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<https://doi.org/10.5109/4653>

出版情報：九州大学大学院農学研究院紀要. 50 (2), pp.399-405, 2005-10-01. Faculty of
Agriculture, Kyushu University

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Effect of host age and size on offspring sex ratio in the pupal parasitoid *Pimpla* (= *Coccygomimus*) *luctuosa* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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(Received June 29, 2005 and accepted July 26, 2005)

Host age is an important factor affecting the offspring sex ratio of egg and larval parasitoid wasps. Relatively few studies have investigated the effect of host age on the offspring sex ratio in pupal parasitoid wasps. The current study was undertaken to assess whether the age of host pupae could influence the offspring sex ratio of the pupal parasitoid *Pimpla luctuosa* Smith (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Pimplinae). Test female wasps were simultaneously provided with young and old host pupae of different sizes, and the effects of host age, size and the interaction between the two factors were examined. Both host age and size significantly affected the offspring sex ratio of *P. luctuosa*. The proportions of female offspring produced from hosts increased with host size in both host age classes. Old hosts produced fewer female offspring than did young hosts, however. No significant interactions were detected between host age and size. The results indicated that female *P. luctuosa* responded hosts of different sizes and ages by changing the offspring sex ratio. Besides, the mean sex ratios were highly male-biased, regardless of host age. The sex allocation strategy in *P. luctuosa* is discussed. Factors causing male-biased sex ratios are also discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Most parasitoid wasps have a haplo-diploid sex determination system (Flanders, 1956; Quicke, 1997). This system allows the ovipositing female wasp to control the sex of her eggs by controlling sperm access to eggs. In fact, the adult females of many parasitoid species respond to a number of environmental variables by changing the offspring sex ratio. Among the variables, host type (e.g. host size, age, and species) is one of the most important factors influencing the offspring sex ratio of parasitoid wasps (King, 1987; Godfray, 1994; Heimpel and Lundgren, 2000).

The relationships between offspring sex ratio and host type have been investigated for many parasitoid wasps. Host size is accepted as a major factor affecting their offspring sex ratios (King, 1993). A correlation between host size and offspring sex ratio has commonly been demonstrated for solitary parasitoids (e.g. Charnov *et al.*, 1981; King, 1993; Ueno and Tanaka, 1997; Ode and Heinz, 2002). The general trend is that the proportion of female wasps emerging from large hosts is higher than that from small hosts.

Host age is another factor that has a significant impact on parasitoid sex ratios (King, 1987; Godfray, 1994). Host age may positively correlate to host size when host insects are larval stages. The relationships between host age and offspring sex ratio for larval parasitoids can simply reflect host-size effects on the sex ratio. The offspring sex ratio in

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some pupal parasitoids is also affected by the age of host pupae; older host pupae produce more male wasp offspring (King, 1990; Ueno, 1997). In this case, however, host age is not associated with host size because the size of host pupae does not change with pupal age, and hence the host age effect on the offspring sex ratio is unlikely to result from differences in host size. Thus, host size and age can independently affect the offspring sex ratio in pupal parasitoids.

Knowing what factors influence parasitoid sex ratios is important for the practical applications of parasitoids in biological control (Caltagirone, 1981; Heimpel and Lundgren, 2000). Although many parasitoids can usually attack a range of hosts differing in size, provision of small hosts can cause a male-biased sex ratio, resulting in a reduction of mass rearing efficiency (Heimpel and Lundgren, 2000; Ode and Heinz, 2002). This is because offspring sex ratios depend on the size of hosts. Also, provision of fresh hosts may be required to improve parasitoid rearing efficiency if female parasitoids respond to an increase in host age by producing an increased proportion of male offspring.

Thus, investigation of the effects of host size and age on parasitoid sex ratio is important in biological control. Relatively few studies have investigated host age effects on the offspring sex ratio in pupal parasitoids. In addition, interactive effects between host size and age on parasitoid sex ratio are not known. The primary aim of the present study is to assess the effect of host age and size on the offspring sex ratio in the pupal parasitoid wasp *Pimpla* (= *Coccygomimus*) *luctuosa* Smith (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Pimplinae).

Pimpla luctuosa is a large solitary pupal endoparasitoid, distributed widely in Japan and other parts of East Asia (Townes *et al.*, 1965; Yasumatsu and Watanabe, 1965). It is commonly found in a variety of agricultural fields, and is recorded as a parasitoid of many lepidopteran pests (Townes *et al.*, 1965; Yasumatsu and Watanabe, 1965). *P. luctuosa* may have a significant impact on pest insect populations. The biological characteristics and life history of *P. luctuosa* are not fully understood, however. No study has examined the relationship between host age and offspring sex ratio in this parasitoid. Accordingly, experiments were conducted to examine this relationship in the present study. Based on the results, factors influencing the sex ratio of *P. luctuosa* were discussed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Parasitoid and host

All experiments were conducted with laboratory populations of *P. luctuosa* and a laboratory host, *Galleria mellonella*. The colony of *P. luctuosa* was originated from adult wasps collected in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture. Female wasps used in the experiments were F2 or F3 generations.

Sex-ratio experiments

Twelve newly emerged female wasps after mating were placed individually in plastic containers (10 cm in diameter, 4.5 cm in height), together with tissue paper saturated with diluted honey. The tissue paper was replaced twice a week thereafter in order to provide the wasps with fresh food. The containers were kept at $20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. As a pre-experimental treatment, females were presented with two host fresh cocoons for

three days on a daily basis.

Host cocoons of variable sizes were divided into two age classes: 1–3 days old and 5–7 days old hosts. A random mixture of these two classes was presented to individual test females. Between day 5 and day 16 after wasp emergence, hosts were individually offered to each female wasp, and her response to the hosts was directly observed under a binocular stereoscope. During oviposition, it is possible to see an egg passing through the base of the ovipositor (Ueno, 1995), and oviposition on the hosts can readily be confirmed. Care was taken to avoid superparasitism and host feeding. This procedure was repeated 3–4 times per female every other day; thus, 3–4 hosts were presented to each female during the experimental day. This was because female *P. luctuosa* carried a relatively small number of mature eggs at any one time.

Hosts were removed immediately after oviposition and were weighed. All parasitized hosts were kept at $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, 60–70% RH, and a photoperiod of 16:8 (L:D) h, until parasitoid emergence. When wasp offspring emerged, the sexes of the offspring were recorded. Statistical treatments were made with the aid of JMP (SAS Institute, 2001).

RESULTS

In total, 91 wasp offspring were obtained in the experiment. A multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the effects of host weight, age and the interaction between the two factors on the offspring sex ratio in *P. luctuosa*. The whole model was significant ($\chi^2 = 17.70$, $\text{df} = 3$, $P = 0.0013$). The analysis showed that both host weight and age had significant effects on the offspring sex ratio in *P. luctuosa* (Table 1).

Table 1. The result of a multiple logistic regression analysis for offspring sex ratio of *Pimpla luctuosa*

Factors	df	Wald χ^2	P values
Host age	1	4.21	0.040
Host weight	1	5.27	0.022
Interaction	1	0.02	0.89

The percentages of female offspring produced were higher in young host pupae than old host pupae (Fig. 1), and the difference was significant (Chi-squared test; $\chi^2 = 6.36$, $\text{df} = 1$, $P = 0.012$). The sex ratios of wasp offspring produced from young and old hosts were 31.0% and 9.1%, respectively, and were significantly male-biased (Binomial test; $\chi^2 = 8.56$, $\text{df} = 1$, $P = 0.003$ for young hosts; $\chi^2 = 25.64$, $\text{df} = 1$, $P < 0.0001$ for old hosts).

To examine the relationships between host weight and offspring sex ratio, simple logistic regression analyses were made for each host age class. Significant relationships were detected in both host age classes, and the proportions of female offspring produced increased with increasing host weights (Fig. 2a, b; $\chi^2 = 6.95$, $\text{df} = 1$, $P = 0.0008$ for young hosts; $\chi^2 = 5.16$, $\text{df} = 1$, $P = 0.023$ for old hosts).

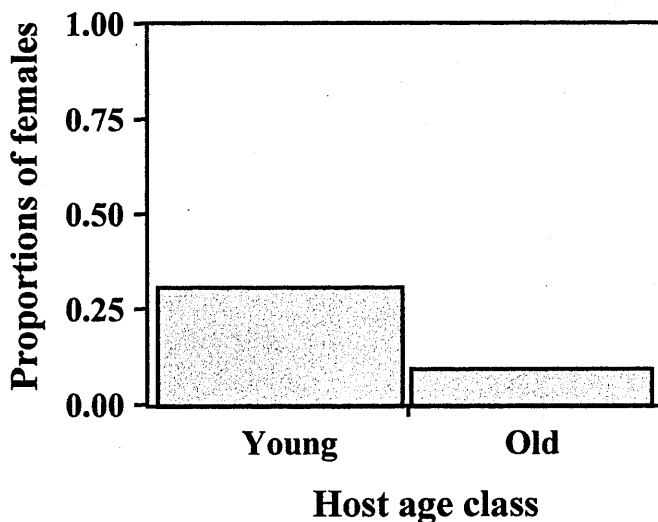


Fig. 1. The effect of host pupal age on offspring sex ratio of *Pimpla luctuosa*. The sex ratios differ between the groups (Chi-squared test; $P < 0.05$). Also, the sex ratios are highly male-biased for both groups (binomial test; $P < 0.001$).

DISCUSSION

The present study showed that the offspring sex ratios of *P. luctuosa* differed between young and old host pupae. Like other members of Pimplini, *P. luctuosa* is demonstrated to control the offspring sex ratio in response to host size by controlling sperm access to eggs (Ueno and Tanaka, 1997; Ueno, 1998; see also Fig. 2). Likewise, female *P. luctuosa* appears to change the offspring sex ratio in response to hosts of different ages.

Sex allocation control in response to host age can be an adaptive behavior to cope with change in host quality. For a number of pupal parasitoids, host age is a determinant for host suitability (e.g. Fuester *et al.*, 1986; Haillemichael *et al.*, 1994; Ueno, 1997; Hunsli *et al.*, 2001). In those parasitoids, old hosts are generally of poorer quality than young hosts are; the survival of wasp offspring is reduced in old hosts. In addition, offspring size and developmental rate can decrease with increasing host pupal age. Likewise, host suitability evidently decreases with host pupal age in *P. luctuosa* (Ueno, 2004).

The present study gave evidence that female offspring was more likely to emerge from larger hosts regardless of host age classes examined (Fig. 2). The sex ratio of parasitoid wasps is commonly affected by the amount of resources that is available to the developing larvae (e.g. Charnov *et al.*, 1981; King, 1993; Ueno and Tanaka, 1997). Host size, which reflects the amount of host resources, is a major factor that positively relates to the proportion of female offspring produced from hosts (King, 1987; Godfray, 1994; Quicke, 1997). This held true for *P. luctuosa*.

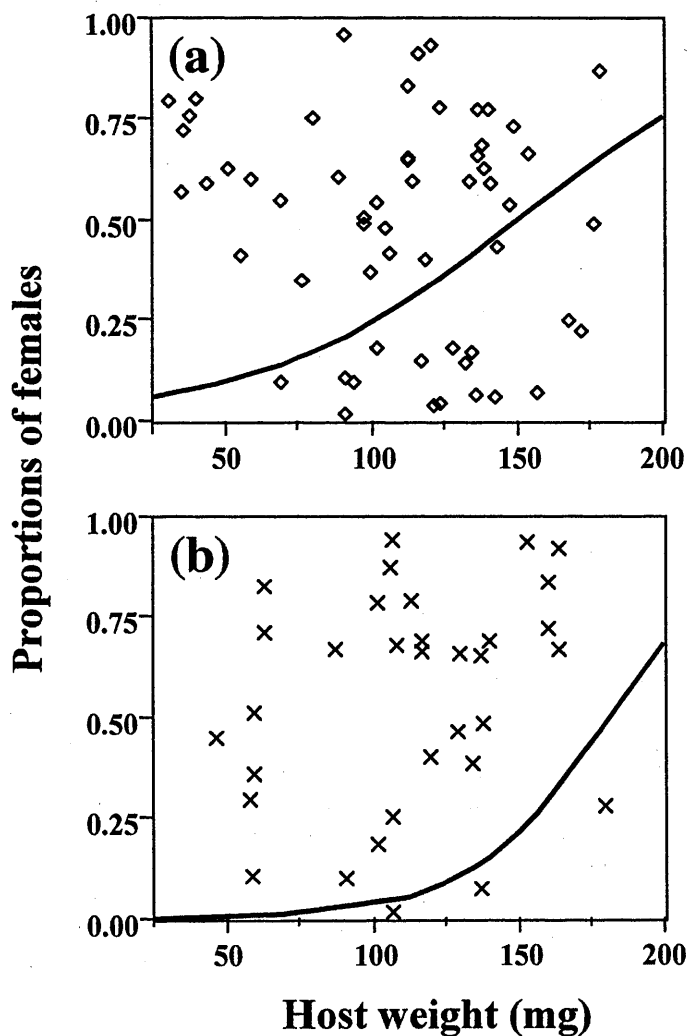


Fig. 2. The relationships between host size and offspring sex ratio of *Pimpla luctuosa* in young host pupae (a) and old host pupae (b). The regressions are significant (logistic regression analyses; $P < 0.05$).

Previous studies with *P. luctuosa* have shown that host-size dependent sex ratio is not the consequence of differential mortality between the sexes during the immature stage (Ueno, 1998); the sex ratio change with host size is due to maternal control. Such sex ratio control is theoretically considered adaptive if host size differentially affects the reproductive success of male versus female offspring (Charnov *et al.*, 1981; King, 1993).

There is no experimental evidence for the presence of differential effects of host size on males versus females in *P. luctuosa*. Therefore, the adaptiveness of sex ratio control in *P. luctuosa* remains to be addressed in future studies.

Host-age dependent sex ratio in *P. luctuosa* can also be an adaptive behavior in response to change in amount of host resources. During the pupal stage, larval tissue is reconstructed dramatically to adult tissue with increasing pupal ages. Adult tissue newly constructed is sclerotized in particular around the pupal body surface. Developing larva may have difficulty to digest such sclerotized tissues. Hence, the amount of resources available for the developing larva should be fewer in older host pupae.

Although it is evident that *P. luctuosa* can assess the quality of hosts and control the offspring sex ratio accordingly, it remains unclear what cues the female wasp uses upon host quality assessment. It will be possible for a female wasp to assess the amount of host resources by measuring external host dimensions when she oviposits on hosts of different sizes. *P. luctuosa* may use physical cues upon host size estimation.

In contrast, the mechanisms of host age assessment would not be simple. In the present study, *P. luctuosa* was allowed to attack cocooned hosts. The size and morphology of the cocoons do not change with host age. Thus, host pupal age is unlikely to be associated with changes in external host dimensions. This suggests that female *P. luctuosa* can detect changes associated with host age by cues other than external dimensions. A likely cue is chemical changes within host pupae, which may be detected with the ovipositor. Alternatively, *P. luctuosa* may use host odors to recognize host age.

The present study also showed that the offspring sex ratio of *P. luctuosa* was highly male-biased. Although *P. luctuosa* evidently attacks a variety of lepidopteran hosts in nature, host species recorded appears to be restricted to relatively large Lepidoptera, such as noctuids (Townes *et al.*, 1965; Yasumatsu and Watanabe, 1965). These natural hosts are much larger than the laboratory host, *G. mellonella*. Although *P. luctuosa* modifies the offspring sex ratio in response to host size, *G. mellonella* may be so small that it cannot attain equal sex ratios. Given this, *G. mellonella* would not be a suitable laboratory host for mass rearing of *P. luctuosa*, though this host is highly suitable in that offspring production is high and that the mass rearing is easy (Ueno, 2004). Thus, alternative laboratory hosts will be required to improve the sex ratio of *P. luctuosa*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was partly supported by grants from the Ministry of Education, Sciences, Sports and Culture of Japan (No. 13760039 and 15208007).

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