

Relationships among some variables chosen to suggest how parental care and confidence of paternity correlate. Separated pairs may be derived in all cases. Aquatic habitats are usually ancestral to terrestrial ones and external fertilization is probably always ancestral to internal fertilization. Social separation of pairs is relative (variable, in terms of confidence of paternity). Because eggs have less personality than babies (hence, female birds can be fooled more often than female mammals), and last sperm in is generally more likely to succeed in birds but first sperm in in mammals, high confidence of paternity (especially compared to confidence of maternity) is less likely in most mammals than in most birds. In external fertilizers there is often strong possibility of confidence of paternity because males can control fertilization (and aspects of male behavior such as defense of egg-laying sites may incidentally contribute to offspring survival), and male-biased parental care is more common in external fertilizers than last lecture; I just used examples that came to my mind. I certainly wouldn't publish it yet!

| Habitat | Fertilization | Egg-Hatching | Social Structure (when mating) | Chance of Acquiring Confidence of Paternity | Parental Care? | Who Gives Parental Care | Examples |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| aquatic | external | external | >one-male groups | very low | egg cytoplasm only | neither parent | some marine annelids |
| | internal (male pouch) | internal? | one-male groups | intermediate? | sometimes | female? | wrasses? |
| | internal (female) | external (laid soon after fertilization) | separated pairs | high | sometimes | male or female (or both) | fish, frogs, toads |
| | | | | very high | yes (to eggs) | male | seahorses |
| terrestrial | | | >one-male groups | varies from low to high | sometimes | usually female | some fish |
| | | | one-male groups | low | yes | female | grouse |
| | | | one-male groups | intermediate to high | | | redwinged blackbird |
| | | | one-female groups | high | | mostly by male | jacanas (rare case) |
| | | | separated pairs | high | | both sexes or female | most songbirds |
| | | | >one-male groups | very low | considerable | female | baboons, bison |
| | | | one-male groups | fairly high | considerable | female (sometimes male too) | gorillas, horses |
| | | | separated pairs | high | considerable | both sexes | gibbons |
| | | | >one-male groups | high | a very great deal | both sexes | humans (only) |