

LEARN MORE ►► confidence.cas.org | SciFinder

F1000 FACULTY of 1000
POST-PUBLICATION PEER REVIEW

Advanced Search The Scientist

Hydrobiology | Udonljv | Uhsruw | Srvinu | P djd}bn | Idfxw

Vlj qiq Uhj lvnu

TheScientist

News Current Issue Archive Surveys & Supplements Naturally Selected



Comment on this news story

SHARE

By Vanessa Schipani

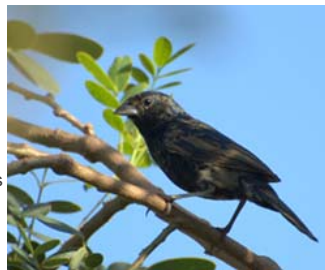
Ehkdyrueulhi

D urxqg xs riuhfqwg lvfryhulhv lq ehkdyru uhvhdufk

[Published 18th November 2010 01:57 PM GMT]

Flashy fathers risk offspring safety

In a population of blue-black grassquits, song birds found in the tropics of South America, nests within territories of displaying males are at greater risk of predation by avian predators than areas without them, suggesting a trade-off exists for fathers between attracting new mates and protecting their existing offspring.



Blue-black Grassquit, *Volatinia jacarina*
Wikipedia Commons/Dario Sanches

R. Dias, et al., "Experimental evidence that sexual displays are costly for nest survival," *Ethology*, 116:1011-19, 2010.

Spiders duped by bug predator

By comparing spiders' reactions to different stimuli landing in their web, researchers found that assassin bugs trick their spider prey by mimicking the vibrations on the web made by the spider's own struggling prey, causing the spiders to come within striking range.

A. Wignall, et al., "Assassin bug uses aggressive mimicry to lure spider prey," *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, AOP, doi: 10.1098/rspb.2010.2060, 2010.

The News

Who needs structure, anyway?

Behavior brief

Scientists as rock stars?

Unusual cancerous allies

Touch stimulates neurogenesis

Top 7 papers in medicine

Bad chemistry

Fungus follows fertilization path

How fear flows through the mind

Opinion: Research redesign

Top 7 papers in neuroscience

Science and magic

Which bug is ugliest?

Cancer's shield seen, stripped

Electricity ups knack for numbers?

More Entries...



TheScientist BPTW 2011



GetTheScientist

1 Register for FREE Online Access

- » Current issue
- » Best Places to Work and Salary surveys
- » Daily news and monthly contents emails

Register »

2 Subscribe to the Magazine

- » Monthly print issues
- » Unlimited online access
- » Special offers on books, apparel, and more

Subscribe »

Library Subscriptions
Recommend to a Librarian

TAKE THE 2011 BEST PLACES TO WORK SURVEY



START THE SURVEY

Vxyh|v)
Vxssdp hqw

- » Best Places to Work
- » Salary Survey
- » The Scientist Video Awards
- » Lab Website and Video Awards
- » NRW: Biotechnology in North Rhine-Westphalia
- » Life Sciences in Ireland
- » Schizophrenia
- » Autoimmunity



Predators influence offspring in ovo

Female sticklebacks exposed to the threat of predators tend to produce offspring that stay closer together when shoaling, researchers found. When in the egg, these offspring exhibited higher levels of cortisol, suggesting a hormonal mechanism might explain how the information about the predatory environment influences offspring behavior.

E. Giesing, et al., "Female stickleback transfer information via eggs: effects of maternal experience with predators on offspring," *Proceedings of the Royal Society: Biological Sciences*, AOP, doi:10.1098/rspb.2010.1819, 2010.

Queens conquer unrelated hives

Normally queen bees either leave with a swarm of workers to establish a hive of their own or supersede a mother queen after she dies. Now researchers have found evidence that nascent queens occasionally take over unrelated hives nearby as well.



T. Wenseleers, et al., "Intraspecific queen parasitism in a highly eusocial bee," *Biology Letters*, AOP, doi:10.1098/rsbl.2010.0819, 2010.

Queen bee surrounded by workers
Wikipedia Commons/Waugsberg

The bird who cried wolf

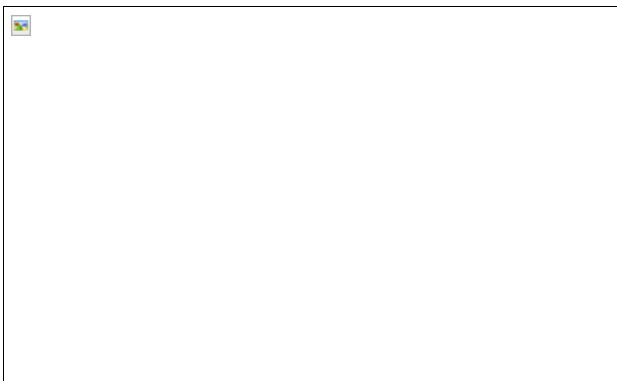
Fork-tailed drongo birds trick individuals of their own and other species into abandoning newly found food by making false alarm calls. In addition to their own alarm calls, researchers found that drongos can mimic the alarm calls of other species, perhaps as a ploy to sustain their trickery when animals stop responding to the drongos' calls.

T. Flower, "Fork-tailed drongos use deceptive mimicked alarm calls to steal food," *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, AOP, doi:10.1098/rspb.2010.1932, 2010.

Love songs stay classic

Courtship songs of chestnut-sided warblers appear relatively stable over evolutionary time compared to those used for territorial displays, which have changed considerably over the course of two decades, researchers found, suggesting the presence of two distinct traditions in song bird "culture."

B. Byers, et al., "Independent Cultural Evolution of Two Song Traditions in the Chestnut-Sided Warbler," *The American Naturalist*, 176:476-89, 2010.



Meat, the ultimate pacifier

Despite the need for the protection of meat resources in the wild for primate ancestors, researchers found that the sight of meat makes people less aggressive. Research subjects looking at pictures of meat were less likely to dictate punishment than those looking at neutral images, suggesting meat actually has a calming effect.

F. Kachanoff, et al., presented at McGill University's annual undergraduate science symposium, 2010.

Advertisement

PEP TALK
The Protein Science Week
JANUARY 10-14, 2011
Hotel Del Coronado • San Diego, CA

Rate this article

Rating: **4.80/5** (5 votes)

[Comment on this news story](#)

[Masthead](#) | [Contact](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)
© 1986-2010 The Scientist

LEARN MORE >> confidence.cas.org | SciFinder

Idfwo| ri433

Faculty of 1000 Ltd
 Science Navigation Group
 Middlesex House
 34-42 Cleveland Street
 London W1T 4LB UK

Home	Rankings	Register
About	Faculty	Subscribe
FAQs	The Scientist	Sponsorship
Newsroom	F1000 Reports	Affiliates
Contact F1000	Evaluations	Science Navigation Group

Ironz I433=



© 2000- 2010 Faculty of 1000 Ltd. ISSN 1759-796X Legal | Partner of HINARI CrossRef PERii