

BIO3176 – Animal Behaviour

Key Words Sociality

Cost-benefits of sociality
Cichlids
Fieldfare
Competition for food
Parasites and diseases
Cliff Swallows
Developmental perturbation
Immune system adaptations
Schooling
Dilution effect
Striped Catfish
Predator intimidation
Defense grouping
Helping relationships
Mutualism
Long-Tailed Manakins
Mating display
Alpha males
Beta males
Ascendency to the throne
Reciprocal altruism
Tamarin Primates
Helpers
Defectors
Repay the gesture
Payback principle
Social Hymenoptera
Haplo-diploidy
Hymenoptera
Haploid
Diploid
Queen
Drone
Gyne
Worker
Coefficient of relatedness
Kin selected altruism
Hamilton's Rule
 $C \times r_C < B \times r_B$
Division of labour
Indirect selection

Direct selection
Inclusive fitness
Kin selection
Coefficient of relatedness
Non-descendant kin
Caste specialization
Task efficiency
Soldiers
Foragers
Honey-pot ants
Suicide bomber ants
Eusociality
Non-reproductive castes
Effect of polyandry
Phylogeny of communication
Clonal/asexual reproduction
Thrips
Aphids
Parthenogenetic reproduction
Honey bee
Round dance
Waggle dance
Communication components
Communication effects on fitness
Intermediate forms of communication
Phylogeny of communication
Naked Mole Rats
Subterranean tunnels
Queen and Kings
Non-reproductive helpers
Aggression
Enforced sterility
Alarm calling
Ground Squirrel
African Pied Kingfishers
Non-breeding helper
Delayer
Payback from year 1
Origin of helping
Jays
Adult-longevity
Juvenile development time
Co-opting of parental care
Prolactin levels
Florida Scrub Jay
Territory acquisition

Habitat quality
Seychelles Warbler
Inheriting a territory
Food availability
Phylogenetic analysis
African Starling
Savannah
Seasonality of resource availability
Ecological factors
Infrastructural benefits
Termite mounds
Hymenopteran nests