Parental care and the risk of maternally-vectored pathogens: Examining the host-parasite relationship between *Ammophila* spp. and *Paraxenos lugubris*

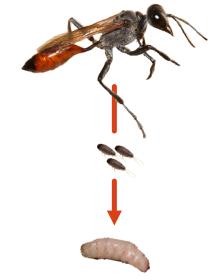
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BACKGROUND

- Extended parental/maternal care is thought to be favored evolutionary due to enhanced ability to protect offspring...
- ...but vertical transmission may flip the script
 - Mechanisms: transplacental, transmammary, **contact**
 - Seen in humans: HIV, Zika, Lyme disease, trypanosomes
 - In animals: hookworms in pinnipeds



AMMOPHILA WASPS: PROVISIONING BEHAVIOR

Ammophila nesting behavior







Caterpillar and burrow image licensed under Creative Commons • Ammophila image captured by RJ Millena • Ammophila larvae image by cwmelton on BugGuide.net

AMMOPHILA WASPS: PROVISIONING BEHAVIOR

Ammophila nesting behavior

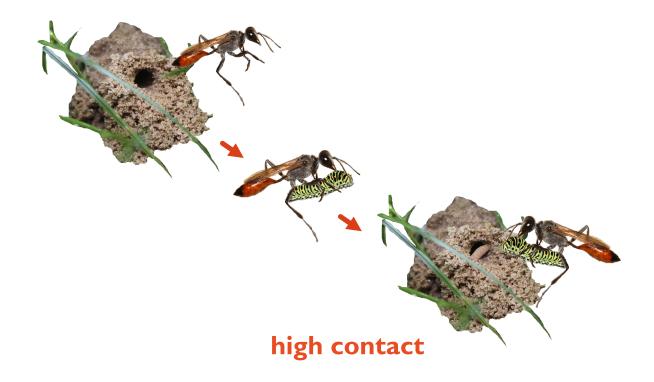


nest is closed up after single prey item has been placed within

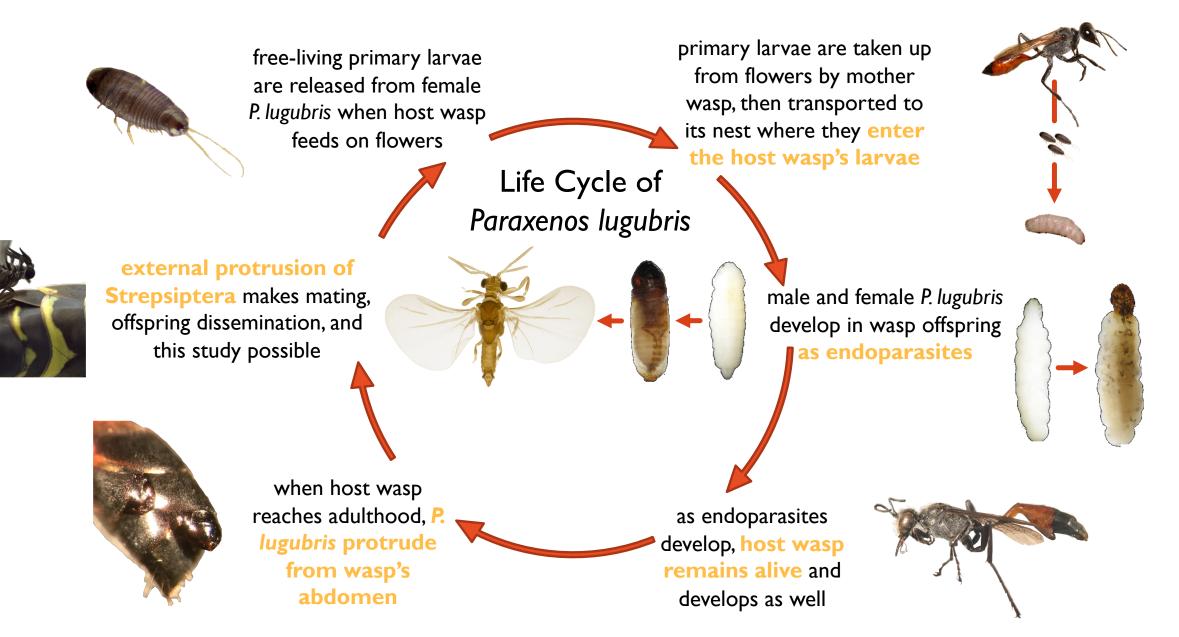


or

mother wasp leaves again to find prey with which to continue provisioning offspring



low contact

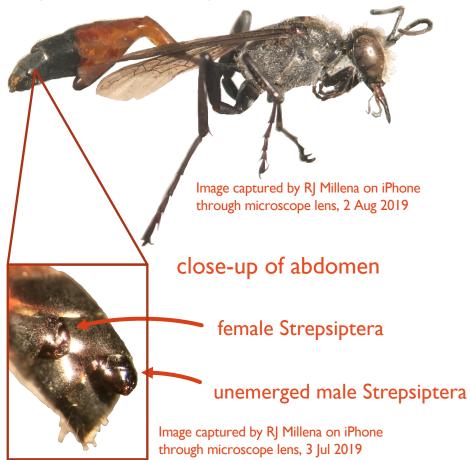


Strepsiptera mating image: Video still from Strepsiptera mating (2015) • Male Strepsiptera: image by Elven, from Artsdatabanken database • Male and female Strepsiptera life stage images from Chafino S et. al. (2018)

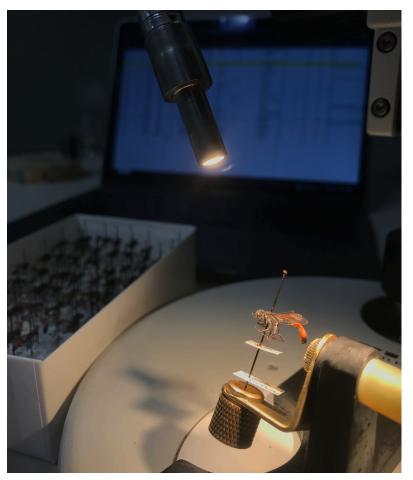
AIMS/HYPOTHESIS

- Ammophila wasps show great variation in offspring provisioning, or number of prey taken to nest
- Ammophila are attacked by vertically transmitted endoparasite Paraxenos lugubris (Strepsiptera)
- Ammophila spp. that provision their nests with more prey (more extensive motheroffspring contact) will have greater parasitism risk

parasitized Ammophila azteca Cameron

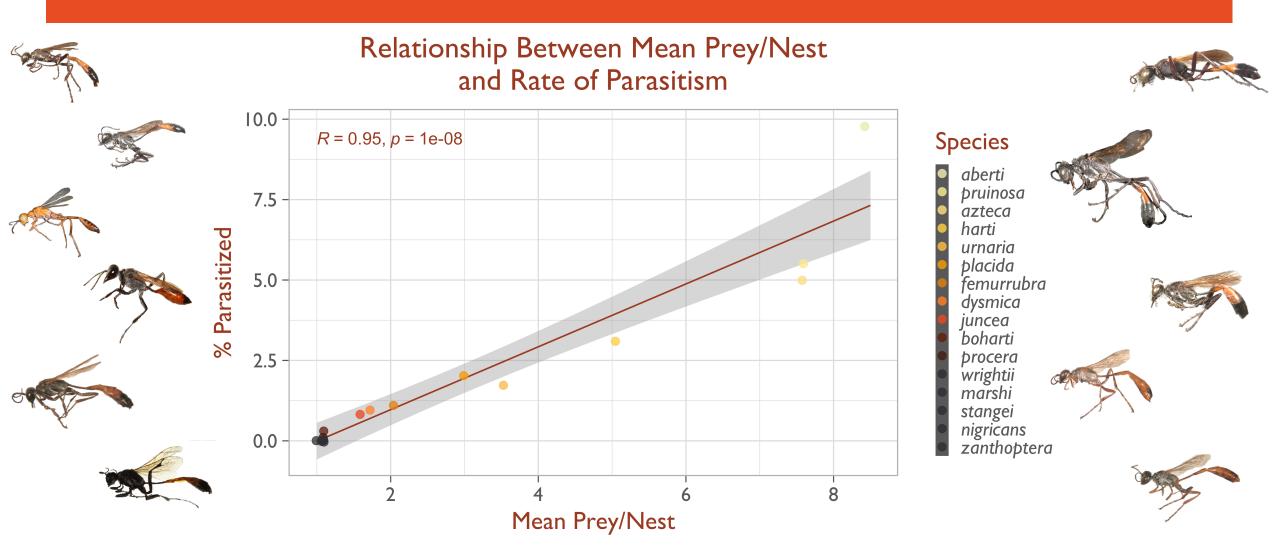


METHODS



- Determine provisioning behavior for Ammophila spp.
- Examine all available pinned specimens for Ammophila spp. under microscope
- Score for parasitism by *Paraxenos lugubris*
- Record all label information, measure wing length for each specimen
- Estimate rate of parasitism
- Analysis with R

DATA



DATA ANALYSIS

- Linear regression support
- Generalized linear model (GLM)
 - controls for species and seasonal effects; variation
- Mean number of prey provisioned exerts dominant influence on parasitism risk
 - coefficient: 0.405±0.100 (SE), P < 0.0001</p>
 - highly significant predictor

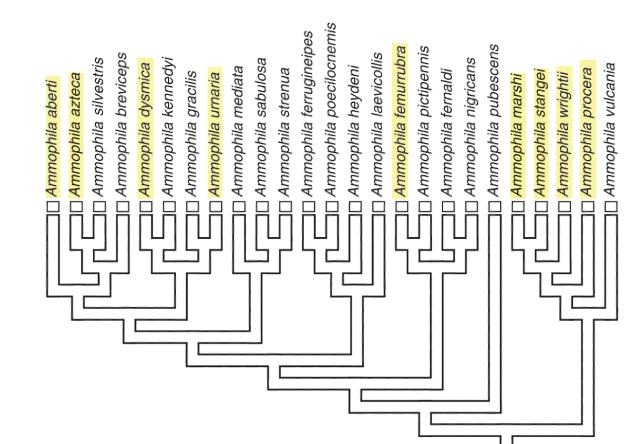
DISCUSSION

- Parasitism quantified via museum specimens for 16 North American Ammophila species, ~ 9000 wasps
- Positive relationship between mean prey provisioned and parasitism rates in linear regression, GLM support
 - Repeated visits by mother Ammophila increase parasitism risk to offspring
- Demonstrates potential costs of extended parental care
 - Contrast to most studies of this phenomenon

FURTHER DIRECTIONS

- Generalized additive model (GAM) in R
 - Spatial autocorrelation
 - Wasp size; sexual dimorphism
- Complete phylogeny for NA Ammophila
 - Phylogenomic approach using UCEs
- Implications for Strepsiptera—museum specimen approach

Phylogeny of 25 species of *Ammophila*, with 9 of the 16 examined species present and highlighted. Taken from Fig. 2 of Field et. al (2011).



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ecology, evolution, and agriculture







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