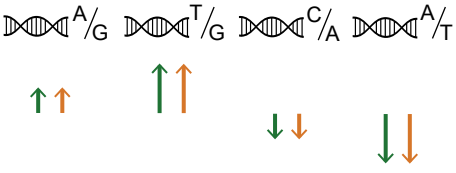
Motivation	Model		Expectation from Heritability Analysis
Little previous evidence for GxSex	No GxSex		(a) h^2_M and h^2 differ because of environmental differences (b) $h^2_M < h^2$, $h^2_M < h2$
Sexual dimorphism is pervasive and heritable contribution is expected to lie primarily in autosomes	Weakly or negatively correlated genetic effects		(a) Low or negative genetic correlation (b) h^2_M, $h^2_M > h2$, and the larger the difference, the lower the genetic correlation is
Response to cues such as testosterone; evidence for GxE innonhuman organisms	Highly correlated effects, difference in magnitude ("amplification")		(a) High genetic correlation (b) h^2_M or h^2_M < h2
Heritability analysis often incompatible with either model or cannot distinguish between models	Mixture of covariance relationships		Compatible with all observations; motivates: (a) Direct estimation of genetic effect covariance, rather than heritability estimates (b) Mixture components