Sexual selection and the benefits of mating with

attractive males in *Drosophila simulans*

Submitted by:

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ABSTRACT

Over the last century, sexual selection has grown from a controversial theory into a vast field of theoretical and empirical research. Although Darwin outlined two major mechanisms within his theory, male-male competition and female mate choice, the latter has promoted a wealth of research by virtue of its complexity. Despite decades of research into how female preferences and sexually selected traits have evolved, there is still little consensus as to why females prefer the males they do. Preferences are thought to evolve from either direct selection on the preference, as females themselves benefit directly from mating with a preferred male, or through indirect selection on the preference via offspring fitness. In all cases however, female preferences should compensate for the costs of discriminating between potential mates, if they are to remain overall beneficial. The fitness benefits of mating with preferred males were investigated here using the fruitfly *Drosophila simulans*, employing a range of behavioural, phenotypic and quantitative genetic approaches. The findings presented here indicate that female *Drosophila simulans* do not gain directly from mating with a preferred male. Multiple mating can increase fecundity, although costs from male harassment can reduce the net benefit. They also indicate that females may benefit indirectly from mating with attractive males as attractiveness is heritable and sons of preferred males are themselves preferred. There is also evidence that attractive males are successful in both the pre- and post-copulatory sense, as preferred males are better sperm competitors than less-preferred males. However, although there appear to be benefits from preferred males via their sons, there appear to be no benefits from males via their daughters' fitness. These findings collectively indicate that female preferences in *Drosophila simulans* are driven by indirectly selected benefits (via Fisherian sons), and that females benefit directly from mating multiply.

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CONTENTS

Title Page	1	
Abstract	2	
Acknowledgements	3	
Contents	4	
Tables and Illustrations	5	
Author's Declarations	7	
Chapter 1: Introduction: sexual selection and female mate choice	8	
Chapter 2: Sexual selection and female fitness in <i>Drosophila simulans</i>		
(Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology (2008) 62: 721-728)	28	
Chapter 3: Multiple mating increases female fitness in <i>Drosophila simulans</i>		
(Animal Behaviour (2008) 76: 963-970)	55	
Chapter 4: The heritability of attractiveness		
(Current Biology (2007) 17: R959-R960)	81	
Chapter 5: Attractive males have greater success in sperm competition		
(Current Biology (2008) 18: R553-R554)	87	
Chapter 6: Attractive males do not sire superior daughters		
(in review)	104	
Chapter 7: Conclusions and prospects: sexual selection and the benefits		
of mating with attractive males in Drosophila simulans	127	
Appendix A: Meta-analysis of male attractiveness and male body size	150	
Appendix B: Female preference across isolines of females	152	

TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Chapter Two:

ŗ	Table 1. Summary statistics for copulation duration, female preference
((copulation latency) and fitness measures when females were exposed
1	to a single male50
ŗ	Table 2. Summary statistics for copulation duration, female preference
((copulation latency) and fitness measures when females were exposed to
1	two-males, and when females were exposed to a single male
]	Fig. 1. Female preference (copulation latency) was not associated with
í	any fitness benefits to females
]	Fig. 2. Females tended to prefer (have shorter latency with) larger males53
]	Fig. 3. In the second experiment, which included male-male competition,
1	females that copulated with preferred males had reduced lifespan
Chapter	r Three:
]	Fig. 1a. Overall mean lifetime reproductive success for females under
(different housing regimes
	Fig. 1b. Rate of reproductive output for females under different housing
1	regimes
]	Fig. 2. Percentage of females surviving as a function of housing regime
	and time since first mating
	Fig. 3. Mean lifetime reproductive success for females mating once,
	twice and three times

TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

Chapter Five:		
Fig	1. The association between copulation latency (log10 transformed),	
our	measure of female preference for a male, and the proportion of offspring	
sire	ed as the second of two males to mate with a female	
Fig	S1. The basic experimental design. Sires are mated to dams to produce	
son	s that are the focal males in the P2 and attractiveness assessment	
Chapter S	ix:	
Ta	ble 1. Shown here are the final models derived after backwards	
elin	mination	
Fig	1a. Shown here is fathers' attractiveness (sire copulation latency) and	
mat	ted daughters' averaged LRS	
Fig	3. 1b . Shown here is fathers' attractiveness (sire copulation latency)	
and	l virgin daughters' averaged longevity	
Appendix A:		
Tal	ble 1. Meta-analysis of male attractiveness and male body sizes	
acro	oss all experimental blocks	
Fig	1. Male attractiveness versus male body size	
Appendix E	3:	
Fig	1. Females from different isolines show varying preferences for males	
froi	m different isolines	

AUTHOR'S DECLARATIONS

CHAPTER 1: Introduction: sexual selection and female mate choice

The views presented here represent my own survey and interpretation of the current literature, under the guidance of Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell.

CHAPTER 2: Sexual selection and female fitness in *Drosophila simulans*

Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell provided guidance for planning and structure of all experimental procedures and preparation of the manuscript. I collected the data, conducted the analysis and am first author on the manuscript.

CHAPTER 3: Multiple mating increases female fitness in *Drosophila simulans*

Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell provided guidance for planning and structure of all experimental procedures and preparation of the manuscript. I collaborated with Clare Wigmore to collect the data. I conducted the analysis and am first author on the manuscript.

CHAPTER 4: The heritability of attractiveness

Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell provided guidance for planning and structure of all experimental procedures and preparation of the manuscript. I collected the data, conducted the analysis and am first author on the manuscript.

CHAPTER 5: Attractive males have greater success in sperm competition

Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell provided guidance for planning and structure of all experimental procedures and preparation of the manuscript. I collaborated with Katherine Hoyle to collect the data, and am second author on the manuscript.

CHAPTER 6: Attractive males do not sire superior daughters

Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell provided guidance for planning and structure of all experimental procedures and preparation of the manuscript. I collected the data, conducted the analysis and am first author on the manuscript.

CHAPTER 7: Conclusions and prospects: sexual selection and the benefits of mating with attractive males in *Drosophila simulans*

The conclusions presented in this Chapter represent my own interpretation of the data presented in the previous chapters, under the guidance of Dr David Hosken and Dr Nina Wedell.