

PARALLEL PLEISTOCENE AMPHITROPICAL DISJUNCTIONS OF A PARASITIC PLANT AND ITS HOST

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Introduction

- Hemiparasites supplement resources taken from host by photosynthesis
- Holoparasites (Root parasites) obtain all energetic demands from other plants
- *Grindelia* and *Aphyllon* genus restricted to New World with amphitropical disjunction
- American Amphitropical Disjunctions (AADs)
 - Most commonly studied
 - Long-distance dispersal

Purpose

- "This current study was motivated by a desire to test this apparent case of parallel host-parasite American Amphitropical Disjunction and infer the relative timing of colonization." - Schneider 2017
- Timing and Processes Unknown
 - Infer divergence times
 - Hypothesize two colonizations of SA by NA *Aphyllon* and one colonization by *Grindelia*
 - Compare timing of colonization events

The Parasite and The Host

Aphyllon (Orobanchaceae)



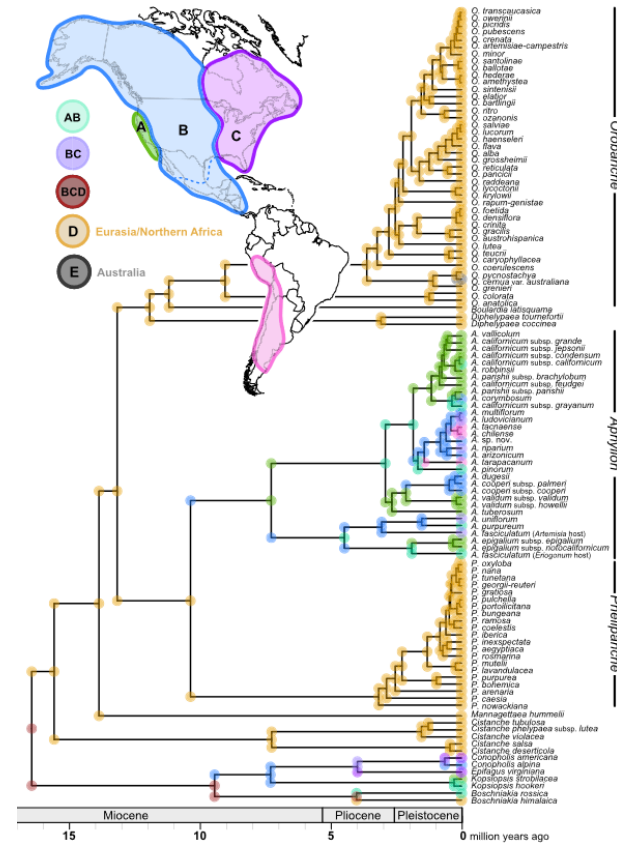
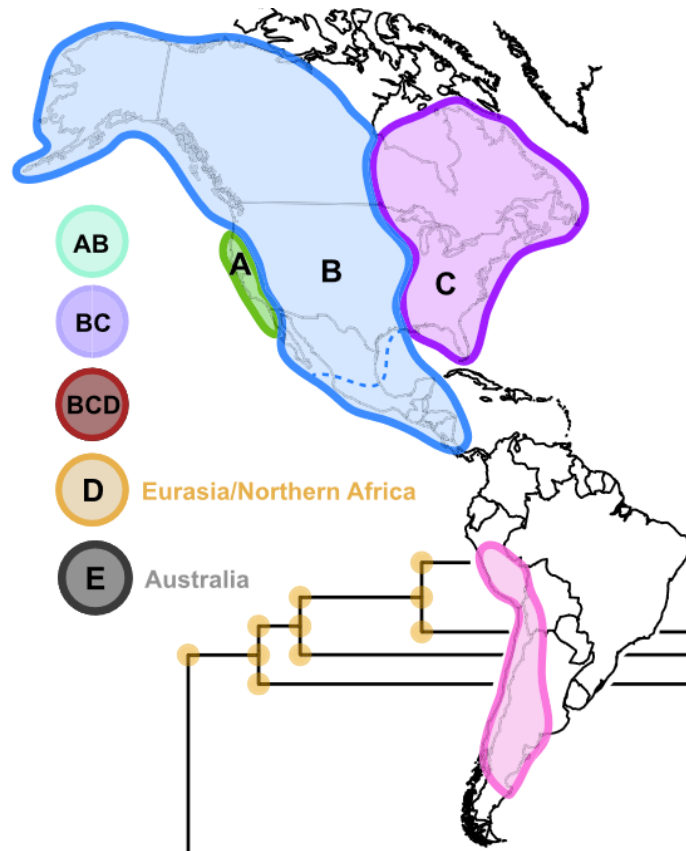
Grindelia (Asteraceae)



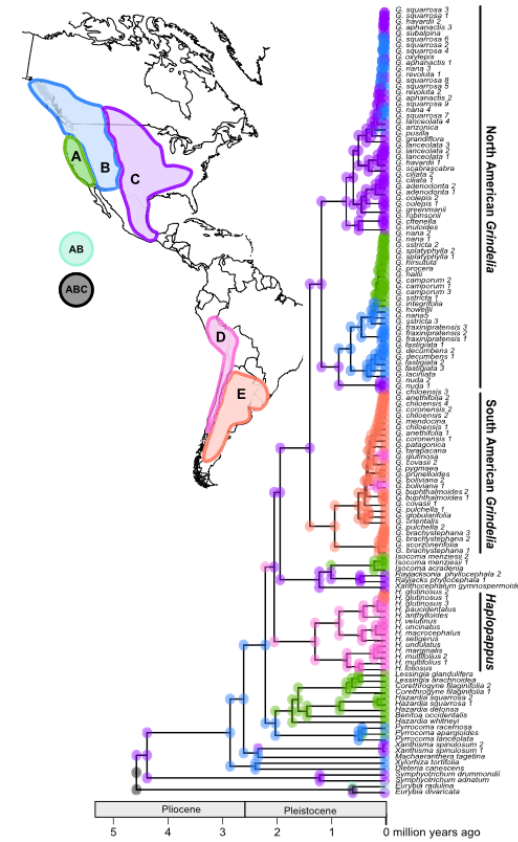
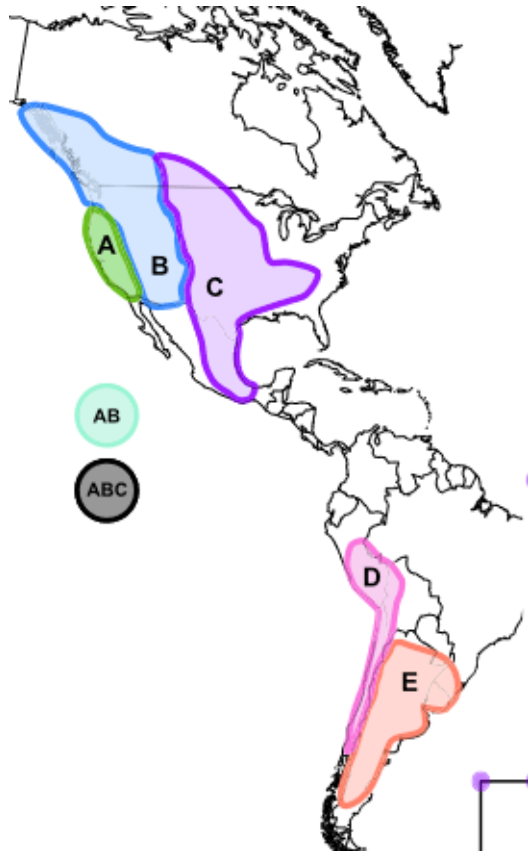
Method

- Chronograms using fossil and secondary calibration points to reconstruct the biogeography of Aphyllon, Grindelia, and relatives
 - Time-calibrate the gene tree and the branch lengths
 - Time elapse between node calibration and fossilization
- Horizontal gene transfer (HGT) is the movement of genetic information between organisms
- DEC+J for ancestral geographic ranges
 - Orobanchaceae: six biogeographic regions, 8000 iterations
 - Grindelia: five regions, 2000 iterations

Regions: Orobancheae



Regions: *Grindelia*



Clade	Crown age (Ma)	
	Mean	95% HPD
Orobanchaceae (incl. Rehmanniaceae)	30.2	25.6–36.0
Parasitic Orobanchaceae	27.7	23.5–33.1
Holoparasitic Orobancheae	16.5	13.7–19.7
<i>Orobanche</i> s.l. (incl. <i>Diphelypaea</i>)	13.9	11.0–15.8
<i>Aphyllon</i> + <i>Phelipanche</i>	10.4	8.4–12.7
<i>Aphyllon</i>	7.3	5.8–8.9
<i>Aphyllon</i> sect. <i>Aphyllon</i>	4.49	3.40–5.66
<i>Aphyllon</i> sect. <i>Nothaphyllon</i>	2.92	2.15–3.74
<i>A. ludovicianum</i> complex ^a	1.43	0.99–1.90
<i>A. chilense</i> + <i>A. tacnaense</i> + <i>A. ludovicianum</i> + <i>A. multiflorum</i>	0.40	0.19–0.65
<i>A. chilense</i> + <i>A. tacnaense</i>	0.14	0.02–0.28
<i>Grindelia</i>	1.40	0.71–2.43
North American <i>Grindelia</i>	1.18	0.57–2.04
Western North American <i>Grindelia</i>	0.63	0.26–1.17
California and Oregon <i>Grindelia</i>	0.16	0.04–0.25
South American <i>Grindelia</i>	0.93	0.41–1.36

Discussion and Conclusion

- Conclusion: Lag time between *Grindelia* and *Aphyllon*, Host first
 - Geographically and temporally parallel amphotropical disjunctions show link between ecology and biogeography
- Environmental changes shaped ranges of extant species
- Eurasia and Africa
 - Additional studies
- *Grindelia* may have been longer before *Aphyllon*
- Discrepancies: Calibrations, Samples, In-depth
- Author Critic: Organization, Simplification

Questions?

- References

- http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_330/presentations/schneider_2017_parasite_host_dsjunct.pdf
- <https://www.encyclopedia.com/earth-and-environment/ecology-and-environmentalism/environmental-studies/amphitropical-species>

