563 **Figures**

564

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.

569

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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