

phylogeny. Reproductive strategies, however, evolve through complex interactions between phylogenetic constraints and selective pressures of local environments. Here we evaluate how interactions between selective pressures and phylogenetic relationships shape observed patterns of maternal investment in living primates. Varying trade-offs emerge for time (gestation length, age at weaning) and energy (neonatal weight, weight at weaning) investment. Our analyses suggest that [1] local ecological contexts can lead to similar maternal trade-offs in species that are not closely related, resulting in comparable investment strategies both during the pre and post-natal period; [2] there can be considerable within-family variation.

Presentation: Fri, 3:20 Lillis 282

Infidelity and women's coerced first sexual intercourse in Chinese college students' dating relationships
He, S

Sexual coercion in intimate relationships is an important research problem which has been investigated within evolutionary perspectives. This study aims to test one of sperm competition hypotheses by examining the relationship between infidelity and women's coerced first sexual intercourse (CFSI) in Chinese college students' dating relationships. Total 927 Chinese college students from 8 universities in 5 cities who are currently in a dating relationship attended the study. Results showed that the prevalence of women's CFSI was 16.4% (men's self report) and 20.1% (women's partner report). In the male virgin sample, infidelity positively correlated with total CFSI and its three components (emotional manipulation, rival threat and violence threat). In the female non-virgin sample, infidelity positively correlated with violence threat. But in the male non virgin and female virgin sample there was no such significant correlation. The implications of applying sperm competition theory in women's CFSI and within Chinese culture are discussed.

Poster Number: 144

Where to build a nest? The effect of family composition on post-marital residence in Colonial New England.
Heath, KM, Williams, M, Arima, M, McCullough, JM

Sex-biased dispersal patterns among social animals show a strong propensity for females to remain in their natal group and males to disperse. However, this pattern is not so clear among Great Apes and Humans. Anthropologists argue over whether post-marital residence in the typical human society is patrilocal, matrilineal, or some other pattern, while others argue over which of these strategies would be more adaptive in a given society. However, neither camp addresses the presence of internal societal residential variability nor factors explaining the underlying causes for this variability. In this study we

investigate the internal variability in post marital residential strategies among Colonial New Englander's who married between 1680 and 1750. Here we show that, in our population, post-marital residences have great diversity but sex-related patterns emerged based on natal family composition of the newlyweds.

Poster Number: 100

Age Stereotypes by Self and Others Influence Older Adults'
Hehman, JA, Bugental, D

Older adults versus younger adults completed tasks framed as posing a pro-age or pro-youth advantage (versus a control condition). Dependent variables included the WAIS-III block design task (known to induce stress and show deficits with age) and changes in participants' mean arterial pressure (MAP; known to increase with threat). Individual differences in age-based biases were measured as a potential moderator. Older (but not younger) adults responded differentially to the framing conditions. Peak advantages on the block design task were found for older adults exposed to the pro-age framing condition who held a pro-age bias. Peak increases in MAP were found for older adults exposed to pro-youth framing who held a negative age bias. We suggest effects found for performance and MAP responses of older adults are best understood as a joint effect of stimuli that prime age stereotypes, and age-related biases held by older adults themselves, producing stereotype threat/boost effects.

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Poster Number: 5

Modeling decision making in mate choice within and across relationships
Hendrickson, AT, Todd, PM, Fortenberry, JD

The search for and choice of potential mates involves multiple decisions over time that must be made in the face of environmental uncertainty and potentially involving multiple factors that change in importance. Previous models of mate choice have used data restricted to a brief period of time, e.g. speed dating or demographic census data. Here we present agent-based models of mate choice decisions over multiple points within multiple relationships for each individual, utilizing data from the Young Women's Project: daily diary entries from nearly 400 young women outlining their romantic and sexual interactions with partners for up to eight years. We are able to identify some of the factors influencing the initiation and cessation of single and concurrent relationships (e.g. match between ideal-partner and actual-partner traits), as well as the dynamics leading to change in behaviors (e.g. condom use, search for