Timeline

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**Digging Data: Sexual selection**

A person posing for the camera

Description automatically generatedThe venomous female redback spider – also known as the Australian black widow – poses a danger to humans … and to male redback spiders, which are often eaten by their mates. Males seem go out of their way to make this happen, flipping themselves over and presenting their abdomens to the female while mating. This behavior might at first seem like one that selection would act *against.* After all, how could risking one’s life be adaptive?

Maydianne Andrade, evolutionary biologist and Professor and Vice Dean at University of Toronto Scarborough

Remember that **evolutionary fitness** is about getting genes into the next generation, not just survival. **Sexual selection** is a “special case” of natural selection, where selection acts on an organism's ability to obtain a mate or successfully mate. This process may produce traits that decrease an organism's chance of survival, while increasing its chances of mating and producing young. **Perhaps the extreme mating behavior of male redback spiders is favored by sexual selection because it gives males a fitness boost. But what advantage could it offer?** Biologist Maydianne Andrade made observations and designed a set of experiments to find out.

**Background.** Male redback spiders deliver their sperm to females using specialized mouthparts. If the female is hungry, she will eat the male during the mating process. In the wild, this happens about 65% of the time. Females often mate with more than one male and can store sperm (sometimes for years!) to use later. Females produce multiple egg sacs throughout their lives, each of which can contain hundreds of eggs. Different eggs in a single egg sac may be fertilized by sperm from different fathers.

A picture containing building, outdoor, street, bicycle

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Female redback spider with egg sac at right. Much smaller male (circled) at left.

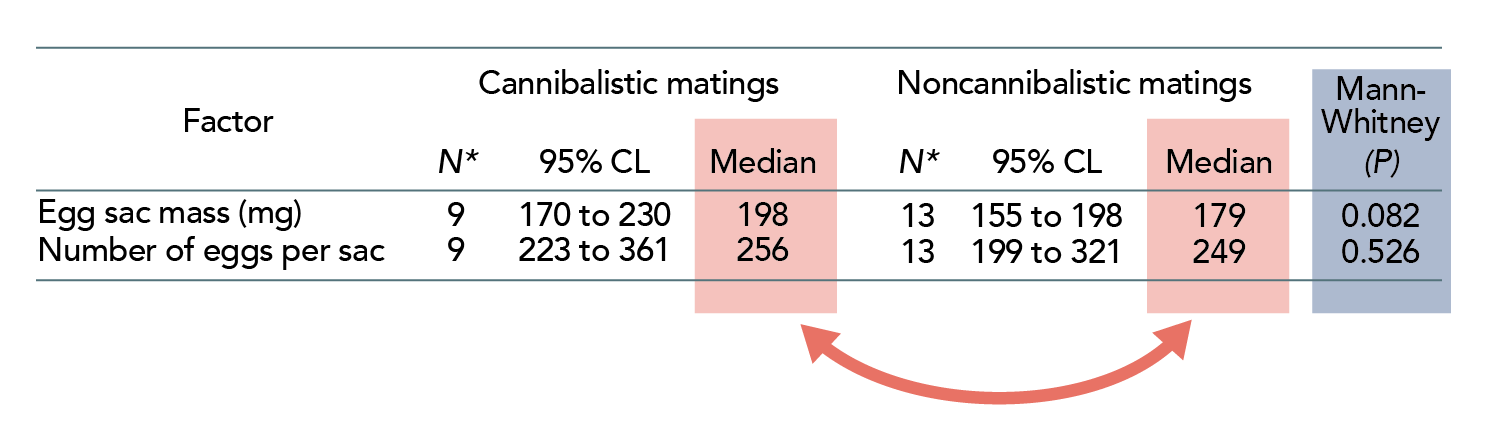
**Hypotheses**: There are several explanations that could lead to the evolution of males’ risky mating behavior:

1. **The nutrients provided by eating the male are passed on to the eggs/offspring**. In this scenario, sexual selection would favor males that offer themselves up as a meal because those males would leave behind more or perhaps more robust eggs that are more likely to hatch into live spiderlings.
2. **Eating one’s mate decreases the likelihood that a female will mate again with another male**. In this scenario, sexual selection would favor the risky behavior because males that allow themselves to be eaten would prevent later matings and, thus, would father more of a female’s brood.
3. **Males that are eaten mate for longer and so fertilize more of a female’s eggs**. Perhaps eating a mate takes time, or perhaps females simply allow mates that offer up their abdomens to mate longer. In either case, evolution would favor the risky behavior if it allows a male to father more of the female’s offspring than do males that do not offer up a snack.

Maydianne made observations and carried out experiments to test each of these hypotheses.

**Data:**

**Hypothesis 1 – Does a female’s “snack” give a boost to her eggs?** In captive redbacks in the lab, Maydianne compared the number of eggs in and weight of egg sacs from matings where the male was eaten to those from matings in which he was not:



The 95% CL (confidence level) is the range within which the true value is likely to fall (i.e., in 100 cases with similar data, the true value is within this range in 95 of those cases). The Mann-Whitney test looks at whether two samples are likely to come from sources with the same median. The p value of this test indicates the probability that the two samples come from sources with the *same* median (i.e., are \*not\* different).

There is a very slight trend towards more eggs and heavier egg sacs resulting from cannibalistic matings (as seen by comparing the pink highlighted medians), but this difference is not significant (blue highlighted box). This contradicts hypothesis 1.

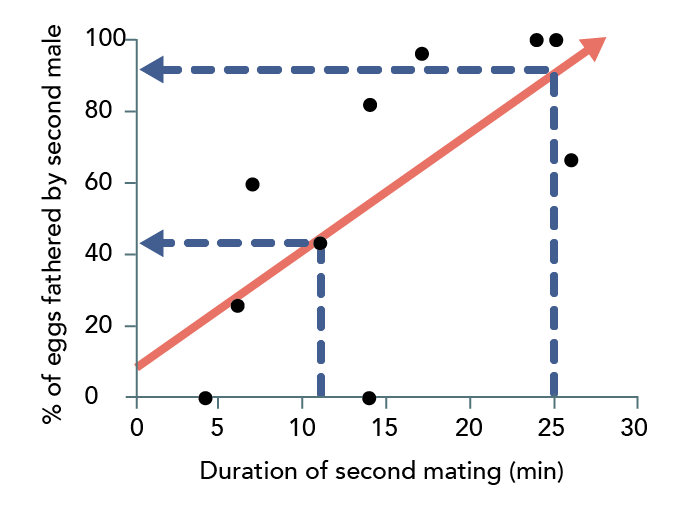
**Hypothesis 2 - Did eating a mate decrease the odds that a female would mate again with a different male**? In the lab, Maydianne observed females’ first and subsequent matings and collected the following data:

Table

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Apparently, skipping breakfast (not eating one’s first mate) leaves female redbacks interested in a snack (one’s second mate)! These data support hypothesis 2.

**Hypothesis 3 – Does self-sacrifice pay off with paternity?** Maydianne also observed and timed matings in the lab, and then determined the paternity of the eggs that the female ultimately produced. Maydianne focused on the second male to mate with a female. She thought that a male allowing himself to be eaten might pay off in terms of paternity, particularly if he were able to mate for longer if cannibalized. She observed that cannibalized second males mate for much longer (a median of 25 minutes) than second males that are not eaten (and mate for a median of just 11 minutes). Here are data from 10 matings:



For each mating, she plotted a point (black dot) representing how long the second mating took (x-axis) and the fraction of the eggs in the sac fathered by that second male (y-axis). The data are pretty clear: longer mating is associated with more paternity. This is shown by the upward slope of the regression line (red arrow). The dotted lines and blue arrows show how much a second male can improve his fitness by fathering more eggs if he is eaten and mates for 25 min, as opposed to surviving and mating just 11 minutes. Based on these data, we’d expect self-sacrificers to father 92% of eggs versus just 45% for survivors. These data support hypothesis 3.

Sexual selection seems to be shaping male redback spiders’ self-sacrificial mating behavior, not through the nutrition provided by eating one’s mate, but through its effect on fertilization rate and female behavior. But note the small sample sizes. More data might make us more confident in this interpretation.

**Stepping into science**: Maydianne started doing research as an undergraduate. She got interested in studying invertebrates, since she could mimic their natural environments in the lab. She was particularly curious to learn what males contribute to their mates and offspring – so when her Master’s advisor told her about the strange behavior of male redback spiders, she was intrigued. And when she realized she’d be able to escape the Canadian winter and visit sunny Australia, she was sold!

**Reference**: Andrade, M. C., B., (1996). Sexual selection for male sacrifice in the Australia redback spider. *Science*. 271: 70-72. (<http://comportamento-animal.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/6/0/22602398/cannibalism_spiders.pdf>)

**Comprehension questions:**

1. What is the “surprising” behavior that male redback spiders perform? In terms of evolution by natural selection, why is it surprising?
2. In your own words, explain what sexual selection is. Research and briefly explain a trait in a different organism (i.e., not the redback spider) that might reduce an individual’s chance of survival but be favored by sexual selection.
3. Maydianne investigated three hypotheses that might explain the male redback spider’s surprising behavior. Each relies on sexual selection. Explain the similarities and differences among the three hypotheses in your own words.
4. Are the three hypotheses mutually exclusive – that is, could only one be true, or could more than one be true? Explain your answer. If you said that more than one could be true at the same time, explain which of the hypotheses could co-occur and how they might operate at the same time.
5. What observations did Maydianne make to test hypothesis 1? What did she observe that helped refute hypothesis 1?
6. If hypothesis 2 were true, what subsequent behaviors would you expect to observe when you compare females who ate their first mates to females who did not eat their first mates? What did Maydianne observe when she studied these behaviors?
7. Maydianne had data showing that males who are cannibalized mate for longer than males who survive. What other observations did she need to make to test hypothesis 3? Explain why this observation is critical to testing an explanation involving evolution by sexual selection.