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Using fish to understand how cities affect sexual selection before and after mating

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Urbanization transforms natural and agricultural areas into built landscapes. Such profound habitat alteration imposes strong pressure on phenotypic trait changes through processes related to natural and/or sexual selection. Evidence of how natural selection drives changes to traits in urban biota is increasing, but little is known about the role of sexual selection. In this study, we assessed the effect of urbanization on the expression and interaction of males' pre-mating traits (body size and color) and a post-mating trait (sperm load). We used a widespread invasive species, the guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*), which is a wellknown model for studying sexual selection, but have never been studied in urban systems for this purpose. We found that urbanization did not affect mean body size or condition, but it resulted in size-dependent reductions in the expression of orange and iridescent colors, as well as sperm load. The orange color was reduced in small urban guppies, while the iridescent colors were reduced in large urban guppies compared to non-urban guppies. The difference in sperm load was only found in large males, with lower sperm load in urban guppies. The relationship between orange color and sperm load was positive in urban guppies but negative in non-urban guppies, while the association between iridescent color and sperm load followed the opposite pattern. Our findings suggest that sexual selection on pre- and post-mating traits is weaker in urban than in non-urban systems and that interactions between such traits are context dependent. These responses can be related to the pollution and altered visual environment of urban systems and provide an opportunity to advance our understanding of the mechanisms determining adaptation in cities.

KEYWORDS

intraspecific trait, urban evolution, urban stream syndrome, urban ecology, polyandry

Introduction

To satisfy the needs of an increasing urban population, cities are growing at an alarming rate. This urbanization process causes profound habitat modification through deforestation, construction, and pollution (Alberti, 2008). Such changes to the habitat lead to marked biodiversity loss, but some species such as the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) are able to flourish in cities (Shochat et al., 2010).

Understanding how species persist in cities has been a recent focus of urban ecology studies. The changes in characteristics (i.e., traits) that are either heritable (evolutionary) or non-heritable (plasticity) can help organisms adapt and persist in urban environments (Lambert et al., 2021). Urbanization can drive rapid, contemporary changes in traits ranging from behavior to morphology, through processes involving natural and/or sexual selection (Alberti et al., 2017; Tüzün et al., 2017). However, evidence on how natural selection operates in the urban systems and the resulting trait change is scarce, and even less is known about the role of sexual selection (Rivkin et al., 2019; Sepp et al., 2020).

Sexual selection tends to operate more strongly on males, either before or after mating (Janicke et al., 2016). Pre-mating sexual selection often involves traits related to mating success, such as body size and conspicuous ornaments (e.g., brightly-colored feathers) that are used to attract females. Post-mating sexual selection involves traits that determine fertilization success following copulation, such as sperm motility and sperm number. Understanding the expression and interaction of pre- and post-mating traits is therefore fundamental for exposing mechanisms shaping sexual selection (Evans and Garcia-Gonzalez, 2016).

A well-known process in sexual selection is the interaction between body size and coloration (pre-mating traits) with fertility (post-mating trait). In many species, larger, colorful males tend to be more fertile (Rogers et al., 2008; Smith et al., 2014). This is because individuals with larger body size are often assumed to be in better condition (i.e., large nutrient storage, better health), which allows increased investment in mating-related traits, such as color and fertility, rather than survival traits (Cotton et al., 2004; Rahman et al., 2013).

Mating-related traits can be strongly affected by the environment. The availability of food and the presence of predators can determine the expression of body size, color, and fertility (Rahman et al., 2013; Schmitz, 2017). Similarly, ambient light conditions, background color, and transmission properties can affect mating color signaling (Hutton et al., 2015). Despite the existing evidence, how the environment affects the interaction between pre- and post-mating traits remains poorly known (Evans and Garcia-Gonzalez, 2016). Such information is central to understanding how human disturbances, such as urbanization, modulate the strength and direction of sexual selection. This is especially important in aquatic urban ecosystems, such as urban streams, which are much less studied than terrestrial urban systems (Marques et al., 2019; Langerhans and Kern, 2020).

The urbanization of streams causes profound habitat modifications, such as pollution, altered hydrology, and food availability, which have the potential to change traits (Marques et al., 2019). However, the extent to which urbanization affects the expression and interaction

of pre- and post-mating traits is poorly known (Sepp et al., 2020; Cronin et al., 2022). This information is critical to expose the mechanisms through which aquatic organisms, such as fish, respond and adapt to urbanization (Evans and Garcia-Gonzalez, 2016; Sepp et al., 2020).

In this study, we assessed the effect of urbanization on the expression and interaction of pre-mating traits (body size and mating color) and post-mating traits (sperm load) to explore the strength and direction of sexual selection in urban systems. We tested this by using a widespread invasive species, the guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*). Guppies are a wellknown model for studying pre- and post-mating sexual selection in their non-urban, native range in Trinidad (Endler, 1984; Kemp et al., 2018). Sexual selection favors larger and more colorful male guppies with larger sperm loads (Pitcher and Evans, 2001). However, existing evidence comes exclusively from non-urban ecosystems, and the effect of urbanization on the expression and interaction between pre- and post-mating traits in guppies and other aquatic animals is unknown. We hypothesize the profound changes urbanization imposes on streams disrupting the expression and interaction between pre- and post-mating traits, as detailed below.

We initially compared pre-mating traits (body size and coloration) between urban and non-urban guppy populations to explore trait changes. Urbanization increases food availability for guppies in urban streams, which can allow greater investment in body size (Snell-Rood et al., 2015; Marques et al., 2020). However, this can be counterbalanced by investment toward survival in the polluted urban environment (Sepp et al., 2018). We expect male urban guppies to be similar in size to non-urban guppies. Also, studies on guppies from non-urban streams in Trinidad suggest pigment-based orange coloration, which can be seen at distance, is the main color used to attract mates (Kodric-Brown, 1989; Long and Houde, 1989). However, urbanization impairs the visual environment (high turbidity and low light incidence) (Walsh et al., 2005), with potential consequences for visual communication. We expect urban guppies to either express less orange coloration or to invest more in iridescent colors, which are more efficient for communicating under poor visual conditions, at proximity (Doucet and Meadows, 2009).

Then, we tested for differences in the post-mating trait (sperm load) between urban and non-urban guppies. Despite the increased food availability, the harsh conditions of the urban environment (e.g., pollution and altered hydrology) can force animals to invest more in self-maintenance traits than in reproduction (Sepp et al., 2018). We expected urban male guppies to show no change or to deliver smaller sperm loads than non-urban guppies.

Finally, we assessed the relationship between size, color, and sperm load to investigate the interaction between pre- and post-mating traits. Urbanization has the potential to affect the

strength and direction of the interaction between pre- and post-mating traits, but the evidence is lacking (Evans and Garcia-Gonzalez, 2016; Cronin et al., 2022). In the future, we expect urbanization to alter the relationship between mating traits as seen in non-urban systems.

Materials and methods

We used a study system located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as detailed by Marques et al. (2020). In a previous study, we used this system to explore the effect of urbanization on female guppy life history traits (Marques et al., 2020). Now, we took advantage of the same system to focus on male guppy traits. We used a subset of the stream reaches previously considered in Marques et al. (2020). We selected three urban (CAR, CATO, and ELSU) and three non-urban stream reaches (ELLI, JOA, and WPL) invaded by guppies (Supplementary Figure 1). In all sampled reaches, guppies are known to be the only fish species. Each sampling reach was 30 m in length. Urban stream reaches differ from non-urban stream reaches mainly by having a high concentration of fecal coliforms and ammonium, indicating contamination with sewage (Marques et al., 2020).

We collected guppies using an electro fisher, as detailed in Marques et al. (2020). Only adult male guppies (sexually mature and having fully developed sexual organs) were analyzed in this study.

Color and body size

We collected a total of 256 male guppies (140 urban and 116 non-urban) in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2021. Sampling was replicated at each reach every year, whenever possible. Guppies were transported live in aerated containers to the aquatic facility at the Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, where they were either anesthetized or euthanized in Tricaine (MS222). Individual guppies were then photographed using Nikon D80[®], Nikon Z50[®], and Canon G12[®] cameras. To remove any color variation introduced by the difference in camera models, we calibrated the color spectrum of the photographs to a common standard. For that, we used a color chart with graded colors (X-Rite ColorChecker Passport, X-Rite Inc.) in the background of each photograph. We used the color chart to generate a standard color profile for each camera using the Adobe[®] Photoshop Light room Classic software (v. 11.0.1). This profile was used to calibrate the colors and white balance in each photograph. No other changes were made to the photographs following color calibration. We photographed only the left side of each individual guppy.

Photographs were uploaded to the Fiji platform of the open source software ImageJ (v.2.3.0/1.53f) for color analysis (Schindelin et al., 2012). We set the scale (pixels/mm) of each

image based on a ruler embedded in each photograph, using the command “Set scale” in ImageJ. We calculated body size as the area of the left side of each guppy (mm²) using the “Measure tool” in ImageJ. Guppies have both pigment-based (carotenoid colors: orange, reds, and yellows) and structurally based colors (iridescent colors: blues, greens, and purples) (Kemp et al., 2018). We performed automated color analyses for the two color categories (orange and iridescent) separately, by using the command “Color Threshold” in ImageJ. Thresholding was performed using the HSB color space. The orange category was given by Hue = 44, Saturation = 148–255, and Brightness = 92–255. The iridescent category was defined by Hue = 46–230, Saturation = 63–255, Brightness = 74–255. Thresholding allowed us to select pixels with the specified HSB values for each color category. Then, we defined the minimum size of the particle (i.e., group of pixels) considered to be > 0.2 mm², using the “Particle size” command in ImageJ. Based on that, we estimated the area (mm²) of each color category per individual. Color analysis was automated by building a macro function, using the “Macro” command in ImageJ, which repeats color thresholding and particle analysis for each color category on each individual photograph.

We tested for differences in body size between urban and non-urban guppies with linear mixed effect models (LMM) using stream reach as a random factor. We tested for an effect of body size on the area of each color category (orange and iridescent) and if the effect of body size and the area of each color category differed between urban and non-urban guppies using the LMM models that included an interaction term between habitat (urban and non-urban) and body size. The color area was square-root transformed. We included data from all years in the models because color and body size have high heritability across generations (Reynolds and Gross, 1992; Brooks and Postma, 2011). All statistical analysis and plots were performed using the R software (R Core Team, 2020).

Sperm load

In addition to color analysis, guppies collected in 2021 (34 urban and 35 non-urban) were assessed for sperm load. At the aquatic facility, guppies were housed for 10 days in six male-only tanks (40 L each) separated by reach identity. The laboratory housing period is important to allow males to replenish sperm reserves depleted right before capture. Tanks were maintained at constant temperature (24°C) and aeration. Guppies were fed daily with brine shrimp.

Following the housing period, individual guppies were retrieved from the tanks, anesthetized in Tricaine (MS222), and photographed following the procedures described above. Then, guppies were weighted (g) and measured for body length (standard length, mm). Under a dissecting microscope, we stripped the sperm bundles (i.e., spermatozeugmata and

packages of sperm) by gently massaging the abdomen, as described in Cattelan et al. (2016). Sperm bundles retrieved from each individual guppy were counted, and the total number was used to estimate sperm load. Because an individual's condition (i.e., health) can determine investment in sperm traits, we also estimated individual guppy condition using a weight-length regression (Rahman et al., 2013; Lloret et al., 2014).

We tested for differences in sperm load and condition between habitats (urban and non-urban) with LMMs using stream reach as a random factor. The LMM for sperm load also included body size as a covariate and the interaction between habitat and body size as a fixed factor. All statistical analyses and plots were performed using the R software (R Core Team, 2020).

Assessing the interaction between pre- and post-mating traits

We built predictive linear mixed models to assess the relationship between size, color, and sperm load using data collected in 2021. We built four separate models, using the area of either color (orange or iridescent) as the response variable, separated by habitat (urban or non-urban). We separated models by habitat because the mechanisms affecting the interaction between color and mating-related traits can widely differ between urban and non-urban streams (Marques et al., 2019). For each model, we used sperm load and body size as fixed factors and reach identity as random factors. Fixed variables were scaled to improve model fit. From each model, we generated a set of sub models having all possible combinations of predictors by removing or including different fixed factors (Grueber et al., 2011). The sub models were subjected to model selection based on AICc criteria (Grueber et al., 2011). Only the models with substantial empirical support ($\Delta\text{AICc} < 2$) were retrieved and averaged to estimate the coefficient of each predictor (coef_{avg}; Burnham and Anderson, 2002).

The models were fitted with the *nlme* package of the R software (Pinheiro et al., 2022). Model fit was evaluated visually using Q-Q plots. We tested the models for multicollinearity with the VIF function of the *car* package for R (Fox and Weisberg, 2011). The variance explained only by the fixed factors (marginal R square, R^2_m) and the variance explained by both fixed plus random factors (conditional R square, R^2_c) were estimated using the “r.squaredGLMM” function of the R package *MuMIn* (Barton, 2008). Model selection and averaging were performed with the “dredge”, “get.models”, and “model.avg” functions of the *MuMIn* package.

Results

We found that the pigment-based orange coloration was determined by the interaction between habitat (urban and non-urban) and body size (LMM $t = -4.1$, $p < 0.001$). This indicated

that a reduction in orange color occurred for urban guppies with small body sizes ($< 85 \text{ mm}^2$) but not for large ones (Figure 1A; Table 1). Similarly, the structurally based iridescent colorations were determined by the interaction between habitat and body size (LMM $t = 2.6$, $p = 0.01$), where large urban guppies tended to be less iridescent than non-urban guppies of similar size (Figure 1B; Table 1).

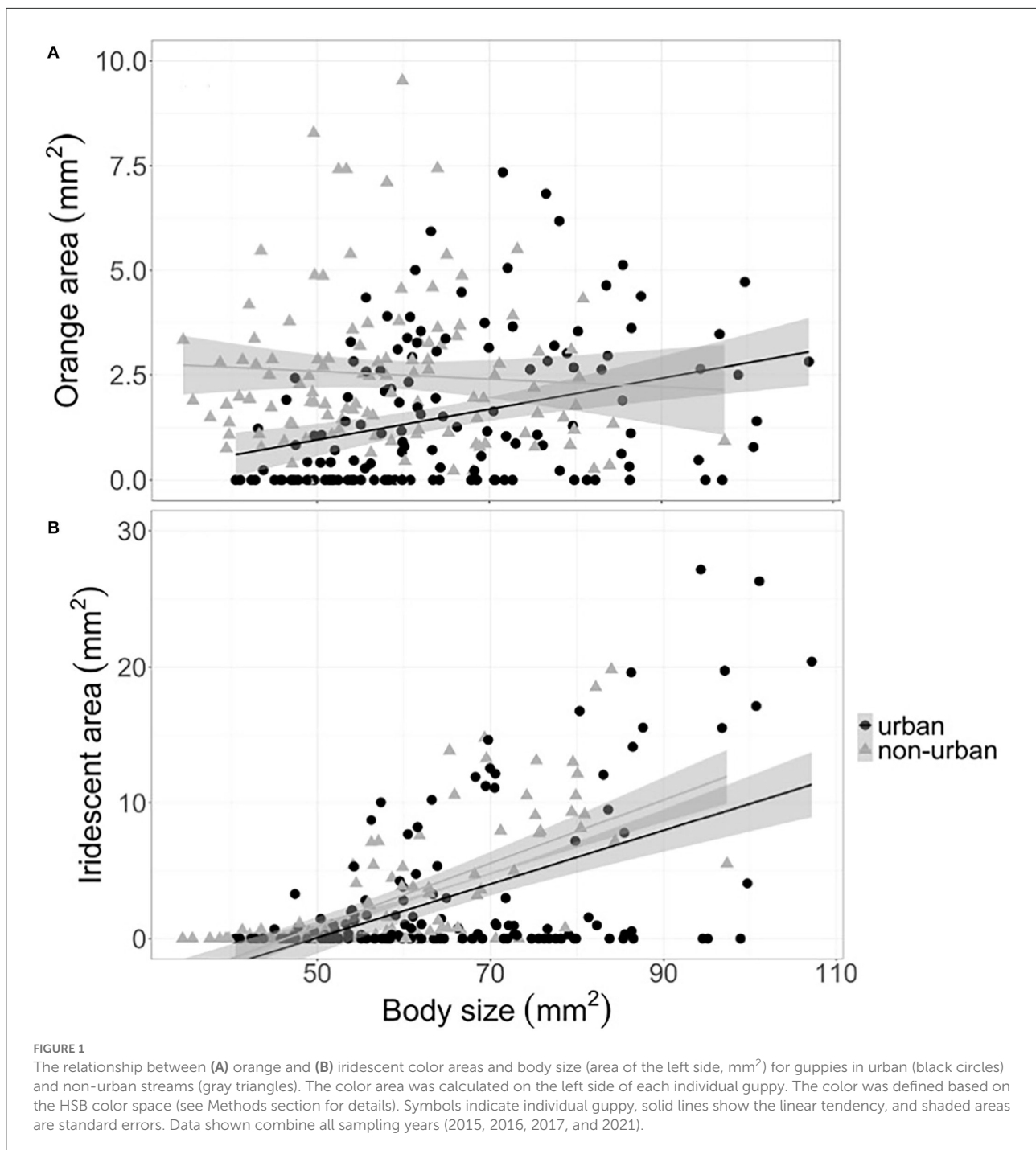
The sperm load was also determined by the interaction between habitat and body size (LMM $t = -4.5$, < 0.0001). This suggested that, at larger sizes, urban guppies had lower sperm load than non-urban guppies (Figure 2; Table 1). We found no difference in mean body size or condition between urban and non-urban guppies.

The relationship between individual body size, color, and sperm load varied between urban and non-urban guppies. We found that the orange color of urban guppies was positively related to sperm load (coef = 0.69) (LMM $R^2_m = 0.23$, $R^2_c = 0.23$), irrespective of body size (i.e., this factor was not included in the best models following model selection) (Table 2). In contrast, the iridescent color of urban guppies was negatively related to sperm load (coef_{avg} = -0.46), with a positive effect on body size (coef_{avg} = 4.87) (LMM $R^2_m = 0.60$, $R^2_c = 0.68$) (Table 2). The opposite pattern was found for non-urban guppies, for which orange color was negatively related to sperm load (coef = -0.51) (LMM $R^2_m = 0.23$, $R^2_c = 0.25$), irrespective of body size (Table 2). The iridescent color of non-urban guppies was positively related to sperm load (coef_{avg} = 0.31) and body size (coef_{avg} = 1.91) (LMM $R^2_m = 0.18$, $R^2_c = 0.57$) (Table 2). The sub models used to calculate coef_{avg} can be found in Supplementary Table 1.

Discussion

Human disturbance can be a strong selective force for trait change with consequences for mate choice (Candolin et al., 2007). However, the extent to which urbanization affects sexual selection is largely unknown (Sepp et al., 2020). Here, we proved that urbanization does not change body size or condition, but it reduces the expression of orange color in smaller guppies and the expression of iridescent colors, especially in larger guppies. Urbanization also reduces the sperm load in large guppies. This suggests that sexual selection is weaker in urban than in non-urban systems. Urbanization also affects the relationship between such traits. The area of orange color is positively related to sperm load in urban guppies but negatively related to sperm load in non-urban guppies, and the opposite pattern is seen for iridescent color. Individual body size is not related to sperm load in urban guppies, but it has a positive effect on the sperm load of non-urban guppies.

Although the effect of urbanization on traits such as body size has been documented in a number of species, its role in sexual selection in urban populations has been poorly explored (Sepp et al., 2020). Evidence from non-urban systems suggests



that a larger body size increases the expression of other sexual traits, which can confer fitness benefits (Skinner and Watt, 2007). For that reason, females tend to prefer mating with larger males (Cooper and Vitt, 1993; Marler and Ryan, 1997). However, our data show that the interaction between urbanization and body size reduces the expression of sexual traits. The extent to which this inverse effect of body size on sexual traits affects female preference and sexual selection is yet to be assessed.

Laboratory tests on female preference (e.g., Hermann et al., 2015) are needed to further understand the role of body size in the mating of guppies and other urban animals.

Another pre-mating trait of interest is color. Increasing evidence suggests that urban animals decrease the expression of orange carotenoid-based coloration, which could accommodate the expression of more iridescent, structural colors than their non-urban counterparts (Biard et al., 2017; Giraudeau et al.,

TABLE 1 The output of the linear mixed effects models was tested for differences in body size (area of the left side), colors (orange and iridescent), sperm load, and conditions between guppies occurring in urban and non-urban streams (habitat).

Response variable	Fixed factors	Value	SE	DF	t-value	p-value
Body size	Habitat	-5.28	6.78	4	-0.78	0.48
	Intercept	64	4.78	250	13.4	<0.001
Orange color	Body size	0.02	0.004	248	4.9	<0.001
	Habitat	2.3	0.46	4	5.1	<0.01
	Body size*habitat	-0.03	0.01	248	-4.1	<0.001
Iridescent color	Intercept	-0.46	0.32	248	-1.45	0.15
	Body size	0.05	0.007	248	7.1	<0.001
	Habitat	-1.37	0.76	4	-1.8	0.15
	Body size*habitat	0.03	0.01	248	2.6	0.01
Condition	Intercept	-2.22	0.53	248	-4.21	<0.001
	Habitat	0.06	0.07	4	0.91	0.41
	Intercept	-0.04	0.04	63	-0.84	0.40
Sperm load	Body size	23.98	3.9	61	6.18	<0.001
	Habitat	1,340.2	367.7	4	3.6	0.02
	Body size*habitat	-22.68	4.99	61	-4.55	<0.001
	Intercept	-1,083.8	275.1	61	-3.9	<0.001

The color area was calculated on the left side of each individual guppy and square-root transformed. Color categories were defined based on the HSB color space. The condition was determined based on the residuals of the weight-length regression, and sperm load was estimated as the total number of sperm bundles in the ejaculate. See the methods section for details. In all models, we included stream reach as a random factor (not shown). In addition, an interaction term between habitat and body size (area of the left side, mm²) was included as a fixed factor in the models testing for differences in color and sperm load.

2018). However, our data show size-dependent reductions in both orange and iridescent colors in urban guppies (Figure 1). This overall decrease in color can be related to the discharge of wastewater into urban streams (Marques et al., 2020). Guppies respond to wastewater pollution by either increasing or decreasing the expression of orange and iridescent colors depending on the environmental context (Gomes-Silva et al., 2020). The specific mechanisms for such change are unclear. Pollution could be related to a low body condition that determines coloration (Peters et al., 2008; White, 2020). However, we found no change in conditions between urban and non-urban guppies. This raises the question of whether color signals remain condition-dependent in urban settings (Hutton and McGraw, 2016). Alternatively, changes to the expression of orange color can be related to altered carotenoid content of urban foods or the impairment of the metabolic conversion of dietary carotenoids caused by urban stressors (Hill, 1992; Giraudeau et al., 2018), but changes to the expression of iridescent colors can be related to passive, energetically inexpensive, changes to the self-assembly of the nanostructures of the integument (Maia et al., 2012). Exploring the drivers of color expression can provide important information on color signaling in guppies and other urban animals.

The effect of urbanization on post-mating traits remains unclear. In mating systems where females mate multiply (polyandry), such as in guppies, males often invest more into post-mating traits, such as sperm load, to improve sperm

competition (Hämäläinen et al., 2018). Despite the high guppy density in urban streams, which should lead to increased male-male competition (Marques et al., 2020), we found that, among larger guppies, urban males had reduced sperm load when compared to non-urban ones. This can be related to specific responses to urban environmental stressors that could be affecting sperm production in guppies (Sepp et al., 2018). Empirical evidence is still needed to further understand investment toward post-mating traits in urban ecosystems (Cronin et al., 2022). Increased sample size associated with molecular tools to assess the links between body size, coloration, and paternity in replicated populations of urban and non-urban guppies can help estimate the contribution of pre- and post-mating traits to male sexual success (Devigili et al., 2015; Cattelan et al., 2020; Glavaschi et al., 2020). Common garden experiments can further help disentangle the genetic and environmental components driving the expression of mating traits in guppies and other urban animals (e. g. Reznick et al., 2019).

In addition to changing the expression of pre- and post-mating traits, urbanization affects the relationship between them. For many animals, the body size is related to sperm load suggesting that larger individuals have larger testis and higher sperm load than smaller individuals (Kodric-Brown et al., 2006; Emlen et al., 2012). While such prediction stands true for non-urban guppies in this study and elsewhere (Pitcher and Evans, 2001), our data show that body size is not related to

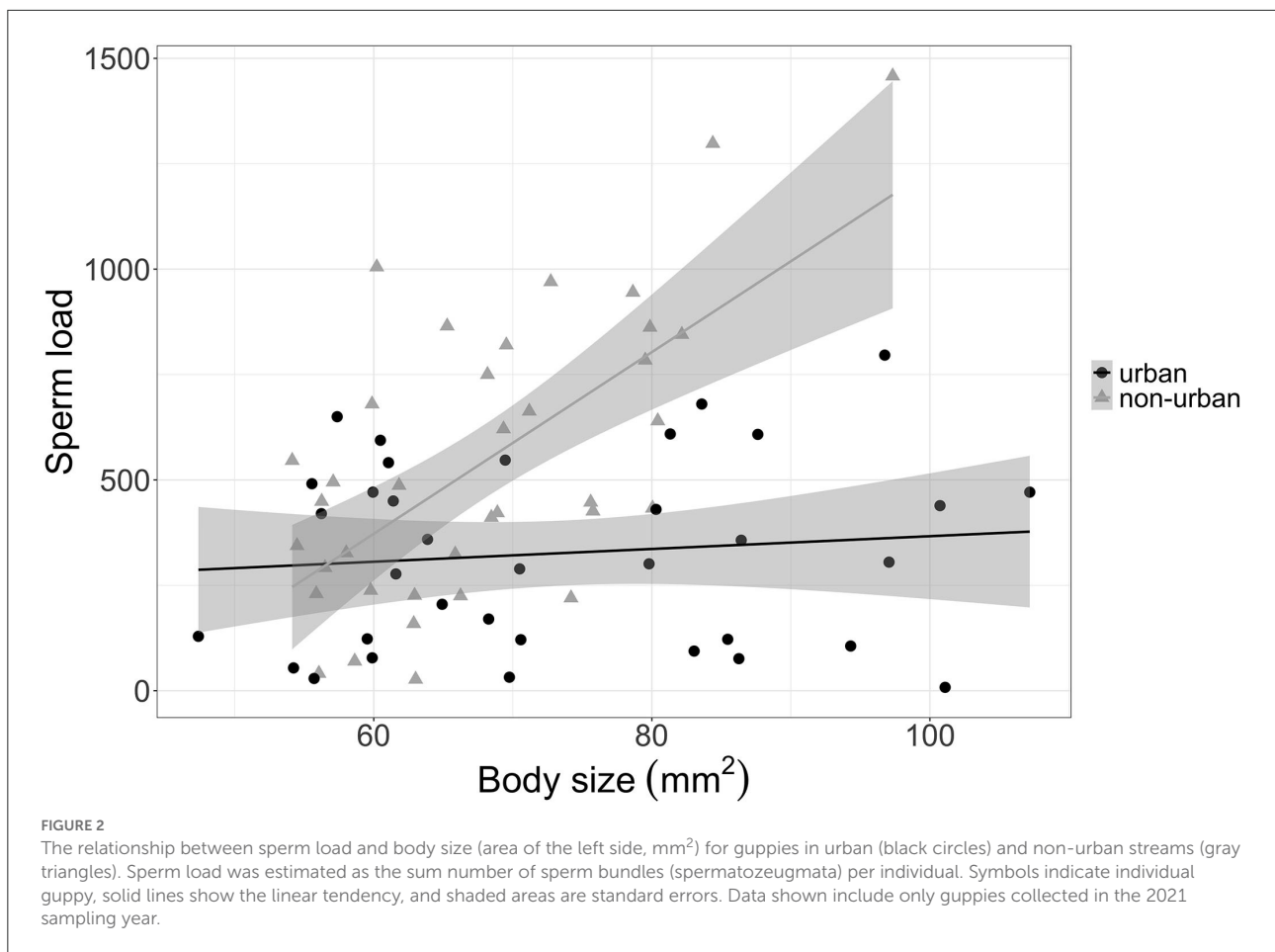


TABLE 2 Coefficients for each predictive linear mixed model.

Habitat	Response variable	R ² _m	R ² _c	Averaged coefficients		
				Sperm load	Body size	Intercept
Urban	Orange area	0.23	0.23	0.69*	–	2.11
	Iridescent area	0.6	0.68	–0.46	4.87	10.53
non-urban	Orange area	0.23	0.25	–0.51*	–	1.83
	Iridescent area	0.18	0.57	0.31	1.91	6.51

Data are shown for each guppy habitat (urban and non-urban) and color response variable (orange and iridescent), where sperm load (number of sperm bundles) and body size (area of the left side, mm²) are fixed factors. Reach identity was included as a random factor (not shown). The variance explained only by the fixed factors (R²_m) and the variance explained by both fixed plus random factors (R²_c) is also shown. Only the best models ($\Delta AICc < 2$) were retrieved to estimate the averaged coefficient of each predictor. The (*) indicates that only one model was retained following model selection, thus coefficients are not averaged.

sperm load in urban guppies (Figure 2). To the best of our knowledge, ours is the first study to show that urbanization can decouple the relationship between body size and sperm load.

While the mechanisms for such disconnection are unclear, it is likely that the altered conditions of the urban environment force animals to invest more in traits that ensure survival, such as immune defense and parasite/pathogen resistance, rather than reproductive traits such as sperm load (Sepp et al., 2018).

Similarly, urbanization affects the relationship between color and sperm load. Evidence from non-urban systems suggests that male conspicuous color ornaments are positively correlated with fertility (e.g., sperm load) and are thus a good indicator of male quality because of the potential to maximize offspring production (Mautz et al., 2013; Cuthill et al., 2017; White, 2020). Our data suggest that such a relationship is context dependent. While orange color is positively related to sperm load in urban guppies, it is the iridescent color that has a positive relationship to sperm load in non-urban guppies. This suggests that males rely on different colors to signal fertility in urban vs. non-urban systems and implies that female preference for male coloration responds accordingly. This could be a response to the changes in the visual environment, mainly related to the high turbidity of urban streams (Paul and Meyer, 2001; Hutton et al., 2015). However, evidence is still lacking. In the future, laboratory tests on female preference under varying visual conditions can help

understand the function of orange and iridescent colors in the mating of urban animals (e.g., [Coultridge and Alexander, 2002](#)).

Despite the long-standing interest in the interaction between pre- and post-mating episodes of sexual selection, few studies considered how environmental factors influence such relationships ([Evans and Garcia-Gonzalez, 2016](#)). Here, we showed that urbanization can profoundly change the interaction between pre- and post-mating traits, with potential consequences for adaptation. For instance, the reduced investment toward color expression associated with low sperm loads could lead us to conclude that urban guppies are striving to persist in their environment. However, guppies are very successful in urban streams, having population densities that are ~ 26 times higher in urban streams than in non-urban streams with no sign of decline through time ([Marques et al., 2020](#)). Such contradictions require further investigation because they can help us understand adaptation in the urban environment ([Brady et al., 2019](#)). For example, how the relationship between a male's color and fertility contributes to adaptation might depend on how strongly female fecundity is affected by differences in sperm load ([Pilastro et al., 2008](#)). Further understanding of how pre- and post-mating traits vary and interact in both sexes, in multiple species, is fundamental because it can expose the mechanisms through which sexual selection facilitates adaptation in urban environments ([Hämäläinen et al., 2018](#); [Brady et al., 2019](#)).

By studying the nature of sexual selection in cities, we can advance evolutionary theory. As shown here, urbanization can challenge some of the classic assumptions about how sexual traits change and interact. This is likely because urbanization imposes novel selective pressures that can lead to unique responses in sexual traits ([Sepp et al., 2020](#)). Exposing specific drivers and the direction of sexual trait change in urban ecosystems can help develop key theoretical concepts toward understanding evolution through sexual selection ([Cronin et al., 2022](#)). Expanding that knowledge has the potential to provide important information to support biodiversity conservation in cities ([Donihue and Lambert, 2015](#)).

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Ethics statement

The animal study was reviewed and approved by the University of Victoria (2016-008), the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ CEUA/005/2016) Animal Care Committees, and the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment (IBAMA 16152-1).

Author contributions

PM, EZ, RE-S, RM, and AP conceived the ideas for the study. PM and AP designed the experiments and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. PM, JA, YS, and LC collected and processed the data. PM carried out the statistical analyses. All authors contributed to editing drafts and gave final approval for publication.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Supplementary material

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2022.928277/full#supplementary-material>

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