

Origen reciente de un trivalente sexual quiasmático en el género australiano *Pseudotetracha*. Evolución cromosómica de Megacephalini.

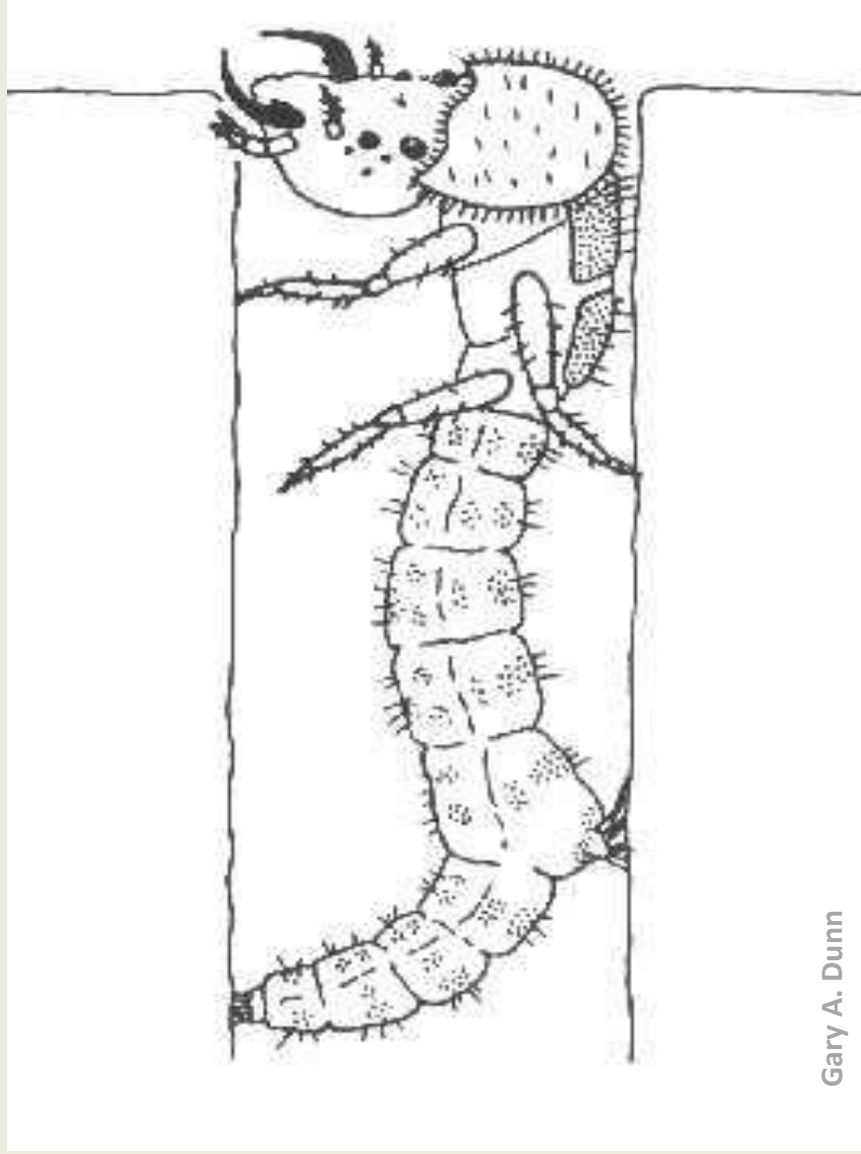


Alejandro López-López, José Galián
Área de Biología Animal
Universidad de Murcia



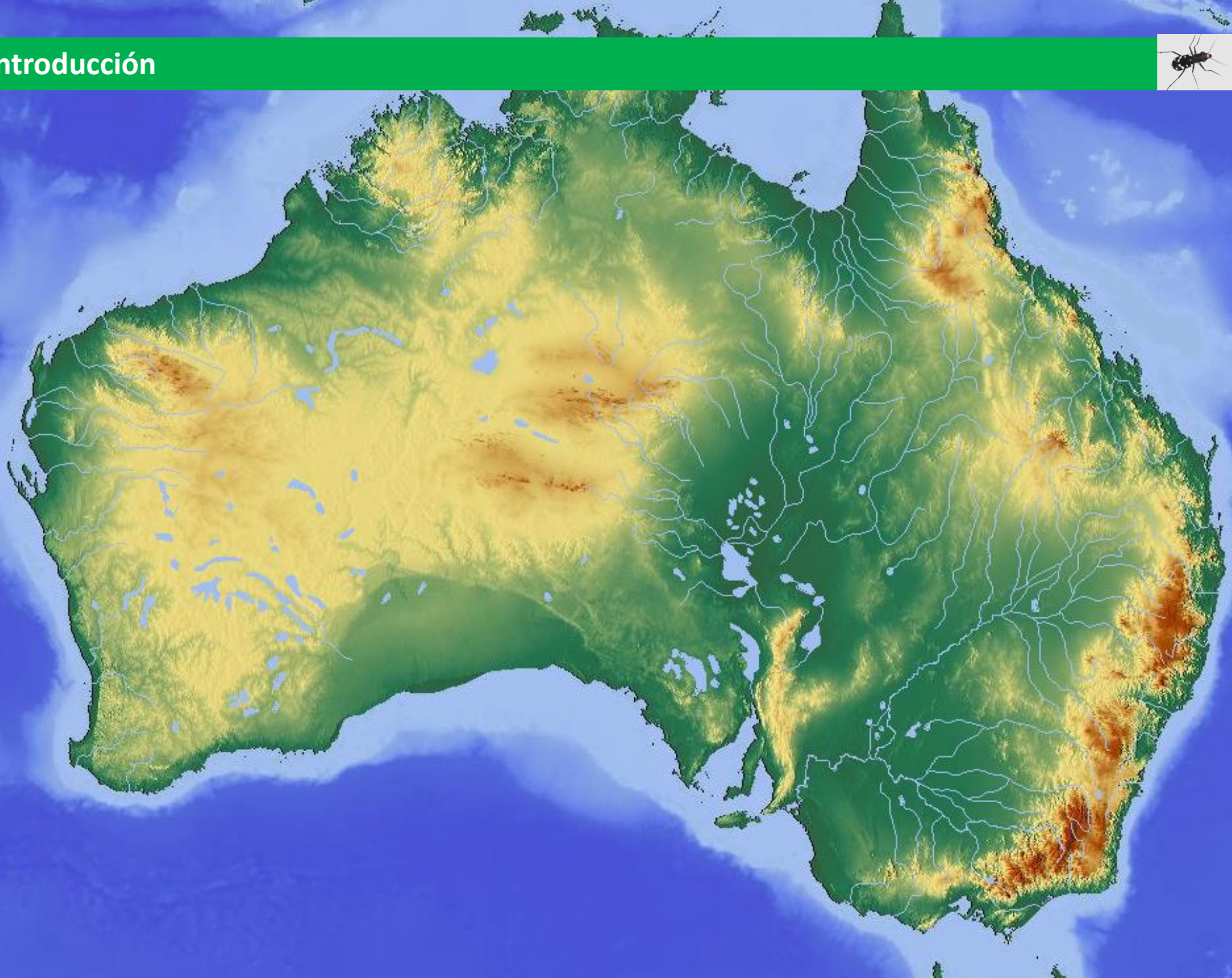
Photo: http://www.flickr.com/people/artour_a/



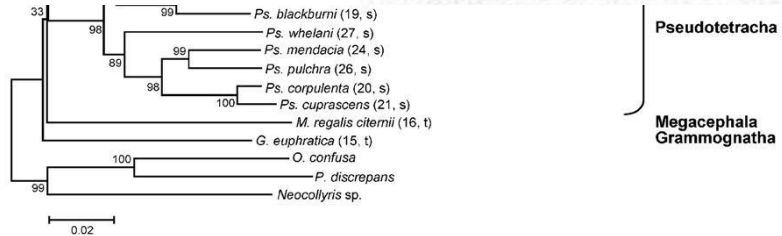
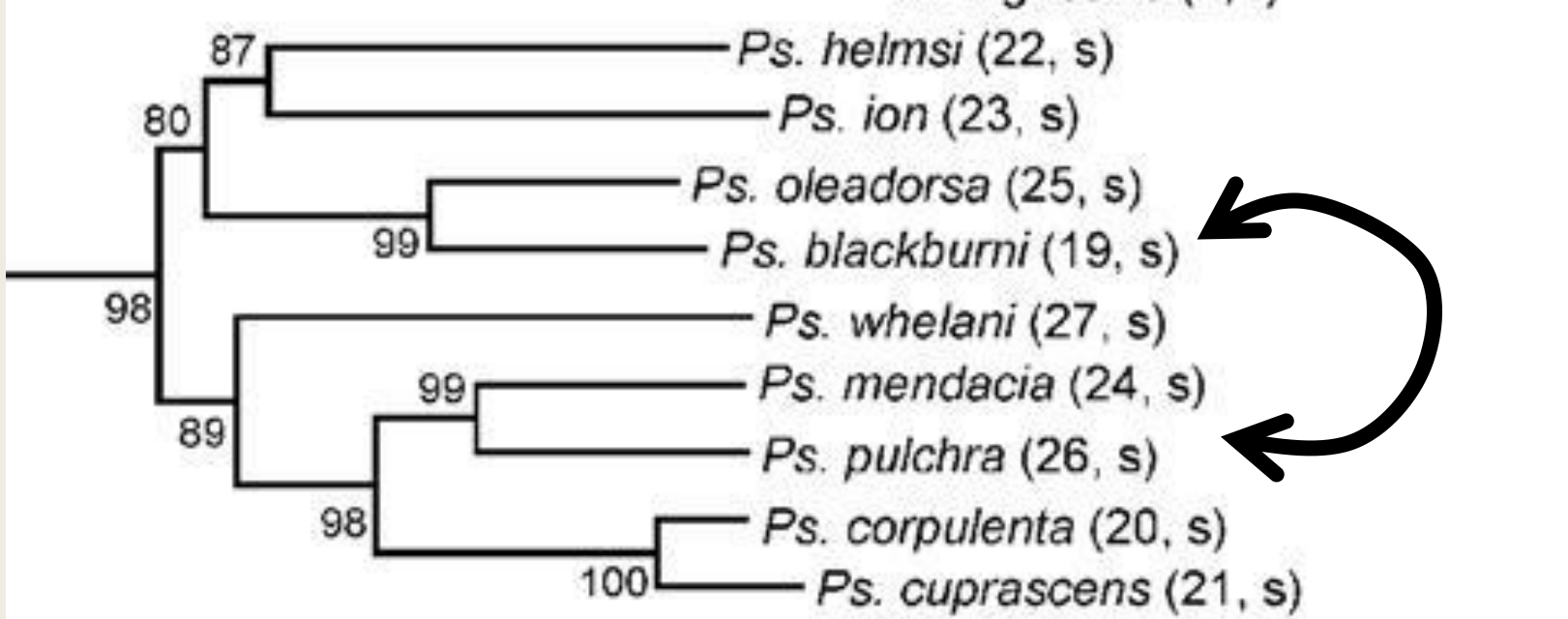
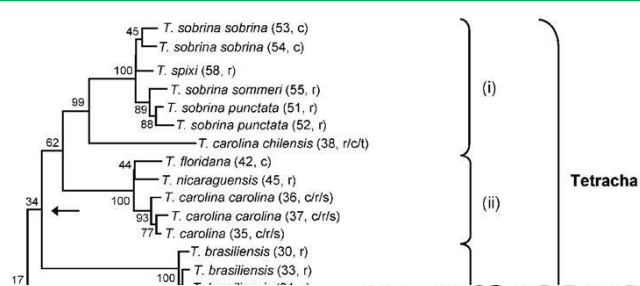


Gary A. Dunn

Introducción



Introducción



Zerm et al. (2007) Molecular phylogeny of Megacephalina Horn, 1910 tiger beetles (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae). Stud Neotropica Fauna Envir **42**: 211-219

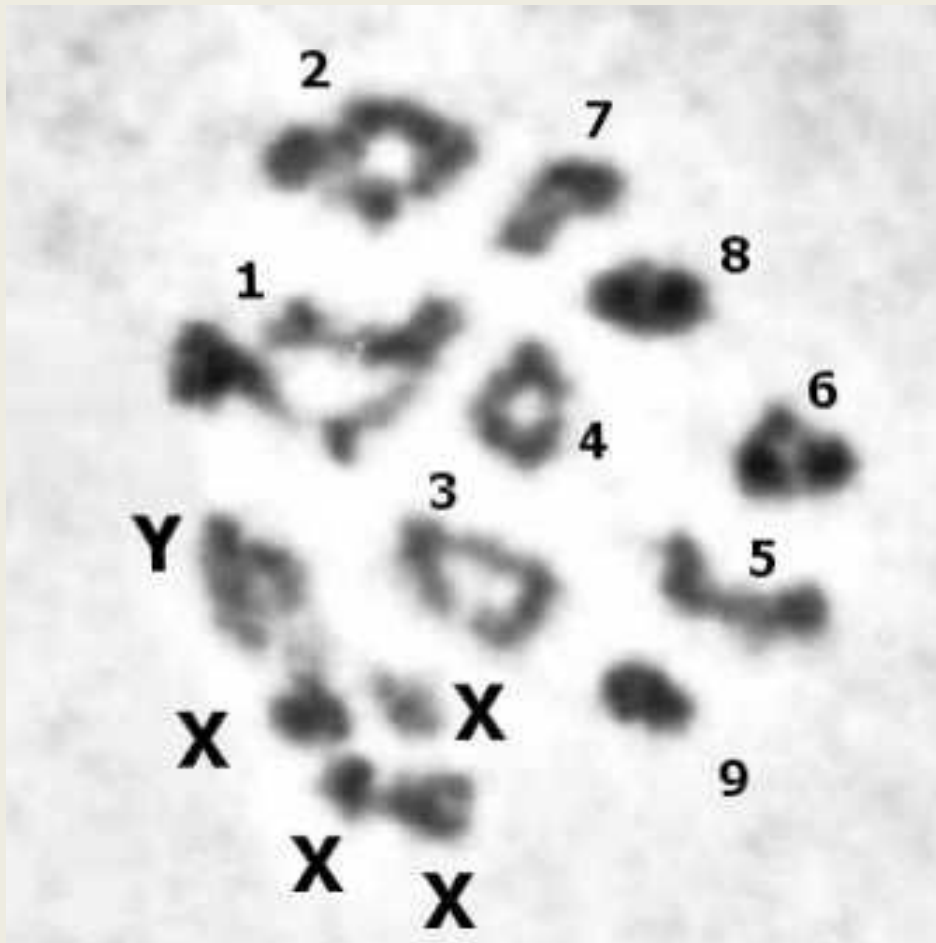
Sumlin WD (1997) Studies on the Australian Cicindelidae XII: Additions to *Megacephala*, *Nickerlea* and *Cicindela* with notes (Coleoptera). Cicindelidae: Bulletin of Worldwide Research **4**:1-56.



9-21

$X_n X_n$

$X_n Y$



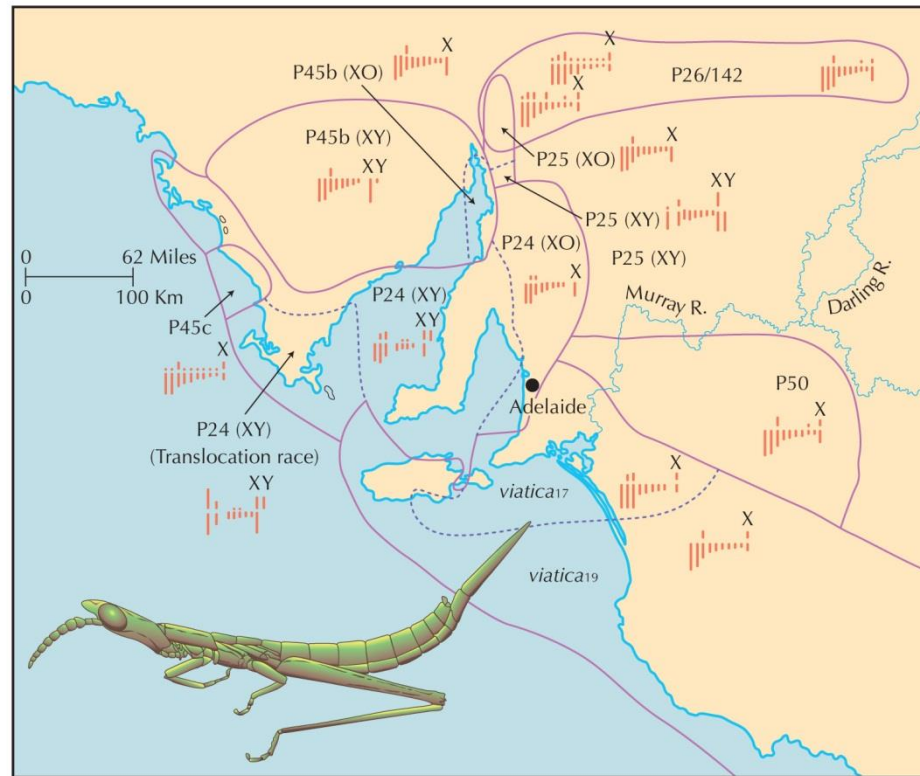


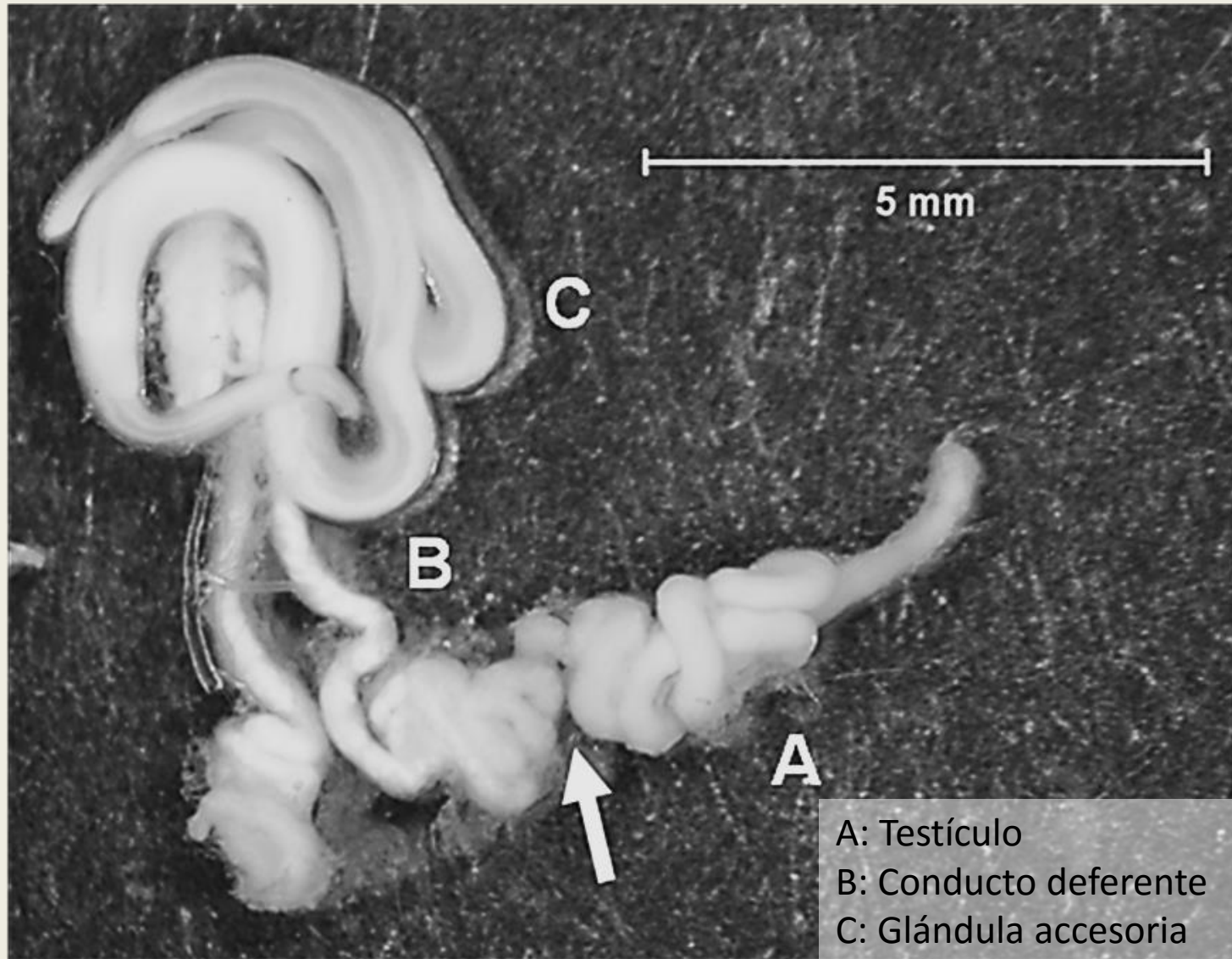
FIGURE 17.22. *Vandiemenna* grasshoppers in southern Australia are divided into a parapatric mosaic of different geographic races and species, which are distinguished by different chromosome arrangements (indicated by small diagrams). Boundaries between taxa regarded as species are delimited by *solid lines*, and between races, by *dotted lines*. These are separated by narrow **hybrid zones** a few hundred meters wide. The ranges are shown extending into the areas of the Southern Ocean that were dry during the Pleistocene; this accounts for the distribution of the three taxa found on Kangaroo Island (center). *Inset*: a male *Vandiemenna pichirichi*.

17.22, redrawn from White M.J.D., *Modes of Speciation*. Fig. 16, © 1978 W.H. Freeman



- 1) Realizar un análisis filogenético del género *Pseudotetracha* contrastando las diferentes hipótesis propuestas acerca de este grupo
- 2) Realizar un análisis citogenético de tres especies de este género interpretando los resultados obtenidos en el contexto de la filogenia





A: Testículo
B: Conducto deferente
C: Glándula accesoria

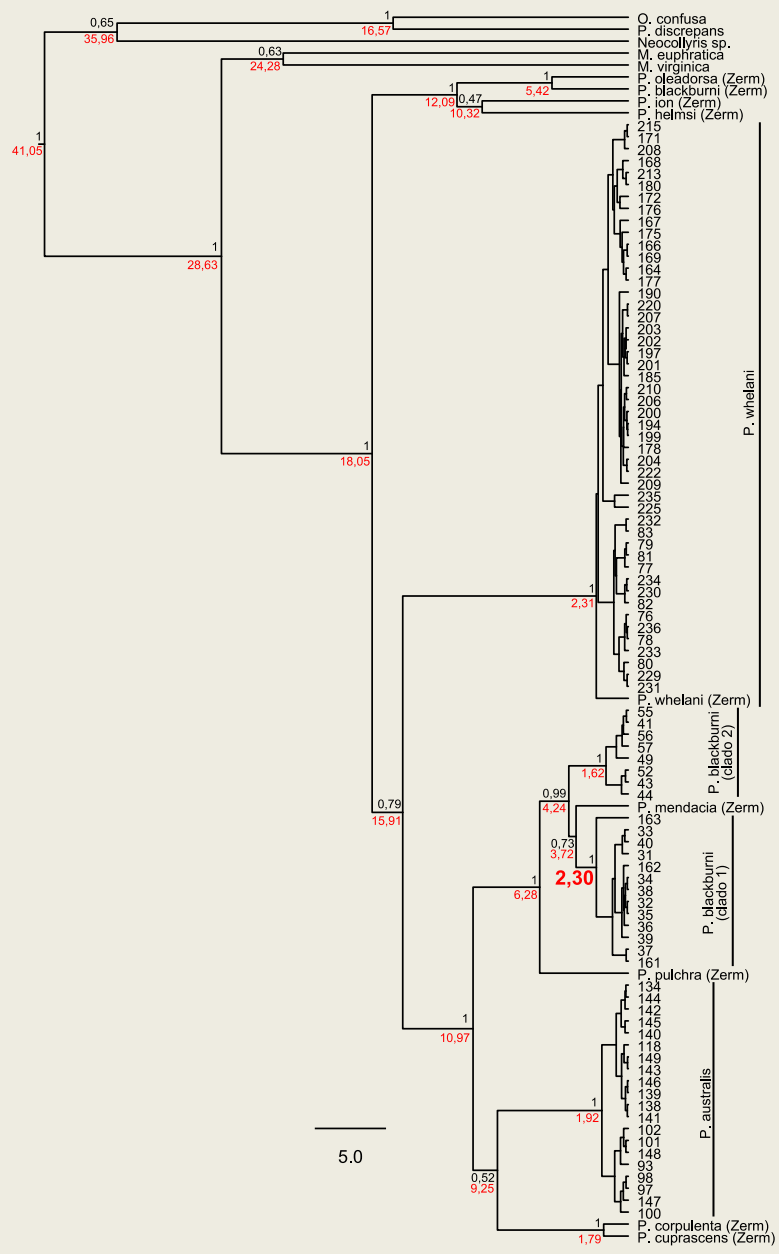


coxIII

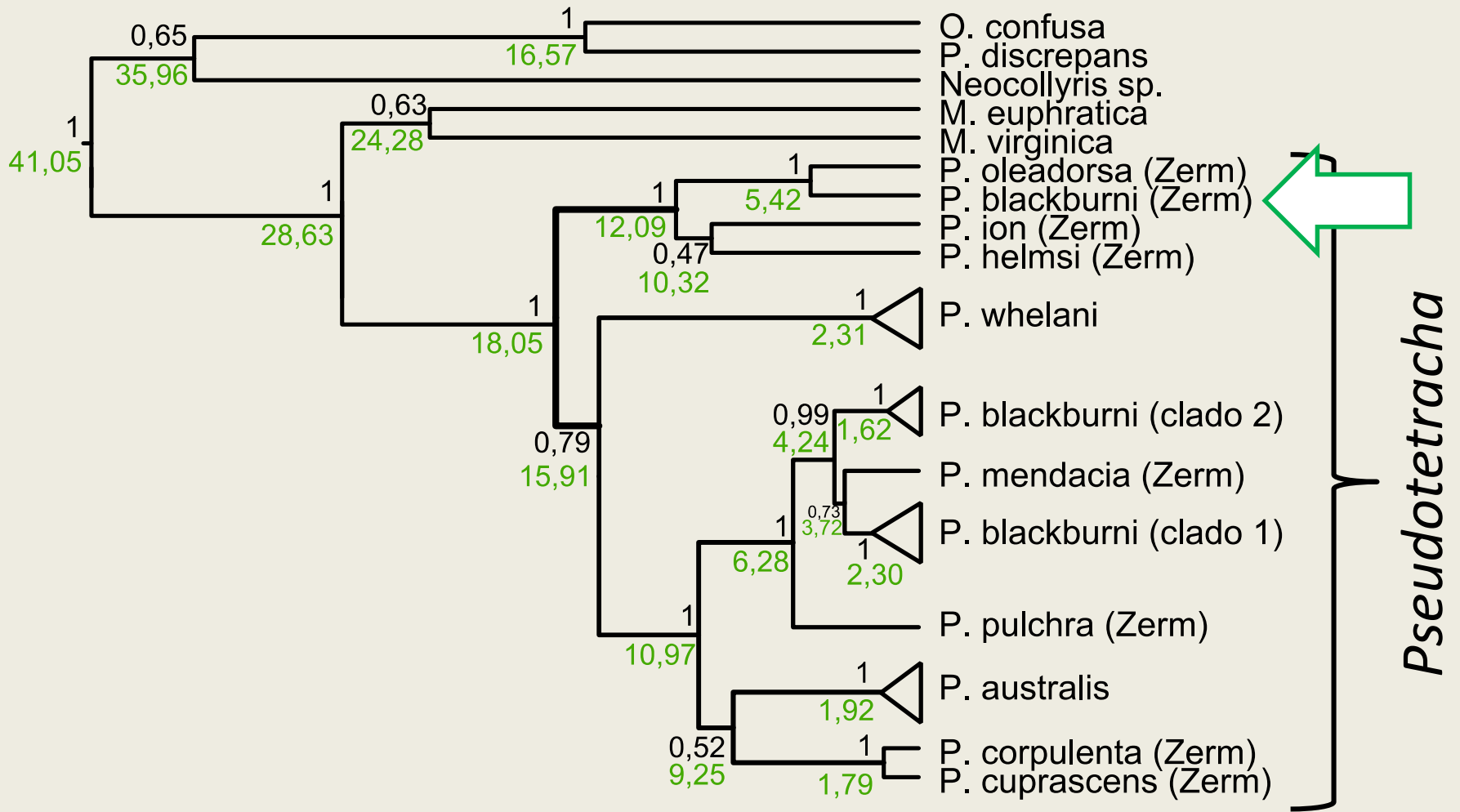
16S

BEAST v1.6.1

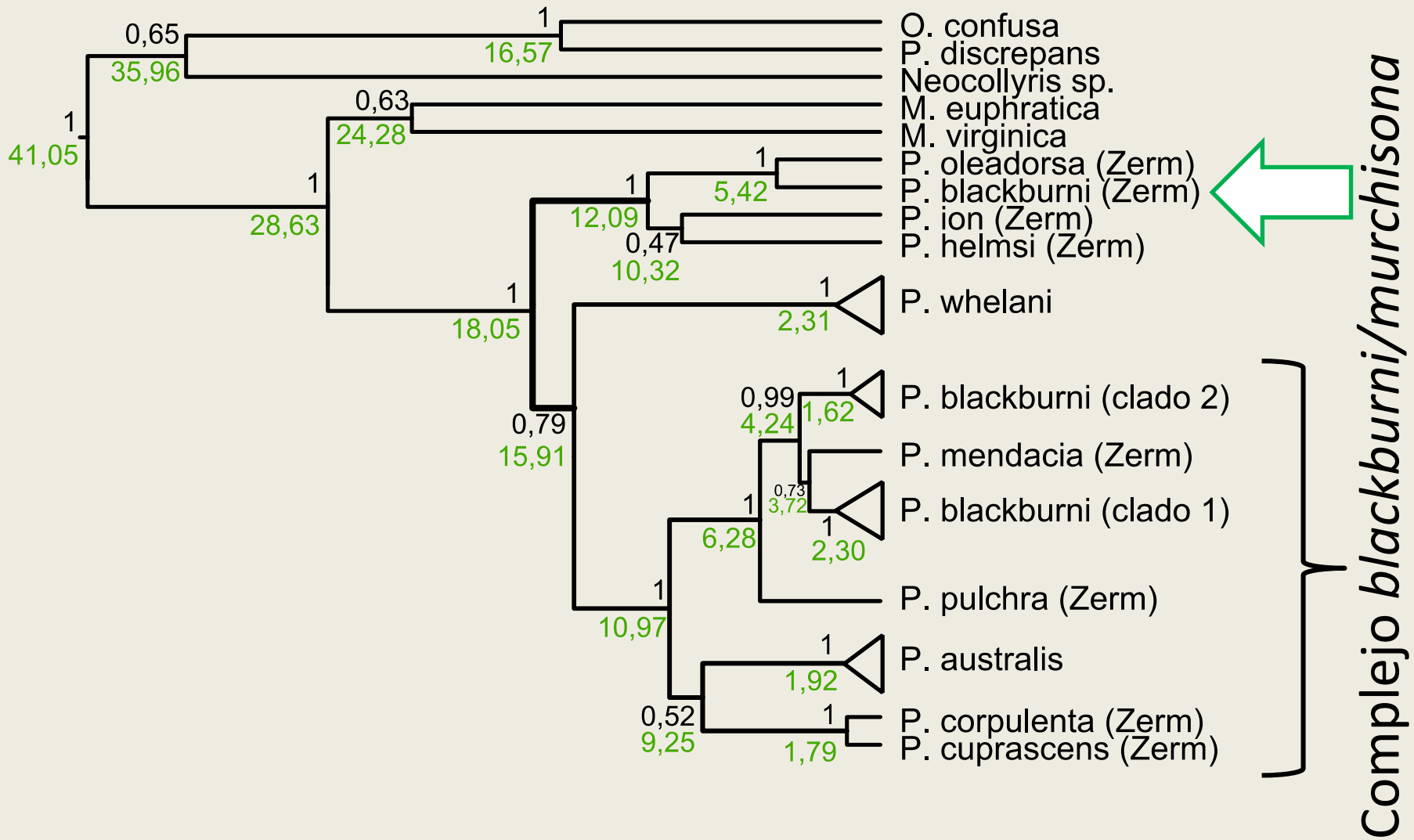
Resultados



Resultados



Resultados



Resultados



Species	Sample	Location	Date	Formula (n)
P. blackburni	32	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	33	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	34	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	35	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	36	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	38	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	39	Whyalla (33°2'S,136°36'E)	11/03/04	10 + XXY
	56	Lake Yaninee (32° 58' S, 135° 16' 20'' E)	12/03/2004	11+XY
43	Lake Yaninee (32° 58' S, 135° 16' 20'' E)	12/03/2004	11+XY	
P. australis	141	Lake Barker F (35°35'20''S,139°23'E)	30/03/04	11 + XY
P. whelani	76	Lake Torrens (31°43'S,136°49'30''E)	14/03/04	12 + XY
	78	Lake Torrens (31°43'S,136°49'30''E)	14/03/04	12 + XY
	82	Lake Torrens (31°43'S,136°49'30''E)	14/03/04	12 + XY
	176	Yardea (abril) (32°18'20''S,135°51'E)	02/04/04	12 + XY
	203	Lake Gairdner 3' (31°36'S,135°25'40''E)	03/04/04	12 + XY
	207	Lake Gairdner 4' (31°7'S,135°19'20''E)	03/04/04	12 + XY
	208	Lake Gairdner 4' (31°7'S,135°19'20''E)	03/04/04	12 + XY
	225	Lake Gairdner 5' (31°13'30''S,136°24'E)	04/04/04	12 + XY
231	Lake Torrens (31°43'S,136°50'E)	04/04/04	12 + XY	

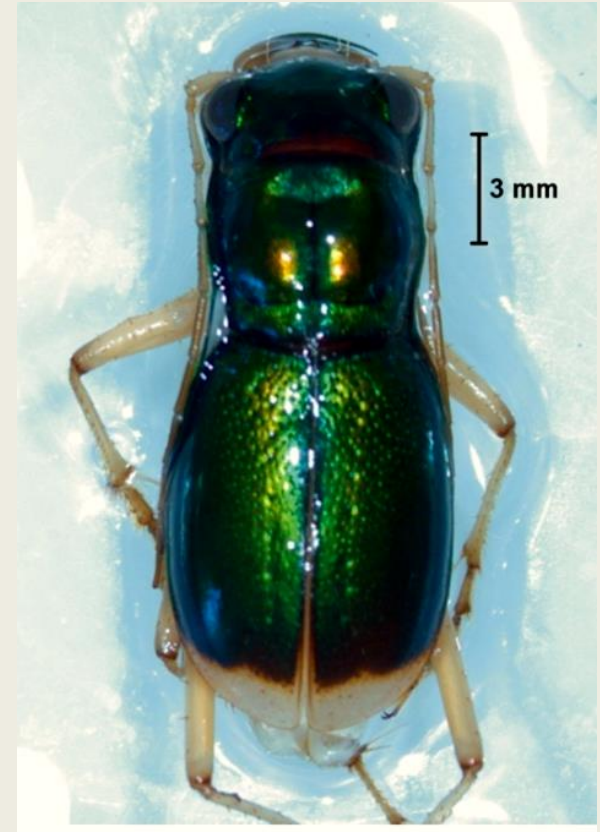
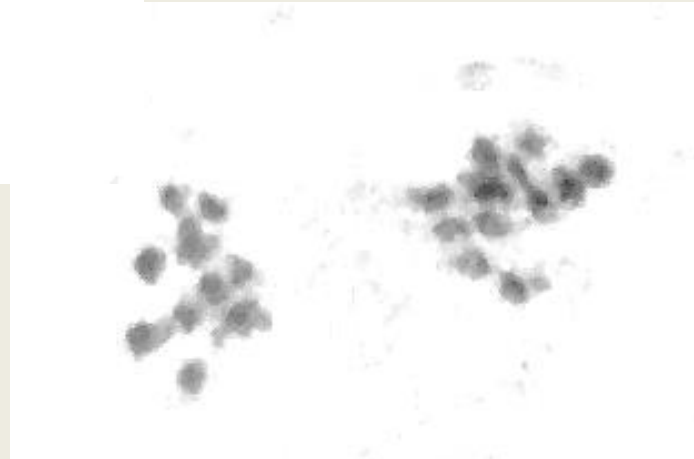
} clado 1

} clado 2



P. whelani

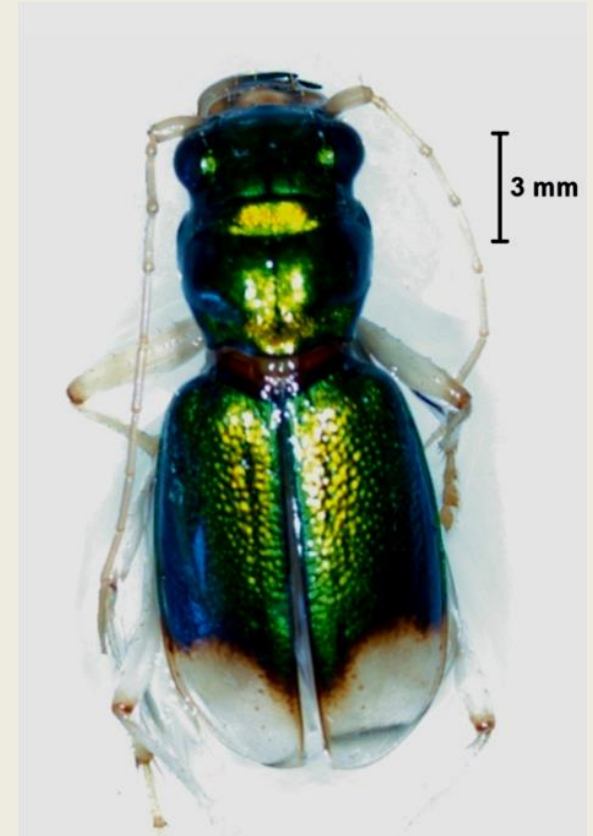
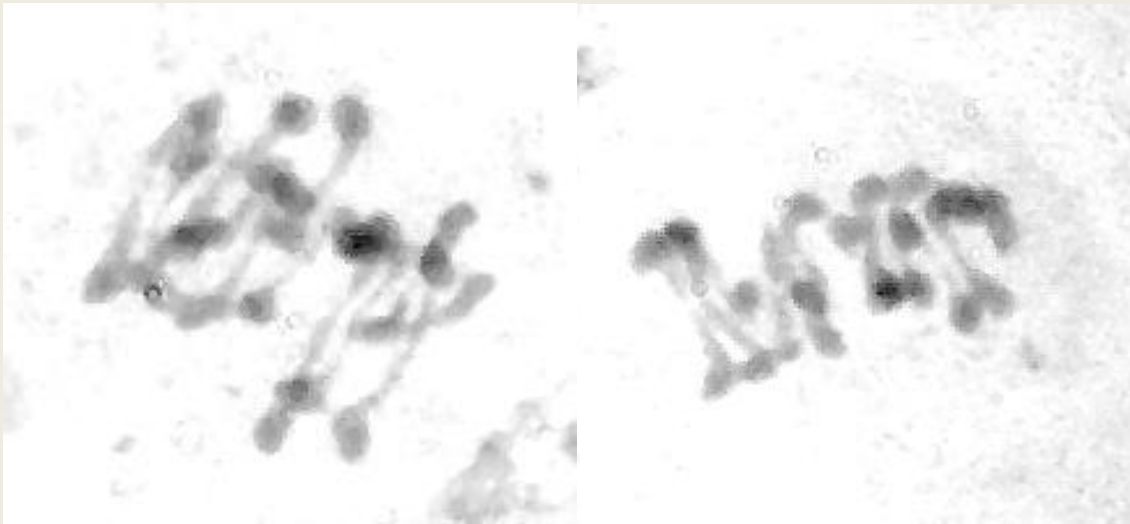
12 + XY





P. australis

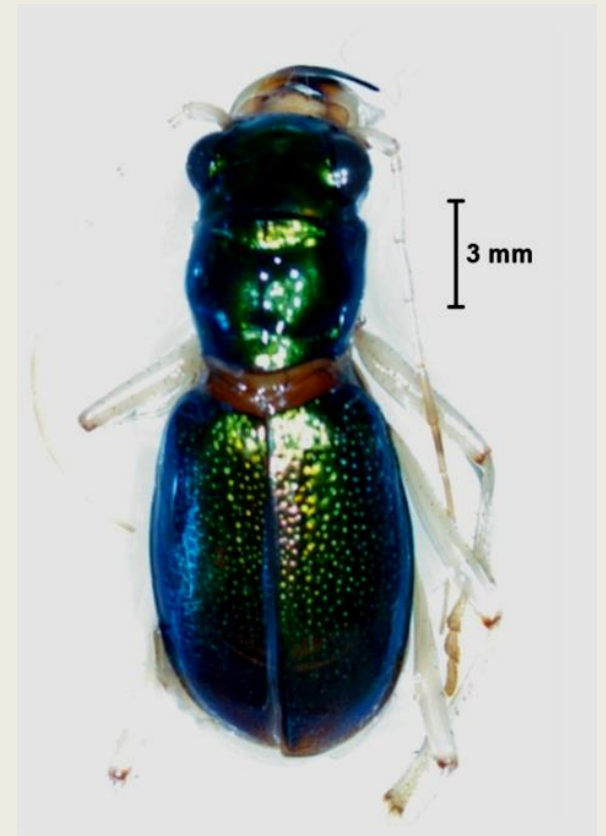
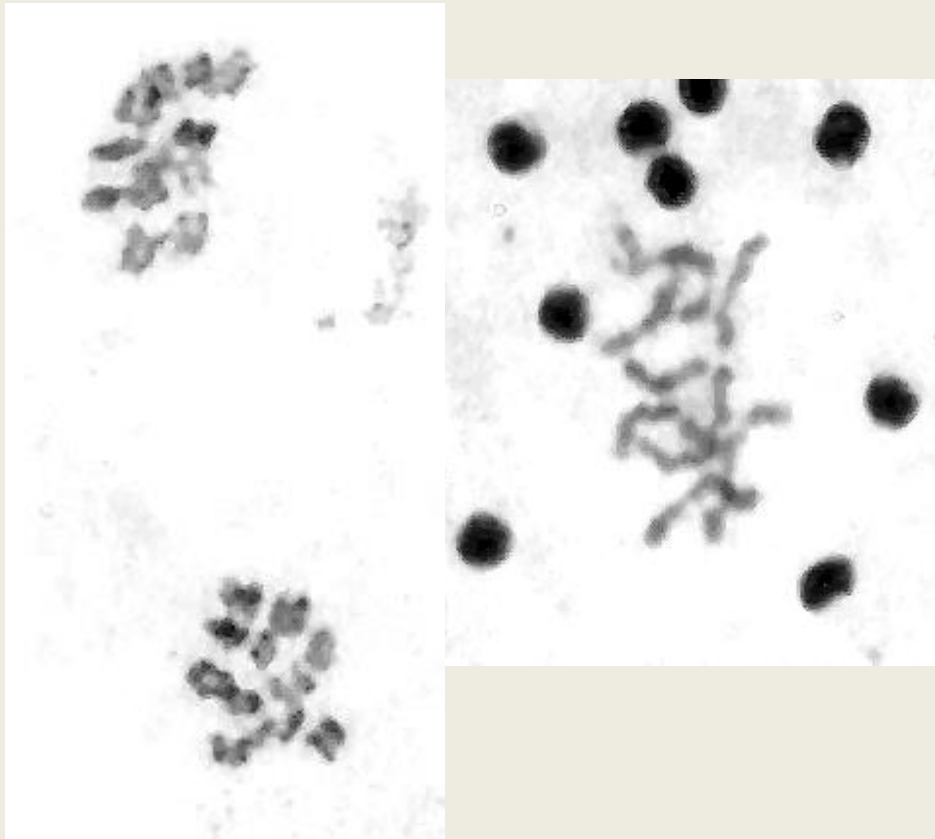
11 + XY





P. blackburni (clado 2)

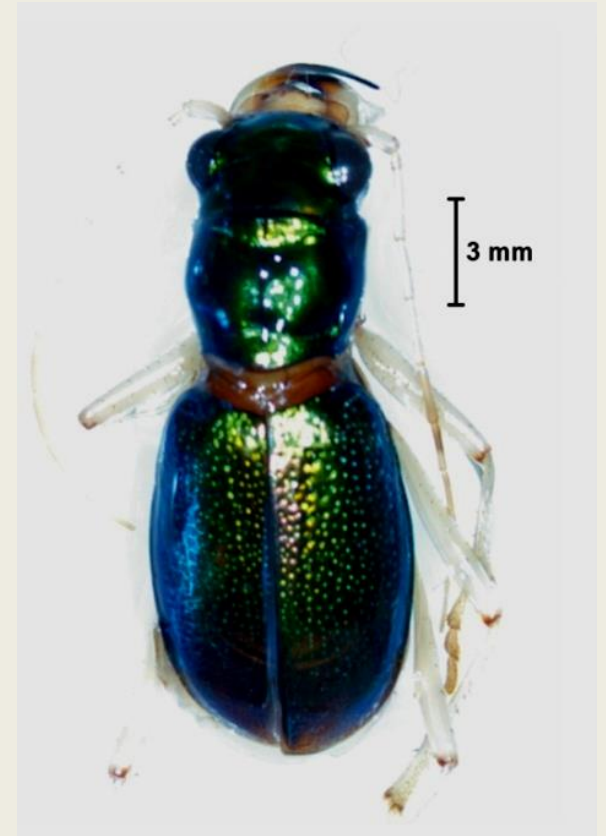
11 + XY



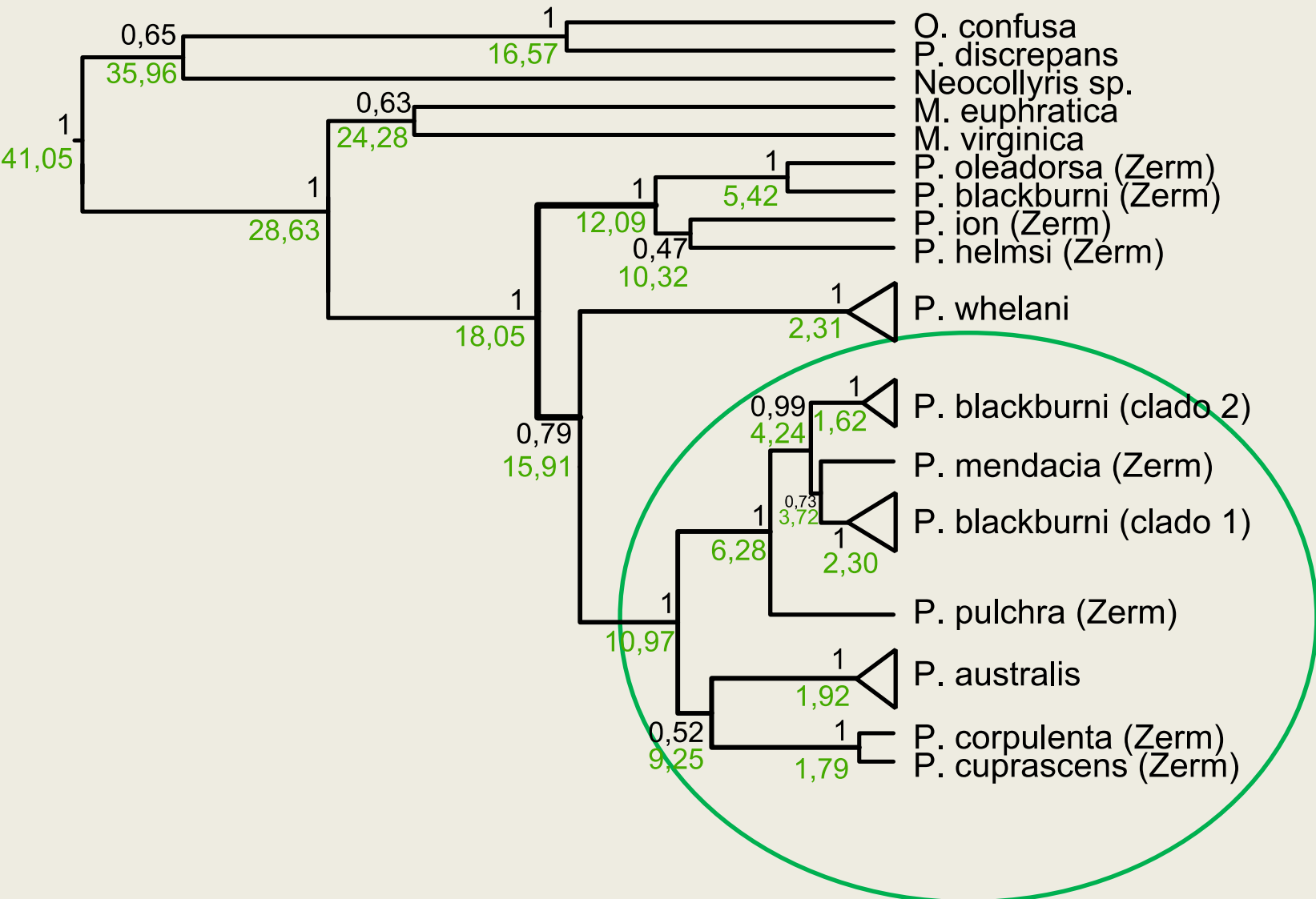


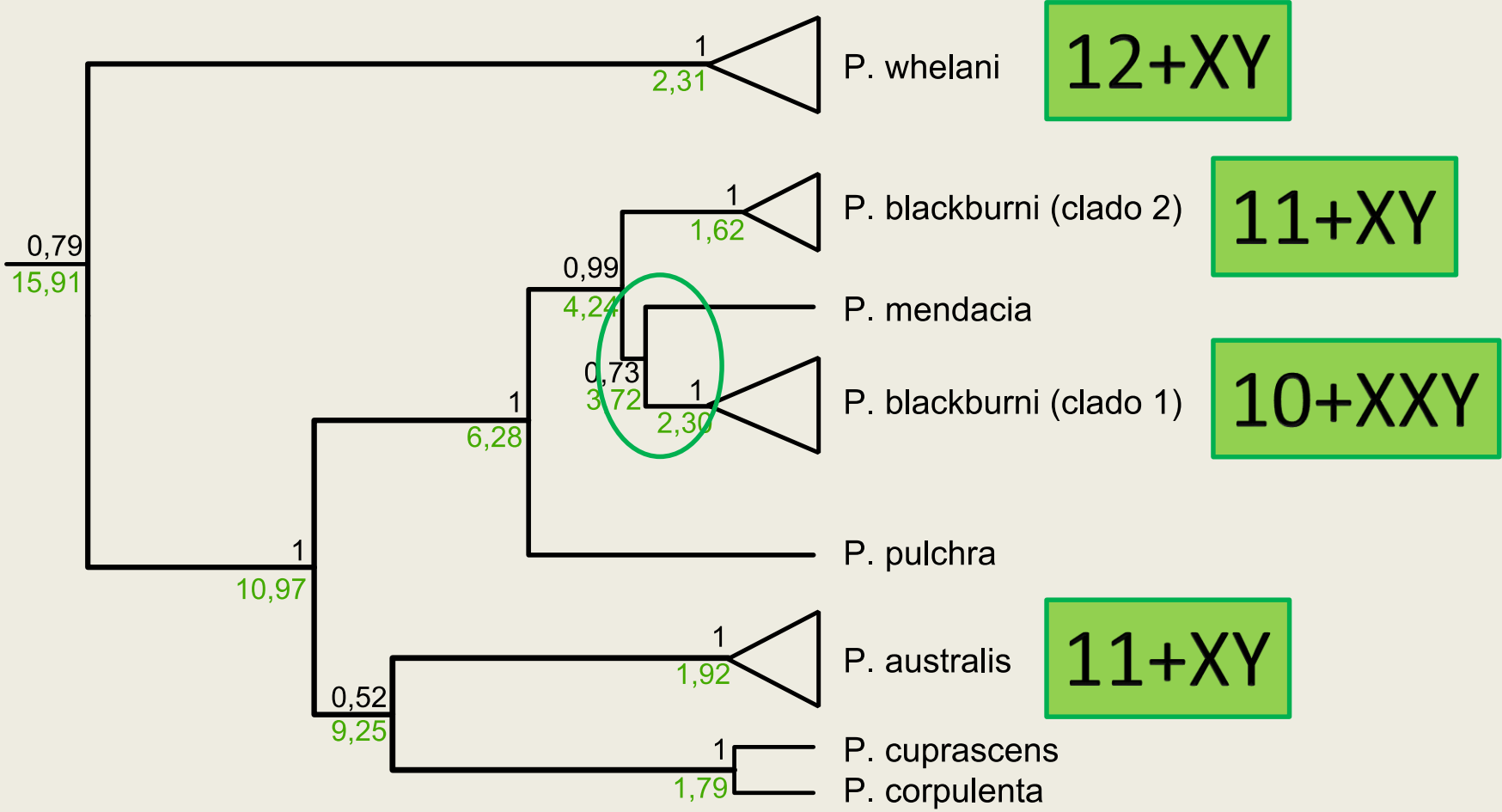
P. blackburni (clado 1)

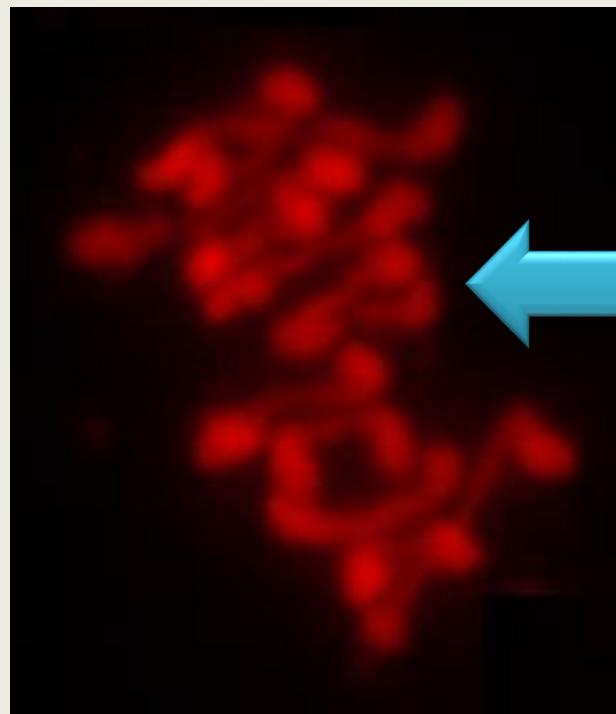
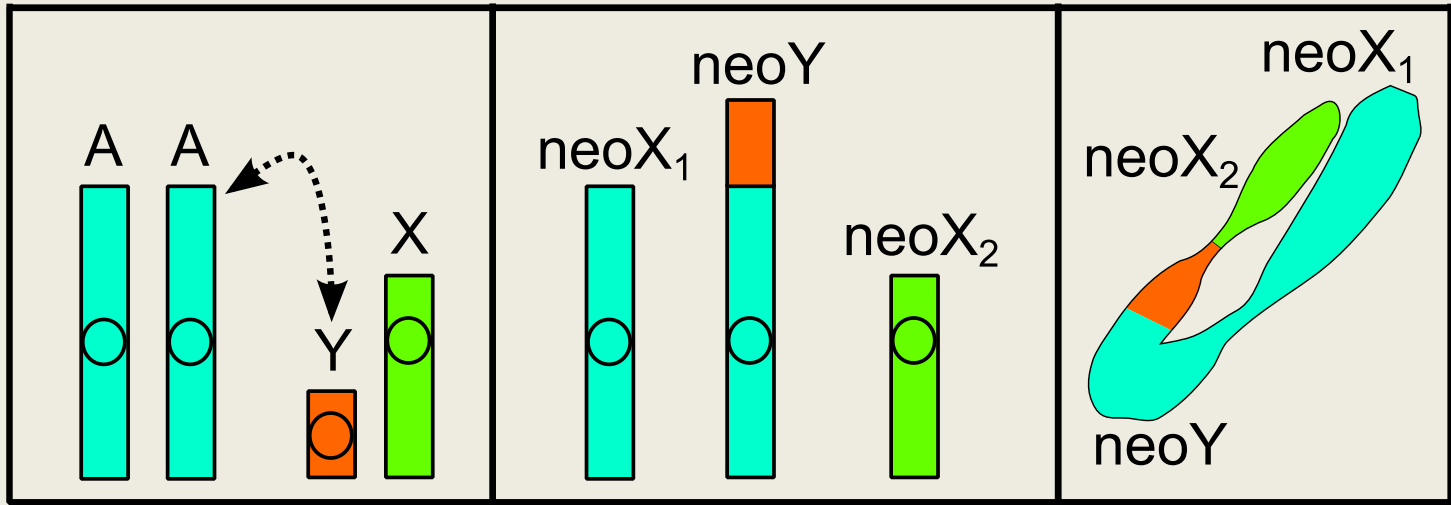
10 + X₁X₂Y

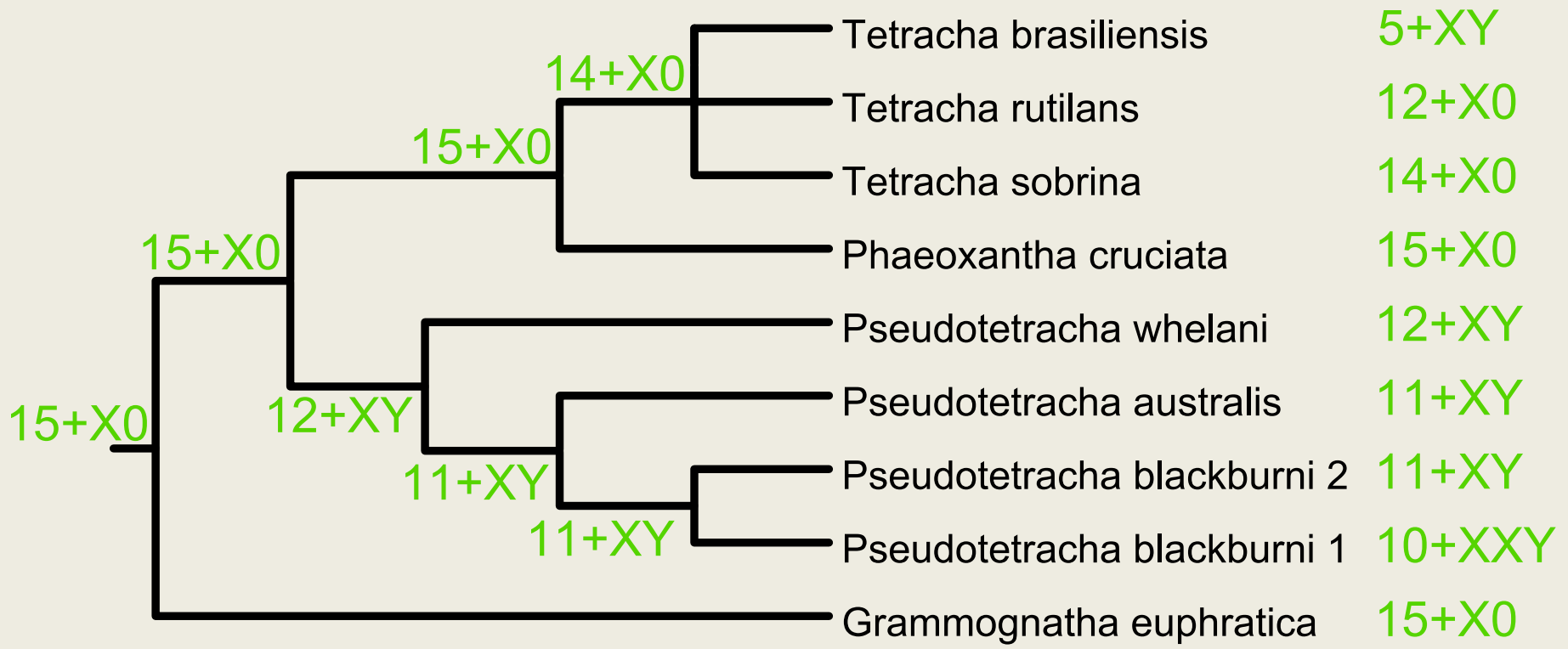


Discusión y conclusiones









Modificado de Zerm et al. (2007)

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