



Library Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Mohali



DSpace@IISERMohali (/jspui/)

/ Thesis & Dissertation (/jspui/handle/123456789/1)

/ Master of Science (/jspui/handle/123456789/2)

/ MS-14 (/jspui/handle/123456789/1078)

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/1128>


Title:	The Incidence of Parasitized Pupa Detection by Nasonia Males
Authors:	Sharma, Abhilasha (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Sharma%2C+Abhilasha)
Keywords:	Biology Nasonia Males Pupal cases Species of Nasonia fertilized eggs
Issue Date:	24-Sep-2019
Publisher:	IISER M
Abstract:	<p>For a Nasonia male, emerging first from the host puparium and staying in the vicinity of it ensures and increases the possibility of meeting and eventually courting and mating either with its sisters or females from adjacent pupa. Nasonia males survive for 2-3 days only (P. E. King and C. R. Hopkins, 1963) and hence, are under a considerable selection pressure to mate with as many females as possible whereas female mates only once. It is advantageous for a male to detect unborn virgin females, inside a patch of available hosts (parasitized and unparasitized). Hence, it becomes a necessity for Nasonia males to discriminate between a parasitized and unparasitized pupa, to receive potential mates. The present study investigates the sex of first emerging individuals in Nasonia and whether Nasonia males can detect parasitized pupa. <i>N. vitripennis</i> males emerge as the first individual in most of the pupa but for its sibling species <i>N. giraulti</i> and <i>N. longicornis</i>, male and female as well can be the first emerging individual. Due to higher proportion of within host mating in <i>N. giraulti</i> and <i>N. longicornis</i> sex ratio is more female biased as compared to <i>N. vitripennis</i>. In <i>N. vitripennis</i> 65% females were present in the average family size of 26 individuals (N=30) whereas in <i>N. giraulti</i> 87.5% and <i>N. longicornis</i> 85% females were present in the average family size of 24 (N=27) and 26 (N=35) respectively. We found that Nasonia males can detect parasitized pupa from unparasitized pupa.</p>
URI:	IISERM (IISERM) http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/1128 (http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/1128)
Appears in Collections:	MS-14 (/jspui/handle/123456789/1078)

Files in This Item:

File	Description	Size	Format
------	-------------	------	--------

MS14088.pdf (/jspui/bitstream/123456789/1128/3/MS14088.pdf)	Full Text.pdf	547.53 kB	Adobe PDF	View/Open (/jspui/bitstream/123456789/1128/3)
--	---------------	--------------	--------------	---

[Show full item record \(/jspui/handle/123456789/1128?mode=full\)](/jspui/handle/123456789/1128?mode=full)

 [\(/jspui/handle/123456789/1128/statistics\)](/jspui/handle/123456789/1128/statistics)

Items in DSpace are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved, unless otherwise indicated.