



FIGURE 21.6. The wasp *Nasonia vitripennis* (A) provides an extreme example of **sex-biased inheritance**. Like other Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, and ants) this species is haplodiploid: Fertilized eggs develop as diploid females, but unfertilized eggs develop as haploid males (B). In many populations, a supernumerary B chromosome is found, called PSR (paternal sex ratio; *green dot* in C). Fertilized eggs that carry this chromosome eliminate the paternal genome (*red*), so that they develop as haploid males instead of diploid females (C). Thus, PSR gains an advantage by shifting reproduction toward males, the sex through which it is transmitted. (D) The normal haploid set of five chromosomes in a male; (E) the extra chromosome in a male carrying PSR (*arrow*).

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