

## Index

- aardvark (*Orycteropus afer*), 41, 44–45, 60
  - testicular descent, 185
- accessory reproductive glands, 187
  - ampullary glands*, 189–192, 273
  - anatomical arrangement, 189
  - bulbourethral glands (Cowper's glands), 273
  - evolution of, 228–229
  - functions, 274
  - importance of, 198
  - monotremes, 207
  - phylogenetic distribution, 187, 187
  - prostate and vesicular glands, 273–274
- Acp70A, 226–227
- acrosome reaction, 243
  - relationship to sperm capacitation, 239
- Africa wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), 127–128
- African civet (*Civettictis civetta*), 29
- Afrosoricida, 45
  - copulatory locks, 70
  - copulatory patterns
    - spiny species, 80
  - intromission durations
    - spiny species, 80
- Afrotheria, 41–42, 41
  - Afrosoricida, 45
  - Hyracoidea, 44
  - Macroscelidea, 45–46
  - Proboscidea, 42
    - RXFP2* and *INSL3* genes, 185, 185
    - Sirenia, 42–44, 43
    - Tubilidentata, 44–45
- Age of Mammals, 279–280
- alpaca, sperm transport and storage, 235–236, 236
- Alston's brown mouse (*Scotinomys teguina*), 189–190
- American bison (*Bison bison*), 27
- amphibious animals
  - and copulatory locks, 71
  - copulatory patterns, 81–83
- Amphicyon, 141
- ampulla, 189–192
  - ampullary glands, 189–192, 273
  - phylogenetic distribution, 187, 188
- annexins, 235
- Anomaluromorphia, 35
- antagonistic coevolution, 225
  - and sperm survival, 228–229
  - invertebrates
    - chemical cues, 226–227
    - paragenital structures, 226
- anteaters, 47, 48–49
- Antechinus* sp.
  - A. agilis*, 124–125
  - A. stuartii*, copulatory courtship, 105
  - mating systems, 23, 94, 122–123
  - penile morphology, 123–125, 124
  - semelparity, 94, 122
  - testis size, 122
- Aotinae, testes size, 158
- apes
  - baculum, 135
  - copulatory posture, 88
  - testes size, 157. *See also* Primates
- apyrene sperm, 178
- aquatic animals
  - and copulatory locks, 71
  - copulatory patterns, 81
- Archibald, David, 50, 52
- armadillos, 47
  - mating systems, 25–48
  - ovulation control, 251
  - penile muscles, 150, 152
  - polyembryony, 48
  - sperm rouleaux, 182
- artiodactyls, 25
  - copulatory postures, 85
- Assam macaque (*Macaca assamensis*), vaginal morphology, 221
- Atelinae, testes size, 158
- Australasian marsupials
  - Dasyuromorphia, 21–23, 22
  - Diprotodontia, 16–21
  - Notouromorphia, 14–16
  - Peramelemorphia, 23–48
- aye-aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*), 196
  - copulatory pattern, 300

- Azara's agouti (*Dasyprocta azarae*), penile morphology, 131–132
- baboons. *See Papio* sp.
- Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) ovulation induction factor, 259 pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
- baculum (*os penis*), 134–135, 223, 269 anatomy, 135–136 androgenic control, 136 biomechanical function, 138 canids, 71, 127–128 fossil evidence, 141–142 fractures, 140 morphological diversity, 135 mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*), 35 phylogenetic distribution, 134–135 pinnipeds, 83 projection of, 140–141, 270 protection of the urethra, 140 role in induced ovulation, 140 selective forces for, 138–141 size relationship to body mass, 136, 137 relationship to copulatory pattern, 137–138, 137
- Balaenidae, copulatory pattern, 289
- banded mongoose (*Mungos mungo*), 30
- bandicoots, 23–48
- banner-tailed kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys spectabilis*), copulatory plugs, 200–201, 201
- banteng (*Bos javanicus*), seminal pH, 231
- Barbary macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*), copulatory pattern, 102
- Bathyergidae copulatory patterns, 77, 298 intromission duration, 77
- bats, 31–33 baculum, 135 copulatory courtship, 108 neck grips, 214 gloomy tube-nosed, 280 hoary (*Lasiurus cinereus*), penile morphology, 112 long-term sperm storage, 246–247, 246–247 *M. lucifugus* copulatory locks, 127 penile morphology, 126 *M. myotis*, pelvic thrusting pattern, 106 *M. nattereri*, 32 mating systems, 97–98 ovulation control, 156, 251 sperm storage, 98 testes size, 97–98, 156, 156 beaked whales, testes size, 161–162, 162 beaver (*Castor canadensis*), 34 bed bugs, paragenital structures, 226–227, 226
- beta nerve growth factor ( $\beta$ -NGF), 259–262, 275
- binary sperm, 172
- birds ovulation control, 252 retention of the phallus, 112
- birth canal, marsupials, 209
- birth sex ratios, 239, 275
- black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), 26
- black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*), 81–82
- black-handed spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*) copulatory plugs, 201 vaginal morphology, 221
- black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), copulatory pattern, 65
- black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), copulatory pattern, 77
- black-wristed deer mouse (*Peromyscus melanocarpus*), copulatory plug, 201
- blind mole-rat (*Spalax ehrenbergi*), 78
- bobuck (*Trichosurus cunninghami*), 20
- body size influence on copulatory patterns, 83–84 intromission duration, 267–268 relationship to SEC length, 164, 164 relationship to sperm length, 174, 271
- bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) baculum, 135 copulatory posture, 88 ejaculation intervals, 157–170 mating system, 40 testes size, 158 vesicular glands, 194
- bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus*), copulatory pattern, 85
- bottlenose squid (*Sepioloidea magna*), spermatophore transfer, 115
- Bovidae, 27 copulatory patterns, 63 multiple partner matings, 98 multiple paternity, 98 urethral processes, 130, 270
- Bradypodidae, copulatory patterns, 302
- Brazilian tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), penile morphology, 112
- broad-footed marsupial mouse (*Antechinus* sp.), copulatory pattern, 105
- brown four-eyed opossum (*Metachirus nudicaudatus*) glans penis, 123 penile muscles, 153
- brush-tail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), 18–20, 19 ovulation control, 249
- brush-tailed bettong (*Bettongia penicillata*), ovulation control, 249
- bubonic plague ('Black Death'), 280
- bulbocavernosus (BC) muscles, 149–152, 150, 270 marsupials, 154

- bulbourethral glands (Cowper's glands), 121, 273
  - anatomy, 189–190
  - phylogenetic distribution, 187, 187
  - role in seminal coagulation, marsupials, 197–198
- bulbus glandis*, 71
- Burramyidae, 20
- cactus mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*), 107
- Callitrichidae*
  - testes size*, 158
- Camelidae
  - copulatory patterns, 285
  - ovulation induction factors, 259–261, 261
- Canadian river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), 82
- Canidae
  - copulatory locks, 70, 71
  - copulatory pattern, 61, 61
  - testes size*, 159, 160
- Caniformia, 28, 29
  - copulatory locks, 127–128
  - intromission durations, 75
- capacitation. *See* sperm capacitation
- Cape ground squirrels (*Xerus inauris*), copulatory patterns, 77–78
- capuchin (*Cebus* sp.), 39
- capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*), testicular organization, 163
- Carnivora, 27–30, 30
  - baculum, 135
    - fossil evidence, 142
    - size, relationship to copulatory pattern, 138
  - copulatory locks, 70, 127–130
  - copulatory patterns, 63–64
  - female reflexive responses, 214
  - induced ovulation, 249
  - intromission durations, 75–76, 75–76, 84
  - neck grips, 214
  - testes size*, 159–161, 160
- Castorimorpha, 35
- cattle (*Bos taurus*), urethral process, 130
- cavies
  - copulatory patterns, 297–298
  - mating systems, 97. *See also* guinea pig
- Cebidae
  - testes size*, 158
- Cercopithecinae
  - testes size*, 158
- cervical crypts, 232–233
- cervical grooves, 232
- cervical morphology, 223, 225
  - and intrauterine insemination, 223
  - and the baculum, 223
  - and urethral processes, 223
  - bovines, 225, 232
  - macaques, 224, 232
  - relationship to penile morphology, 224
- cervical mucus
  - effect of multiple intromissions, 102
  - effect on sperm transport, 231–233
- Cervidae
  - copulatory patterns, 62
    - multiple partner mating, 98
    - multiple paternity, 98
  - cervix, protective function, 225, 228
- cetaceans, 25
  - accessory reproductive glands, 201
  - copulatory patterns, 63–64, 81
  - copulatory posture, 64, 87, 87–88
  - lumbar rigidity, 72
  - mating systems, 98–99
  - pelvic bones, 119, 119
  - penile morphology, 119–120, 120
  - penile muscles, 149
  - sperm mitochondria, 172
  - testes size*, 119, 161–162, 162, 164
  - vaginal folds, 221–223, 222
- Cetartiodactyla, 25, 27
  - copulatory patterns, 62–64
  - induced ovulation, 251
  - mating systems, 98
  - pelvic thrusting, 72
- chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*), copulatory pattern, 66–67, 101–102
- chacoan peccary (*Catagonus wagneri*), seminal pH, 231
- Cheirogaleidae
  - copulatory patterns, 299
  - testes size*, 158
- chelonians, ovulation control, 251–252
- chemical cues, 227–228
  - invertebrates, 226–227
- chemotaxis, 241–243
- chevrotains (mouse deer), copulatory pattern, 63
- chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*)
  - baculum, 135
  - copulatory posture, 88
  - ejaculation intervals, 157–170
  - mating system, 40, 168–169
  - sexual skin swellings, 219–221, 220
  - social organization, 97
  - sperm counts, effect of frequent ejaculation, 168
  - testes size*, 158
  - vesicular glands, 194
- chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*)
  - copulatory pattern, 298
  - ovulation control, 256
  - seminal pH, 231
- Chinese rock squirrel (*Sciurotamias davidianus*), penile morphology, 112
- chinning behaviour, 214–216
- Chiroptera, 31–33
  - copulatory locks, 70

- Cingulata  
 copulatory patterns. *See also* armadillos
- circadian rhythms, 257
- civets, 28, 30  
 female reflexive responses, 214
- clitoris, role of, 255
- clitoro-pelvic reflex, 212
- coati (*Nasua nasua*), seminal pH, 231
- coevolution, 217–219  
 antagonistic, 225–229
- cervix, 223–225  
 female sexual skin swellings, 219–221, 220  
 vaginal morphology, 221–223
- Colobinae  
 testes size, 158
- Colombian ground squirrels (*Spermophilus columbianus*), copulatory pattern, 76–77
- colugo (*Galeopterus variegatus*), 36–37, 37
- common noctule bat (*Nyctalus noctula*), sperm storage, 156
- common shrew (*Sorex araneus*), secondary sperm storage, 193, 193
- common wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*), 17, 21
- coprophagy, 36
- copulatory courtship, 105, 211–212, 269  
 cervical morphology, 223–225  
 dasyurid marsupials, 105, 124–125  
 female influences, 108  
 female reflexive responses, 212  
 carnivores, 214  
 human, 212–214  
 koala, 214  
 non-human primates, 213  
 mechanical fit, 217–219, 219  
 and female sexual skin swellings, 219–221, 220
- multiple intromission, 107–108
- non-genital stimulation  
 immobilization behaviour, 214–215, 215  
 tactile stimulation, 216–217  
 visual communication, 217
- patterns of pelvic thrusting, 106, 106  
 vaginal morphology, 221–223
- copulatory frequency, human, 279
- copulatory locks, 61, 104–105  
 and penile morphology, 125, 270  
 bats, 127  
 carnivores, 127–130  
 Cricetidae, 125–127  
 platypus, 130  
 spines, 145  
 and vesicular glands, 196
- aquatic and amphibious animals, 71
- associated copulatory patterns, 71
- brief locks, 72
- domestic dog, 61
- pattern no. 6, 67
- pattern no. 7, 67–68
- pattern no. 8, 68
- phylogenetic distribution, 69–72
- copulatory patterns, 267–268  
 and copulatory locks, 71  
 classification, 58, 60  
 data sources, 59–60  
 Dewsbury scheme, 57  
 modified Dewsbury scheme, 57–59
- female influences, 60
- influencing factors  
 aquatic vs. terrestrial copulations, 57–83, 82  
 body size, 83–84  
 carnivorous vs. herbivorous mode of life, 75–76, 75–76  
 induced ovulation, 257–259, 263, 268  
 intromission duration, 267–268  
 multiple-partner matings, 268  
 predation risk, 268  
 spines, 79–81  
 subterranean mammals, 76–79
- major patterns, 60–61  
 distribution in placental mammals and marsupials, 66  
 no. 3, 61–62, 61–62  
 nos. 10, 11 and 12, 65–67  
 no. 16, 62, 62–65
- minor patterns, 67  
 no. 6, 67  
 no. 7, 67–68  
 no. 8, 68  
 no. 9, 68  
 no. 14, 68  
 no. 15, 69
- primates, 99–100, 101–102  
 interspecies variability, 102  
 intraspecies variability, 101–102  
*Macaca* sp., 102
- prolonged intromission, 268–269
- relationship to baculum size, 137, 137–138
- sperm competition strategies, 99  
 frequent copulation, 99–100  
 multiple intromission, 100–102  
 primates, 100–102  
 prolonged intromission, 100  
 rodents, 102–105  
 transition between, 67  
 variation between males, 74
- copulatory plugs, 151, 187, 223, 270, 274  
 functions, 201–203  
 functions, 211  
 importance of, 198  
 masked palm civet, 68  
 murid rodents, 198  
 primates, 198–199  
 relationship to mating systems, 198, 200  
 relationship to sexual dimorphism, 198

- removal of, 148
  - role of penile spines, 147–148
- rodents, 104
  - role of vesicular glands, 196
- copulatory postures
  - cetaceans, 64
  - dorsoventral
    - marsupials, 84
    - placental animals, 85–87, 86
  - ventro-ventral, 87
    - primates, 88
- courtship
  - blind mole rat, 78
  - crested porcupine, 79
  - echidnas, 79, 93
  - naked mole rat, 78
  - North American porcupine, 79–80. *See also copulatory courtship*
- COVID-19, 280–281
- Cowper, William, 121
- Cowper's glands. *See* bulbourethral glands
- coyote (*Canis latrans*), pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
- crested porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*)
  - copulatory pattern, 80
  - courtship, 79
- Cretaceous mammals, fossil evidence, 253–255
- Cricetidae, 35
  - copulatory locks, 81, 125–127
  - penile morphology, 125–127
- cryptic female choice, 116, 211, 274
  - and copulatory courtship, 211–212
  - cervical morphology, 223–225
  - female reflexive responses, 212–214
  - mechanical fit, 217–221, 219
  - non-genital stimulation, 214–217
  - vaginal morphology, 221–223
- and induced ovulation, 275
- antagonistic coevolution, 225–227
- associated traits, 278–279
- in fertilization, 243
- masked palm civet, 68
- polyovulation, 245
- relationship to sperm competition, 89–90, 89
- rodents, 103
  - role of oviducts, 275
    - sex-specific responses, 239, 275
- sperm storage, 231
  - cervical crypts, 232–233
  - long-term, 246–247
  - oviducts, 235–237, 238
  - uterotubal junction, 235–236
- sperm survival
  - immune defences, 228
  - pH challenges, 229
- sperm transport
  - bovines, 232
  - cervical grooves, 232
- domestic dog, 232–234, 234
  - effect of cervical mucus, 231–233
  - oviduct, 235
  - oviducts, 238–239
  - rapid phase, 229–231
  - uterotubal junction, 234–235
  - vaginal, 209
  - strategies, 99
- Ctenomyidae
  - copulatory patterns, 77, 298
  - intromission duration, 77
- daily sperm production, 164, 165
- Darwin, Charles, 3
- Dasypodidae, 47–48
- dasyurids, copulatory courtship, 105
- Dasyuromorphia, 21–22, 22
  - intromission durations, 304
  - semelparity, 23
  - Tasmanian devil, 22–23
- Delphinidae
  - copulatory patterns, 288
  - mating systems, 27, 162. *See also dolphins*
- Dermoptera, 36–37, 37
  - intromission durations, 308
- desmans, 33
- Dewsbury, Donald, 57, 58
- dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
- didelphids, 13
  - intromission durations. *See also* Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)
- Didelphimorphia, 12–14
  - intromission durations, 304
- Diprotodon, 24
- Diprotodontia, 16
  - Burramyidae, 20
  - feathertail glider, 20
  - intromission durations, 75–76
  - koala, 16
  - macropods, 16–18
  - Petauridae, 20–21
  - possums, 18–20
  - Pseudocheiridae, 21
  - Tarsipedidae, 20
  - Vombatidae, 21
- dire wolves (*Canis dirus*), baculum, 141, 142
- dispersed mating systems, 18
- diurnality, 93
- dolphins
  - copulatory patterns, 81
  - copulatory posture, 87
  - Ganges river dolphin, 119
  - mating systems, 162
  - penile morphology, 120
  - seminal pH, 231
  - sperm morphology, 173

- dolphins (cont.)
  - testes size, 162, 162
  - Yangtze River dolphin, 280
- domestic cat (*Felis catus*)
  - copulatory posture, 86
  - ovulation control, 256
  - somatosensory feedback, 257–259, 258
- domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*)
  - copulatory pattern, 61, 61–62
  - male reproductive tract, 189–190
  - penile morphology, 127
  - sperm transport and storage, 232–234, 234
- dorsolateral copulatory postures, 86
- dorsoventral copulatory postures, 85
  - marsupials, 84
- Douglas squirrel (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*), vaginal morphology, 221
- dragging, and copulatory locks, 67–68
- drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*)
  - male reproductive tract, 194
  - vesicular glands, 194
- dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*), copulatory posture, 85, 86
- dugong (*Dugong dugon*), 41, 42–43
  - mating system, 43
  - vaginal morphology, 221
- eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), 17, 24, 75, 95
- Eberhard, William, 3, 114, 116, 228
- echidnas, 9, 9–10, 11, 93
  - courtship, 79
  - epididymal morphology, 165
  - mating system, 93
  - pelvic thrusting, 72, 106
  - penile morphology, 130
  - reproductive system, 11–12
    - female, links to male morphology, 209
    - sperm bundles, 179, 179–180, 272
- ectospermalege, 226
- ejaculation, 149, 152
  - cavernosal pressures and electromyograms, 151
  - sperm transport, 169–171
- ejaculation intervals, 169
  - primates, relationship to mating systems, 157–170, 169–170
- elephant seal (*Mirounga* sp.), 82
- elephant shrews (sengis), 45–46
  - epididymal morphology, 165
  - polyovulation, 245
  - testicular positioning, 183
- elephants, 42
  - copulatory patterns, 75
  - levator penis* muscle, 152
  - mating system, 96
  - penile movements, 72
  - seminal pH, 231
- embryo resorption, 244, 245
- Enaliarctos mealsi*, 141
- endangered species, 119, 280
  - use in traditional Chinese medicine, 281
- Eomaia scansoria*, 51
- epididymis
  - morphology, 165, 165
  - smooth muscle thickness, 170–171, 171
  - sperm maturation in, 165
  - sperm storage, 167
  - sperm transit times, 165–167, 167
  - terminal segment cooling, 184
- Equidae, 26–27
- ergothioneine secretion, 189–192. *See also* horse ergothioneine, 189–192
- Erinaceidae, 33, 74
  - copulatory patterns, 294
- Euarchontoglires, 34
  - Dermoptera, 36–37, 37
  - Lagomorpha, 35–36, 36
  - Primates, 37–41, 39
  - Rodentia, 34–35, 34
  - Scandentia, 37
- Eulipotyphla, 33–34
  - copulatory patterns
    - spiny species, 79–80
    - induced ovulation, 250
    - intromission durations
      - spiny species, 79–80
- Eupleridae, 29–30
  - copulatory pattern, 292
- eupyrene sperm, 178
- European river otter (*Lutra lutra*), 82
- extinction events, 3, 52, 253, 279–280
- extinctions
  - endangered species, 280
  - human-related, 24, 280–281
  - recent species, 280
- extra-pair matings, 92
- fallopian tubes. *See* oviducts
- feathertail glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus*), 20
  - mating system, 94
- Felidae, 28–29
  - copulatory patterns, 64
  - copulatory postures, 85, 86
  - female reflexive responses, 214
  - induced ovulation, 64
    - 360.110, 257–259
  - ovulation control, 256
    - somatosensory feedback, 257–259, 258
- seminal pH, 231
- testes size, 159, 160
- Feliformia, 28–30, 30
- female behavioural responses, effect of penile spines, 147
- female defence polygyny, 91

- female reflexive responses, 212
  - carnivores, 214
  - human, 212–214
  - koala, 214
  - lordotic, 212, 218
    - role of penile spines, 147
  - marmoset, effects of local anaesthesia, 213
  - non-human primates, 213
- female reproductive system, 205–207, 208
  - antagonistic coevolution, 225–227
  - embryonic development, 210
  - links to male morphology, 207–211
- female reproductive tract depths, relationship to penile length, 217–219, 219
  - effect of sexual skin swellings, 219–221
- female sexual receptivity, effect of copulation, 145–146
- fertilization, 243–244, 244
- fertilization sites, 237–238
  - shrews, 237
- fimbriae, 241
- fish species, ovulation control, 251
- Flack, Gabriella, 60
- Flannery, Tim, 14
- flying foxes (fruit bats), 32, 32
- follicular fluid, sperm chemotaxis, 241–243
- fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*), 29–30
  - copulatory pattern, 68
  - penile morphology, 128
    - spines, 145
- fossil evidence
  - baculum, 141–142
  - bats, 31–32
  - Carnivora, 28
  - Eulipotyphla, 33
  - placental animals, 50–52, 253–255
  - Sirenians, 43, 43
  - Xenarthra, 49
- fossorial mammals, copulatory patterns, 76–79, 77
- frequent ejaculation
  - effect on sperm counts
    - chimpanzee, 168
    - human males, 168, 168
    - sheep, 169
  - recovery of non-ejaculated sperm, 193
  - role of scrotum, 184
- fruit bats (flying foxes), 32, 32
- fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), seminal proteins, 226–227
- fur seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*), 106
  - copulatory courtship, 216
- fusion–fission social organization, 97
- galagos, 39
  - greater galago (*Otolemur garnettii*), 100
  - copulatory lock, 126
- duration of female receptivity, 146
- penile morphology, testosterone-dependent development, 136
- lesser galago (*Galago moholi*), mating system, 96
- testes size, 158
- Ganges river dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), 119
- gelada (*Teropithecus gelada*), ejaculation intervals, 170
- genets, 29
- genital locks. *See* copulatory locks
- Geomyidae
  - copulatory patterns, 77, 298
  - intromission duration, 77
- giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*), 47
- giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), 82
- giant pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*), 30–31
- gibbons, 41
- intromission duration. *See also* *Hylobates* sp.
- giraffe, subspecies, 6–7
- Giraffidae, copulatory patterns, 286
- glans penis, marsupials, 121–122, 122
- gliders, 20–21
- gloomy tube-nosed bat (*Munna tenebrosa*), 280
- Glyptodon, 50
- goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*)
  - seminal pH, 231
  - urethral process, 130, 270
- golden lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*), 100
- golden moles, 45
- gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*), 39
  - baculum, 135
  - copulatory courtship, 108
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - mating system, 40
  - penile morphology, 118
  - testes size, 158
  - vesicular glands, 194
- Gracilinanus agilis*, glans penis, 122
- grasshopper mouse (*Ochetomys torridus*), 67
- greater bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*), 23
  - mating system, 94
- greater glider (*Petauroides volans*), 21
- greater white-toothed shrew (*Crocidura russula*), sperm storage, 237
- green possum (*Pseudocheirops archeri*), 19
- grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), 17
- grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), 83
- grey short-tailed opossum (*Mondelphis domestica*)
  - copulatory posture, 84
  - ovulation control, 248–249
- ground squirrels, copulatory patterns, 76–79
- guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*)
  - copulatory plugs, 201, 201
  - duration of female receptivity, 146
  - intromittent sac, 133–134, 146, 270
  - sperm rouleaux, 182

- Hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*), 100–101
- harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)
  - copulatory pattern, 119
  - penile morphology, 120
  - testis size, 119
- harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*), testicular positioning, 183
- hares, superfoetation, 247
- hedgehogs
  - Atelerix algirus*, copulatory behaviour, 106
  - Erinaceus europaeus*, intromittent sac, 134
- helper sperm (spermatozeugma), 178
- herbivores, intromission durations, 75–76, 75–76, 84
- Herpestidae, 29–30
- Heterocephalidae, copulatory patterns and intromission duration, 77
- Heteromyidae, 74
  - multiple-partner matings, 97
- Hill, W.C. Osman, 116–117
- hippopotamus, 25, 27
  - copulatory pattern, 63, 285
- Histricomorpha, 35
- HIV/AIDS, 280
- hoary bat (*Lasius cinereus*), penile morphology, 112
- Hoffman's two-toed sloth (*Choloepus hoffmanni*), 47
- Hominoidea, 40–41
  - copulatory patterns, 302
  - testes size, 158
- honey possum (*Tarsipes rostratus*), 20
  - epididymal morphology, 165
  - mating system, 93–94
  - sperm length, 174
- hopping mouse (*Notomys alexis*)
  - copulatory lock, 126
  - copulatory pattern, 68
  - genitalic coevolution, 145
  - penile morphology, 125–127, 126
  - spines, 145
- horse (*Equus caballus*)
  - ergothioneine secretion, 189–192
  - intruterine insemination, 223
  - seminal pH, 231
  - testicular positioning, 183
- house shrew (*Suncus murinus*), sperm storage, 236–237
- human evolution research, 276
  - comparative studies, 278–279
  - mating systems, 276–277
  - sexual dimorphism, 277
- human females
  - reflexive responses, 212–214
  - role of orgasm, 214
  - vaginal pH, 229, 230
- human males, 192
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - penile morphology, 117, 278
  - prostate and vesicular gland sizes, 196
  - sperm count, effect of frequent ejaculation, 168, 168
  - testes size, 158, 158
  - traits associated with polygynyandry, 279
  - vas deferens wall thickness, 191
- human mating systems, 276–277
- human migration, impact of, 281
- human population growth, 280–282
- human sexual dimorphism, 277
- humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
  - mating system, 161
  - sperm length, 174
  - testes size, 161, 162
- Hunter, Ronald, 205
- Hyaenidae, 29, 74
  - copulatory pattern, 62, 292
  - spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), 30, 62, 128, 129
    - copulatory lock, 129–130
    - female genitalia, 128–129, 129
    - mating mechanics, 129
    - pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
    - penile morphology, 129
    - testes size, 159, 160
- Hylobates* sp.
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - testes size, 158. *See also* gibbons
- hypodermic insemination, 226
- Hyracoidea, 44
  - mating systems, 96
  - sperm storage site, 193
  - urethral process, 130
- Hystricidae, copulatory patterns, 298
- Hystricognathi, intromittent sacs, 131–134, 133
- immobilization reflexes
  - in hooved animals, 214–216
  - neck grips, 214, 215
- immune defences, female reproductive system, 228
- Indarctos arctoides*, baculum, 141
- Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), 28
- induced ovulation, 211, 248, 263
  - and cryptic female choice, 275
  - and female reflexive responses, 214
  - and oestrus stimulation, 252
  - and post-copulatory sexual selection, 262–263
  - and social organization, 252–253
  - mole-rats, 253–254
- copulatory patterns, 268
  - evolutionary origins, 248, 255, 263–264, 274–275
- felids, 64
- lagomorphs, 36, 65
- multiple paternity, 262, 262

- neuroendocrine mechanisms, 256  
 overlap with spontaneous ovulation, 256–257,  
     263  
 ovulation induction factors, 85, 259–262,  
     275  
 phylogenetic distribution, 249–250, 264  
     marsupials, 248–249  
     non-mammalian vertebrates, 251–252  
     placental animals, 249–251  
     uncertainties, 249–251  
 relationship to testes size, 159–160  
 rodents, 105  
 somatosensory feedback, 258  
     multiple cues, 257  
     multiple intromission, 257–259  
     prolonged intromission, 259–260  
     role of baculum, 140  
     role of clitoral stimulation, 255  
     role of penile spines, 146
- Insectivora, 33  
*INSL3* gene, 185  
 internal courtship device, phallus as, 116, 125, 149,  
     211–212, 223, 269–271  
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature  
     (IUCN) Red List, 280  
 intrauterine insemination, 211, 223, 270, 274  
     cost to females, 225–226  
 intromission duration, 57–59  
     and induced ovulation, 259–260  
     carnivores vs. herbivores, 75, 75  
     influencing factors  
         body size, 83–84, 267–268  
         predation risk, 268  
         relationship to baculum size, 137, 137–138  
 intromittent sacs, 131–134, 270  
     morphological variability, 133  
 invertebrates  
     chemical cues, 226–227  
     paragenital structures, 226  
 inverted copulatory postures, 86–87  
 ischiocavernosus (IC) muscles, 149, 150, 270  
     marsupials, 154
- jaguar (*Panthera onca*), 30  
 Javan rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), 26
- Kafka, Franz, 76  
 kangaroos, 16–18  
     copulatory posture, 84  
     mating systems, 95  
     penile muscles, 153  
 kinkajou (*Potos flavus*), copulatory courtship, 214–217  
 kisspeptins, 256, 261  
 koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), 16, 17  
     female reflexive responses, 214  
     induced ovulation, 211  
     ovulation control, 248–249
- lactobacilli, vaginal, 229  
 Lagomorpha, 35–36, 36  
     copulatory patterns, 62, 62  
     induced ovulation, 249  
 large vesper mouse (*Calomys callosus*), copulatory  
     plug, 201  
 lateral vaginæ, marsupials, 207–209  
     sperm transport, 209  
     tammar wallaby, 209
- Laurasiatheria
- Carnivora, 27–30, 30
  - Cetartiodactyla, 25, 27
  - Chiroptera, 31–33, 32
  - Eulipotyphla, 33–34
  - Perissodactyla, 25–27, 28
  - Pholidota, 30–31, 31
- least shrew (*Cryptotis parva*), sperm storage, 237
- leeches, paragenital structures, 226
- lemurs, 39, 40  
     ejaculation intervals, 170  
*Eulemur fulvus*, penile morphology, 118  
     testes size, 158
- Leonard, Janet, 3
- Leporidae, 35–36, 36  
 lesser hedgehog tenrec (*Echinops telfairi*), baculum, 134
- lesser mouse deer (*Tragulus* sp.), 27  
     penile morphology, 112
- levator penis* (LP) muscle, 152–153
- Leydig cells, 163
- lion, ovulation control, 256
- llamas, ovulation induction factor, 259–261, 261
- lock-and-key hypothesis, penile morphology, 114
- long-beaked common dolphin (*Delphinus capensis*), penile morphology, 120
- long-nosed bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*), copulatory posture, 84
- long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), copulatory pattern, 66–67, 102
- long-tailed pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*), 31
- long-term sperm storage, 246, 246–247
- lordotic responses, 212, 218  
     role of penile spines, 147
- lorises  
     copulatory courtship, 217  
     copulatory patterns, 300  
     mating system, 96  
     penile morphology, 131  
     sperm rouleaux, 182  
     testes size, 158
- luteinizing hormone (LH), 255–257
- lynx (*Lynx pardinus*), seminal pH, 231
- macaques  
     cervical morphology, 224, 232  
     cervical sperm migration, 232–233, 233

- macaques (cont.)
  - copulatory patterns, 102
  - phylogenetic distribution, 89–103
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - M. assamensis*, vaginal morphology, 221
  - M. nigra*, sexual skin swellings, 220
- Macropodidae, 16–18
  - copulatory patterns, 283
  - mating systems, 94–95
  - prolonged intromission, 106. *See also* kangaroos; wallabies
- Macroscelidea, 45–46
  - copulatory patterns, 303
- male urogenital mating protuberance (MUMP), 131–132
- Mammalia, 6, 50
  - number of species, 6–7, 6–7
  - subclasses, 7–8
    - Marsupialia, 12
    - Monotremata, 9–12
    - Placentalia, 25–53
- manatee
  - copulatory posture, 87
  - mating system, 95
- mandrill (*Mandrillus sphinx*)
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - sexual skin swellings, 220
  - vesicular glands, 194
- Marcus Aurelius Antonius, 267
- marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*)
  - epididymal morphology, 165
  - female sexual responses, 213
  - penile morphology, 118
- Marmosidae
  - copulatory patterns, 285
  - penile morphology, 122, 122
- marsupial moles (*Notoryctes* spp.), 14–16
- Marsupialia, 8
  - ancestral migrations, 12
  - Australasian
    - Dasyuromorphia, 21–23, 22
    - Diprotodontia, 16–21
    - Notouromorphia, 14–16
    - Peramelemorphia, 23–48
  - copulatory courtship
    - neck grips, 215
    - tactile stimulation, 216
  - copulatory interactions, 271
  - copulatory locks, 70
  - copulatory patterns, 65
  - copulatory postures, 84–85
  - extinct species, 12–24
  - female reproductive system, 207–208, 208
    - links to male morphology, 209–211
  - induced ovulation, 248–249, 250
  - intromission durations, 75–76
  - mating systems, 93–95
- pelvic thrusting, 72
- penile morphology, 121
  - Antechinus* sp., 123–125, 124
  - bifid glans penis, 122
- penile muscles, 153
- phylogeny, 15
- seminal coagulation, 197–198
- size, 24
- South American, 12
  - Didelphimorphia, 12–14, 13
  - Microbiotheria, 14
  - Paucituberculata, 14
- sperm morphology, 172
- sperm pairing, 180
- masked palm civet (*Paguma larvata*), copulatory pattern, 68, 73
- mating season duration, relationship to testes size, 159
- mating systems, 90–91
  - and copulatory plugs, 198
  - armadillos, 25–48
  - classification pitfalls, 91–92
  - dispersed, 18
  - female multiple partner matings, 92–93
    - copulatory patterns, 268
    - monotremes, 93
    - placental animals, 95–99
  - Hominoidea, 40–41
  - human, 276–277
  - parentage studies, 92
  - polygyny, 91–92
  - relationship to ejaculation interval, 169–170, 170
  - relationship to penile morphology, 116–117
  - relationship to seminal coagulation, 198
  - relationship to sperm counts, 205
  - relationship to sperm storage, 167
  - relationship to testes size, 271
    - bats, 156
    - cetaceans, 161–162
    - primates, 156–159, 158
    - terrestrial carnivores, 160–161
  - relationship to vas deferens morphology, 191, 192
  - relationship to vesicular gland size, 194–196, 195
  - relationship to white cell counts, 226
  - Rodentia, 35
  - Sireniants, 43
  - sloths, 49
  - Mayr, Ernst, 114–116
  - meerkat (*Suricata suricatta*), 29–30
  - Megachiroptera, 32, 32
  - Megalictis ferox*, 141
  - Metatheria, 7–8, 12
  - Microbiotheria, 14
  - Microchiroptera, 32, 32
  - mink (*Mustela vison*), 81–82
    - pelvic thrusting pattern, 106

- Miss Waldron's red colobus monkey (*Piliocolobus waldronae*), 280
- mole-rats
- blind mole-rat, 78
  - naked mole-rat, 34, 78–79
  - penile spines, 146
  - social organization and ovulation control, 254
- molecular studies, 52–53
- moles, 33
- Molina's grass mouse (*Akodon molinae*), 67
- copulatory pattern, 73
- mongooses, 29
- monito del monte (*Dromiciops gliroides*), 14, 180
- monkeys, 40
- Monodelphis domestica*, pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
- Monotremata, 8–9, 9–10
- ancestors, 11
  - comparative anatomy, 11
  - copulatory locks, 70
  - copulatory patterns
    - spiny species, 79  - echidnas, 9, 11
  - female multiple partner matings, 93
  - female reproductive system, 206–207, 208
    - links to male morphology, 207–209  - intromission durations, 304
    - spiny species, 79–80  - ovulation control, 248
  - platypus, 9–11, 10–11
  - reproductive organs, 11–12
  - sperm bundles, 179–180, 179
  - sperm morphology, 171–172
- montane vole (*Microtus montanus*), 259
- Moore, Carl, 182
- moose (*Alces alces*), chinning behaviour, 216
- mouflon (*Ovis orientalis*), 27
- mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*), 35, 138
- mountain possum (*Trichosurus cunninghami*), 20
- mountain pygmy possum (*Burramys parvus*), 20
- mouse lemur (*Microcebus murinus*)
- epididymal morphology, 165
  - mating system, 96
- mouse (*Mus musculus*)
- baculum, 139
  - copulatory pattern, 139
  - penile morphology, 131
  - sperm hooks, 181
- mouse opossum
- M. mexicana*, glans penis, 122–123
  - M. robinsoni*, copulatory posture, 84
- mouse shrew (*Myosorex varius*), sperm storage, 237
- multimale–multifemale groups, 91–92
- primates, 96–97
- multiple brief intromissions, 65
- multiple ejaculations, 59, 85
- relationship to pregnancy rate, 107
- multiple intromission, 268
- and induced ovulation, 257–259
  - and sperm competition, 100–102
  - blind mole-rat, 78
  - copulatory plug removal, 147, 147
  - courtship role, 107–108
  - number of mounts, 73
  - phylogenetic distribution, 73–74
  - rodents, 102–105
  - sperm recovery studies, 104
- multiple-partner matings
- Antechinus* sp., 122–123
  - artiodactyls, 98
  - Cape ground squirrels, 78
  - females, 92–98
    - and penile morphology, 117, 118
    - copulatory patterns, 268
    - marsupials, 93–95
    - monotremes, 93
    - placental animals, 95–99
    - relationship to penile morphology, 269
- multiple paternity, 262, 262
- Muridae, 35
- copulatory locks, 70
  - copulatory plugs, 198
- muriqui (*Brachyteles* sp.), 149
- penile muscles, 150
- Muroidea, copulatory patterns, 102–105
- musk deer (Moschidae), copulatory pattern, 63
- musk shrew (*Suncus murinus*), sperm morphology, 172, 173
- Mustelidae
- copulatory patterns, 81–82
  - and induced ovulation, 259–260
  - testes size, 159, 160
- musth, elephants, 42
- Myomorpha, 35
- naked mole-rat (*Heterocephalus glaber*), 34, 78–79
- neck grips, 85, 214, 215
- nerve growth factor (NGF), 259–262, 275
- new species, 7
- New World monkeys, 39–40
- nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), 25
- nocturnal primates
- prolonged intromission, 100
  - testes size, 96
- North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*)
- copulatory pattern, 80
  - courtship, 79–80
- northern pygmy mouse (*Baiomys taylori*), penile morphology, 125–127
- northern right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*)
- copulatory posture, 87
  - mating system, 162, 162
  - testes size, 98

- northern short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*)
  - copulatory lock, 126, 221
  - vaginal morphology, 221
- Notoryctemorphia, 14–16
  - copulatory patterns, 284
- numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), 22
- Obdurodon, 9–10
- Ochotonidae, 35–36, 36
- Octodontidae, copulatory patterns and intromission duration, 77
- oestrogen, role in sperm transport, 229
- oestrus stimulation, 252
- okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*), 27
- Old World monkeys, 39
- orang-utan (*Pongo* sp.), 40–41
  - copulatory courtship, 108
  - copulatory posture, 88
  - penile muscles, 150
  - subspecies, 7
- orca (*Orcinus orca*), 27
- orgasm, female
  - human, 213–214
  - non-human primates, 213
  - role of, 214, 255
- oriental short-clawed otter (*Aonyx cinerea*), 82
- Otariidae, 28, 74
- otter civet (*Cynogale bennettii*), 29
- otters, copulatory patterns, 82
- ova
  - fertilization, 243–244, 244
  - transport by fimbriae, 241
- ovaries, monotremes, 206–207
- overlap promiscuity, 18
- oviduct length, 239–240, 241
  - human, 279
- oviductal morphology, 240–241
- oviducts
  - cryptic female choice
    - research issues, 275
    - sex-specific responses, 239, 275
    - sperm binding, 235, 237
    - sperm storage, 235–237, 238, 246
  - fertilization sites, 237–238
    - shrews, 237
  - fimbriae, 241
  - sperm transport, 235
    - post-copulatory sexual selection, 238–239
    - thermotaxis, 241
- ovulation control, 263
  - and oestrus stimulation, 252
  - and social organization, 252–253
    - mole-rats, 254
- continuum of, 256–257, 263
- fossil evidence, 253–255
- monotremes, 248
- neuroendocrine mechanisms, 255–256
- phylogenetic distribution
  - marsupials, 248–249
  - non-mammalian vertebrates, 251–252
  - placental animals, 249–250
  - uncertainties, 249–251
- ovulation induction factors, 259–262, 275
  - llamas, 261
- ovulation, induced. *See* induced ovulation
- ovulation, spontaneous. *See* spontaneous ovulation
- oxytocin, role in sperm transport, 229–230
- paca (*Cuniculus paca*), copulatory plugs, 201
- palm civet (*Nandinia binotata*), 28
- pandemics, 280
  - COVID-19, 280–281
- pangolins, 30–31, 31
  - copulatory pattern, 74–75
  - copulatory posture, 86, 86
  - ovulation control, 251
- Papio* sp., 39, 64–65
  - copulatory patterns, 66–67
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - P. hamadryas*, sexual skin swellings, 220
  - testes size, 158
- paragenital structures, invertebrates, 226, 226
- Parker, Geoffrey, 3
- patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*)
  - ejaculation intervals, 170
  - penile morphology, 118
- paternities, induced ovulators, 262, 262
- Paucituberculata, 14
- pelvic thrusting
  - functions of, 106–107
  - patterns of, 106, 106
    - Antechinus stuartii*, 105
  - phylogenetic distribution, 72–73
  - pinnipeds, 83
- penile erection
  - cavernosal pressures and electromyograms, 151
  - morphological changes, 152
- penile lengths
  - relationship to body weight, 278
  - relationship to female anatomy, 217–219, 219
    - effect of sexual skin swellings, 219–221
- penile morphology, 118, 211, 269
  - and copulatory locks, 68, 71, 104–105, 125, 270
    - bats, 127
    - carnivores, 127–130
    - Cricetidae*, 125–127
    - platypus, 130
  - and intrauterine insemination, 270
  - androgenic control, 136
  - baculum, 134–135
    - anatomy, 135–136

- biomechanical function, 138
- fossil evidence, 141–142
- phylogenetic distribution, 134–135
- selective forces for, 138–141
- size, 136–138, 137
- carnivores, 161
- cetaceans, 119–120, 120
  - harbour porpoise, 120
- changes during erection and ejaculation, 152
- divergent evolution, 114–116, 211–212
- diversity, 112
- effect of bulbocavernosus contractions, 151–152
- elongation, 72, 81, 119
- fibroelastic and vascular types, 112–114
- human, 277–279
- intromittent sacs, 131–134, 133
- marsupials, 121–125
  - Antechinus* sp., 124
  - links to female morphology, 209
- monotremes, 207
- phylogenetic factors, 111–114, 113
- primates, 116–117
- relationship to cervical morphology, 224
- testosterone-dependent development, 136
- urethral processes, 130, 130, 152, 270
- penile movements, 72
- penile muscles, 149, 270
  - bulbocavernosus, 149–152
  - ischiocavernosus, 149
  - levator penis*, 152–153
  - marsupials, 153
  - placental mammals, 150
- penile spines, 128, 131–132, 132, 142, 269–270
  - associated receptors, 143–144
  - effects of removal, 143, 144, 149
  - functions
    - copulatory plug and semen removal, 147–148
    - effect on female behavioural responses, 147
    - female tactile stimulation, 145–146
    - role in copulatory locks, 145
    - sensory feedback, 143
  - hormonal effects, 143
- intromittent sacs, 131–132, 270
- morphological categories, 142
- role in sexual selection, 145–148
- testosterone-dependent development, 136
- Peramelemorphia, 23–48
- Peramelidae, copulatory patterns, 284
- Perissodactyla, 25–27, 28
- Petauridae, 20–21
- Phalangeridae, copulatory patterns, 284
- Phascolarctidae
  - copulatory patterns, 284. *See also* koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
- Phocoenidae, copulatory pattern, 288
- Pholidota, 30–31, 31
  - intromission durations, 307
- photoperiodic cues, role in ovulation control, 257
- Phyllostomidae, copulatory patterns, 294
- pica (*Ochotona hyperborea*), 36
- pig (*Sus scrofa*)
  - copulatory pattern, 285
  - immobilization reflexes, 216
  - intrauterine insemination, 223
  - mating mechanics, 130
  - oviduct studies, 239–240
  - seminal pH, 237
- Pilosa, 48–49
- pinnipeds
  - aquatic vs. terrestrial copulations, 82–83, 82–83
  - baculum, 138
  - pelvic thrusting, 83
- Pipistrellus* sp., 31
- Placentalia, 8
  - Afrotheria, 41, 41–46
  - copulatory postures, 85–87
  - dating origins of, 52
    - fossil evidence, 50–52
    - molecular studies, 52–53
  - Euarchontoglires, 34
    - Dermoptera, 36–37, 37
    - Lagomorpha, 35–36, 36
    - Primates, 37–41, 39
    - Rodentia, 34, 34–35
    - Scandentia, 37
    - female multiple partner matings, 95–99
    - Laurasiatheria, 25–34
      - phylogeny, 25, 26
      - Xenarthra, 46–49, 47, 50
    - plains mouse (*Pseudomys australis*), sperm morphology, 172, 173
    - plains viscacha (*Lagostomus maximus*)
      - embryo resorption, 245
      - polyovulation, 243–244
    - plains zebra (*Equus quagga*), 28
    - Planistidae, copulatory pattern, 288
    - platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), 9–10, 9–10, 10–11
      - copulatory lock, 130
      - copulatory pattern, 67–68, 283
      - female reproductive system, 206–207, 208
        - links to male morphology, 207–209
      - penile morphology, 130–131
        - reproductive organs, 11–12
    - pleiotropism hypothesis, penile morphology, 114–115
    - Plesiogulo marshalli*, 141
    - polyembryony, 48
    - polygynyandry, 91–92
      - and penile morphology, 117, 118
      - Antechinus* sp., 122–123
      - associated traits, 278–279
      - marsupials, 93–95
      - monotremes, 93
      - placental animals, 95–99

- polygyny, 91–92
  - human, 277
- polyovulation, 46
  - and cryptic female choice, 245
  - explanatory hypotheses
    - bet hedging, 245
    - selective abortion, 245
    - twinning, 244
  - occurrence, 243
  - plains viscacha, 243–244
- porcupines, 34
  - copulatory patterns, 80
  - courtship, 79–80
- porpoises
  - copulatory patterns, 81
  - penile morphology, 120
  - testes size, 119, 162, 162
- possums, 19
  - honey, 20
  - pygmy, 20
  - ringtail, 21
  - striped, 20
- post-copulatory sexual selection, 3, 155, 268
  - and induced ovulation, 262–263
  - baculum, 138–141, 139
  - insect research, 4
  - penile spines, 145–146
  - sperm transport, 238–239. *See also* cryptic female choice; sperm competition
- post-ejaculatory intromission, 107
- Potoroidae, copulatory patterns, 283
- potto (*Perodicticus potto*), 39
  - penile morphology, 131
- prairie vole (*Microtus ochrogaster*), induced ovulation, 252
- predation risk, relationship to intromission duration, 75–76, 268
- Primates, 39
  - baculum, 135–140, 135
    - size, relationship to copulatory pattern, 137
  - classification schemes, 37–39
  - copulatory courtship
    - neck grips, 215
    - tactile stimulation, 217
  - copulatory locks, 70
  - copulatory patterns, 66–67, 101–102
    - interspecies variability, 102
    - intraspecies variability, 101–102
  - copulatory plugs, 198–199
  - copulatory postures, 87–88, 87–88
  - defining traits, 39–40
  - ejaculation intervals, 169–170, 170
  - female behavioural responses, 147
  - female orgasmic responses, 213
  - Hominoidea, 40–41
  - levator penis* muscle, 153
  - mating systems, 96
- monkeys, 40
- penile morphology, 116–117
- phylogeny, 38
- prosimians, 40
- social organization, 96–97
- sperm competition strategies
  - frequent copulation, 99–100
  - multiple intromission, 100–102
  - prolonged intromission, 100
  - testes size, 156–159, 158
  - vesicular glands, 194, 196
- Proboscidea, 42
  - copulatory patterns, 303
- progesterone, induced secretion, 103, 107, 151
- prolactin, induced secretion, 103, 256–257, 269
- prolonged intromission, 59, 71, 105–106, 268–269
  - and induced ovulation, 259–260
  - and sperm competition, 100
  - benefits, 105–106
  - patterns of pelvic thrusting, 106
    - Antechinus stuartii*, 105
  - phylogenetic distribution, 74–75, 74–75
  - relationship to baculum size, 137–138, 137
- promiscuity, 92
  - and sperm competition. *See also* multiple-partner matings
- prosimians, 38–39, 39–40
- penile morphology, 131
- prostate gland, 273–274
  - anatomy, 189–190
  - importance of, 198
  - phylogenetic distribution, 187, 187
  - role in seminal coagulation, 196–197
  - size
    - human, 196, 279
    - relationship to testes size, 196, 197
- Pseudocheiridae, 21
- pseudo-vagina (birth canal), marsupials, 209
- Pteropodidae, 32, 32, 70
- pygmy hippopotamus (*Choeropsis liberiensis*), copulatory pattern, 63
- pygmy mice (*Baiomys taylori*), copulatory pattern, 68
- pygmy possums, 20
- pygmy rabbits (*Brachylagus idahoensis*), copulatory pattern, 65
- pygmy spotted skunk (*Spilogale pygmaea*), pelvic thrusting, 106
- rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), 35–36
  - copulatory patterns, 62–64, 62–64
  - induced ovulation, 65
    - somatosensory feedback, 257, 258
    - nerve growth factor, 261–262
    - seminal pH, 231
    - sperm storage site, 193
  - rapid mating (pattern no. 16), 62–65

- rapid sperm transport, 229–231
- rat kangaroos, mating systems, 94
- rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)
  - copulatory pattern, 68
    - number of intromissions, 73
  - copulatory plugs, 198
    - ‘cups’, 151
  - lordotic response, 147, 218
  - ovulation control, 256–257
  - penile muscles, 150
  - sperm morphology, 172
- red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), seminal pH, 231
- red kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)
  - copulatory posture, 84
  - mating system, 95
- red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), 106
- red uakari (*Cacajao calvus rubicundus*), 148
  - copulatory courtship, 108
- red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*), 17
- red-sided garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)
  - ovulation control, 251–252
  - penile spine ablation, 149
- reptiles, ovulation control, 251–252
- rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*)
  - cervical sperm migration, 232, 233
  - levator penis* muscle, 153
  - mating system, 91–92
- rhinoceros, 26, 28
  - chinning behaviour, 214–216
  - mating systems, 96
  - ovulation control, 251
  - pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
  - population decline, 280
  - seminal pH, 231
- ringtail possums, 21
- ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*), 148
  - copulatory plugs, 198
  - duration of female receptivity, 146
  - mating system, 198
- rock hyrax (*Procavia capensis*), 41
- Rodentia, 34, 34
  - baculum, 135
  - copulatory courtship, 217–218
  - copulatory locks, 81, 125–127
  - copulatory patterns, 102–105
  - copulatory plugs, 198
    - cryptic female choice, 103
    - induced ovulation, 249–250
    - mating systems, 35, 97
    - multiple intromission, 73
    - penile morphology, 125–127
    - sperm competition strategies, 103–104
    - sperm recovery studies, 104
    - spiny species, copulatory patterns and
      - intromission duration, 79–80
    - suborders, 35
    - rosettes, echidna, 130
- ruffed lemur (*Varecia variegata*), 38–39
- RXFP2* gene, 185, 185
- scaly-tailed squirrels, 35
- Scandentia, 37
- Sciuridae, 35
  - copulatory patterns, 77
  - intromission duration, 77
  - mating systems, 97
  - multiple-partner matings, 97
  - vaginal morphology, 221
- scrotum, 184, 272–273
  - evolutionary origins and functions, 184
  - hair loss, 184
  - phylogenetic distribution, 184–185
- Scutromorpha, 35
- sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), 82
- seacows, 42–44
- seals
  - aquatic vs. terrestrial copulations, 82–83
  - copulatory pattern, 69
  - fur seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*), 106
    - copulatory courtship, 216
- seasonal breeding, tammar wallaby, 18
- secondary structures, involvement in gamete transfer, 115, 115
- selective abortion, 245
- semelparity, 23
  - Antechinus* sp., 94, 122
- semen
  - buffering action, 200, 200, 229, 274
  - collection methods, 169
  - immunosuppressant qualities, 228
  - pH, 200–201, 231, 274
- semenogelin 2 gene evolution, 202–203, 202–203
- seminal coagulation, 187, 196–197, 274
  - and semenogelin 2 gene evolution, 202–203. *See also* copulatory plugs
- functions, 201–203
- human, 279
- importance of, 198
- marsupials, 197–198
- placental animals, 198
- primates, 198–199
- relationship to mating systems, 199
- role of vesicular glands, 196
- seminal vesicle secretory (SVS) proteins, 203, 203
- seminal vesicles. *See* vesicular glands
- seminiferous epithelium cycle (SEC) lengths, 163, 163
  - human, 279
  - relationship to sperm length, 174
- seminiferous tubules, 163
  - diameter, relationship to sperm length, 174–175
- sengis (elephant shrews), 45–46
- sensory traps
  - hoofed animals, 214–216
  - neck grips, 214, 215

- sex peptide, fruit flies, 226–227  
 sexual dimorphism  
     human, 277  
     relationship to copulatory plugs, 198  
 sexual skin swellings, 40, 219–221, 220  
 sheep  
     cervical morphology, 225–226  
     sperm counts, effect of frequent ejaculation, 169  
 short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*), 93–95  
     pelvic thrusting pattern, 106  
 shrews opossums (Caenolestidae), 14  
 shrews  
     neck grips, 215  
     sperm storage, 236–237, 238  
 Simpson, George Gaylord, 46  
 single intromission, phylogenetic distribution, 73  
 Sirenia, 42–44  
     copulatory patterns, 303  
     fossil evidence, 43  
     lumbar rigidity, 72  
 skunks  
     *Mephitis mephitis*  
         copulatory courtship, 216  
         intromission duration, 82  
     *Spilogale pygmaea*, pelvic thrusting pattern, 106  
 slender loris (*Loris tardigradus*)  
     copulatory courtship, 217  
     copulatory posture, 86–87, 86  
 sloths, 47, 49  
     fossil records, 50  
 snow-shoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), 36  
 social organization  
     and ovulation control, 252–253  
     mole-rats, 254  
     bats, 98  
 somatosensory feedback, 256–257  
     role in induced ovulation, 258, 263  
         multiple cues, 257  
         multiple intromission, 257–259  
         prolonged intromission, 259–260  
 Soricidae, 33, 70, 74  
     copulatory patterns, 71  
 South American marsupials, 12  
     Didelphimorphia, 12–14, 13  
     Microbiotheria, 14  
     Paucituberculata, 14  
 Spalacidae  
     copulatory pattern, 77  
     intromission duration, 77  
 species, number of, 6–7, 6–7  
 sperm  
     cooperative behaviour, 178–179  
     bundle formation, 179–180, 179, 272  
     pairing, 180, 272  
     rouleaux formation, 182  
     train formation, 180–181, 272  
     epididymal transit times, 166–167, 167  
     hazards encountered, 205–207, 206  
     immune responses to, 228–229  
     maturation in epididymis, 165  
     non-ejaculated, recovery from vas deferens, 192–193  
     sperm binding, oviducts, 237  
     sperm bundles, 179, 179–180, 272  
         relationship to acrosome reaction and hyperactivation, 239  
     sperm competition, 3–4, 155  
         and cryptic female choice, 89–90, 89  
         and relative testes size, 156, 271  
         bats, 156  
         cetaceans, 161–162  
         primates, 156–159  
         terrestrial carnivores, 159–161  
         and semenogelin 2 gene evolution, 202–203  
         and vas deferens morphology, 191, 192  
         associated traits, 278–279  
         bulbocavernosus muscle size, 149–151  
         insect research, 4  
         kangaroos, 95  
     sperm competition strategies, 99  
         bundle formation, 180  
         frequent copulation, 100  
         multiple intromission  
             primates, 100–102  
             rodents, 102–105  
             primates, 100–102  
         prolonged intromission, 100  
         rodents, 102–105  
         seminal coagulation, 201–203  
     sperm counts  
         effect of frequent ejaculation  
             chimpanzee, 168  
             human, 168, 168, 279  
             sheep, 169  
         influencing factors, 169  
         relationship to mating systems, 205  
         relationship to sperm length, 174, 271  
         semen collection methods, 169  
     sperm energetics, 177, 178  
     sperm hyperactivation, 241  
         relationship to capacitation, 239  
     sperm length, 164, 173–174, 271  
         relationship to body size, 174  
         relationship to seminiferous tubule diameter, 174–175  
         relationship to sperm numbers, 174  
         relationship to swimming speed, 175, 271–272  
     sperm midpiece  
         energy production, 176  
         JC-1 studies, 177, 178  
         size, 271–272  
             relationship to swimming speed, 177  
             relationship to testes size, 176, 176–177  
     sperm mitochondria, 172

- sperm morphology, 173
  - apical hooks, 180–182, 181, 272
  - diversity, 171–172, 172
  - heads, 172
  - human, 279
  - midpiece, 172
- sperm pairing, 180, 272
- sperm production, 163–164
  - augmentation methods, 155, 271
  - effect of high temperature, 182
  - human, 279
  - placental animals, 165
- sperm quality, 155
- sperm storage, 231
  - epididymis, 167
  - female reproductive tract
    - alpaca, 235–236
    - bats, 156
    - bats, 98
    - cervical crypts, 232–233
    - domestic dog, 232–234
    - long-term, 246, 246–247
    - oviducts, 235–237, 238
    - uterotubal junction, 235–236
  - sites of, 193
  - vas deferens, 193
- sperm survival, 155
  - effect of female immune defences, 228
  - pH challenges, 229
  - role of seminal coagulation, 201
- sperm swimming speed, 271–272
  - relationship to length, 175
  - relationship to midpiece length, 177
- sperm train formation, 180–181, 272
- sperm transport
  - ejaculation, 169–170
  - in female reproductive tract
    - alpaca, 235–236, 236
    - cervical grooves, 232
    - chemotaxis, 241–243
    - domestic dog, 232–234, 234
    - effect of cervical mucus, 231–233
  - hyperactivation, 241
  - marsupial vaginae, 209
  - oviducts, 235, 238–239
  - rapid phase, 229–231
  - thermotaxis, 241
  - uterotubal junction, 234–235
- recovery of non-ejaculated sperm, 192–193
- role of seminal coagulation, 201
- vas deferens smooth muscle function, 192–193
- sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*)
  - copulatory posture, 87–88
  - testes size, 161, 162
- spinal reflexes
  - domestic dog, 61
  - felids, 64
- spiny bandicoots, 23
- spiny species
  - copulatory patterns, 79–80, 80–81
  - courtship, 79–80
  - penile morphology, 81
- spontaneous ovulation, 248
  - and social organization, 253
  - evolutionary origins, 248–251, 255, 263–264
  - neuroendocrine mechanisms, 256
  - overlap with induced ovulation, 256–257, 263
  - phylogenetic distribution, 251
  - non-mammalian vertebrates, 251–252
  - uncertainties, 249–251
- spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), 29–30, 29
  - copulatory lock, 129–130
  - copulatory pattern, 61–62
  - female genitalia, 128–129, 129
  - mating mechanics, 129
  - pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
  - penile morphology, 129
- squirrel monkeys (*Saimiri sciureus*), copulatory pattern, 66, 102
- stickleback, sperm morphology studies, 177
- striped possum (*Dactylopsila* sp.), 19, 20
- striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), 82
- stump-tail macaque (*Macaca arctoides*)
  - copulatory lock, 71, 126
  - copulatory pattern, 102
  - female orgasmic responses, 213
    - effects of local anaesthesia, 213
  - penile morphology, 118
- subspecies, 6–7
- subterranean mammals, copulatory patterns, 76–79
- sugar gliders (*Petaurus breviceps*), 20–21
- Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), ovulation control, 251
- Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*), 86
- superfoetation, hares, 247
- swamp wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*), 17
- talapoin (*Miopithecus talapoin*), sexual skin swellings, 220
- tammar wallaby (*Macropus eugenii*), 18
  - female reproductive system, 208, 209–210
  - mating system, 94–95
  - sperm storage, 232
- tapir, 26, 28
  - copulatory pattern, 289
  - penile morphology, 112
  - seminal pH, 231
- tarsiers
  - Tarsius spectrum*, 38–39
- Tarsipedidae, 20
- Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), 22, 22–23
  - intromission duration, 75
- Tayassuidae, 98
  - copulatory pattern, 72, 285

- Tenrecidae, 41, 45
  - baculum, lesser hedgehog tenrec, 134
  - copulatory patterns, 80
  - ovulation control, 251
  - testes size, 156
    - and semenogelin 2 gene evolution, 202–204
  - Antechinus sp.*, 122
  - bats, 97, 156–157
  - cetaceans, 119, 161–162, 164
  - feathertail glider, 94
  - honey possum, 94
  - human, 279
  - intraspecies variation, 156
  - nocturnal primates, 96
  - northern right whale, 98
  - primates, 156–159, 158
  - relationship to accessory reproductive gland weights, 196, 197
  - relationship to mating systems, 271
  - relationship to oviduct length, 239–240, 241
  - relationship to sperm midpiece volume, 176, 176–177
  - terrestrial carnivores, 159–161, 160
- testicular descent, 183–184, 272–273
  - evolutionary origins and functions, 184
  - phylogenetic distribution, 184–185
  - RXFP2 and INSL3* genes, 185
- testicular organization, 163
- testicular positioning, 183
- testosterone-dependent development, penile morphology, 136
- therapsids, 3
- Theria, 7–8
- thermotaxis, 241
- Thylacosmilus*, 25
- Tidarren fordum*, sperm transfer, 115–116
- tiger quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), 22
- Titanotaria orangensis*, 141
- traditional Chinese medicine, 281
- Tragulidae, 74
  - copulatory patterns, 63, 72, 286
- treeshrews, 37
  - mating system, 96
- Trivers, Robert, 178
- tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*), 111–112
- Tubilidentata, 44–45
- Tupaiidae, 37, 74
- twinning, 244
- urethral grooves, 122
- urethral processes, 130, 152, 223, 270
- urethral protection, role of baculum, 140
- Ursidae, 74
  - testes size, 160
- uterine contractions, role in sperm transport, 229–230, 234
- uterotubal junction
  - sperm storage function, 235–236
  - bats, 246
  - structure, 234–235
  - valve function, 235
- uterus
  - protective function, 228
  - sperm storage, 246
- vagina, marsupials, 207–209
  - sperm transport, 209
  - tammar wallaby, 209
- vaginal folds, 221–223, 222
- vaginal morphology, 221
  - cetaceans, 221–223, 222
  - dugong, 221
  - primates, 221
- vaginal pH, 200, 229
  - buffering action of seminal fluid, 229, 274
  - human, comparison with other mammals, 230
- vagino-cavernosus reflex, 212
  - human females, 212–213
- vagino-levator reflex, 213
- vas deferens
  - ampulla, 189–192
  - epithelial structure, 189
  - length, 191, 192
  - recovery of non-ejaculated sperm, 192–193
  - smooth muscle function, 192–193
  - smooth muscle thickness, 189, 191, 192
    - human, 191, 279
    - sperm storage, 193
- ventro-ventral copulatory postures, 87–88
  - cetaceans and sirenians, 87–88
  - primates, 88
- vesicular glands, 273–274
  - drill, 194
  - importance of, 198
  - phylogenetic distribution, 187, 187–188
  - secretions, 194, 196–197
    - pH, 200
    - SVS proteins, 203, 203
- size
  - human, 196, 279
  - relationship to mating systems, 194–196, 195
  - relationship to testes size, 196, 197
  - structure, 194
- Vespertilionidae, 32, 70, 74
  - copulatory locks, 127
  - sperm storage, 98, 246–247
  - testes size, 98
- Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), 12
  - male reproductive tract, 122
  - sperm morphology, 172
  - sperm pairing, 180, 272

- visual communication, 217
- Viverridae, 29, 74
- testes size, 160
- vocalization
- blind mole-rat, 78
  - masked palm civet, 68
- Vombatidae, 21
- copulatory patterns, 283
- wallabies, 16, 16
- female reproductive system, 208, 209–210
  - mating system, 94–95
  - sperm storage, 232
- walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*), baculum, 138
- Walton, Arthur, 111
- warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*), chinning behaviour, 216
- water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*), copulatory lock, 71
- Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddelli*), 82–83
- western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*), penile muscles, 153
- wet markets, 281
- whale lice, 161
- whales
- humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
    - mating system, 161
    - sperm length, 174
- sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*)
- copulatory posture, 87–88
  - testes size, 155–162, 162, 164. *See also* cetaceans
- white cell counts, relationship to mating system, 205–226
- white-nosed coati (*Nasua narica*), pelvic thrusting pattern, 106
- woodmouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), 34
- sperm train formation, 180, 272
- woolly mouse opossum (*Micoureus cinereus*), glans penis, 122–123
- Xenartha, 46, 47
- armadillos (Dasypodidae), 46–48
  - fossil evidence, 49
  - lumbar rigidity, 72
  - Pilosa, 48–49
- yak (*Bos grunniens*), urethral process, 130–131
- Yangtze River dolphin (*Lipotes vexillifer*), 280
- yapok (*Chironectes minimus*), 12–13
- male reproductive tract, 189–190
- yellow spotted hyrax (*Heterohyrax brucei*), urethral process, 130
- zoo research, 59–60
- zoonotic infections, 280