

# A mating war in diving beetles has stopped the evolution of species

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A male of the diving beetle *Grapoderus zonatus*. The species has been trapped in an evolutionary standstill due to mating conflicts between males and females.

Credit: Niels Sloth/Biopix

In nature, male attempts to mate with females can be so extreme that they can harm the females. Such negative impacts of mating interactions

have been suggested to promote the emergence of new species under some circumstances. Surprisingly, one type of diving beetle species now shows that this conflict between the sexes can instead lead to an evolutionary standstill in which mating enhances traits in males and fosters counter-adaptations in females, preventing the formation of new species.

This unconventional, yet potentially impactful alternative outcome of sexual conflict was described by scientists from Arizona State University (U.S.), the University of Copenhagen (Denmark), Lund University (Sweden) and the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. Their findings were published today in the journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

"Our study challenges previous ideas of sexual conflict as an engine of speciation," says Lars L. Iversen, a researcher at Arizona State University's Julie Ann Wrigley Global Institute of Sustainability.

"Usually, [females](#) evolve ways to escape the [mating](#) harassment from males, and this could initiate the evolution of new species. Here, we document an alternative outcome—that sexual conflict instead prevents populations from diverging from each other and becoming new species."

In many diving beetles, males are equipped with crafted suction cups on their front legs that attach to the backs of females during mating. This grasping ability has become so effective that females can be harmed under high mating pressure, lasting up to many hours for each mating attempt. As a consequence, some females have developed a rougher back that is more difficult for male attachment.



The front leg of a male diving beetle *Graphoderus zonatus*. Dense clusters of tiny hairs form a number of suction cups which the male uses to attach to the back of the female during mating. Credit: © Aslak Kappel Hansen

"Sometimes nature creates designs that go beyond our imagination," says Kaj Sand-Jensen, a professor at the University of Copenhagen's Freshwater Biology Section. "It is truly fascinating how the constant quest for mating success has shaped the front legs of these beetles into flawless suction cups."

By studying Swedish populations of the diving beetle *Graphoderus zonatus*, the research team showed that males have evolved suction cups to match the back structure (smooth or granulated) of the females. Within populations of this [species](#), two pairs of male and female mating traits have developed. When granulated females become dominant, the

mating pressure from the matched males is so strong that females with a smooth back get an advantage, and vice versa for smooth females. The outcome is a situation with no consistent long-term advantage for any single female type. Instead, populations move toward a state in which both smooth and granulated females are equally abundant, thereby minimizing the mating pressure on a specific female type. Hence, the [diving beetles](#) are kept in an evolutionary limbo and the two types of females are maintained by the ongoing and intense mating harassment from the males.

"This study will be an important baseline for developing a better understanding of the evolutionary outcome of [sexual conflict](#) in [natural populations](#)" says Erik Svensson, a professor at Lund University, who has studied the evolutionary consequences of such female variation for more than 20 years. "The story is more complicated than we previously thought. We now know that sexual [conflict](#) can prevent [population](#) divergence and halt speciation. This study points to some remaining and outstanding questions under which circumstances sexual conflicts do and do not promote speciation."

**More information:** Lars Lønsmann Iversen et al, Sexual conflict and intrasexual polymorphism promote assortative mating and halt population differentiation, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* (2019). [DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2019.0251](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2019.0251)

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