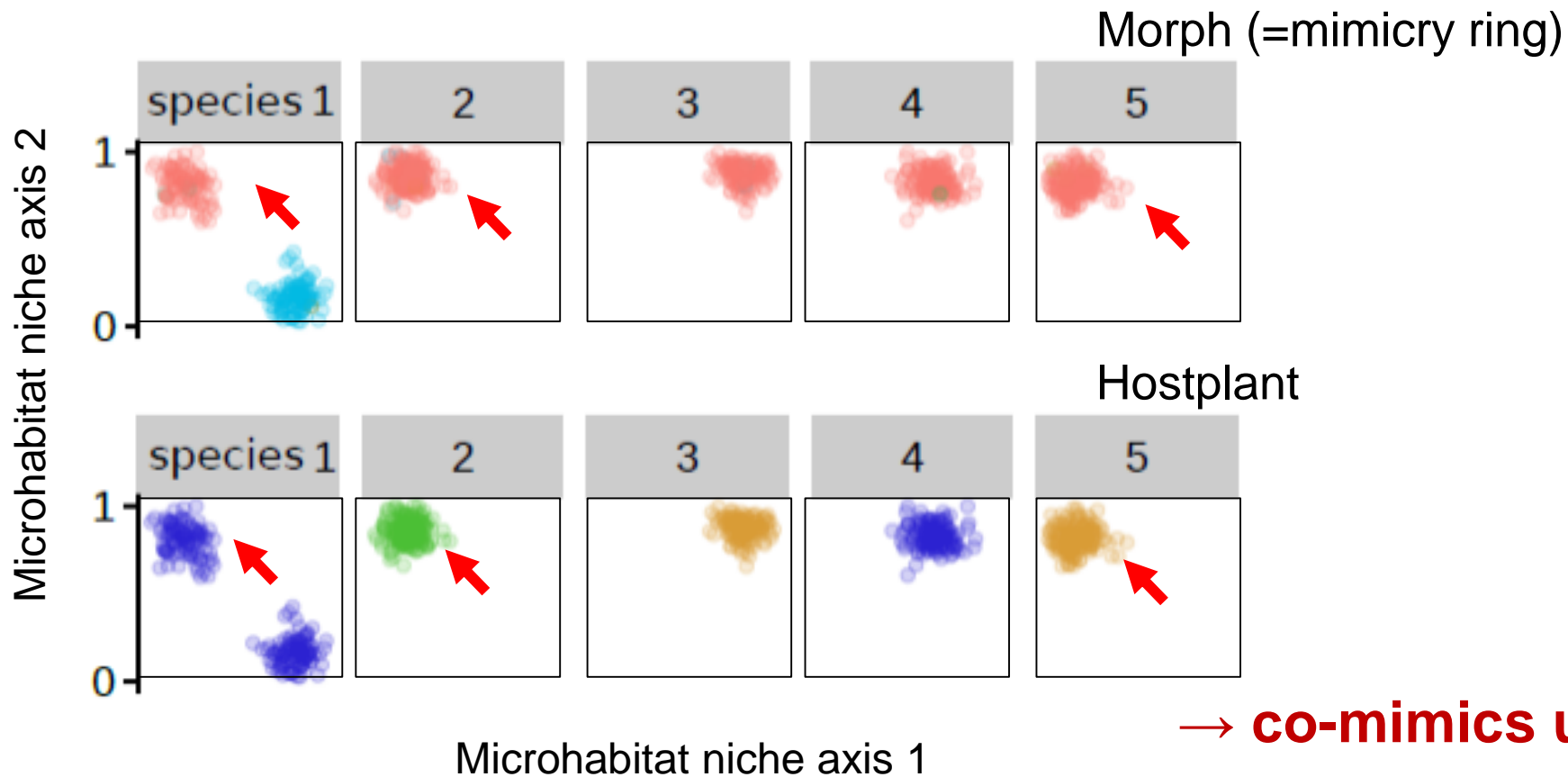
MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT

Heterogeneous hostplant distribution
(= hostplant segregation by microhabitat)



MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT

Homogeneous hostplant distribution
(= no hostplant segregation by microhabitat)



→ co-mimics use different hostplant

MIMICRY, HABITAT AND HOSTPLANT

Field study

- 4 community-level networks
 - ~ 30 Ithomiini species/site
 - ~ 30 hostplant species/site



Solanaceae







**I am your
father!**

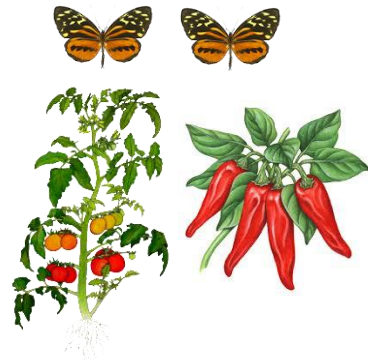
???



- Do co-mimics share more (or less) plants than expected at random?



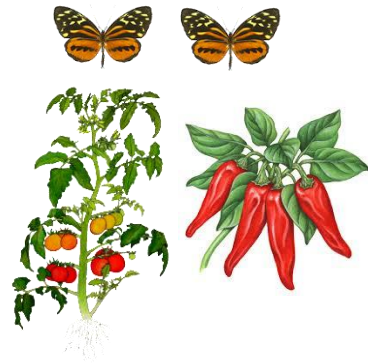
VS



- Do co-mimics share more (or less) plants than expected at random?



VS



~ Willmott & Mallet 2004 *Biol Let*

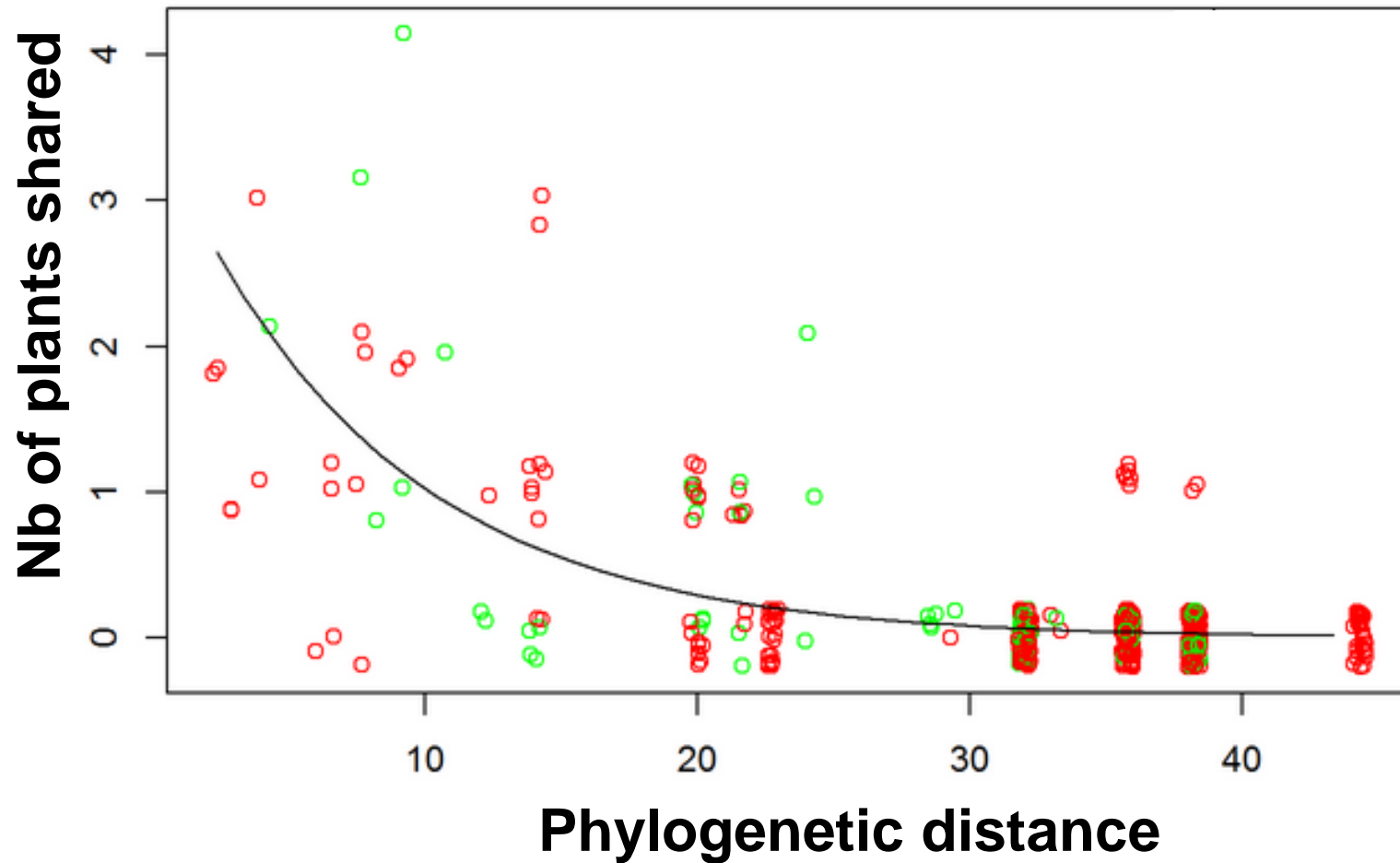


- Taking phylogeny into account

○ Co-mimetic species



○ non- co-mimetic species

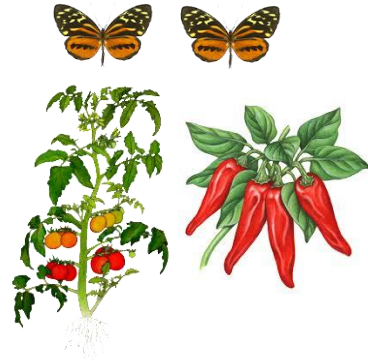


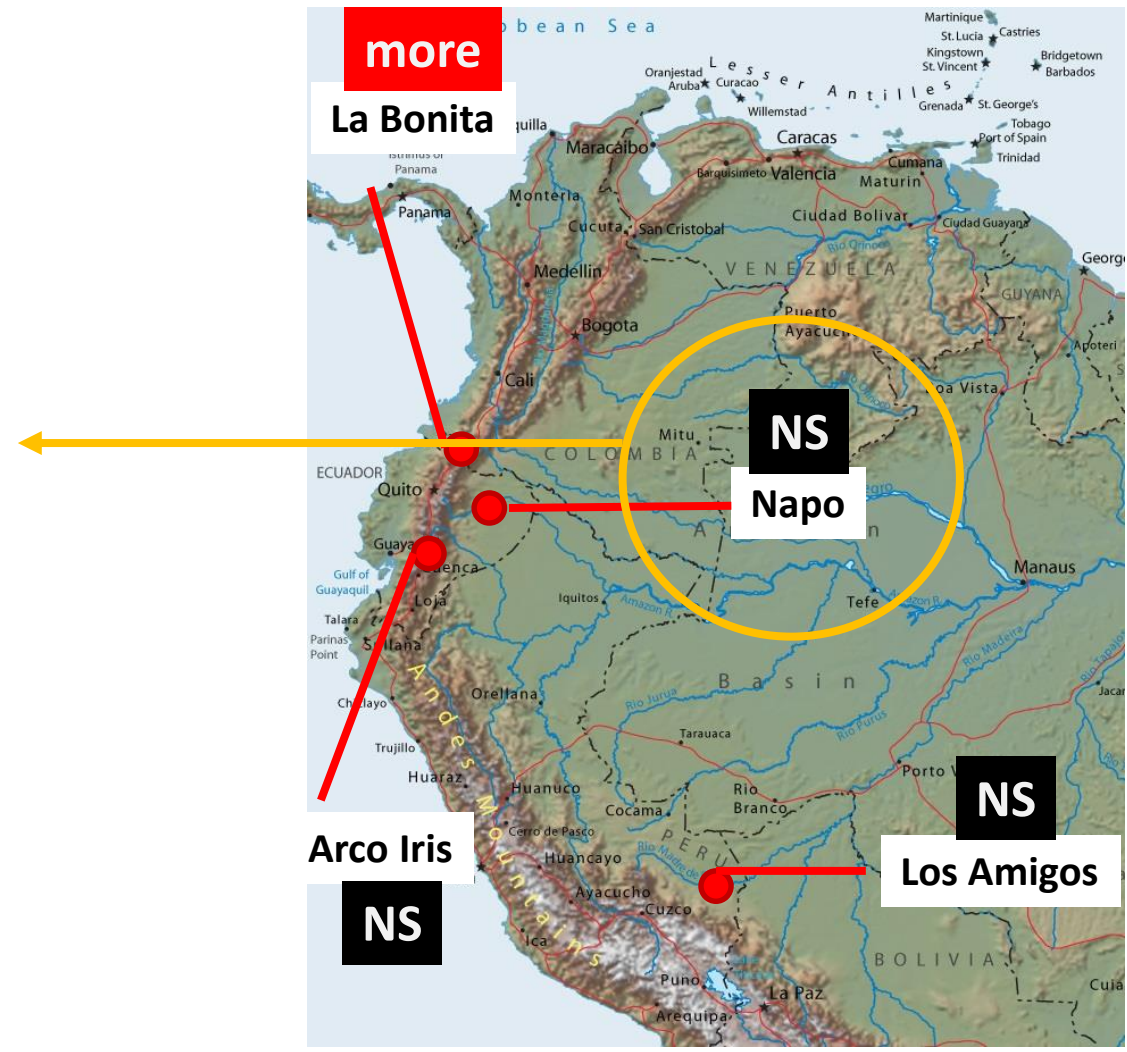
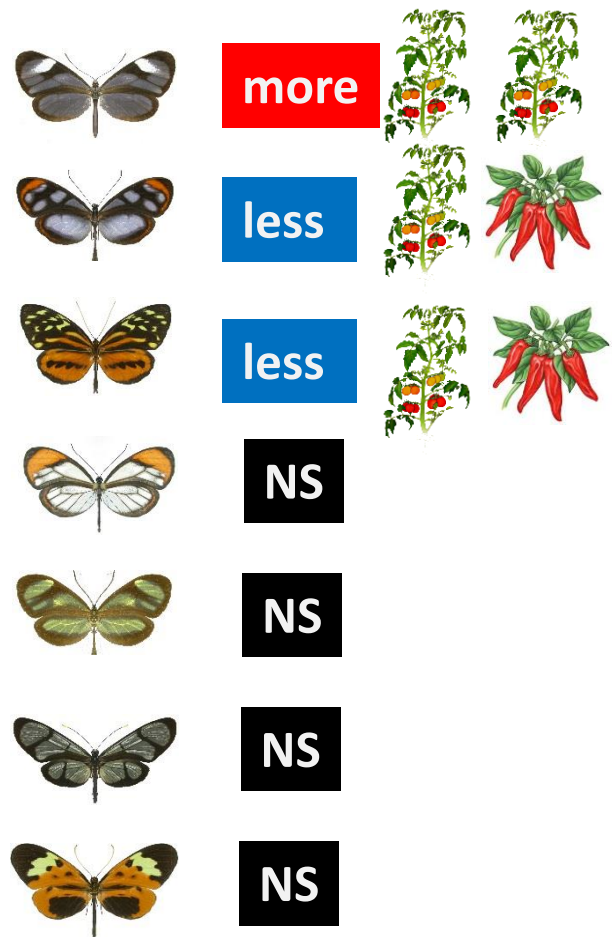
Poisson regression

- Do co-mimics share more (or less) plants than expected **given the phylogeny?**



VS

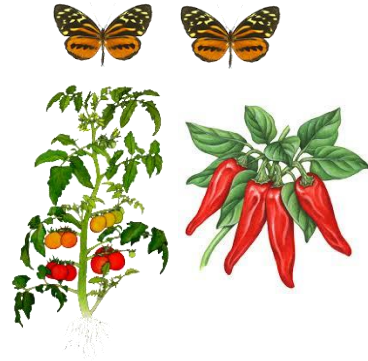




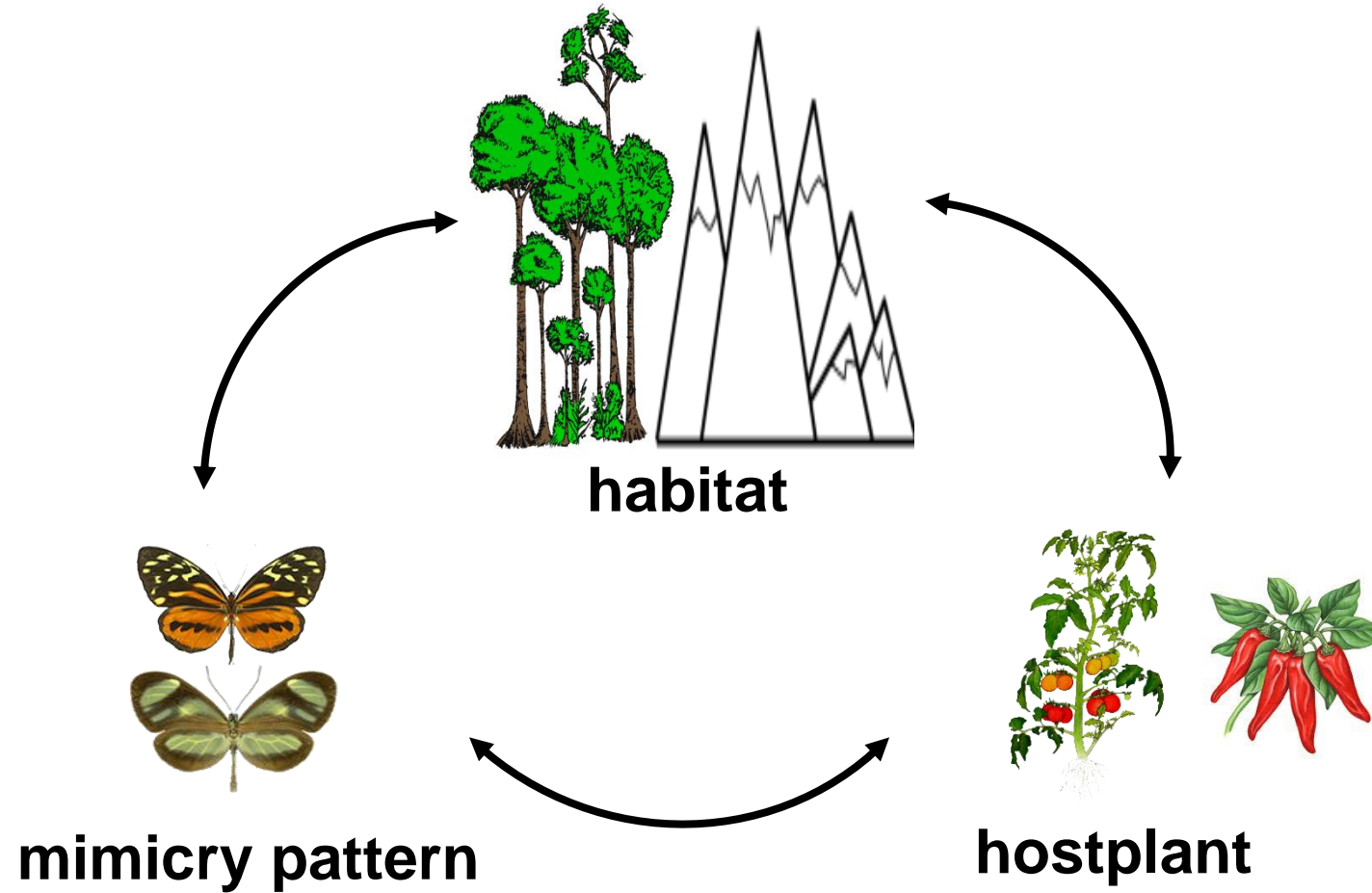
• Do co-mimics share more (or less) plants than expected **given the phylogeny?**



VS



- **Correlated shifts along multiple ecological variables**



SHIFTS IN MIMICRY PATTERN AND SPECIATION

- In mimetic butterflies

→ assortative mating for wing colour pattern



Jiggins et al. 2001 *Nature*
Chamberlain et al. 2009 *Science*
Merrill et al. 2011 *Evolution*
McClure and Elias 2019 *Anim Behav*

SHIFTS IN MIMICRY PATTERN AND SPECIATION

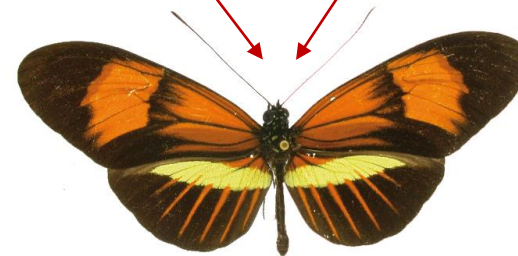
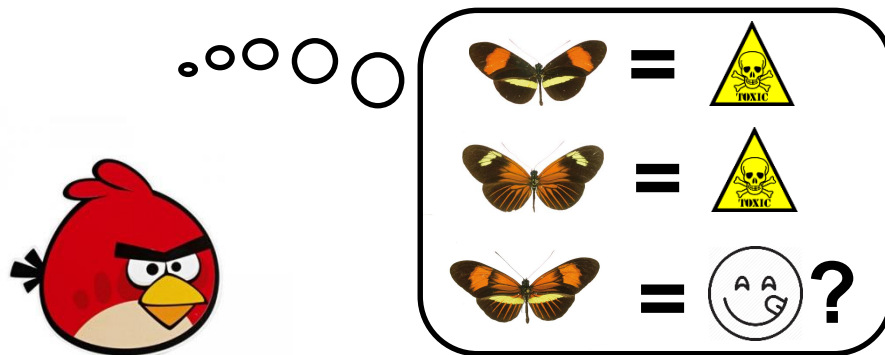
- In mimetic butterflies

→ assortative mating for wing colour pattern



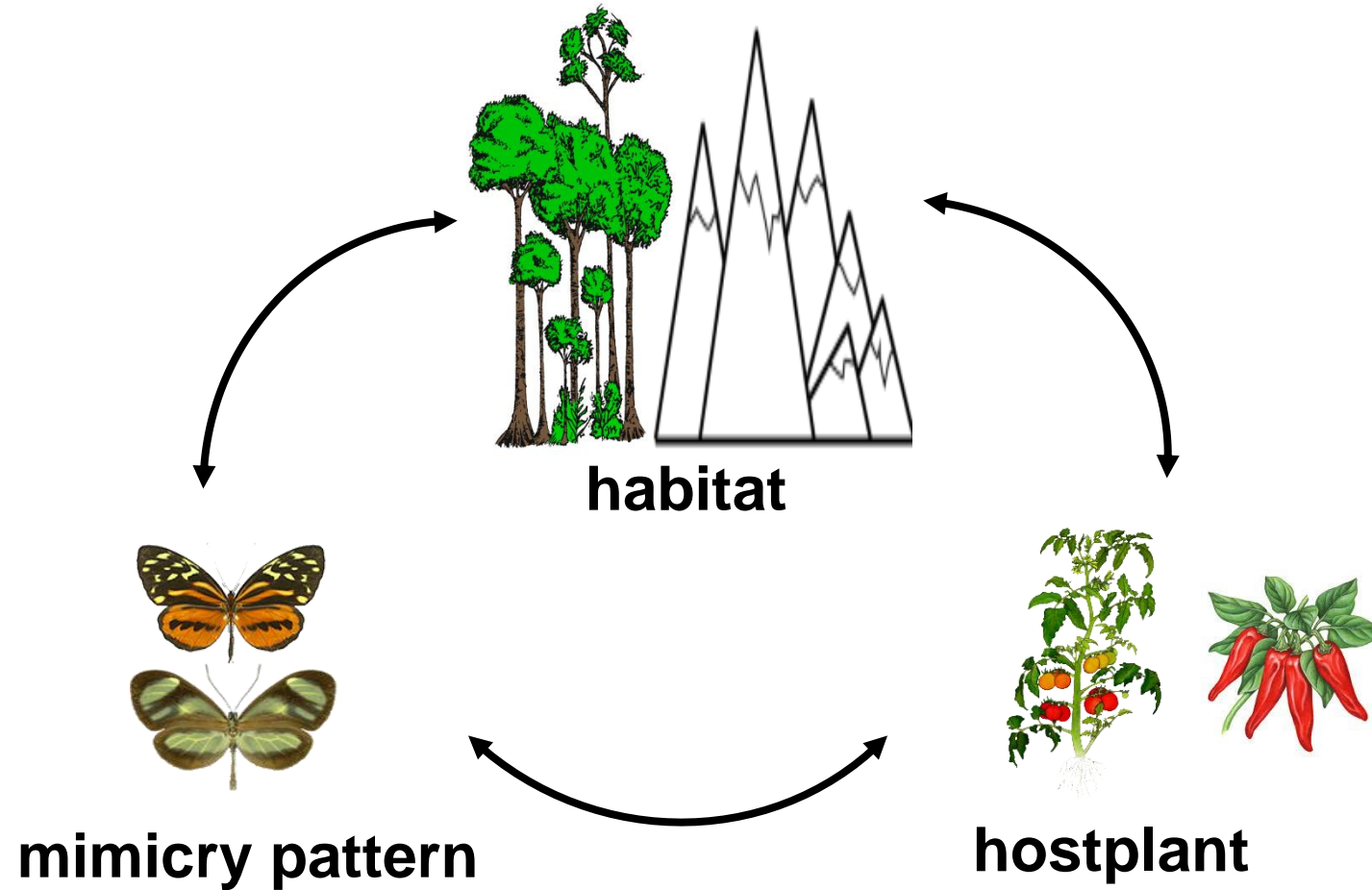
Jiggins et al. 2001 *Nature*
Chamberlain et al. 2009 *Science*
Merrill et al. 2011 *Evolution*
McClure and Elias 2019 *Anim Behav*
...

→ lower survival of hybrids



Merrill et al. 2012 *PRSB*

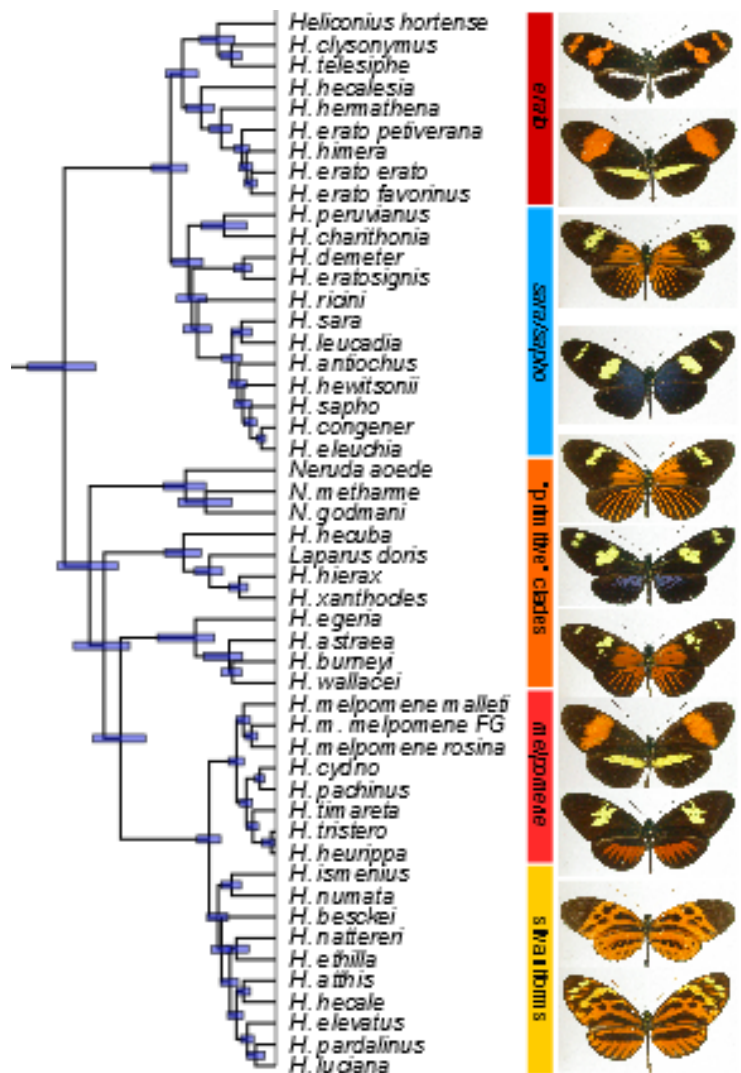
- **Correlated shifts along multiple ecological variables**



→ **drivers of speciation**

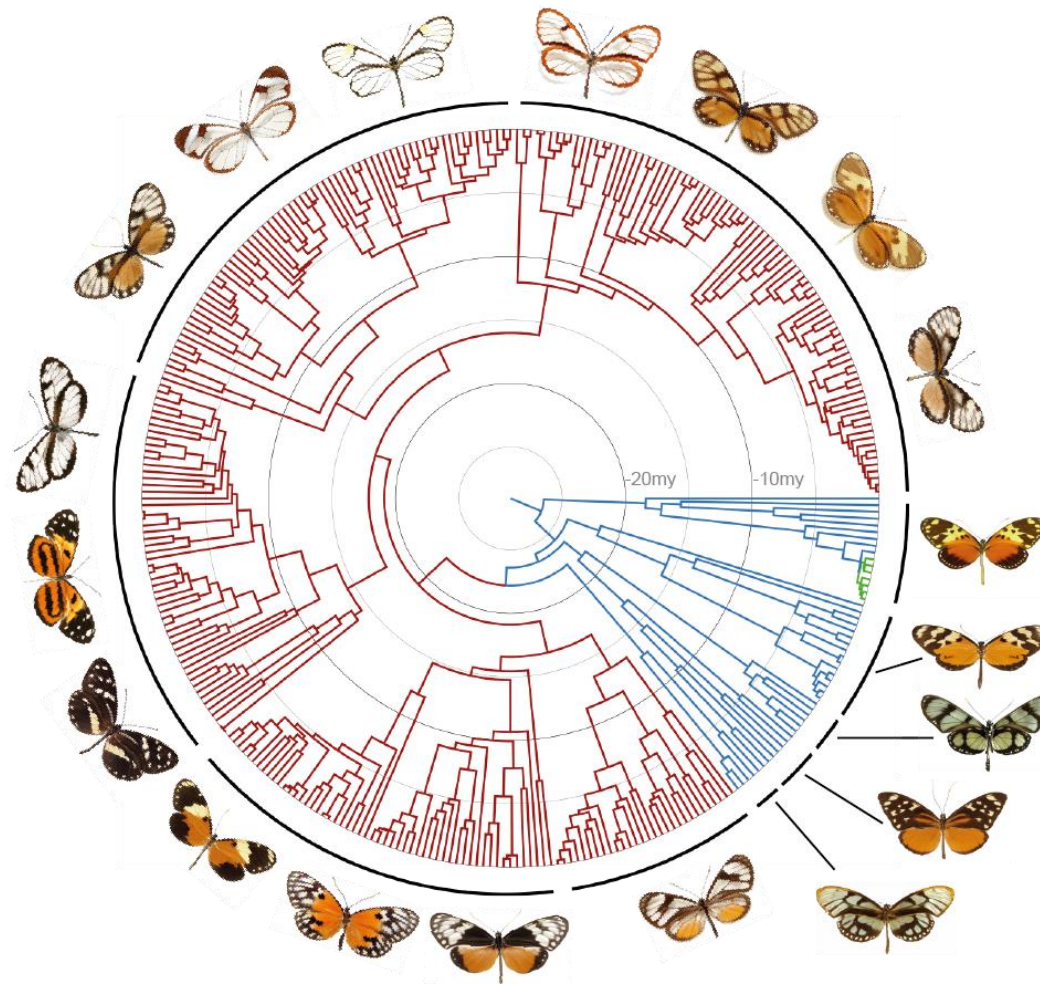
Heliconius

46 species in 12 million years



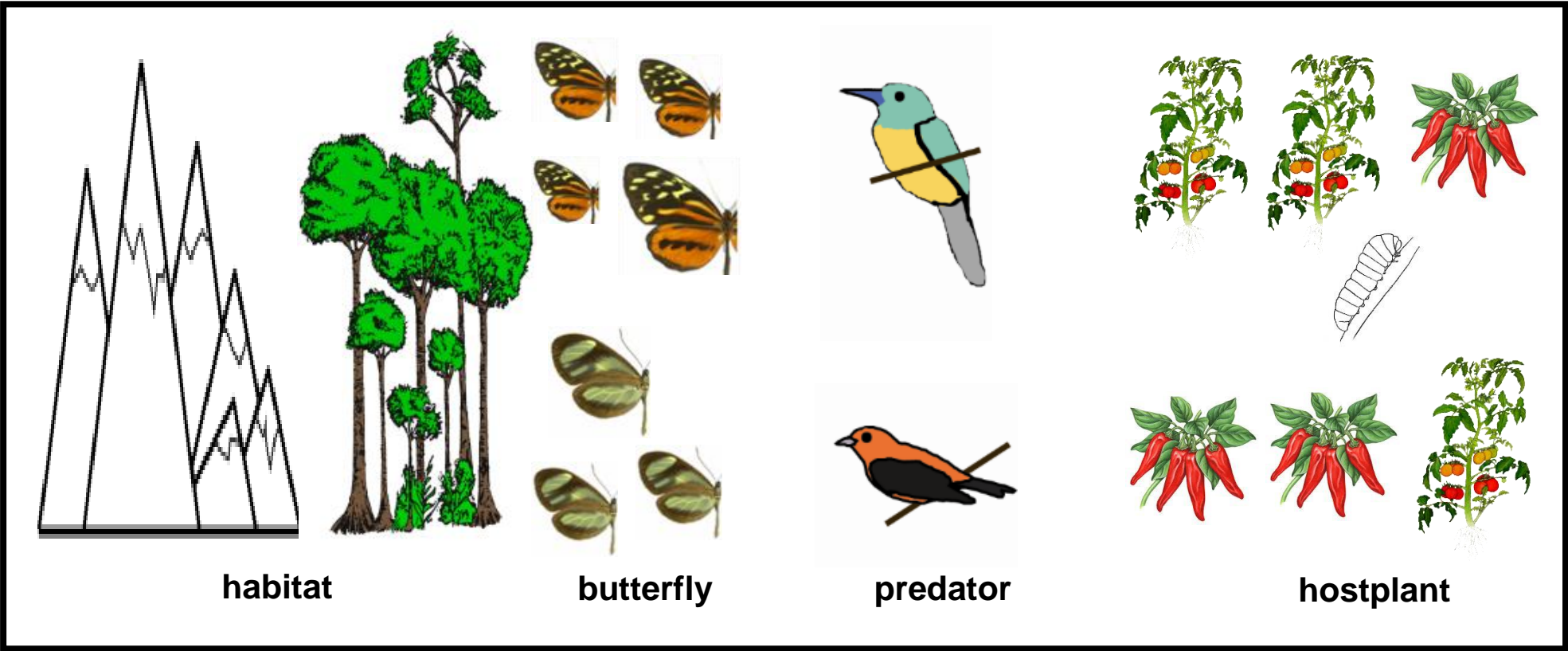
Ithomiini

393 species in 26 million years



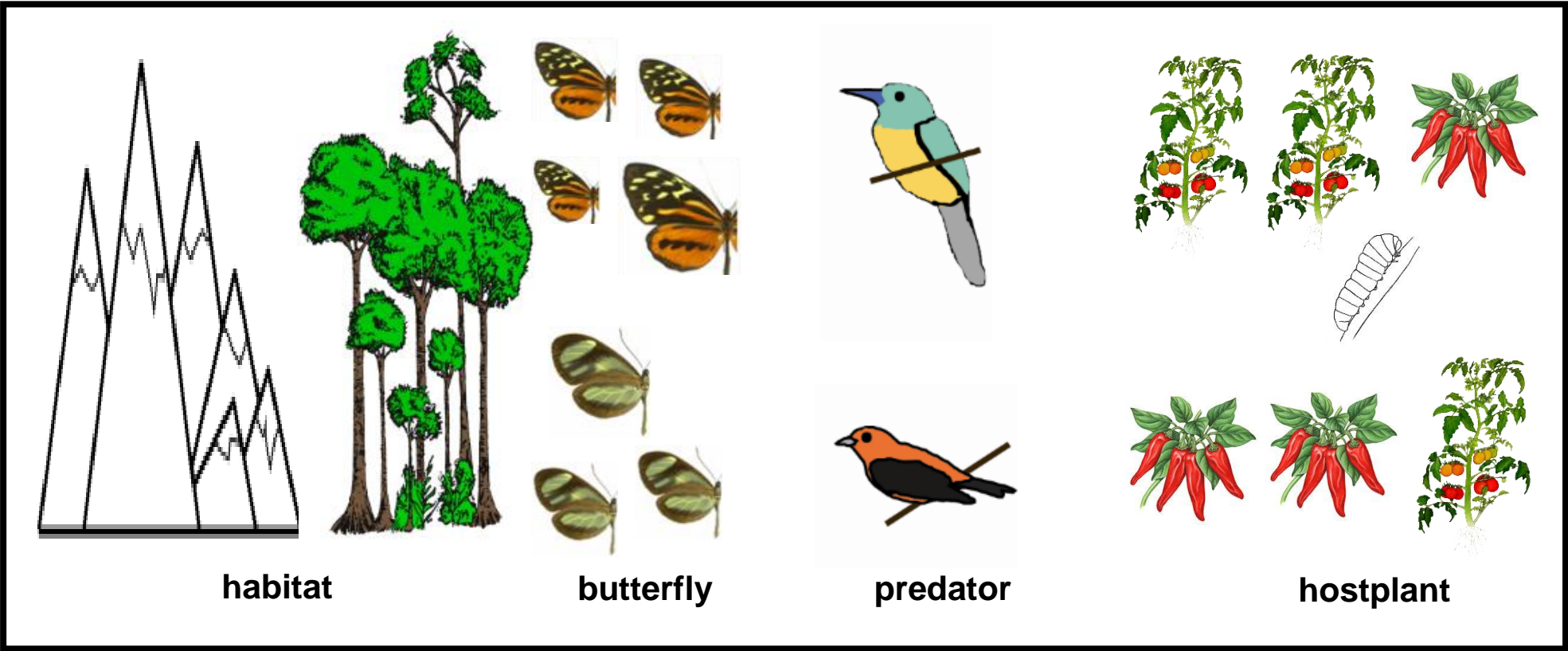
CONCLUSION

- Ecological segregation of predators maintains local mimicry diversity
- Positive interactions drive ecological convergence



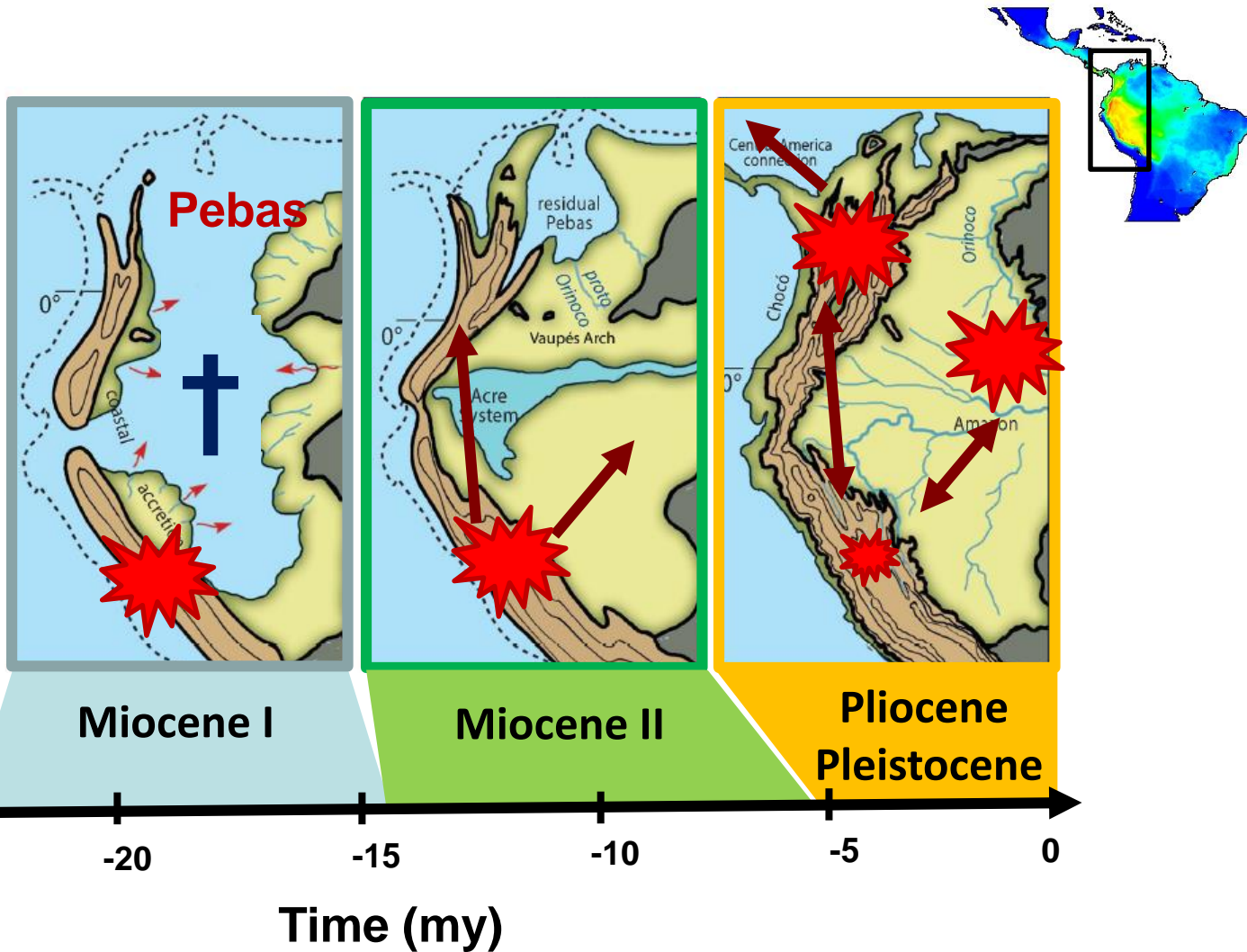
CONCLUSION

- Complex outcome of interplay between positive and negative interactions



CONCLUSION

- Interactions may drive diversification



**Phylogenetic signatures
of adaptive radiation**

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