*See my first introduction to explain why males are often the ones who display courtship.*

*Also pay attention to quickly focus on male’s POV.*

Courtship is operated by the male and/or the female previous to copulation. It was mainly considerate as a way for individuals of the same species to recognize and avoid unfertile breeding. The different mechanisms involved during courtship are thus specific to a species (Andersson 1994). Indeed, this was described in many taxa for a long time, such as Drosophilid where visual and chemical information are used by individual and are species-specific (Ewing 1983).

It has been described that in courtship, some traits, often displayed by the male, might influence the decision of the mate to engage copulation. In this extend, those traits often serve as an indicator of the mate’s quality. The existence of such traits was widely explained through sexual selection and the handicap principle theory (Johnstone 1995). Furthermore, those theories were described in many taxa, such as spiders of the Pisauridae family ((Eberhard, Machnis, et Uhl 2020).

It was reviewed that female choice of males depend on their ranking of males and the quantity of energy they’re ready to invest, which might also be influenced by their own phenotype, the environment and social factors (Jennions et Petrie 2007).

It has been shown that as a consequence of energetical cost of sperm production and sperm competition between males, males can assess the mating status and the relative fecundity of a female to manage their ejaculation (Wedell, Gage, et Parker 2002). This article also discusses the commonly acknowledged Selfish gene theory of Darwin by saying that excess management exists in males. It explains that sperm competition shapes the optimal ejaculate structure. In this article I might find sources for sperm competition and sperm energetical cost.

*If I need some information on female courtship: see the introduction of* (Engqvist 2009)*.*