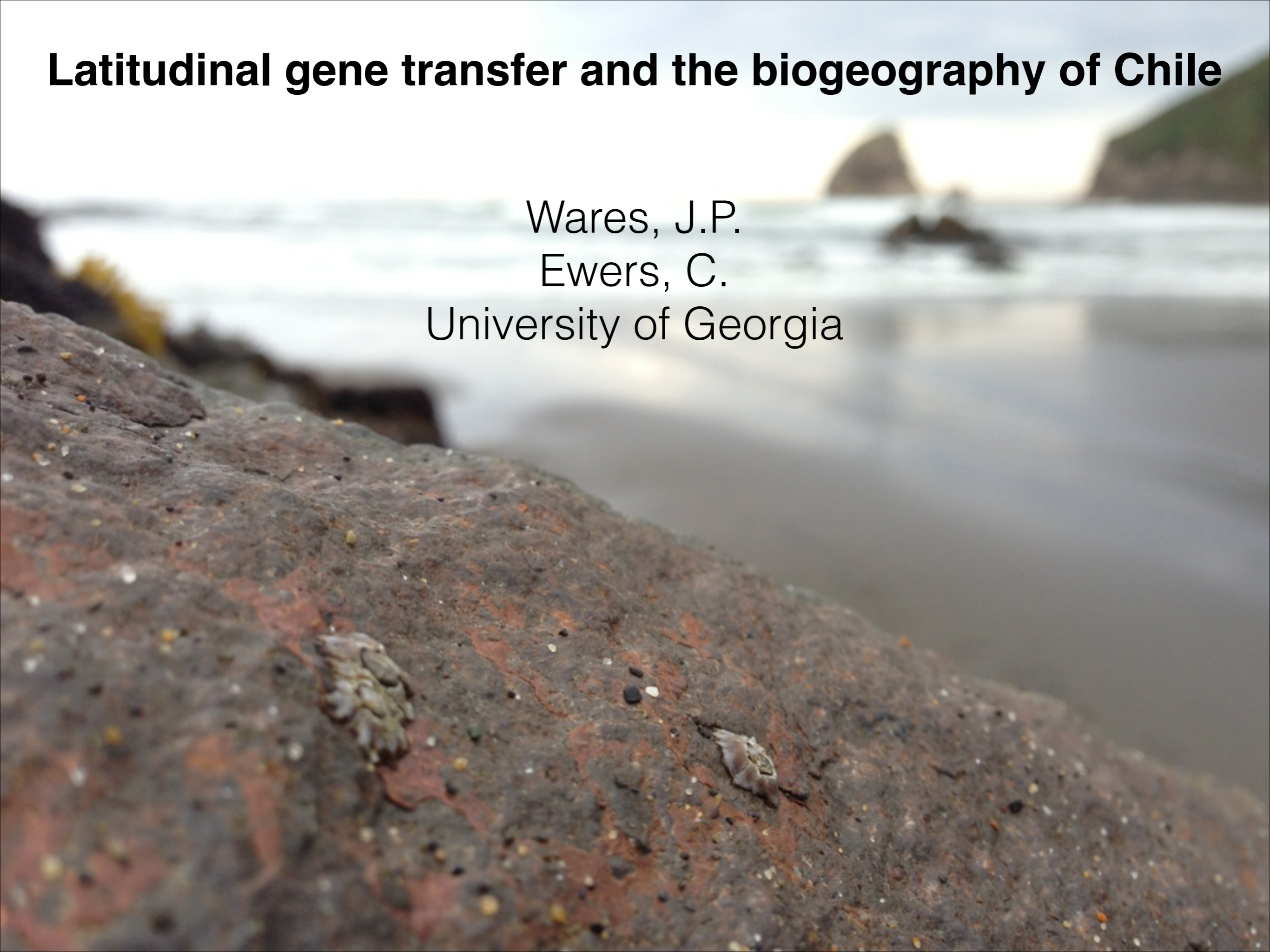


# Latitudinal gene transfer and the biogeography of Chile

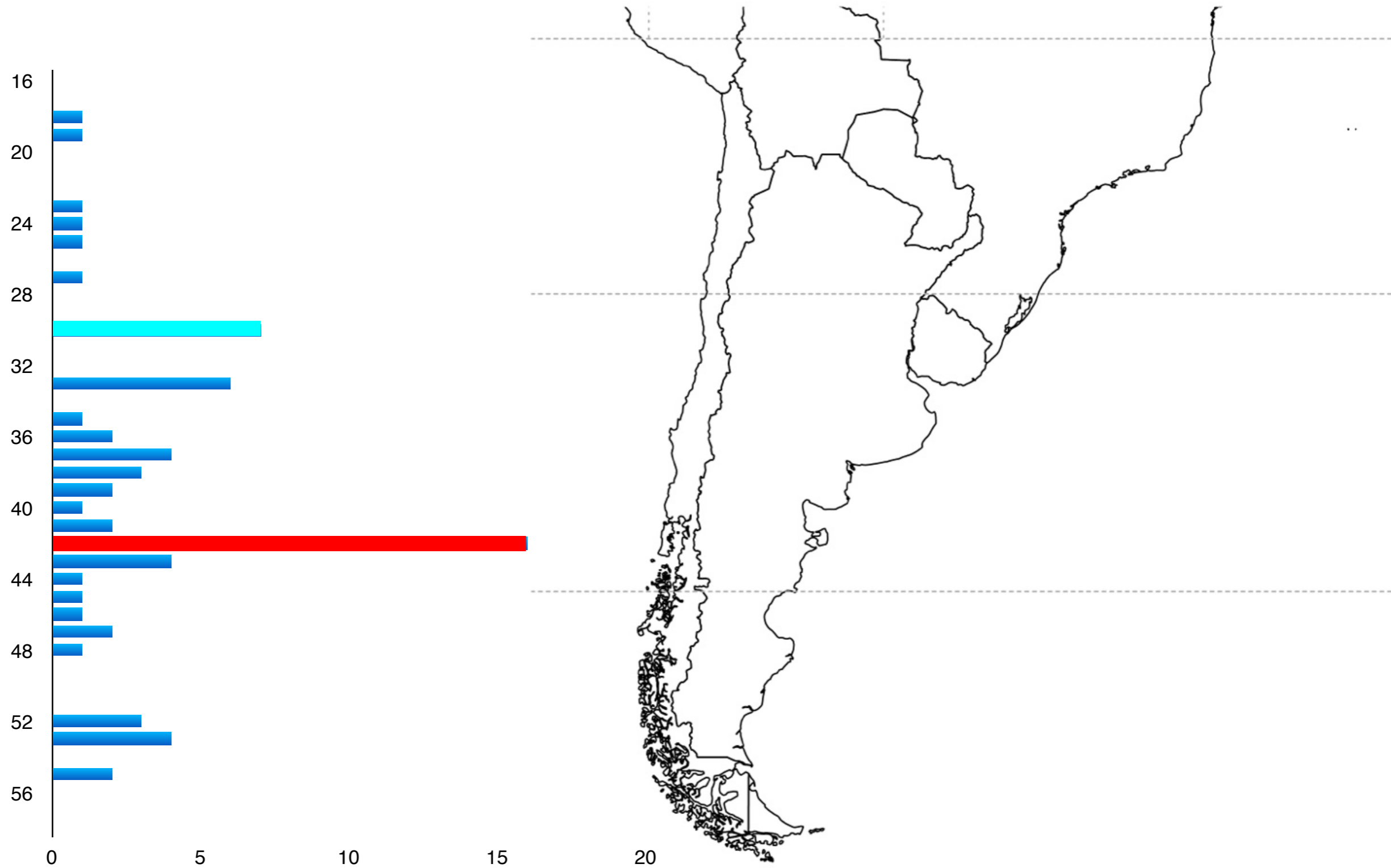
Wares, J.P.

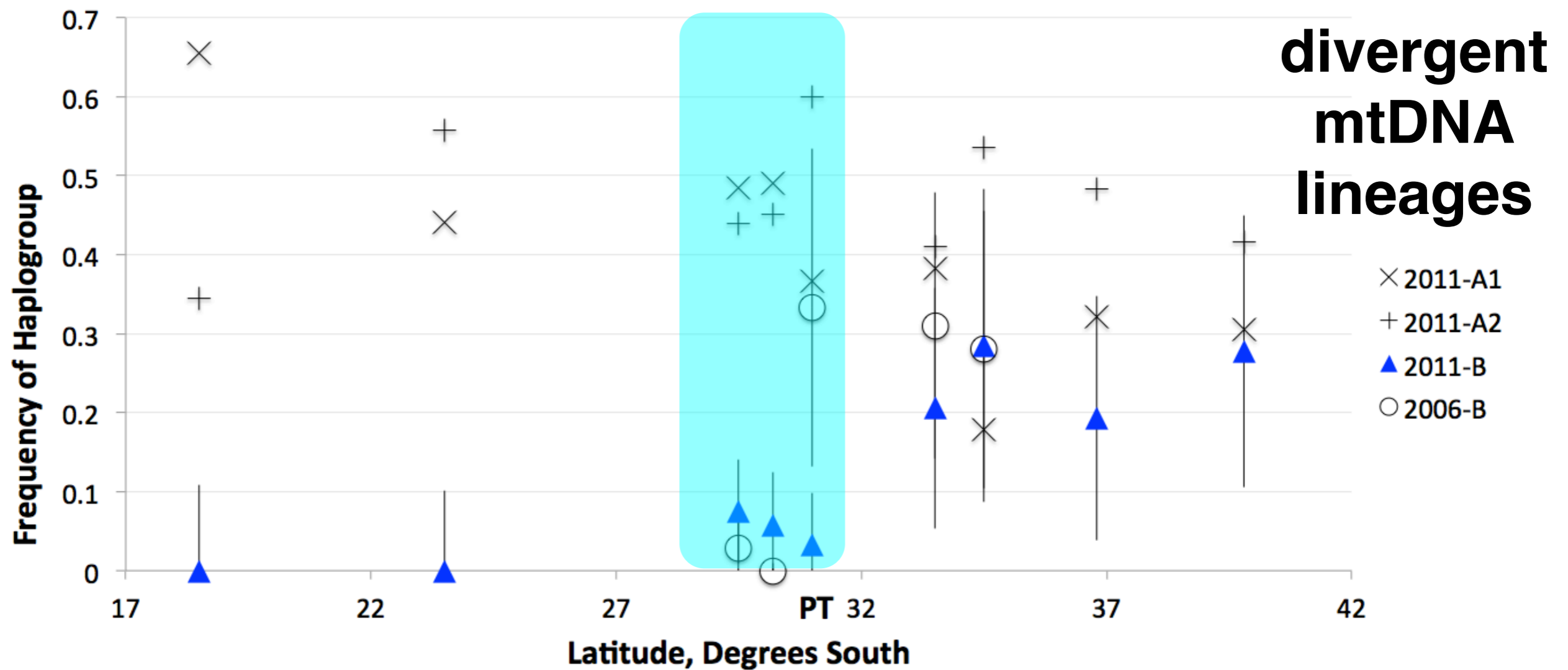
Ewers, C.

University of Georgia

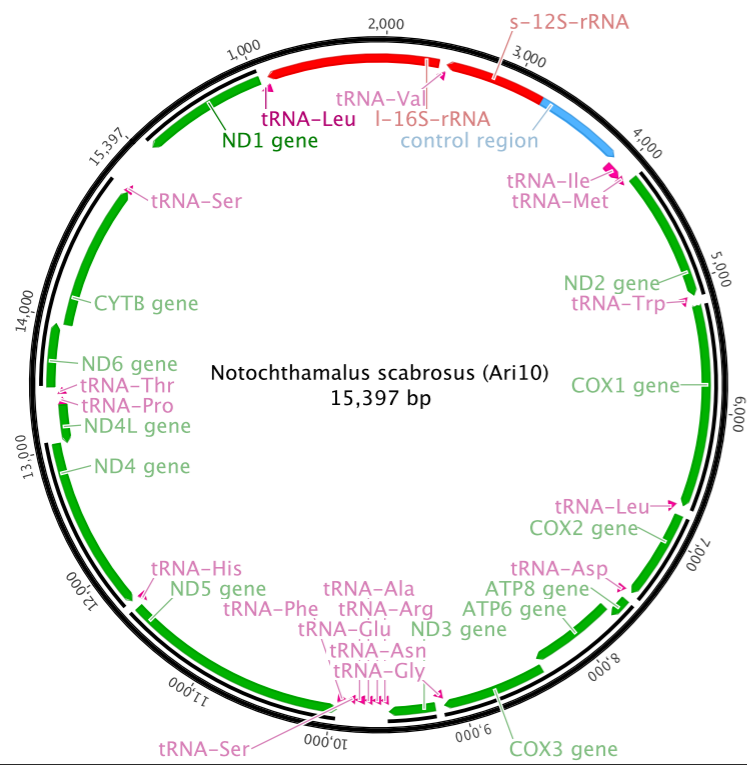
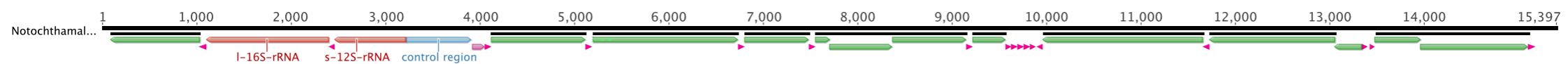
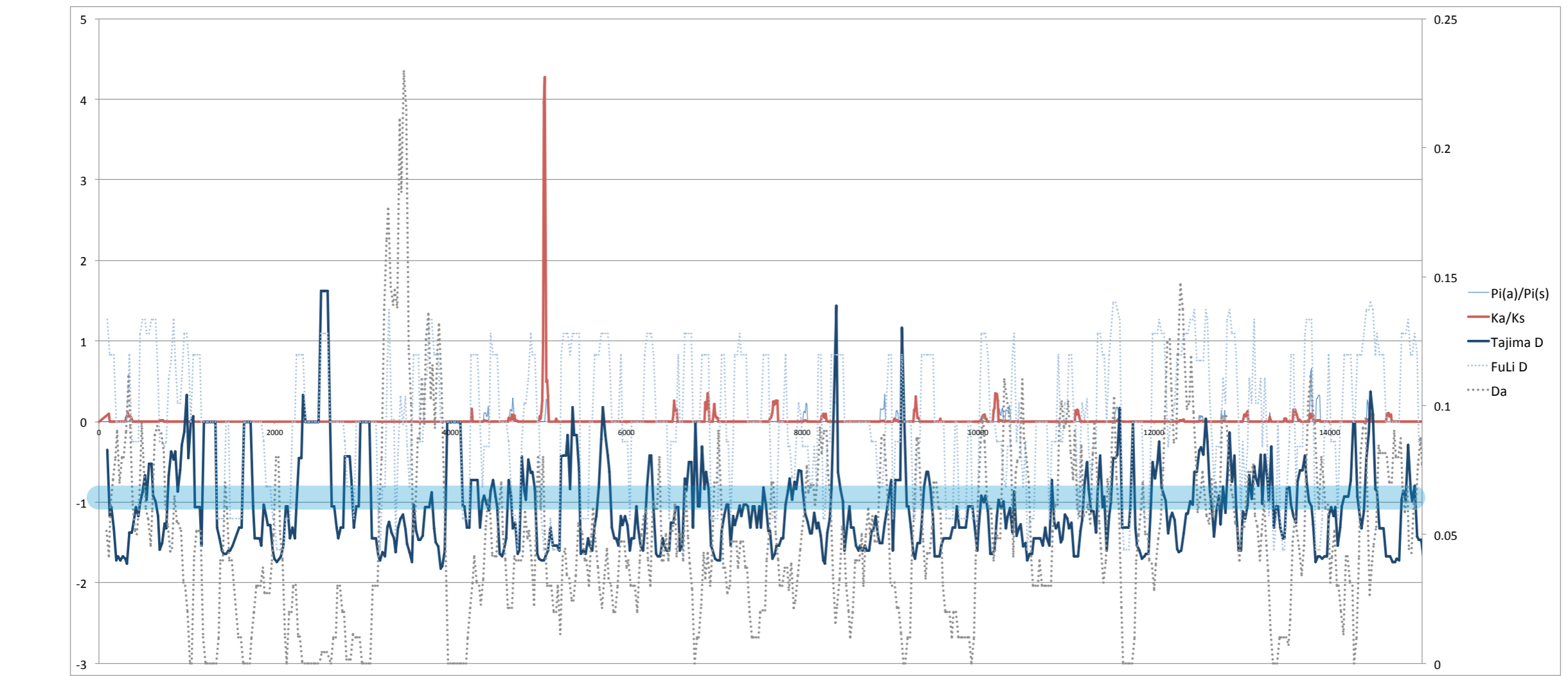


# studies by latitude indicating biogeographic break (from Camus 2001)





**Figure 2.** Observed frequencies of haplogroups, as identified through Bayesian clade probabilities, across the geographic range of *N. scabrosus* as sampled. Haplogroup B data are shown from 2006 (Zakas et al. 2009) for the locations shared with current (2010–2011) sample. Error bars are based on binomial sampling frequencies and are shown only for the B clade samples for clarity. Only Punta Talca (labeled “PT” on horizontal axis) exhibits a significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) shift in frequency of B clade individuals. All other changes in haplogroup frequencies are not statistically significant.

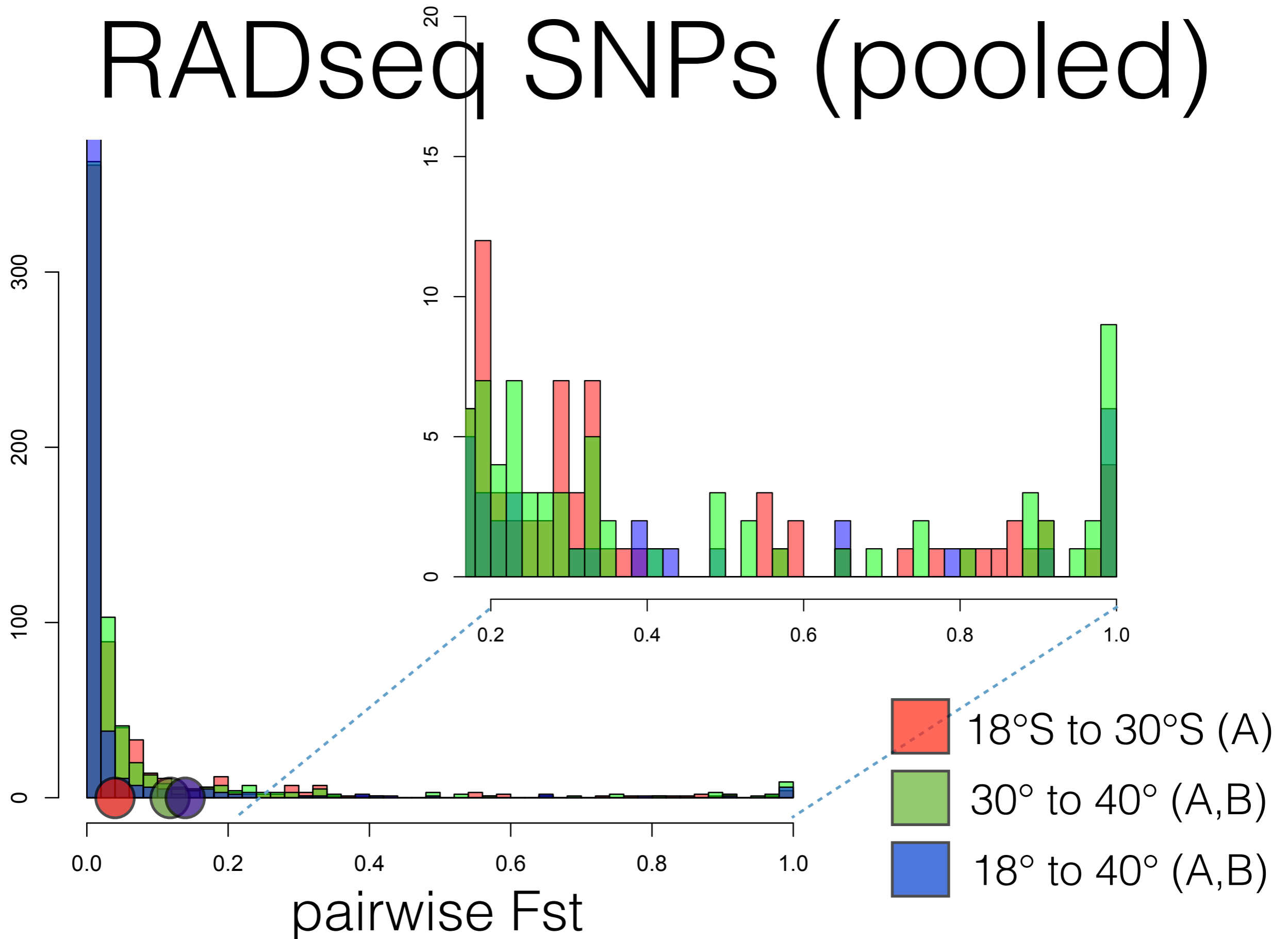


high Ka/Ks near end of ND2 gene, but...

overall negative Tajima's D  
near-zero Fu and Li's D

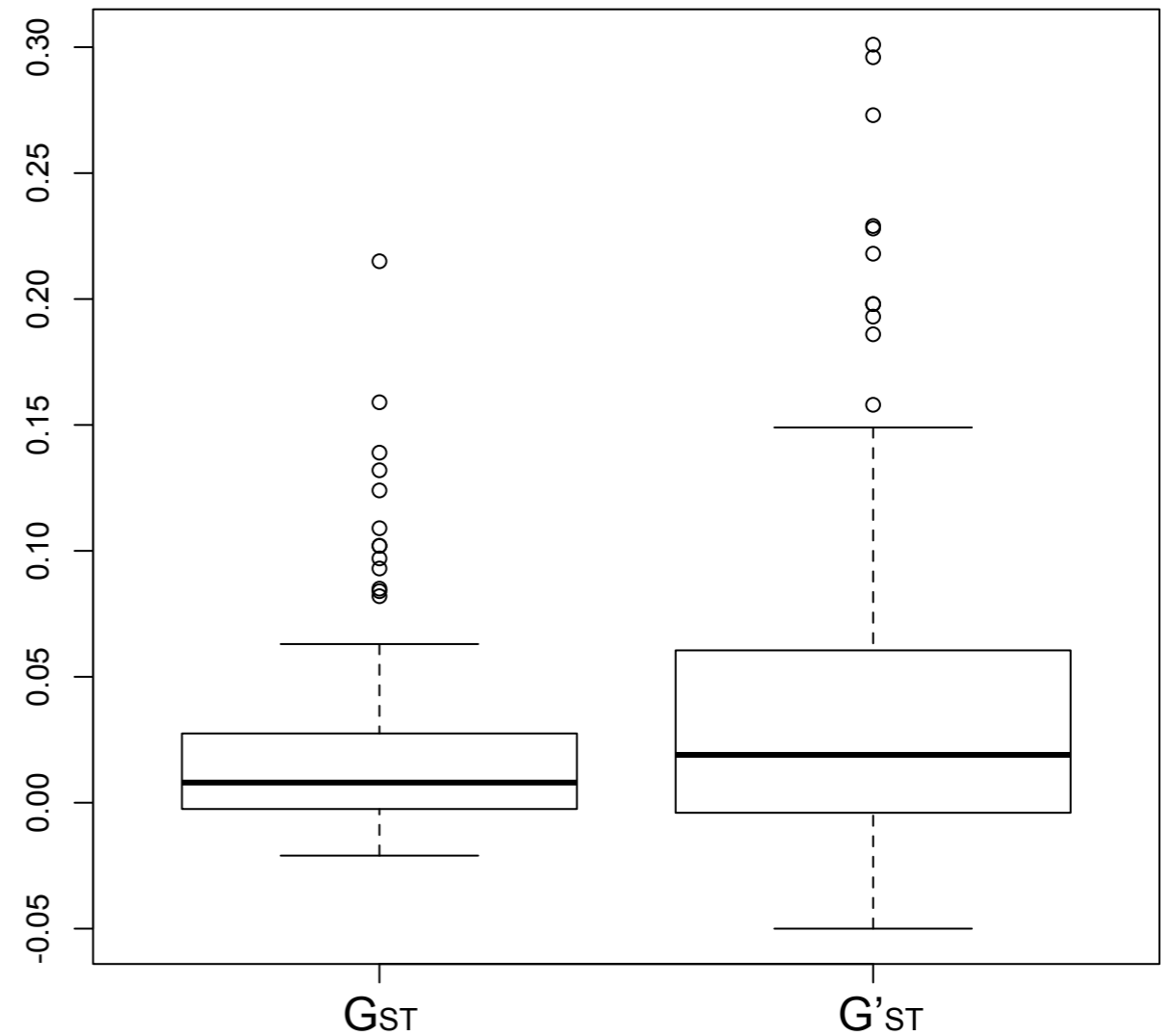
McDonald-Kreitman consistent with  
purifying selection

# RADseq SNPs (pooled)

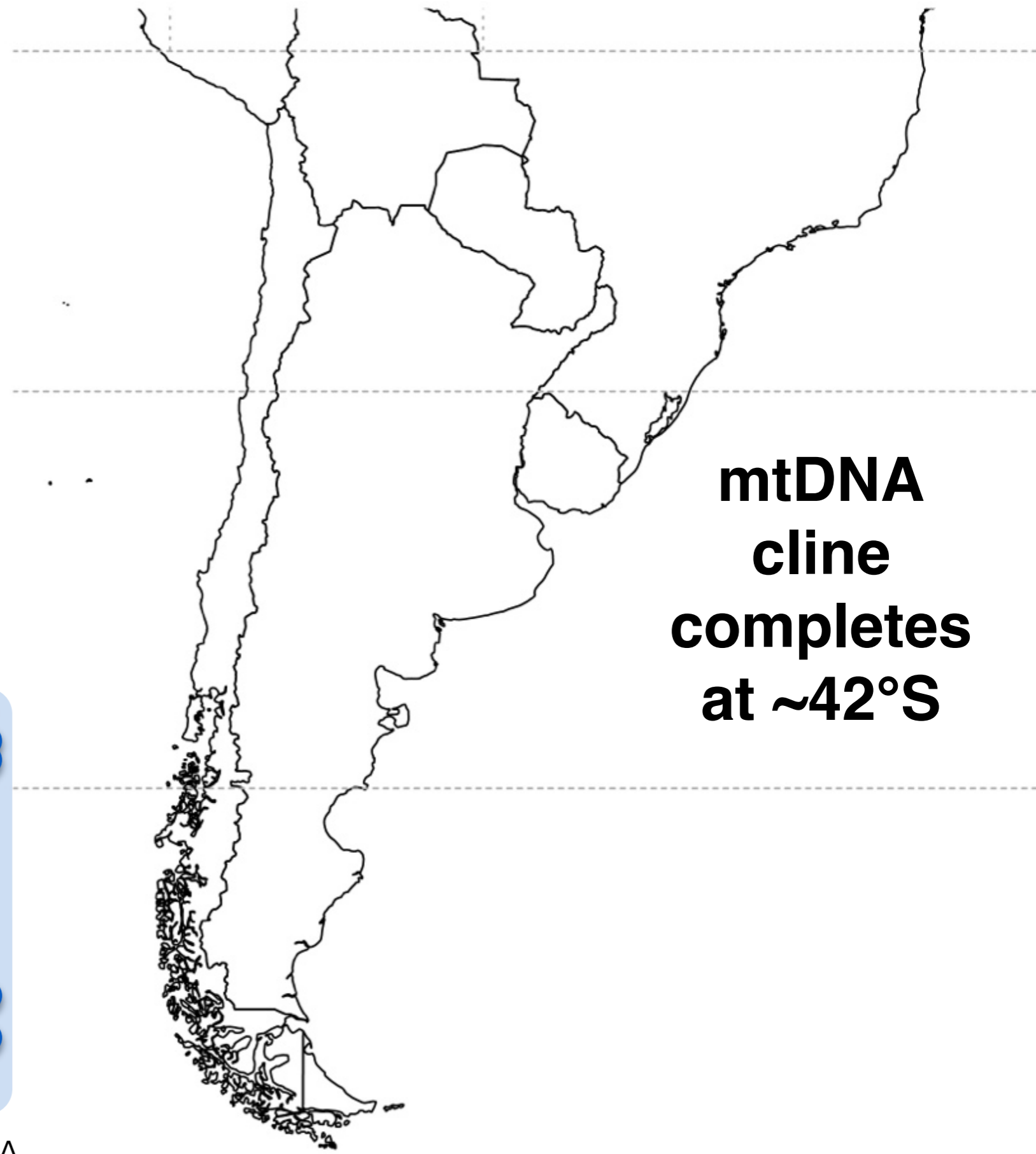
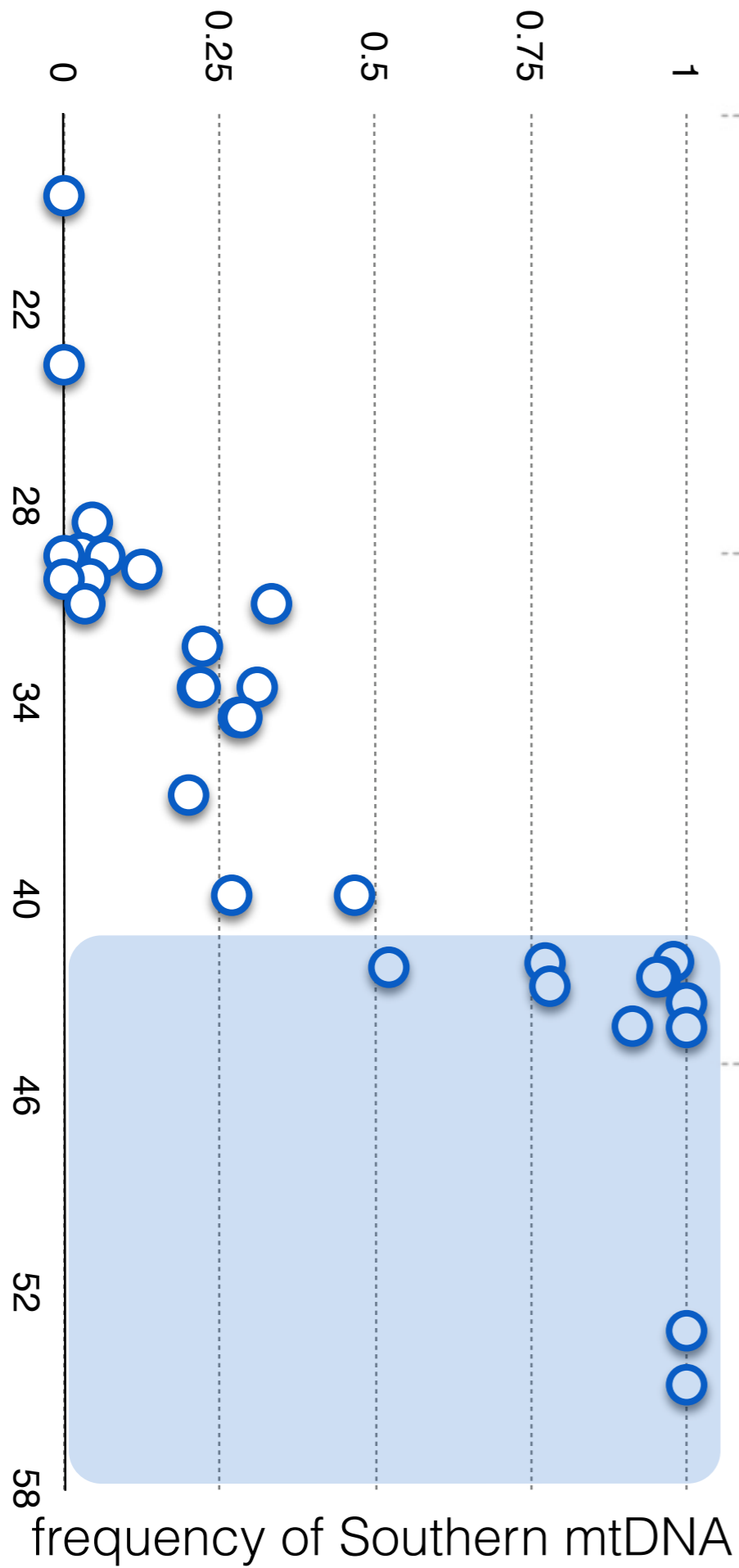


# BeadXPress SNPs - individual

- 102 SNPs, information from 5 regions, 280 individuals
- STRUCTURE, AMOVA consistent: nDNA homogeneity in North, Central
- ~5% loci in cytonuclear disequilibrium ( $p < 0.05$ )







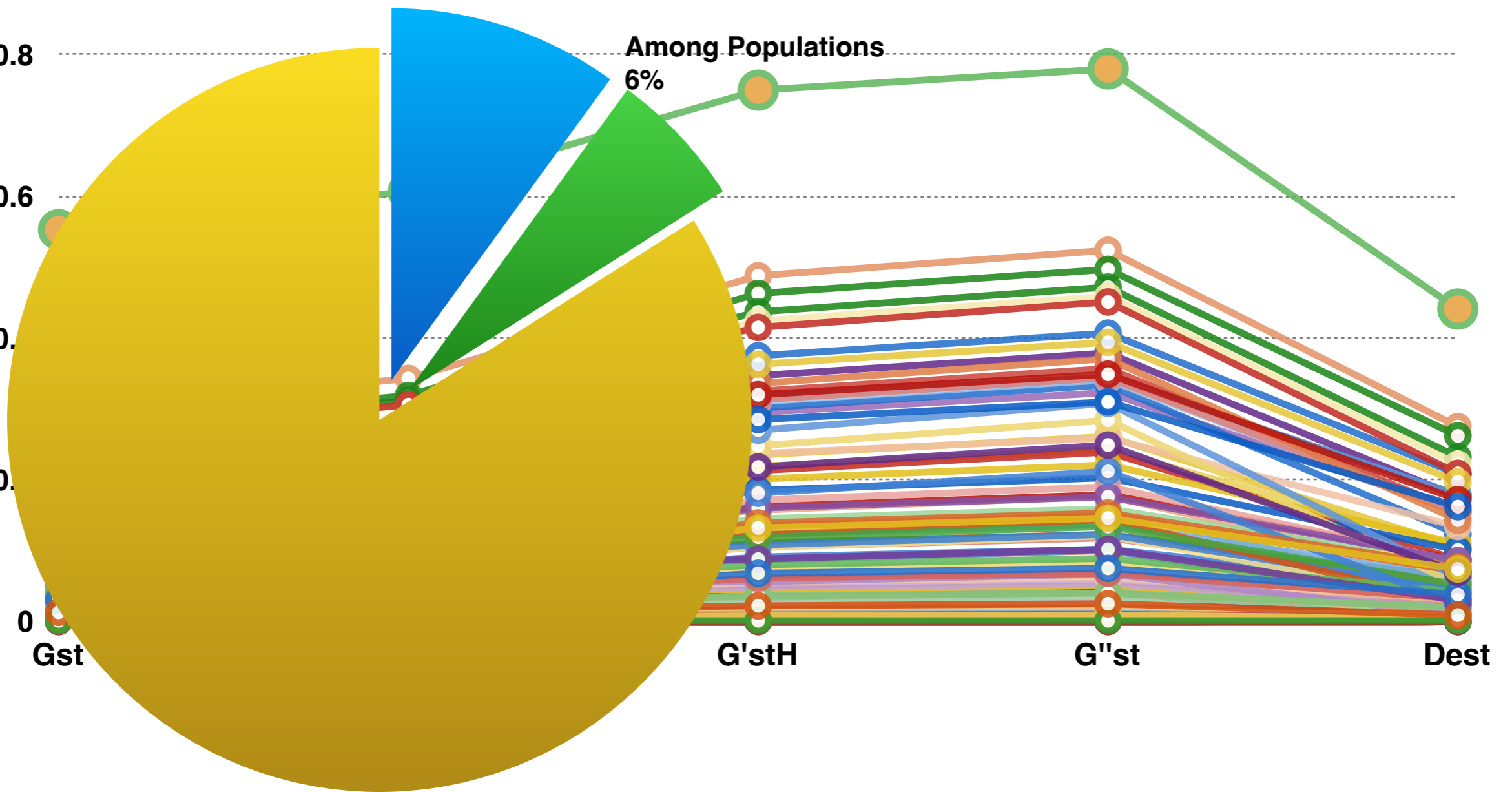
frequency of Southern mtDNA



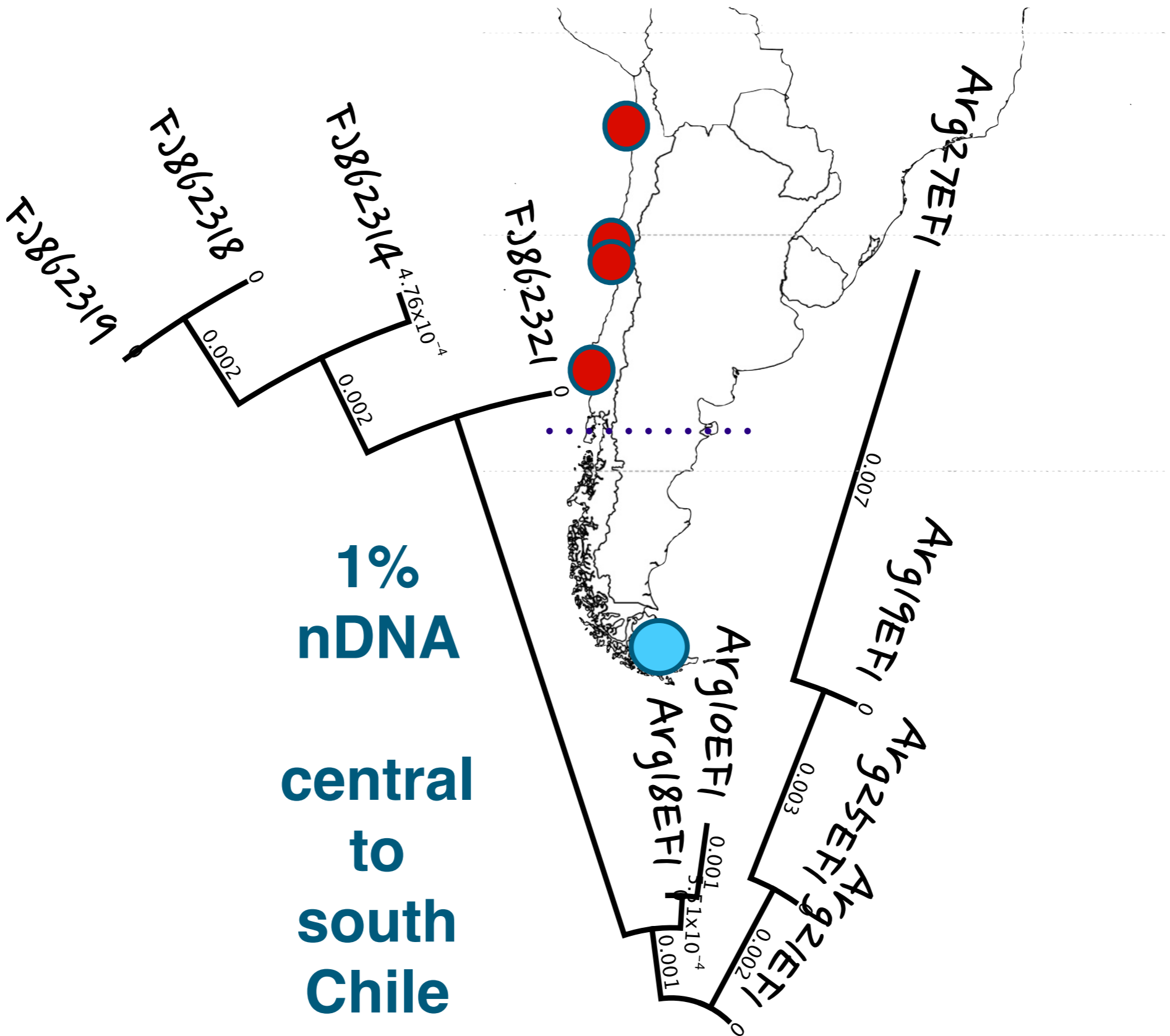
# outlier locus (of 102 SNPs)

**Among Region**  
10%

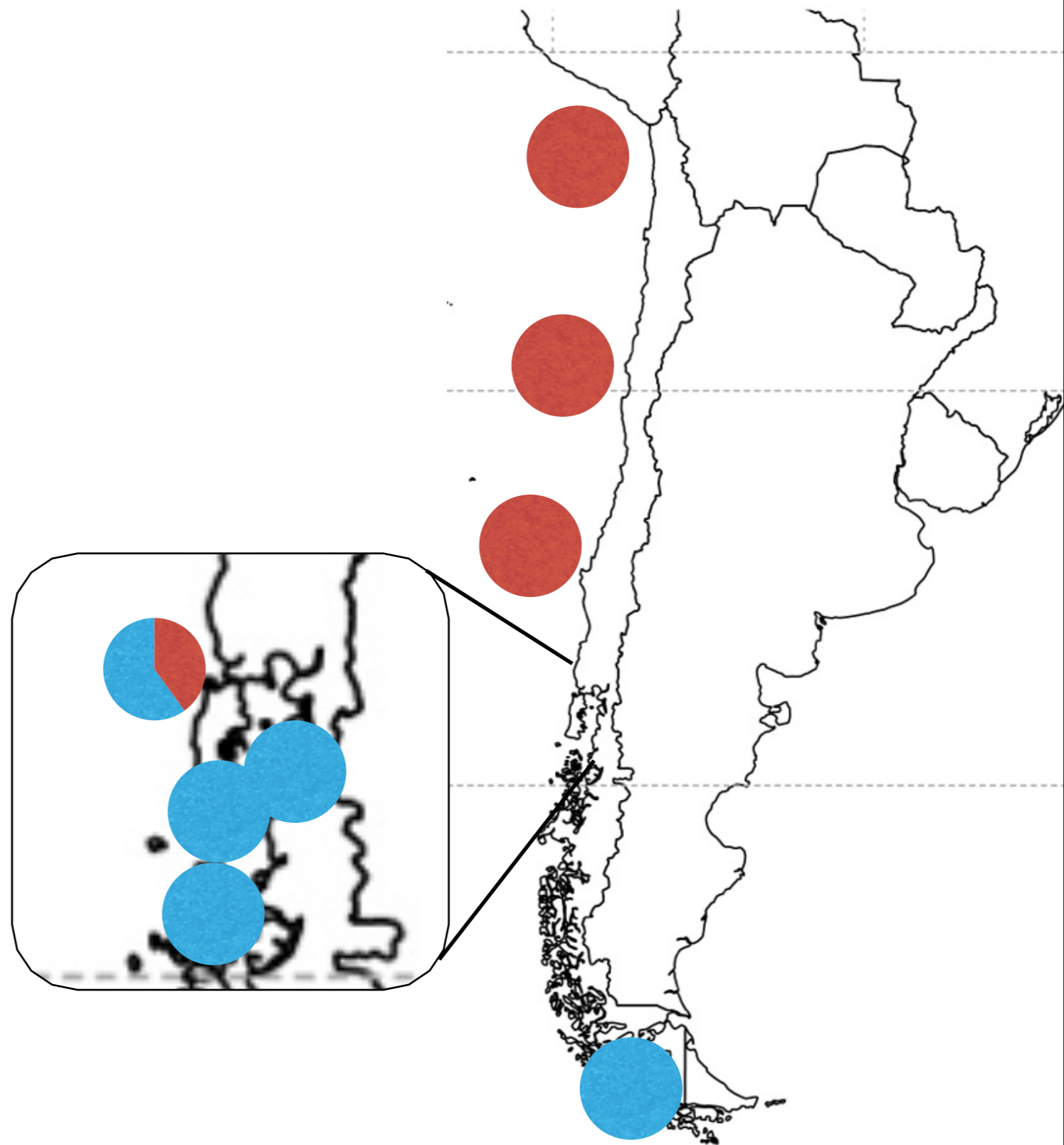
**Among Populations**  
6%



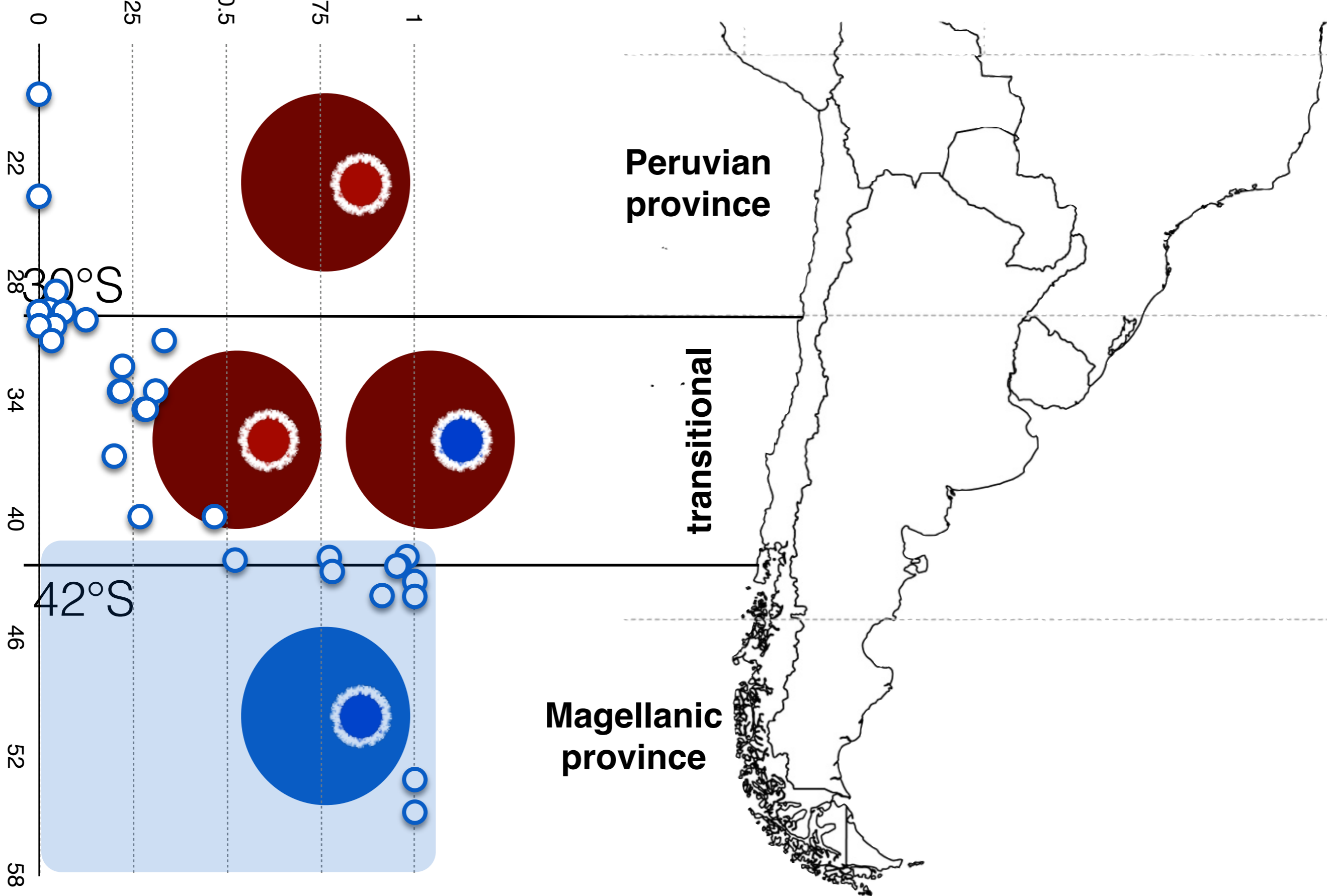
**Within Populations**  
84%



- 102 SNPs (beadXpress) across coast of Chile
- more to be genotyped inside and out of Gulf of Ancud: sharp break (STRUCTURE  $k=2$ )
- pattern distinct between nuclear and mtDNA genomes:
  - 1 selective cline with neutral rafting of mtDNA (dissipation of signal)?
  - or 2 clines?



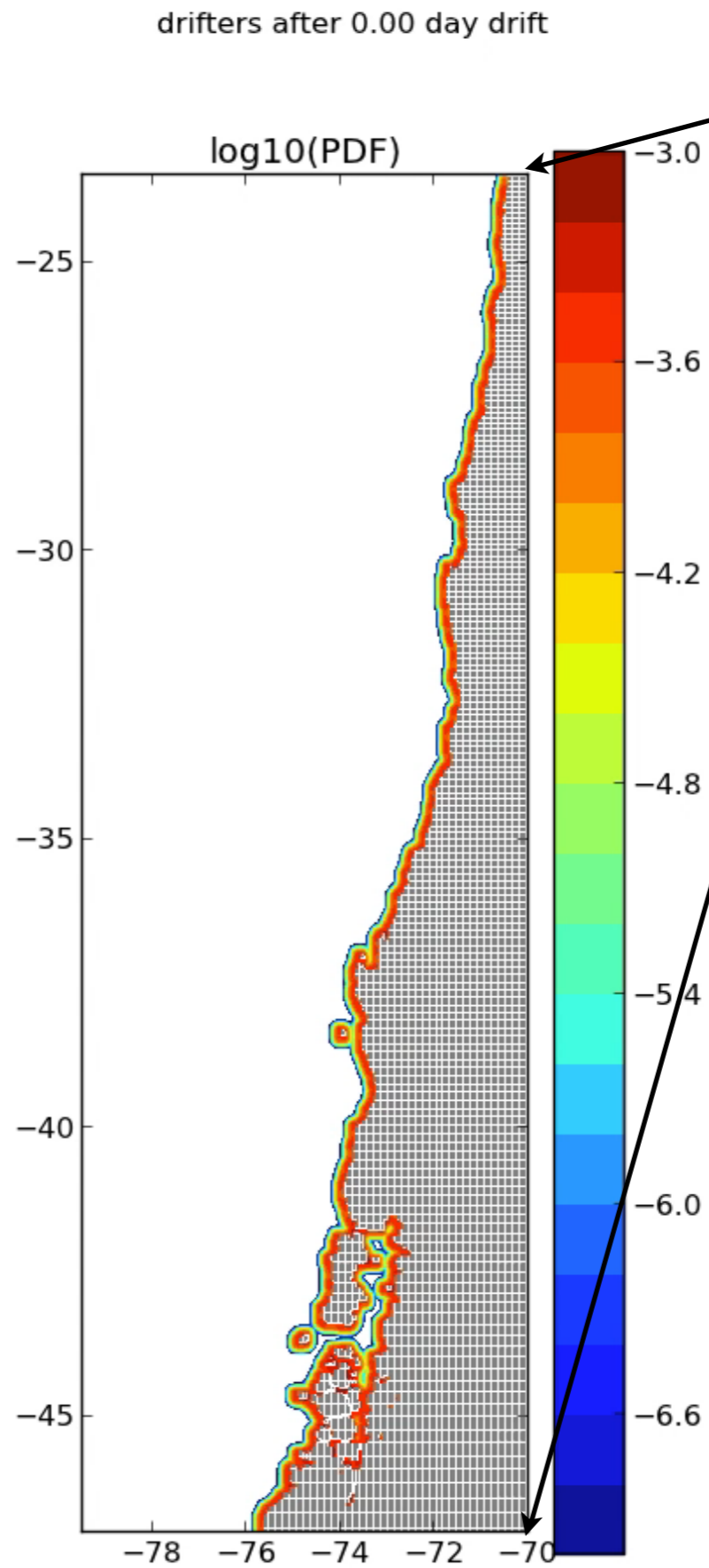
# What *Notochthamalus* tells us about biogeography



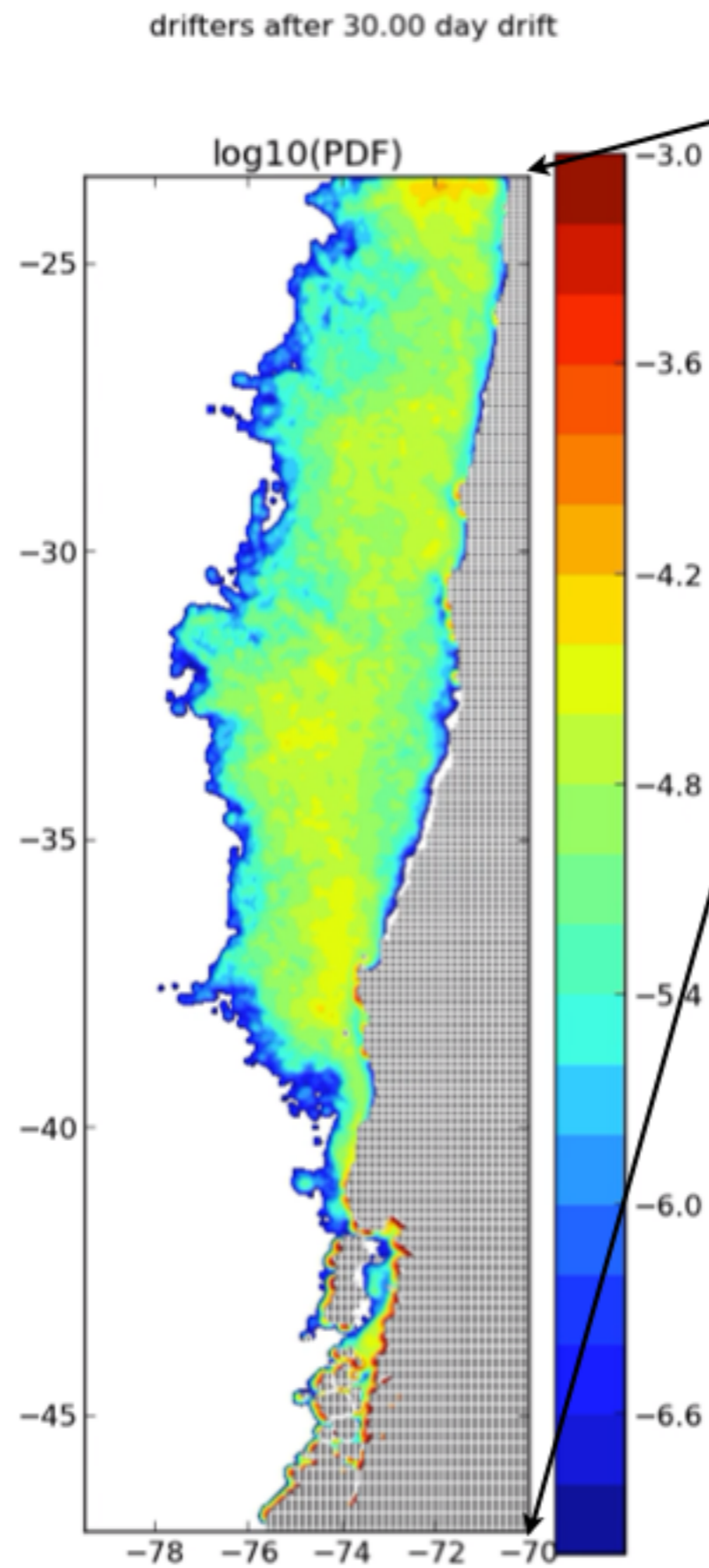
# asymmetric introgression

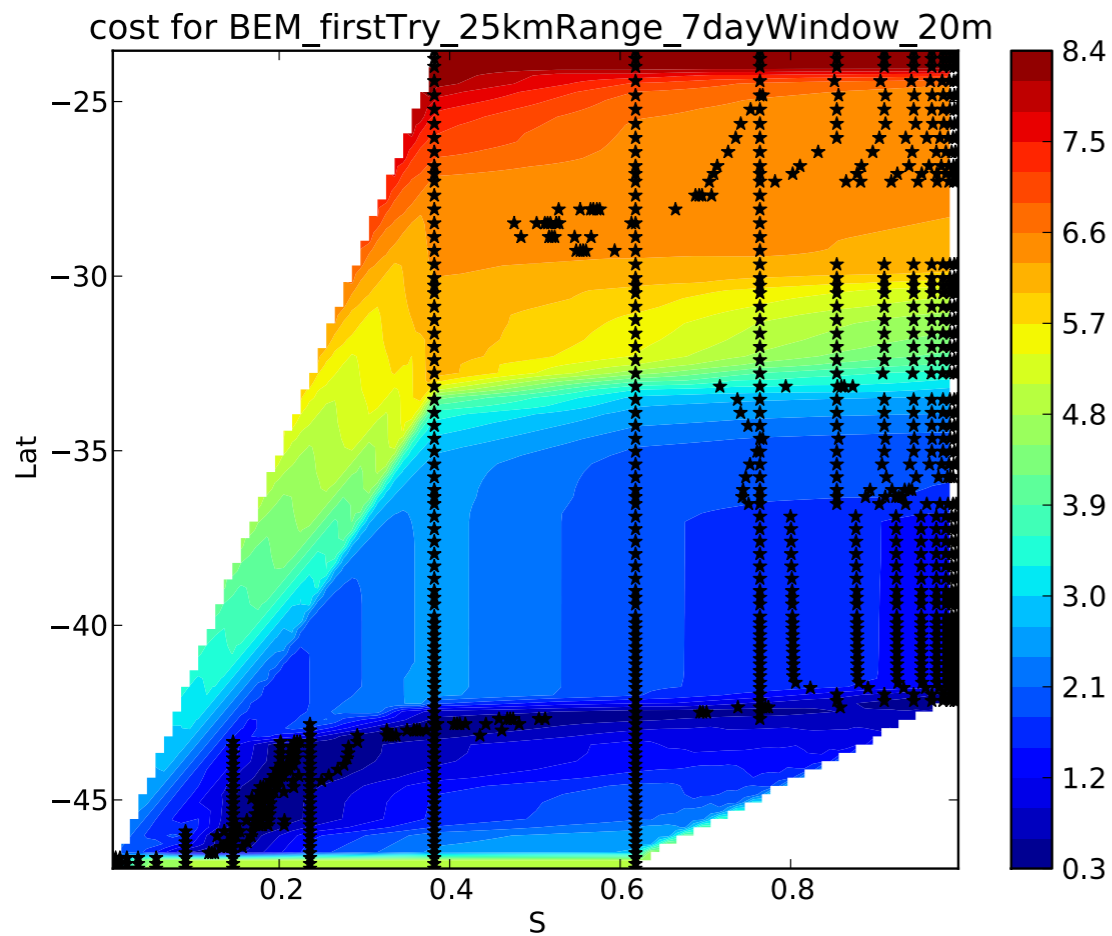
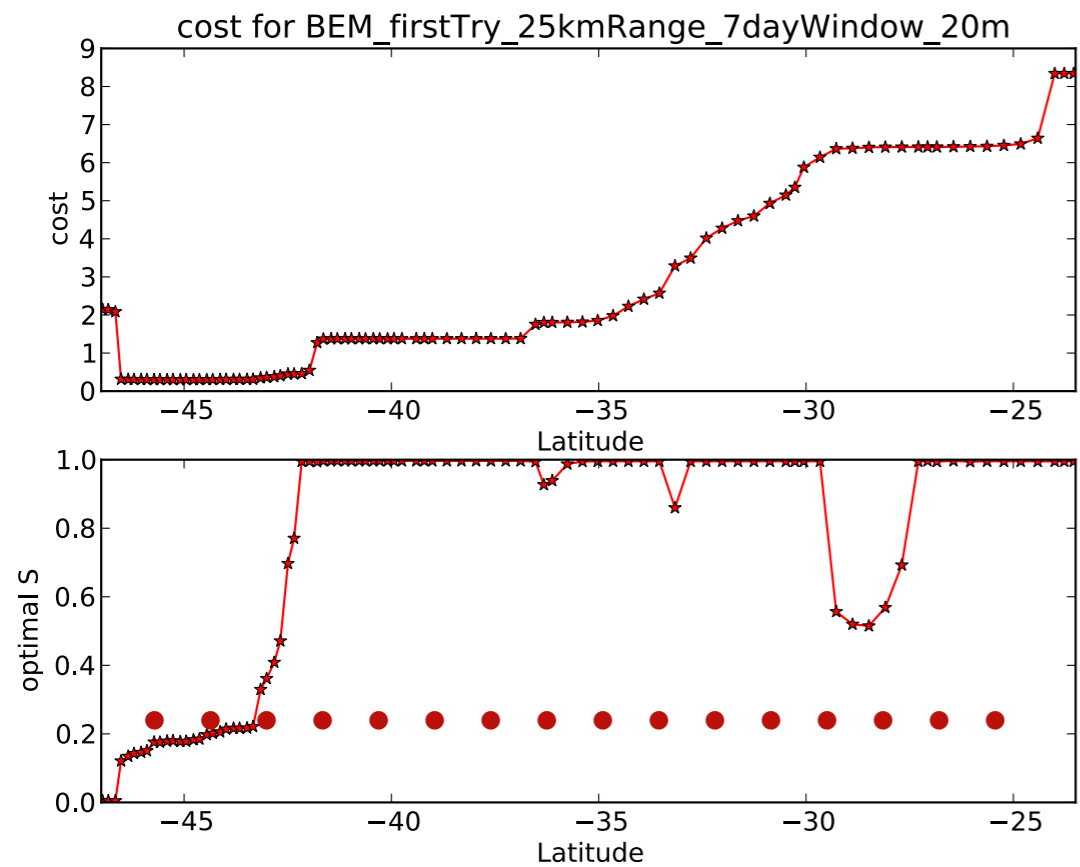
- very common in hybrid zones
- definitely represented in other marine taxa,  
e.g. *Mytilus*
- mtDNA flows in direction of major currents:  
neutral spill-over?

**retention** of  
larvae,  
traits,  
species



**retention** of  
larvae,  
traits,  
species





- Likelihood fitting model employing physical oceanography and biological model from Pringle & Wares 2007
- Where is region of differential fitness and how strong is selection/performance differential?



# Using population genetics to inform biogeography

- Time scales - identify contemporary processes that maintain disjunctions among regions
- Not often one species responds to two biogeographic transitions...
- Continuing: settlement and nearshore selection, forecast for other systems

# supergracias

A scenic view of a beach with a cliff on the right and a person in the foreground looking out at the ocean. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The beach is dark sand, and the ocean is a muted blue-grey. In the foreground, a person in a grey tank top and dark shorts stands on the sand, looking out towards the sea. To the left, another person in a blue tank top is partially visible, also looking out. The cliff on the right is dark and rocky. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

Kelly Laughlin, Christina Zakas, Ken Jones  
Daniel Saucedo  
James Pringle

Sergio Navarrete, Pilar Haye  
Reserva Añihue, Fundacion Huinay  
FONDECYT

NSF-Biological Oceanography