

# How new species arise in the sea

March 5 2019

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A barred Hamlet (*Hypoplectrus puella*) off the coast of Panama. Credit: Kosmas Hench/GEOMAR

For a new species to evolve, two things are essential: a characteristic—such as a colour—unique to one species and a mating preference for this characteristic. For example, individuals from a blue fish species prefer blue mates and individuals from a red fish species prefer red mates. If the two species interbreed, the process of sexual recombination is expected to destroy the coupling between colour and

mate preferences and form red individuals with a preference for blue mates and vice versa. This will prevent the two species from diverging, and this is one of the reasons why it has been thought for a long time that new species can only evolve in absolute isolation, without interbreeding.

However, the dynamics of this process depend on the exact number and location of [genes](#) underlying species characteristics and mate preferences, the strength of natural selection acting on these genes, and the amount of interbreeding between species. In a new study, Professor Oscar Puebla from GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel in Germany together with colleagues from the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama have found that [natural selection](#) can couple the evolution of genes for colour pattern and mate preferences when species still interbreed. The study has been published today in the international journal *Nature Ecology and Evolution*.

"To address this question, the first challenge was to identify an animal group in which species are still young and interbreed, with clear species characteristics, and in which the bases of reproductive isolation are well understood", Oscar Puebla explains. The hamlets, a group of closely related reef fishes from the wider Caribbean, constitute exactly such a group. The hamlets are extremely close genetically, differ essentially in terms of colour pattern, and are reproductively isolated through strong visually-based mate preferences.

A second difficulty is identifying the genes that underlie species differences and mate preferences. The authors of the new study have assembled a reference genome for the hamlets and sequenced the whole genomes of 110 individuals from three species in Panama, Belize and Honduras. "This powerful dataset allowed us to identify four narrow regions of the genome that are highly and consistently differentiated among species in a backdrop of almost no genetic differentiation in the rest of the genome", co-author Kosmas Hench from GEOMAR says. In

line with the ecology and reproductive biology of the hamlets, these four intervals include genes involved in vision and [colour](#) pattern.

The data also show that vision and [colour pattern](#) genes remain coupled despite the fact that they are located on three different chromosomes and that [species](#) still interbreed. Such a coupling had been previously reported when the two sets of genes are very close to each other on chromosomes, in which case they are protected from sexual recombination, but not when they are on different chromosomes. By capturing the very earliest stages of speciation in hamlets, the team shows how selection can contribute to the creation of [new species](#).

"A lot of closely related coral reef fishes differ in little else but color and pattern," said Owen McMillan, co-author and academic dean at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. "I fully expect that the discoveries we have made in hamlets will apply to other forms of life and may ultimately explain the remarkable diversity of fishes on coral reefs around the world."

**More information:** Inter-chromosomal coupling between vision and pigmentation genes during genomic divergence, *Nature Ecology and Evolution* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41559-019-0814-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-019-0814-5) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41559-019-0814-5](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-019-0814-5)

Provided by Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres

Citation: How new species arise in the sea (2019, March 5) retrieved 26 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-03-species-sea.html>

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