

Magazine article

Step 1:

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REPORTS

Running with the Red Queen: Host-Parasite Coevolution Selects for Biparental Sex

Levi T. Morran,^{*} Olivia G. Schmidt, Ian A. Gelarden, Raymond C. Parrish II, Curtis M. Lively

Most organisms reproduce through outcrossing, even though it comes with substantial costs. The Red Queen hypothesis predicts that such costs are favored when parasites are common and

offspring with rare or novel genotypes, which are more likely to escape infection by coevolving pathogens (10-13). Conversely, selfing and asexual reproduction generate offspring with little or no genetic diversity, thus impeding the adaptive process and leaving them highly susceptible to infection by coevolving pathogens (10-13).

The Red Queen hypothesis has been empirically supported in studies of natural snail populations, which show that sexual reproduction is more common where parasites are common and

Current Biology 21, 1129-1134, July 12, 2011 ©2011 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved DOI 10.1016/j.cub.2011.05.028

Report

Molecular Evidence for Ancient Asexuality in *Timema* Stick Insects

Tanja Schwander,^{1,2,3,*} Lee Henry,^{1,2,4} and Bernard J. Crespi¹
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in *Timema*, ranging from less than 500,000 years to almost 2,000,000 years (Figure 1).

The COI data for the asexual *T. douglasi* and its sexual sister *T. poppensis* also revealed that the nominal species *T. douglasi* [13] consists of at least three independently derived asexual lineages, with different geographic distributions. The phylogenetic trees for which we either constrained all *T. douglasi* sequences to be monophyletic, or split them into two independent origins, differed significantly from the best maximum-likelihood (ML) tree in which *T. douglasi* was

Summary

Asexuality is rare in animals in spite of its apparent advantage relative to sexual reproduction, indicating that it must be associated with profound costs [1-9]. One expectation is that asexual lineages should be associated with

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY B

Proc. R. Soc. B (2012) 279, 1371-1379
doi:10.1098/rspb.2011.1326
Published online 5 October 2011

Convenience polyandry or convenience polygyny? Costly sex under female control in a promiscuous primate

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Martine Perret³, Pierre-Yves Henry^{3,†} and Peter M. Kappeler^{1,2,†}

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

doi:10.1111/j.1558-5646.2011.01384.x

MALE-FEMALE COEVOLUTION IN THE WILD: EVIDENCE FROM A TIME SERIES IN *ARTEMIA FRANCISCANA*

Nicolas O. Rode,^{1,2} Anne Charmantier,¹ and Thomas Lenormand¹

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY B

Proc. R. Soc. B (2012) 279, 1233-1240
doi:10.1098/rspb.2011.1543
Published online 28 September 2011

When mothers make sons sexy: maternal effects contribute to the increased sexual attractiveness of extra-pair offspring

Barbara Tschirren^{1,2,*}, Erik Postma², Alison N. Rutstein¹
and Simon C. Griffith¹

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Current Biology 22, 1440-1443, August 7, 2012 ©2012 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2012.05.050>

Report

Diversification of a Food-Mimicking Male Ornament via Sensory Drive

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and Göran Arnqvist^{1,*}

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[13, 14]. This would be the case whenever signal efficacy is affected by perception adaptations in the receiver that directly reflect environmental variation in factors such as local food abundance or predator fauna [15]. It has, for example, been suggested that evolutionary diversification of color ornamentation in nectarivorous and frugivorous birds originated by color matching to various flowers and fruits utilized as food resources (e.g., [16, 17]). Here, we investigated whether variation in feeding ecology generates sensory drive on male sexual

Summary

Illusions Promote Mating Success in Great Bowerbirds

Laura A. Kelley¹ and John A. Endler^{1,2*}

Sexual selection studies normally compare signal strengths, but signal components and sensory processing may interact to create misleading or attention-capturing illusions. Visual illusions

ly than normal, and the scene appears smaller (Fig. 2A). Additional illusions may result from object arrangement (6) (fig. S2), from interactions between objects and perspective cues (6), and when the viewer's head is moved (7).

Male bowerbirds construct bowers that serve only to attract females for mating (10). Females assess potential mates via various traits, including the number and type of colored decorations (11–13), vocal mimicry (14), and male courtship

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Proc. R. Soc. B (2012) 279, 379–386
doi:10.1098/rspb.2011.0909
Published online 22 June 2011

Mate choice for major histocompatibility complex genetic divergence as a bet-hedging strategy in the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)

Melissa L. Evans^{1,*}, Mélanie Dionne^{1,†}, Kristina M. Miller²
and Louis Bernatchez¹

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Major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-dependent mating preferences have been observed across vertebrate taxa and these preferences are expected to promote offspring disease resistance and ultimately,

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Step 2:

...as with the mini-review...

What are the main points re: the results?

What are the critical details about the methods?

...and short news report...

What is new/different/exciting about this?

What angle will you take to engage the reader?

A Mechanism of Extreme Growth and Reliable Signaling in Sexually Selected Ornaments and Weapons

Douglas J. Emlen,^{1*} Ian A. Warren,² Annika Johns,³ Ian Dworkin,³ Laura Corley Lavine²

to demonstrate that TOG1-TOG2 and $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin interact in a manner that is most consistent with a fast interchange between 1:1 and 1:2 TOG1-TOG2: $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin complexes (Fig. 4D, red trace). The observation of a TOG1-TOG2: $(\alpha\beta$ -tubulin)₂ complex is surprising, because earlier studies (5, 7) suggested that multiple TOG domains could simultaneously engage the same $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin. Some of these earlier studies were conducted using a gel-filtration binding assay similar to the one we used, so it is possible that complexes with multiple $\alpha\beta$ -tubulins were overlooked [we initially overlooked TOG2: $\alpha\beta$ -tubulin interactions for the same reason (fig. S2)]. Our data also show that

Many male animals wield ornaments or weapons of exaggerated proportions. We propose that increased cellular sensitivity to signaling through the insulin/insulin-like growth factor (IGF) pathway may be responsible for the extreme growth of these structures. We document how rhinoceros beetle horns, a sexually selected weapon, are more sensitive to nutrition and more responsive to perturbation

Current Biology 22, 78–82, January 10, 2012 ©2012 Elsevier Ltd All rights reserved. DOI 10.1016/j.cub.2011.11.044

Cross-Generational Effects of Climate Change on Expression of a Sexually Selected Trait

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³Section of Ecology, Behavior, and Evolution, Division of

We have studied Hume's warbler (*Phylloscopus humei*), a small passerine bird, at three sites in the western Himalayas since 1985. Male and female *P. humei* have pale stripes, called wing bars, on their covert feathers, which have been shown to be subject to sexual selection ([12, 13]; Figure 1 inset). Wing bars develop in chicks within 3 to 4 days of hatching and can

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Step 3:

This is a longer article, so you have the opportunity to put things into context

Must have at least **4 other primary** references

- Google scholar, class notes, reviews...
- no formal scientific citations... describe your other references by author name
- list under “Further Readings”... ProcB format
- be direct with your writing style

