

(a) Costa Rica

	JND Comparisons (Costa Rica)	<i>A. iphichus</i> white versus model white	<i>A. serpa</i> white versus model white	<i>A. iphichus</i> white versus <i>A. serpa</i> white	<i>A. iphichus</i> model white versus <i>A. serpa</i> model white
Daylight	<i>C. caeruleus</i>	0.93095	0.947	1.05258	1.07667
	<i>G. gallus</i>	0.64285	0.32915	0.80254	1.06662
Forest Shade	<i>C. caeruleus</i>	0.82098	0.81856	0.97458	1.00635
	<i>G. gallus</i>	0.5896	0.31166	0.69908	0.96529

(b) Ecuador

	JND Comparisons (Ecuador)	<i>A. iphichus</i> white versus model white	<i>A. serpa</i> white versus model white	<i>A. iphichus</i> white versus <i>A. serpa</i> white	<i>A. iphichus</i> model white versus <i>A. serpa</i> model white
Daylight	<i>C. caeruleus</i>	0.57145	2.2787	2.58433	1.07457
	<i>G. gallus</i>	0.4126	0.96174	1.33281	1.06662
Forest Shade	<i>C. caeruleus</i>	0.48952	1.96893	2.34525	1.00438
	<i>G. gallus</i>	0.36987	0.89288	1.22053	0.96529

Supporting Information Table 1: Results from discriminability calculations using high light intensity and daylight or forest shade irradiance for (a) Costa Rican and (b) Ecuadorian butterflies, and their respective artificial models. Comparisons were made using the blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*, UV-type) and chicken (*Gallus gallus*, violet-type) cone sensitivities, and are based on mean values (n = 24 for *A. iphichus*, model; and n = 12 for *A. serpa*, mimic). Units are in just noticeable difference (JND)s. Bold indicates comparisons that exceed the threshold of discriminability (1 JND).