



**FIGURE 21.10.** Evolution of suppressors of segregation distortion in experimental populations. (A) The frequency of a driving chromosome, constructed by fusing second chromosomes carrying *SD* to a Y chromosome (average over three replicates). The driving chromosomes increase rapidly at first, leading to a strongly male-biased population. However, they then decline, as suppressors evolve. Initially, offspring of males carrying Y-*SD* are almost all male (B). (C) However, by day 157, the male bias is much weaker and varies considerably between males. This histogram shows the distribution of offspring sex ratios for a cage that initially contained no genetic variation. Here, suppression of drive has evolved from variation generated *de novo*, by mutation.

21.10A–C, modified from Lyttle T.W., *Genetics* 91: 339–357, © 1979 Genetics Society of America