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## Parental and endosymbiont effects on sex determination in haplodiploid wasps

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Propositions accompanying the PhD thesis:

**Parental and endosymbiont effects on sex determination in haplodiploid wasps -  
Who is in control?**

Elzemiek Geuverink

1. Maternal provision of female-specific *transformer* mRNA is a derived feature in Hymenoptera because of its absence in sexually reproducing *Asobara* and *Leptopilina*.  
(*This thesis, chapter 4, 5 and 6*)
2. The thelytoky-inducing endosymbiont genome can be regarded as a sex chromosome in parthenogenetic hosts.  
(*This thesis*)
3. Although novel sex determination genes often arise by gene duplication, orthologs and paralogs do not necessarily provide information on the sex determination system of a species.  
(*This thesis*)
4. Researchers of sex determination ought to become more prudent with their gene nomenclature, as naming every primary signal either *masculinizer* or *feminizer* will create unnecessary confusion.  
(*This thesis, box 7.1*)
5. In the era of gen-tech, the underlying biological question for a model system is secondary to its genetic modifiability.
6. The increased ratio of students to staff is already worrisome in itself; combine it with bursary PhD positions and it is astonishing that the authorities consider these a benefit for the overall well-being of the university.
7. Propositions should not be mere quotations from famous people.
8. In science everything should be controlled; this is however not doable in a PhD project as demonstrated by the climate rooms at the Linnaeusborg.
9. The requirement of spelling out deliverables and milestones to obtain research funding belies the innate nature of scientific discovery.
10. Better a failed experiment than no experiment at all.
11. One diploid Hymenoptera does not make a female.