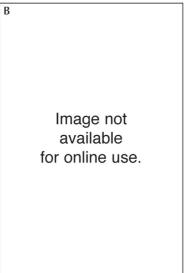
Image not available for online use.



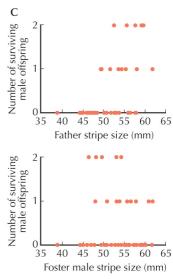


FIGURE 20.32. (A) Male great tits (*Parus major*) have a dark breast stripe that is attractive to females: Males with larger stripes are more likely to gain mates. In a cross-fostering experiment, clutches were swapped between nests. Thus, correlations with the biological parent could be compared with correlations with the randomly chosen foster parent as a control. There is substantial genetic variation in stripe size: The stripes of sons are strongly correlated with their biological father (*B*, top), but there is no significant correlation with the foster parent (*B*, bottom). Offspring whose biological fathers have larger stripes survive significantly better over winter (*C*, top), whereas there is no correlation with the foster father's stripe size (*C*, bottom).

20.32C, redrawn from Norris K., Nature 362: 537-539, © 1993 Macmillan, www.nature.com