In grassland bird communities, ecological segregation occurs by dint of species using different habitats, feeding at different heights, or foraging in different ways with dissimilar morphologies. Although the relative importance of one or another means of segregation differs with vegetation structure, the species at different sites show comparable limiting similarity in resource use. Since these patterns apply to bird communities over a variety of habitats both within and between continents, they provide evidence for convergent evolution and parallel selection, via resource competition, for similar levels of ecological divergence within communities. [The SCI® indicates that this paper has been cited in over 190 publications.]