

Intrasexual Selection

1. Pre-mating Competition

A. Direct competition for dominance

- combat or combative displays
 - a. Sexual dimorphism – larger body size in males
 - b. Weaponry and related structures

B. Alternative mating strategies

- a. satellite, sneaker males
- b. disrupting copulations
- c. forcing copulations

2. Post-mating – pre-zygotic Competition

A. sperm competition

→ faster swimmers, longer-lived, larger quantities

B. mate guarding

C. cleansing behaviors

D. genital plugs

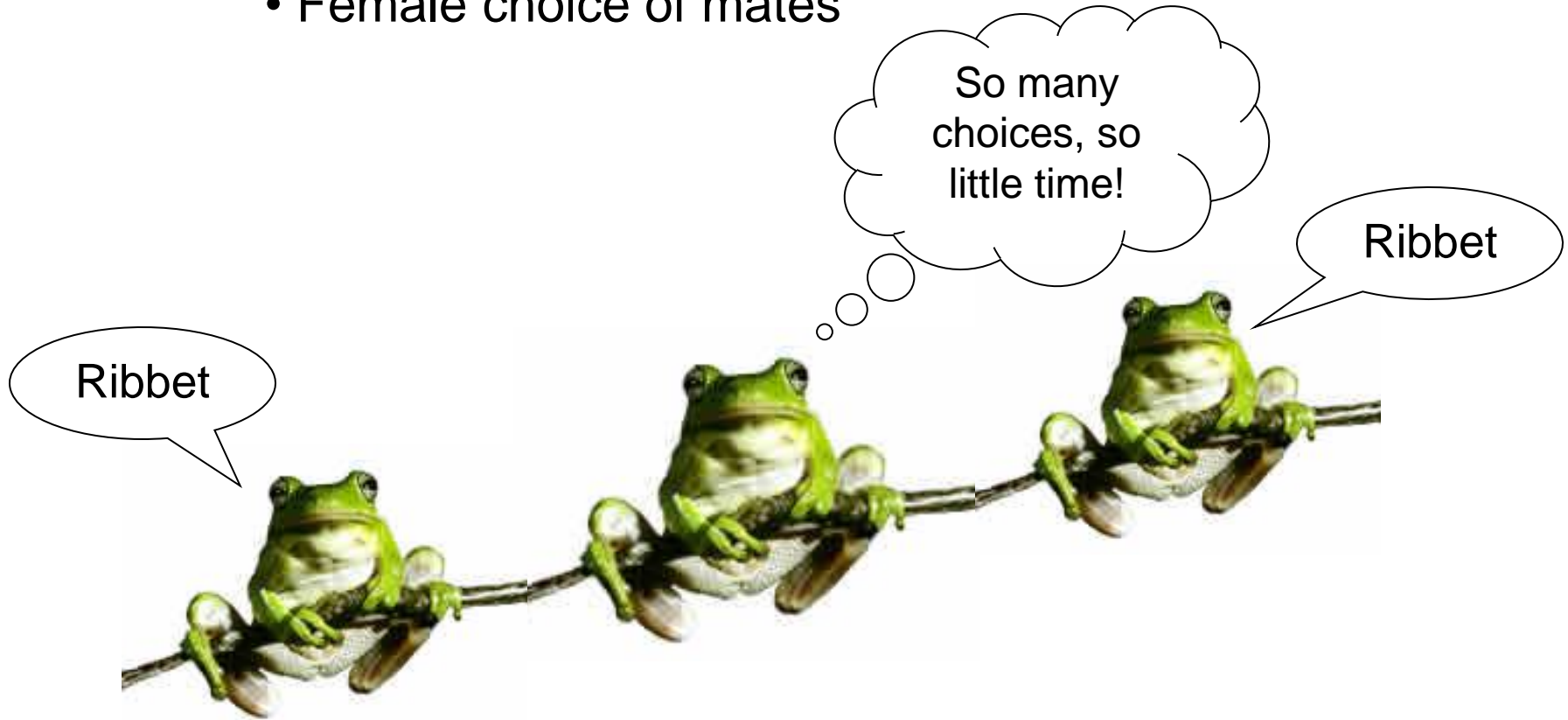
3. Post-zygotic Competition – events that occur after young are produced

→ infanticide



Intersexual Selection

- Female choice of mates



Favors evolution of traits that will enhance a female's ability to assess **male quality**.

1. Direct Benefits

A. Nuptial gifts



Arctic terns



Scorpion flies

1. Direct Benefits

<http://www.wildlife-encounters.co.za>



B. Access to resources



1. Direct Benefits

C. Services





2. Good Genes



Good Genes Hypotheses:

A. Handicap Hypothesis



Good Genes Hypotheses:

B. Parasite Load = Hamilton-Zuk Hypothesis



Good Genes Hypotheses:

C. MHC Variability



Photo courtesy TFH Publications

Good Genes Hypotheses:

D. Fluctuating Asymmetry



Intersexual Selection

Favors traits that enhance a female's ability to assess **male quality**.

Quality can be assessed by:

1. Direct benefits
 - A. nuptial gifts
 - B. Access to resources
 - C. Services
2. Good Genes
 - honest indicators of a males genetic quality