



Classification of the Polytminae (Aves: Trochilidae)

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The subfamily Polytminae, as defined by Dickinson & Remsen (2013) using the phylogeny of McGuire *et al.* (2009), consists of 12 genera and 27 species of hummingbirds (Trochilidae) distributed widely in the Neotropics, including the Caribbean. McGuire *et al.* (2014) expanded greatly on the taxon- and gene-sampling in McGuire *et al.* (2009), and although the phylogeny presented therein indicated the need for several changes in classification, such changes were beyond the scope of that paper.

McGuire *et al.* (2014) sampled 11 of 12 genera and 27 of the 29 species and sequenced 6461 bp representing six mitochondrial and nuclear genes. They confirmed the monophyly and composition of this subfamily (Fig. 1) as outlined by McGuire *et al.* (2009) and presented by Dickinson & Remsen (2013). There were no known external or internal (Zusi 2013) characters that diagnose this subfamily, so its circumscription was based entirely on DNA sequence data. However, all genera of this clade share an uncommon, conspicuous type of tomial serration (Stiles & Rico, unpubl. data; see also Ornelas 1994), and its virtually universal occurrence in the Polytminae suggests that it is a synapomorphy of this clade.

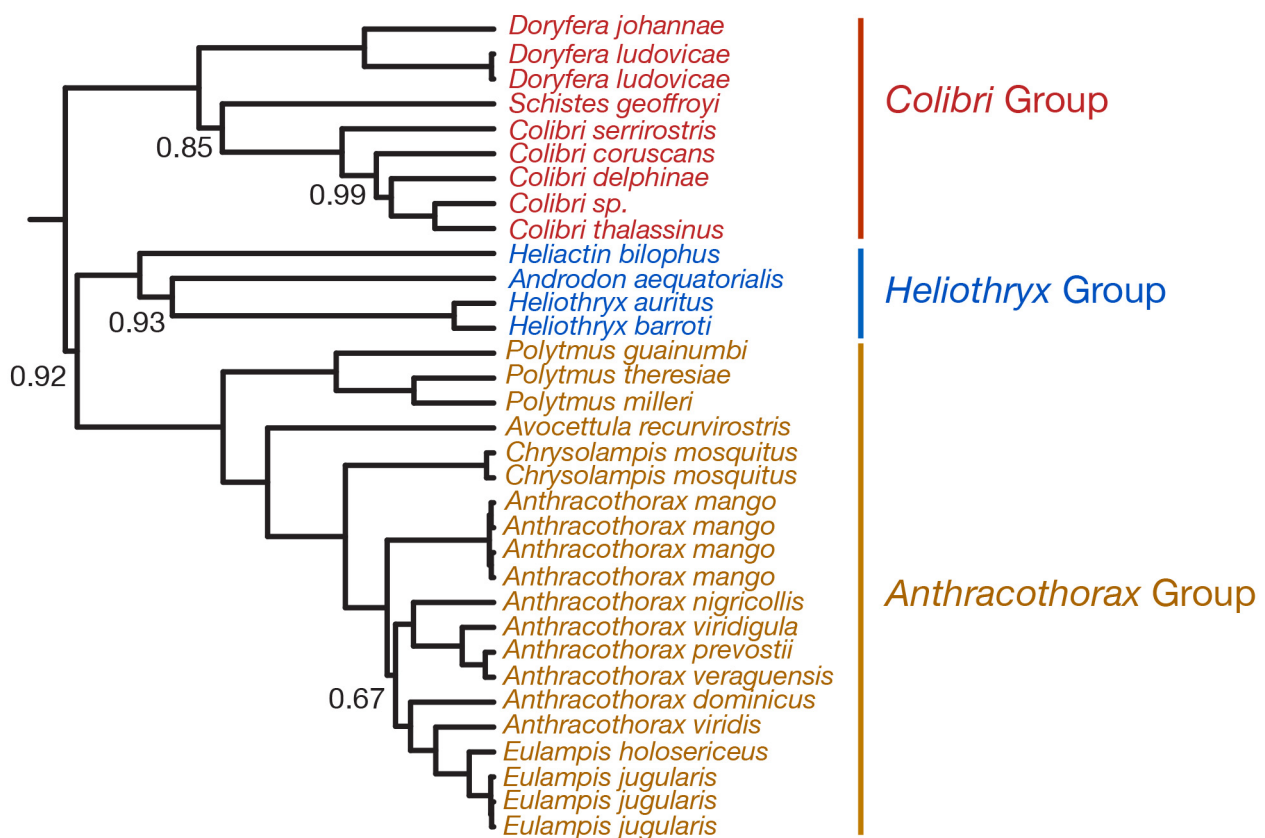


FIGURE 1. Phylogeny of the Polytminae, adapted from McGuire *et al.* (2014). Numbers at nodes reflect Bayesian posterior probabilities less than 1.0.