

Contents

Volume 216 (1) January 2013



Cover: Behavioral manipulation occurs when parasites adaptively control the behavior of their hosts in ways that increase parasite fitness. The host behavior becomes an extended phenotype of the parasite (see pp. 142–147). In the zombie ant system, we have snapshots of the interaction as the parasite, a fungus in this case, causes ants to lock their jaws onto leaf veins in forests. Here, a dead green tree ant (*Oecophylla smaragdina*) from Australia is clamped with the parasite, *Ophiocordyceps*, which is beginning to grow out from it to eventually reproduce. In this special issue, researchers review and opine on the neurophysiology of such control. Photo credit: David Hughes.

SPECIAL ISSUE

Neural parasitology: how parasites manipulate host behaviour

Edited by Shelley Adamo, Michael Dickinson, Joanne Webster and Janis Weeks

Inside JEB

How pernicious parasites turn victims into zombies i

Editorial

Adamo, S. A. and Webster, J. P. Neural parasitology: how parasites manipulate host behaviour. 1-2

Alteration of host behaviour

Adamo, S. A. Parasites: evolution's neurobiologists. 3-10

Moore, J. An overview of parasite-induced behavioral alterations – and some lessons from bats. 11-17

Poulin, R. Parasite manipulation of host personality and behavioural syndromes. 18-26

Cézilly, F., Favrat, A. and Perrot-Minnot, M.-J. Multidimensionality in parasite-induced phenotypic alterations: ultimate *versus* proximate aspects. 27-35

Maure, F., Daoust, S. P., Brodeur, J., Mitta, G. and Thomas, F. Diversity and evolution of bodyguard manipulation. 36-42

Maure, F., Brodeur, J., Hughes, D. and Thomas, F. How much energy should manipulative parasites leave to their hosts to ensure altered behaviours? 43-46

Libersat, F. and Gal, R. What can parasitoid wasps teach us about decision-making in insects? 47-55

Lafferty, K. D. and Shaw, J. C. Comparing mechanisms of host manipulation across host and parasite taxa. 56-66

Neuroimmunology

Helluy, S. Parasite-induced alterations of sensorimotor pathways in gammarids: collateral damage of neuroinflammation? 67-77

Holland, C. V. and Hamilton, C. M. The significance of cerebral toxocariasis: a model system for exploring the link between brain involvement, behaviour and the immune response. 78-83

McCusker, R. H. and Kelley, K. W. Immune–neural connections: how the immune system's response to infectious agents influences behavior. 84-98

Toxoplasmosis

Webster, J. P., Kaushik, M., Bristow, G. C. and McConkey, G. A. *Toxoplasma gondii* infection, from predation to schizophrenia: can animal behaviour help us understand human behaviour? 99-112

McConkey, G. A., Martin, H. L., Bristow, G. C. and Webster, J. P. *Toxoplasma gondii* infection and behaviour – location, location, location? 113-119

Vyas, A. Parasite-augmented mate choice and reduction in innate fear in rats infected by *Toxoplasma gondii*. 120-126

Flegr, J. Influence of latent *Toxoplasma* infection on human personality, physiology and morphology: pros and cons of the *Toxoplasma*–human model in studying the manipulation hypothesis. 127-133

New approaches

Perrot-Minnot, M.-J. and Cézilly, F. Investigating candidate neuromodulatory systems underlying parasitic manipulation: concepts, limitations and prospects. 134-141

Hughes, D. Pathways to understanding the extended phenotype of parasites in their hosts. 142-147

Biron, D. G. and Loxdale, H. D. Host–parasite molecular cross-talk during the manipulative process of a host by its parasite. 148-160