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Cover: Variation in the spectral composition of natural light environments has been proposed to 'drive' visual signal evolution. Polarization may be particularly effective in complex light environments. In butterflies, a strong evolutionary correlation exists between polarized patterns and light habitat preference (see article by J. M. Douglas et al., pp. 788-799). Composite images show non-polarized *Heliconius* butterflies from open habitat (top images) and closely related forest species (bottom four images) that exhibit polarized iridescent patterns. Right portions of specimens are false-color images representing degree of polarization. Blue pixels indicate no polarization while green, yellow, red and white indicate increasing polarization.

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