

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DATA SOURCES

	Developmental mode	Male mating system	Female mating system	Male care	Female care	Male display agility	Male mass	Female mass	Male wing length	Female wing length
<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	1	5	5	14	14	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Aethia cristatella</i>	1	2	2	15	15	2	15	15	15	15
<i>Aethia pusilla</i>	1	2	2	15	15	15			15	15
<i>Aethia pygmaea</i>	2								44	44
<i>Alca torda</i>	1	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10
<i>Alle alle</i>	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Anarhynchus frontalis</i>	1	12	12	16	16	8	10	10	12	12
<i>Anous minutus</i>	1	12	12	3	3		3	3	3	3
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	3			3	3		3	3	3	3
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	1	4	4	17	17	90	4	4	4	4
<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	1	2	2	18	18	2	95	95	2	2
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	2			2	2	2			2	2
<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	2									
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	1			15	15	2	15	15	15	15
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	1	5	5	5	5			5	5	5
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	1	12	12	19	19	12	94	94	94	94
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	1	4	4	20	20	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris alba</i>	1	4	4	21	21	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	1	4	4	22	22	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	1	2	2	23	23	90	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	4	4	4	24	24	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	1	2	2	25	25	2	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	1	4	4	4	4	90, 99	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	1	2	2	26, 27	26, 27	90, 99	3	3	4	4
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	1	2	2	28	28	90	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	1	2	2	29	29	2	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	1	2	2	23	23	91	95	95	98	98
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	1	2	2	30	30	91	4	4	4	4
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	1	4	4	4, 31	4, 31	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Catharacta lönbergi</i>	4									
<i>Catharacta maccormickii</i>	1	12	12	3	3	3, 90	94	94	94	94
<i>Catharacta skua</i>	1	4	4	3	3	32	3	3	3	3
<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	1	2	2	32	32	32	9	9	9	9
<i>Cephus columba</i>	1	2	2	8	8		2	2	2	2
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	1	2, 10	2, 10	15	15	10	15	15	15	15
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	1			2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	4	2, 4	2, 4	33	33	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	1			4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1	4	4	34	34	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	5	5	5				5	5	5	5
<i>Charadrius melanodus</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	6	2	2	35	35	2	9	9	9	9

<i>Charadrius sanctaehelenae</i>	7			36	36					
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	1	2	2	2	2		2	2		
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	1	5	5	5	5	5				
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	1	2	2	37	37		4	4	4	4
<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	1			38	38		9	9	9	9
<i>Chionis alba</i>	1	12	12	39	39	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Chionis minor</i>	1	12	12	40	40	12	83	83	90	90
<i>Chlidonias albostriatus</i>	3									
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	1	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	1	10	10	10	10				10	10
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	1	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	1			12	12	8	12	12	12	12
<i>Coenocorypha aucklandica</i>	1	3	3	41	41	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Coenocorypha pusilla</i>	1	3	3	41	41	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	1			42	42				42	42
<i>Cursorius cursor</i>	1			4	4	5	4	4	4	4
<i>Cyclorhynchus psittacula</i>	1	2	2	15	15	2	15	15	15	15
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	8					90			4	4
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	1	4	4	43	43	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	1	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	1			44	44		2	2	2	2
<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	2	2	2				2	2	2	2
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	4	4	45	45	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Gallinago media</i>	1	4	4	4	4	90	96	96	4	4
<i>Glareola cinerea</i>	1								5	5
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Gygis alba</i>	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	1	2	2	46	46				90	90
<i>Haematopus finschi</i>	1	12	12	12	12	8	12	12	12	12
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	1	12	12	47	47	8	90	90	90	90
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	1	12	12	47	47	8	12	12	12	12
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	1	5	5	48	48	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	1	4	4	49	49	90	44	44	4	4
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	1	2	2	50	50				90	90
<i>Haematopus unicolor</i>	1	12	12	9	9		12	12	12	12
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	12	12	4	4
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	1	2	2	51	51	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Himantopus novaezelandiae</i>	1	12	12	52	52		12	12		
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	1	13	13	53	53		97	97		
<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	1			54	54				9	9
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	1	12	12	8	8	8	12	12	12	12
<i>Jacana jacana</i>	1			55	55	92	9	9	9	9
<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	1	2	2	56	56	4	90	90	90	90
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	94	94	94	94
<i>Larus atricilla</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5
<i>Larus audoinii</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4
<i>Larus californicus</i>	1			2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Larus canus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	1			4	4	4	5	5	4	4
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	1	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5

<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus genei</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	2								2	2	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	1			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	1			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus livens</i>	1	2	2	2	2				2	2	
<i>Larus marinus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	
<i>Larus minutus</i>	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	1			2	2		4	4	4	4	
<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	1	2	2	57	57	2	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	1			8	8		4	4	4	4	4
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	1	2	2	58, 100	58, 100		9	9	9	9	9
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	1			59	59	93	9	9	9	9	9
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	1	4	4	60	60	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Micropalama himantopus</i>	10	2	2	61	61	61	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Microparra capensis</i>	1			62	62	62			5	5	
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	1	2	2	63	63	2	9	9	9	9	9
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	4	4	64	64	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1	4	4	64	64	90	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	1	2	2	65	65	2	9	9	9	9	9
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	1	12	12	66	66	12	95	95	12	12	
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	1	2	2	67	67	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	1	2	2	68	68	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1	4	4	69	69	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	1	2	2	70	70		9	9	9	9	9
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	1	2	2	2	2		2	2	12	12	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	90		90	90	
<i>Pluvianellus socialis</i>	1			71	71		71	71	71	71	
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	1	2	2	72	72		9	9	9	9	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	1	4	4	51	51	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Rhinoptilus africanus</i>	1	5	5	73	73	5	5	5			
<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	95	95			
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	1	4	4	74	74	12	4	4	4	4	
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	1	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	1	2	2	75	75	75	95	95	93	93	
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	1	2	2	76	76	90	76	76	9	9	
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	1	4	4	77	77	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>	1	2	2	78	78	2	4	4	4	4	
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	4	4	4				2	2	2	2	

<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	90	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	8										
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	4	10	10	4	4		10	10	10	10	10
<i>Sterna aleutica</i>	2								2	2	
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	3	10	10	3	3				3	3	
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	184	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	3			5	5						
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	1	10	10	10	10	3			3	3	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	4	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	1	3	3	10	10	3			10	10	
<i>Sterna elegans</i>	2								93	93	
<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	2	3	3	2	2				10	10	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	
<i>Sterna lunata</i>	2										
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	3			3	3		3	3	3	3	
<i>Sterna paradisea</i>	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	5	5	5						10	10	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	10	10	10	10	10				10	10	
<i>Sterna striata</i>	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	1			3	3						
<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	1			3	3	3, 90	3	3	3	3	
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	1			2	2		2	2	2	2	
<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	1			15	15		2	2	15	15	
<i>Thinocorus orbignyianus</i>	1			79	79	79	79	79	79	79	
<i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i>	1			79	79	79	79	79	79	79	
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	4	4	80	80	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	2	2	2	2	2	91	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa hypoleucus</i>	4	4	4	81	81	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa incana</i>	1			2	2		3	3	3	3	
<i>Tringa macularia</i>	4	2, 4	2, 4	82	82	90	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	1			2	2	91	2	2	4	4	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	4	4	69	69	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1	4	4	83	83	4	9	9	4	4	
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	1	2	2	84	84	90	4	4	4	4	
<i>Uria aalge</i>	1	10	10	10	10	94	15	15	15	15	
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	1	10	10	10	10		15	15	15	15	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	5	5	5	5	5				5	5	
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	1	5	5	85	85	5	5	5	5	5	
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	1			86	86				9	9	
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	5	5	5	87	87		5	5	5	5	
<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	1	5	5	86	86		5	5	5	5	
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	1	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	1	5	5	87	87				5	5	
<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	11			11	11				9	9	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	1	12	12	88	88	8	12	12	12	12	

<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	5	5	5	89	89			5	5
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	94	94	4
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	12	12	12	12	12	8		12	12
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	4	4	4	69	69	4	4	4	4
<i>Xema sabini</i>	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

- 1) Thomas, G. H & Székely, T. 2005 Evolutionary pathways in shorebird breeding systems: sexual conflict, parental care, and chick development. *Evolution* **59**, in press.
- 2) Poole, A. & Gill, F. 1992-2003 The Birds of North America. The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
- 3) Higgins, P. J. & Davies, S. J. J. F. 1996 Handbook of Australian, New Zealand & Antarctic Birds, vol III. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
- 4) Cramp, S. & Simmons, K. E. L. 1983 The Birds of the Western Palearctic, vol. III. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford
- 5) Urban, E. K., Fry, C. H. & Keith, S. 1986. The Birds of Africa, vol II. Academic Press, London.
- 6) Graul, W. D. 1975 Breeding biology of the mountain plover. *Wilson Bull.* **87**, 6-31.
- 7) Walters, J. R. 1984 The evolution of parental behavior and clutch size in shorebirds. In *Shorebirds: Breeding Behavior and Populations. Behavior of Marine Animals. Vol. 5.* (eds J. Burger & B. L. Olla), pp, 149-167. Plenum Press, New York.
- 8) del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. 1996 Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol. 3. Lnyx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.
- 9) Johnsgard, P. A. 1981 The plovers, sandpipers and snipes of the world. Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE.
- 10) Cramp, S. 1985 The Birds of the Western Palearctic, vol IV. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
- 11) Tuljapurkar, V. B. 1986 The yellow-wattled lapwing. *Sanctuary* **6**, 236-243.
- 12) Marchant, S. & Higgins, P. J. 1993 Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic birds, vol II. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
- 13) Pringle, J. D. 1987 The Shorebirds of Australia. Angus and Robertson Publishers, North Ryde.
- 14) Tarboton, W. R. 1976 Notes on South African jacanas. *Fauna and Flora* **27**, 5-7.
- 15) Gaston, A. J. & Jones, I. L. 1998 The Auks. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
- 16) Hay, R. 1979 The wrybill - one of the world's ornithological oddities. *Forest and Bird* **213**, 13-17.
- 17) Nettleship, D. N. 1973 Breeding ecology of turnstone *Arenaria interpres* at Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, NWT. *Ibis* **115**, 202-217.
- 18) Handel, C. & Gill, R. E. 2000 Mate fidelity and breeding site tenacity in a monogamous sandpiper, the black turnstone. *Anim. Behav.* **60**, 471-481.
- 19) Anderson, G. J. 1991 The breeding biology of the bush thick-knee *Burhinus magnirostris* and notes on its distribution in the Brisbane area. *Sunbird* **21**, 33-61.
- 20) Westwood, N. J. 1983 Breeding stone-curlews at Weeting Heath, Norfolk. *British Birds* **76**, 291-304.
- 21) Parmelee, D. F. & Payne, R. B. 1973 On multiple broods and the breeding strategy of Arctic sanderlings. *Ibis* **115**, 218-226.
- 22) Soikkeli, M. 1967 Breeding cycle and population dynamics in the dunlin (*Calidris alpina*). *Amer. Mid. Natur.* **87**, 472-491.
- 23) Myers, J. P., Hilden, O. & Tomkovich, P. 1982 Exotic *Calidris* species of the Siberian tundra. *Ornis Fennica* **59**, 175-182.
- 24) Nettleship, DN., Maher, W. J. 1973 The avifauna of Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, N. W. Y. *Polarforschung* **43**, 66-74.

- 25) Parmelee, D. F., Greiner, D. W. & Graul, W. D. 1968 Summer schedule and breeding biology of the white-rumped sandpiper in the Central Canadian Arctic. *Wilson Bull.* **80**, 5-29.
- 26) Erckmann, W. J. 1981 The evolution of sex-role reversal and monogamy in shorebirds. Unpublished PhD thesis.
- 27) Holmes, R. T. 1973 Social behaviour of breeding western sandpipers *Calidris mauri*. *Ibis* **115**, 107-123.
- 28) Pitelka, F. A. 1959 Numbers, breeding schedule, and territoriality in pectoral sandpipers in northern Alaska. *Condor* **61**, 233-264.
- 29) Miller, E. H. 1985 Parental behaviour in the Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*). *Canadian J. Zool.* **63**, 1593-1601.
- 30) Gratto-Trevor, C. 1991 Parental care in semipalmated sandpipers *Calidris pusilla*: brood desertion by females. *Ibis* **133**, 394-399.
- 31) Hilden, O. 1975 Breeding system of Temmincks stint *Calidris temminckii*. *Ornis Fennica* **52**, 117-146.
- 32) Howe, M. A. 1982 Social organization in a nesting population of eastern willets (*Catoptrophus semipalmatus*). *Auk* **99**, 88-102.
- 33) Székely, T. & Lessells, C. M. 1993 Mate change by Kentish plovers *Charadrius alexandrinus*. *Ornis Scandinavica* **24**, 317-322.
- 34) Reiser, K. H. & Hein, K. 1974 Zur Vorkommen und zur Brutbiologie des Flussregenpfeifers (*Charadrius dubius*) in Schleswig-Holstein. *Corax* , 9-30.
- 35) Graul, W. G. 1973 Adaptive aspects of the mountain plover social system. *Living Bird* **12**, 69-94.
- 36) McCulloch, N. 1992 The status and ecology of the St Helena Wirebird. *BTO Research Report* **97**, 1-89.
- 37) Lenington, S. 1980 Biparental care in killdeer: an adaptive hypothesis. *Wilson Bull.* **92**, 8-20.
- 38) Bergstrom, P. W. 1981 Male Incubation in Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*). *Auk* **98**, 835-838.
- 39) Jones, N. V. 1963 The sheathbill *Chionis alba* (Gmelin) at Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. *Brit. Antarc. Surv. Bull.* **2**, 53-71.
- 40) Burger, A. E. 1981 Time budgets, energy needs and kleptoparasitism in breeding lesser sheathbills (*Chionis minor*). *Condor* **83**, 106-112.
- 41) Miskelly, C. M. 1990 Breeding systems of New Zealand Snipe *Coenocorypha aucklandica* and Chatham Island Snipe *C. pusilla*; are they food limited? *Ibis* **132**, 366-379.
- 42) Ali, S. & Ripley, S. D. 1996 Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
- 43) Pullainen, E. 1970 On the breeding biology of the dotterel *Charadrius morinellus*. *Ornis Fennica* **47**, 69-73.
- 44) Dementiev, G. P. & Gladkov, N. A. 1969 Birds of the Soviet Union, Vol. 3. Israel Program for Scientific Translations Ltd, Jerusalem.
- 45) Tuck, L. M. 1972 The snipes. Monograph series 5. Canadian Wildlife Service
- 46) Webster, J. D. 1941 The breeding of the black oystercatcher. *Wilson Bull.* **53**, 141-156.
- 47) Wakefield, W. C. 1988 Breeding resource partitioning of a mixed population of pied and sooty oystercatchers. *Stilt* **13**, 39-40.
- 48) Summers, R. W. & Cooper, J. 1977 The population, ecology and conservation of the black oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini*. *Ostrich* **48**, 28-40.
- 49) Harris, M. P. 1967 The biology of oystercatchers *Haematopus ostralegus* on Skokholm Island, S. Wales. *Ibis* **109**, 180-193.
- 50) Nol, E. 1985 Sex roles in the American oystercatcher. *Behaviour* **95**, 232-260.

- 51) Brown P.E. 1950. Avocets in England. RSPB.
- 52) Pierce, R. 1986 Black Stilt. New Zealand Wildlife Service, Dunedin.
- 53) Hoffman, A. 1949 Über die Brutflege des polyandrischen Wasserfasans, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scop.). *Zoologische Jahrbücher* **78**, 323-470.
- 54) Kelso, L. 1972 The Ibisbill-*Ibidorhyncha struthersii* Vigors. *Fauna Tadzhik Sov. Soc. Rep. XIX(Birds)*, 239-245.
- 55) Osborne, D. R. 1982 Replacement nesting and polyandry in the Wattled Jacana. *Wilson Bull.* **94**, 206-208.
- 56) Jenni, D. A. & Collier, G. 1972 Polyandry in the American Jacana (*Jacana spinosa*). *Auk* **89**, 743-765.
- 57) Kistchinski, A. A. & Flint, V. E. 1973 On the biology of the Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) in the tundras of East Siberia. In *Fauna and Ecology of Waders I.* (ed. V. E. Flint), pp 52-55. Nauka, Moscow.
- 58) Nowicki, T. 1973. A behavioral study of the Marbled Godwit in North Dakota. Unpublished MSc thesis.
- 59) Hagar, J. A. 1966 Nesting of the Hudsonian godwit at Churchill, Manitoba. *Living Bird* **5**, 5-43.
- 60) Lind, H. 1961 Studies on the behaviour of the black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa* (L.)). Unpublished PhD Thesis
- 61) Jehl, J. R., Jr. 1973 Breeding biology and systematic relationships of the stilt sandpiper. *Wilson Bull.* **85**, 115-147.
- 62) Tarboton, W. R. & Fry, C. H. 1986 Breeding and other behaviour of the lesser jacana. *Ostrich* **57**, 233-243.
- 63) Lenington, S. 1984. The evolution of polyandry in shorebirds. In, *Shorebirds. Breeding behaviour and populations. Behavior of marine animals vol V.*(eds. J. Burger & B. L. Olla) pp 149-167. Plenum Press, New York.
- 64) Grant, M. C (pers. Comm..).
- 65) Gill, R. E., Lanctot, R. B., Mason, J. D. & Handel, C. M. 1991 Observations on habitat use, breeding chronology and parental care in Bristle-thighed Curlews on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska. *Wader Study Group Bull.* **61**, 28-36.
- 66) Bennett, S. 1983 A review of the distribution, status and biology of the plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus*, Gould. *Emu* **83**, 1-11.
- 67) Kistchincki, A. A. 1975 Breeding biology and behaviour of the grey phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius* in East Siberia. *Ibis* **117**, 185-301.
- 68) Hilden, O. & Vuolanto, S. 1972 Breeding biology of the Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* in Finland. *Ornis Fennica* **49**, 57-85.
- 69) Nethersole-Thompson, D. & Nethersole-Thompson, M. 1986 Waders: their breeding, haunts and watchers. Poyser, Calton.
- 70) Parmelee, D. F., Stephens, H. A. & Schmidt, R. H. 1967 The birds of southerneastern Victoria Island and adjacent small islands. *Nat. Mus. Canada Bull.* **222**, 1-229.
- 71) Jehl, J. R., Jr. 1975 *Pluvianellus socialis*: Biology, ecology, and relationships of an enigmatic Patagonian shorebird. *Trans. San Diego Soc. Natur. Hist.* **18**, 25-73.
- 72) Gibson, F. 1971 The breeding biology of the american avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) in Central Oregon. *Condor* **73**, 444-454.
- 73) Maclean, G. L. 1967 The breeding biology and behaviour of the Double-banded Courser *Rhinoptilus africanus* (Temm.). *Brit. Antarc. Surv. Bull* **2**, 53-71.
- 74) Kobayashi, H. 1955 Observations of the Painted Snipe, *Rostratula bengalensis*. *Tori* **14**, 1-13.
- 75) Burger, J. & Gochfeld, M. 1990 The Black Skimmer. Social dynamics of a colonial species. Columbia Univ. Press, New York.

- 76) Mendall, H. L. & Aldous, C. M. 1943 The ecology and management of the American woodcock. Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.
- 77) Hirons, G. 1983 A five-year study of the breeding behaviour and biology of the woodcock in England - A first report. Proc. 2nd European Woodcock and Snipe Workshop 51-67.
- 78) Hohn, E. O. 1967 Observations on the breeding biology of Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) in Central Alberta. *Auk* **84**, 220-244.
- 79) Maclean, G. L. 1969 A study of seedsnipe in southern South America. *Living Bird* **8**, 33-80.
- 80) Hilden, O. 1979 The timing of arrival and departure of the Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* in Finland. *Ornis Fennica* **56**, 18-23.
- 81) Yalden, D.W. & Holland, P. K. 1992 Relative contributions of Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* parents to guarding their chicks. *Ringing and Migration* **13**, 95-97.
- 82) Oring, L. W. 1986. Avian polyandry. In *Current Ornithology, Vol. 3.* (ed R. F. Johnston), pp 309-351. Plenum Press, New York.
- 83) Glutz von Blotzheim, U. N., Bauer, K. M. & Bezzel, E. 1975 Handbuch der Vogel Mitteleuropas. Wiesbaden, Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft.
- 84) Pitelka, F. A., Holmes, R. T. & Maclean, S. F., Jr. 1974 Ecology and evolution of social organization Arctic sandpipers. *Amer. Zoologist* **14**, 185-204.
- 85) Hall, K. R. L. 1964 A study of the blacksmith plover (*Hoplopterus armatus* (Burchell)) in the Cape Town area. *Ostrich* **35**, 3-16.
- 86) Walters, J. R. 1982 Parental behavior in lapwings (Charadriidae) and its relationships with clutch sizes and mating systems. *Evolution* **36**, 1030-1040.
- 87) Ward, D. 1989 Behaviour associated with breeding of crowned, blackwinged and lesser blackwinged plovers. *Ostrich* **60**, 141-150.
- 88) Barlow, M. L., Muller, P. M. & Sutton, R. R. 1972 Breeding data on the spur-winged plover in southland New Zealand. *Notornis* **19**, 212-249.
- 89) Little, J de V. 1967 Some aspects of the behaviour of the Wattled Plover *Afribyx senegallus* (Linnaeus). *Ostrich* **38**, 259-280.
- 90) Jehl, J. R., Jr. & Murray, B. G., Jr. 1986 The evolution of normal and reverse sexual size dimorphism in shorebirds and other birds. In, *Current Ornithology, vol III.* (ed R. F. Johnston), pp 1-86. Plenum Press, New York.
- 91) Figuerola, J. 1999 A comparative study on the evolution of reversed size dimorphism in monogamous waders. *Biol J Linn Soc* **67**, 1-18.
- 92) Osborne, D. R. & Bourne, G. R. 1977 Breeding behavior and food habits of the Wattled Jacana. *Condor* **79**, 98-105.
- 93) Blake, E. R. 1977. Manual of Neotropical Birds. Vol. 1: Spheniscidae (Penguins) to Laridae (Gulls and Allies). Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- 94) Székely, T., Reynolds, J. D. & Figuerola, J. 2000 Sexual size dimorphism in shorebirds, gulls, and alcids: the influence of sexual and natural selection. *Evolution* **54**, 1404-1413.
- 95) Dunning, J. B., Jr. 1993 CRC Handbook of avian body masses. CRC press, Boca Raton.
- 96) Saether, B-E, Kalas, J. A., Lofaldli, L. & Andersen, R. 1986 Sexual size dimorphism and reproductive ecology in relation to mating system in waders. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* **28**, 273-284.
- 97) Thong-aree, S., Khobkhet, O., Lauhachinda, V. & Pong-umpai, S. 1995 Breeding biology of pheasant-tailed jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* in Central Thailand. *Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam. Soc.* **43**, 289-302.
- 98) Prater, A. J., Marchant, J. H. & Vuorinen, J. 1977 Guide to the identification of Holarctic waders. BTO Guide 17.
- 99) Hayman, P., Marchant, J. & Prater, T. 1986 Shorebirds. An identification guide to the waders of the world. Christopher Helm, London.
- 100) Gratto-Trevor, C. (pers comm.)

Simulations

We tested the adequacy of the maximum likelihood estimation of θ by randomisation under a Brownian motion model where $\theta = 1$. If the method performs adequately, the maximum likelihood estimate of θ should not differ significantly from 1. We tested ordinal dummy data with three, five, and eight states (to match the range of ordinal data in our dataset) in addition to continuous dummy data. We generated a distribution of 1000 maximum likelihood estimates of θ to estimate the sampling interval and significance values. The results of the simulations are summarised below (Table 1). We found that for continuous data the Type I error rates (i.e. rejecting the null hypothesis of $\theta = 1$) were very close to the 5% level. However, for ordinal data Type I errors increased as the number of trait states decreased. Consequently, the maximum likelihood estimates of θ for ordinal traits must be interpreted cautiously and we recommend carrying out simulations for all analyses of ordinal data. The ordinal traits in our analyses were male and female social mating system (five states), male and female parental care (eight states), and male display type and breeding habitat productivity (three states). If the maximum likelihood value of θ falls within the confidence limits of the simulated sampling interval then the null hypothesis of no difference in the Brownian variance of the two groups cannot be safely rejected, even if the likelihood ratio test suggests otherwise. For our data and phylogenies, the likelihood ratio tests and simulations were fully consistent.

Table 1. Simulated sampling intervals, mean and Type I error rate of θ for three, five, and eight state ordinal, and continuous traits estimated from dummy data for $\theta = 1$ (1000 replicates).

Trait type	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval	Mean	Type I error rate
Ordinal, 3 states	0.803	2.644	1.540	0.50
Ordinal, 5 states	0.846	2.077	1.380	0.38
Ordinal, 8 states	0.784	1.793	1.206	0.14
Continuous	0.683	1.498	1.029	0.05

Results for precocial coding

Table 2. Maximum likelihood estimates of θ and comparison of mean trait values. Eight species with uncertain developmental mode were classified as precocial.

	θ	χ^2	P	Semiprecocial taxa mean \pm 95% confidence intervals	Precocial taxa mean \pm 95% confidence intervals
Male mating system	0.303	26.446	<0.001	0.042 \pm 0.036	0.274 \pm 0.063
Female mating system	0.010	346.668	<0.001	0.562 \pm 0.004	1.001 \pm 0.037
Male care	0.010	407.179	<0.001	6.816 \pm 0.007	6.309 \pm 0.068
Female care	0.010	411.552	<0.001	5.933 \pm 0.008	5.279 \pm 0.072
Display agility	0.681	2.282	0.131	0.770 \pm 0.035	0.609 \pm 0.038
SSD body mass	0.489	9.911	0.002	-0.025 \pm 0.002	-0.024 \pm 0.003
SSD wing length	0.451	14.340	<0.001	-0.008 \pm 0.001	-0.002 \pm 0.001
Body mass	2.035	9.827	0.002	2.403 \pm 0.015	2.210 \pm 0.010
Wing length	6.069	67.675	<0.001	2.277 \pm 0.009	2.229 \pm 0.004

Results with reduced data set

Table 3. Maximum likelihood estimates of θ and comparison of mean trait values. Eight species with uncertain developmental mode were excluded.

	θ	χ^2	P	Semiprecocial taxa mean \pm 95% confidence intervals	Precocial taxa mean \pm 95% confidence intervals
Male mating system	0.369	18.503	<0.001	0.112 \pm 0.037	0.154 \pm 0.060
Female mating system	0.010	346.703	<0.001	0.510 \pm 0.004	0.927 \pm 0.037
Male care	0.010	408.509	<0.001	6.878 \pm 0.006	6.203 \pm 0.061
Female care	0.010	410.555	<0.001	6.271 \pm 0.007	5.072 \pm 0.075
Display agility	0.835	0.532	0.466	1.178 \pm 0.034	0.120 \pm 0.036
SSD body mass	0.579	5.568	0.018	-0.026 \pm 0.002	-0.031 \pm 0.003
SSD wing length	0.944	0.070	0.791	-0.012 \pm 0.001	0.001 \pm 0.001
Body mass	2.010	9.142	0.002	2.459 \pm 0.015	2.214 \pm 0.010
Wing length	6.696	69.265	<0.001	2.278 \pm 0.009	2.226 \pm 0.004