

Supporting Information Table 1.

Natural variation in toxicity and conspicuousness among model-mimic pairs (*Epipedobates*–*Allobates*)

Learning stimulus	Toxicity (min) [*]	Relative toxicity [†]	Conspicuousness (<i>E</i>) [‡]	Relative conspicuousness [*]
<i>Epipedobates bilineatus</i>	79.00 ± 3.189	0.60 ± 0.039	2.46 ± 0.180	1.00 ± 0.077
<i>Allobates zaparo</i> Y	4.80 ± 0.183	0.04 ± 0.002	2.43 ± 0.260	0.97 ± 0.104
<i>Epipedobates parvulus</i>	135.40 ± 9.312	1.00 ± 0.070	1.45 ± 0.067	0.58 ± 0.027
<i>Allobates zaparo</i> no Y	5.25 ± 0.391	0.03 ± 0.003	1.30 ± 0.114	0.52 ± 0.045
<i>Epipedobates hahneli</i>	68.20 ± 2.935	0.51 ± 0.022	1.16 ± 0.139	0.46 ± 0.056
<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	4.80 ± 0.342	0.04 ± 0.002	1.16 ± 0.111	0.46 ± 0.044

All data are mean ± SE.

^{*} Toxicity is measured in time (minutes) to recovery from subcutaneous injection of frog skin extract into laboratory mice.

[†] Relative toxicity and conspicuousness are scaled to a maximum of 1.00.

[‡] Conspicuousness is measured as the Euclidean distance ($E = \sqrt{\Delta S^2 + \Delta L^2}$) of color (ΔS) and brightness (ΔL) contrast of weighted dorsal coloration to side coloration (internal contrast).

