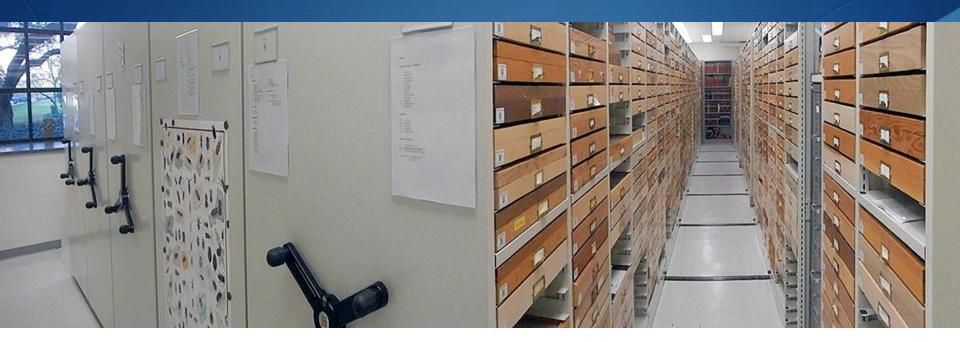
Categorizing endemic and introduced species using DNA sequence signatures

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The Taxonomic Impediment



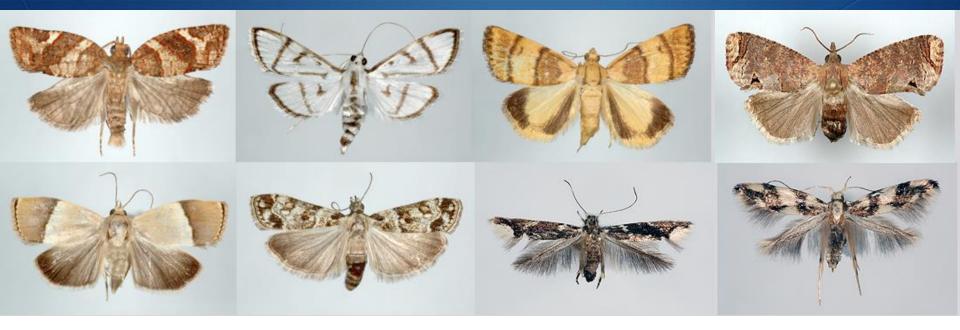






Oboyski 2014, Kruger National Park, South Africa





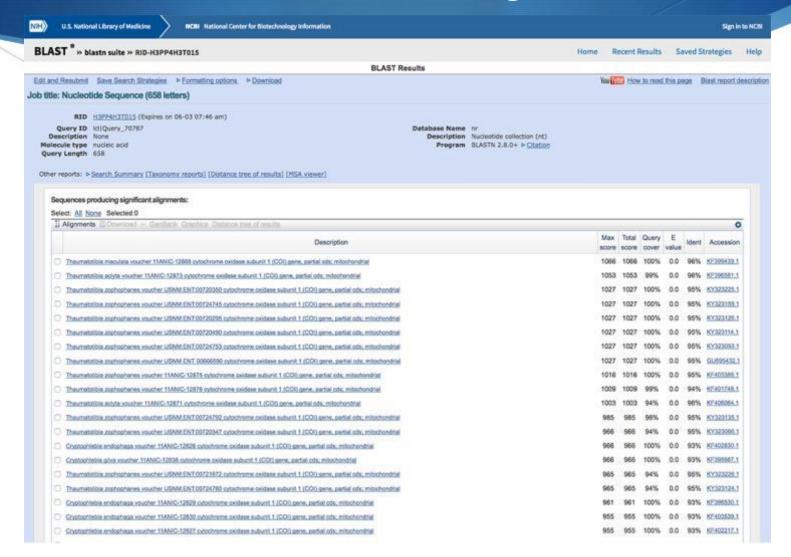




Strepsicrates n.sp., part of a radiation of >8 spp.

Oboyski 2015, Tahiti, French Polynesia

Taxonomic Tools DNA barcoding



Sequences producing significant alignments:

Select:	All	None	Selected:0
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Î	Alignments Download GenBank Graphics Distance tree of results						0
	Description	Max score	Total score	Query cover		Ident	Accession
0	Lepidoptera sp. 001 PS-2011 voucher Eo00652 cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial co	1216	1216	100%	0.0	100%	JF729549.1
0	Lepidoptera sp. 001 PS-2011 voucher Eo00612 cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial co	1199	1199	100%	0.0	99%	JF729515.1
0	Bactra blepharopis voucher NIBGE MOT-03665 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial c	854	854	99%	0.0	90%	KX862772.1
0	Apotomis demissana voucher MM19905 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial cds; mitc	850	850	100%	0.0	90%	KT782601.1
0	Apotomis demissana voucher MM17773 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial cds; mitc	850	850	100%	0.0	90%	KT782502.1
3	Tortricidae sp. BOLD:ACM3468 voucher USNM ENT 00736892 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI	850	850	100%	0.0	90%	KP850214.1
0	Apotomis capreana voucher TLMF Lep 08079 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial cds	850	850	100%	0.0	90%	KM572369.1
)	Archips purpurana voucher 10BBCLP-1918 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial cds; r	848	848	99%	0.0	90%	KM546243.1
ס	Tortricidae sp. BOLD:ACM3468 voucher USNM ENT 00739632 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI	846	846	100%	0.0	90%	KP850914.1
0	Tortrix oriarcha voucher 11ANIC-10354 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial cds; mitoc	845	845	100%	0.0	90%	KF404188.1
	Tortrix hydractis voucher 11ANIC-10348 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene, partial cds; mito	845	845	100%	0.0	90%	KF400744.1

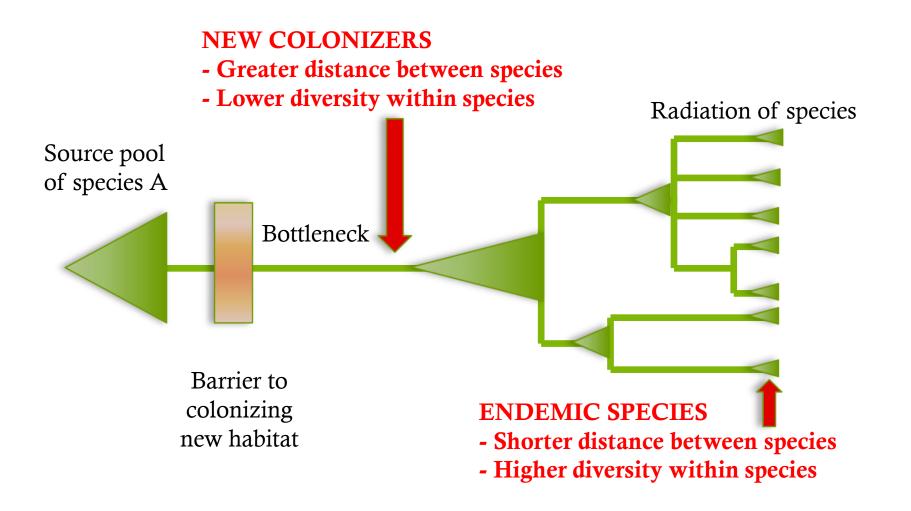
Either no specimens of this species (or genus) have been sequenced, or a taxonomic expert has not yet identified sequenced specimens, or it is an undescribed species.

Who cares?

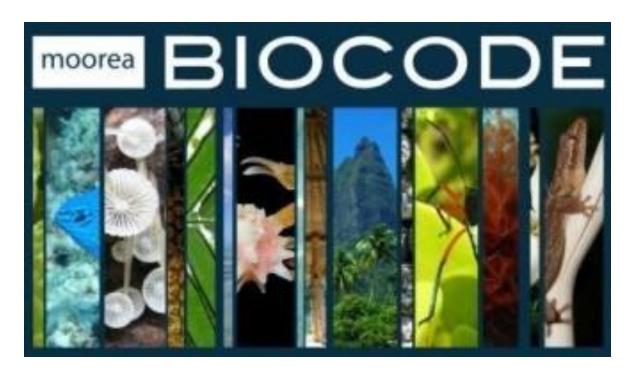
- Do we really need to put a name on everythin.
- Morpho-species (or molecular divernity is good enough.

- Names provide ecological and evolutionary context
- Names prograe links to published literate
- ♦ Ecological or behavioral information food web relationships
- ♦ Public health information disease vector or reservoir
- ♦ Distribution endemic or invasive

What can we determine from DNA data?



System to test predictions



MooreaBiocode.org



- ♦ Chris Meyer Smithsonian Institution
- ♦ Rosemary Gillespie UC Berkeley
- ♦ Sylvain Charlat Universite de Lyon
- ♦ Curtis Ewing UC Berkeley, Cal Fire
- Neil Davies Gump Research Station

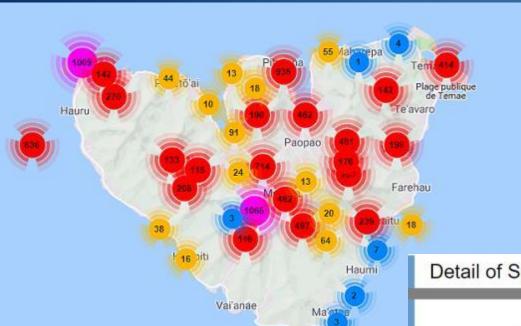


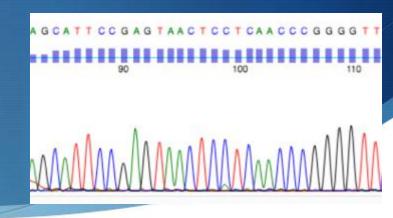
Moorea BioCode Project



S 17.536402, W 149.832915







Detail of Specimen No. PTO-1048.2

Back to: Moorea Biocode Collections

Scientific Name Imma

Specimen No. PTO-1048.2 Biocode No. MBIO37702

Institution Essig Museum of Entomology

Biocode Event ID 7338
Collector's Event ID PTO-1048

Common Name moth

Collected by Peter T. Oboyski (May 1, 2010)

Location central ridge (Moorea Island, Society Islands, French Polynesia)

Morpho Species Description Imma sp. (dark yellow)

Identified by Peter T. Oboyski

GUID http://n2t.net/ark/21547/R2MBIO37702 (Permanent reference for this specimen)

19 mm

>18,000 terrestrial arthropods

Phylum Arthropoda
Subphylum Hexapoda
Class Insecta
Subclass Neoptera
Infraclass Endopterygota
Superorder Amphiesmenoptera
Order Lepidoptera
Suborder Glossata

Suborder Glossata Infraorder Neolepidoptera Superfamily Immoidea Family Immidae

Genus Imma

Sex/Caste
Life Stage
Parts
Length
Weight
Individual Count

Native vs. Non-Native Species

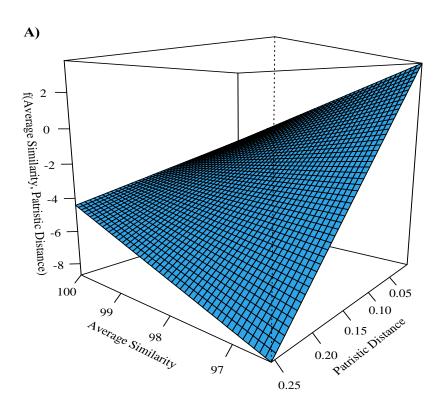
- Can we predict whether a specimen belongs to a native or non-native species based on its COI signature?
- Does community composition change over elevation?
 - New species generally arrive at low elevations
 - Low elevation habitats more altered than high elevations
- ♦ Higher elevations communities dominated by endemics

GLMM Modelling

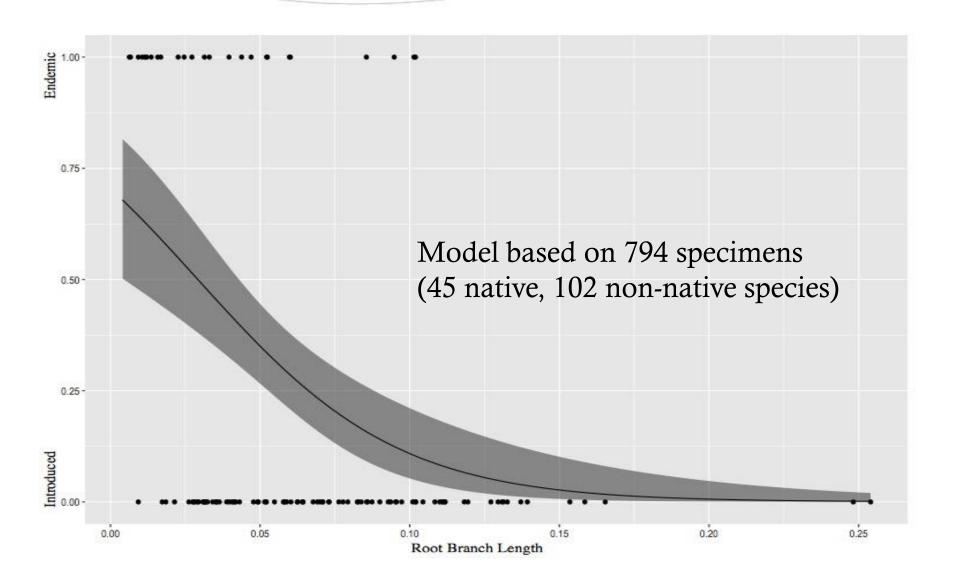
- Morphological identifications done by available taxonomists
- Left with thousands of unidentified specimens
- ♦ Calculated within group diversity & between group distances
- Generated a Generalized Linear Mixed Model to assign nonnative and endemic species using identified specimens
- ♦ Applied model to unidentified specimens to categorize as likely non-native or endemic species

Parameterizing

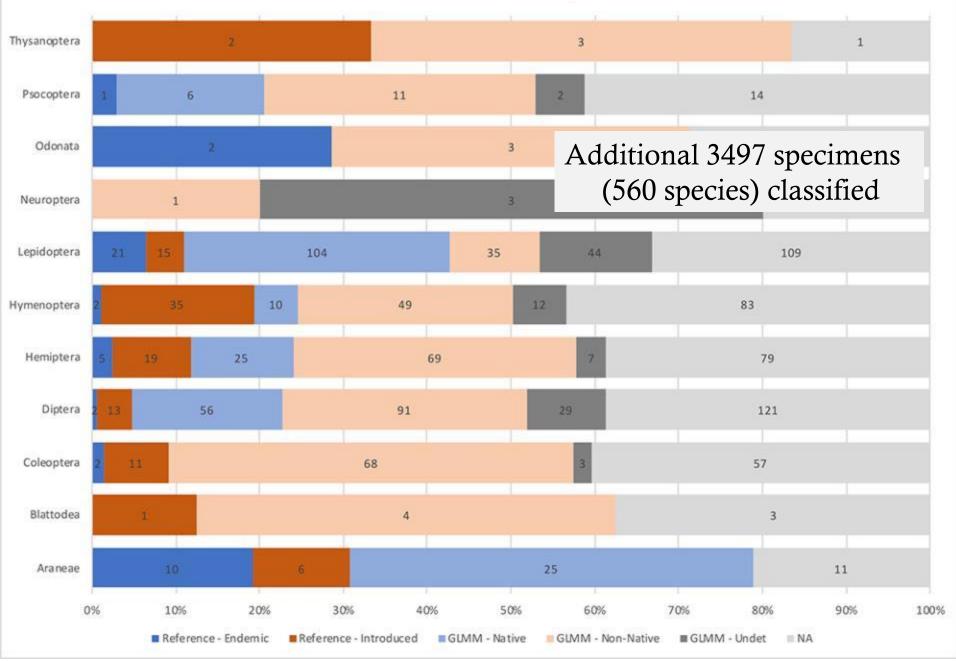
Classification ~ Average Similarity + Average Distance + (1 | Order)

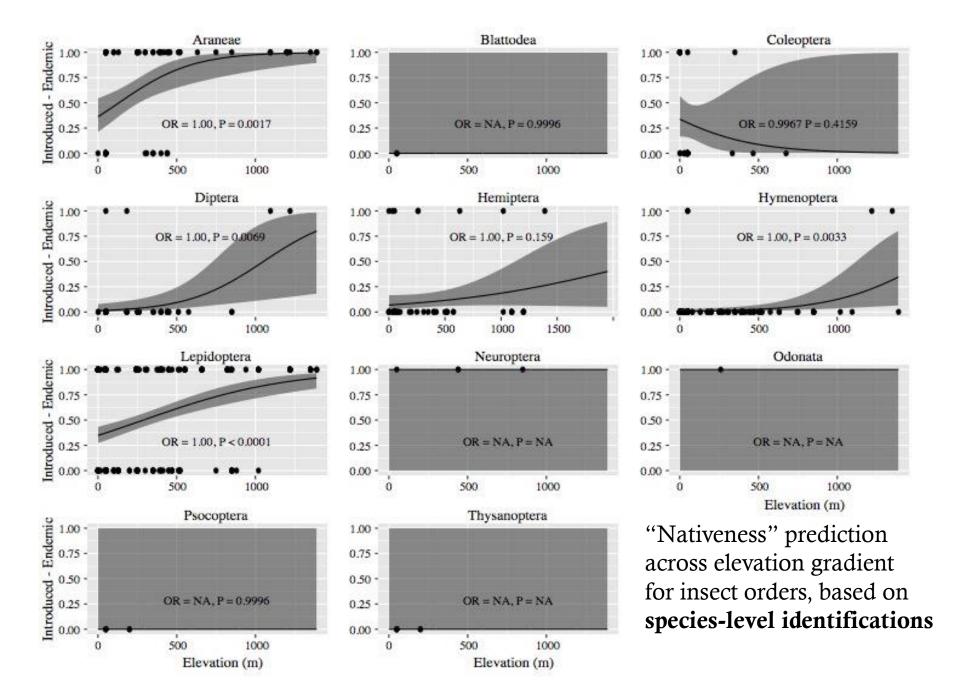


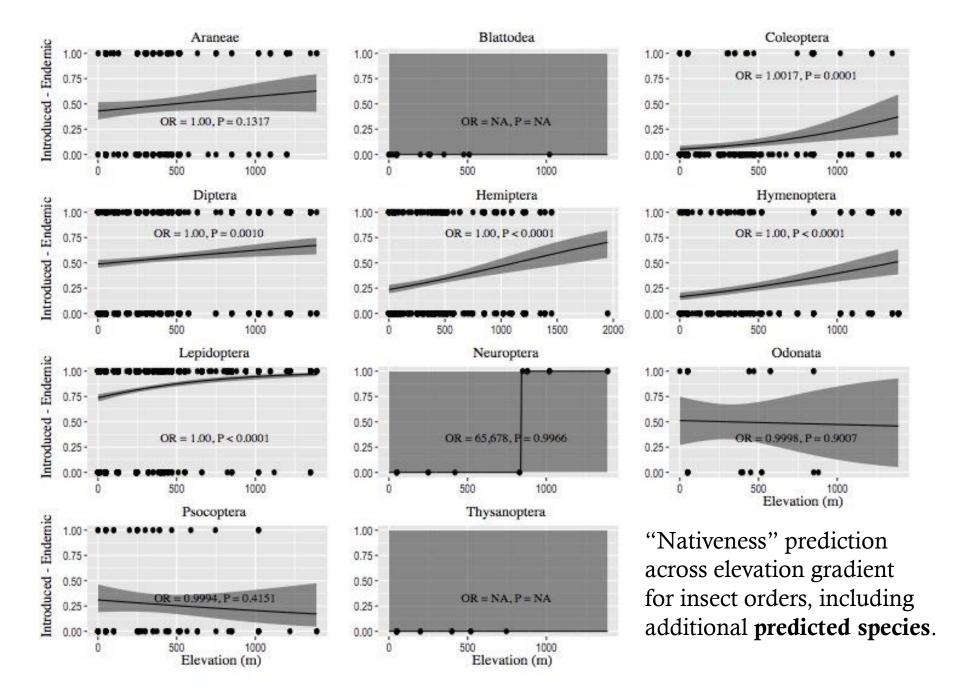
Results











Limitations

- Requires a large data set with multiple individuals of each species to generate molecular diversity metrics.
- Most applicable to "islands" or other isolated regions with more distinct DNA signatures for native and non-native.
- Distance and similarity metrics fall along a continuum, which probably accounts for many "unassignable" species

Conclusions

- Useful for prioritizing identifications for invasive species, public health concerns, and conservation