



**FIGURE 21.29.** Sexual selection is associated with high rates of speciation. For example, rates of speciation have been compared between sister groups of insects that differ in mating system. Over 25 independent comparisons, the rate of speciation was four times higher for **polyandrous** groups, in which females mate with many males, than for **monandrous** groups, where females mate with a single male. For example, the Drosophilidae (e.g., *A*) are polyandrous, whereas their sister group, the Culicidae (e.g., *B*) are monandrous; and within the butterfly genus *Heliconius*, the *numata* species (*C*) are polyandrous, in contrast with the monandrous sara/sapho clade (*D*).

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