

BIO3176 – Animal Behaviour Key Words Mating Systems

Elephant Seals
Harem of females
Monogamy
Polygamy
Polyandry
Polygyny
Mate finding
Clown Shrimp
Mate Assistance
Sea Horses
Abdominal pouch
Pair-bonding
Enforced monogamy
Burying Beetles
Carcass
Sex pheromone
Female interjection
Sexual conflict
Mammalian monogamy
Mate-Assisting hypothesis
Diungarian Hampsters
Birthing of pups
Fitness effects
Pair-bonding
Avian monogamy
Egg temperature
Incubation
Parental care
Direct/indirect benefits of polyandry
Costs of polyandry
Sexually transmitted diseases
Immune system
Yellow-toothed Cavy
Sperm competition
Testicle size
Multiple matings
Good Genes
Gametic compatibility
Heterozygosity

Inbreeding
Outbreeding
Social group
Degree of relatedness
Genetic compatibility
Pseudoscorpions
Material benefits
Male-controlled resources
Red-winged Blackbirds
Territory
Megachilid Bees
Flower resources
Reproductive output
Female benefits
Offspring benefits
Pierid Butterfly
Help from males
Alpha male
Beta male
Dunnock
Ensuring paternity
Extra-pair copulations
Securing extra matings
Greater Spear-nosed Bats
Female defense polygyny
Defensible clusters
Montezuma Oropendola
Hanging nests
Upper limit to colony size
Resource Defense polygyny
Dunnock
Clustered resources
Modify home range
Food availability
Scramble competition polygyny
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel
Dispersed resources
Dispersed females
Mate searching
Explosive breeding assemblages
Reproductive window
Synchronized breeding
Wood Frogs
Lekking polygyny
Sage Grouse
Central location leks

Position within leks
African Topi
Social status
Lek hypotheses
Hotspot
Foraging routes
Hotshot
Attractive male
Female preference
Male groupings
Testing the hypotheses
Marine Iguana
Barking Treefrogs
Environmental variables