Partible paternity refers to the concept that children can have more than one father. The theory and practice of partible paternity appears exclusive to South America, where it is common among indigenous societies of Amazonia. Such an outlook on reproduction is accompanied by patterns of polygynandrous mating, and has generated cultural institutions for extramarital relationships. Partible paternity presents us with an opportunity to investigate the complexity of human reproductive strategies and the trade-offs between mating and parenting. Chapter 2 examines patterns of residence and relatedness of co-fathers among Ache foragers of Paraguay. Results indicate that Ache women selected co-fathers for their offspring in ways that increased the availability of investment from secondary fathers, and that men used the partible paternity concept to increase their mating success and foster alliances with kin and other co-resident men. Chapter 3 addresses the question of reproductive benefits associated with shared fatherhood through an analysis of child survival among the Ache. Results demonstrate a survival advantage to children with multiple fathers. Chapter 4 introduces a new method for measuring male reproductive skew and pair-bond instability. This method is applied to genealogical data from a large sample of traditional societies across the world in effort to understand the ecological factors associated with variation in polygynous mating and conjugal stability across populations.