

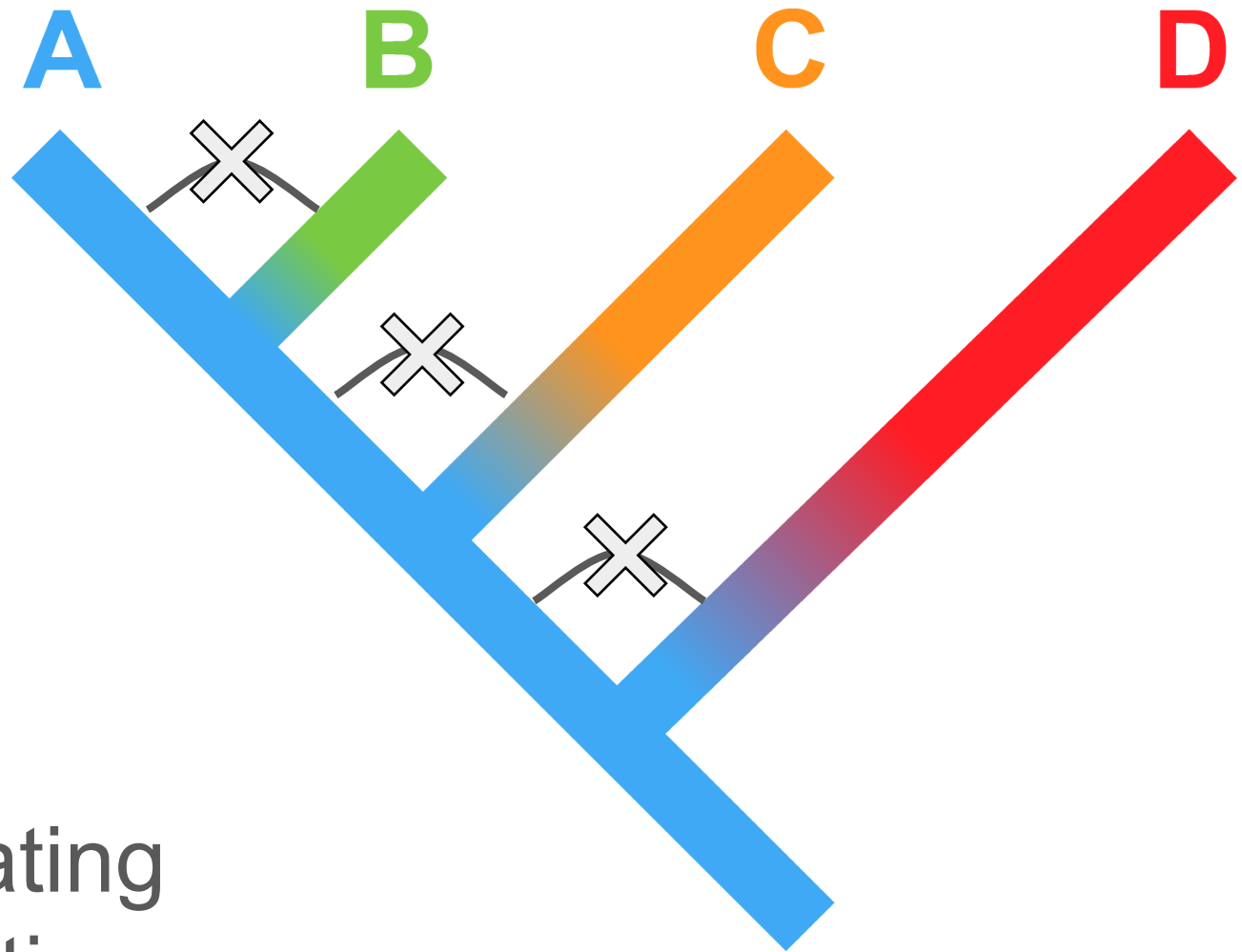
Testing the parallel speciation hypothesis using phylogenomic data in Californian skinks (*Plestiodon*)

Andrew Frank¹, Jonathan Richmond², Alan Lemmon³, Emily Lemmon³, and Elizabeth Jockusch¹

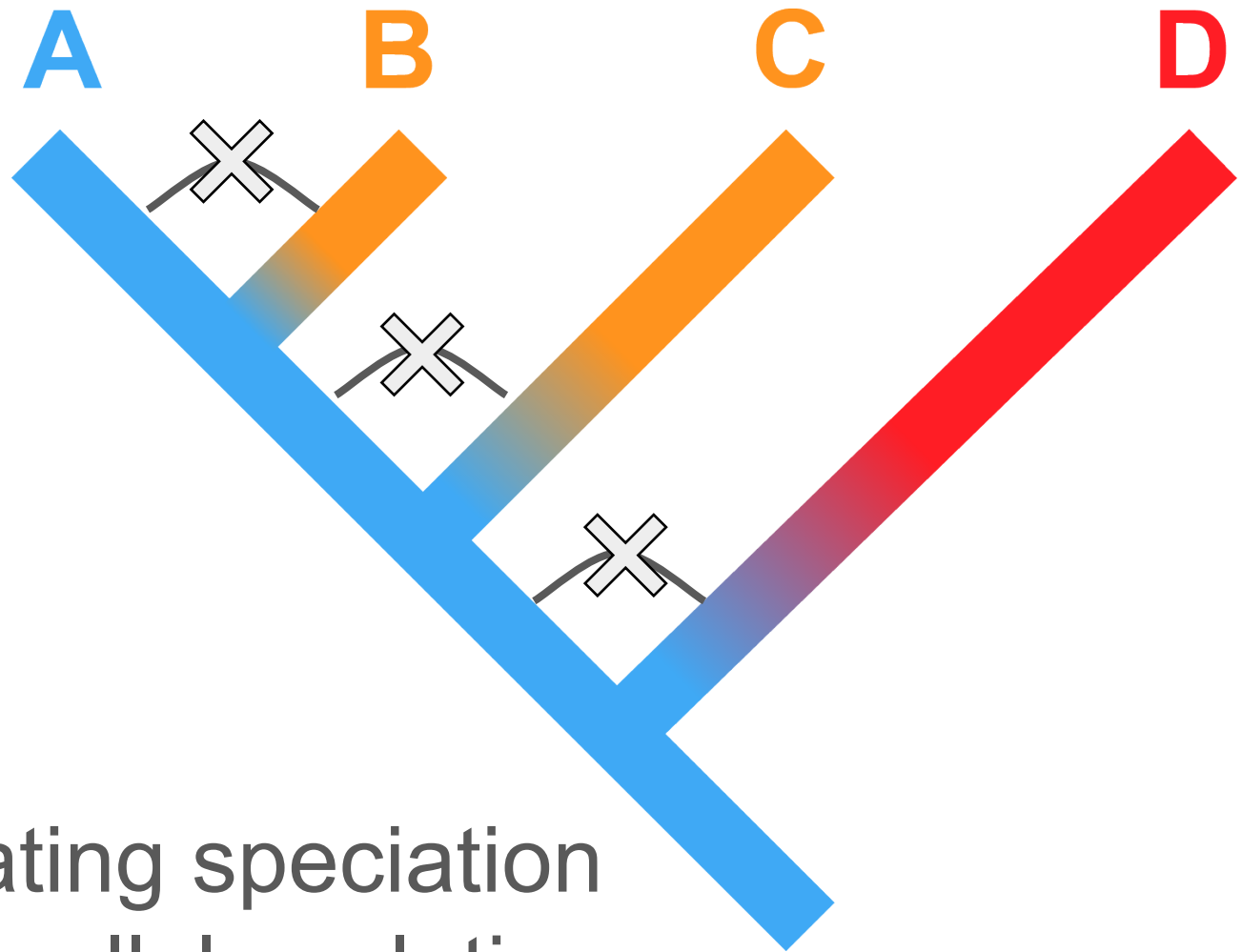


Photo by J. Maughn

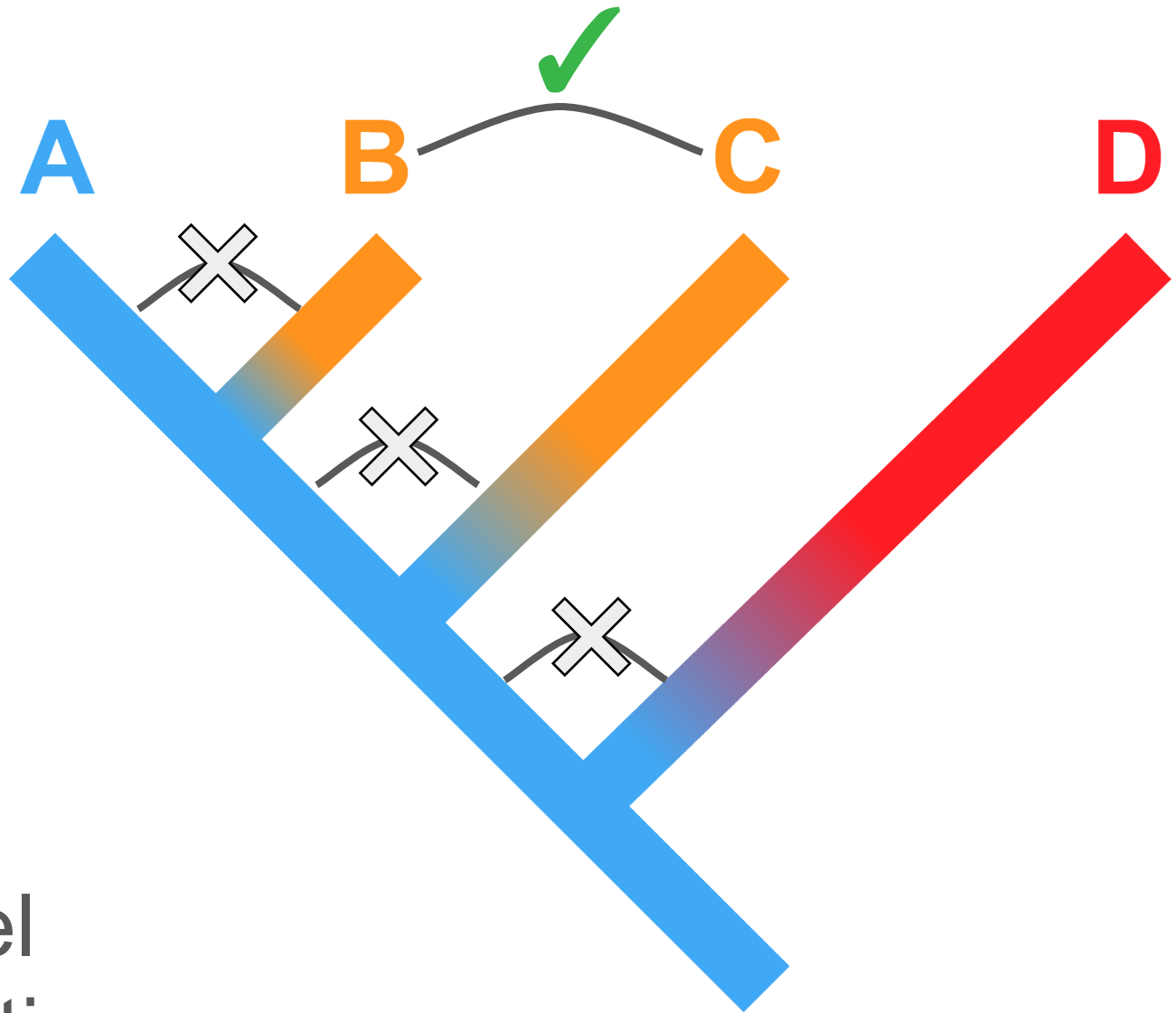
1. University of Connecticut
2. USGS Western Ecological Research Center
3. Florida State University



Bifurcating
speciation

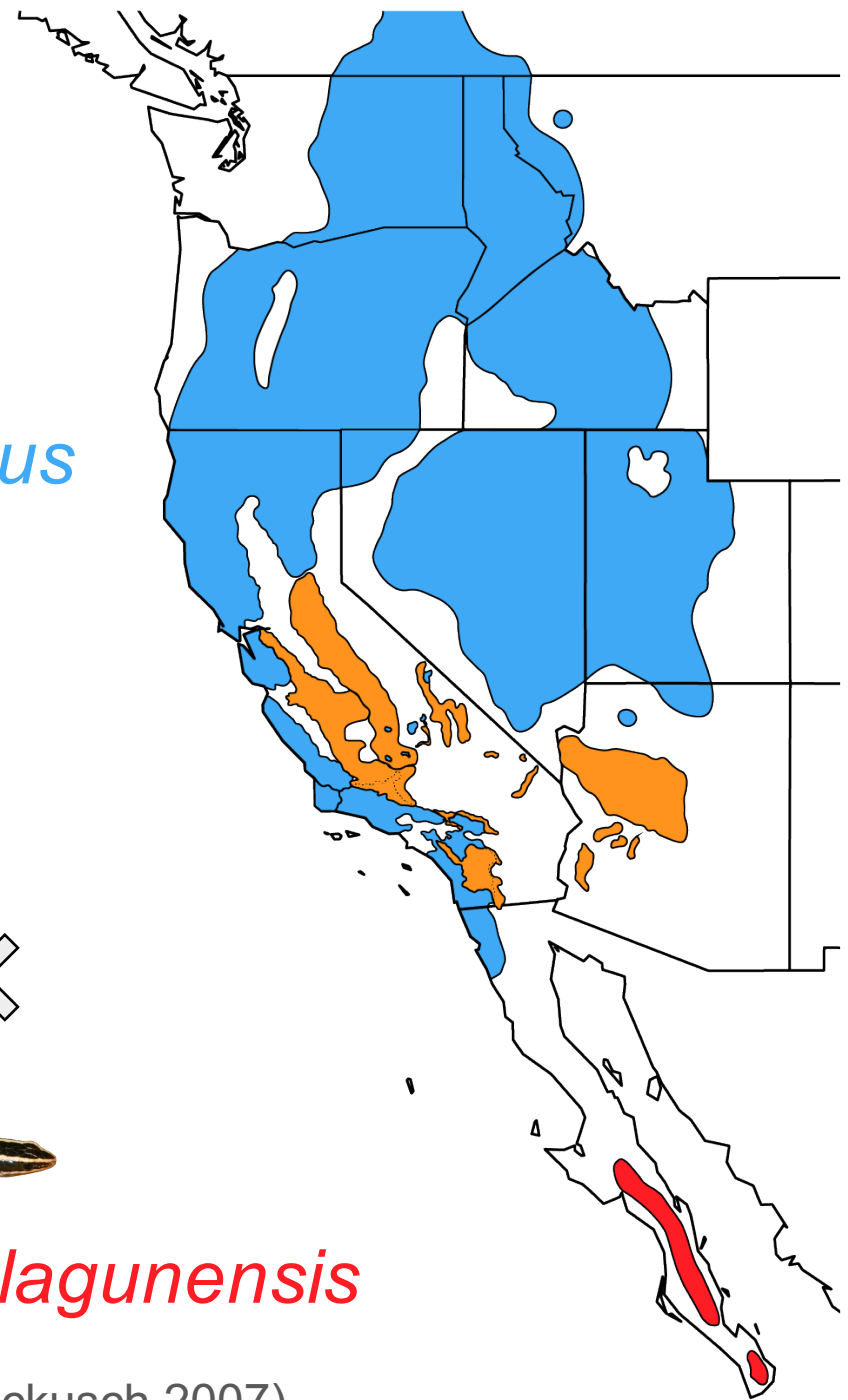


Bifurcating speciation
with parallel evolution



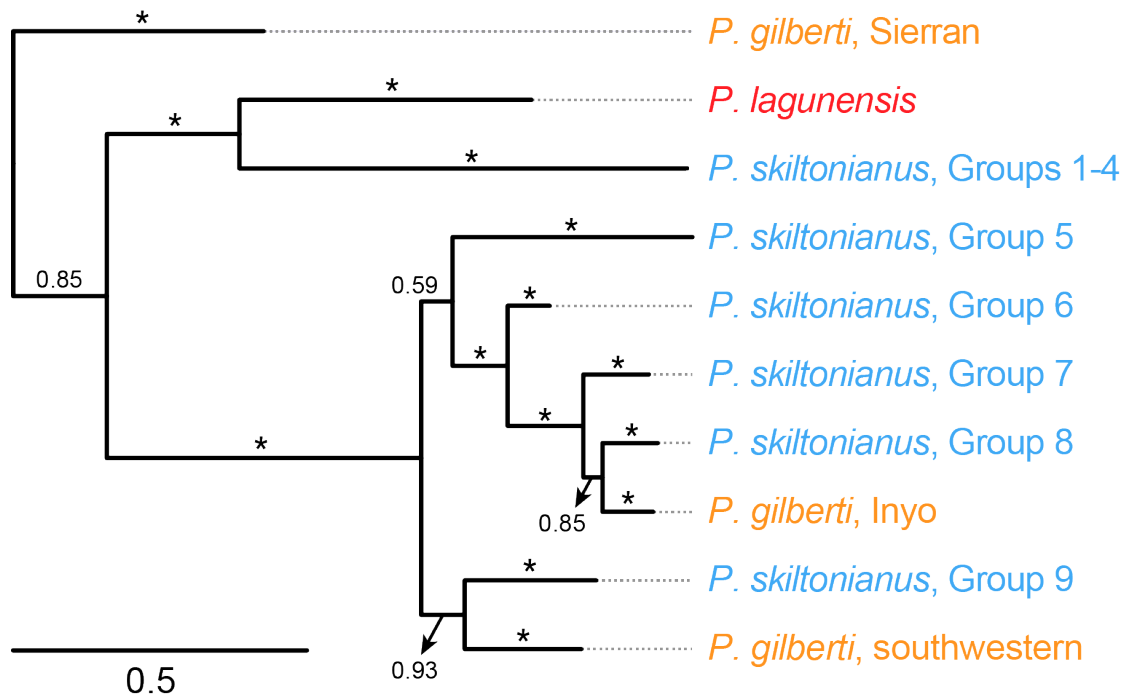
Parallel
speciation

The *Plestiodon skiltonianus* species complex



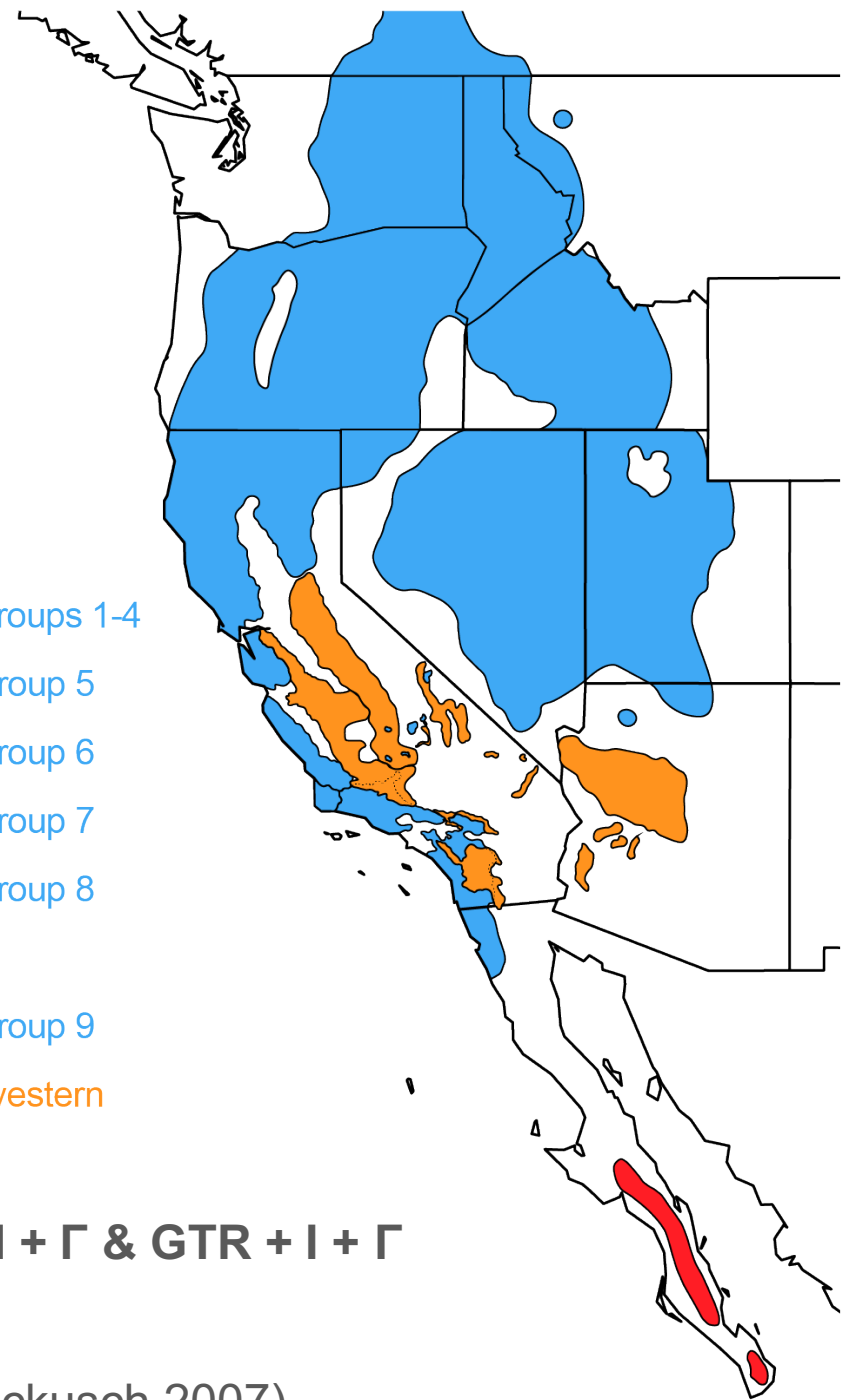
(Reeder and Richmond 2002; Richmond and Jockusch 2007)

The *Plestiodon skiltonianus* species complex



MrBayes, tRNA & ND4 mtDNA loci, HKY + I + Γ & GTR + I + Γ

* denotes ≥ 95 pp



Hypothesis: The 3 mtDNA clades of *P. gilberti* have undergone parallel speciation

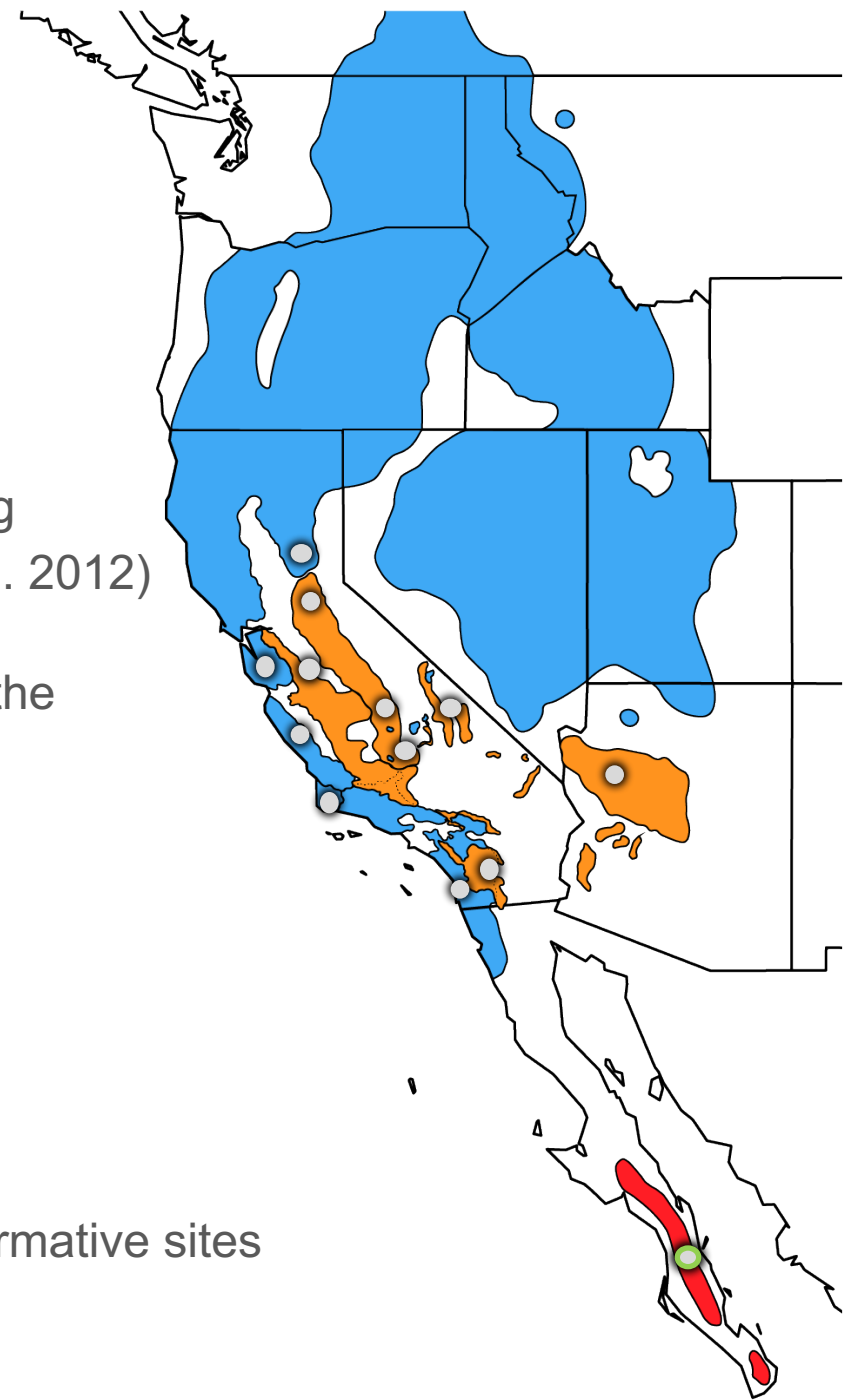
- ✓ 1. **Reproductive isolation** from non-parallel descendant populations.
- ✓ 2. **Reproductive compatibility** with descendant populations that share the parallel trait.
- ❓ 3. **Independent origins** of parallel traits responsible for reproductive isolation.

Goal: Test the independent origins of *P. gilberti* using modern phylogenomic techniques.

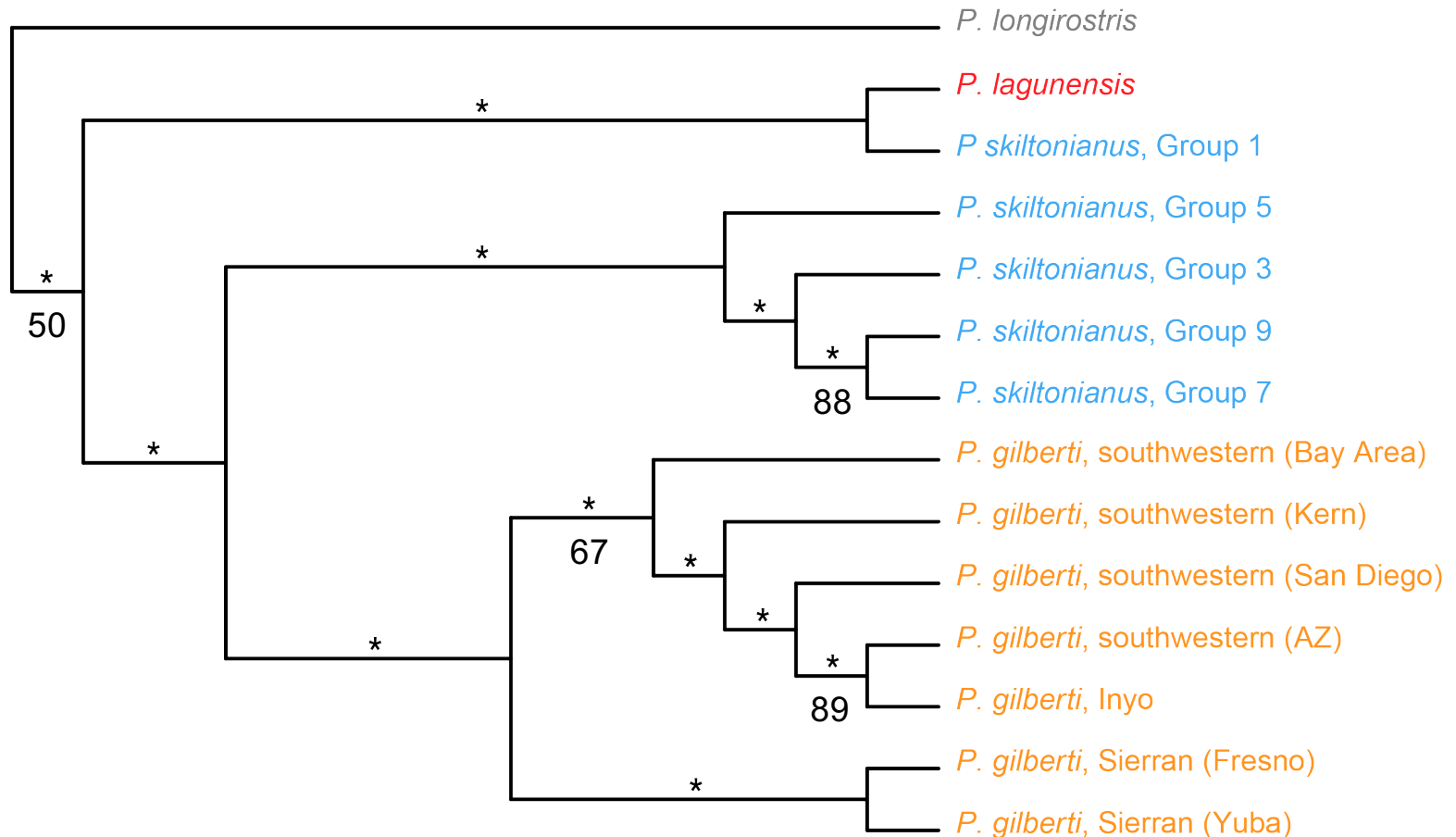
Testing independent origins of *Plestiodon gilberti*

Data:

- Sequence hundreds of nuclear loci using anchored phylogenomics (Lemmon et al. 2012)
- 14 representative samples from across the *P. skiltonianus* complex
 - 387 phased loci
 - 1662 bp, mean locus length
 - 646442 sites
 - 5.4% total missing data
 - 12406 total phylogenetically informative sites



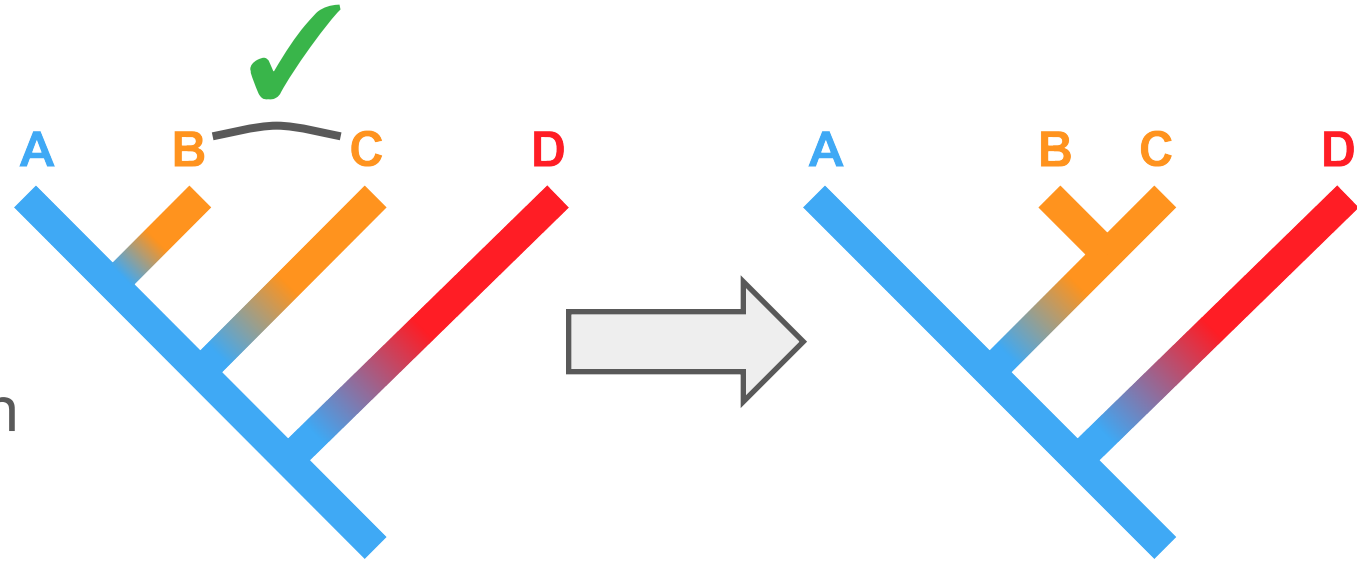
Coalescent-based species tree results



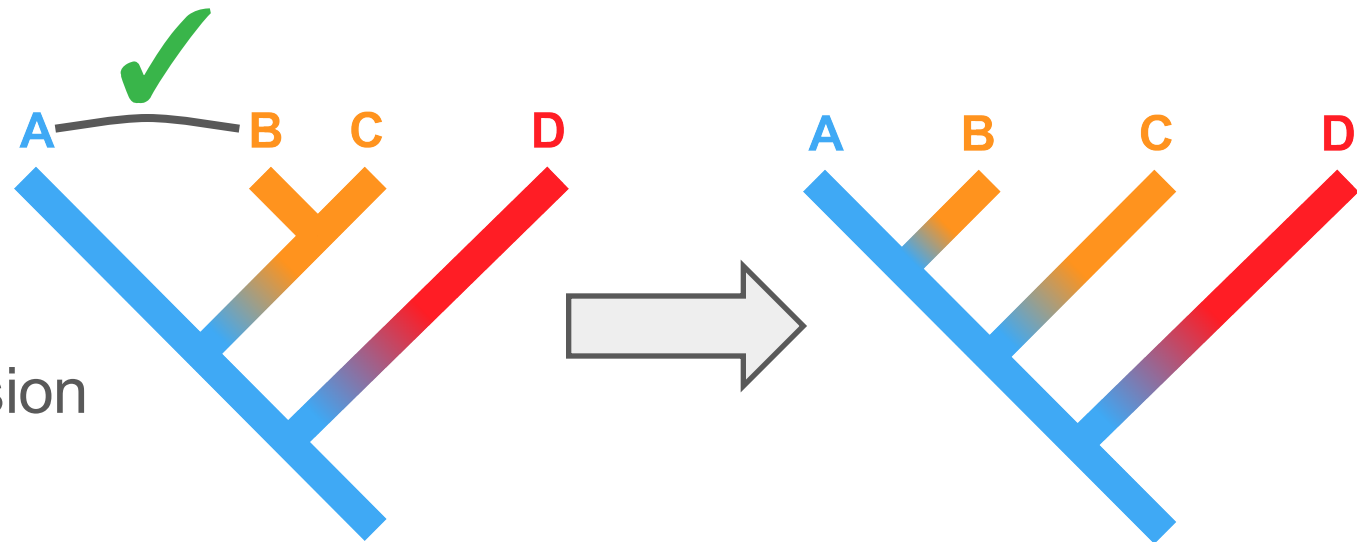
ASTRAL II w/ RAxML anchored loci gene trees; SVDquartets w/ anchored loci
* denotes ≥ 95 bootstrap support, lower SVDquartet support values reported below

What's the true evolutionary history?

Scenario 1:
Parallel speciation
(Leaché et al., 2013)

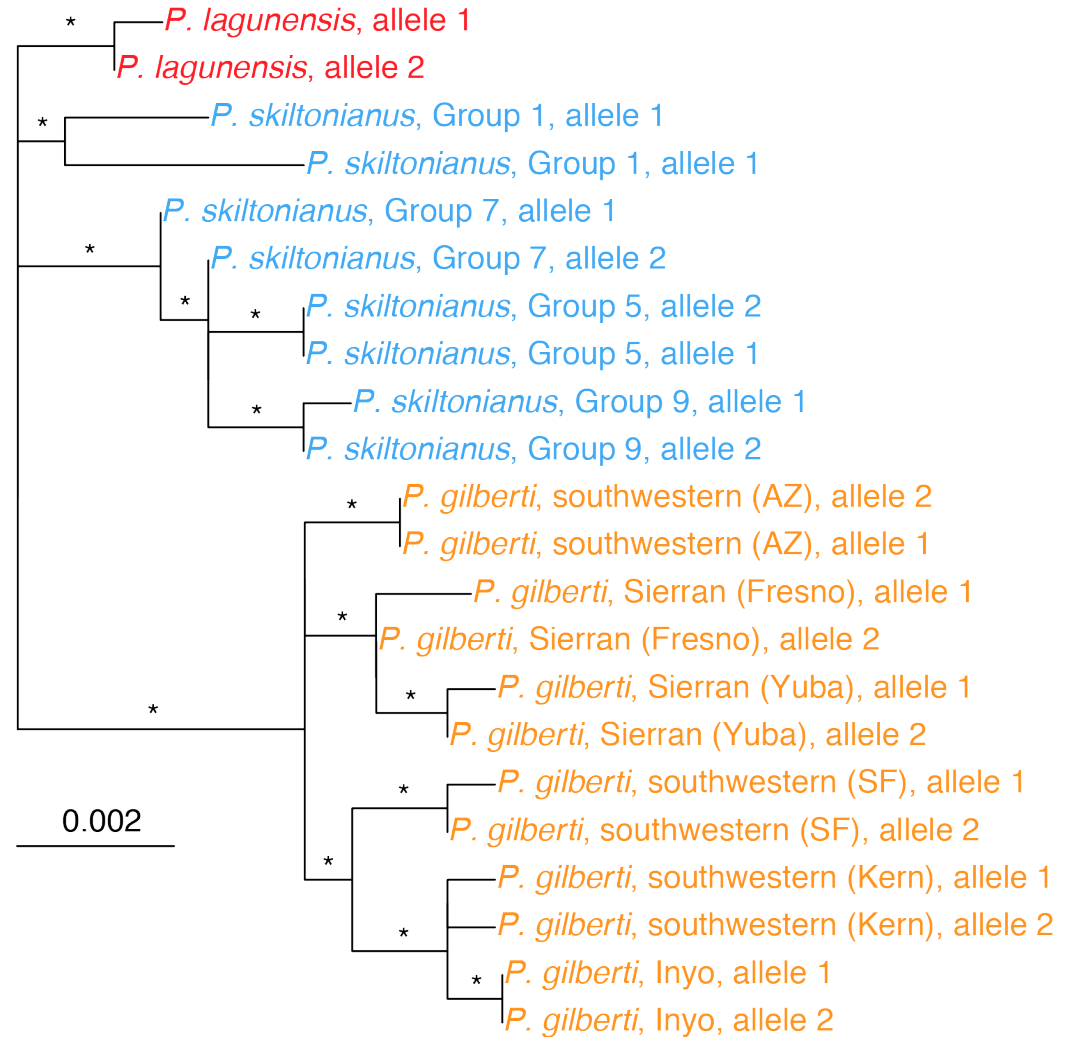
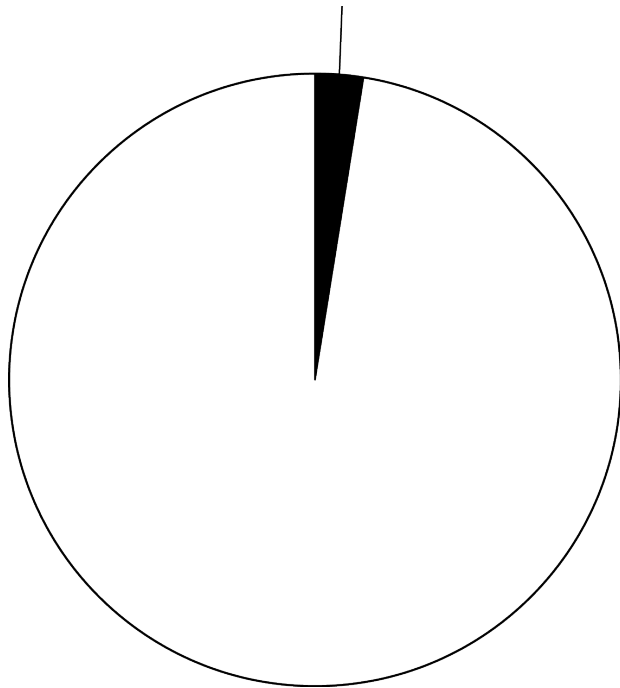


Scenario 2:
mtDNA introgression



The distribution of gene tree topologies

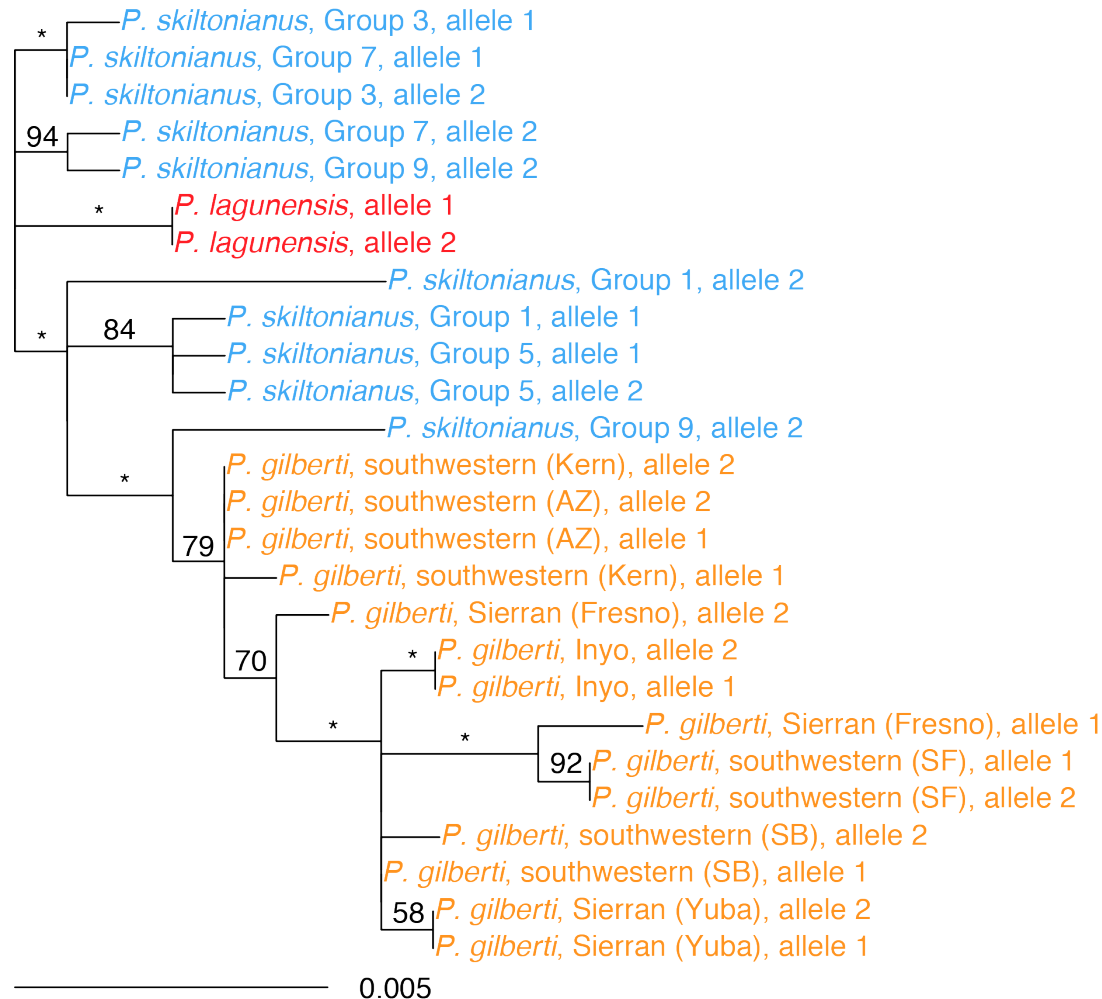
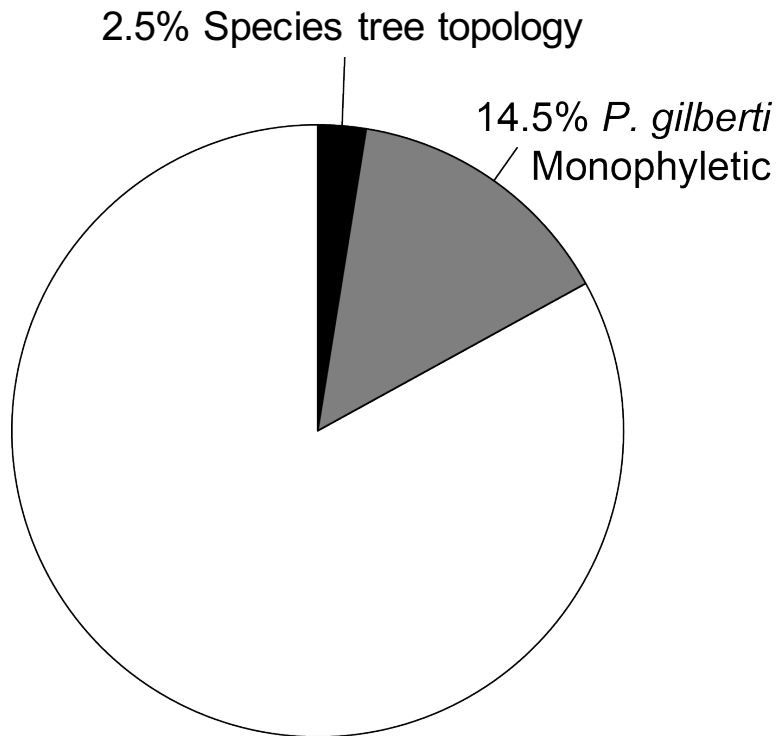
2.5% Species tree topology



MrBayes, anchored loci

Unpartitioned models fit with PartitionFinder, * denotes ≥ 95 pp

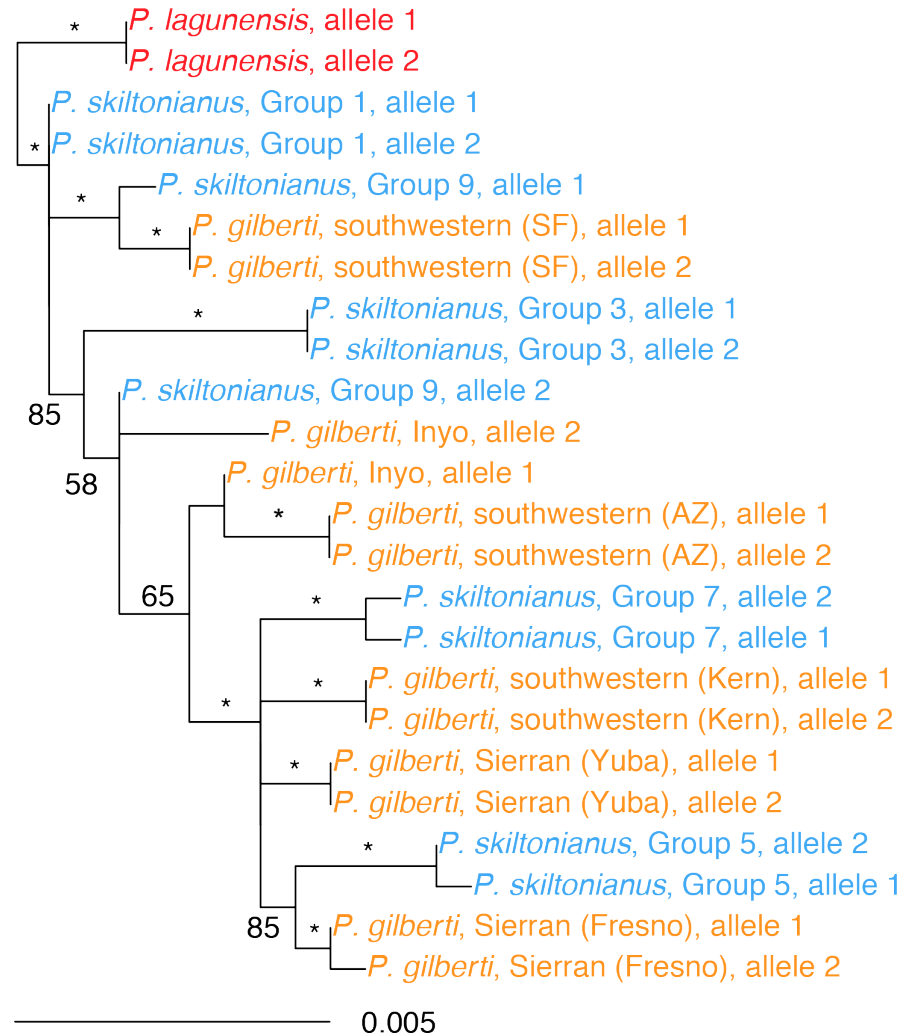
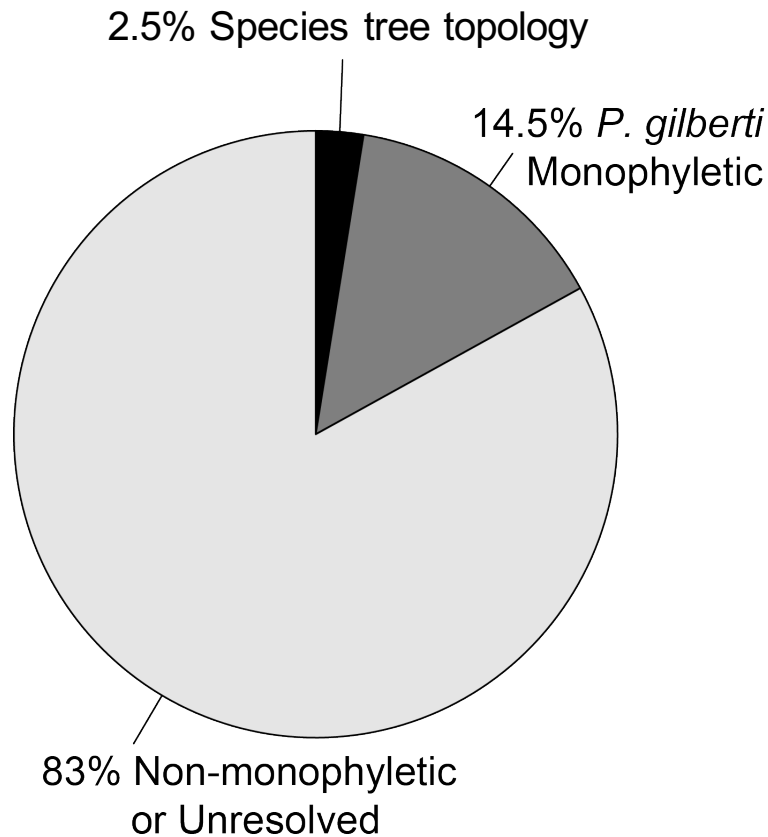
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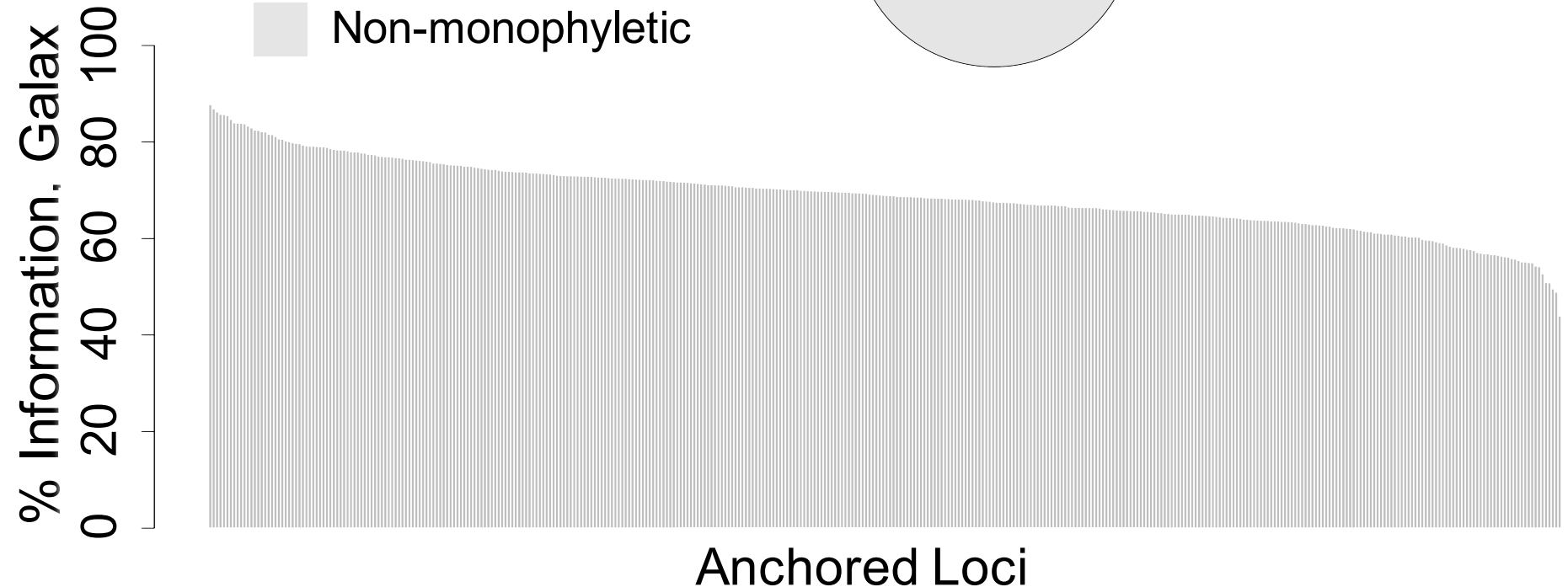
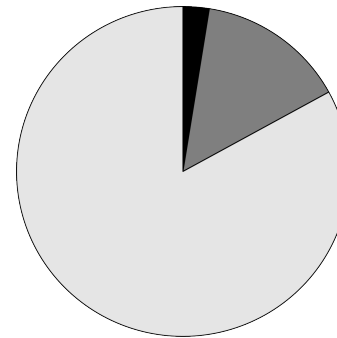
The distribution of gene tree topologies, as low information trees are removed

Species tree topology

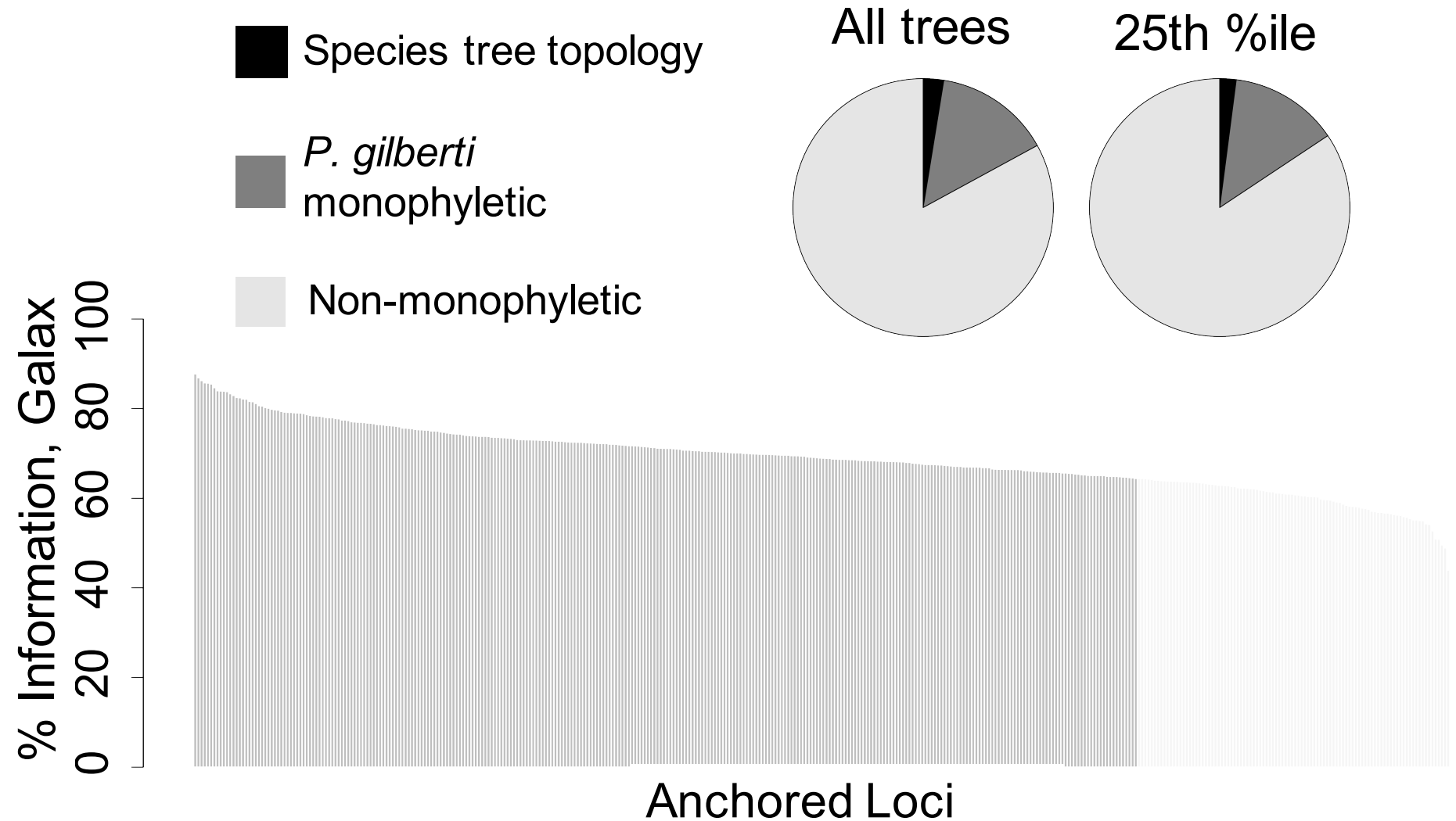
P. gilberti
monophyletic

Non-monophyletic

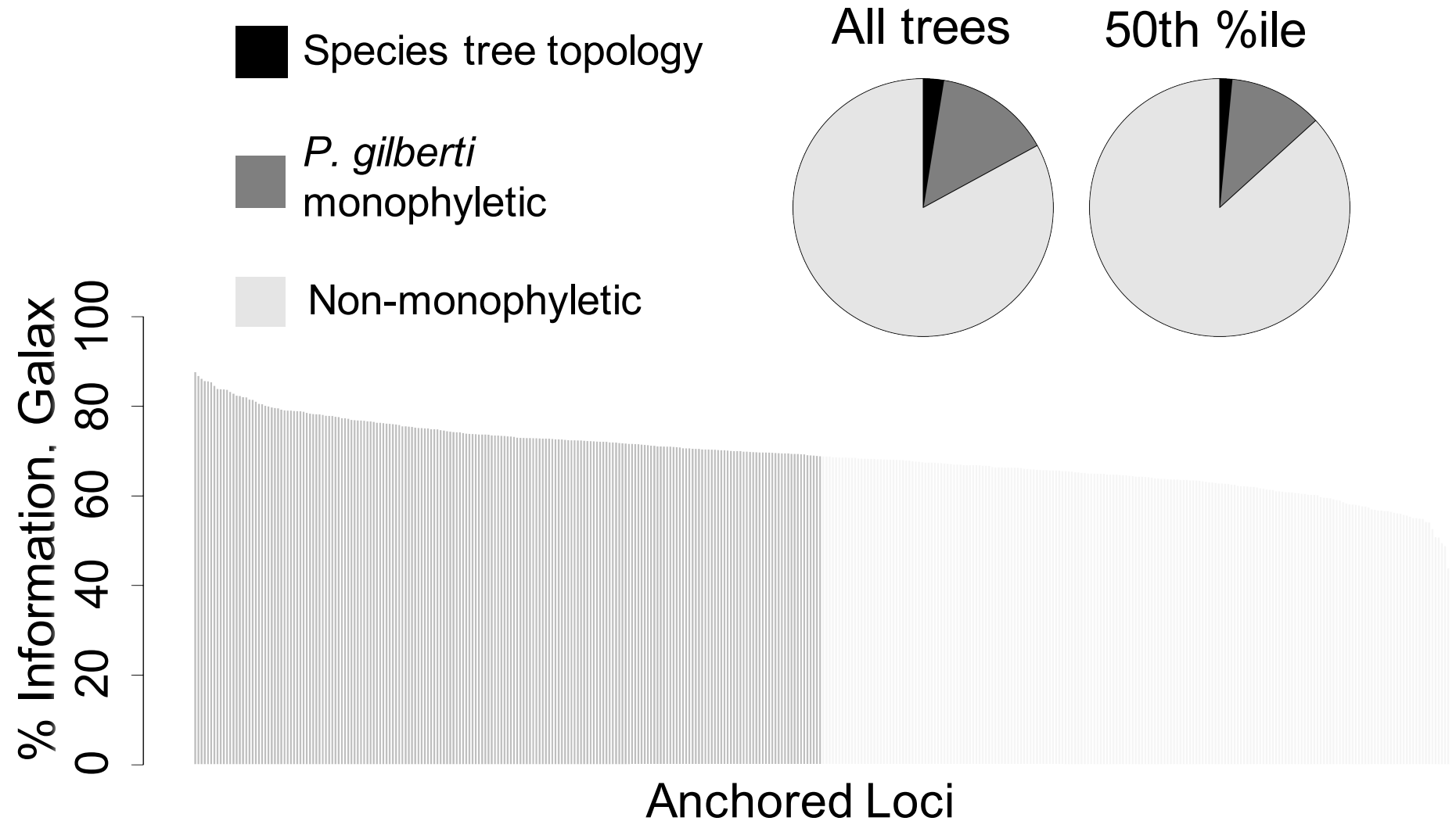
All trees



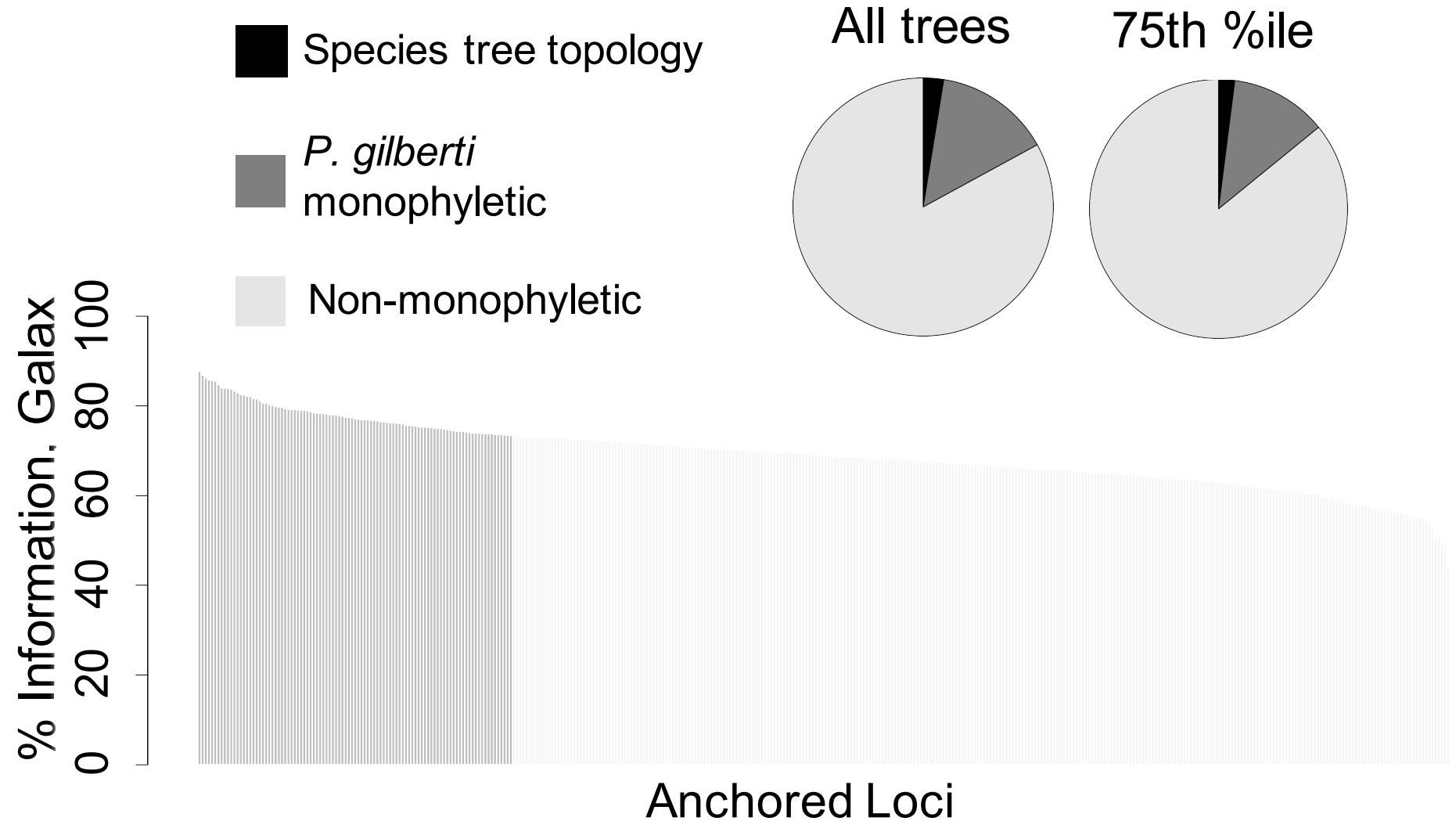
The distribution of gene tree topologies, as low information trees are removed



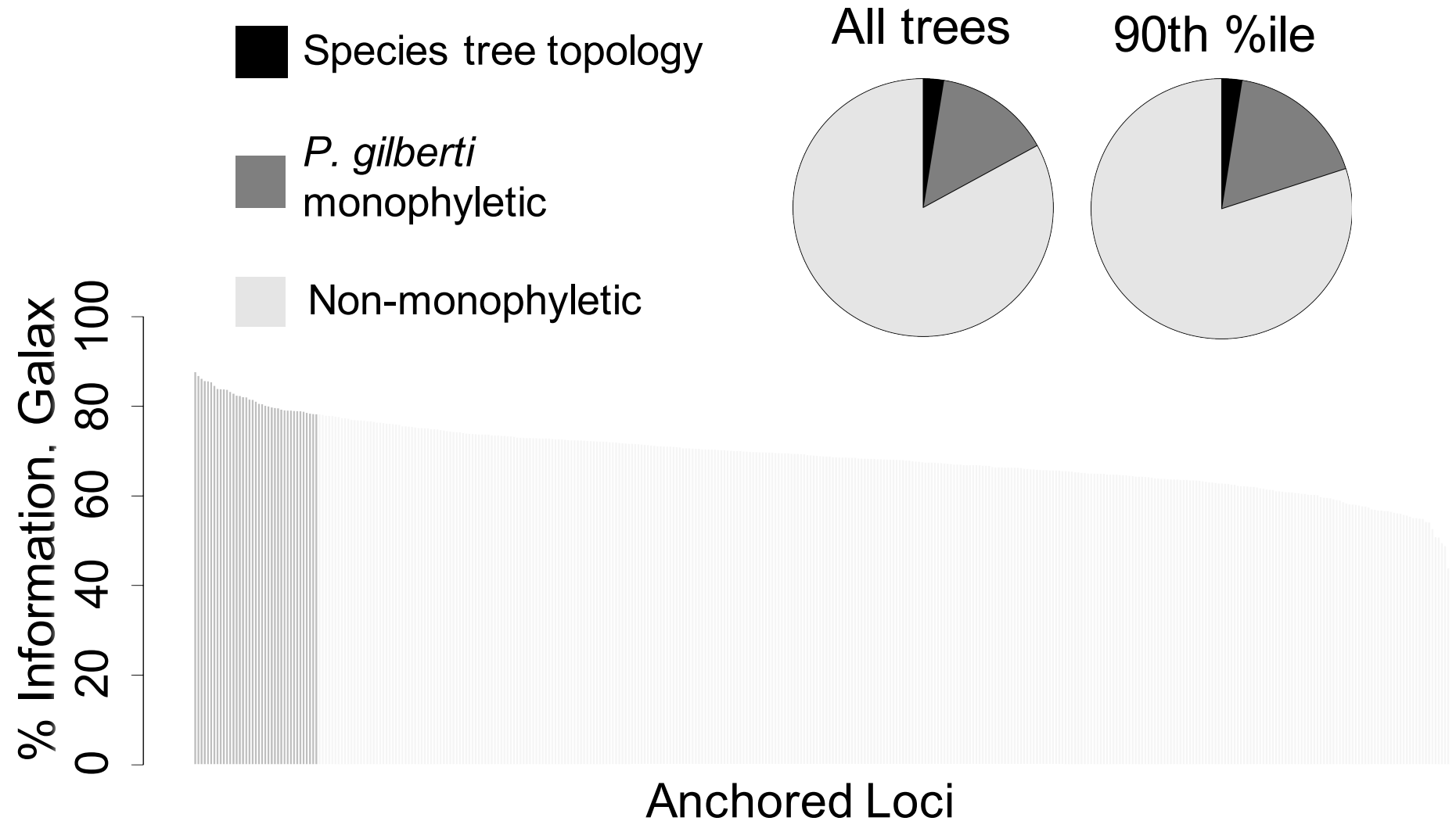
The distribution of gene tree topologies, as low information trees are removed



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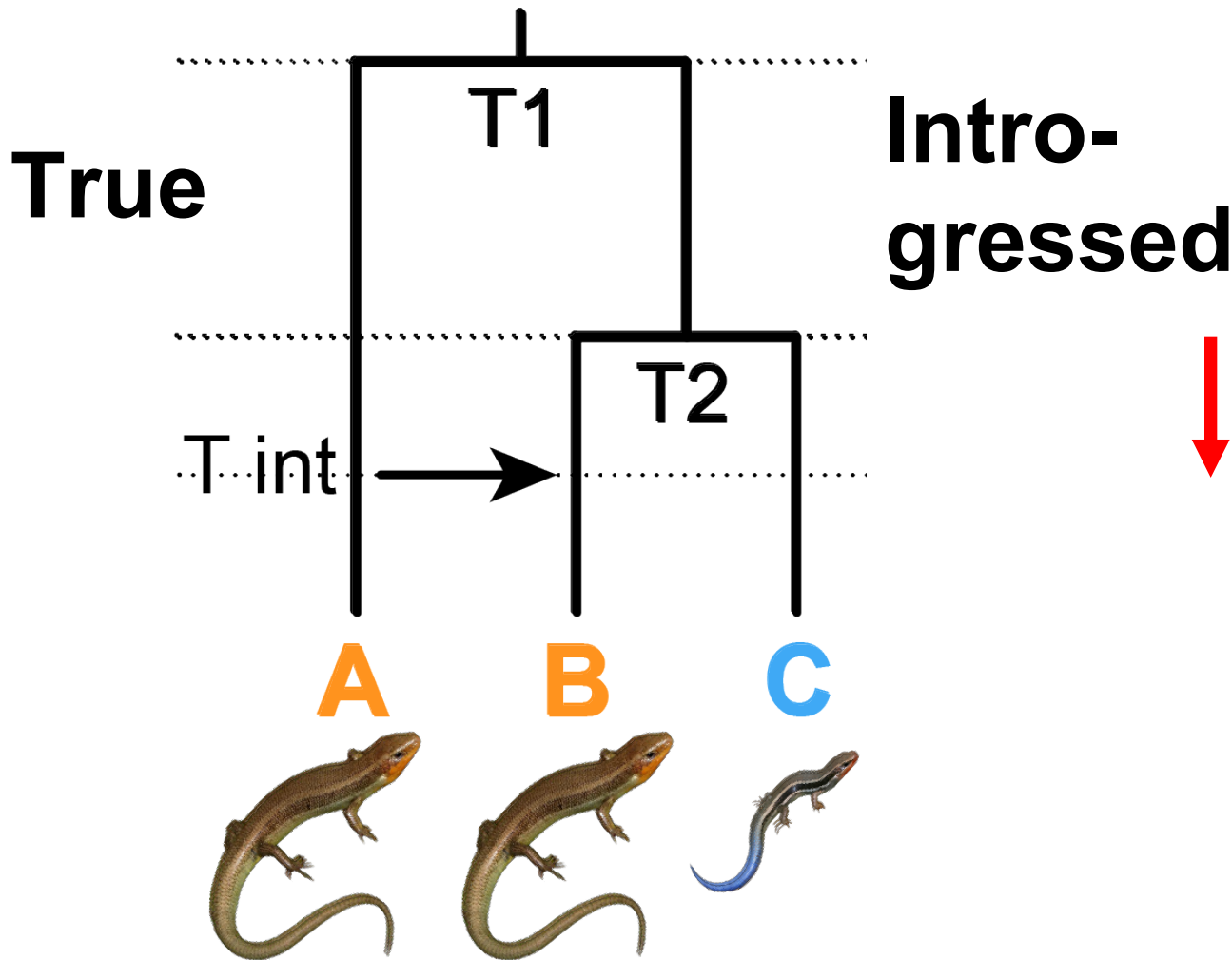


Can you pick up signals of introgression in the presence of incomplete lineage sorting?

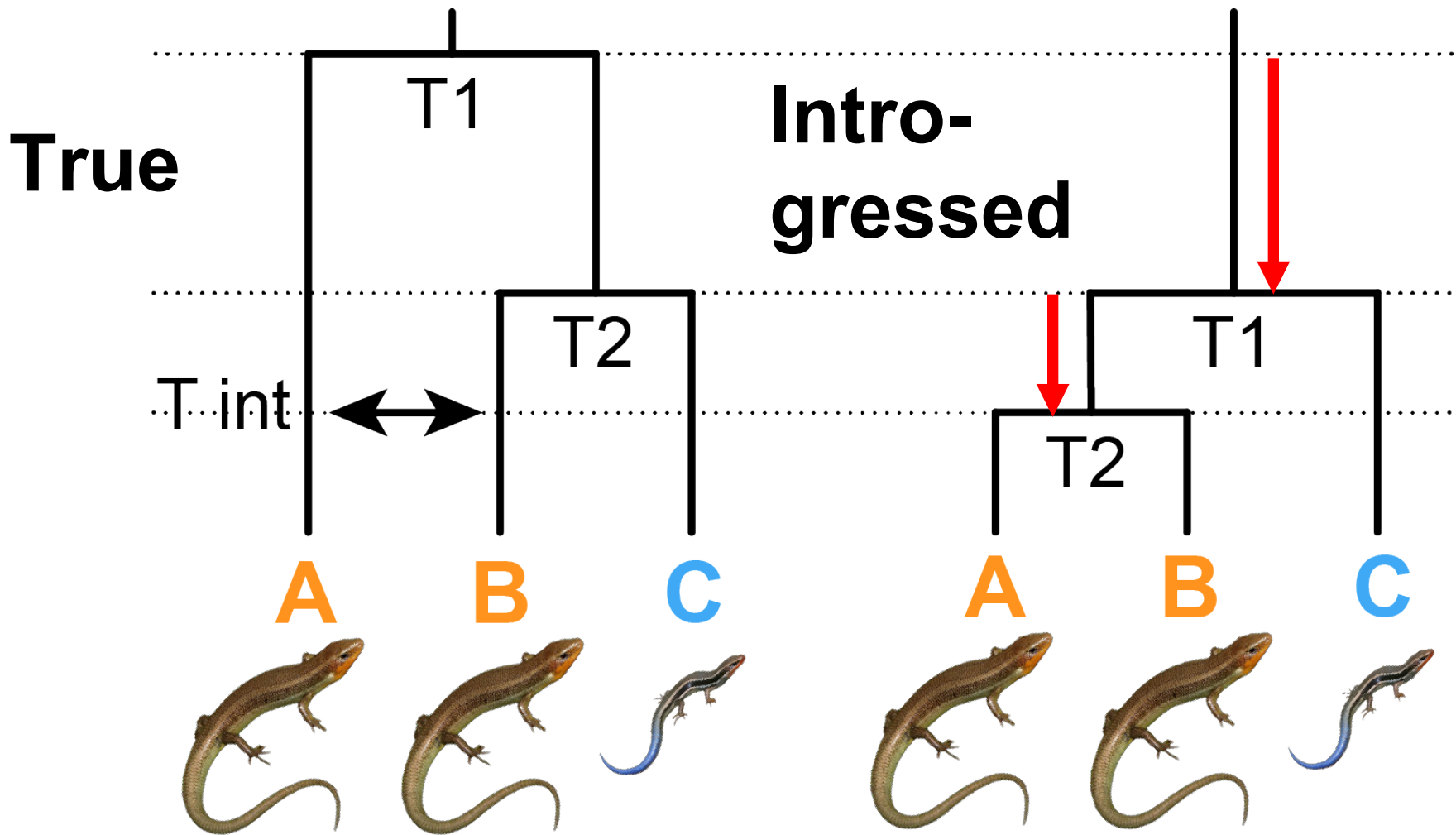
Approach 1. The gene trees with the earliest divergences have the original branching history. (Leaché et al. 2013, Fontaine et al. 2015)

Approach 2. Estimate the phylogenetic network. (PhyloNet, Yu et al. 2014)

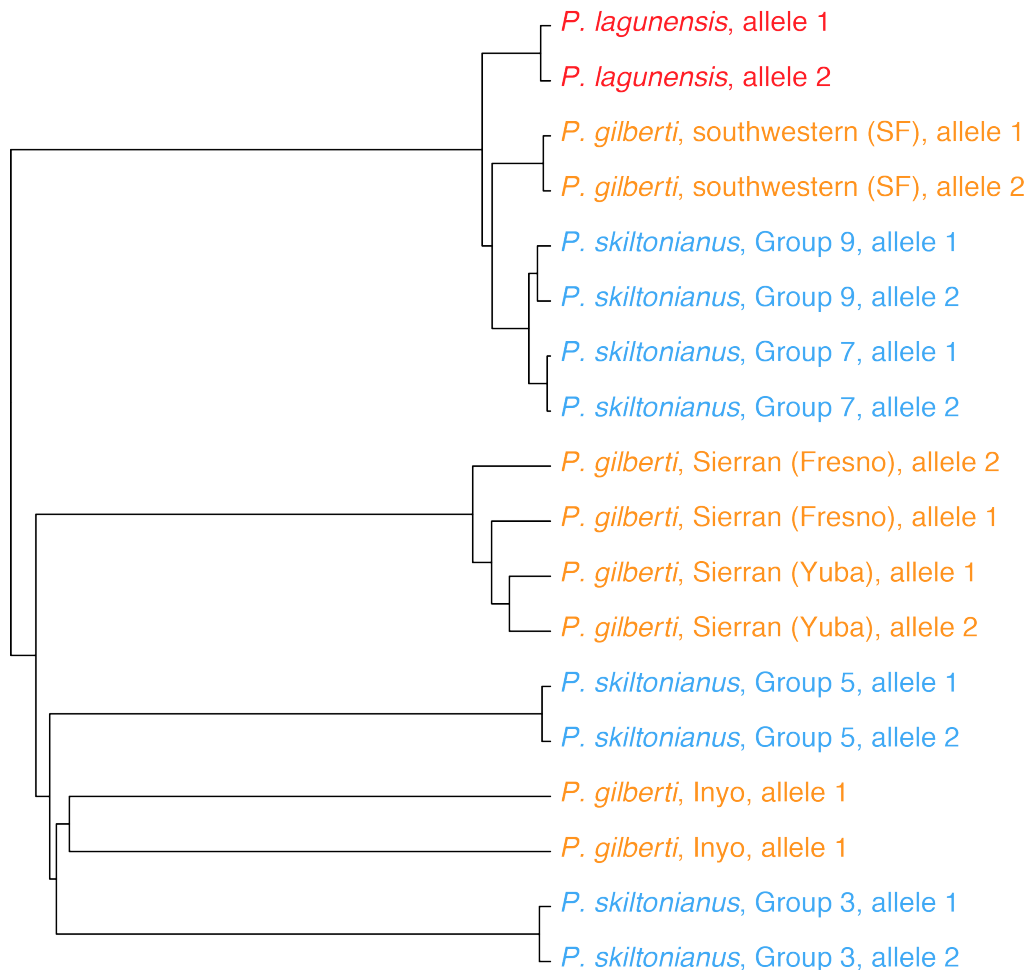
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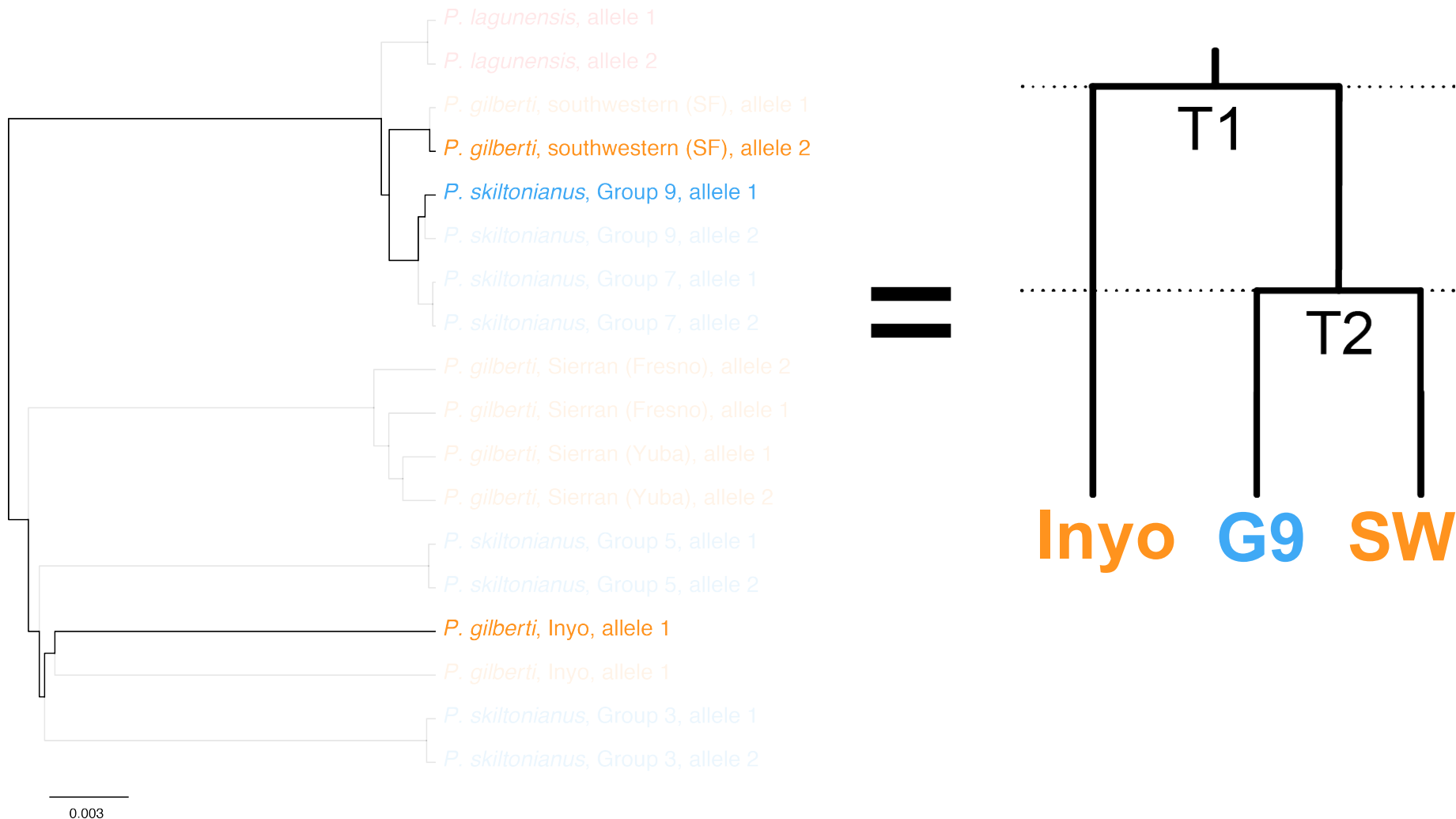


0.003

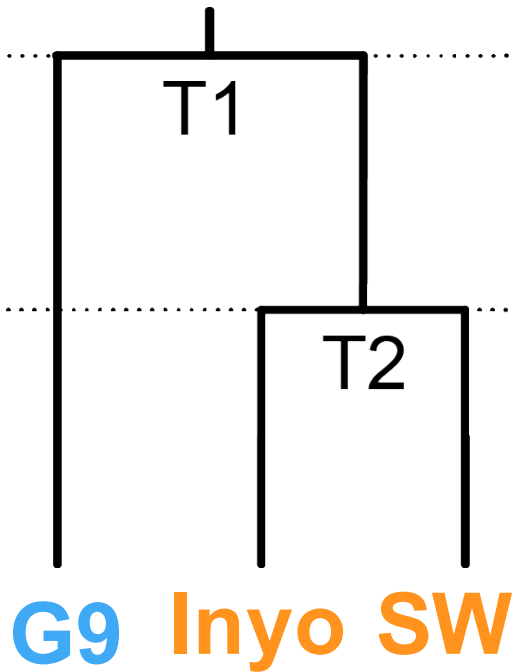
BEAST

HKY, strict clock for all loci

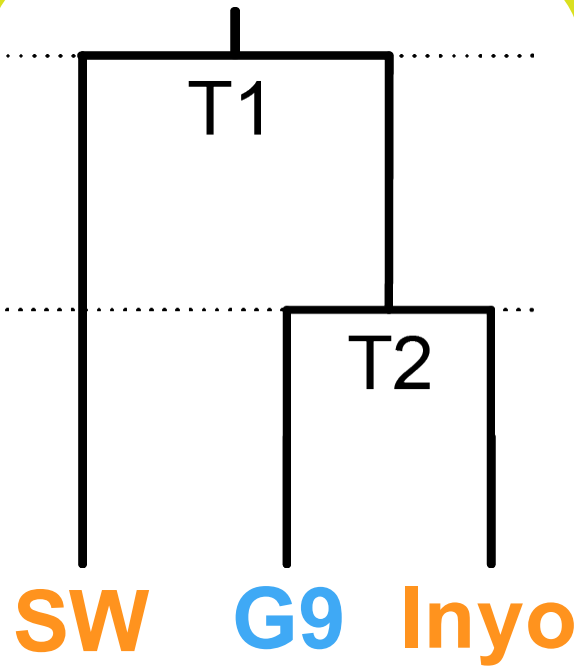
Approach 1. The gene trees with the earliest divergences have the original branching history



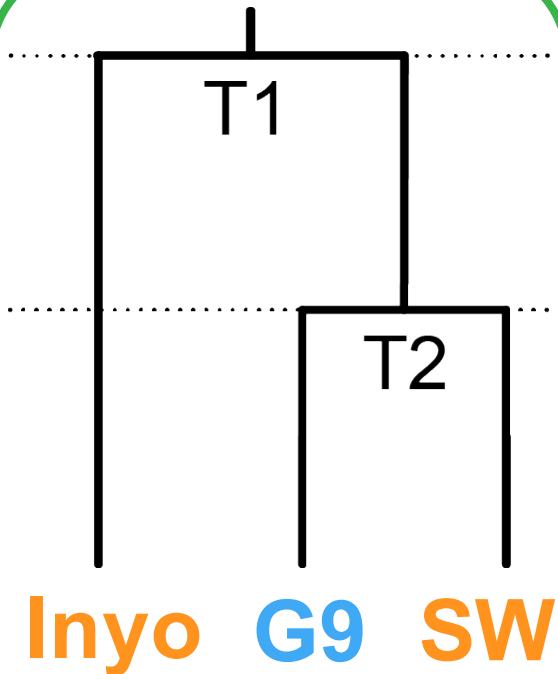
Approach 1. The gene trees with the earliest divergences have the original branching history



nuc
Topo

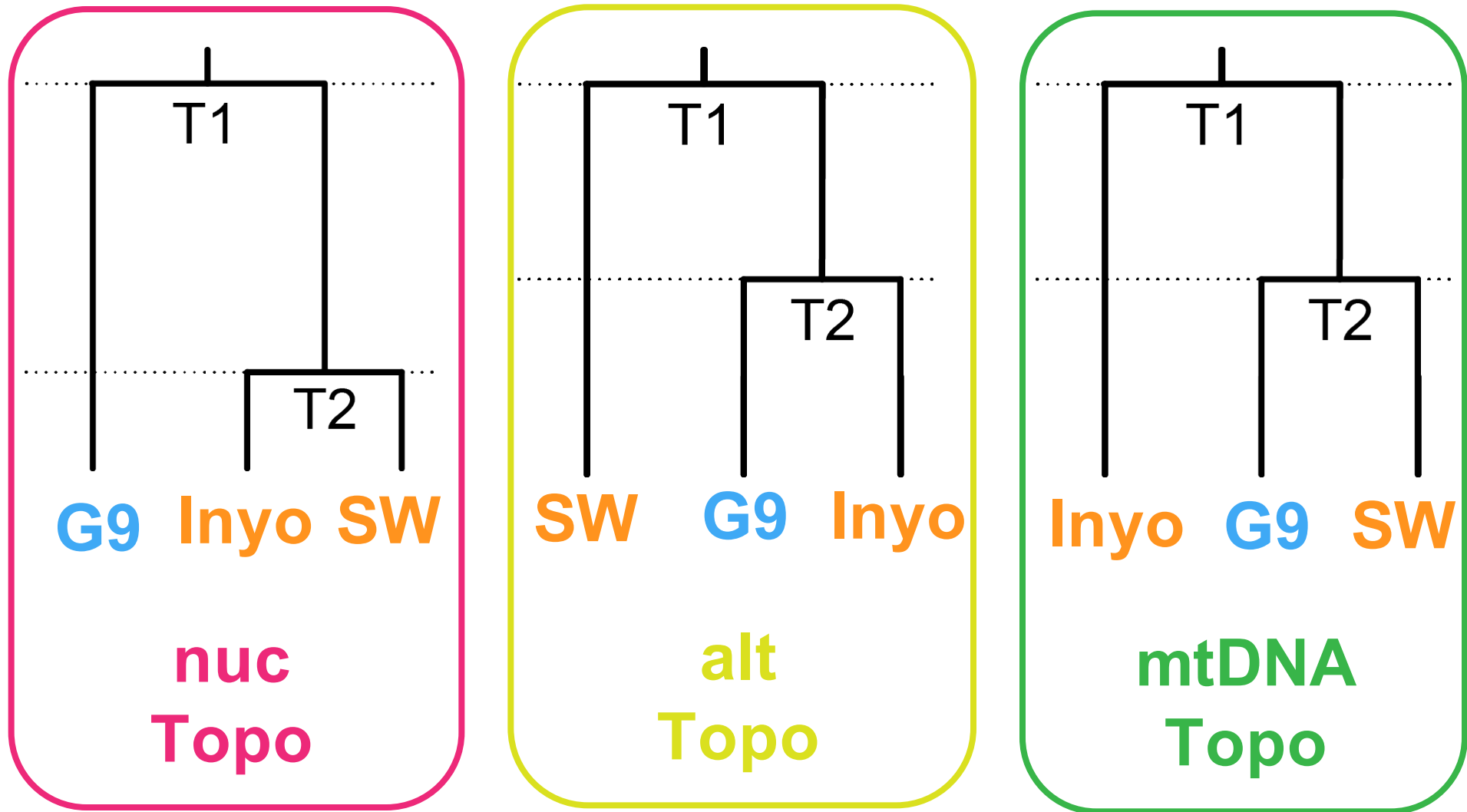


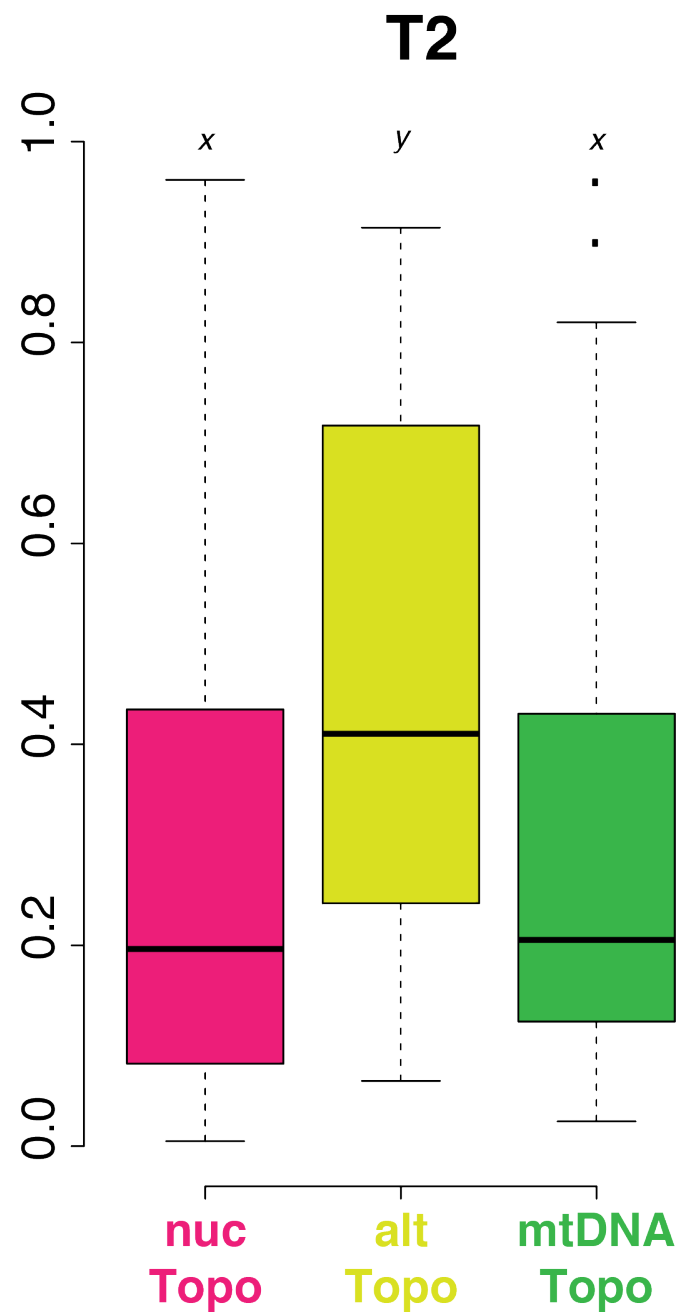
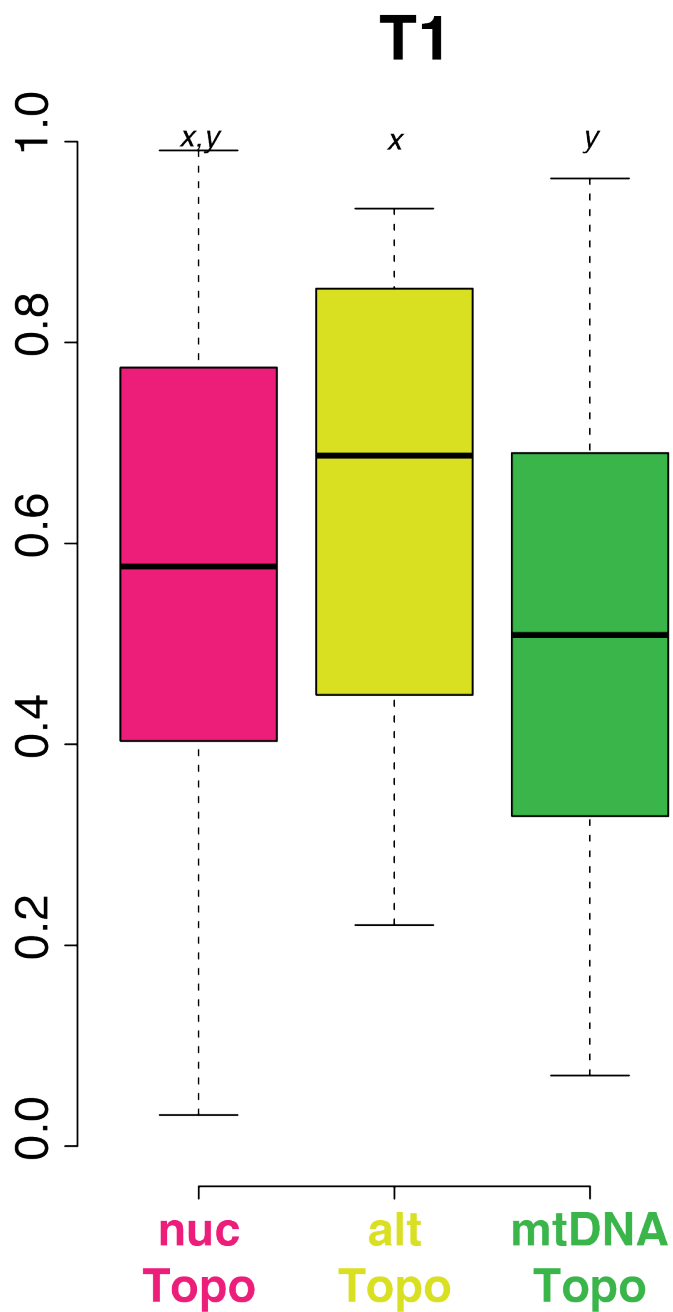
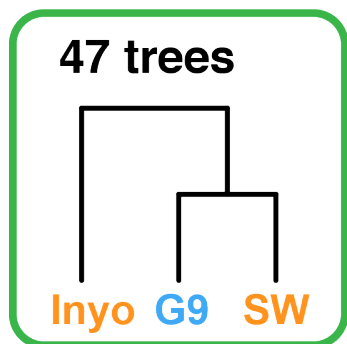
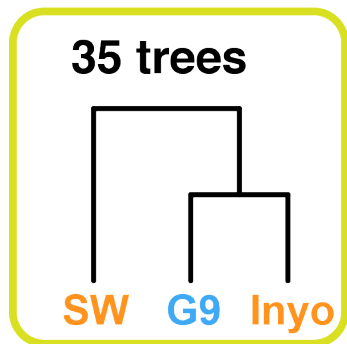
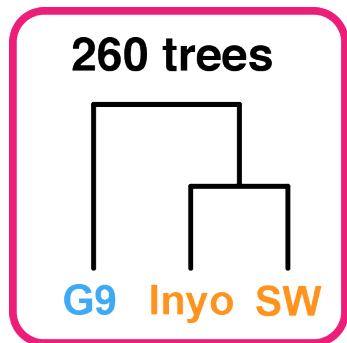
alt
Topo

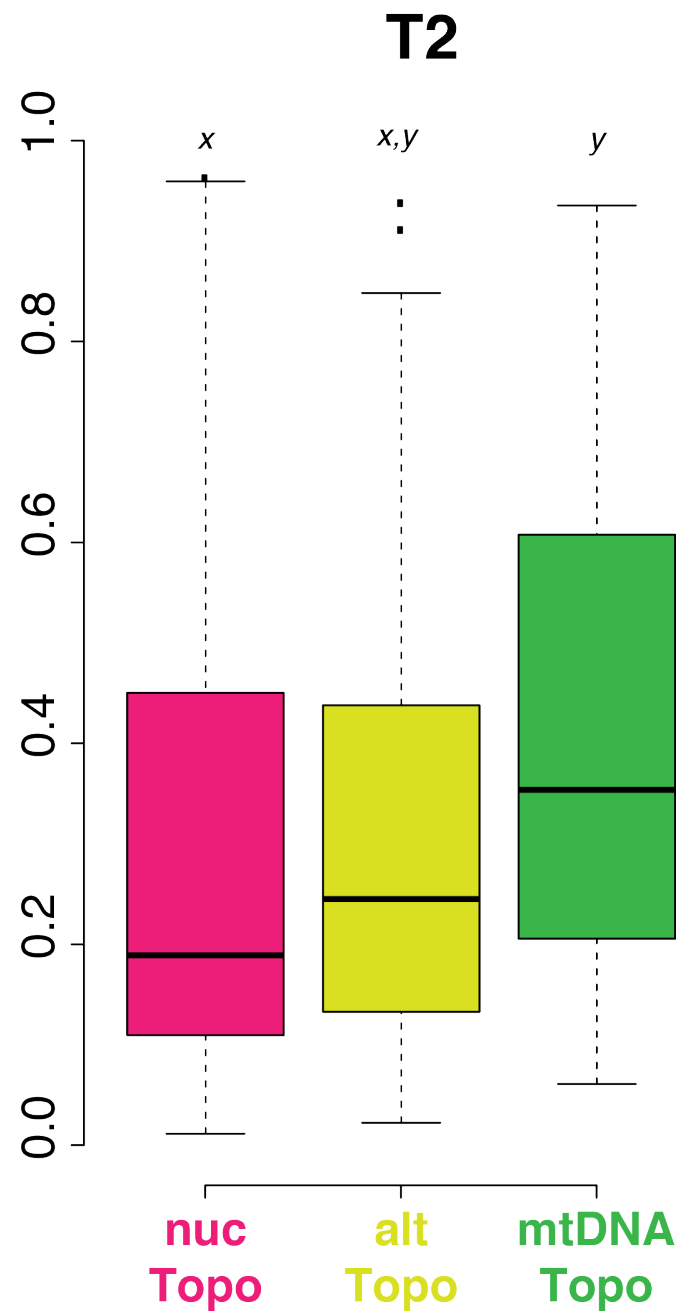
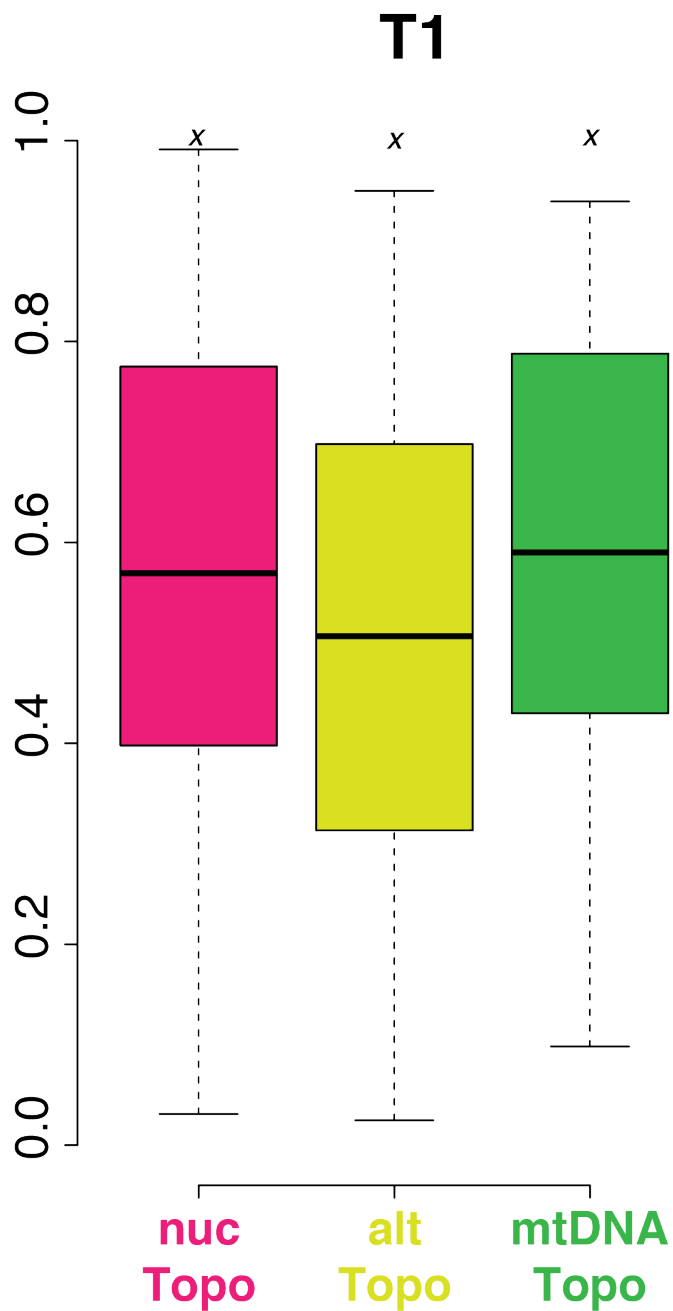
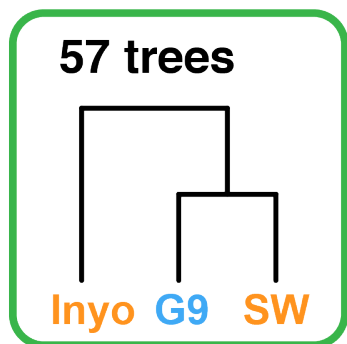
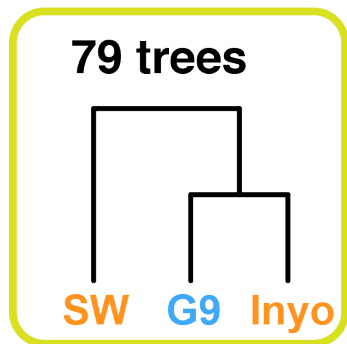
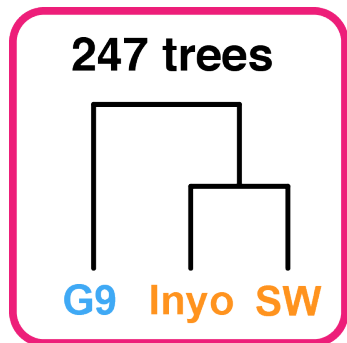


mtDNA
Topo

Approach 1. The gene trees with the earliest divergences have the original branching history







Approach 2. Estimate the phylogenetic network.

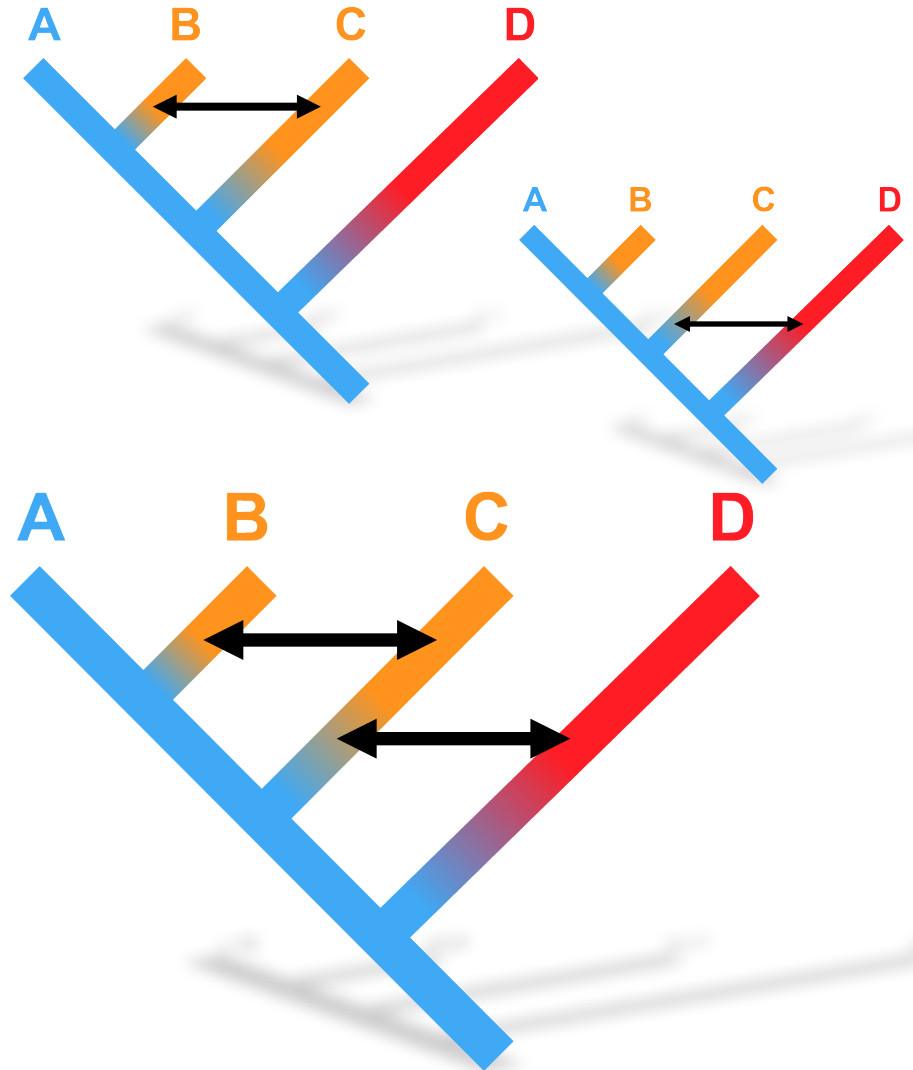
Phylogenetic Networks: Trees where a given node can have >1 parent nodes.

PhyloNet: a maximum likelihood approach to searching “network space” for the optimal network, using gene tree topologies.

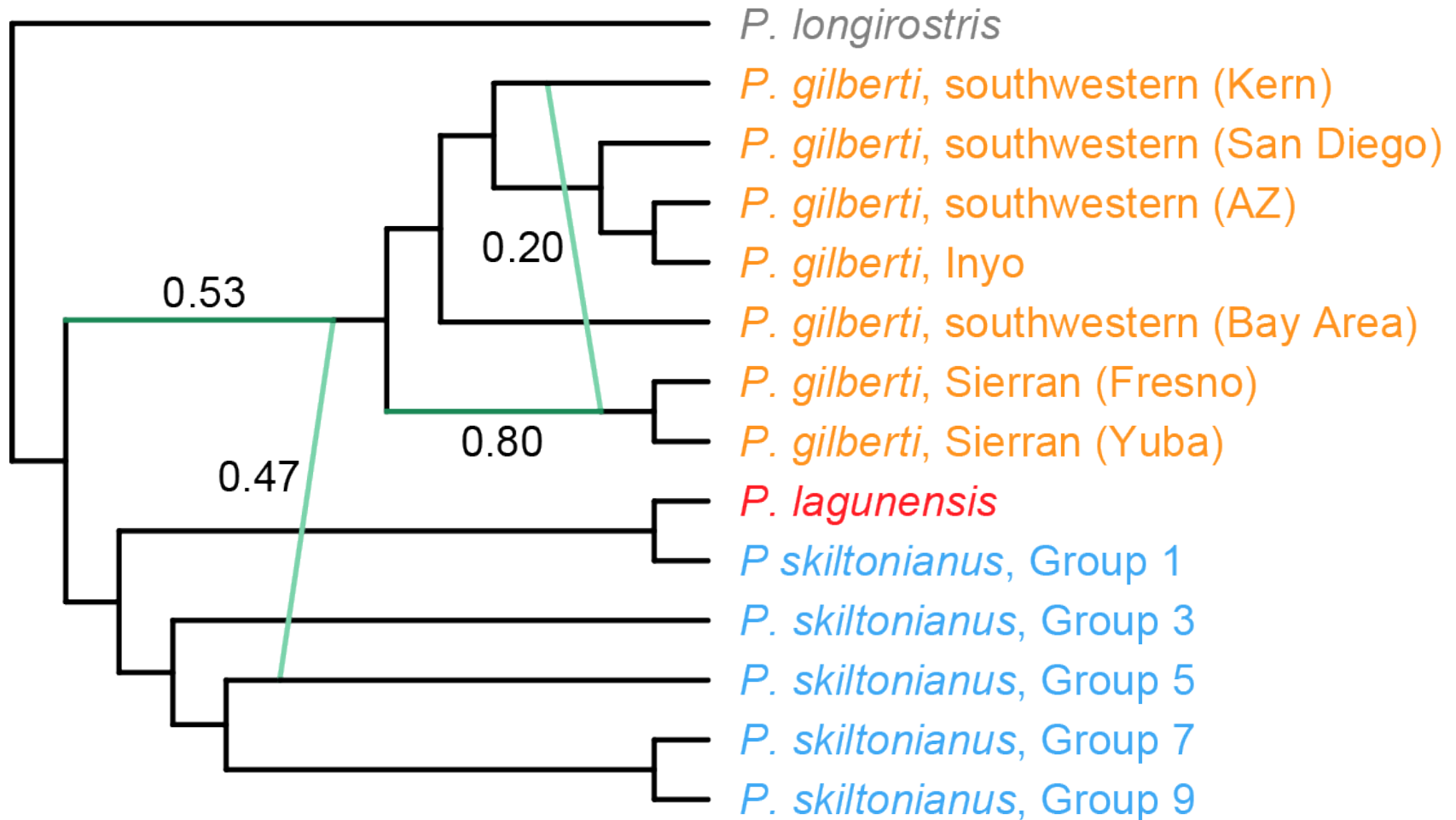
Estimating the maximum likelihood network is computationally expensive...

- ~ 64 GB of RAM for 24 hours to estimate network for 38 loci with 11 taxa!

But is sped up using maximum pseudolikelihoods...

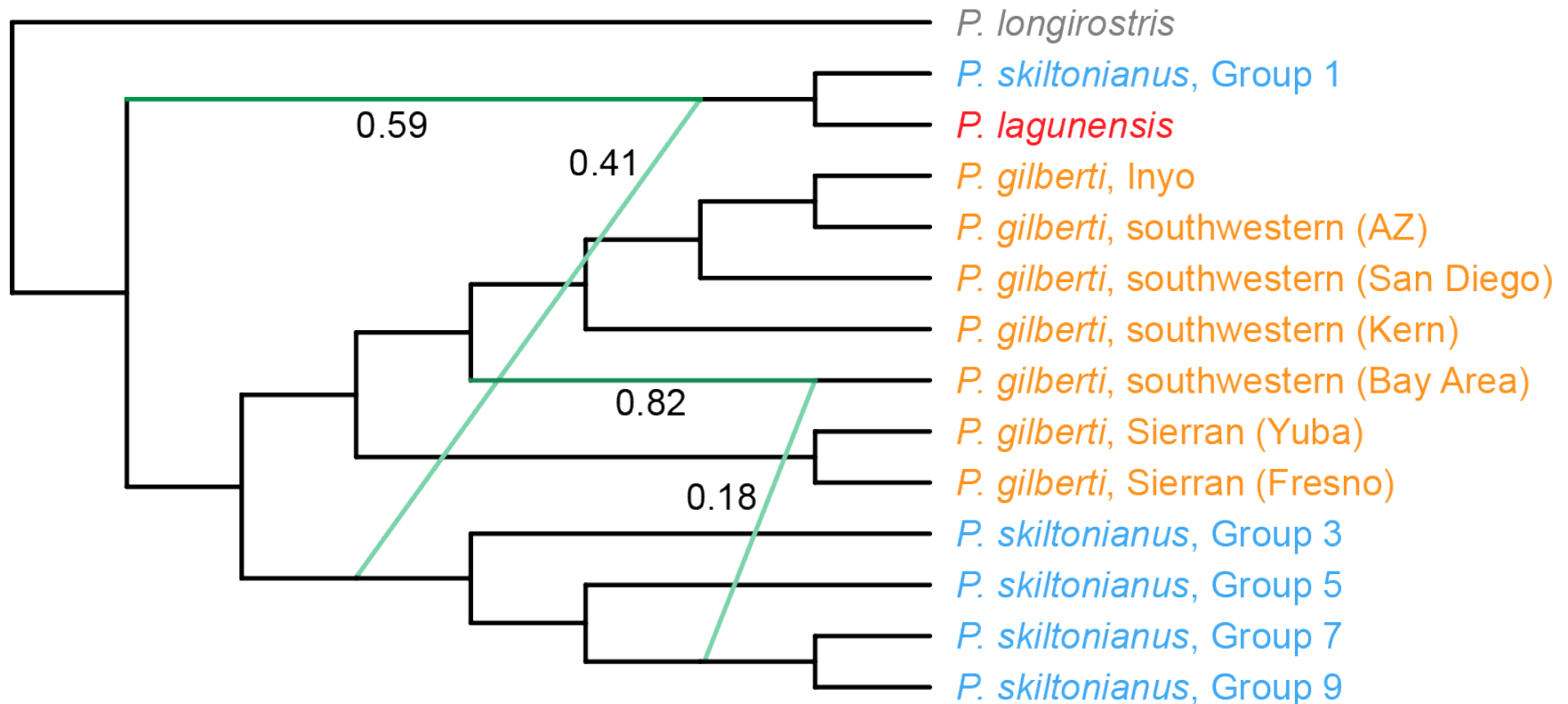


Approach 2. Estimate the phylogenetic network.



PhyloNet, Maximum Pseudolikelihood, anchored loci with random allele selection
Branch lengths not shown; numbers are inheritance probabilities for reticulations

Approach 2. Estimate the phylogenetic network.



PhyloNet, Maximum Pseudolikelihood with mapped alleles, anchored loci
Branch lengths not shown; numbers are inheritance probabilities for reticulations

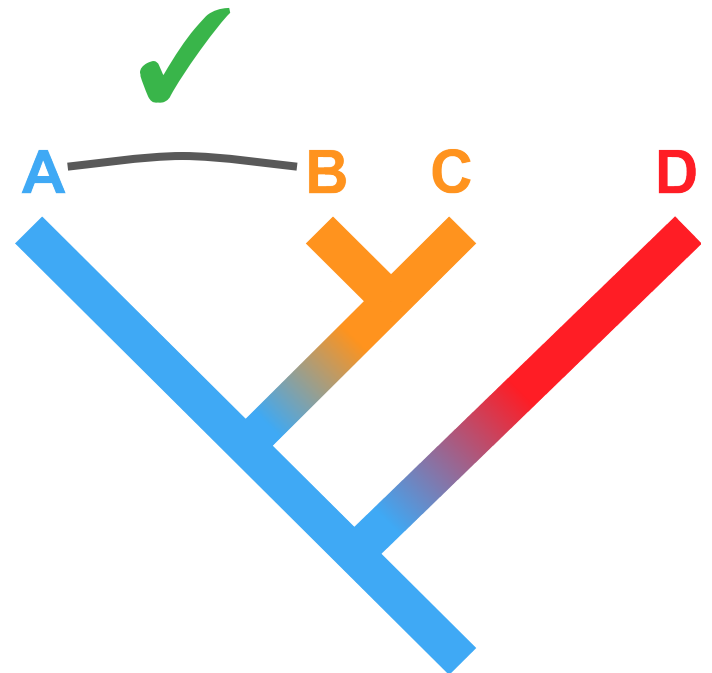
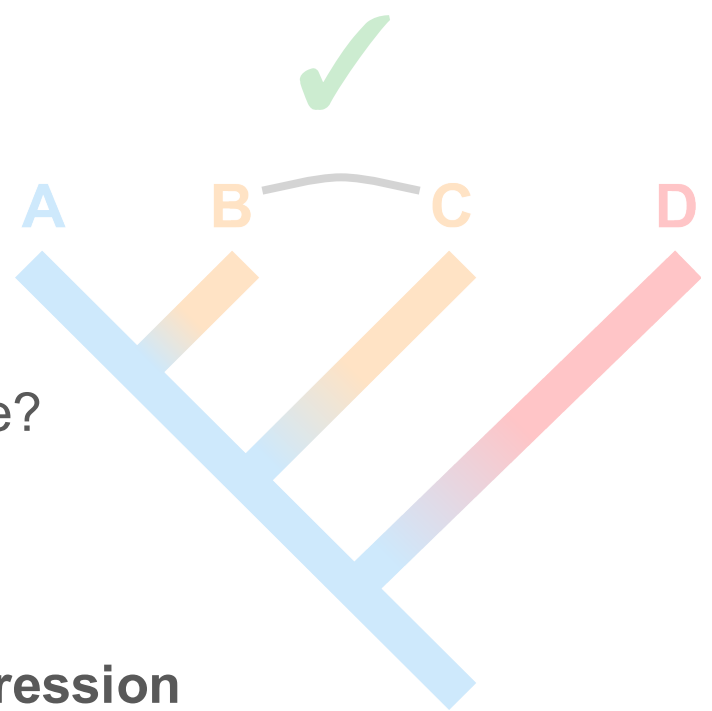
A Case of Tangled Speciation

Does *P. gilberti* actually represent 3 independent evolutions of large body size?

- Species tree ... **No**
- T1T2 test ... **No, with exceptions**
- Phylogenetic networks ... **No, but introgression**

Then how do these species break the mechanical prezygotic barrier?

- Networks imply ancestral introgressions, prior to body size divergence?
- Maybe it was never as strong as we assumed...



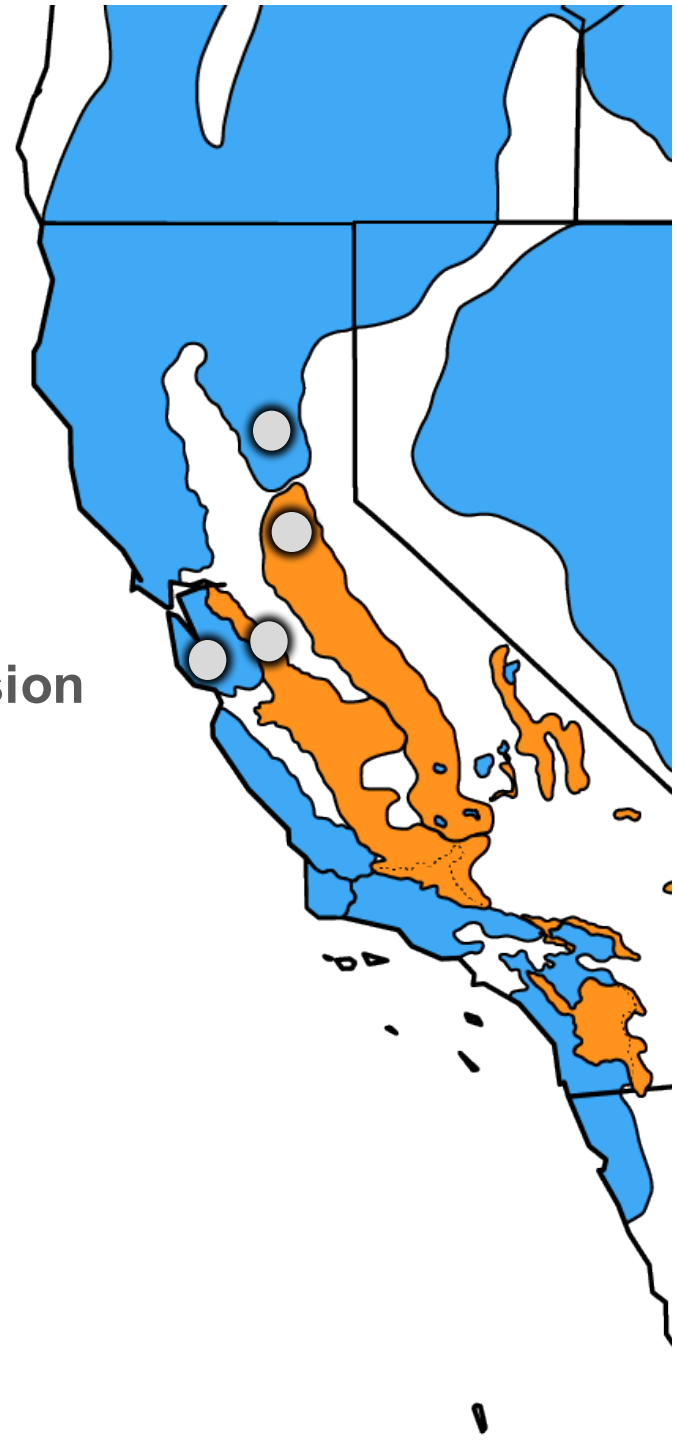
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Acknowledgments

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