

# A GLOBAL REVIEW OF POLLINATION SYNDROMES: A RESPONSE TO OLLERTON ET AL. 2015

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In a recent study, we demonstrated that the evolution of floral traits is driven by adaptation to the most effective pollinators (Rosas-Guerrero V, Aguilar R, Marten-Rodriguez S, Ashworth L, Lopezaraiza-Mikel M, Bastida JM, Quesada M. 2014. A quantitative review of pollination syndromes: do floral traits predict effective pollinators? *Ecology Letters* 17: 388–400). We also showed that the predictability of pollination syndromes is greater in pollinator-dependent species and in plants from tropical regions. Many plant species also have secondary pollinators that often correspond to the ancestral pollinators documented in evolutionary studies.

Ollerton et al. 2015 published a critique to our study in the *Journal of Pollination Ecology*, claiming that the meta-analysis of our study had apparent flaws in extracting and analysing data from the literature and problems with interpretation of results. We disagree since many of OLT's observations and recommendations are subjective and overlook basic aspects of

the theory and statistical grounds of meta-analysis. In Aguilar et al. 2015 we address the main criticisms of Ollerton et al 2015.

Insert a beautiful picture:

Hummingbird pollinated *Kohleria spicata* (Gesneriaceae)

