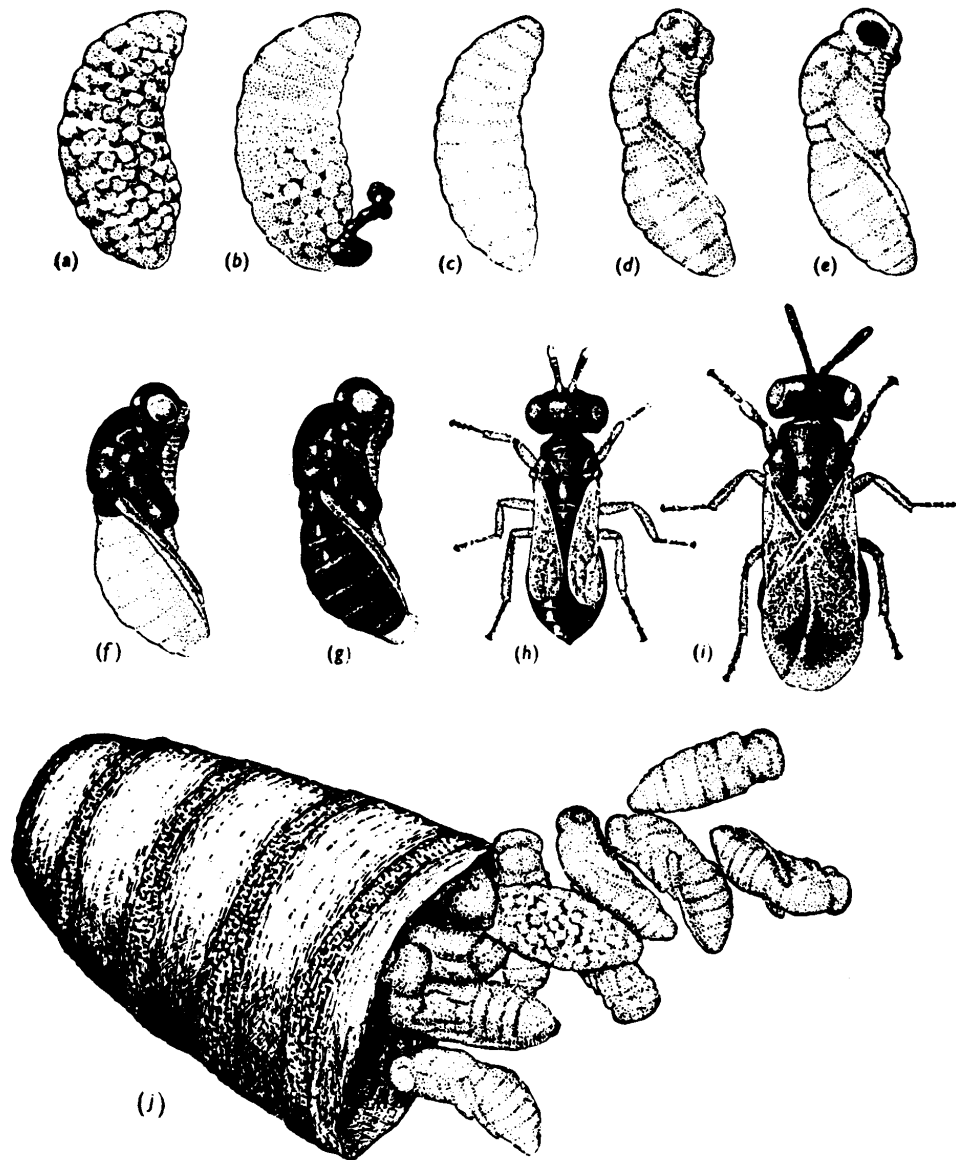


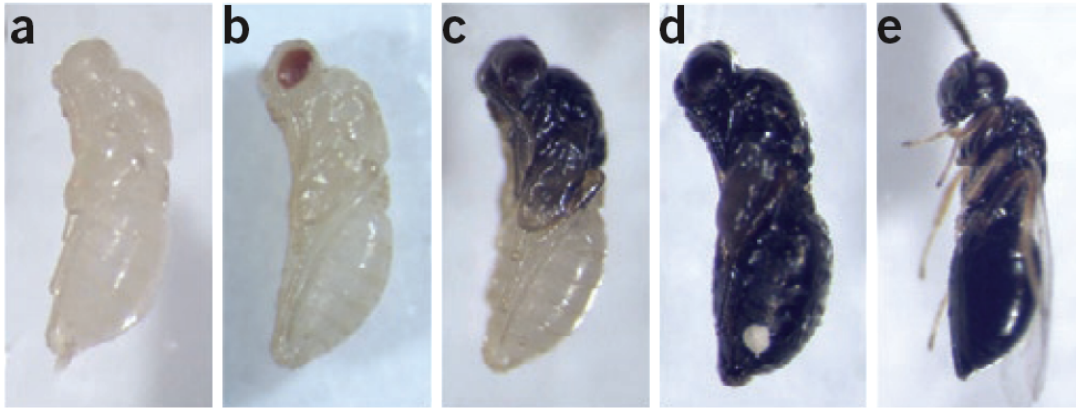
**Fig. 1** Life cycle of *N. vitripennis* at a temperature of 25 °C



R. L. PORITSKY

FIG. 2. STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF *Mormoniella*

(a) Diapausing larva. (b) Defecating larva. (c) Early prepupa. (d) Pink pupa. (e) Red eyes. (f) Black head and thorax. (g) All black. (h) Adult male. (i) Adult female. (j) *Sarcophaga* puparium broken open to reveal enclosed diapausing larvae and pupae of *Mormoniella*. The size of the larva is 2.2 mm. (From Schneiderman and Horwitz, 1958).



**Figure 1** | Examples of pupal stages of *N. vitripennis*. **(a)** Yellow stage. Pupae in this stage are ideal for pRNAi experiments. **(b)** Red-eyed stage. This is the latest stage recommended for injection in pRNAi experiments focusing on embryonic patterning genes. **(c)** Half-pigmented stage. This stage is not recommended for injection. **(d)** Fully pigmented stage. This stage is also not recommended for injection in pRNAi experiments focusing on embryonic patterning genes. **(e)** Eclosed adult stage.

**Table 1**

From the following article

[A method for parental RNA interference in the wasp \*Nasonia vitripennis\*](#)

Jeremy A Lynch and Claude Desplan  
*Nature Protocols* **1**, 486 - 494 (2006)  
 doi:10.1038/nprot.2006.70

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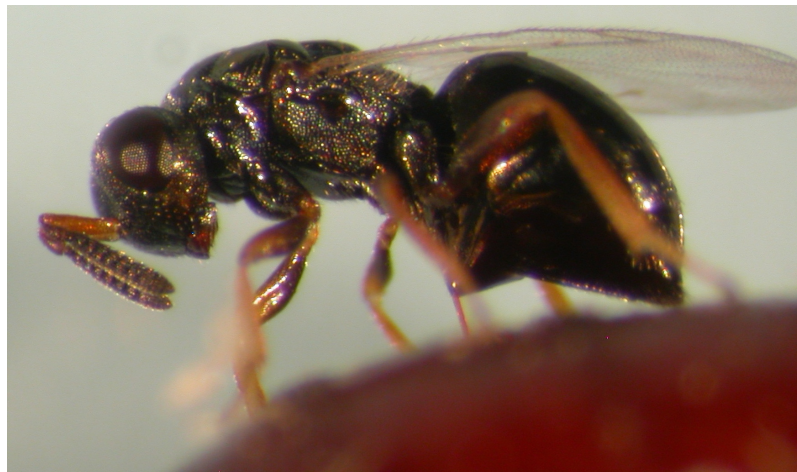
**Table 1. Pupal stages of *N. vitripennis*.**

◀ Figures & tables						Next table ▶
Pupal stage	Yellow stage	Red-eyed stage	Half-pigmented stage	Fully pigmented stage	Enclosed adult stage	
Time after egg lay at 18 °C (d)	18–22	23–26	26–28	28–30	30	
Time after egg lay at 25 °C (d)	7–9	9–11	11–12	12–14	14	
Time after egg lay at 28 °C (d)	5.5–7	7–8	8–9 9–10	9–10	10	
Maximum time can be stored at 4 °C	2 months	2 months	0	2 weeks	Several days	
Appropriate for RNAi against embryonic patterning genes?	Yes, ideal	Yes, latest recommended	No	No	Not tested	

◀ Figures & tables

Next table ▶

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Male

Female