

Evolution underground: a case of tuco-tuco.



- Подотряд белкообразные (Sciuroomorpha)
- Подотряд боброобразные (Castorimorpha)
- Подотряд дикобразообразные (Hystricomorpha)
 - надсемейство свинкообразные (Cavoidea)
 - надсемейство нутриеобразные (Octodontoidea)
 - надсемейство шиншиллобразные (Chinchilloidea)
 - семейство гребнепалые (Ctenodactylidae)
 - семейство гребнемышиные (Ctenomyidae) ←
- Подотряд мышеобразные (Myomorpha)

Order Rodentia

Genus: *Ctenomys* – > 60 species

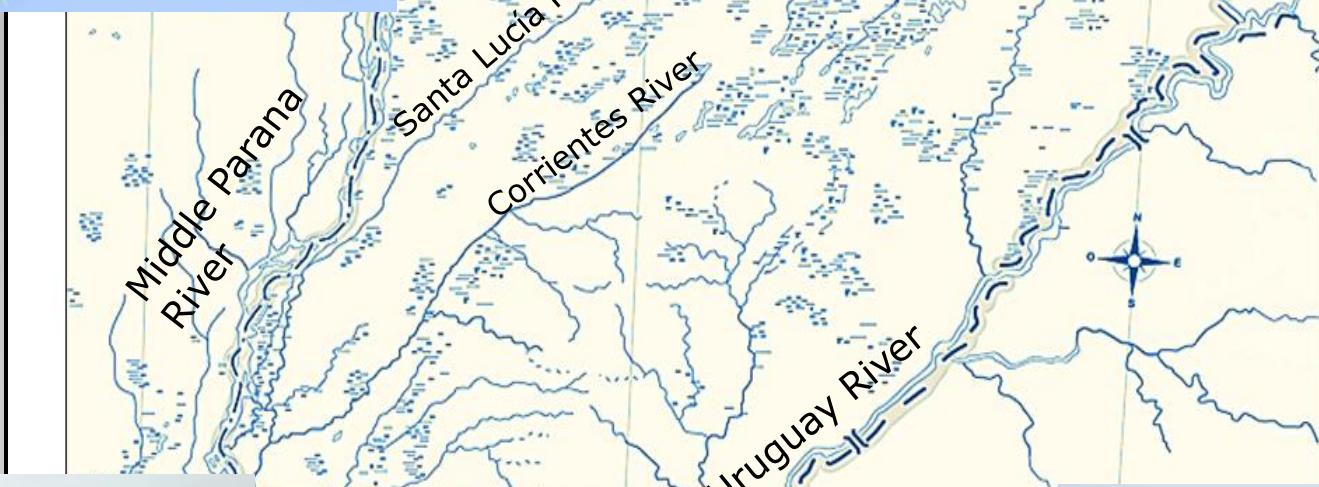
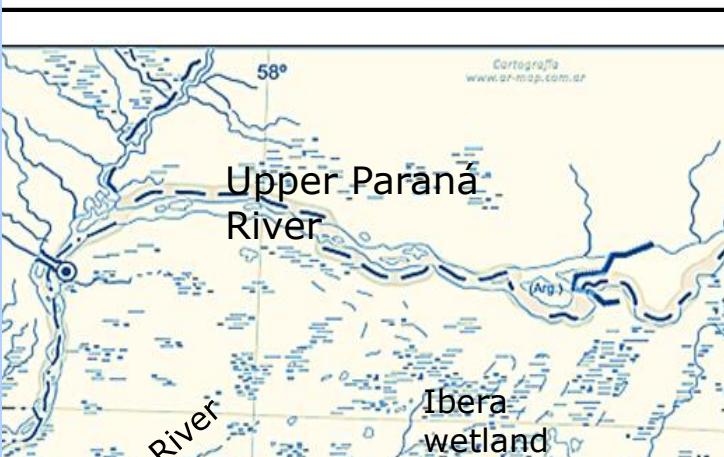
Family: Ctenomyidae

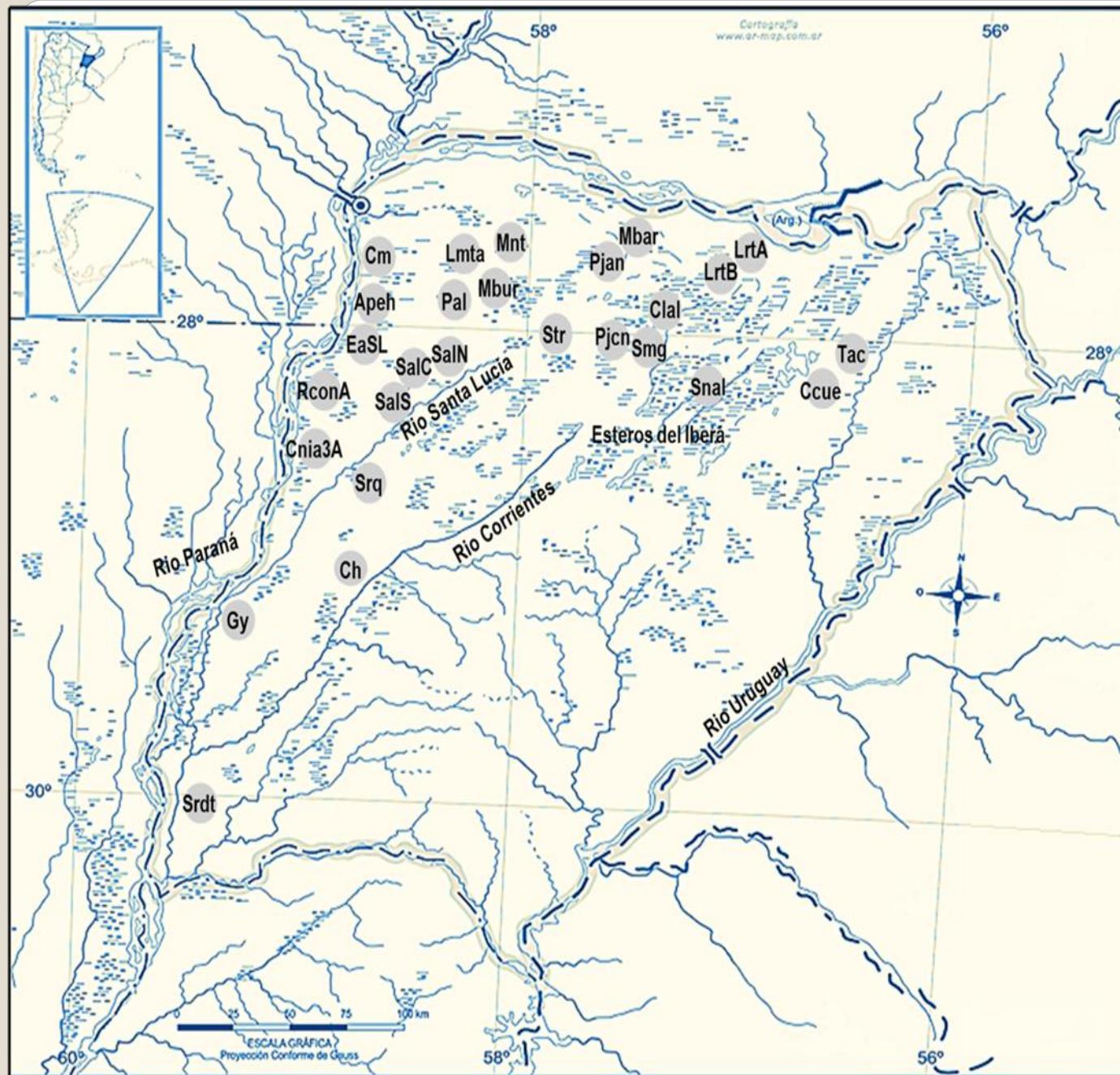
Order: Rodentia



The "perrensi group" belongs to the lineage *torquatus*, one of the major lineages, and consists of three named species (*C. roigi*, *C. perrensi* and *C. dorbignyi*) and a group of forms (*Ctenomys sp*) whose taxonomic status has not been completely resolved.







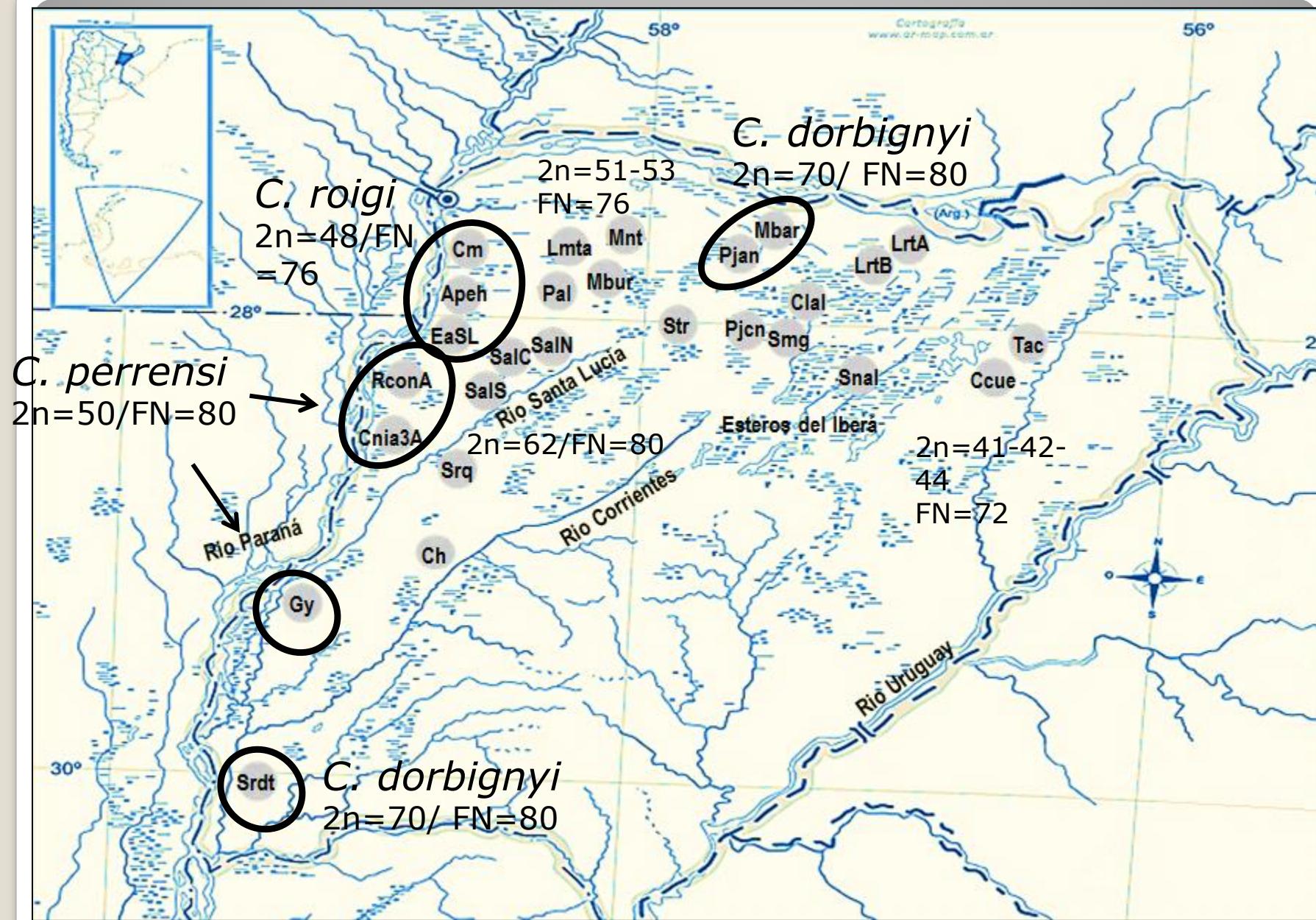
Sample collection in two time periods:

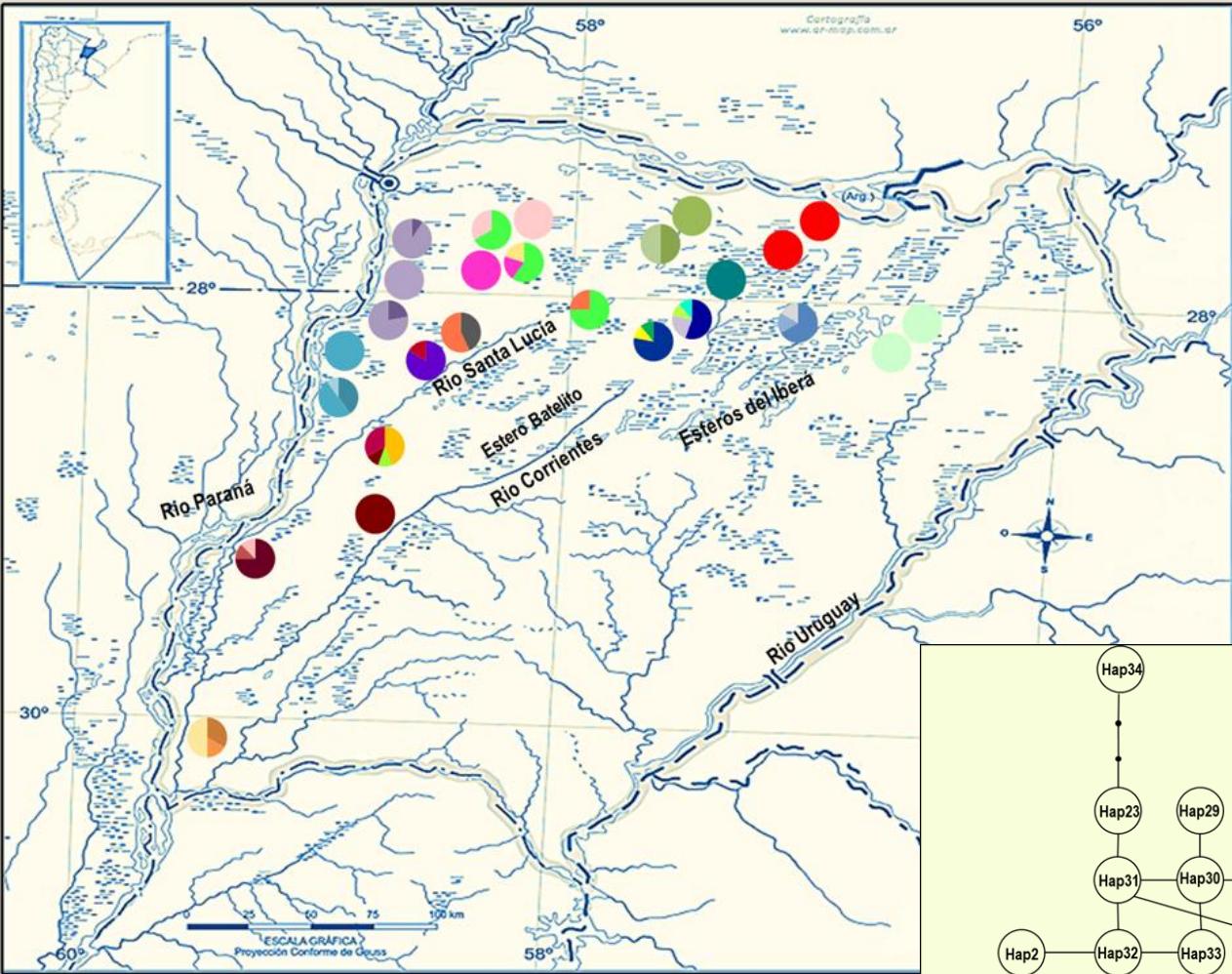
- 1993-2003
- 2007-2010

N=354

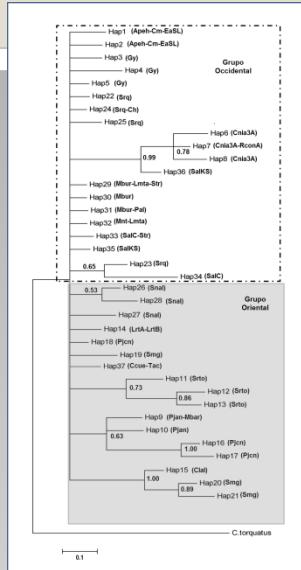
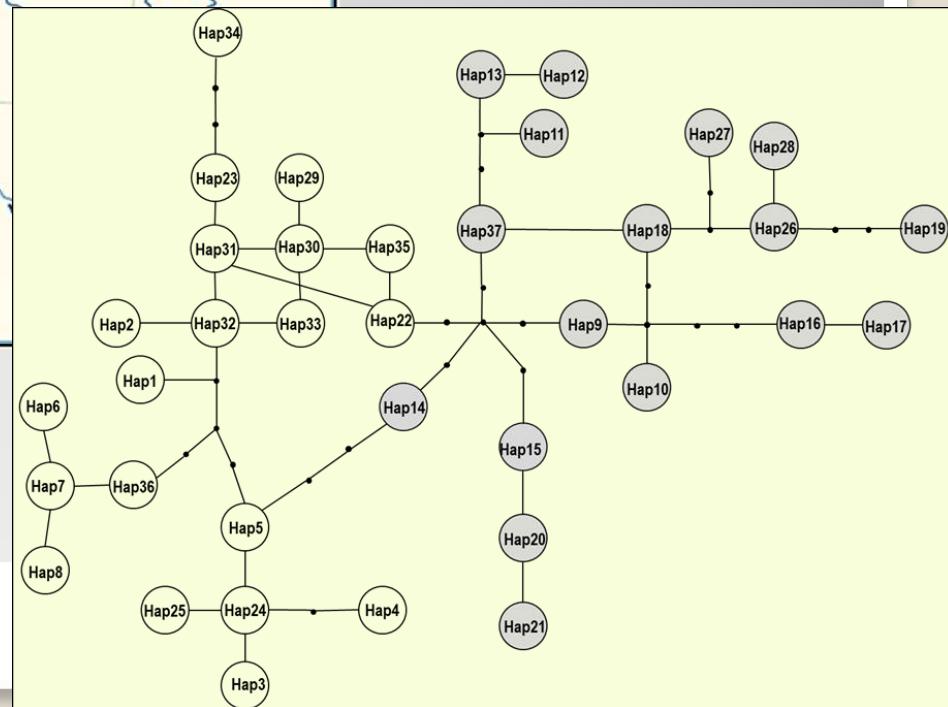
A fragment of the mitochondrial control region of 411 bp

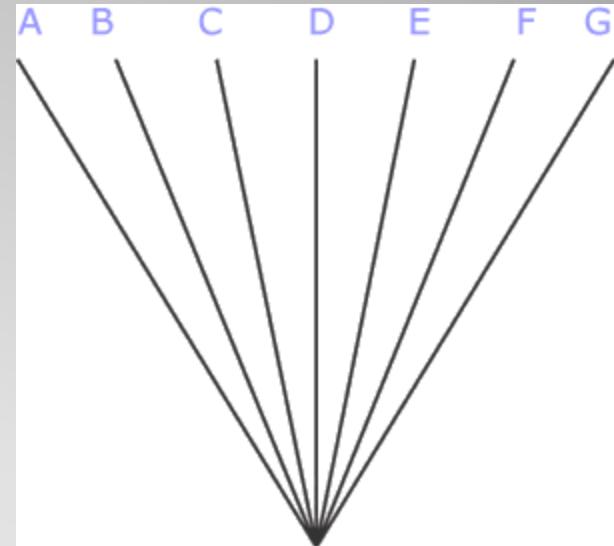
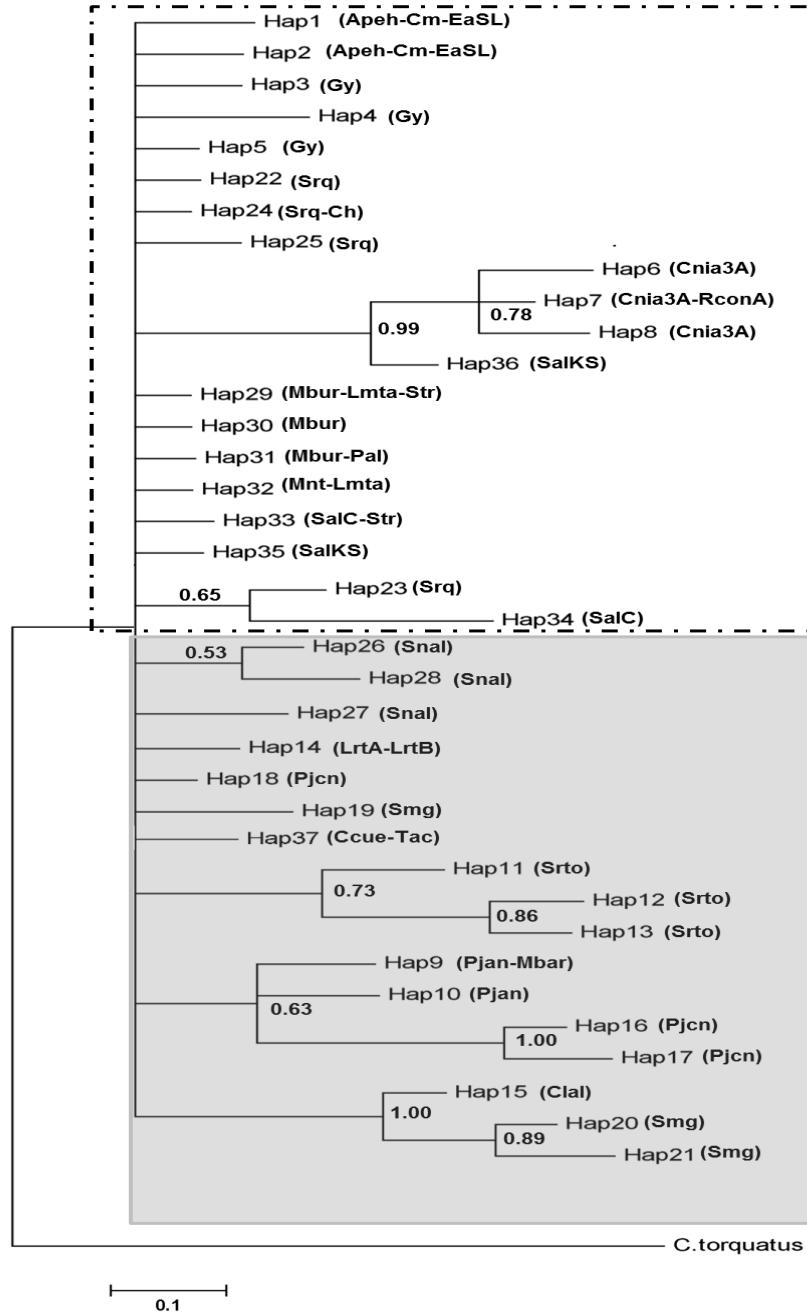
12 microsatellite loci.

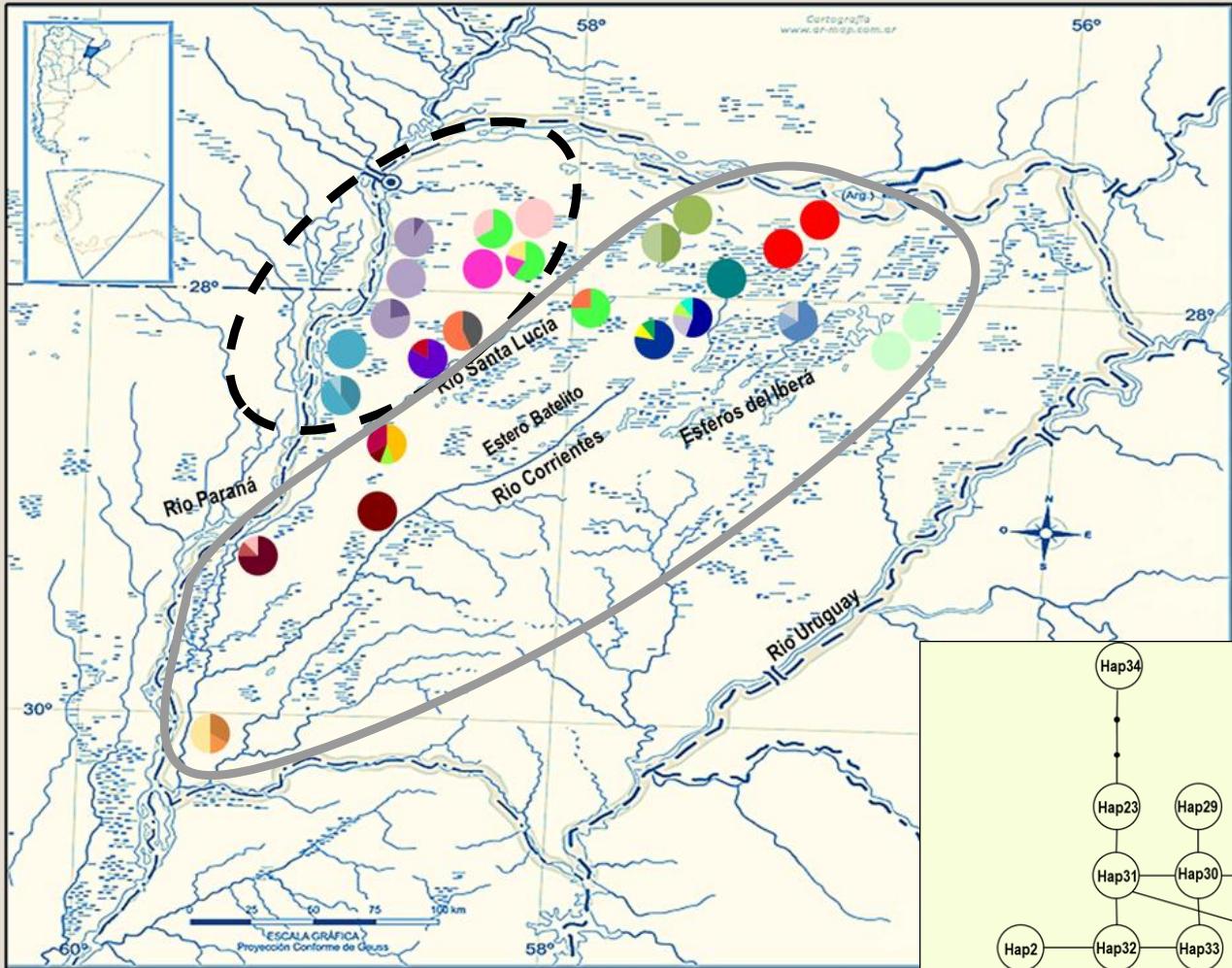




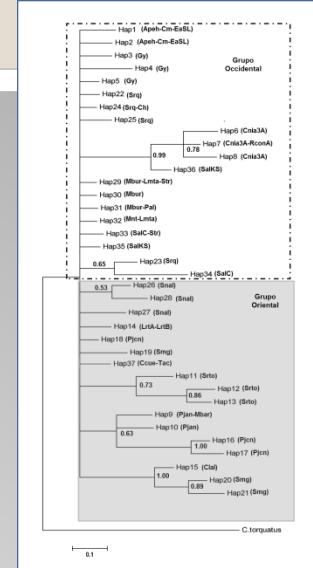
Geographical distribution of haplotypes



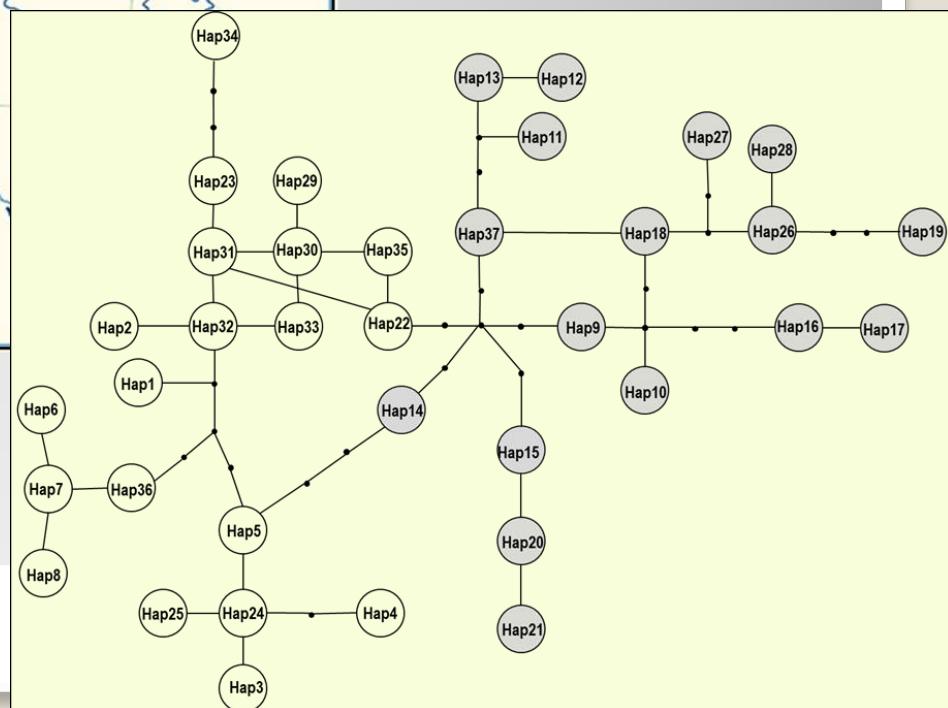


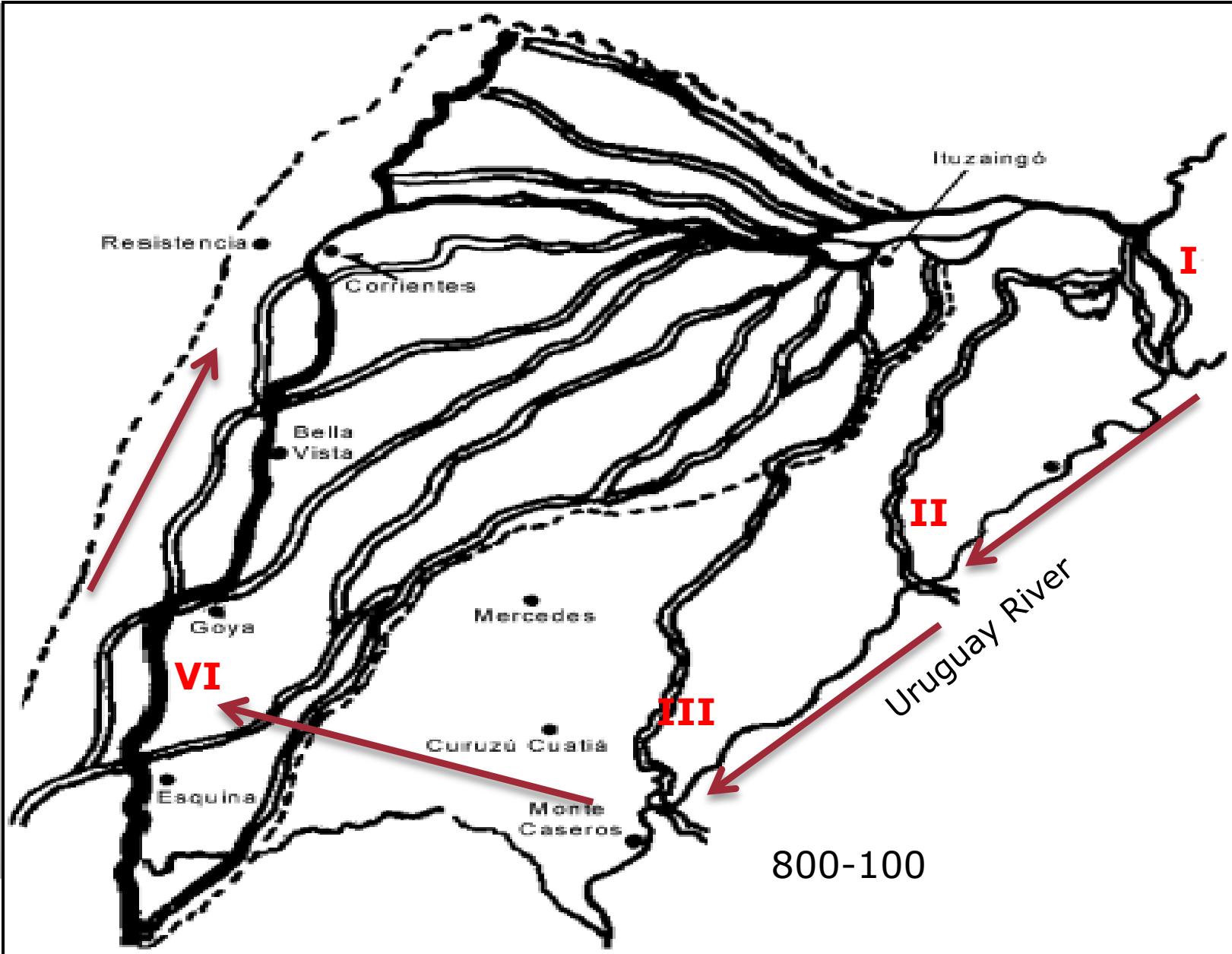


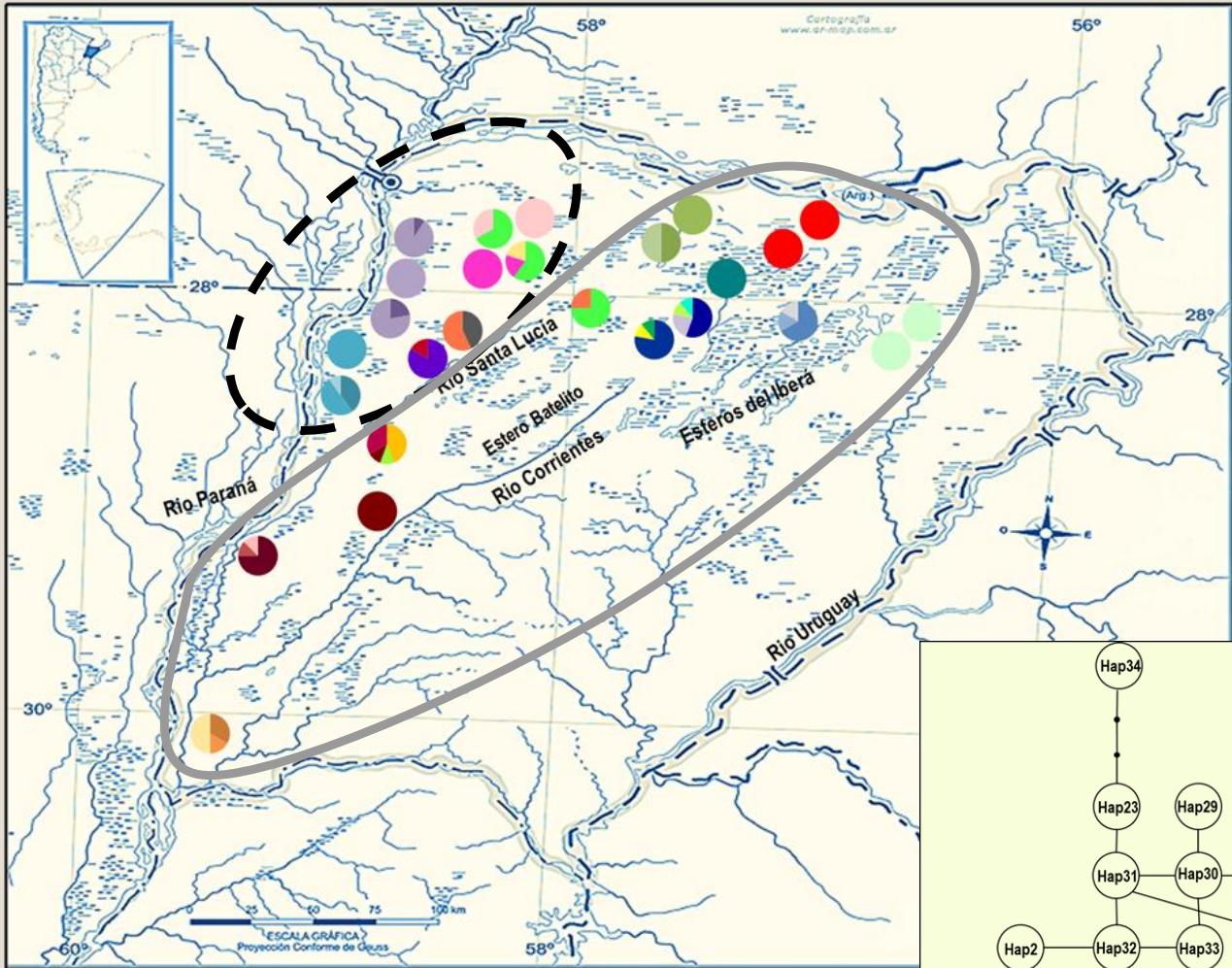
Geographical distribution
of haplotypes



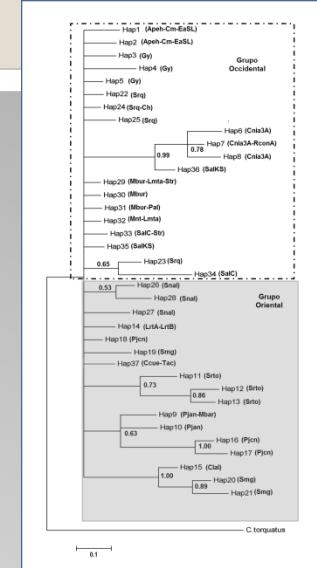
Haplotypes
network



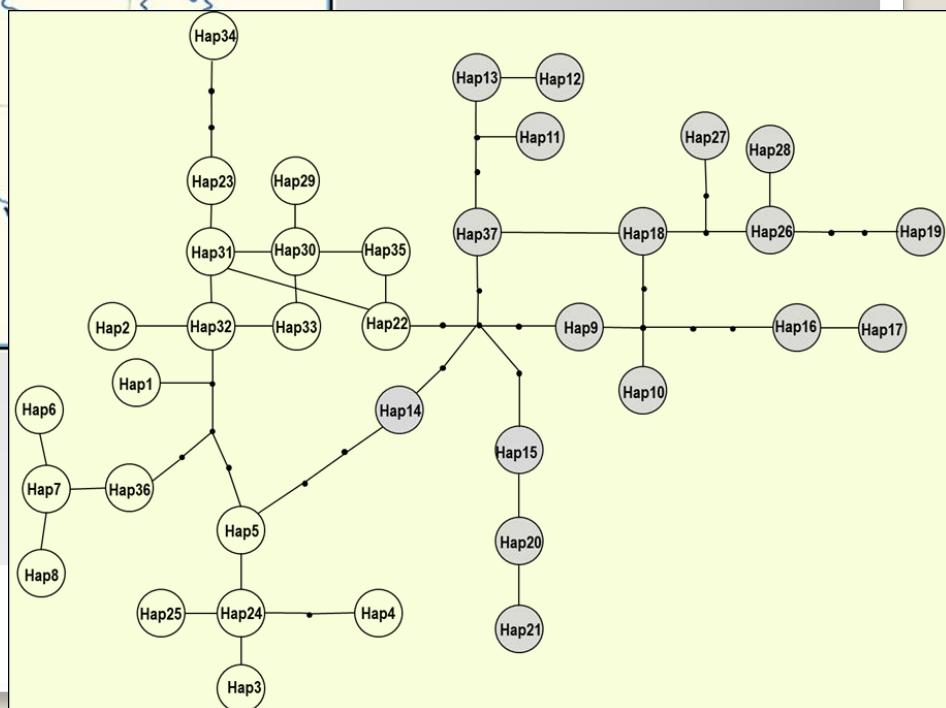


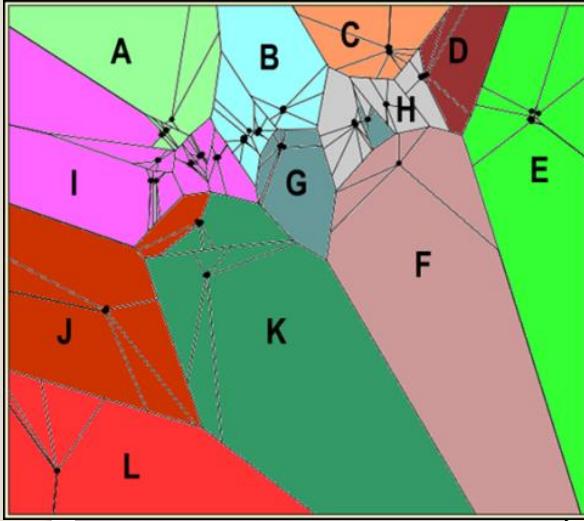


Geographical distribution
of haplotypes



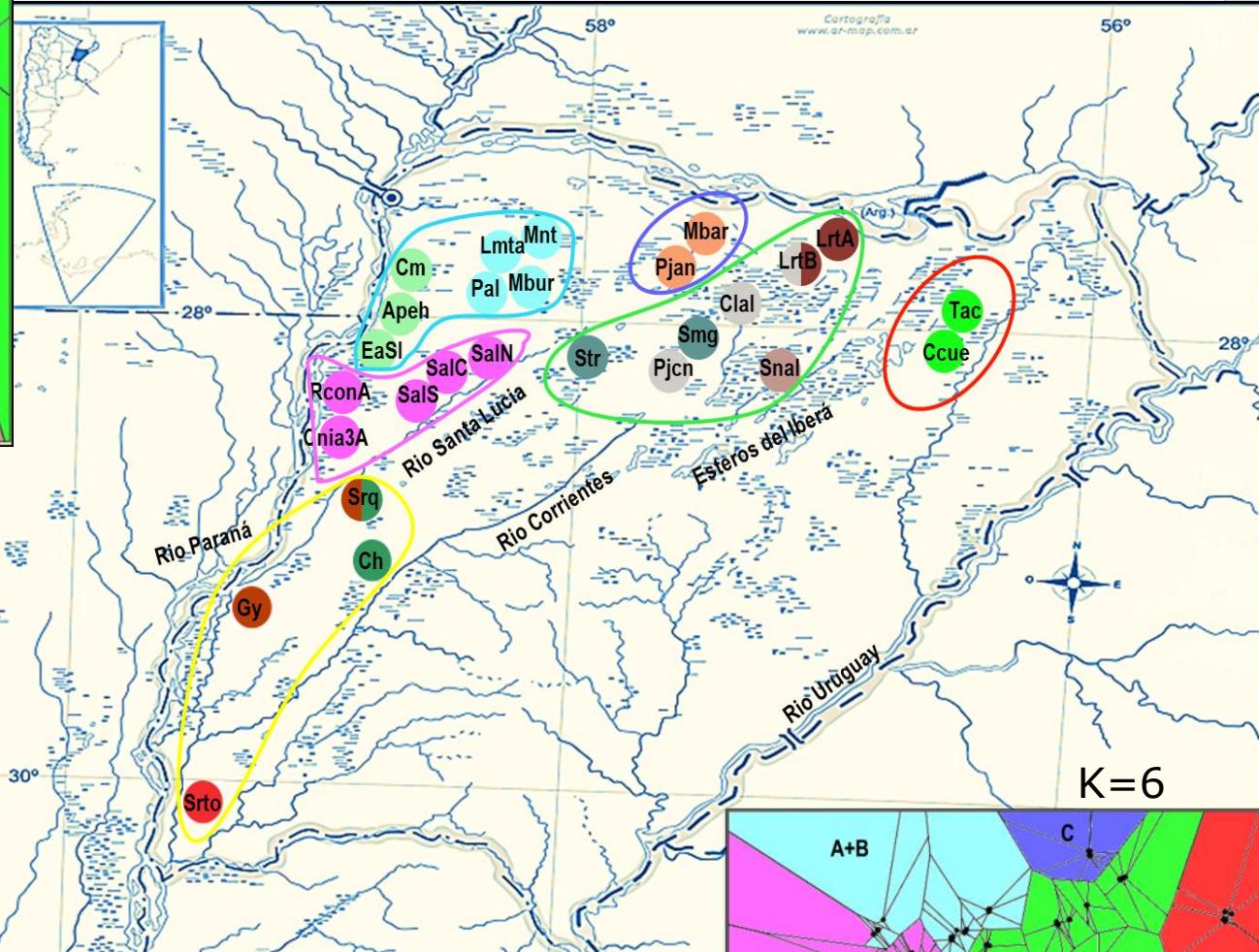
Haplotypes
network





K=12

- 12 populations
- 6 linages.



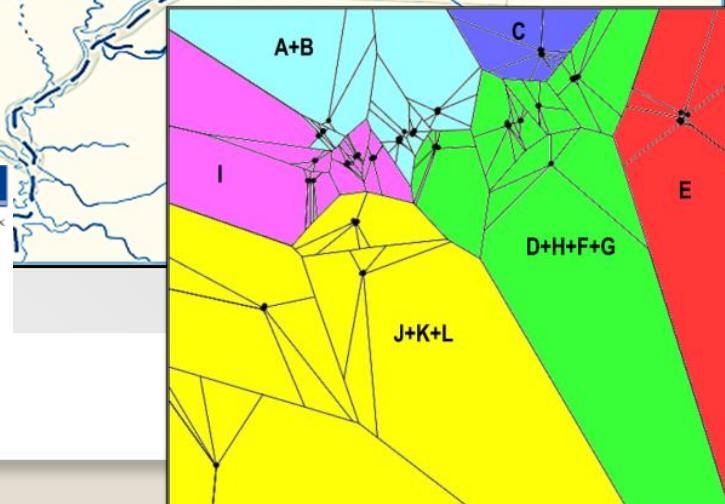
MOLECULAR ECOLOGY

Molecular Ecology (2012)

doi: 10.1111/j.1365-294X.2012.05598.x

The evolution of a highly speciose group in a changing environment: are we witnessing speciation in the Iberá wetlands?

MARIA JIMENA GÓMEZ FERNÁNDEZ,*† OSCAR E. GAGGIOTTI‡ and PATRICIA MIROL*†



How well connected were/are the populations ?

Estimation contemporary and historical gene flow

Two methods:

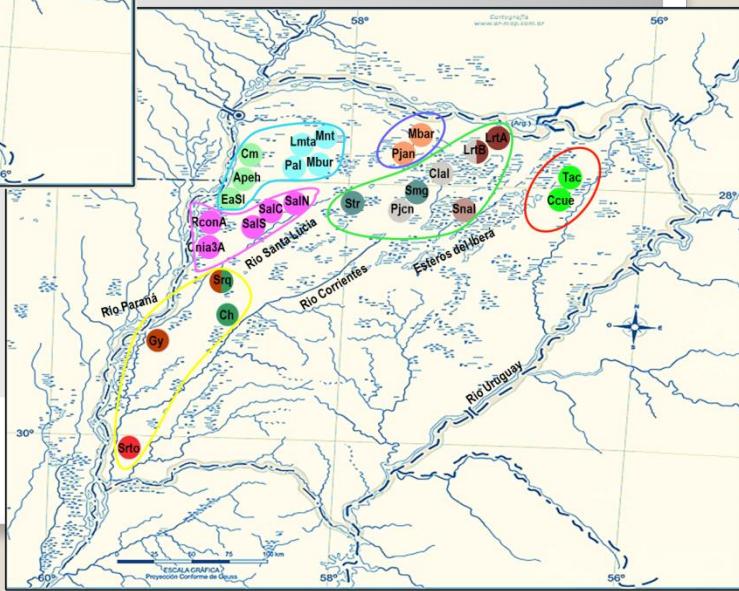
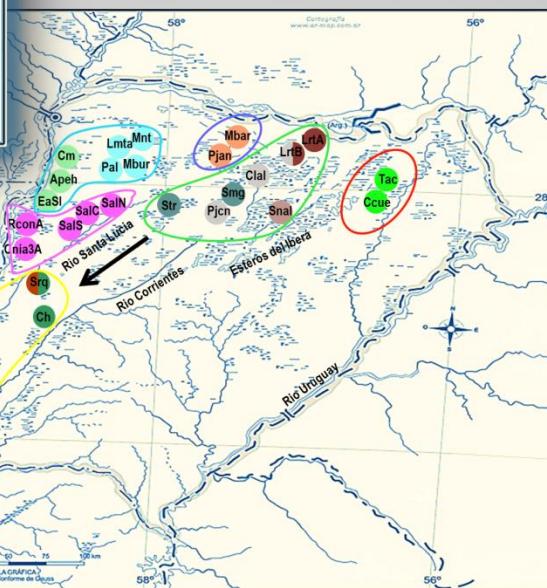
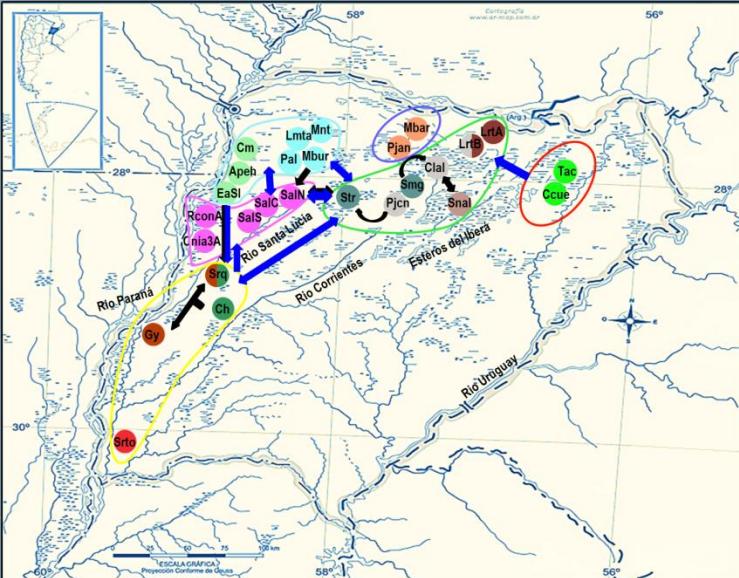
Coalescent approach
(Lamarc, Kuhner 2006)

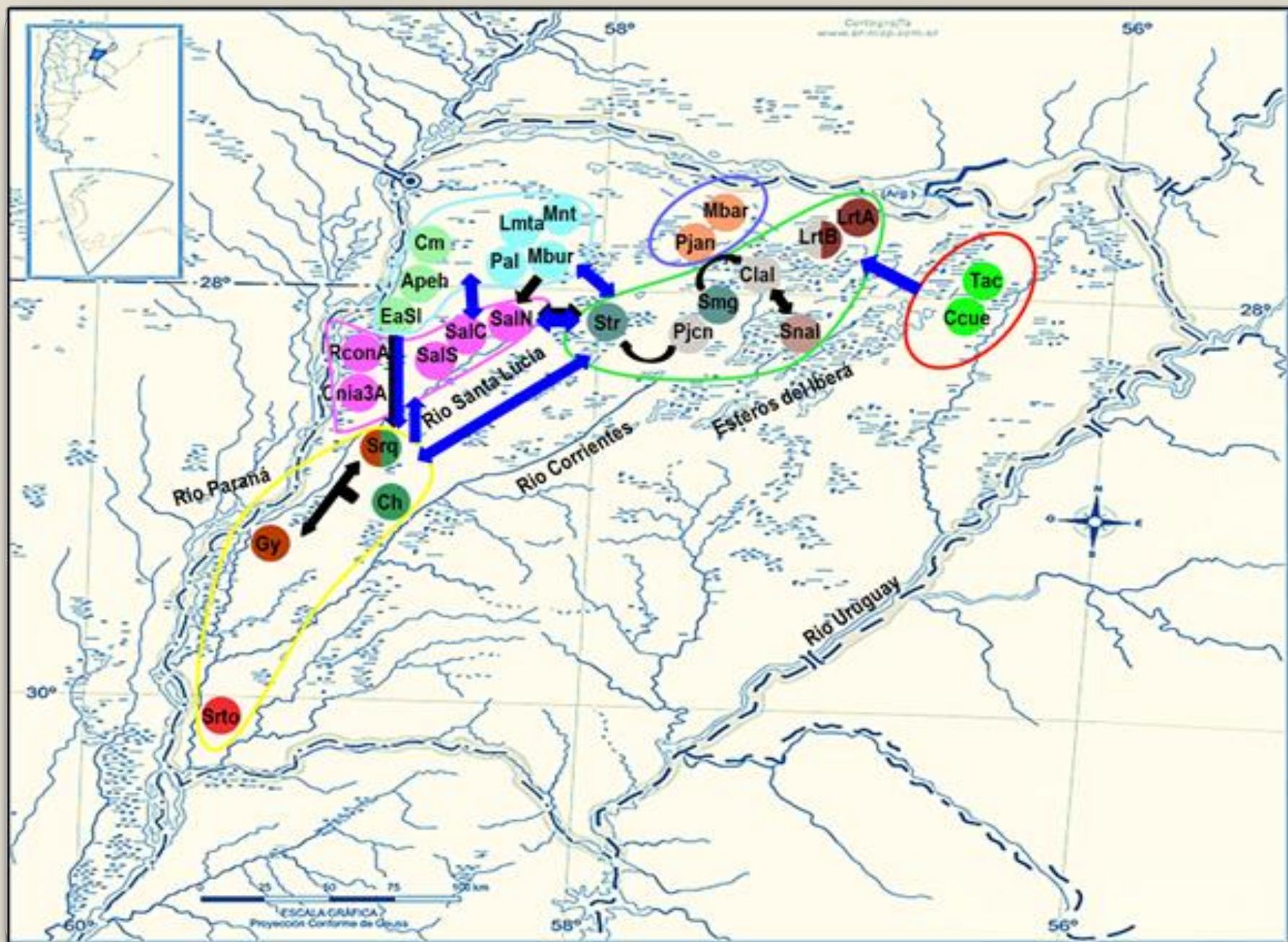
- Control Region fragment (mtDNA).

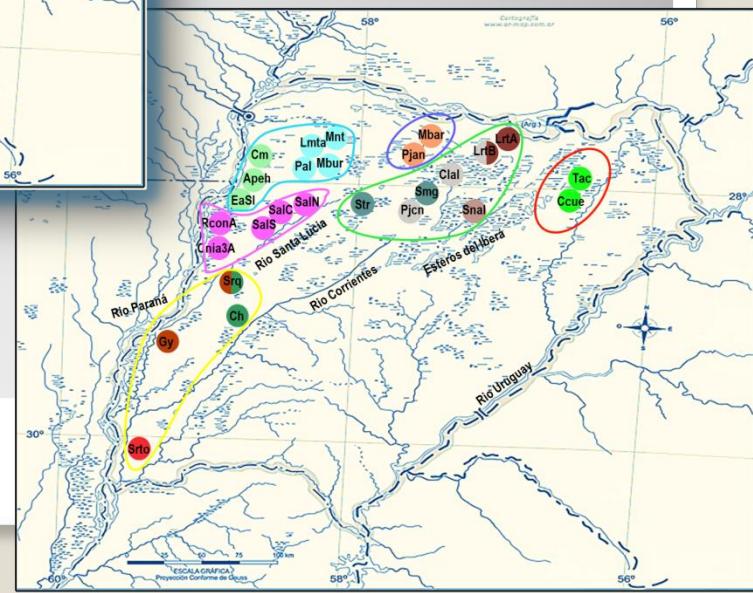
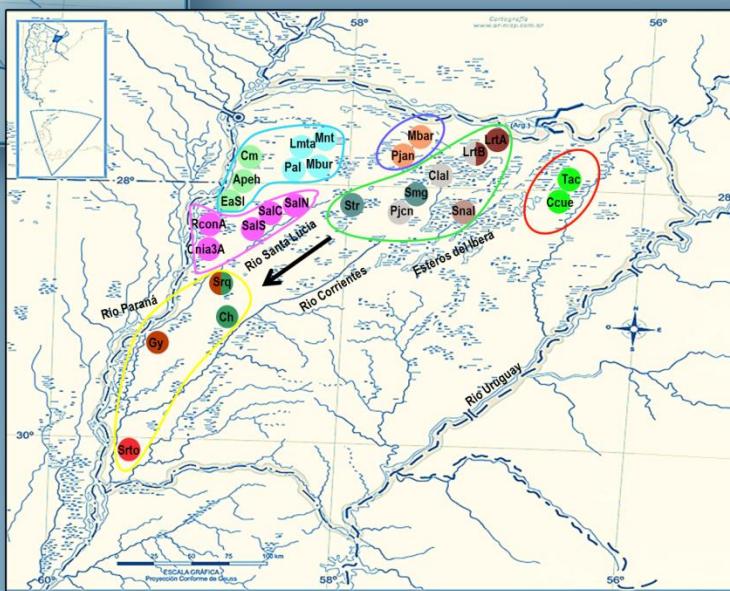
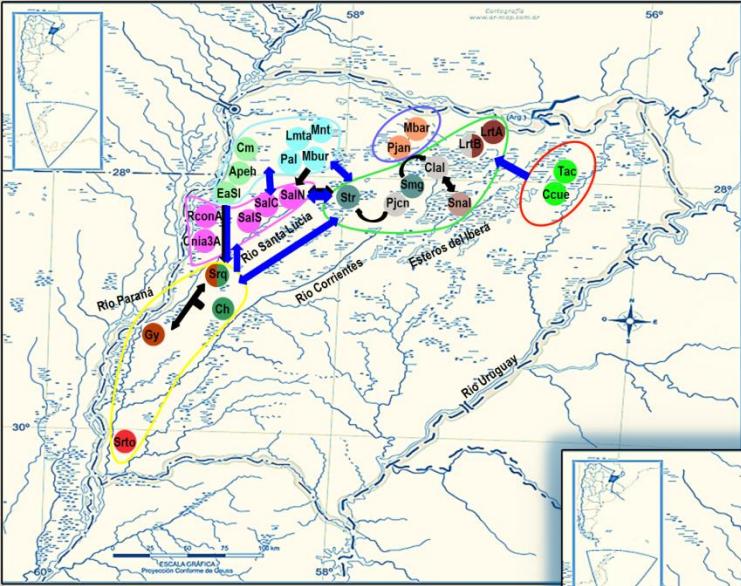
- Microsatellite loci
(Nuclear genome)

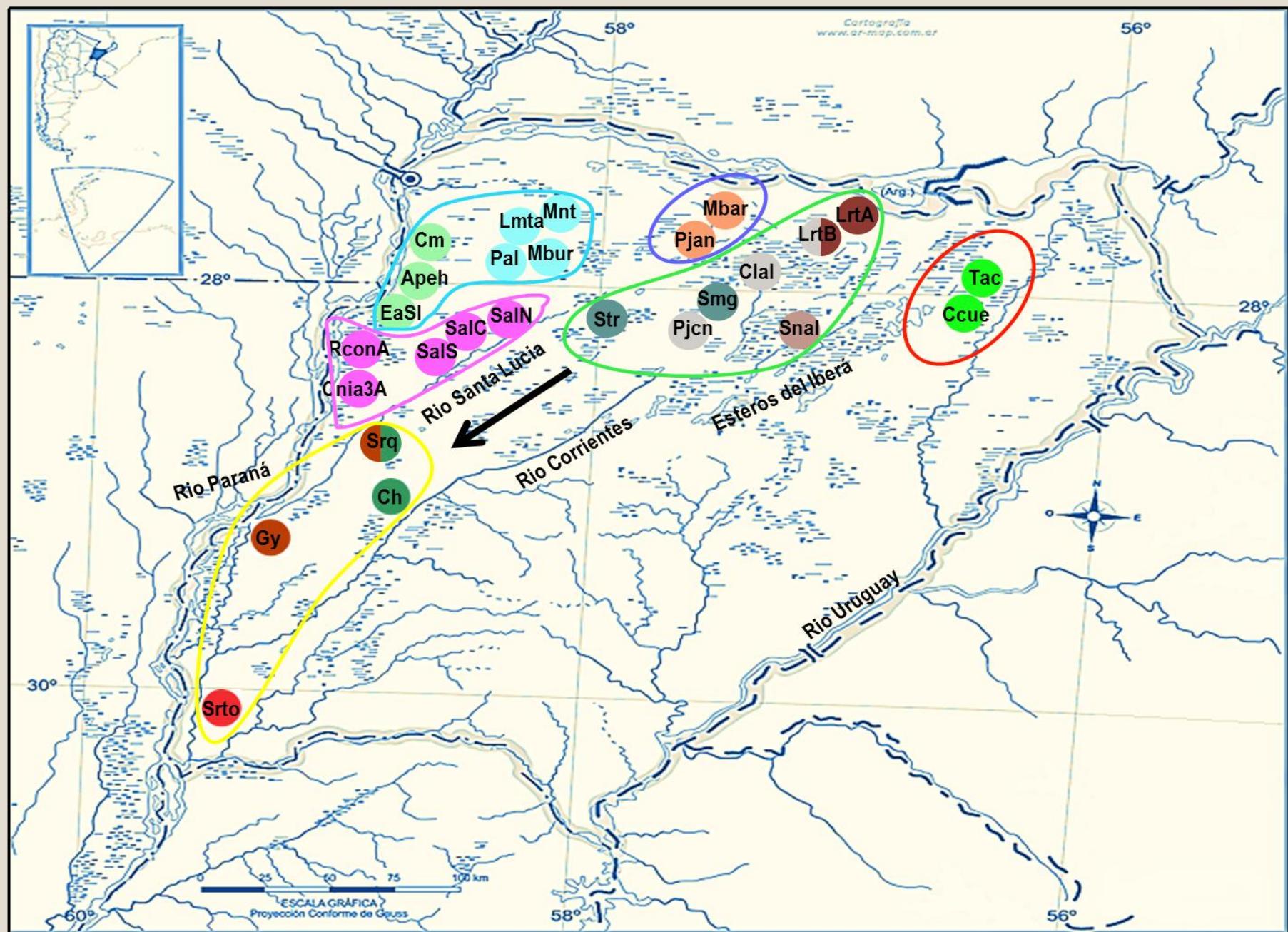
Bayesian approach with
MCMC sampling.
(Bayesass, Wilson & Rannala
2003)

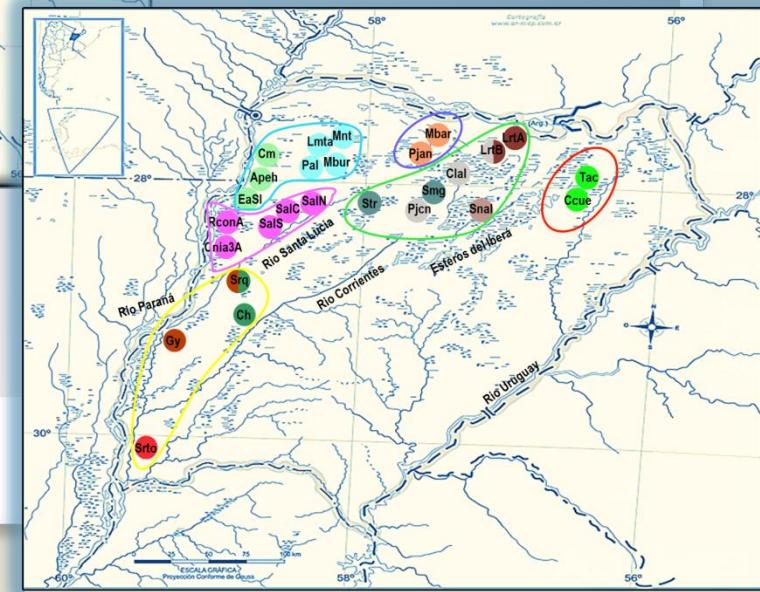
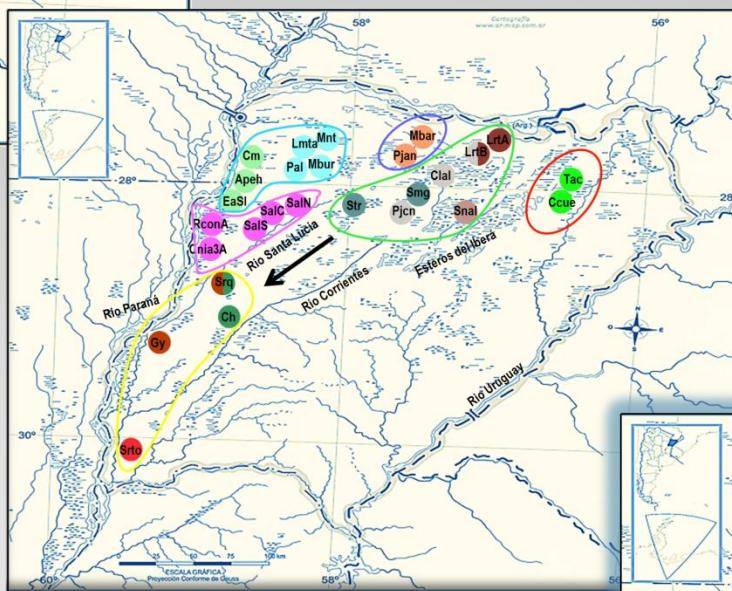
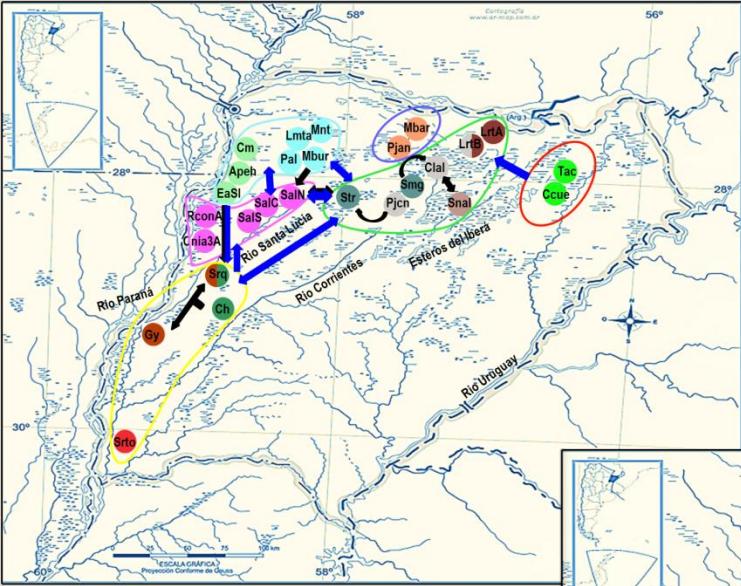
- Microsatellites loci

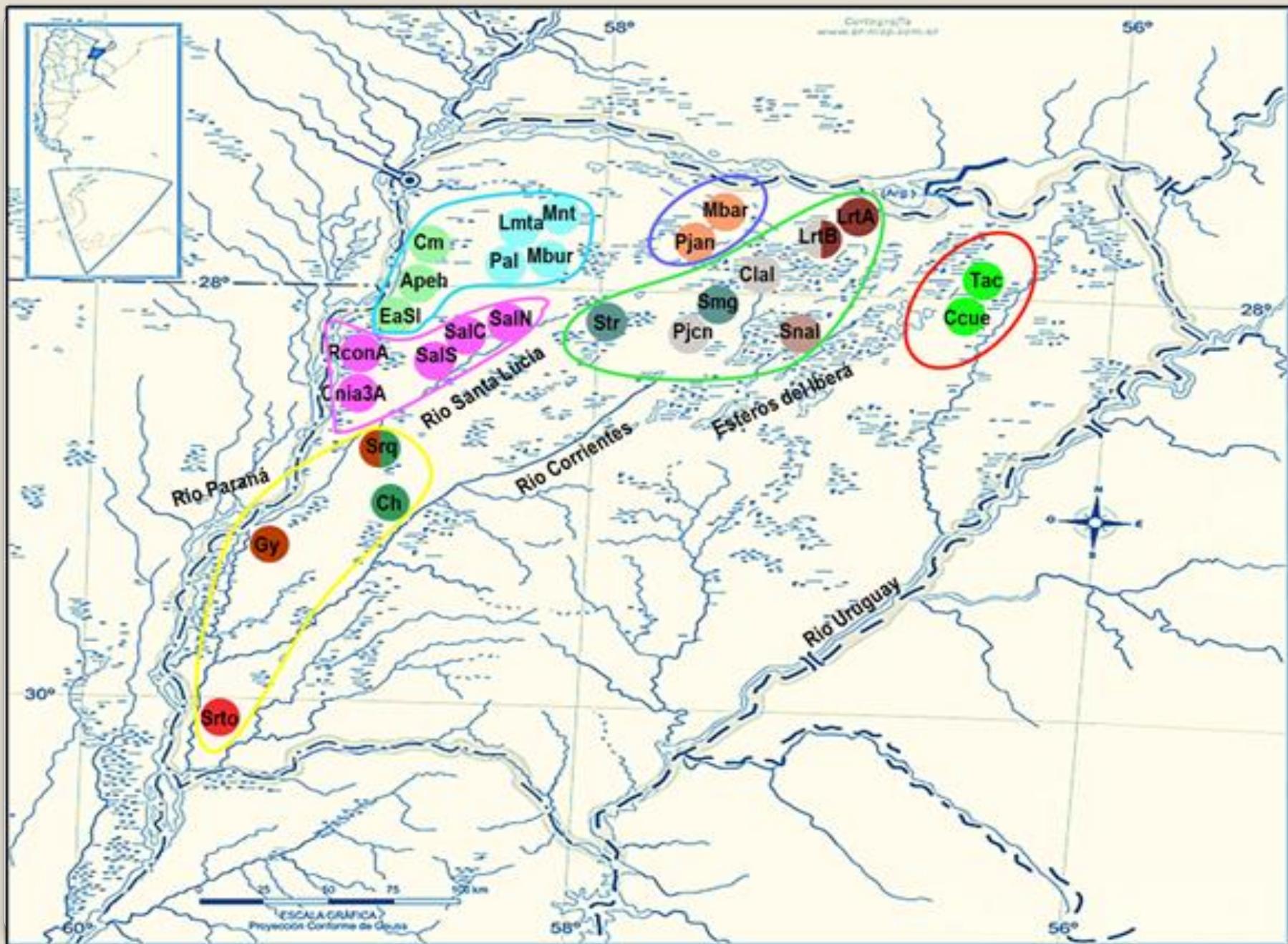


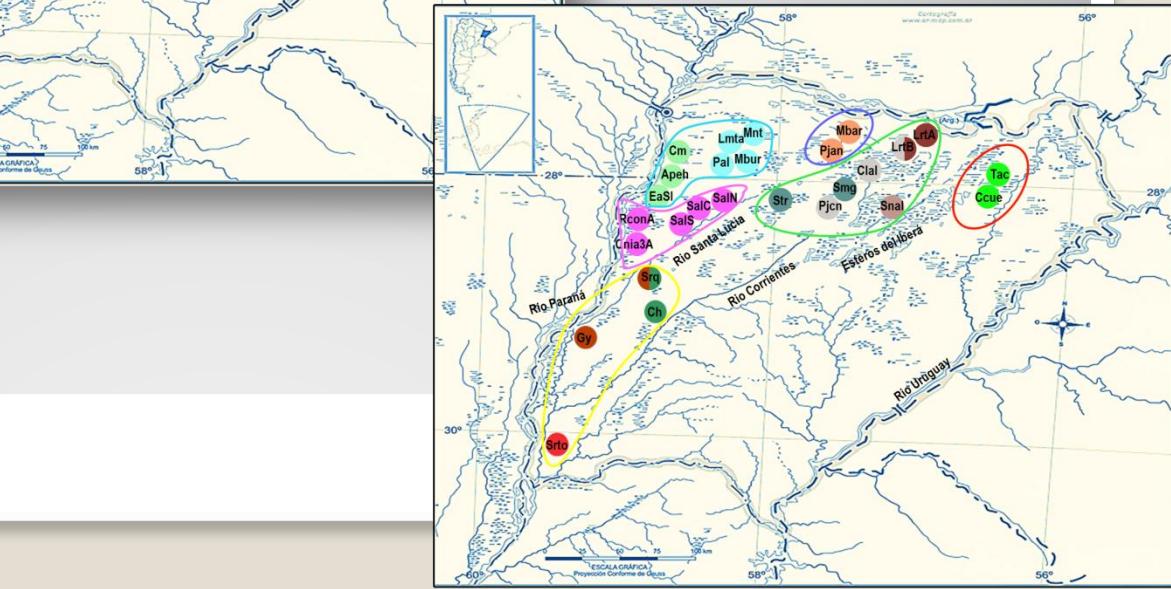
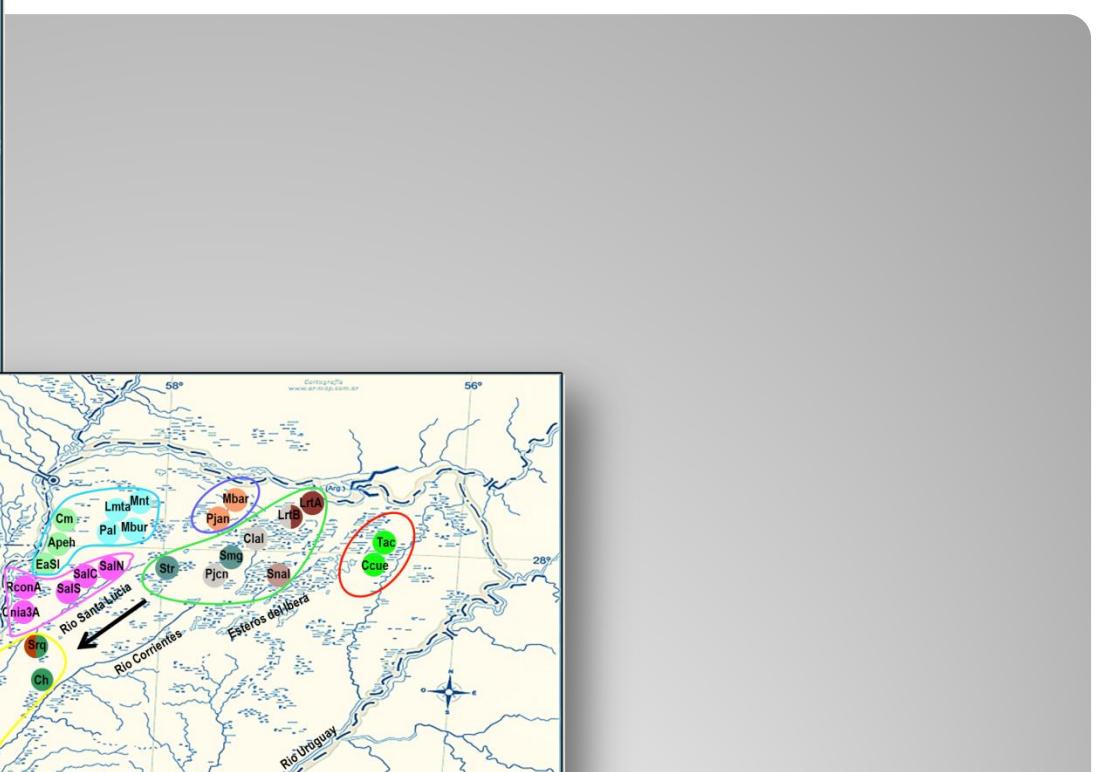
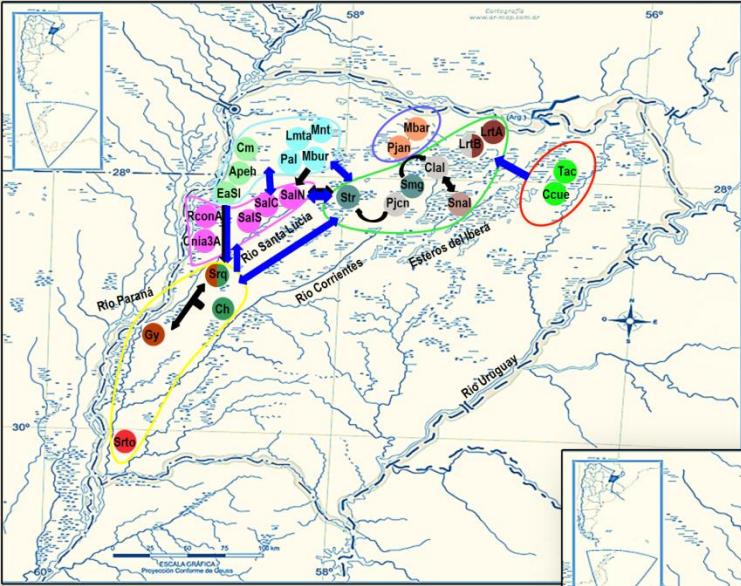












Effect of different environmental factors on the genetic structure of populations

Initially 9 environmental factors.

Analysis of satellite imagery:

- **Habitat. (Ht).**
- **Vegetation Index (VI)**
- **Elevation (E).**

Several governmental institutions and projects:

- **Risk of flooding (Rfl).**
- **Bulk density (BD).**
- **Annual average precipitation (Pp)**

Measure for distance:

- **longitude (Lon)**
- **latitude (Lat)**
- **Distance (D).**

Finally 6 Factors: **E, BD, VI, Ht, Pp and D**

Geste (Foll & Gaggiotti, 2006)

2^n models, being n the number of environmental factors.

$$2^6=64$$

Results

P(model=1)= 0.0519 (Constant)

P(model=2)= 0.0122 (Constant, G1)

P(model=3)= 0.00823 (Constant, G2)

P(model=4)= 0.00118 (Constant, G2, G1)

.

P(model=63)= 8.33e-05 (Constant, G6, G5, G4, G3, G2)

P(model=64)= 0.00 (Constant, G6, G5, G4, G3, G2, G1)

Step one. 6 Factors and 2 Clustering levels.(Localities, Populations)

Geste (Foll & Gaggiotti, 2006)

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$P(\text{model}=4)= 0.00118$ (Constant, G2, G1)

.

$P(\text{model}=30)= 0.00$ (Constant, G5, G4, G3, G1)

$P(\text{model}=31)= 0.00$ (Constant, G5, G4, G3, G2)

.

$P(\text{model}=52)= 0.00128$ (Constant, G6, G5, G2, G1)

.

$P(\text{model}=63)= 8.33e-05$ (Constant, G6, G5, G4, G3, G2)

$P(\text{model}=64)= 0.00$ (Constant, G6, G5, G4, G3, G2, G1)

Step one. 6 Factors and 2 Clustering levels. (Localities, Populations)

Sum of Posterior Probabilities

$$P(G1) = 0.716$$

$$P(G2) = 0.0933$$

$$P(G3) = 0.0849$$

$$P(G4) = 0.156$$

$$P(G5) = 0.0831$$

$$P(G6) = 0.879$$

Step two. 4 factors and two clustering levels.

Step one. 6 Factors and 2 Clustering levels.(Localities, Populations)

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.

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Step two. 4 factors and two clustering levels.

Results.

Step one. 6 factors

Clustering level	Pb	Factors
Localities	0.225	Distance+Elevation
Populations	0.155	Distance+Habitat+Elevation

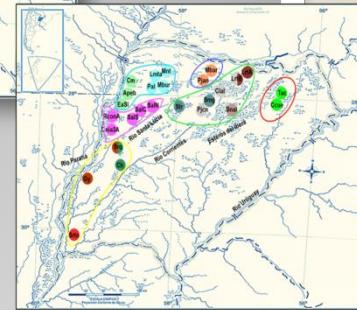
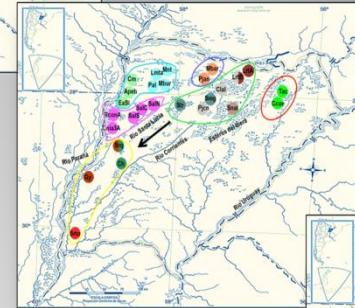
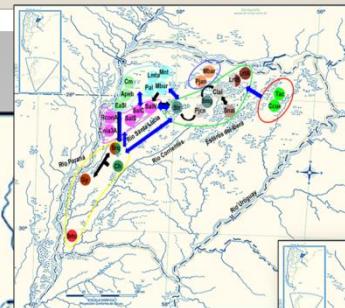
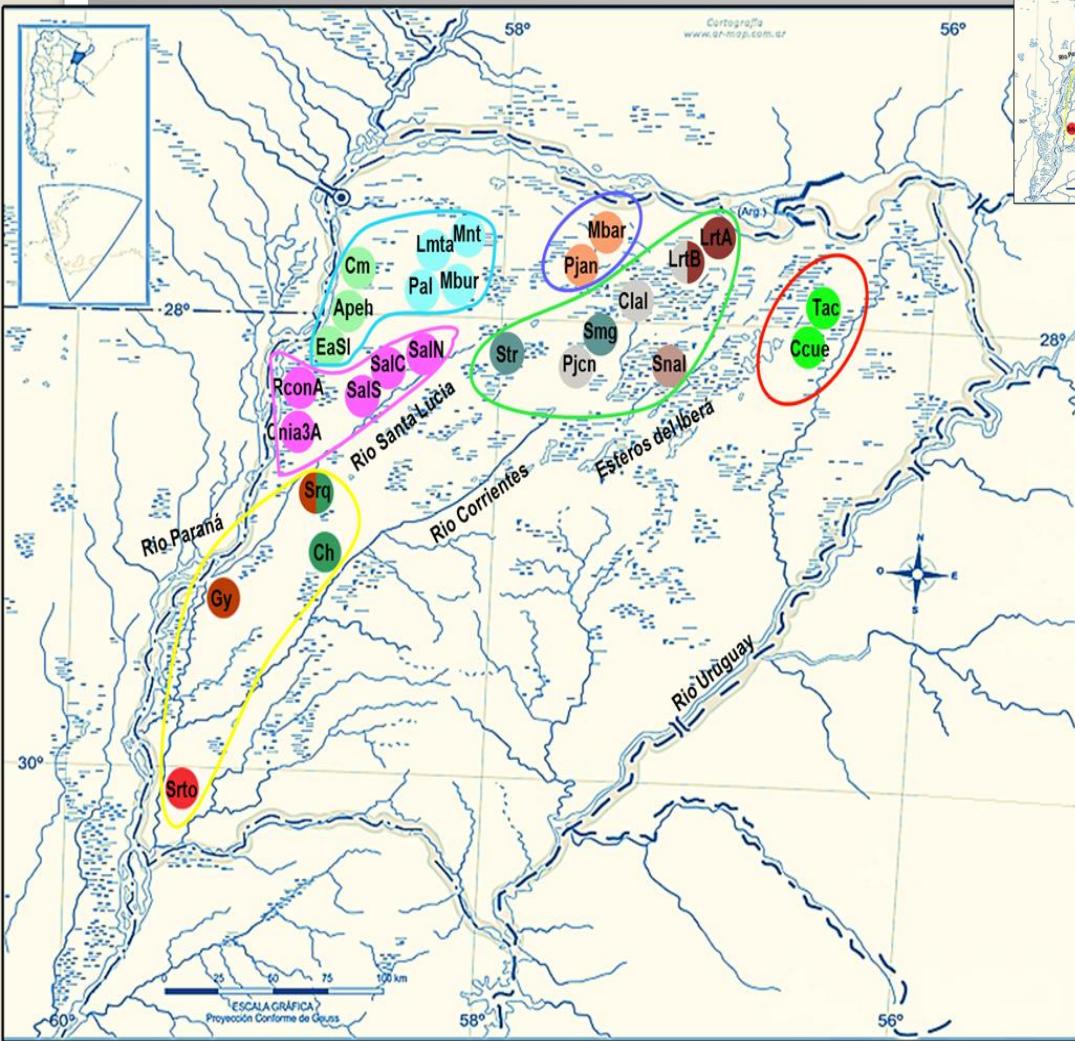
Factor	Sum of Posterior Probabilities	
	Clustering level	
	Localities	Populations
Elevation	0.587	0.558
Bulk Density	0.254	0.170
Vegetation Index	0.081	0.241
Habitat	0.307	0.561
Precipitation	0.078	0.195
Distance	0.835	0.806

Step 2. 4 factors

Custering level	Pb	Factors
Localities	0.371	Distance+Elevation
Populations	0.172	Distance+Habitat+Elevation

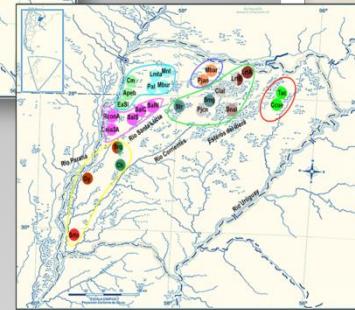
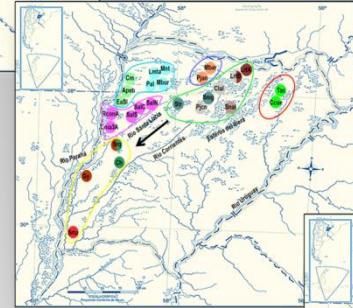
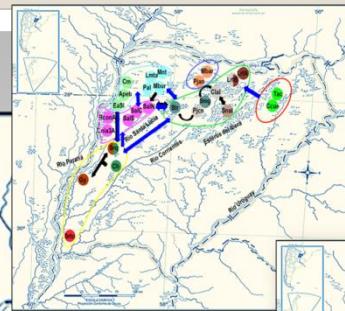
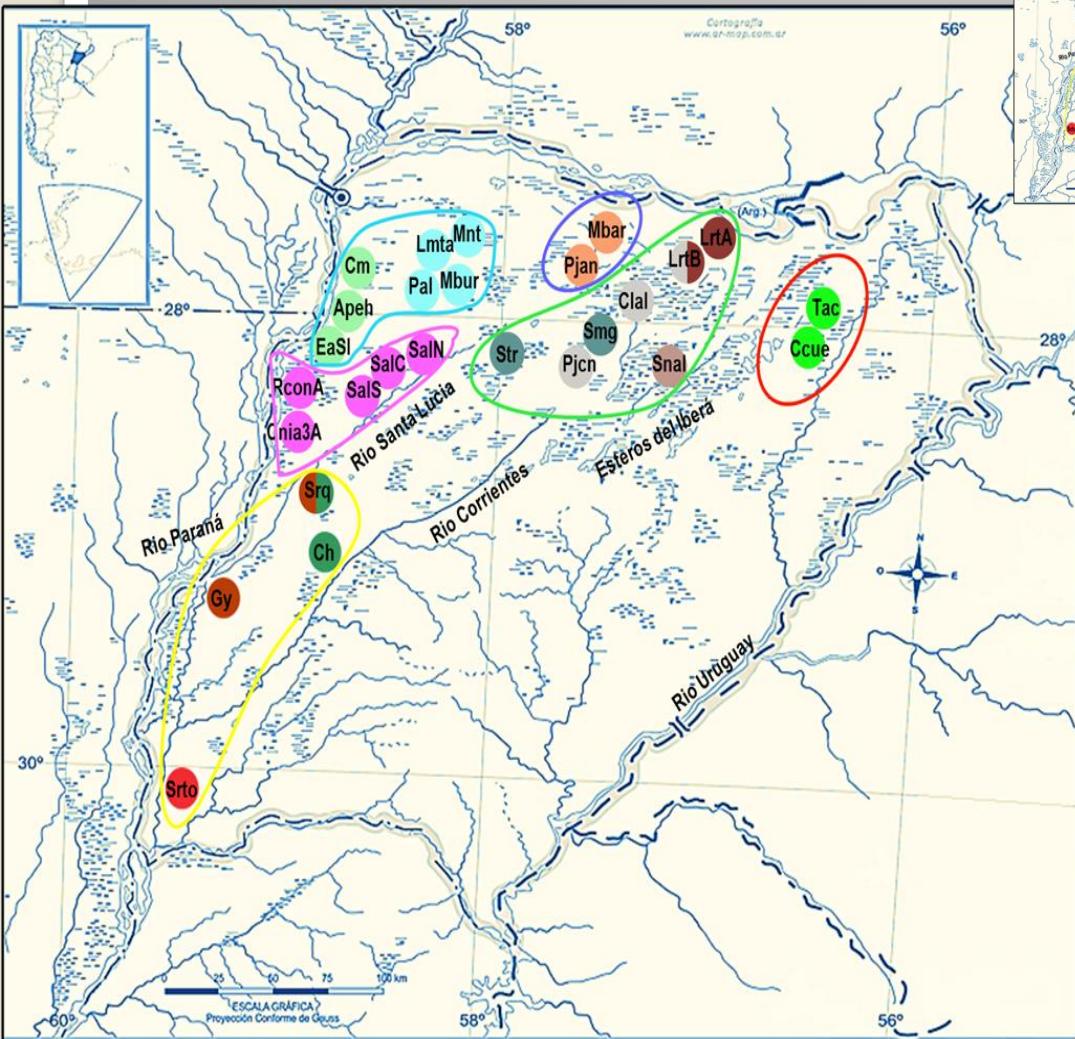
Clustering level	Factor	Regression coefficients	95% CI
Localities	C	-0.850	[-1.28; -0.433]
	Distance	0.597	[0.184; 1.09]
	Elevation	0.457	[0.0437; 0.908]
		0.969	[0.543; 1.99]
Populartions	C	-1.160	[-1.79;-0.515]
	Distance	1.180	[0.450; 2.02]
	Habitat	0.737	[0.0669; 1.5]
	Elevation	0.642	[-0.0104; 1.41]
		0.891	[0.340; 2.44]

Summary



Connectivity

Summary



Connectivity

Thank you