Wasps Eat Siblings for Good of Family

Wednesday, April 18, 2007

By Corey Binns

While most embryonic male wasps are just bags of loosely organized cells, their sterile sisters develop quickly into slender snake-like shapes, grow huge jaws and start chomping on their little brothers.

The sisters' lethal sibling rivalry is downright spiteful, but unusual genetics, not to mention the opportunity to keep living, means that fertile sisters benefit from the nasty behavior in more than one way.

After a mother wasp from the genus Copidosoma lays two eggs — one male and one female — into a host (for instance, the egg of a moth), these eggs divide clonally, producing a thousand genetically identical sisters and a thousand genetically identical brothers.

Limited resources in the host will only support about half of these larvae as they grow into adult wasps.

The sisters, therefore, are more closely related to each other than they are to their brothers. They were discovered in 1906 by Italian entomologist Filippo Silvestri, who suggested that they used their enormous jaws to chew up the insides of their host to release extra nutrients for their own siblings.

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So it is starvation that creates strong competition between the siblings and drives the infertile sisters to eat their brothers, according to recent research detailed in the April issue of the journal American Naturalist.

"Although the genes for this spiteful behavior find themselves at an evolutionary dead-end in the sterile larva, copies of these genes are passed onto future generations because they are also present in the clonal sisters, who do survive and reproduce," said evolutionary biologist Andy Gardner of Oxford University in England.

Attractived hypothesis

For a century, the sterile wasps have puzzled scientists.

They were discovered in 1906 by Italian entomologist Filippo Silvestri, who suggested that they used their enormous jaws to chew up the insides of their host to release extra nutrients for their brothers and sisters.

However, later researchers hypothesized that the sterile larvae were defending their siblings from competitor species living in the same hosts and nicknamed the wasps "soldier larva."

The traditional view has been that these sterile individuals are altruists, giving up their own reproduction for the good of their siblings.

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Only recently, said Gartner, have researchers noticed that the sterile wasps readily attack their own siblings. In addition, most sisters are female, and they most often attack their brothers.
"We found that the bizarre genetics of these wasps means that brothers value their sisters more than sisters value their brothers, and so if sterile larval function for the good of the group, then it should be brothers who more willingly make the sacrifice," Gardner said. "As it happens, most sterile larvae are female, and so this supports the view that they have a primarily spiteful function."

"Luckily, that's more than enough males to go around," Gardner told LiveScience.

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