Bio. 3302 Introduction to Evolution Study Guide Evolution of Social Behavior

Important terms and Concepts

Actor/instigator Altruistic social behavior Bees Br - C > 0Castes Coefficient of relatedness "r" Cooperative breeding Cooperative social behavior (mutualism) Dominance hierarchy Eusociality **Full Siblings** Group living Half Siblings Hamilton's Rule Haplodiploidy **Inclusive Fitness** Inbreeding Kin Selection Naked mole rats Parental-Offspring conflict Recipient Reciprocal altruism Selfish social behavior Siblicide Social interactions Spiteful social behavior Termites Wasps

Discussion Questions

- 1. Many animals display social behavior. What are some benefits of cooperative behavior?
- 2. What are the four general types of social interactions? Give examples.
- 3. Why is altruistic behavior difficult to explain by natural selection? Do humans display this behavior?
- 4. Some animals cry out and warn others when they see a predator approaching. In some cases this can be dangerous, so why would they sacrifice themselves this way?
- 5. What is Hamilton's rule? What are its three mathematical terms, and how are they calculated?
- 6. Should sibling rivalry be more or less common in species that are monogamous or polygamous? Why?
- 7. What is meant by the statement "I'd jump in a river to save two brothers, or 8 cousins?"

- 8. Describe inclusive fitness and give examples of animal behaviors that seem to be operating under this principle.
- 9. What is meant by the term "eusociality"? What are some examples of eusocial animals? What do they have in common?
- 10. Why did Darwin find it difficult to explain the evolution of insect castes, workers who sacrifice their own reproduction for others?
- 11. What is haplodiploidy, and why was this seen as a possible mechanism for the development of eusociality? How closely are haplodiploid ant, bee, and wasp workers related to each other? What are some problems with this hypothesis?
- 12. What about the case of naked mole rats? What kind of social behavior do they exhibit? Unlike bees and wasps they are diploids. How might their society develop?
- 13. Are humans eusocial to any extent? Can you think of any cultures that might fit the description (non-reproductive worker castes)?