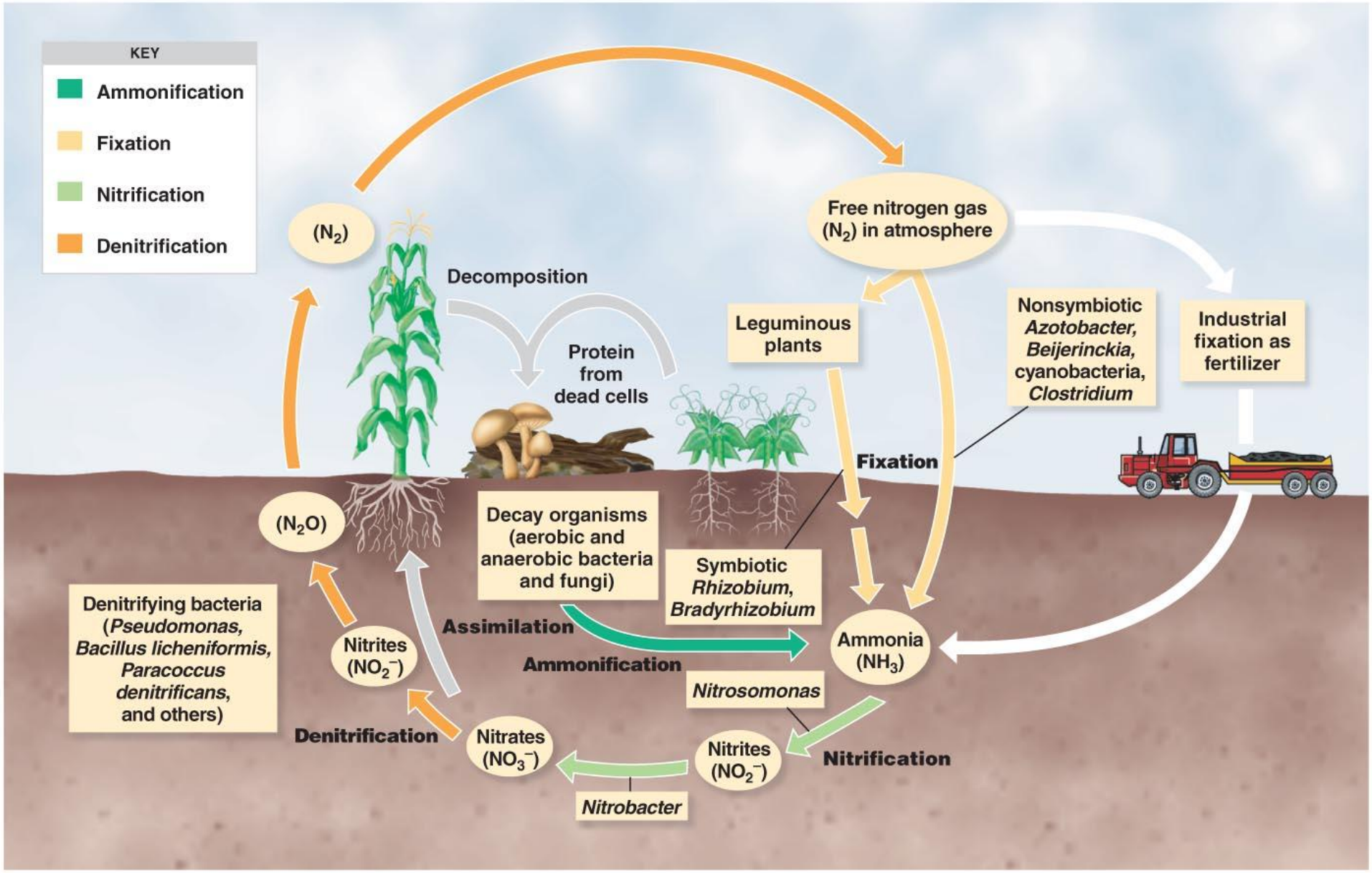


Fig. 27.4

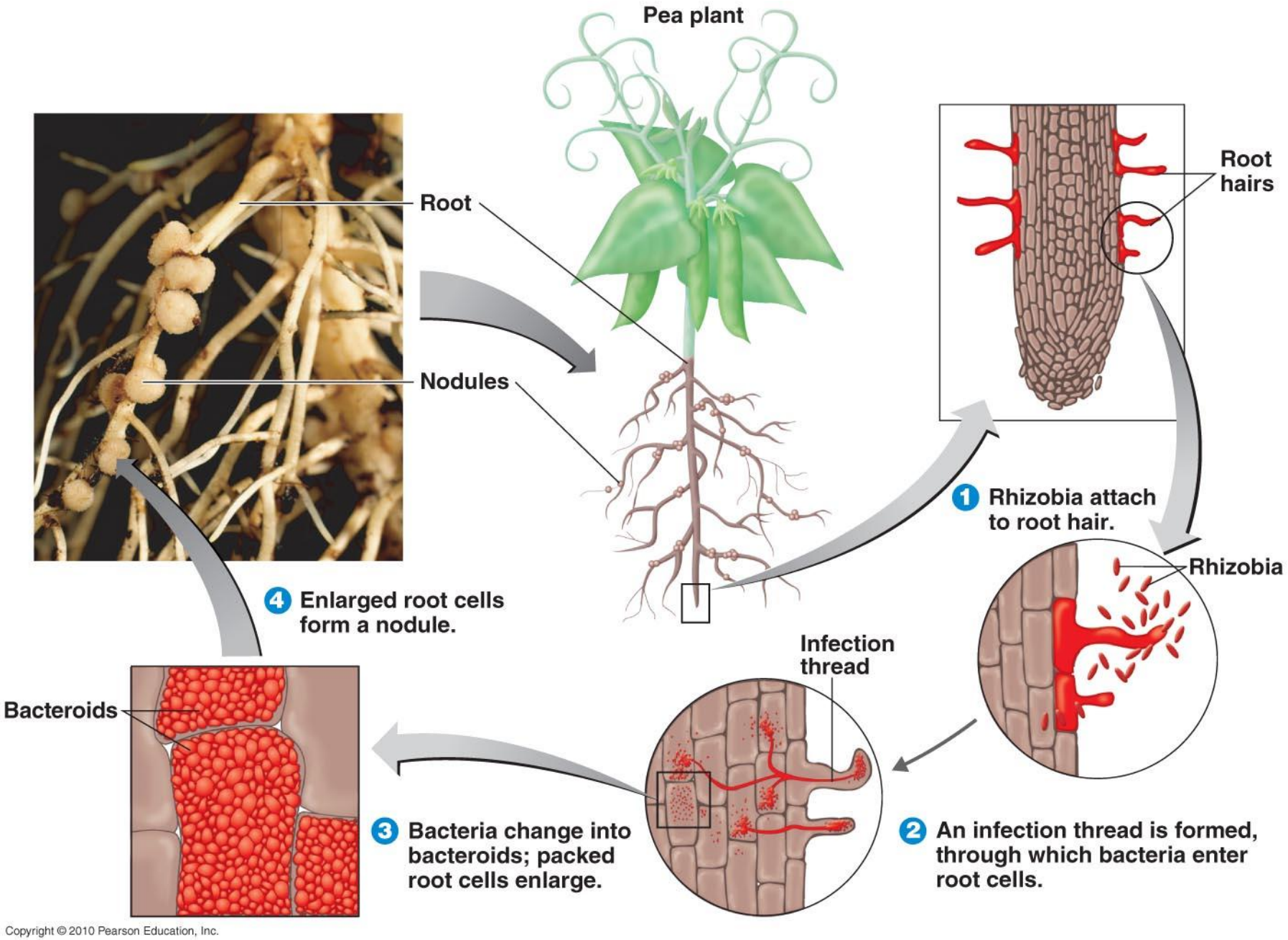
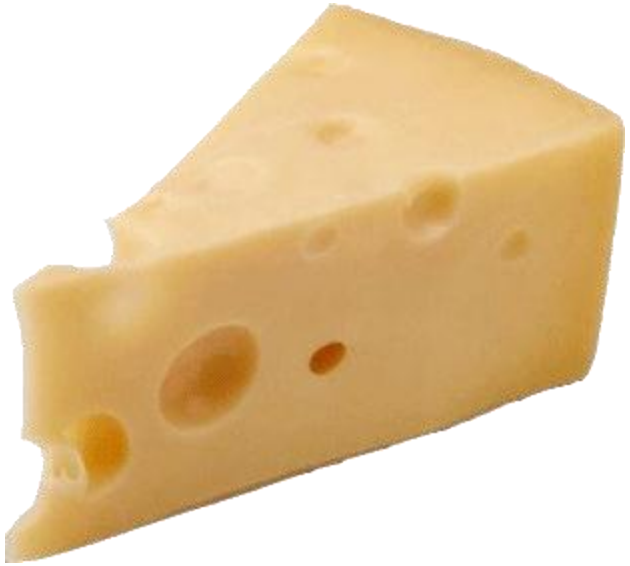
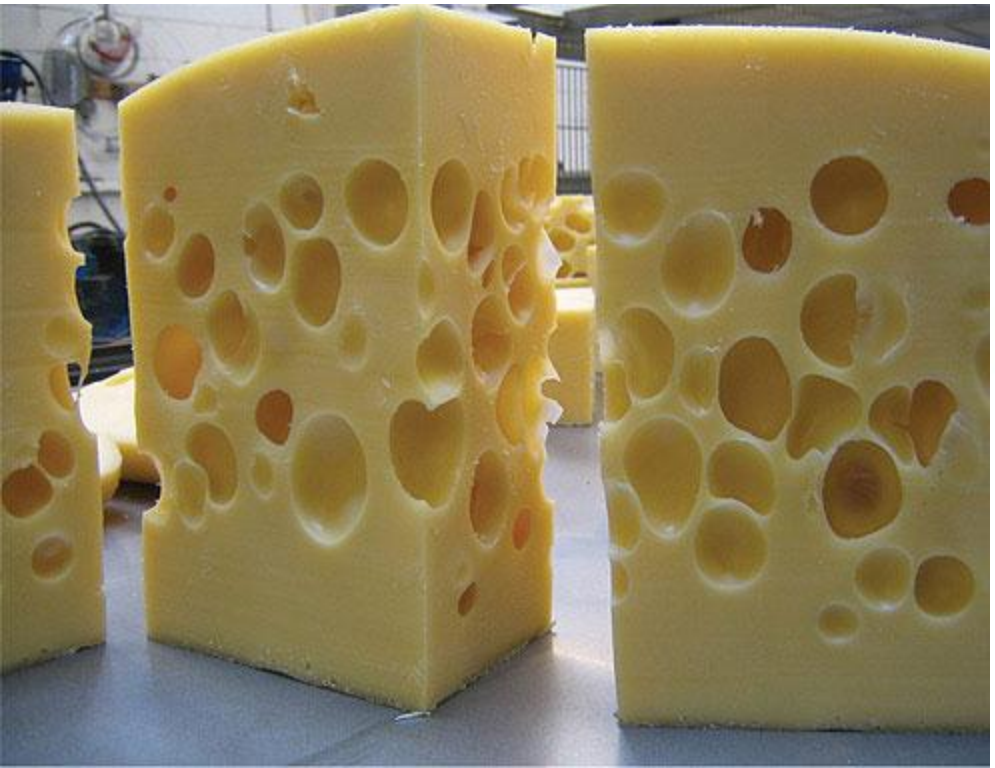


Fig. 27.5





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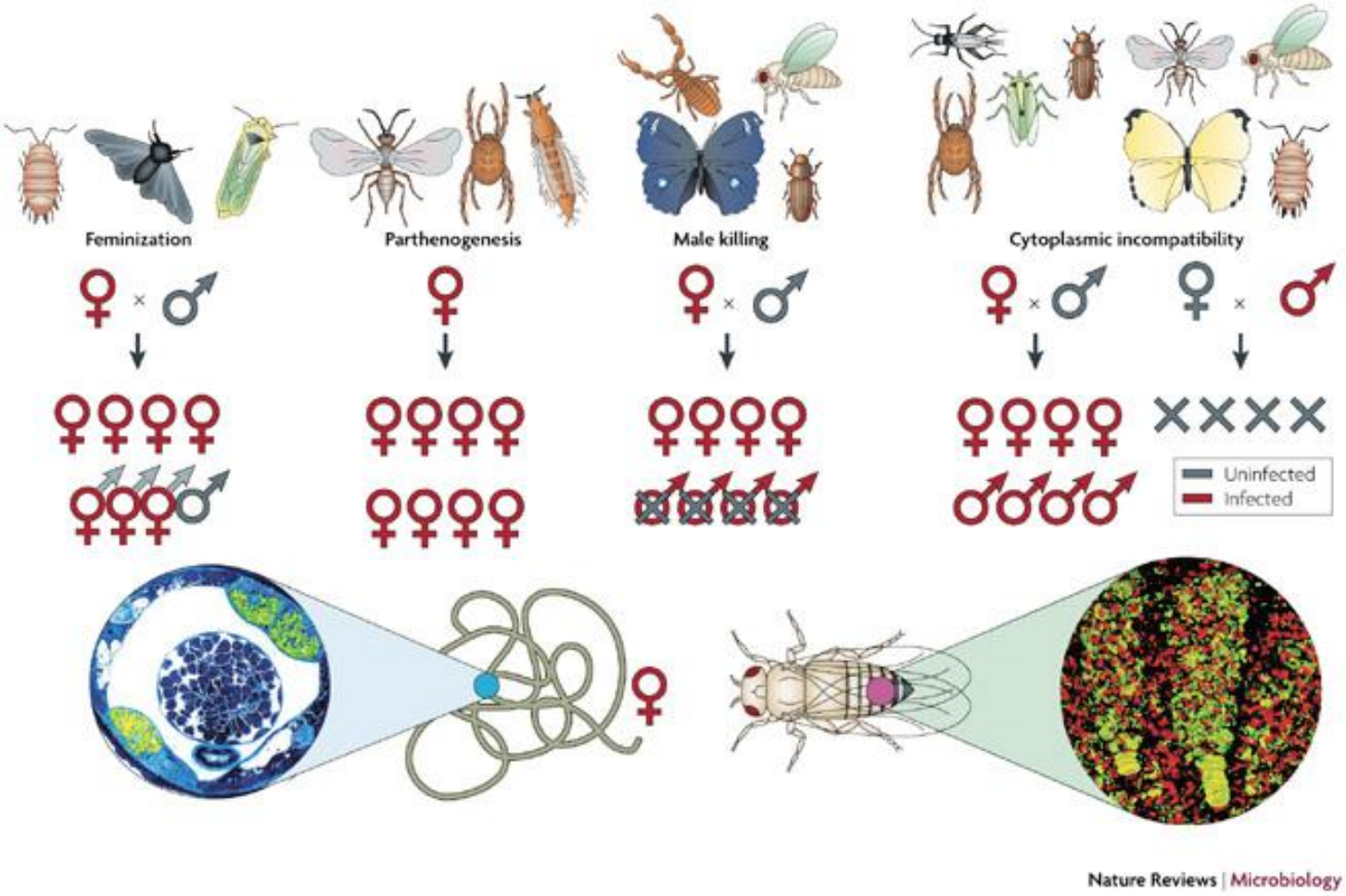
Feminization
Parthenogenesis
Male killing
Cytoplasmic incompatibility
Uninfected
Infected
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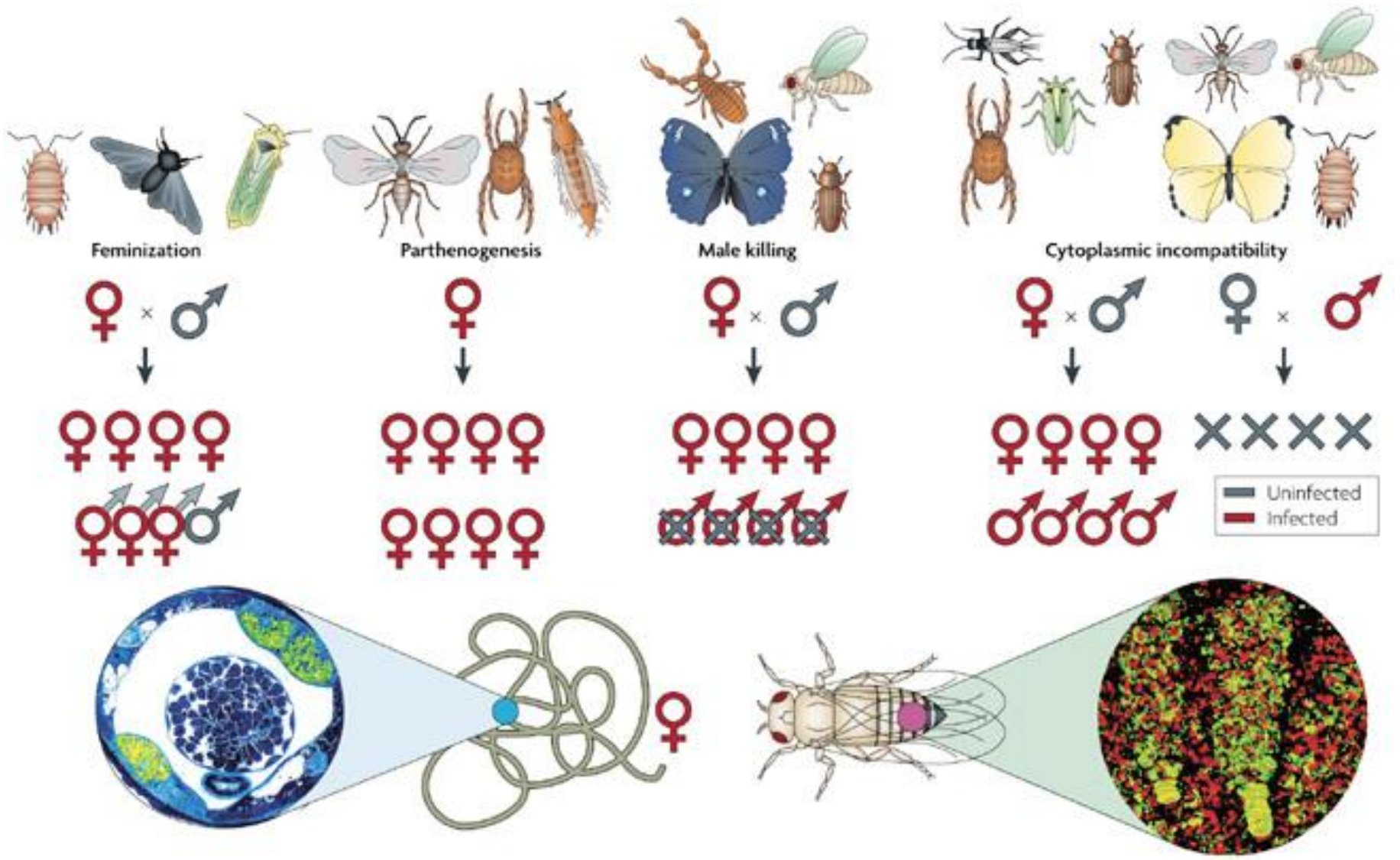
Fig. 27.4



Wolbachia cause four distinct reproductive phenotypes in a range of arthropod orders (top). Feminization results in genetic males that develop as females (in the Hemiptera, Isopoda and Lepidoptera orders). Parthenogenesis induction eliminates males from reproduction (in the Acari, Hymenoptera and Thysanoptera orders). Male killing eliminates infected males to the advantage of surviving infected female siblings (in the Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera and Pseudoscorpiones orders). Cytoplasmic incompatibility prevents infected males from successfully mating with females that lack the same *Wolbachia* types (in the Acari, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Isopoda, Lepidoptera and Orthoptera orders). A cross section of a male filarial nematode, *Onchocerca ochengi*, that contains *Wolbachia*is shown (bottom left), in which *Wolbachia* are falsely coloured yellow and fill three of the four syncytial lateral cord cells. *Wolbachia* (yellow) are also shown within the ovaries of a female *Drosophila simulans* (bottom right). The image on the bottom left is courtesy of M. Taylor, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK. The image on the bottom right is courtesy of M. Clark, University of Rochester, New York, USA.

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