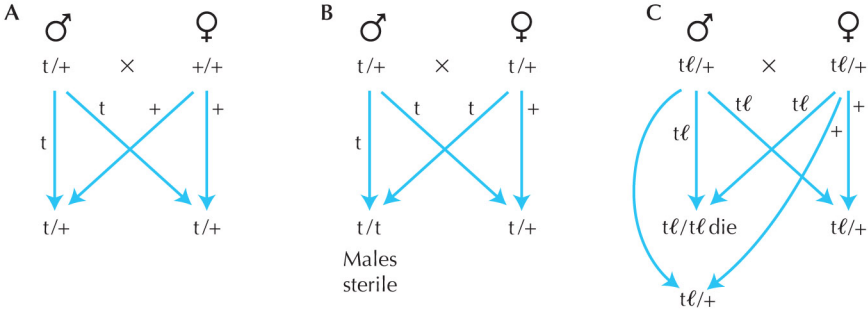

FIGURE 21.9. (*A*) Male mice heterozygous for the t-haplotype (t/+) pass on mostly t-bearing sperm, giving a strong transmission advantage. (*B*) In small, inbred local populations, t may be frequent enough that t/+ x t/+ matings become common. Then, nearly half the sons will be t/t, and therefore sterile. (*C*) Many t-haplotypes carry tightly linked recessive lethals (denoted ℓ here), which kill tℓ/tℓ homozygotes early in embryogenesis. These can be replaced by tℓ/+ heterozygotes, thus avoiding production of sterile sons and increasing net transmission of the tℓ combination.