

Mutual Mate Choice Can Drive Costly Signaling Even Under Perfect Monogamy: Online Appendix

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Appendix Table 1. Species exhibiting mutual mate choice or positive assortment by quality-related traits.

Criteria for inclusion:

1. non-random mating according to traits plausibly related to individual quality;

2. evidence for male choosiness or female ornamentation/display in non-role-reversed species;
3. evidence for female choosiness or male ornamentation/display in role-reversed species; or
4. mutual ornamentation/display plausibly related to advertising individual quality.

This listing extends Table 2 in the published text.

Spiders, Insects, and Crustaceans

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Amphipoda <i>Gammarus pulex</i> and <i>G. aquicauda</i> , and other water striders	Size assortative mating	(Arnqvist, Rowe, Krupa, & Sih, 1996; Hume, Elwood, Dick, & Connaghan, 2002; Thomas, Liautard, Cezilly, & Renaud, 1998)
Blister beetles <i>Lytta magister</i> and <i>Tegrodera aloga</i> , the leaf beetle <i>Trirhabda canadensis</i> , <i>Brentis anchorago</i>	Size assortative mating	(Bonduriansky, 2001; Brown, 1990a, 1990b, 1993)
Chrysomelid beetle <i>Timarcha maritima</i>	Assortative mating by size and parasite load	(Thomas, Oget, Gente, Desmots, & Renaud, 1999)
East African jumping spider <i>Evarcha culicivora</i>	Mutual display and mutual size preferences	(Cross, Jackson, & Pollard, 2007)
Fruit fly <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	Male preferences for larger, more fecund females	(Byrne & Rice, 2006)
Fruit fly <i>Drosophila serrata</i>	Mutual expression and preferences for cuticular hydrocarbon signal traits	(Chenoweth & Blows, 2005)

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Spiders, Insects, and Crustaceans (*Continued*)

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Jumping spider <i>Phidippus clarus</i>	Size assortative mating; male preferences for large females	(Hoefler, 2007)
Species in the taxa <i>Diptera</i> (3), <i>Hemiptera</i> (4), and <i>Pieridae</i> (2)	Mutual size preferences	(Bonduriansky, 2001)

Reptiles and Amphibians

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Salamander <i>Desmognathus santeetlah</i>	Male preference for large females	(Verrell, 1995)
Sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Size assortative mating	(Olsson, 1993)
Striped plateau lizard <i>Sceloporus virgatus</i>	Females display orange throat patches which predict condition, mite load, body size, and egg mass	(Weiss, 2006)

Fish

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Cichlid fish <i>Astatotilapia flavijosephi</i>	Male preferences for larger, more fecund females	(Werner & Lotem, 2006)
Cichlid fish <i>Eretmodus cyanostictus</i>	Size assortative mating; larger females more fecund	(Morley & Balshine, 2003)
Deep-snouted pipefish <i>Syngnathus typhle</i> (sex role reversed)	Ornament display by both sexes; female preferences for male size and brood patch thickness; greater offspring success where mate choice is allowed	(Berglund, Widemo, & Rosenqvist, 2005; Sandvik, Rosenqvist, & Berglund, 2000)
Pacific blue-eye <i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Male preference for large females	(Wong, Jennions, & Keogh, 2004)
Peacock blenny <i>Salarias pavo</i> (sex role reversed)	Female preference for large males with larger head crests	(Fagundes, Gonçalves, & Oliveira, 2007)
Redlip blenny	Mutual size preferences	(Cote & Hunte, 1989)
Three-spined stickleback <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	More attractive males choose larger females	(Kraak & Bakker, 1998)
Trinidadian guppy <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>	Male preference for large females	(Herdman, Kelly, & Godin, 2004; Ojanguren & Magurran, 2004)
Two-spotted goby <i>Gobiusculus flavescens</i>	Male preference for large, brightly colored females; larger males pair with brighter females	(Amundsen & Forsgren, 2003; Pelabon et al., 2003)

Birds

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Alpine accentor <i>Prunella collaris</i>	Female song displays	(Langmore, Davies, Hatchwell, & Hartley, 1996)
American goldfinch <i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Assortative mating by yellow plumage	(MacDougall & Montgomerie, 2003)
American kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i>	Assortative mating by size and condition	(Bortolotti & Iko, 1992)
Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Female plumage spottiness and male plumage coloration associated with parasite resistance and other aspects of condition	(Roulin, Richner, & Ducrest, 1998)
Barn swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Male preference for female tail length, associated with clutch success	(Møller, 1993)
Bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Mutual (but dimorphic) preferences for tail length	(Romero-Pujante, Hoi, Blomqvist, & Valera, 2002)
Black grouse <i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	Positive relationship between female condition and male rank; couples highest in these two had greatest clutch success	(Rintamaki, Lundberg, Alatalo, & Hoglund, 1998)
Black swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Mutual curled wing feather ornaments	(Kraaijeveld, Gregurke, Hall, Komdeur, & Mulder, 2004)
Blue tit <i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Mutual crown ornaments and male preference for ultraviolet head coloration	(Andersson, Ornborg, & Andersson, 1998)
Blue-footed booby <i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Male preference for female foot color, mutual foot display	(Torres & Velando, 2005)
Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Male preference for female throat color, associated with condition	(Amundsen, Forsgren, & Hansen, 1997)
Burrowing parrot <i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	Assortative mating by physical condition and red abdominal plumage; plumage color predicts male size and female condition	(Masello, Pagnossin, Lubjuhn, & Quillfeldt, 2004; Masello & Quillfeldt, 2003)
Carolina wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Assortative mating by wing length	(Haggerty, 2006)
Common eider <i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Female white wing plumage correlated with body mass and immune competence	(Hanssen, Folstad, & Erikstad, 2006)

Birds (Continued)

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Common goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Female wing plumage associated with hatching date and reproductive success	(Ruusila, Poysa, & Runko, 2001)
Common tern <i>Sterna hirunda</i>	Assortative mating by bill size	(Coulter, 1986)
Crested auklet <i>Aesthia cristatella</i>	Mutual display of crest ornaments	(Jones & Hunter, 1993, 1999)
Dark-eyed junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Mutual conspicuous white tail plumage	(Wolf, Casto, Nolan, & Ketterson, 2004)
Eastern bluebird <i>Siala sialis</i>	UV and melanin-based plumage associated with condition and reproductive success in both sexes	(Siefferman & Hill, 2005)
European shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Assortative mating by crest size, which predicts condition and clutch success	(Daunt, Monaghan, Wanless, & Harris, 2003)
European starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Mutual iridescent throat plumage	(Komdeur, Oorebeek, van Overveld, & Cuthill, 2005)
Fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i>	More ornamented females have better condition and are preferred by males, especially high ranking males	(Cornwallis & Birkhead, 2007)
Gouldian finch <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Assortative pairing by head color; head color discrimination by both sexes	(Pryke & Griffith, 2007)
House finch <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Male preference for plumage color	(Hill, 1993)
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Assortative mating by tail length and body size	(Moreno-Rueda, 2006)
Inca tern <i>Larosterna</i>	Monomorphic white feather moustaches associated with condition; fleshy yellow wattles	(Velando, Lessells, & Marquez, 2001)
King penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	Mutual plumage ornaments, correlated with territorial success	(Viera, Nolan, Côté, Jouventin, & Groscolas, in press)
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Mutual frontal shields, correlation between male and female condition	(Eens, Van Duyse, Berghman, & Pinxten, 2000; Petrie, 1983)
Northern cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Male preference for female underwing color, associated with care ability	(Jawor, Linville, Beall, & Breitwisch, 2003; Linville, Breitwisch, & Schilling, 1998)
North American barn swallow <i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>	Assortative mating by ventral plumage coloration; plumage predicts annual reproductive success	(Safran & McGraw, 2004)

Birds (Continued)

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Pied flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Assortative mating by white forehead patch size, associated with low parasite load and number of surviving offspring in females	(Morales et al., 2007; Potti & Merino, 1996)
Pinyon jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Female head coloration reflects dominance in competition for access to males	(Johnson, 1988)
Red grouse <i>Lagopus lagopus scoticus</i>	UV-reflecting combs in both sexes; brighter UV associated with fewer parasites in both sexes	(Mougeot, Redpath, & Leckie, 2005)
Red-tailed tropicbird <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Exaggerated tail streamers, mutual preferences for streamer length	(Boland, Double, & Baker, 2004)
Rock sparrow <i>Petronia petronia</i>	Assortative mating by yellow breast ornament, correlated with body mass and fecundity in females	(Griggio, Valera, Casas, & Pilastro, 2005; Pilastro, Griggio, & Matessi, 2003)
Spotless starling <i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Females display by carrying feathers, behavior that correlates with condition; males display by carrying green plants	(Polo & Veiga, 2006)
Yellow-eyed penguin <i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	Assortative mating by carotenoid eye coloration and plumage	(Massaro, Davis, & Darby, 2003)
Zebra finch <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Male condition-related preferences; mutual, but dimorphic, preferences for beak coloration	(Burley & Coopersmith, 1987; Monaghan, Metcalfe, & Houston, 1996)

Mammals

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
Chimpanzee <i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Male preference for older females; old-age may be interpreted as a cue of female quality (cf. Kokko, 1998)	(Muller, Thompson, & Wrangham, 2006)
Dwarf mongoose <i>Helogale undulata rufula</i>	Assortative mating by dominance rank	(Rasa, 1977)
Human <i>Homo sapiens</i>	Assortative mating by physical attractiveness and intelligence	(Borgerhoff Mulder, 2004; Buss, Reis, & Rusbult, 2004; Kanazawa & Kovar, 2004)

Mammals (Continued)

Species	Relevant mating pattern	Source
House mouse <i>Musculus domesticus</i>	Mutual preferences; pup survival, body weight, and growth rate higher for mutual preferred pairings than non-preferred pairings	(Drickamer, Gowaty, & Wagner, 2003)
Mandrill <i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	Assortative mating by dominance rank	(Setchell & Wickings, 2006)
Soay sheep <i>Ovis aries</i>	More dominant males focus mating effort on heavier females with higher reproductive success	(Preston, Stevenson, Pember-ton, Coltman, & Wilson, 2005)
Spotted hyena <i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	Assortative mating by dominance rank	(Szykman et al., 2001)
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	Assortative mating by dominance rank	(Derix & van Hooff, 1995)

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