Ancient fig wasps indicate at least 34 Myr of stasis in their mutualism with fig trees

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Fig wasps and fig trees are mutually dependent, with each of the 800 or so species of fig trees (Ficus, Moraceae) typically pollinated by a single species of fig wasp (Hymenoptera: Agaonidae). Molecular evidence suggests that the relationship existed over 65 Ma, during the Cretaceous. Here, we record the discovery of the oldest known fossil fig wasps, from England, dated at 34 Ma. They possess pollen pockets that contain fossil Ficus pollen. The length of their ovipositors indicates that their host trees had a dioecious breeding system. Confocal microscopy and scanning electron microscopy reveal that the fossil female fig wasps, and more recent species from Miocene Dominican amber, display the same suite of anatomical characters associated with fig entry and pollen-carrying as modern species. The pollen is also typical of modern Ficus. No innovations in the relationship are discernible for the last tens of millions of years.

Keywords: Agaonidae; amber; coevolution; Ficus, mutualism; pollination

1. INTRODUCTION

Fig trees are keystone elements of many tropical forests, where more species of mammals and birds feed on figs than any other fruits (Shanahan et al. 2001). This reflects their abundance, diversity and an unusual phenology that supports their host specific pollinator fig wasps. Ficus have a unique inflorescence, the fig, formed like a hollow ball lined by numerous tiny flowers. Pollination is reliant on female fig wasps which crawl through a narrow bract-lined ostiole to lay their eggs in the ovules, which they gall and pollinate. Female fig wasps display morphological adaptations for fig entry that include mandibular appendages and robust legs to push them through the ostiole, a flattened head and hooked antennae (Frank 1984). Ovipositor lengths reflect host style lengths (Nédf and Compton 1996).

Pollination is either passive or active, whereby pollen is loaded and transported in mesothoracic pollen baskets (Kjellberg et al. 2001). Active pollination involves the collection, storage and subsequent dispersal of pollen, and its improved efficiency means that host plants need to produce much less pollen (Jousselin & Kjellberg 2001). In monocious fig trees, wasps and seeds develop in the same figs, whereas in more derived, functionally dioecious species, male trees produce only wasps, female trees only seeds.

Molecular analyses (Rönsted et al. 2005; Lopez-Vaamonde et al. 2009) suggest that the trees and wasps have co-radiated since the late Cretaceous (100–65 Myr ago). Fossil fig wasps are known previously only from Dominican amber (early Miocene, 23–16 Myr ago; Peñalver et al. 2006) and belong to the modern genera Pegoscapus and Tetrapus. An earlier putative fig wasp from Colorado (Tetrapus mayri, Brues 1910), does not display any agaonid characteristics (Lopez-Vaamonde et al. 2009).

Ficus fruits are known from the Eocene and Oligocene of Europe, but all records of putative fossil Ficus leaves or figs have now been rejected (Collinson 1989; Givulescu 1994; Mai & Walther 2000). This includes one leaf from the Isle of Wight Insect Limestone that we examined and consider incertae sedis. Individual Ficus pollen is severely under-represented even in modern dispersed pollen assemblages (Bush & Riviera 2001), reflecting the specialized pollination mechanism. Its small size (typically ca 9–15 μm by 6–9 μm) also makes recognition difficult.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

An INTAS-funded project to survey the fauna and flora of the Bembridge Marls, Isle of Wight, UK, led to the late Dr Mikhail Kozlov discovering that the holotype of the ‘ant’ Pomeria minutia (Diptera:Ichneumonidae) in the Natural History Museum, London (NHM 1.9734) was a possible fig wasp (figure 1a). Two additional specimens from the same locality were found by AJR in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge (X50140.47a and X.50140.97c). Examination has confirmed that they are typical agaonids, with flattened heads, mandibular appendages and characteristic legs. They constitute one species of a new genus to be described elsewhere. The fig wasps come from the Insect Limestone bed, which is late Eocene (34 Ma) in age (Hooker et al. 1998). Organic cuticle is well preserved, showing original structures at the micrometer scale. Light microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and confocal microscopy (CLSM) were employed to examine their anatomy and to compare it with Miocene fig wasp preserved in Dominican amber (housed in the NHM) and modern species.

3. RESULTS

Two specimens from the Insect Limestone have golden-yellow tetragonal regions visible on the mesothorax, the area where pollen pockets of Recent agaonids are located. SEM of the regions revealed numerous organic oblate grains with a pore at either end (figure 1b). Their size and morphology (compare figure 1c and f) identifies them as Ficus pollen (small, isopolar, psilate, oblate, diporate, with no annulus or operculum to pores (Burn & Mayle...
2008); terminology sensu, Punt et al. 2007). This confirms that these ancient fig wasps had already evolved pollen pockets by 34 Ma and were actively pollinating their host Ficus.

Examination of Miocene amber specimen NHM Pal.II.3039 (Pegoscapus cf. peritus; Peñalver et al. 2006) confirmed that, like its modern congeners, it possesses pollen pockets (figure 1g,h). CLSM (figure 1j) shows that its pollen pocket anatomy (figure 1k) is functionally identical to those of an example modern species, Liporrhopalum tentacularis (Grandi) (figure 1d,e,f). The pockets of both comprise a relatively narrow open section guarded by a row of stout setae, where pollen is inserted using the front
legs, and a lateral compartment extending underneath the cuticle (figure 1e, f, k, l—arrowed). CLSM of the pollen pocket of the English fossil I.9734 (figure 1i) shows it is comparable, though no setae are visible since the pollen pocket is viewed from the interior of the wasp in this specimen.

One of the English Insect Limestone fossils has the protruding section of the ovipositor (the sheaths or third valvulae) clearly visible and undamaged. The exserted ovipositor to gaster length ratio is 0.4, which is typical of modern fig wasps associated with dioecious figs, but outside the range for monoecious figs (table 1). Flowers in monoecious figs have longer styles than those in male figs of dioecious species and in response the pollinators of monoecious species have relatively longer ovipositors (Nefdt & Compton 1996). The shorter ovipositor in the English fossils shows that the host of Ponera minuta was dioecious, a major innovation in Ficus evolution.

4. DISCUSSION
The 34 Ma fig wasps are almost indistinguishable from modern species. They display the same range of adaptations for fig entry, they possess pollen pockets loaded with pollen, confirming that they were actively collecting and storing Ficus pollen, and their short ovipositors show that they pollinated dioecious hosts. We conclude that the key co-adaptive features of the fig tree and fig wasp mutualism were already in place 34 Ma, and perhaps much earlier. The extreme specificity of the Ficus pollination system may have
facilitated the speciation evidenced by the hundreds of modern species (Schiestl & Schlüter 2009), but this mutualism displays no recent innovations. Other selective pressures, most obviously dramatic changes over time in the vertebrates that disperse figs, may have driven the diversity among Ficus species that we see today (Herrera 1985).

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