* 40% of 1105 Aphytis species reproduce via parthenogenesis
* Some species have sexual and parthenogenetic populations
* Endosymbiont-induced (Wolbachia was found in some species)

**How many transitions to parthenogenesis ?**

* Phylogeny + literature review

**Ecological variables associated with parthenogenesis ?**

* Host species, geography, etc

See: Seminal works by David Rosen and Paul deBach

Terminology:

Haplodiploidy: Female lays egg. Egg is male by default. If male fertilizes egg, it becomes female.

* Equivalent: Aarhenotoky, sexual, biparental

Parthenogenesis: Female lays egg, egg is female.

* Equivalent: asexual, thelytoky, uniparental reproduction

Deurerotoky: 1 individual can be sex and asex

* Equivalent: facultative parthenogenesis

Endosymbiont induced: Wolbachia is an intracellular parasite living in the cytoplasm of germinal cells. It is transmitted to the egg by the mother and allows chromosome duplication. In haplodiploids, male = n and female = 2n, therefore genome duplication by wolbachia causes the egg to develop into a female.