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## Sexual parasitism in a butterfly

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*Wolbachia* bacteria are found in over 20% of all insect species, as well as in other Arthropods and in Nematodes. Owing to their maternal inheritance, these intracellular symbionts have evolved a number of manipulative strategies to invade host populations, detrimental to males, but beneficial to females. These include Cytoplasmic Incompatibility (where *Wolbachia* causes embryo death in crosses between males and females of different infection status) and distortion of sex-ratio toward females. In this poster, we report on the variability in prevalence of a male-killing *Wolbachia* observed among populations of the butterfly *Hypolimnas bolina* from South-East Asia and South-Pacific. This variability allowed us to investigate the consequences of the infection on the butterfly mating system. In particular, we showed that *Wolbachia*-induced male rareness results in decreased male investment per mating, which in turn causes an increase in female mating rates. This study highlights the relevance of South-Pacific islands as natural laboratories to investigate evolutionary and ecological processes.