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1 **No evidence of pre-copulatory mate choice by gynes in the facultatively parthenogenetic**  
2 **ant *Cataglyphis cursor***

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18 **ABSTRACT**

19 Virgin queens (gynes) of the ant *Cataglyphis cursor* mate on the ground at the nest entrance,  
20 where they benefit from the protection of nestmate workers. By carrying out mating tests in  
21 the laboratory, we show that gynes mate with the first males they encounter, suggesting the  
22 absence of pre-copulatory mate choice by gynes. This is in agreement with the recent finding  
23 that workers behave aggressively towards foreign males and could thereby exercise a form  
24 of inclusive mate choice, which could replace pre-copulatory mate choice by gynes.

25 **KEYWORDS**

26 Eusocial insects, Sexual selection, Inclusive mate choice, Multiple mating.

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29         Sexual selection favours phenotypic traits affecting reproductive success, for instance  
30 through better access to a sexual partner resulting from increased competitiveness among  
31 individuals of the same sex (intra-sexual selection) or from increased attractiveness towards  
32 individuals of the opposite sex (inter-sexual selection). While sexual selection has received  
33 considerable attention in solitary organisms it has been the subject of less attention in social  
34 species, especially in social insects (Davidson 1982; Boomsma *et al.* 2005; Boomsma 2007;  
35 den Boer *et al.* 2010; Boomsma 2013). This might be linked to the fact that in the latter  
36 sexual partners are committed for life, which minimizes the potential for sexual selection  
37 (Boomsma 2013). Furthermore, the widespread occurrence of nuptial flights associated with  
38 a high mortality of sexuals favours the evolution of traits that optimize and access to  
39 partners (e.g. flight abilities, partner detection) but not those linked with pre-copulatory  
40 sexual selection (e.g. weaponry, ornaments, courtship behaviours) (Boomsma *et al.* 2005;  
41 Baer 2011).

42         However, some eusocial insects mate multiply on the ground near the nest entrance.  
43 This lowers the mortality of gynes (young virgin queens) since they are in the presence of  
44 protective workers and can retreat into the nest. Moreover, workers may directly participate  
45 in gyne mate choice, i.e. exercise a form of inclusive mate choice (Cronin *et al.* 2011).  
46 Indeed, gynes and workers have the same interests in choosing the “best” males. This is  
47 because workers typically do not reproduce and obtain indirect fitness by helping related  
48 queens. Workers would therefore benefit from helping related gynes to choose good mates,

49 and could achieve this by physically preventing males of poor quality from accessing gynes.  
50 Gynes would benefit from deferring mate choice to workers if doing so minimises their  
51 exposure to desiccation and predation. In addition, workers may collectively be in a better  
52 position to make an optimal choice than hard-pressed gynes.

53         The involvement of workers in mate choice has been suggested in army ants (Franks  
54 & Hölldobler 1987), Argentine ants (in the invasive range, Sunamura *et al.* 2011) and the  
55 facultatively parthenogenetic ant *Cataglyphis cursor* (Cronin *et al.* 2011; Helft *et al.* 2015). In  
56 the latter two species, workers are aggressive towards all foreign males who enter or come  
57 near the nest searching for a receptive gyne. Worker aggression may be a form of inclusive  
58 sexual selection by workers if they differentially affect some male phenotypes. This is indeed  
59 what occurs in *C. cursor*. Gynes are produced by the multiply mated queen (Lenoir *et al.*  
60 1988; Percy *et al.* 2004) and workers are highly related to both parthenogenetically  
61 produced gynes (clones of their mother,  $r \sim 0.5$ ) and sexually produced gynes ( $r = 0.44$  on  
62 average) (Doums *et al.* 2013), and a recent study showed that worker aggression toward  
63 males affected male relative mating potential, increasing it for lighter males and decreasing  
64 it for heavier males (Helft *et al.* 2015). The present study therefore aims at determining  
65 whether *C. cursor* gynes exercise pre-copulatory mate choice or not. We observed mating  
66 behaviour of gynes in the presence of two males under laboratory conditions. The males  
67 differed in the level of harassment they had experienced from workers, with one of the two  
68 males previously exposed to worker aggression for 10 minutes while the other was not  
69 exposed to workers.

70         We used 115 sexuals (46 males and 69 females) from 22 colonies which had been  
71 produced in nature but which emerged in the laboratory, allowing us to be certain of their  
72 virginity (see Supplementary material). We carried out 23 mating tests, each using one focal

73 gyne and two males. In addition, two other gynes were used during the exposure phase of  
74 males to worker aggression immediately prior to the mating test (below). The focal gyne was  
75 placed alone in a mating arena to which it could habituate. Simultaneously, one male was  
76 placed in another box containing a second gyne in a mesh cage, so that he could perceive  
77 her presence but could not mate (treatment without workers or W-). A second male was  
78 placed in a third box containing the third gyne, also encaged, but with the addition of 50 of  
79 the gyne's nestmate workers that could aggress the male as shown in Helft *et al.* (2015)  
80 (male W+). After 10 minutes, the two males were moved to the mating arena containing the  
81 focal gyne and matings were observed for 10 minutes. All individuals were used only once.  
82 The three gynes used in each test were sisters and at least 19 days old, since previous  
83 observations suggest that most gynes are sexually active at this age. The two males were  
84 brothers and unrelated to the gynes. We selected males of the same age and size (see  
85 Supplementary material), hence they differed only in their previous exposure to worker  
86 harassment.

87 Mating attempts were unambiguous. The male mounted above the gyne with his  
88 front and middle legs embracing her thorax and only his hind legs remaining on the ground,  
89 made frenzied antennae contacts and attempted to copulate by rubbing the tip of his  
90 abdomen around that of the gyne. A successful attempt ended by the intromission of the  
91 male's genitalia into the female gaster for several seconds and was thus recorded as a  
92 mating even though we do not know whether sperm transfer occurred. Using BioLogic  
93 software (Dimitri Missoh, <http://swarmy.free.fr/wordpress/2009>) we recorded the latency  
94 before the first mating attempt, the number of mating attempts, and the number and  
95 duration of mating (i.e. duration of copulation). All statistical analyses were conducted using  
96 R-Gui software (version 3.0.2, 2008).

97           The gyne refused to mate with either male in nine out of the 23 tests. This may be  
98 because she was not receptive or stressed by the experimental setup, e.g. by the absence of  
99 nestmate workers or colony odour. Twenty matings occurred in the remaining 14 tests. They  
100 lasted 1 min 10 s  $\pm$  30 s (mean  $\pm$  SD). *C. cursor* queens mate multiply (Lenoir *et al.* 1988,  
101 Pearcy *et al.* 2004) and multiple mating by gynes was indeed observed during our 10  
102 minutes tests. Nine gynes mated once, four mated twice (two with the same male and two  
103 with both males) and one mated thrice (with both males). Similarly, males can mate multiply  
104 in this species (Cronin *et al.* 2011) and multiple mating by males was also recorded, with 14  
105 males mating once and three mating twice (Fig. 1).

106           Although all W+ males were aggressed by workers during the exposure phase that  
107 immediately preceded the mating test (from 22 to 201 aggressions in 10 minutes, median =  
108 94), this had no effect on the outcome of mating tests. W+ and W- males did not differ in  
109 latency before the first mating attempt (Wilcoxon test:  $p = 0.9$ ), number of mating attempts  
110 (Wilcoxon test:  $p = 0.7$ ), number of matings (Fisher exact test:  $p = 0.54$ ) or duration of  
111 matings (Wilcoxon test:  $p = 0.7$ ) (Fig. 1).

112           Both males attempted mating in 11 out of the 14 tests where mating occurred. The  
113 gyne always mated with the first male who attempted mating, usually on his second or third  
114 attempt, and she always mated before the second male attempted to mate (Fig. 1). This  
115 suggests that gynes mated indiscriminately, at least for their first mating, and supports the  
116 hypothesis that gynes largely defer pre-copulatory mate choice to workers (Helft *et al.*  
117 2015). Note, however, that this does not preclude post-copulatory sperm selection (Baer  
118 2011). For instance, cryptic mate choice by gynes could occur by rejecting the sperm of less  
119 fit partners and/or by controlling the duration of mating (Oppelt and Heinze 2007). In  
120 several instances we observed that gynes in copula turned around and bit the mounting

121 male and that this ended the copulation. This suggests that gynes have at least some degree  
122 of control over mating duration, and it is interesting in this context to note that mating  
123 duration was indeed very variable, lasting from 10 s to 1 min 57 s (Fig. 1).

124 The indiscriminate mating by gynes observed in our experiment is in apparent  
125 contradiction with previous field observations that gynes can refuse to mate and indeed  
126 actively avoid most mating attempts (Lenoir *et al.* 1988, Cronin *et al.* 2011). However, in  
127 these field observations gynes were likely already mated since most had lost their wings and  
128 wing loss is a good predictor of being mated (Doums *et al.* 2013), hence they were likely not  
129 seeking to mate but were seeking to be transported by workers to a new colony (Lenoir *et*  
130 *al.* 1988, Chéron *et al.* 2011). Further studies should investigate whether all matings result in  
131 the transfer of sperm and/or seminal secretions, whether mating duration affects this  
132 transfer, and whether gynes can adjust mating duration according to male quality or mating  
133 status.

134

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138

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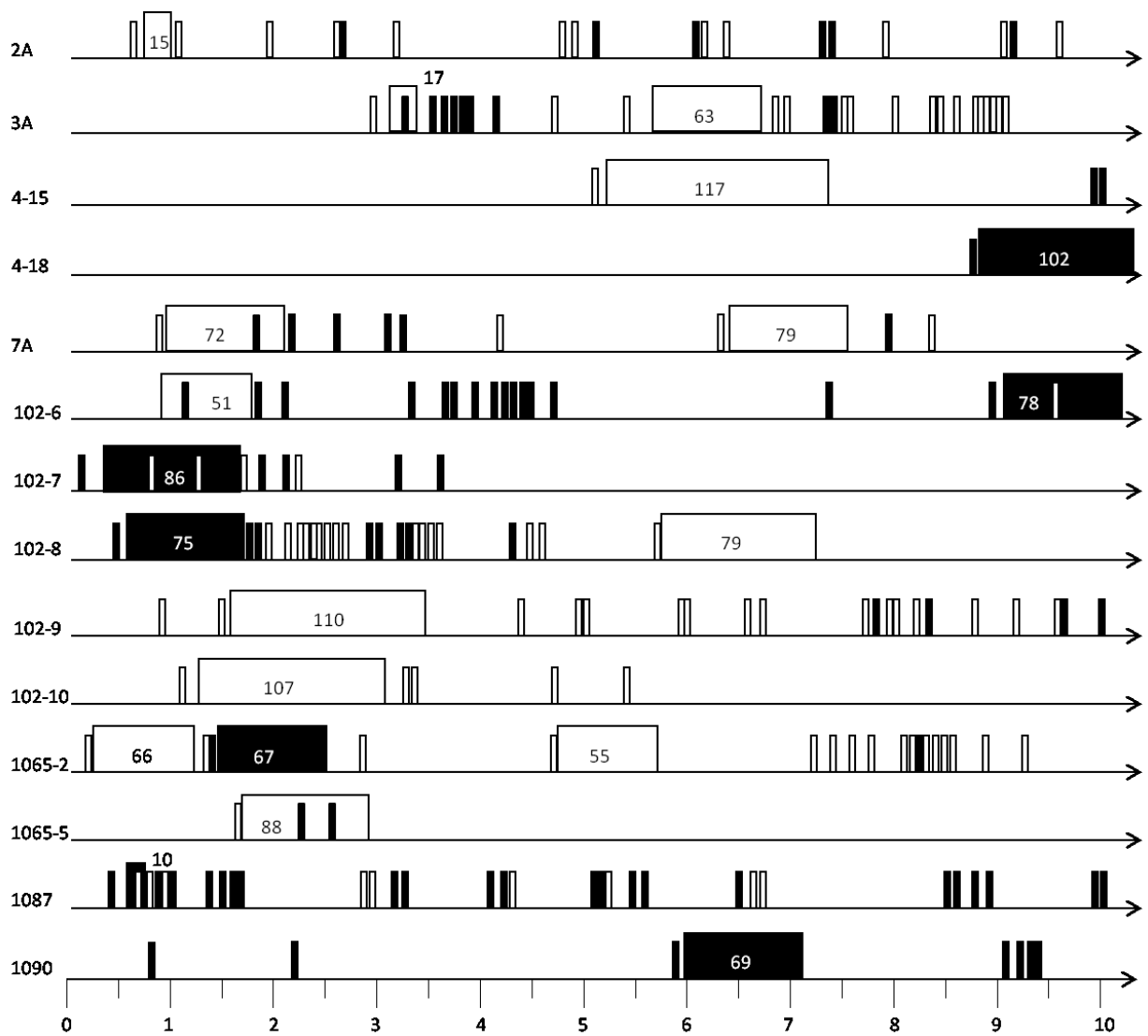
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176 Figure 1: Timing of mating attempts and duration of matings. The x-axis shows the duration  
 177 of the mating tests in min. On the y-axis, labels indicate colony identity, as well as gyne  
 178 identity for colonies which provided multiple gynes. The shorter bars indicate mating  
 179 attempts. A few that were largely overlapping have been slightly moved sideways for clarity.  
 180 The taller bars indicate actual mating (copulation), with their width indicating the duration  
 181 (given in s). W- males are in white and W+ males are in black.

182  
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