Bio 1M: Speciation

1 How are species defined? — S26.1

- Conceptually, we define species as "evolutionary units":
  - Individuals within a species are evolving together
  - Individuals of different species evolve independently — (Fig 26.1)
- It is difficult to make this conceptual definition into a practical definition
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  - Life is complex

1.1 Biological species concept

- Biological species are defined by reproductive isolation
- Different biological species either:
  - Don't breed in nature
  - Breed but fail to produce offspring
  - Produce **inviable** offspring – offspring do not develop to adulthood
  - Produce **sterile** offspring – offspring that cannot themselves reproduce

Mechanisms of isolation

- Mechanisms of isolation are often divided into two classes:
  - **Prezygotic** isolation refers to any mechanism that prevents successful mating
  - **Postzygotic** isolation refers to any mechanism that prevents offspring from producing offspring of their own
  - "Zygote" means a cell formed by the fusion of a sperm and an egg

Mechanism examples

- Pre- or post-?
  - Different malaria parasites breed inside different hosts
  - Different species of doves can nest together, but eggs fail to hatch or chicks fail to grow
  - The offspring of horses and donkeys grow up to be healthy, infertile adults
  - Sea urchin eggs cannot be penetrated by sperm from other species
  - Species of pine trees release and receive pollen and different times of year

Pre- vs. post-zygotic mechanisms

- Which should be adaptively favored?
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Disadvantages of the biological species concept

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1.2 Morphological species concept

- Morphological species are defined to be different if they **look** different
  - Useful for working with fossils, or very diverse groups (e.g., insects)
  - A lot of expertise and experience guides morphospecies decisions
- Disadvantages?
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1.3 Ecological species concept

- An ecological species is a set of related organisms occupying the same ecological **niche**
  - Exploit similar resources
  - Tolerate similar environments
  - Face similar natural enemies
- Commonly used for small things, particularly small asexual things

1.4 Phylogenetic species concept

- A phylogenetic species is a monophyletic group of populations
  - Must not be divisible into smaller species
- A **monophyletic group** is a group *defined by* a single common ancestor
  - All descendants of the ancestor must be in the group — Fig 26.2

Phylogenetic species concept

- Advantages
  - Well defined (as long as you know what a population is)
  - Broadly applicable
- Disadvantages
  - Hard to estimate phylogenies
  - Requires a lot of information about populations
- Believers in the phylogenetic species concept recognize a *lot* of species

Defining species

- Defining species formally can be very tricky
  - No one way is agreed to be the best
- Usually we know more or less what we mean be a species, though

Generating species

- We believe new species are generated from old species
- One species can gradually evolve into another
- Species can also **diverge**: one species splits into two species

How do species split?

- Genetic isolation
- Genetic divergence
- Which comes first?
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2 Species divergence in allopatry — S26.2

- **Allopatry** refers to organisms living apart from each other
- If two populations are isolated from each other, we would expect that they might diverge. Why?
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- How can two populations of the same species be isolated from each other? — Fig 26.5

2.1 Dispersal

- Isolated populations of the same species can develop if some individuals **disperse** (move) to a new area and **colonize** it (establish a new population).
- Since colonizing populations are usually small, we expect founder effects and drift to be particularly important

2.2 Vicariance

- Isolated populations of the same species can develop when a population is split by a geographical or ecological barrier
- Such splits are called **vicariance** events.
  - Rivers change course, mountains appear or disappear, continents split and join
  - When temperature changes, some species may only be able to survive in "refuges", small, protected parts of their original range

Example: ratites

- The ancestors of today's ostriches, emus, etc. were isolated when the super-continent of Gondwanaland drifted apart starting about 140 million years ago

3 Species divergence in sympatry — S26.3

- **Sympatry** refers to organisms living in the same geographic area
- In general, it should be hard for populations of the same species living in sympatry to diverge.

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- Are there exceptions to this expectation?

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Divergence by partitioning habitats — Fig 26.10

- Insects that feed on many different plants may be subject to divergent selection
  - An individual may do most of its feeding on one particular plant
- In some cases, gene flow will prevent divergence
- In other cases, individuals may mate preferentially with individuals with the same host plant, and divergence may occur

Other mechanisms of divergence

- Divergence in sympatry is an exciting field
  - When can disruptive selection overcome gene flow?
  - Is this an important component of how diversity evolves?
- Divergence can also occur when mutation causes genetic incompatibility (see book if you are curious about mechanisms)
  - If two populations are in the same place, but can't produce fertile offspring, they are reproductively isolated
  - In what way are they not isolated?
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4 Reuniting — S26.4

- What happens when isolated populations come back into contact?
- Usually this happens when a geographic barrier disappears
  - a land bridge forms between an island and the continent
  - a river changes course

4.1 Fusion

- When two isolated populations come into contact, they may **fuse** – go back together
  - Adaptive differences may be small
  - Adaptive differences may be overwhelmed by gene flow

4.2 Reinforcement

- In some cases, hybrid offspring may have low fitness
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- In these cases we expect natural selection for traits that **reinforce** the distinction between the two species
  - They avoid mating, using coloration, timing, courtship rituals

4.3 Hybrid zones

- When hybrid offspring are functional, and well-adapted to the overlap zone, there may be a zone where hybrids occur

4.4 Exclusion

- One species might eliminate the other species, either by competition, or by better success in mating
  - Warblers competing for mates — Fig 26.12
  - Modern humans

4.5 New species

- There is evidence that in some cases hybridization between related species may lead to creation of new species
  - Some combination of genes from the two species may lead to a new adaptation
  - Sunflower example, p. 516–518

Conclusion

- The diversity we see in the world arises from speciation events; mostly by single species splitting into two
- Species splits typically involve isolation and divergence
  - Isolation can happen allopatrically or sympatrically
  - New species can also sometimes arise from hybridization between related species
- Defining species can be complicated
  - Particularly if we want definitions that include both asexual and sexual species