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## Morphological and molecular diversity at a regional scale: A step closer to understanding Antarctic nematode biogeography



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#### ABSTRACT

Antarctica is one of the harshest environments on earth and yet life has managed to persist on the continent for millions of years. While most of the continent is covered by snow and ice, in some coastal and mountain regions that do not have permanent cover terrestrial invertebrate fauna dominate. Nematodes are one of the most common taxa present in these environments, but despite their abundance very little work on diversity and distribution has been performed for the Phylum across the Antarctic continent. We examined nematodes from 123 limno-terrestrial samples from the vicinity of the Australian Antarctic Stations (62.8°E–110.5°E) using the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, and morphological analyses. We identified the nematodes Plectus murrayi, Pl.cf. frigophilus, Scottnema cf. lindsayae, Halomonhystera cf. halophila, H. cf. continentalis and Eudorylaimus spp. The distribution of these species appears to be determined by habitat type and salinity. We also made comparisons using the COI gene with nematodes from localised sampling from Dronning Maud Land, Francis Island (Antarctic Peninsula), and Tierra del Fuego (TF), and also with COI sequences from other worldwide locations. Contrasting levels of COI sequence divergence were identified among genera and species, ranging from low levels for Pl. murrayi (≤0.5%), medium levels for S. cf. lindsayae (≤2.1%) and Halomonhystera (<4.3%), and high within Pl.cf. frigophilus (<8.4%). Distribution ranges varied according to the species, with widespread ranges within Antarctica for Pl. murrayi and Scottnema cf. lindsayae (a range of over 2000 km); and distribution beyond Antarctica to TF for Pl.cf. frigophilus. Our results reveal the presence of cryptic species even when conservative approaches are applied in species delimitation.

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#### 1. Introduction

Nematodes are a major component of the Antarctic limnoterrestrial fauna, and have been described as one of the most dominant groups of metazoan found throughout the frozen continent (e.g. Sohlenius et al., 1996; Powers et al., 1998; Freckman and Virginia, 1998; Adams et al., 2006). Despite their worldwide dominance, little is known about the diversity of these microinvertebrates highlighting the need for further comprehensive research to assess biogeographical distribution of species and how these relate to the global fauna. Historically, most research has focussed on regions close to permanent stations, especially on the Antarctic Peninsula (AP) and Victoria Land (VL), and more recently

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in nunataks and coastal regions across the continent. The nematode fauna in Antarctica is now reported to include 67 species, 37 of which are found on the AP or its offshore islands (Maritime Antarctica), and 33 in Continental Antarctica (Table 1). Currently there is no apparent overlap among the nematode fauna from Maritime Antarctica (Sector 4) with the rest of the Antarctic continent (Sectors 1,2,3; Table 1). The exception are three unconfirmed records: the terrestrial species *Pl. murrayi* and the aquatic/semi-aquatic *Pl. frigophilus* from AP (Sector 4; Maslen and Convey, 2006), and the maritime species *Teratocephalus tilbrooki* from Sector 1 (Verlecar et al., 1996). Unfortunately with such records, without molecular or morphological data it is difficult to confirm species identifications and examine species connectivity and distributional ranges (see Table 1).

When considering the biogeographic distributions of all 67 Antarctic nematode species it becomes challenging to undertake continental-wide studies covering soil and water environments and relate these to biota from elsewhere in the world. Recent work

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		Sector 1 (45°W–45°E)		Sector 2 (45°E–135°E)					Sector 3 (135°E-135°W)			Sector 4 (135°W-45°W)		
									[ Sector 3			[ Sector ]		
	Area	DML	POC	MtV	MS-FM S	SI VI	I-LH BH	CS	RI	VL	TM	M-AP	TF	eW
Order Rhabditida														
Chiloplacoides antarcticus Heyns, 1994	C	15 <sup>^</sup>										4.0		
Cuticularia firmata Andrássy, 1998  Dolichorhabditis tereticorpus Kito & Ohyama, 2008	M C							17^				<b>4</b> ^		
Panagrolaimus davidi Timm, 1971	C							17	26,29 <sup>^</sup>	1, <b>29</b>				
Panagrolaimus magnivulvatus Timm, 1971	Ċ	4,27,28,9^							_0,_0	., =0				
Rhabditis krylovi Tsalolikhin, 1989	M		_									4^		
Scottnema lindsayae Timm, 1971	_ C	NR	25, 2		NR	NF	2		4,11,26,29	1, <b>4,11</b> ,12,13, <b>29</b> ^	2			
Order Plectida														
Ceratoplectus armatus (Butschli, 1873) Andrássy, 1984	M											4, 20		20?
Chiloplectus masleni Boström, 1997	C M	4, <b>10</b> ^										4.20^		
Plectus antarcticus de Man, 1904 Plectus belgicae de Man, 1904	M											4, 20 <sup>^</sup> 4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Plectus frigophilus Kirjanova, 1958	C-M		25, 18		NR	8	163	1^ NR	4, 29	1, <b>4,29</b>		20?	NR	
Plectus insolens Andrássy, 1998	M		23, 10				10,5		1, 23	1, 1,20		4^		
Plectus meridianus Andrássy, 1998	M											<b>4</b> ^		
Plectus murrayi Yeates, 1970	C-M	4,27,28,9	4,25,18		NR N	NR 23	7,16	7	4,29,30^	1,4,13		20?		
Plectus telekii Mulk & Coomans, 1978	C	21												
Plectus tolerans Andrássy, 1998	M											<b>4</b> , 20^		
Teratocephalus pseudolirellus Maslen, 1979	M											20^		
Teratocephalus rugosus Maslen, 1979	M	222										20^		
<b>Teratocephalus tilbrooki</b> Maslen, 1979 Order Dorylaimida	C-M	32?										<b>4,</b> 20^		
Amblydorylaimus isokaryon Loof, 1975	M											4^		
<u>Calcaridorylaimus signatus</u> (Loof, 1975) Andrássy, 1986	M											4^		
Enchodelus signyensis Loof, 1975  Eudorylaimus antarcticus (Steiner, 1916) Yeates, 1970	M C								4,6,29	1, <b>4,6</b> ,13,29^		4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Eudorylaimus coniceps Loof, 1975	M								4,0,23	1, <b>4,0</b> ,13,23		4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Eudorylaimus glacialis Andrássy, 1998	C				6	x			30	1,6 ^		1, 20		
Eudorylaimus nudicaudatus Heyns, 1993	C	<b>4,6</b> ^			x					-,-				
<u>Eudorylaimus pseudocarteri</u> Loof, 1975	M					_						4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Eudorylaimus quintus Andrássy, 2008	C					x,6	5^			6				
Eudorylaimus sabulophilus Tijepkema, Ferris & Ferris, 1971		21												
Eudorylaimus sextus Andrássy, 2008	C		0.40	4040		x,6	j^							
Eudorylaimus shirasei Kito, Shishida & Ohyama, 1996 Eudorylaimus spauli Loof, 1975	C M		6, 19	4, <b>6,19</b> ^	X					1		4, 20^		
Eudorylaimus spauli Looi, 1973 Eudorylaimus verrucosus Loof, 1975	M											4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Mesodorylaimus antarcticus Nedelchev & Peneva, 2000	M											22 <sup>^</sup>		
Mesodorylaimus chipevi Nedelchev & Peneva, 2000	M											22 <sup>^</sup>		
Mesodorylaimus imperator Loof, 1975	M											4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Mesodorylaimus masleni Nedelchev & Peneva, 2000	M											<b>22</b> ^		
Mesodorylaimus signatus Loof, 1975	M											20^		
Rhyssocolpus paradoxus (Loof, 1975) Andrássy, 1986 Order Monhysterida	M											4, 20 <sup>^</sup>		
Eumonhystera vulgaris (de Man, 1880) Andrássy, 1981	M											4,20,3		<b>3</b> ,20?
	C								29	1,4,29^				
Geomonhystera antarcticola Andrássy, 1998														
Geomonhystera villosa (Butschli, 1873) Andrássy, 1981	M								_			4, 20		<b>3</b> ,20?
						5.8			5^			4, 20		<b>3</b> ,20?

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