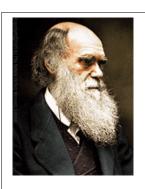
Sexual Selection I: male-male competition





Sexual dimorphism e.g. Metriclima 'msobo'



'The Descent of Man & Selection in Relation to Sex'

C. Darwin (1871)

"Sexual selection depends on the success of certain individuals over others of the same sex, in relation to the propagation of the species; whilst natural selection depends on the success of both sexes, at all ages, in relation to the general conditions of life."

Exaggerated traits

e.g. Argentine Lake Duck (male)

(McCracken et al 2001)

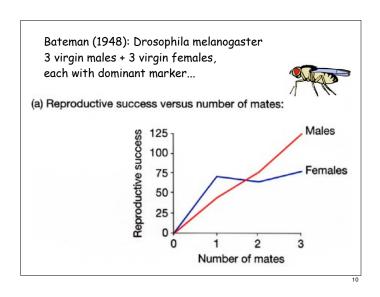
Sexual Selection:

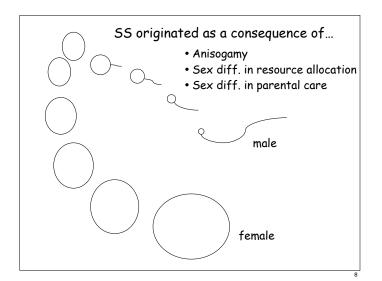
A difference, among members of the same sex, between the av. mating success of individuals with a particular phenotype versus individuals with other phenotypes

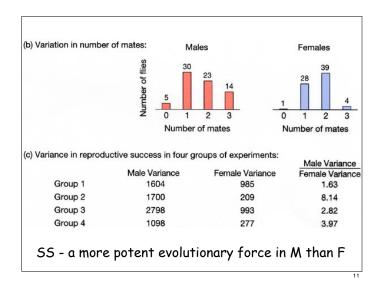


6

Male PreferencesFemale Preferences1. Attractiveness1. Commitment2. Commitment2. Social skills3. Social skills3. Resources4. Resources4. Attractiveness5. Sexiness5. Sexiness







Female reproductive success limited by # eggs

Male reproductive success limited by # matings

predict
less variation among
females & more variation
among males?

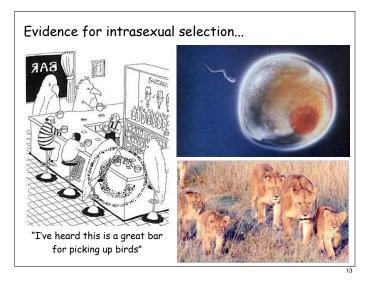
2 mechanisms....

• Int<u>ra</u>sexual selection -- competition

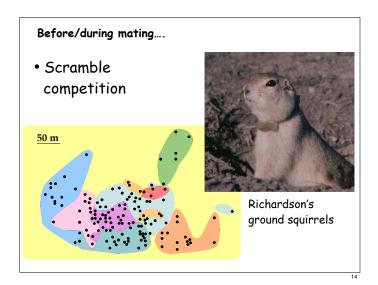
• Intersexual selection -- choice of mates

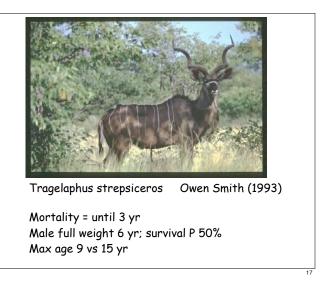


12

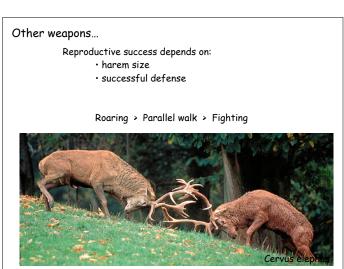


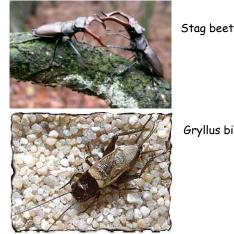




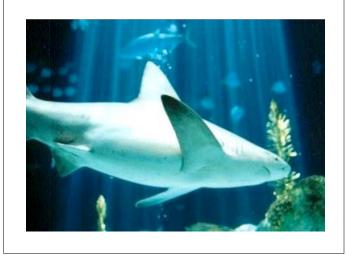








Stag beetles Gryllus bimaculatus



Alternative male strategies...

• Satellites



Alternative morphs





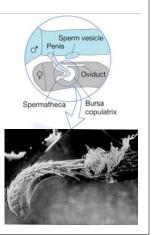
for size comparison, this is a US quarter= approx 1in./2.54cm around CHINCHILLA ESTRUS (MATING) PLUG Copulatory plugs

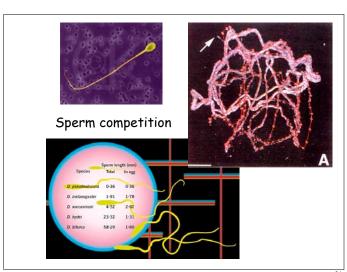
After mating, but before fertilization.....

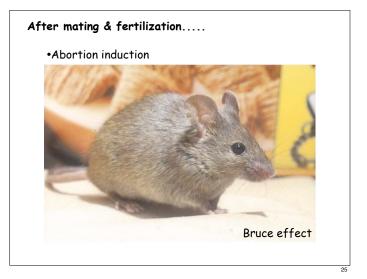
Sperm competition

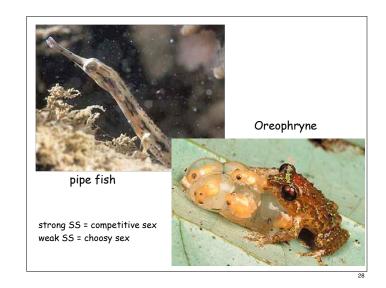
- sperm displacement in odonates
- sperm precedence in rats
- \cdot sexual interference in salamanders
- · mate guarding in odonates

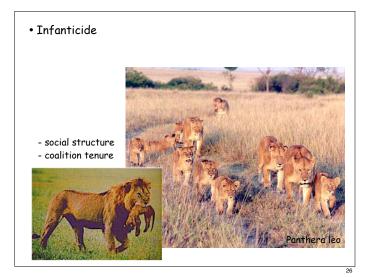


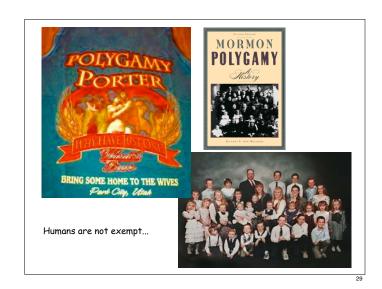














Strength of SS

