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Evolutionary psychology research examples

As defined by some of the founders of the camp, Barkow et al. (1992), evolutionary psychology is simply psychology that is informed by the additional knowledge that evolutionary biology has to offer, in the expectation that understanding the process that designed the human mind will advance in the discovery of its architecture. In the field of biology, there is no line (with the exception of creationresearch or intelligent design) drawn between evolutionary and non-evolutionary approaches because nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution (Dobzhansky, 1973). As in biology, evolutionary psychologists are often interested in understanding the final adaptations that characterize organisms and explain variance in their behavior. Adaptations are evolved solutions (e.g., color vision to see ripe fruits) to specific problems that contribute directly or indirectly to successful reproduction. Adaptations have three characteristics. They occur reliably in a species (e.g., cross-culturally), are effective in solving adaptive tasks, and impose reasonable costs on the person. If one assumes, like evolutionary psychologists, that psychological systems are biological and physical (i.e., no other concept of the mind) in nature, evolutionary models should apply to the brain and its sequelae. However, since at least Descartes and, perhaps even Plato, there is a mind-body dualism in which the mind (i.e. psyche) has been treated as distinct from the body and there is a tendency to treat humans as distinct from animals in some form of implicit anthropocentrism that has led to psychological theories generally being developed in deafness parallel to biological theories (Jonason and Dane , 2014). However, this dualism is problematic because it is (1) less parsimonious than monism and (2) creates instable hypotheses. Evolutionary psychology is a field that tries to reconcile this problem to integrate the study of human behavior and mental mechanisms with larger biological literature by interdisciplinary means. It tries to treat humans as just another species and assumes that the models researchers use to understand tardigrades species to blue whales can be used to explain variability and human outcomes. The adoption of an evolutionary structure for the study of human behavior and psychology has been incredibly fruitful. I can't expect to do justice here, but instead I'll highlight some of the key areas that evolutionary psychology has provided new insights into. Even the work using genetic or hormonal tests, by itself, are merely descriptive by nature, indicating that, for example, being tall in search of sensations is hereditary (e.g., Derringer et al., 2010). This information says nothing to researchers and people about the final questions of why they are at the center of the reductionist models of science; evolutionary psychology is in nature. First, psychology, since its creation, creation, was about understanding why individuals differ from each other. However, the field of personality psychology has been stuck in a theitic routine after the first questionable attempts were made by Freud to generate great personality theories. For decades, the field has spent time on descriptive, exploratory and measurement tasks. The work of evolutionary informed personality researchers has shown how a new way of understanding personality variation can be derived—even some of our darkest and most undesirable traits—as adaptive solutions to contextual conditions for solving mating and survival tasks (e.g., Jonason et al., 2009). Secondly, psychologists have often been motivated to help other people, but as the field thinks about psychopathologies it is particularly atheistic. Researchers have shown how understanding the evolutionary functions of apparent disorders such as depression or obsessive-compulsive disorders can only seem poorly adaptable given the incompatibility between the contexts or function of these traits and the context in which it is or the objectives it has chosen to pursue (e.g., Del Giudice, 2014). And finally, the strategies of choosing mate and mating are fundamental to the inclusive aptitude of all organisms, so unsurprisingly, it is an area under strong research by evolutionary psychologists. Researchers (for review see, Buss, 2003) have made huge strides in the demolition of walls of misconceptions about the objective nature of attractiveness (e.g., lumbar form in women, waist-hip ratio, facial symmetry), sexual differences in companion choice, tactics for maintaining and leaving lovers, the adaptive nature of cheating and other forms of casual sex, and the role of ovulatory hormones in women to influence companion choice (among other things). Despite this rather simple premise and extensive/impressive research, the field is snared in controversy (e.g., Satoshi Kanazawa's Psychology Today blog about racial differences in attractiveness), misunderstandings (Buss and Schmitt, 2011), criticism (Jonason and Schmitt, 2016) and even accusations of sexism (Schmitt, 2015). There is a constant need to justify the place and usefulness of evolutionary models of human behavior in the proverbial table of psychological research and defend against issues of its scientific legitimacy (for example, evolutionary psychology is composed of only for stories) and evidential power (Schmitt, 2008; Li and Meltzer, 2015). There is even some indication of direct bias against evolutionary models, because in some cases, the burden of proof for the publication of articles that seem to refute evolutionary models seems less than the burden of proof for those who advance evolutionary models (see Schmitt, 2012, 2014; Schmitt et al., 2012). These pose existential threats to and deserve more direct attention. How can the field begin to address these issues? There are some types of submissions that will help in this effort. First, theory/comment theory/comment that respond to articles published elsewhere, along with more expansive theoretical articles that better articulate the usefulness of evolutionary models. For example, researchers may publish an article in another journal that claims to refute evolutionary predictions. An answer in the form of a note or comment can be justified to expose why the target article does not actually refute evolutionary models for theoretical or methodological reasons. Alternatively, notes or comments that develop even more theoretical questions are justified and even present modern updates of ancient theories such as the theory of sexual strategies (Buss and Schmitt, 1993). Second, the replications of large articles in evolutionary psychology are especially justified. As researchers and lay people have observed in the last five years, the field of psychology has gone through a crisis of faith. Many of the most famous discoveries of psychology in general have been cast into doubt or even refuted (e.g., facial feedback hypothesis; Buck, 1980; Protzko and Schooler, 2017). As far as I can tell, no concerted effort has been spent to determine whether the key works of evolutionary psychology can be replicated. For example, papers on the task of selecting cards (Cosmides, 1989) or fears of snakes and spiders (Öhman, 2009) could be directly replicated to test the replicability of evolutionary psychology. Such projects are probably a good way to honor students and student projects and can be written quite efficiently. Third, while direct replications of large articles in evolutionary psychology are useful, extending this research is also justified. This allows us to test the limit conditions of the findings, as well as the robustness for, for example, methodological and sample differences. For example, testing cross-cultural robustness to personality models of life history (Jonason et al., 2013), disgust responses (Tybur et al., 2009), or perceptual illusions (Jackson and Willey, 2011). In fact, given the recent finding that many previous studies may have been subpotent, improving the methods and sample size of these articles is especially attractive. Such projects can be well suited as quick publications for the most experienced researchers or a good project for masters level students. Fourth, there is a long tradition in the legal profession. When two parties disagree with something, they engage in a contradictory process. Each party presents its argument and evidence in the hope of testing that it has more weight. In contrast, for the legal profession, however, science has a different burden of proof. This burden of proof is based on who has the data that best fits your model and ideally refutes alternative models. As such, another way to correct existential threats to evolutionary psychology is to engage in articles by which researchers place two or more psychological theories in the accounting of phenomena against each other. Importantly, derived roles derive from hypotheses of competing theories are especially useful here, as they can simultaneously support one model and refute another (see Li et al., 2013). In fact, in this case, it is possible that evolutionary psychological predictions may fail and this is something that, as a field, researchers should be prepared and willing to publish. For example, researchers trying to explain sexual differences in partner preferences can directly test the social role and evolutionary predictions in accounting for sexual differences in preferences for physical attractiveness and social status. This work may be suitable for more advanced researchers and even doctoral-level projects. Fifth, and last, I propose that the articles of metascience (Webster, 2007; Webster et al., 2009; Duffy et al., 2011) can help even more in the existential threats faced by evolutionary psychology. Hoping to understand larger trends in evolutionary psychology (e.g., major topics in the field), discover bias in citation patterns, and understand how the field has changed between topics over the years, metascience articles are requested. In addition, metascience work can help to get a notion of the relative impact of articles in the field, methodological trends, and sampling of short yields in evolutionary psychology in relation to other fields can dispel even more myths about the field. Such articles have a considerable appeal, as they can be made by anyone, even if no new data is available. Darwin saw new fields of research opening up from his theory of natural selection, one of which is psychology. Modern evolutionary psychologists try to answer this call. The field faces many existential threats that deserve direct attention. As such, I consider these the great challenge of evolutionary psychology now and welcome articles that try to respond to these challenges. Ethical Statement This is a review article requested as part of the editorial policies of the journals. Contributions of the PJ Author is solely responsible for the content of this manuscript. Statement of Conflict of Interest The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any business or financial relations that may be construed as a potential conflict of interest. Footnotes References Barkow, J. H., Cosmides, L., and Tooby, J. (eds). (1992). *The Adapted Mind*. New York, NY: Oxford. University Press. Google Scholar Buss, D.M. (2003). *The Evolution of Desire: Human Mating Strategies*. New York, NY: Basic Books. Google Scholar Buss, D.M., and Schmitt, D. P. (2011). Evolutionary psychology and feminism. *Sex Roles* 64, 768-787. doi: 10.1007/s11199-

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