

563 **Figures**

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565 **Figure 1.** Male mating success increases with chorus attendance (number of nights monitored  
566 as calling), with 49% of the variance explained by a linear regression ( $n = 15$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). One  
567 male was assigned a chorus attendance of zero because he started calling long after the end of  
568 the reproductive period.

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570 **Figure 2.** Tadpole growth rate increases with male attractiveness  $a$  (number of matings  
571 obtained per night of chorus attendance), with 54% of the variance explained by a linear  
572 regression ( $n = 9$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

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