Parental care augments maternally-vectored parasites in Ammophila wasps



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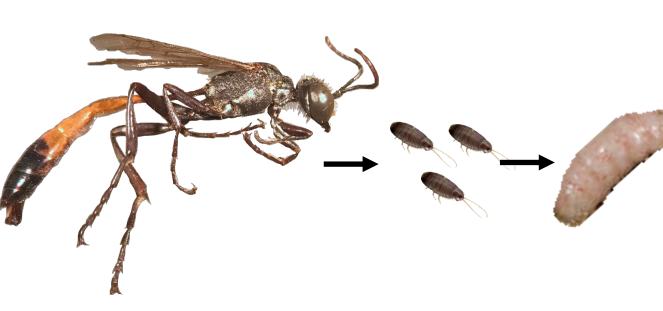
RGGS, AMNH Invertebrate Zoology

BACKGROUND:

- Extended maternal care: favored evolutionary due to enhanced ability to protect offspring
- Seen in the nesting and provisioning behavior of *Ammophila* wasps
- Vertical transmission: parent transmits parasite/pathogen to child
- Ammophila spp. mothers can vector endoparasite Paraxenos lugubris to their offspring

RELEVANT HOST-PARASITE BIOLOGY:

P. lugubris larvae are vectored to wasp's larvae by mother wasp



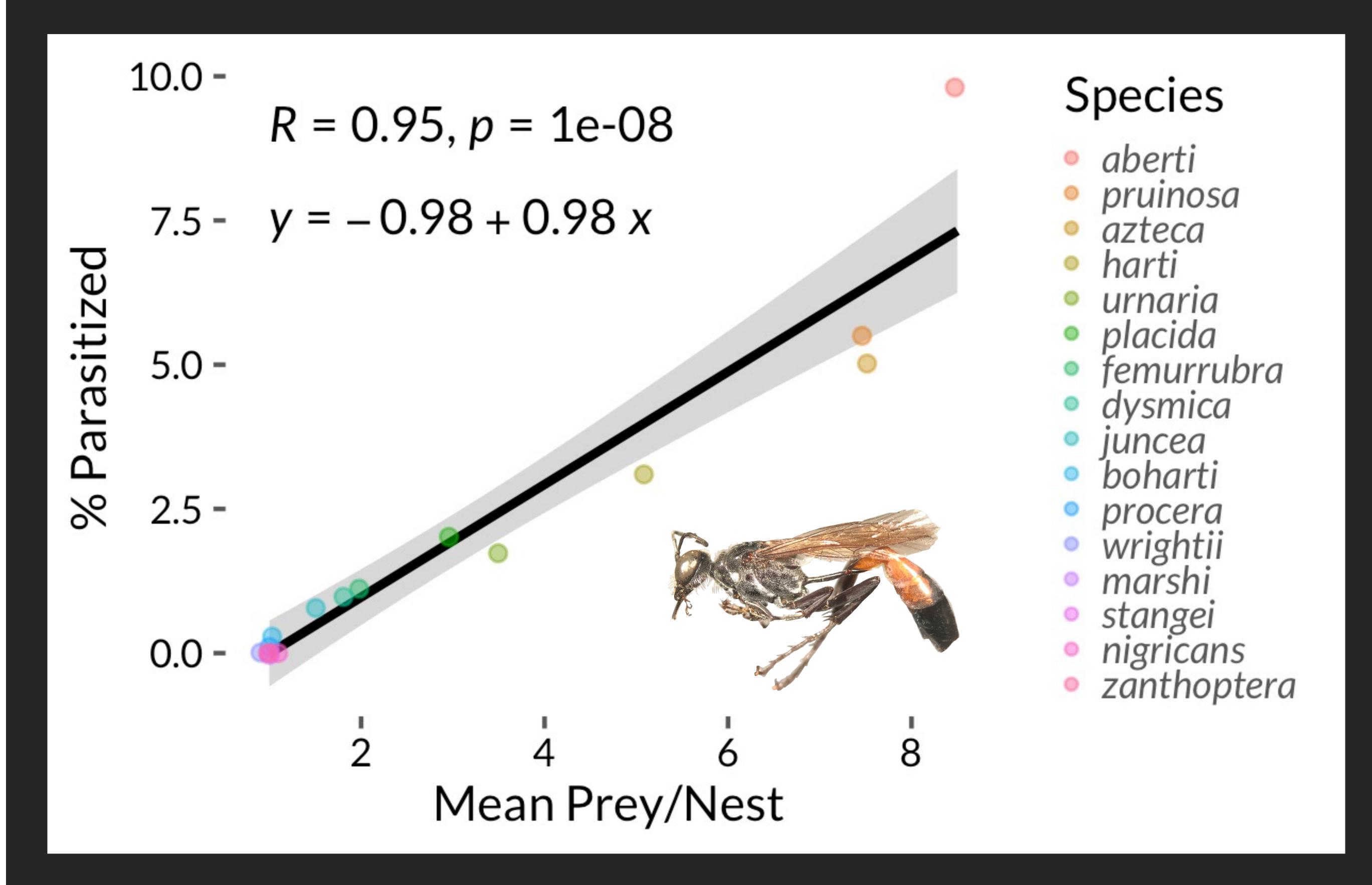


As P. lugubris develop, the host wasp remains alive



External protrusion of Strepsiptera at maturity enables mating, offspring dispersal, and this study

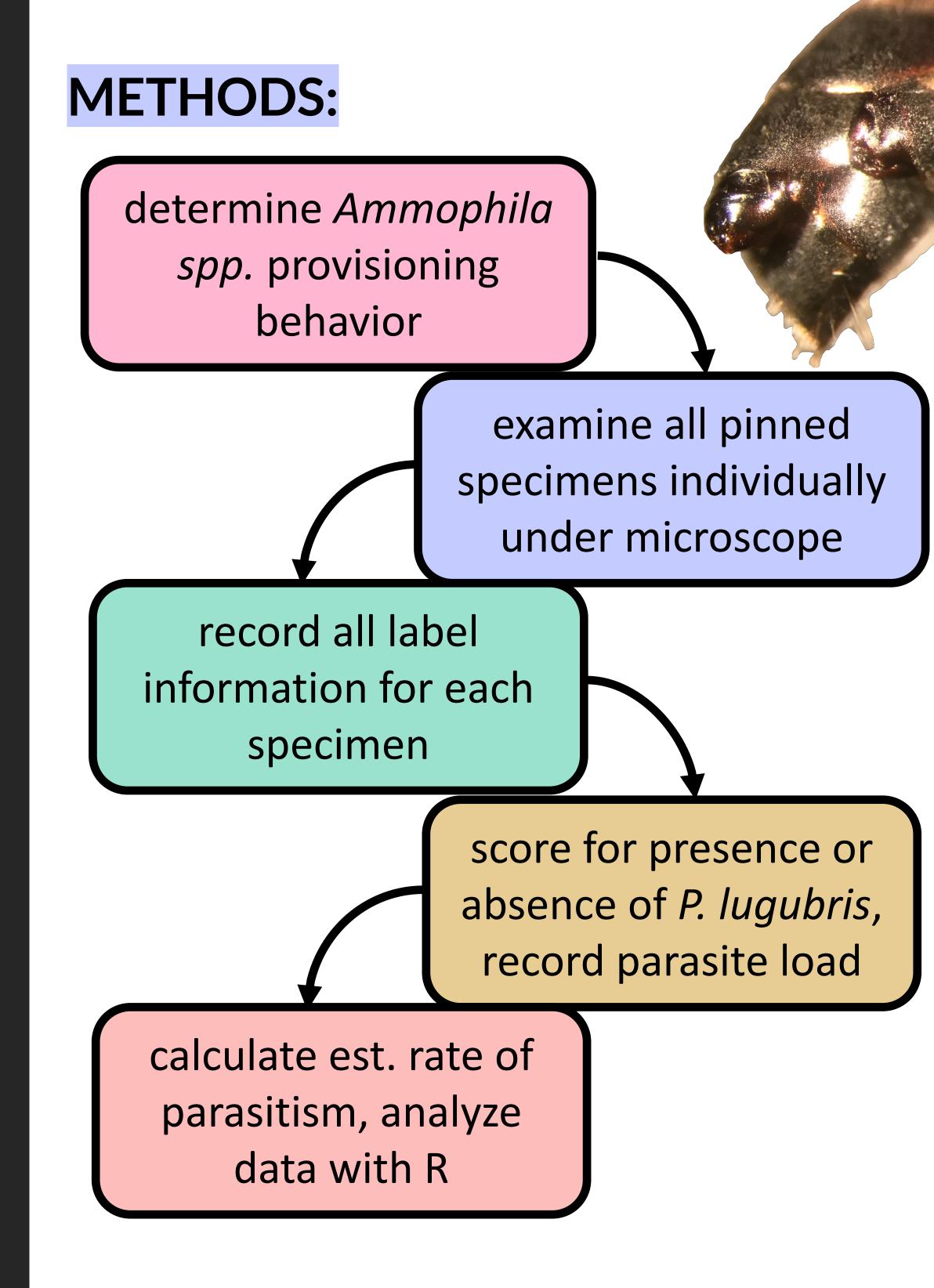
Parental care in Ammophila spp. wasps explains >90% of the variation in the rates of their parasitism by Paraxenos lugubris.



Data on parasitism by *P. lugubris* for 16 North American *Ammophila* species, 13 of which were previously unknown hosts. Each datapoint represents ~200 to ~2400 specimens.







DISCUSSION:

- Generalized linear model (GLMM)
 - effect for provision number:
 0.442±0.0434 (SE), z = 9.8, P < 0.0001
- Phylogeny for North American
 Ammophila roots this study in an evolutionary context
- Novel museum specimen approach to quantifying parasitism for Strepsiptera



- Rebecca Jean A. Millena, Jay A. Rosenheim Special thanks to UC LEADS, the Bohart Museum of Entomology, Arnold Menke, Michael Culshaw-Maurer, Hanna Kahl.
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- Figures captured or created by RJ Millena, 2019-2021.