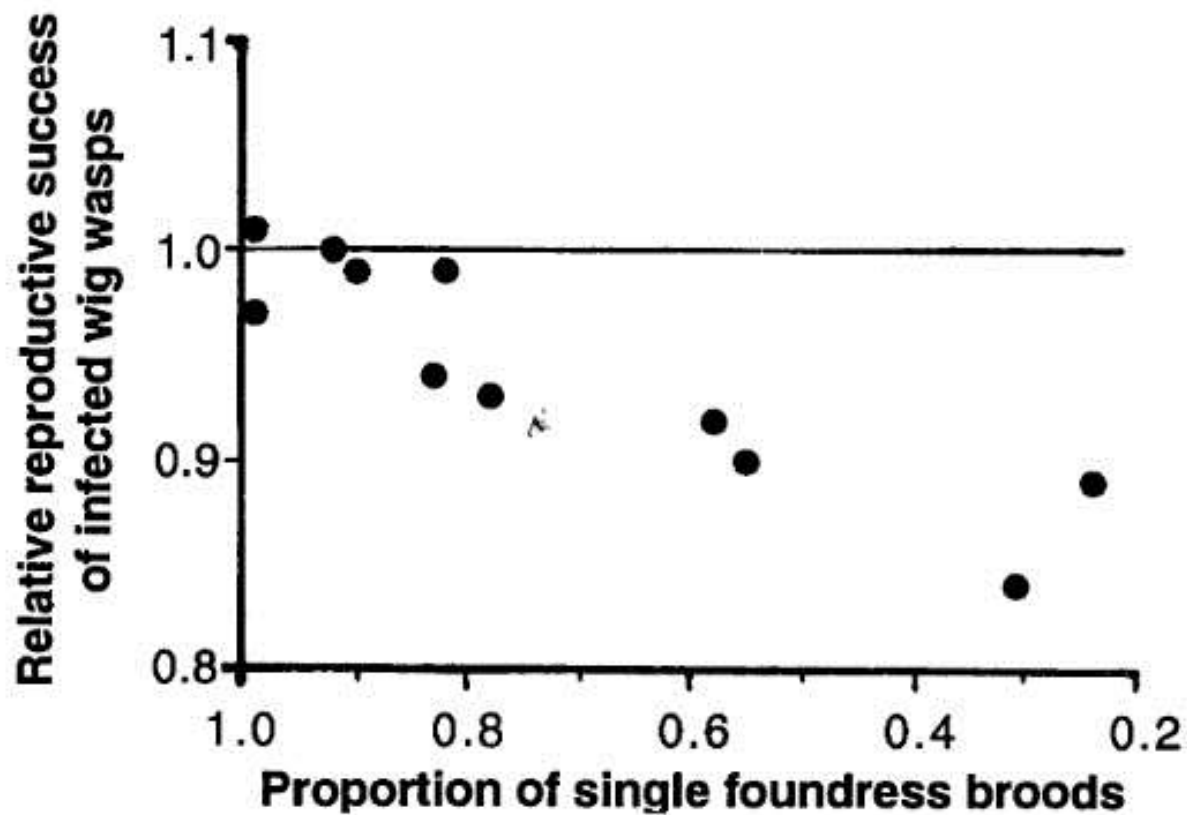


Table 1. Foundress distributions of the different fig wasps. Pollinator genus is either *Pegoscapus* (P.) or *Tetrapus* (T.) identified or named by Wiebes (1995). The two *P. gemellus* species are distinguishable based on mitochondrial sequence divergence (Machado, unpublished).

<i>Ficus</i> species	Pollinator	<i>n</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6+
<i>columbrinae</i>	<i>P. orozcoi</i>	21	0.99	0.01	—	—	—	—
<i>perforata</i>	<i>P. insularis</i>	22	0.99	0.01	—	—	—	—
<i>paraensis</i>	<i>P. herrei</i>	39	0.92	0.07	0.01	—	—	—
<i>pertusa</i>	<i>P. silvestrii</i>	16	0.90	0.08	0.02	—	—	—
<i>obtusifolia</i>	<i>P. hoffmeyerii</i>	48	0.83	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.01	—
<i>bullenei</i>	<i>P. gemellus</i>	24	0.82	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	—
<i>citrifolia</i>	<i>P. tonduzi</i>	65	0.78	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
<i>yoponensis</i>	<i>T. ecuatorianis</i>	15	0.58	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.01	—
<i>nymphaefolia</i>	<i>P. piceipes</i>	33	0.55	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.08
<i>nr. trigonata</i>	<i>P. lopesi</i>	36	0.31	0.28	0.16	0.10	0.05	0.10
<i>popenoei</i>	<i>P. gemellus</i>	61	0.24	0.26	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.13

Table 2. The name of the *Ficus* species, the name of the species-specific pollinator wasp (*Pegoscapus* or *Tetrapus*) (from Wiebes, 1995), the name of the species-specific nematode parasite of the wasp (*Parasitodiplogaster*) (from Poinar & Herre 1991, and Poinar, unpublished), the number of fruit crops sampled ( $N$ ) in order to determine the distribution of foundresses per fig fruit, followed by the proportion of single foundress broods ( $P$ ), the number of crops sampled ( $n$ ) in order to estimate the relative reproductive success of nematode infected *vs.* uninfected single foundress (virulence), the number of individual infected single foundress broods sampled ( $i$ ), the number of uninfected single foundress broods sampled ( $u$ ), the estimated virulence (the mean reproductive success of infected single foundresses divided by the mean reproductive success of uninfected single foundresses) ( $V$ ). If the species pairs are treated as being independent, then the Spearman Rank Correlation between weighted means of relative reproductive success of infected and uninfected mothers and proportion of single foundress broods in the host wasp species is highly significant (Herre, 1993).

<i>Ficus</i> sp.	Wasp sp.	Nematode sp.	$N$	$P$	$n$	$i$	$u$	$V$
<i>columbrinae</i>	<i>P. orozcoi</i>	<i>columbrinema</i>	21	0.99	3	26	74	1.01
<i>perforata</i>	<i>P. insularis</i>	<i>perforinema</i>	22	0.99	6	60	80	0.97
<i>paraensis</i>	<i>P. herrei</i>	<i>paraenema</i>	39	0.92	4	56	44	1.00
<i>pertusa</i>	<i>P. silvestrii</i>	<i>pertusanema</i>	16	0.90	2	33	9	0.99
<i>obtusifolia</i>	<i>P. hoffmeyerii</i>	<i>obtusinema</i>	48	0.83	7	170	89	0.94
<i>bullenei</i>	<i>P. gemellus</i>	<i>bullinema</i>	24	0.82	2	12	33	0.99
<i>citrifolia</i>	<i>P. tonduzi</i>	<i>citrinema</i>	65	0.78	6	92	129	0.93
<i>yoponensis</i>	<i>T. ecuatorianis</i>	<i>yoponema</i>	15	0.58	1	4	14	0.92
<i>nymphaefolia</i>	<i>P. picipes</i>	<i>nymphanema</i>	33	0.55	8	183	47	0.90
<i>nr. trigonata</i>	<i>P. lopesi</i>	<i>trinema</i>	36	0.31	5	45	103	0.84
<i>popenoei</i>	<i>P. gemellus</i>	<i>popenema</i>	61	0.24	8	61	80	0.89



**Fig. 1.** Relation between virulence, measured as the lifetime reproductive success of nematode-infected relative to uninfected female figs