

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	xiv
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xv
<i>List of plates</i>	xvi
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 The ethological approach to the study of behaviour	1
1.2 A brief outline of classical ethological theory	4
1.3 The modern study of animal behaviour	8
1.4 An outline of the book	10
Chapter 2 The description and measurement of behaviour	12
2.1 Describing behaviour by its function	12
2.2 Describing behaviour by its form	13
2.2.1 Behaviour described as a continuous process	13
2.2.2 Behaviour described as a series of discrete events	15
2.3 Describing and measuring the relationship between an animal and its environment	25
2.3.1 Describing the way a single animal uses space	25
2.3.2 Describing the relationship between an animal and neighbouring conspecifics	28
2.4 What is the point of all this sophisticated analysis?	44
Chapter 3 The study of the causes of behavioural change	47
3.1 What constitutes a causal explanation of behaviour?	47
3.2 The different kinds of causal explanation	47
3.3 Motivational models	49
3.3.1 Descriptive and explanatory models	50
3.3.2 General, theory-based and specific, data-based models	51
3.3.3 Deterministic and probabilistic models	51
3.3.4 Assessing models	51

3.4	Studying external influences on behaviour	54
3.4.1	Prey catching in toads; behavioural studies	55
3.4.2	Attack in <i>Haplochromis burtoni</i>	56
3.4.3	Incubation in herring gulls	59
3.4.4	Prey catching in toads; physiological studies	62
3.4.5	The role of external stimuli in the control of behaviour	64
3.5	Studying internal influences on behaviour	66
3.5.1	Identifying groups of causally related acts	66
3.5.2	The role of internal factors in the control of behaviour	75
3.6	What is the nature of the mechanisms which cause behavioural change?	76
3.6.1	A probabilistic model	76
3.6.2	A deterministic model	77
3.6.3	Modelling motivation as a hierarchy of decisions	79
3.6.4	Control theory models of motivation	80
3.6.5	Space–state models	88
3.7	Studying the physiological bases of behavioural change	97
3.7.1	Physiological explanations of complex behaviour	99
3.7.2	Alteration in behavioural theory as a result of physiological research	100
3.7.3	Identifying fruitful topics for physiological study by behavioural analysis	100
3.7.4	Ethological concepts and techniques can improve the quality of physiological research	100
3.7.5	Ethological ideas can help in the interpretation of physiological results	103
Chapter 4 The development of behaviour		104
4.1	Problems with the instinct–learning dichotomy	104
4.1.1	Instincts are defined by exclusion	104
4.1.2	Interpreting deprivation experiments is not simple	105
4.1.3	Learning is not the only way the environment influences development of behaviour	106
4.1.4	The instinct–learning dichotomy confounds three distinct consequences of behavioural development	106
4.2	Why is the term innate still used?	108
4.3	Describing the ontogeny of behaviour	109
4.3.1	The emergence of recognizable behaviour patterns in young animals	109
4.3.2	The time of appearance of behaviour patterns during development	111

4.3.3	The development of motivational systems	112
4.3.4	Physiological changes accompanying behavioural development	116
4.4	Characterizing the factors which influence the development of behaviour	118
4.4.1	Deductions from descriptive studies	118
4.4.2	Experimental studies of behavioural development	122
4.4.3	Experimental studies of the development of song in passerines	124
4.4.4	A quantitative model of the development of social preferences in birds	131
4.5	Classifying the factors which influence the development of behaviour	134
4.6	Some general features of behavioural development	135
4.6.1	Sensitive periods	135
4.6.2	Constraints on learning	136
4.6.3	Functional aspects of behavioural development	136
Chapter 5 The adaptive significance of behaviour		138
5.1	Sources of evidence about the adaptive significance of behaviour	139
5.1.1	Deduction from the theory of natural selection	139
5.1.2	The context in which behaviour is shown	139
5.1.3	The short-term consequences of behaviour	139
5.1.4	Comparisons between species and populations	139
5.1.5	Measuring the fitness of individuals which differ in their behaviour	141
5.1.6	Experimental manipulation of the consequences of behaviour	144
5.1.7	Deductions from the genetic architecture of behaviour	146
5.1.8	Models of the adaptive significance of behaviour	147
5.2	Difficulties in studying the adaptive significance of behaviour	152
5.2.1	Multiple benefits	152
5.2.2	Costs, benefits and optimality models	153
5.2.3	Frequency dependent costs and benefits; games theory	156
5.3	The state of the art	159
5.4	The adaptive significance of the way animals pattern their behaviour in time	160
5.4.1	Rhythms of behaviour	160
5.4.2	The adaptive significance of behavioural rhythmicity	162
5.5	The adaptive significance of the way animals use space	166
5.5.1	Dispersal patterns	166
5.5.2	Deciding where to live	167
5.5.3	What to do where; optimal foraging theory	169
5.5.4	Problems with optimal foraging theory	180

5.5.5	Constraints on use of space resulting from the presence of conspecifics	186
5.5.6	Territorial behaviour	188
5.6	The adaptive significance of an animal's aggressive responses	193
5.6.1	Games theory and the hawk–dove model	194
5.6.2	Weaknesses of the hawk–dove model	195
5.6.3	Games theory models in sexually reproducing species	196
5.6.4	Conflicts between doves; the War of Attrition model	197
5.6.5	Games with progressive escalation	198
5.6.6	Games with asymmetries between opponents	198
5.6.7	Games in which information is acquired during a fight	203
5.6.8	Games with non-random encounters	203
5.6.9	The contribution of games theory to our understanding of the adaptive significance of the way animals fight	204
5.7	The adaptive significance of an animal's breeding habits; mating systems	205
5.7.1	Life history parameters	206
5.7.2	Questions about sex	206
5.7.3	Mating systems	208
5.8	Adaptive significance of behaviour accompanying mating	217
5.8.1	Identifying the correct species	217
5.8.2	Preventing mating with conspecifics of the wrong sex	218
5.8.3	Synchronizing the behaviour of potential mates	218
5.8.4	The impact of intra-sexual competition for mates	218
5.8.5	The impact of selectiveness in potential mates	221
5.8.6	Alternative mating strategies	229
5.8.7	Darwin, natural selection and sexual selection	233
5.8.8	Conflicts of interest between the sexes	235
5.9	The adaptive significance of parental care	237
5.10	The adaptive significance of living in groups	243
5.10.1	Studies of the adaptive significance of group life	243
5.10.2	The benefits resulting from group life	247
5.10.3	The complex costs and benefits of group life; Caraco's model (1979)	249
5.11	Behaviour which cannot be explained by classic natural selection theory	253
5.11.1	An outline of the problem	253
5.11.2	Animals may ultimately benefit from their 'altruistic' behaviour	256
5.11.3	Group selection	257

5.11.4	Kin selection	259
5.11.5	Parental manipulation	268
5.11.6	Has altruism been explained?	270
5.12	Overview; sociobiology and behavioural ecology	270
5.12.1	Weaknesses in the sociobiological approach to behaviour	271
5.12.2	Reasons why behavioural differences may not be adaptive	272
Chapter 6 The phylogeny of behaviour		276
6.1	Sources of evidence about the phylogeny of behaviour	276
6.1.1	The fossil record	276
6.1.2	Ontogeny	278
6.1.3	The behaviour of interspecific hybrids	278
6.1.4	Comparative studies	279
6.2	Some representative behavioural phylogenies	283
6.2.1	Tongue movements in reptiles	283
6.2.2	Predatory behaviour in gastropods	283
6.2.3	Aggressive interactions in fish	283
6.2.4	Hymenopteran social systems	285
6.3	Deriving general principles of behavioural evolution	288
6.3.1	Sound production in crickets	288
6.3.2	Courtship in peacocks	288
Chapter 7 The role of behaviour in the evolutionary process		290
7.1	The behaviour of other animals as a major selective force	290
7.1.1	The behaviour of conspecifics	290
7.1.2	The behaviour of heterospecifics	291
7.2	Behaviour dictates the selection pressures to which an animal is exposed	293
7.3	The impact of behaviour on population structure	295
7.3.1	Behavioural influences on gene flow between populations	295
7.3.2	Behavioural influences on population size	298
7.3.3	Behavioural influences on panmixis	299
Chapter 8 Behavioural genetics		300
8.1	The objectives of research into the inheritance of behaviour	300
8.2	Potential contributions of genetics to the study of animal behaviour	301
8.2.1	As an additional research tool in the analysis of behaviour	301
8.2.2	As a source of essential information about behaviour	302
8.3	Quantitative genetics	303
8.4	Techniques for identifying the genetic origin of a known behavioural difference	306

8.4.1	Crosses between behavioural variants	306
8.4.2	Selective breeding from extremes of a behavioural continuum	313
8.5	Screening known genetic variants for behavioural differences	316
8.5.1	Known single gene mutations which influence behaviour	317
8.5.2	Visible differences in chromosome structure with behavioural effects	317
8.5.3	Comparing naturally occurring, isolated populations	317
8.5.4	Correlating degree of relatedness and behavioural similarity	318
8.5.5	Inbred strains	318
8.5.6	Recombinant strains	321
8.6	Characterizing the precise behavioural effects of genetic differences	322
8.7	The mechanisms whereby genes influence behaviour	326
8.7.1	Effects on the structures necessary for performing the behaviour	326
8.7.2	Effects on muscles or neuromuscular junctions	327
8.7.3	Effects on the sense organs	327
8.7.4	Effects on the CNS	327
8.7.5	Effects on the endocrine system	329
8.7.6	Effects on some totally unknown mechanism	329
8.8	Genetic mosaics	330
8.9	Animal behaviour and behavioural genetics	333
Chapter 9 Applied ethology		336
9.1	Clarification of terms; what is applied ethology?	336
9.2	Ways in which ethological research can be applied to practical problems	337
9.2.1	Direct application of the results of ethological research	337
9.2.2	Using the ideas and concepts of ethology	338
9.2.3	Using ethological techniques	338
9.3	Pest control	338
9.4	Increasing the productivity of commercially important species	341
9.4.1	Identifying suitable species for exploitation	342
9.4.2	Selection for desired behavioural attributes	342
9.4.3	Controlling dispersal and movement	342
9.4.4	Promoting survival	343
9.4.5	Promoting growth	344
9.4.6	Promoting successful reproduction	348
9.5	Animal welfare	350
9.5.1	Identifying suffering in animals	350
9.5.2	Alleviating animal suffering	353
9.6	Conservation	354

9.7	Human behaviour	356
9.7.1	Applying ethological techniques to human behaviour	356
9.7.2	Ethological concepts as a source of hypotheses about human behaviour	359
9.7.3	Making direct use of the facts collected by ethologists	362
9.7.4	Sociobiology and human behaviour	366
	<i>References</i>	368
	<i>Author index</i>	395
	<i>Species index</i>	402
	<i>Subject index</i>	407