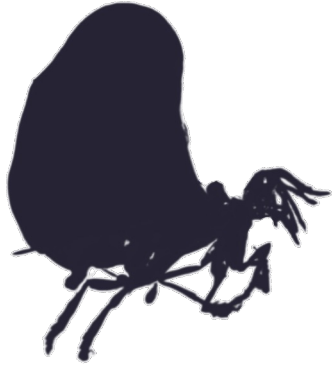




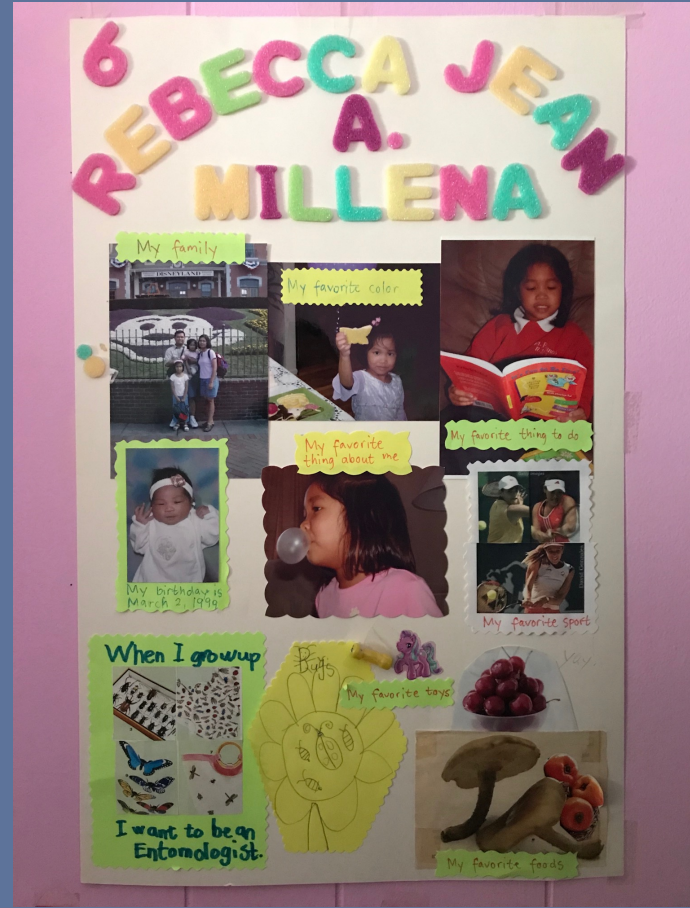
# **SEQUENCING STREPSIPTERA: RESOLVING THE EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF THE TWISTED-WING PARASITES**

RJ Millena – Comparative Biology PhD Candidate, RGGGS at AMNH

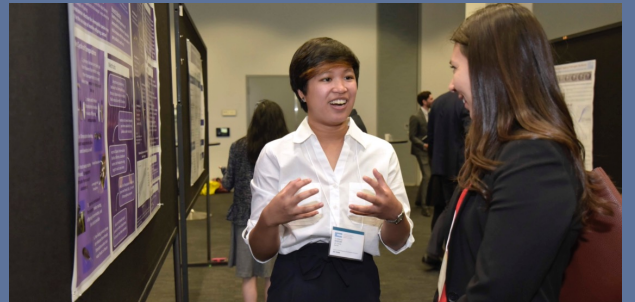


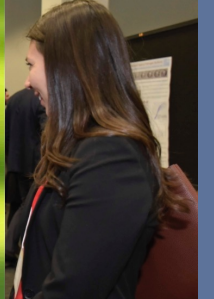
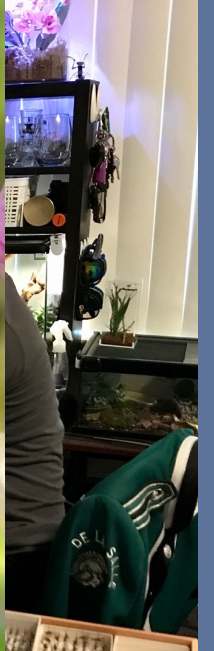
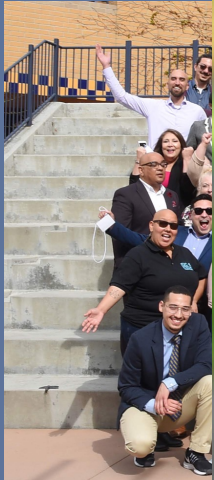
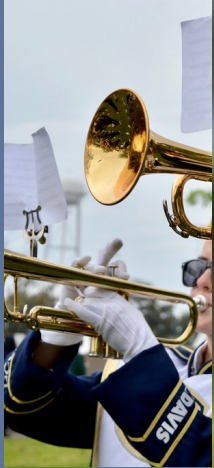
# OUTLINE

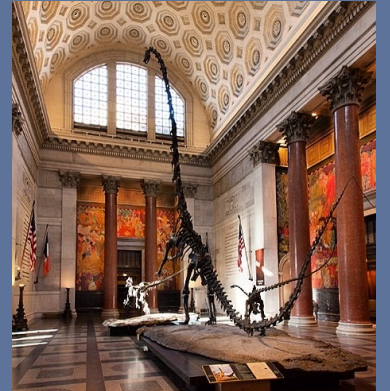
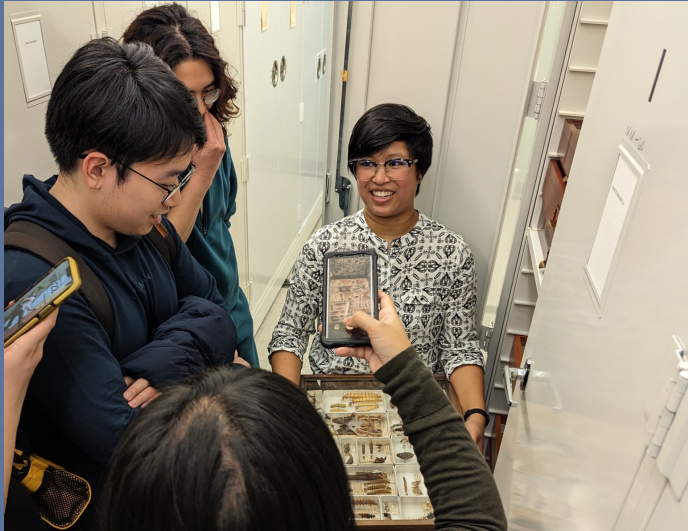
- Who am I?
- What is Strepsiptera?
- What am I doing?





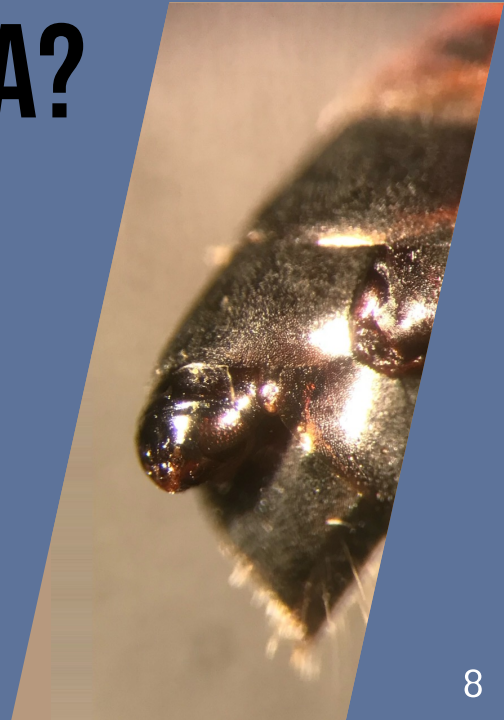




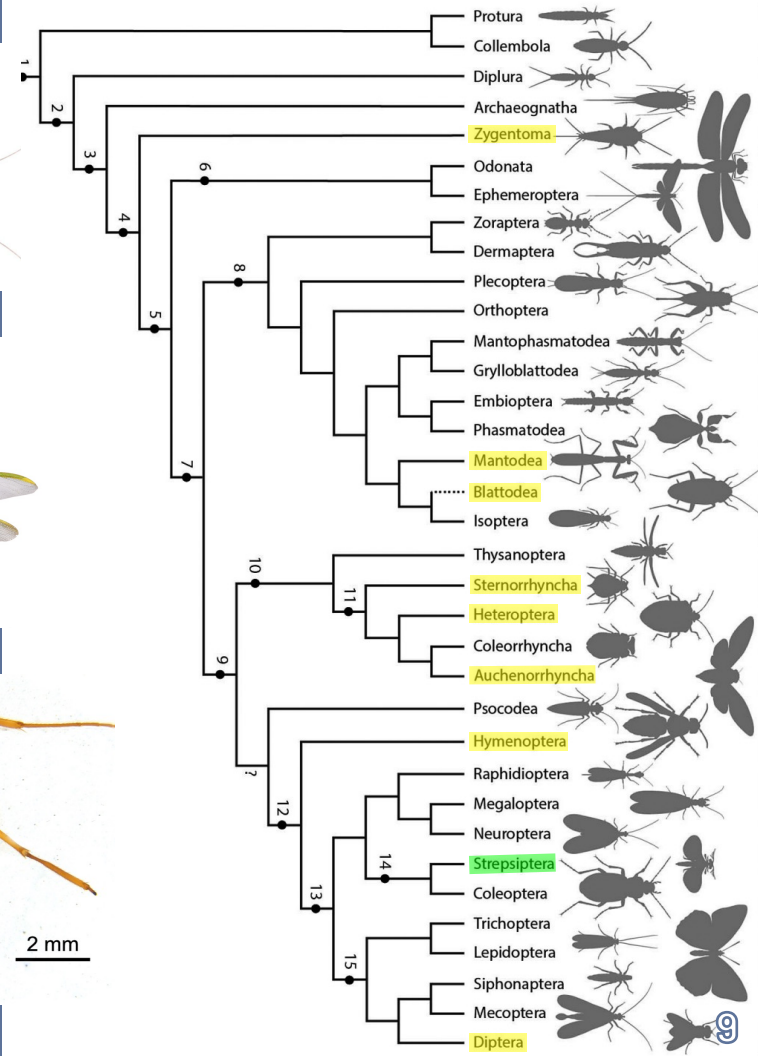
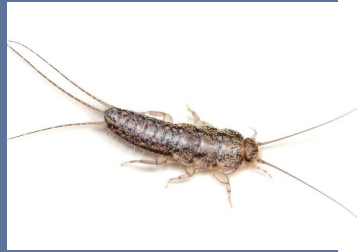


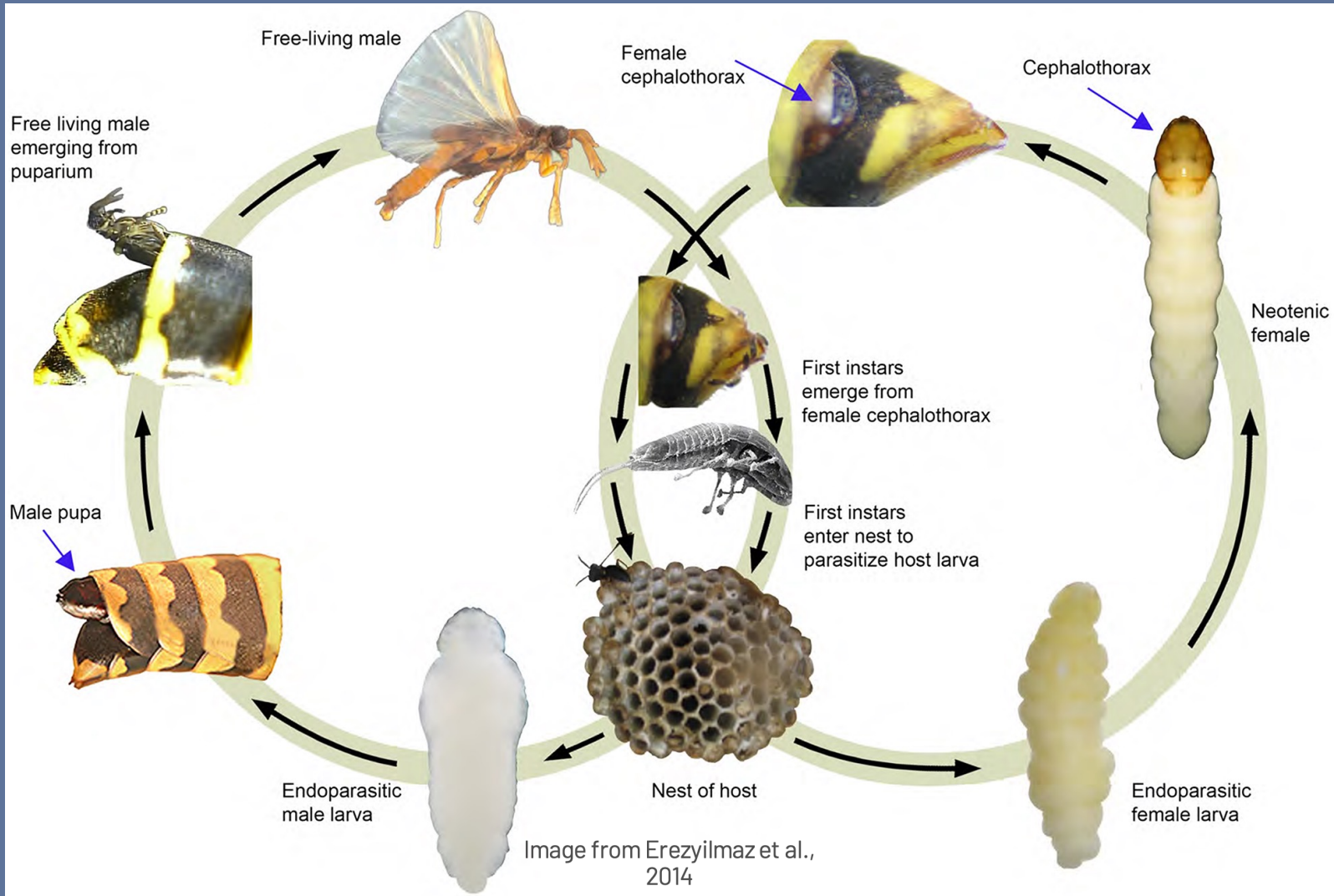


# WHAT IS STREPSIPTERA?

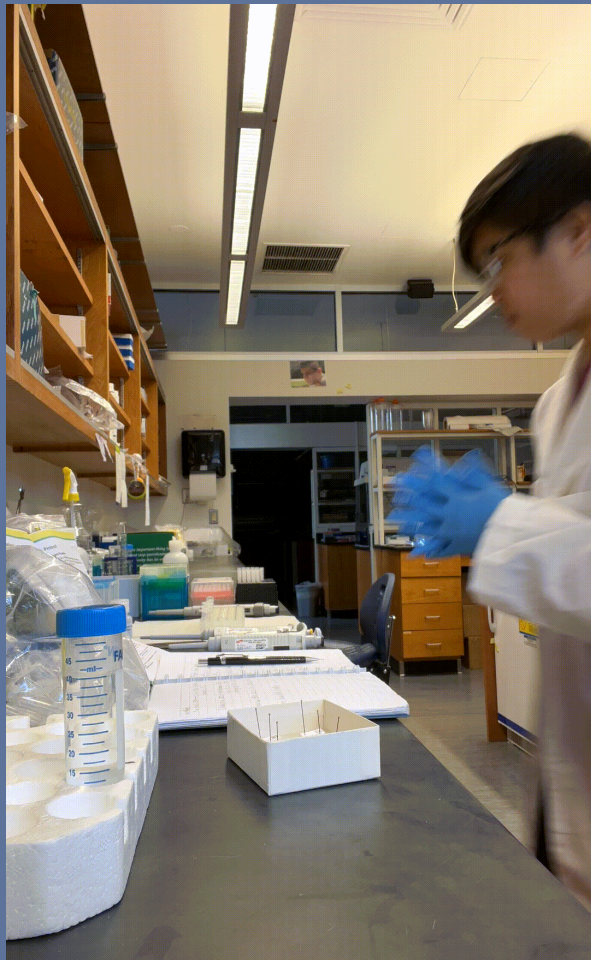








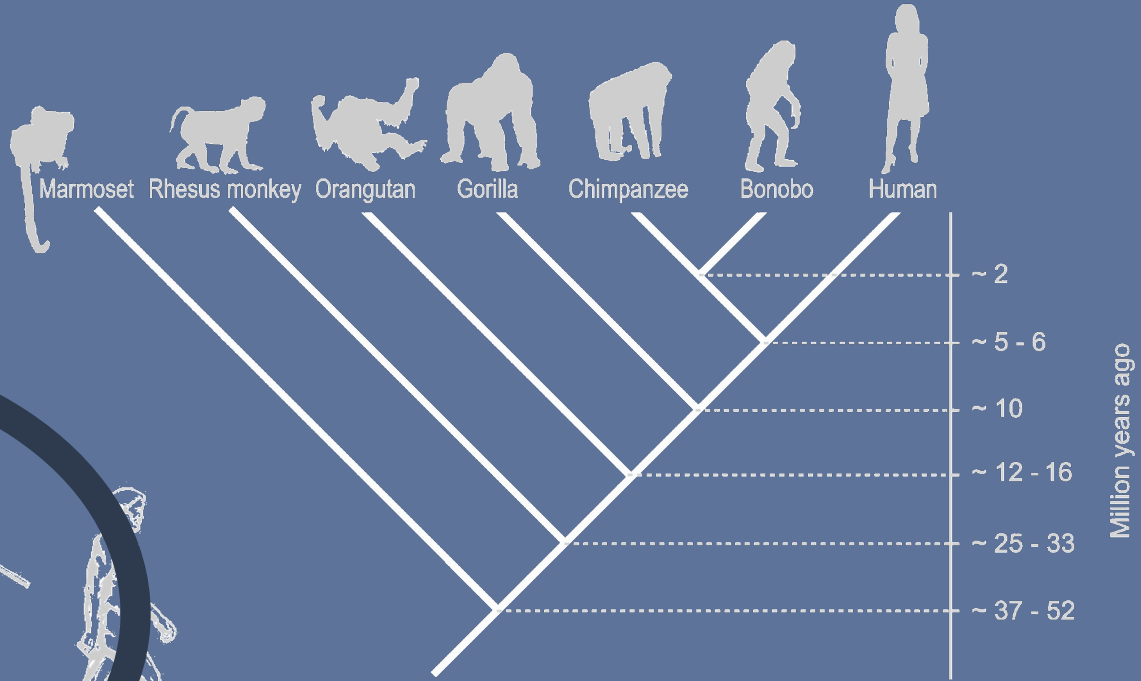




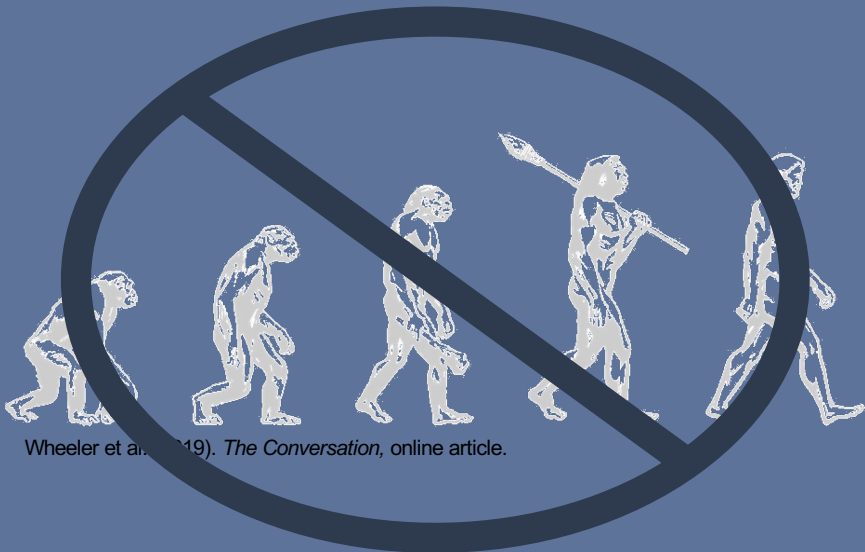


**SYSTEMATICS =  
EVOLUTION + TAXONOMY**

# EVOLUTION

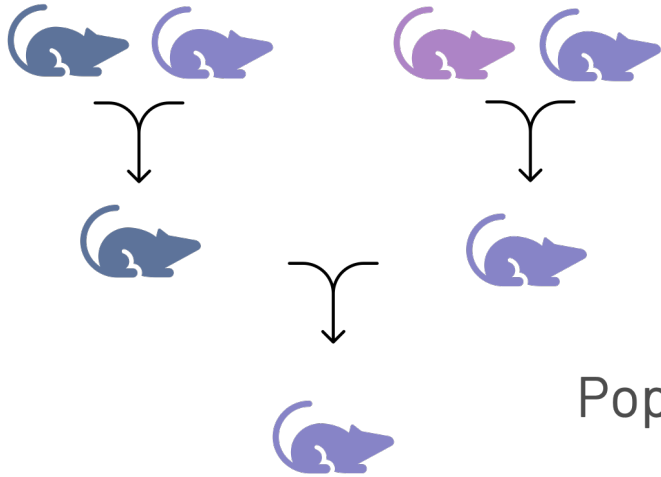


Heijmans et al. (2020). *International Journal of Immunogenetics*, 47(3), 243-260



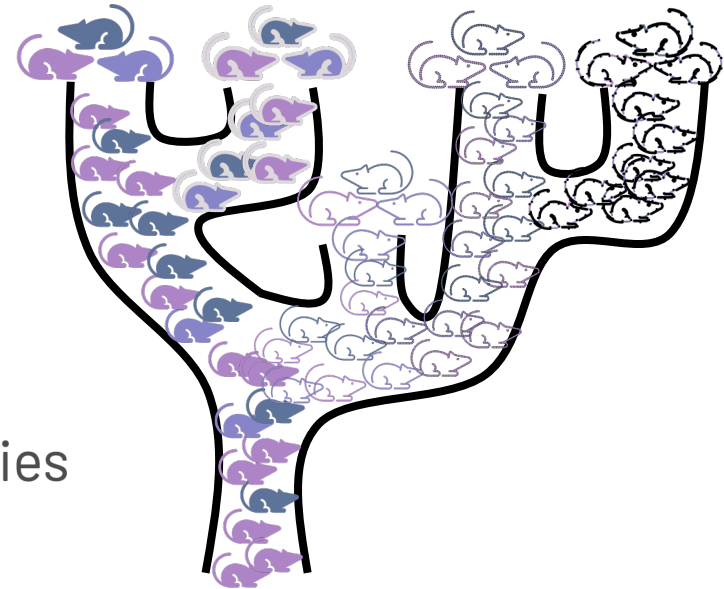
Wheeler et al. (2019). *The Conversation*, online article.

# EVOLUTION: TIMESCALES



**Microevolution**

Population vs. Species



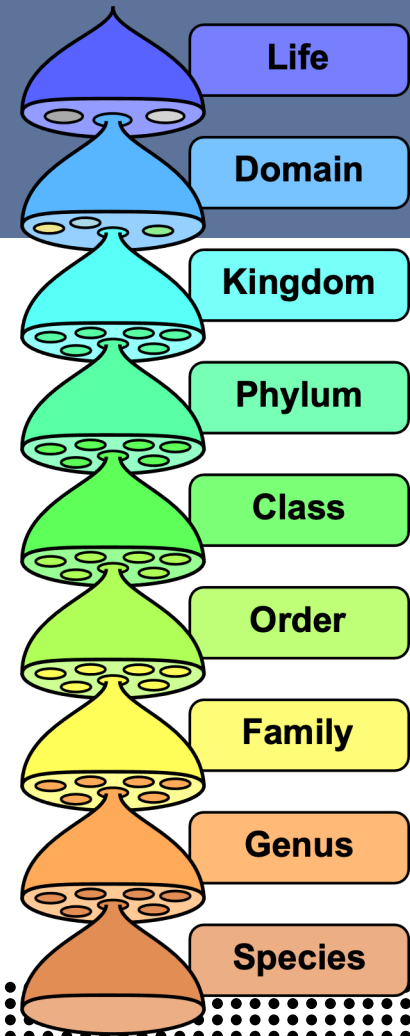
**Macroevolution**



# TAXONOMY

- System of classification completely made up by humans, for humans
- Subclassifications like superorder, tribe, subfamily, etc.
- **Did King Philip Come Over For Good Spaghetti**

Eukarya > Animalia > Arthropoda > Insecta > Strepsiptera > Xenidae > Xenos > *Xenos peckii*



# TAXONOMY

- Traditionally based on morphology (appearance), now can also be based on molecular data (DNA, RNA)
- Taxonomists
  - Identify, name, and describe organisms
  - Perform species delimitation

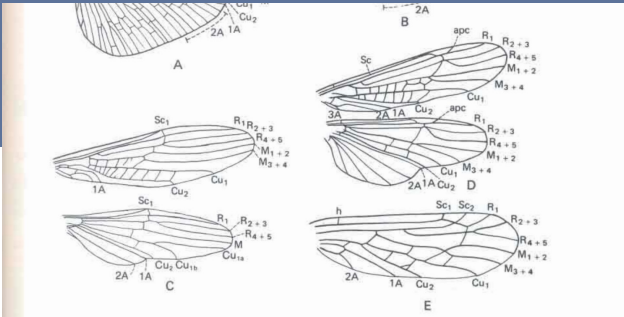


Figure 16-7  
 3'. Anal area of front head with 2 ocelli; than 25 mm  
 4(2). Second segment of (Figure 16-6A)  
 4'. Second segment of (Figure 16-6B-D)  
 5(4). Cerci short and 1-s 2A forked (Figure  
 5'. Cerci long and wit 2 cubital crossvein

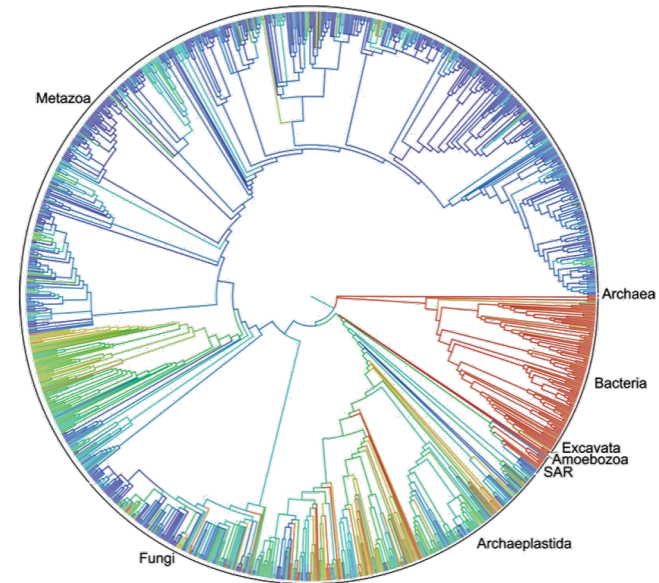
|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Ceuthoph      | V |
| Speleone      | V |
| mopterygidae) | C |
| Timema_c      | C |
| Acanthos      | C |
| Blaberus      | C |
| Trichoce      | C |
| Folsomia      | C |
| Lipara_l      | C |
| Chrysis       | C |
| ZOOTERMO      | C |
| Thermobi      | C |
| Glomeris      | C |
| Acanthoc      | C |
| Osmylus       | C |
| Sialis_l      | C |
| Orussus       | C |
| Lepeoph       | C |
| Yponomeu      | C |
| Metalyt       | C |
| Pogonogn      | C |
| Epiophle      | C |
| Symphyle      | C |
| Micropte      | C |
| APIS_MEL      | C |
| Cercopis      | C |
| Calopter      | C |
| Xenophys      | C |
| Forficul      | C |
| Bemisia       | C |
| Notostir      | C |
| Sminthur      | C |
| Philopot      | C |
| Campodea      | C |
| Cheumato      | C |
| Nemophor      | C |
| Liposcel      | C |
| Nannocho      | C |
| Mengenil      | C |
| Bombus_t      | C |
| Harpegna      | C |

# SYSTEMATICS

- Evolution + taxonomy
- “The science of naming species and of recovering the relationships between them; the study of describing and analyzing Earth’s biodiversity”
- Phylogenetics

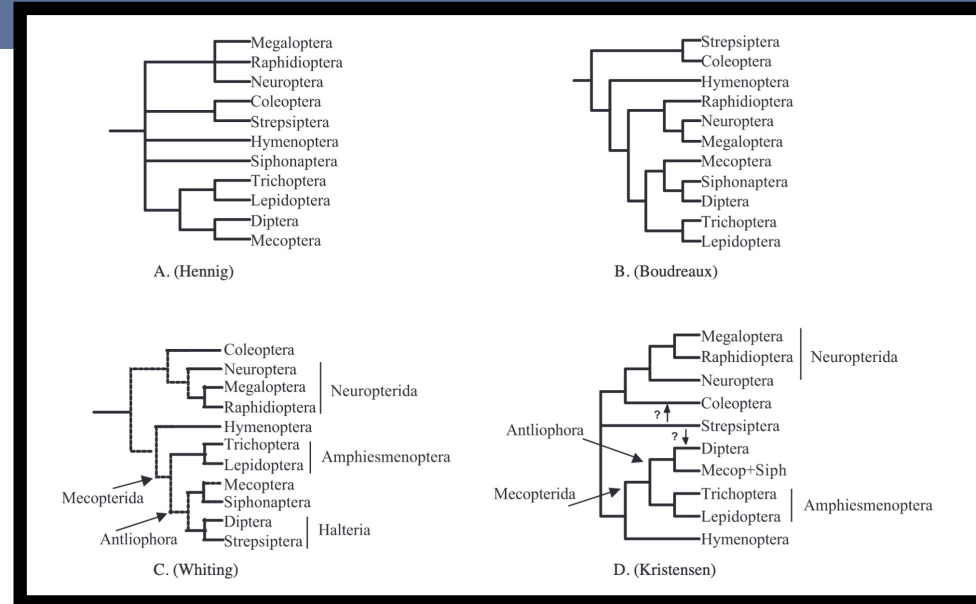
<https://tree.opentreeoflife.org/>

<https://www.onezoom.org/>



# EVOLUTIONARY QUESTIONS

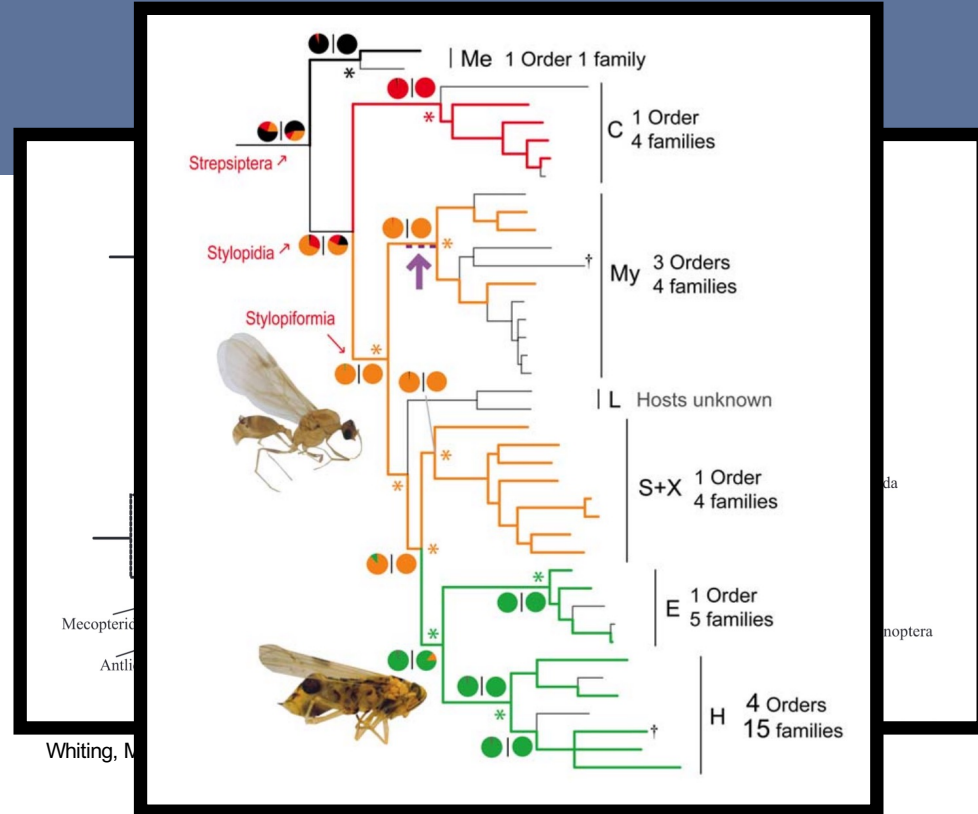
- Enigmatic placement in the insect radiation
- Unresolved intraordinal relationships
- Ancestral characteristics
- Evolutionary trends



Whiting, M. F. (2002). *Zoologica Scripta*, 31, 3 – 15

# EVOLUTIONARY QUESTIONS

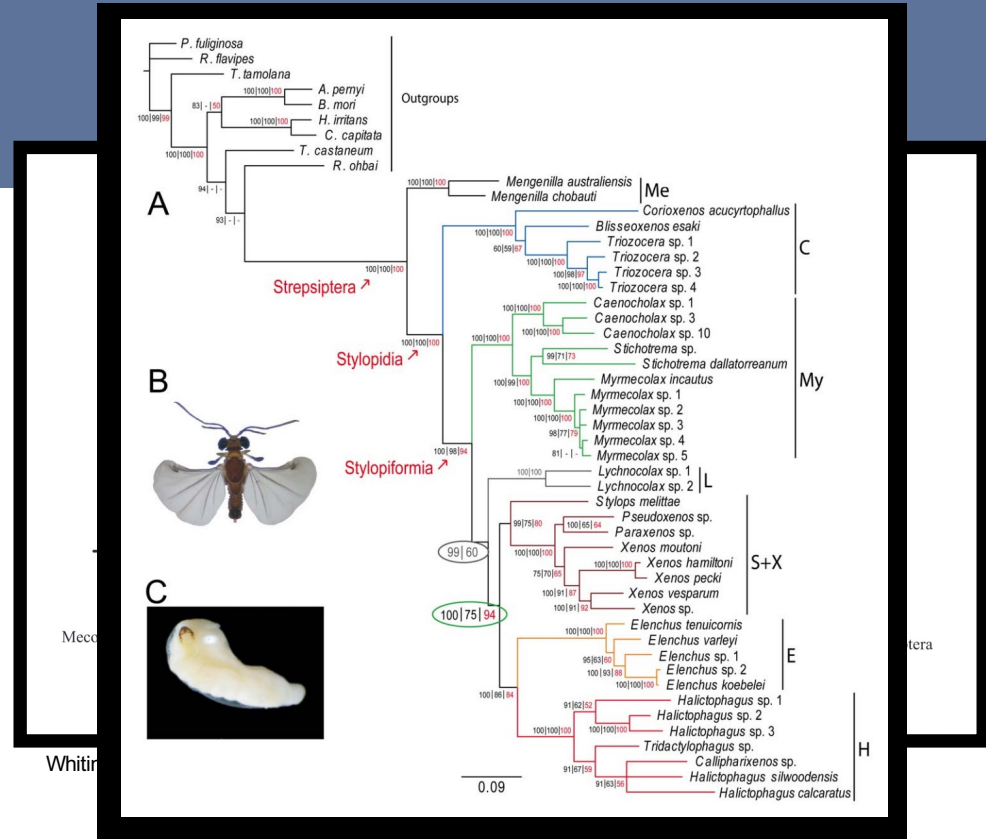
- Enigmatic placement in the insect radiation
- Unresolved intraordinal relationships
- Ancestral characteristics
- Evolutionary trends



McMahon et al. (2011). PLoS ONE 6(6), e21206.

# EVOLUTIONARY QUESTIONS

- Enigmatic placement in the insect radiation
- Unresolved intraordinal relationships
- Ancestral characteristics
- Evolutionary trends



McMahon et al. (2011). PLoS ONE 6(6), e21206.  
 McMahon et al. (2011). PLoS ONE 6(6), e21206.



# DISSERTATION



## 01

### GENOMES

**Strepsiptera in insect evolution + the evolution of strepsipteran genomes**

Sequencing three whole genomes for three strepsipteran species

## 02

### PHYLOGENY

**The evolution of strepsipteran genes + evolutionary relationships in the order**

Constructing a genus-level phylogeny of Strepsiptera

## 03

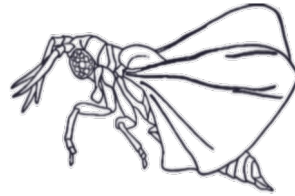
### MORPHOLOGY

**The evolutionary trends of strepsipteran appearance + structures**

Evaluating internal morphology in the males of Strepsiptera



01



**CHARACTERIZING THE GENOMIC  
ELEMENTS OF STREPSIPTERA**





# 01 GENOMES

## **Main Question:**

How do the genomes of Strepsiptera compare to its hypothetical closest relatives?

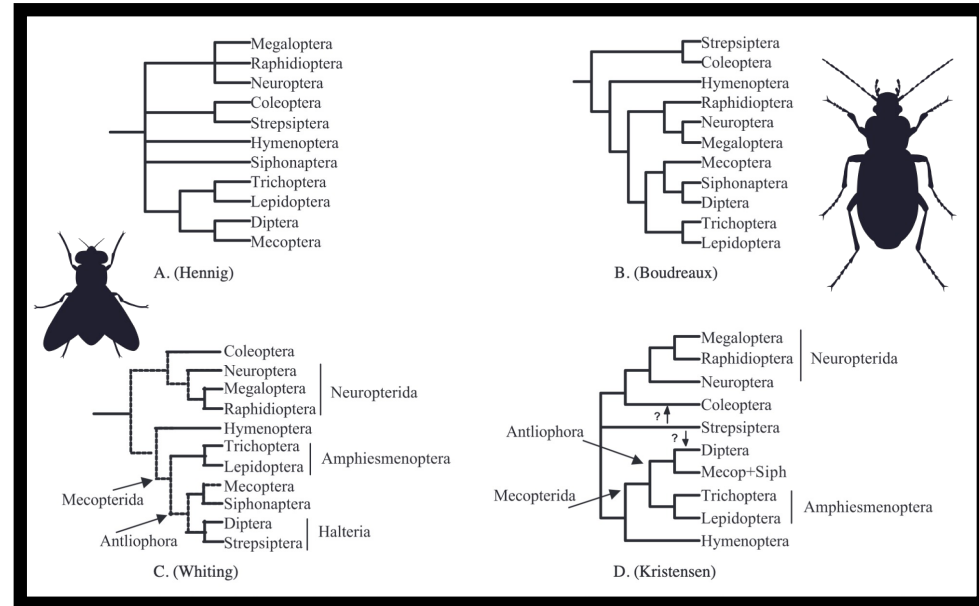
## **Aims:**

- Sequence three strepsipteran genomes across three families
- Generate chromosome-level assemblies for Strepsiptera
- Perform a comparative analysis on the genomes of Neuropteroidea



# 01 GENOMES

- Historically disputed position in insect evolution
- Sister to Coleoptera
  - Supported by molecular evidence
- Only a singular strepsipteran WGS
- None examined for composition



Whiting, M. F. (2002). *Zoologica Scripta*, 31, 3 – 15

# 01 GENOMES



- **Strepsipteran genomes**

*Xenos peckii* (Xenidae)

*Elenchus koebele* (Elenchidae)

*Caenocholax fenyesi* (Myrmecolacidae)

- **Comparative analyses**

Coleoptera



Neuroptera



Megaloptera





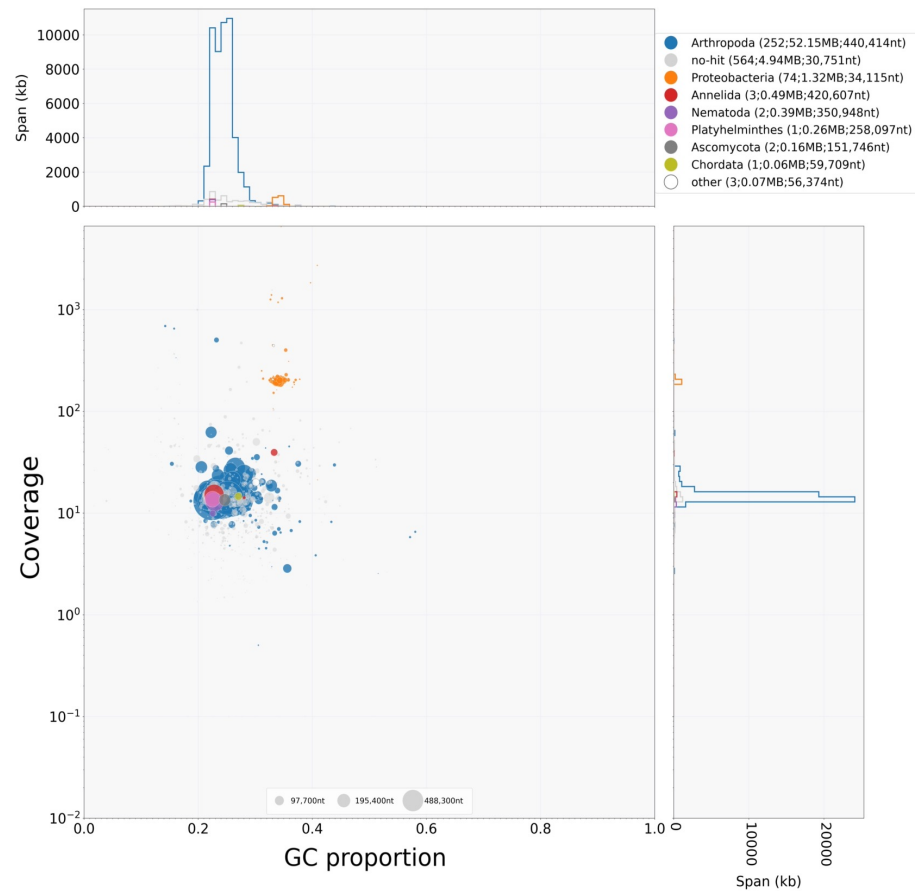
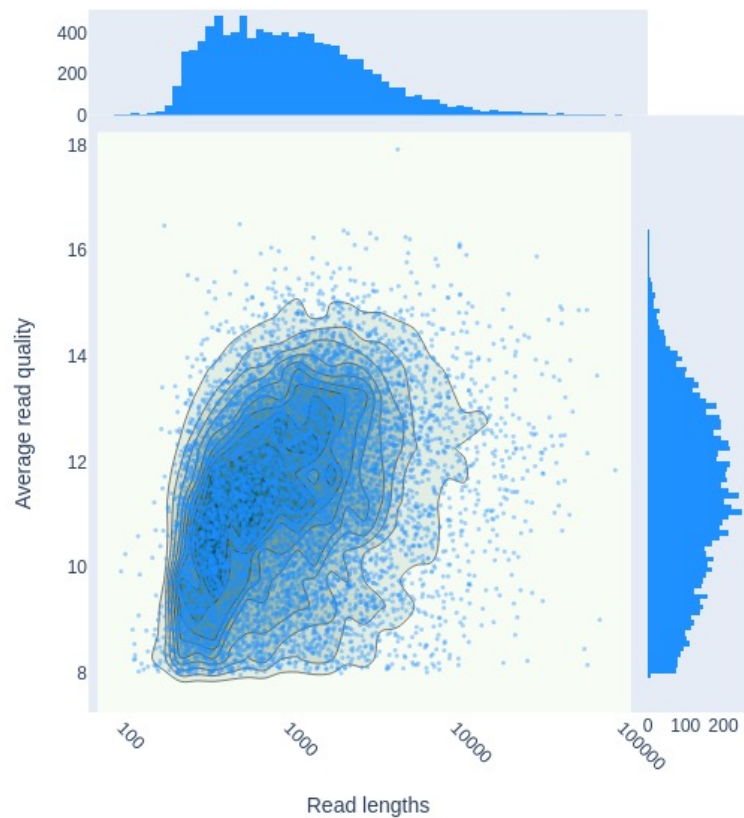
# 01 GENOMES

## Preliminary results:

- Flye, retrained with Augustus
- Retrained BUSCO score: 83.0%
  - Initial score of ~35%
- n50: 421387 (421 kb)
- Better in quality assessment than the only published strepsipteran genome
  - n50: ~4000 (4 kb)

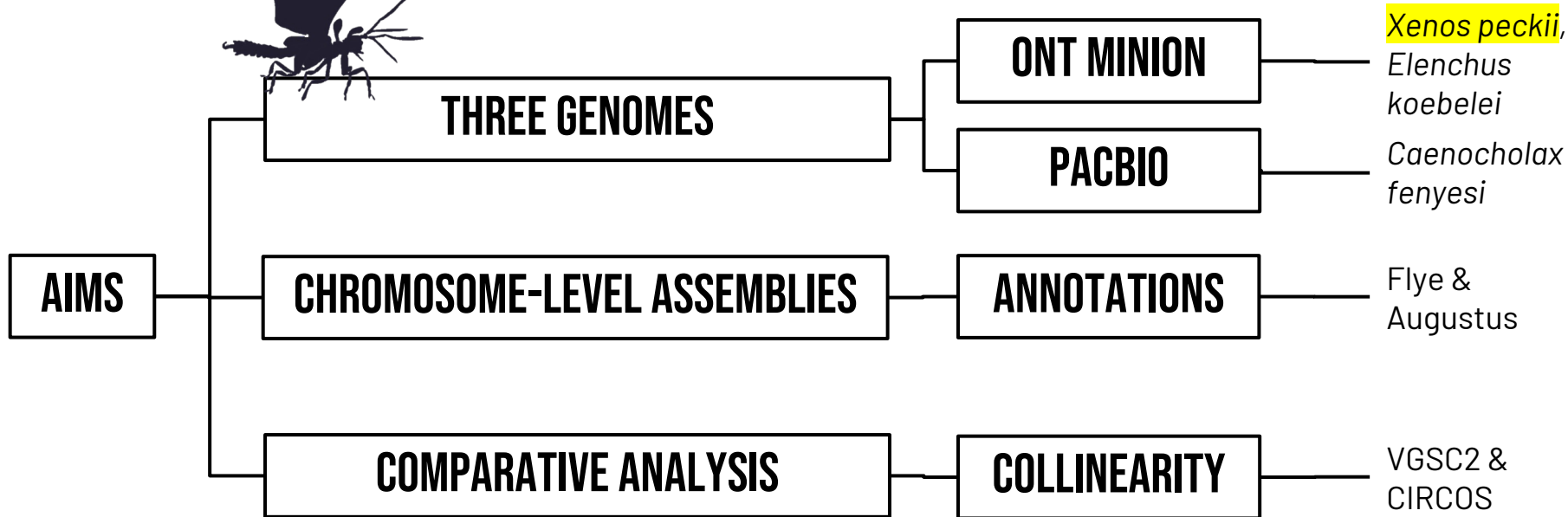
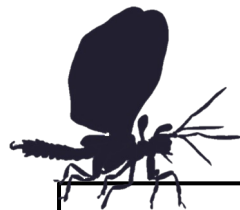


Read lengths vs Average read quality kde plot

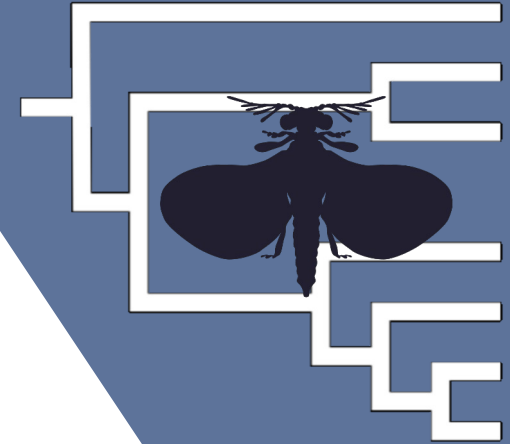
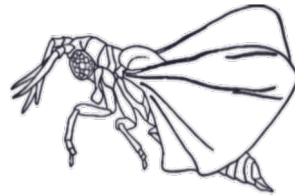




# METHODS

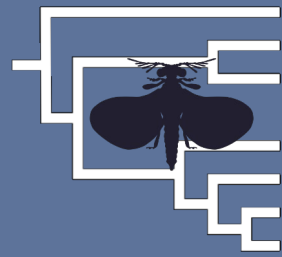


02



**DETERMINING THE EVOLUTIONARY  
RELATIONSHIPS OF STREPSIPTERA**





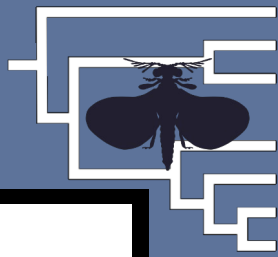
## 02 PHYLOGENY

### **Main Question:**

What are the evolutionary relationships of Strepsiptera?

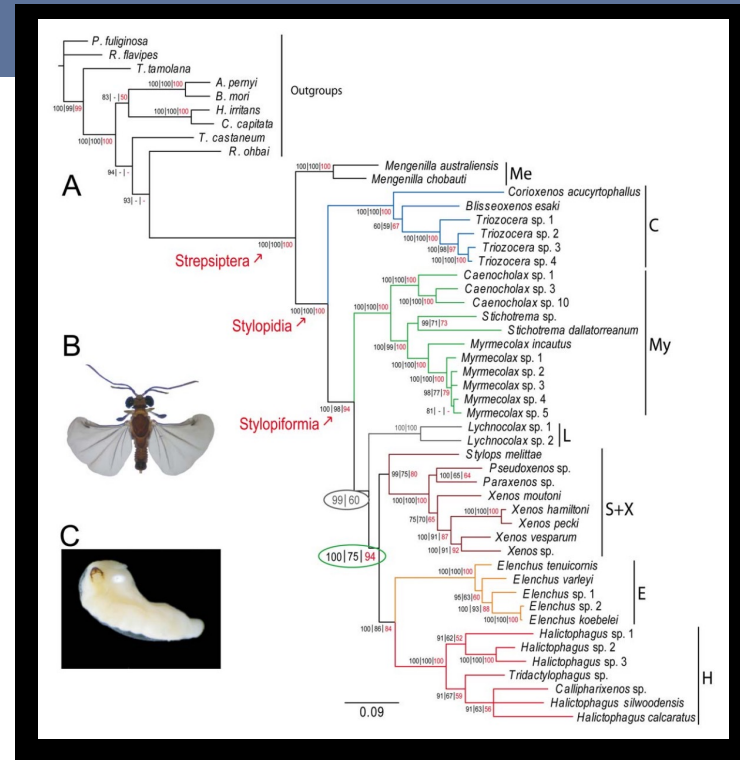
### **Aims:**

- Resolve lineage relationships at the generic and species level
- Estimate divergence times within the order
- Reconstruct ancestral states for host use and morphology
- Investigate host use and morphological trait evolution and timing

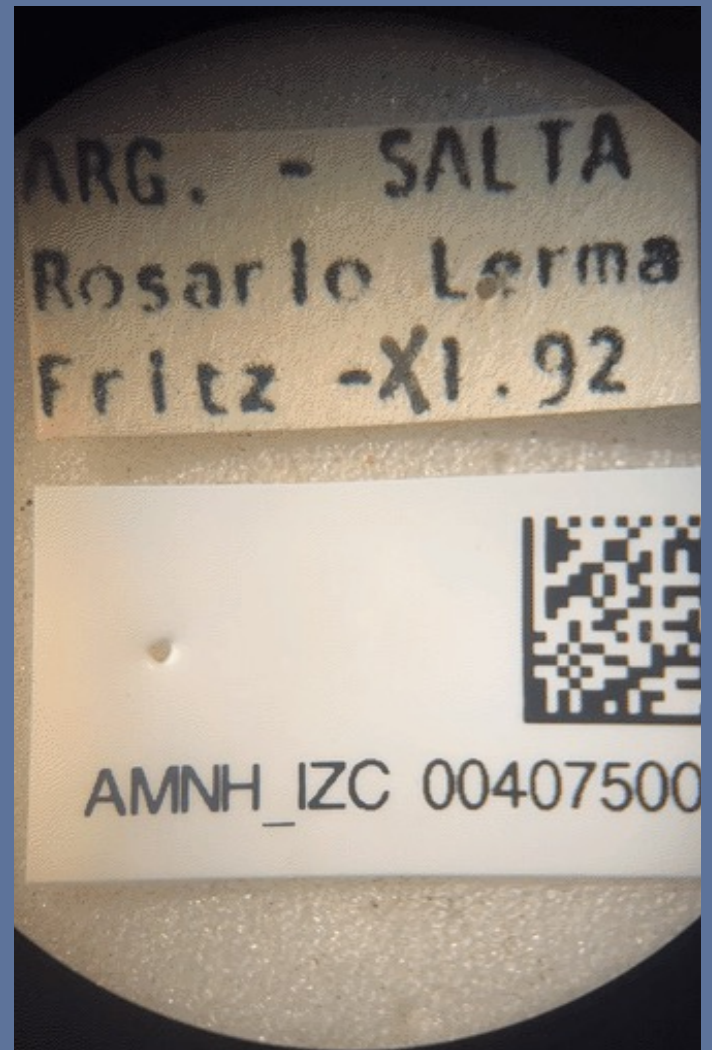
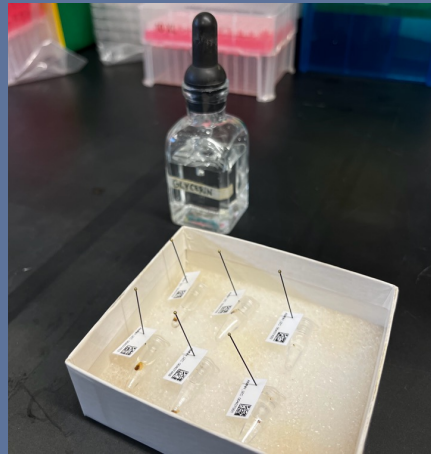


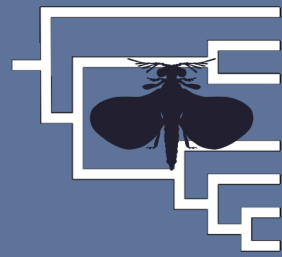
# 02 PHYLOGENY

- McMahon et al. (2011)
  - Based on 4 genes
  - 41/630 extant taxa
  - 8/10 extant families
- Increasing data = more robust phylogeny?
  - Taxon sampling
  - Genes/loci included
- Anchored hybrid enrichment (AHE) phylogenetics



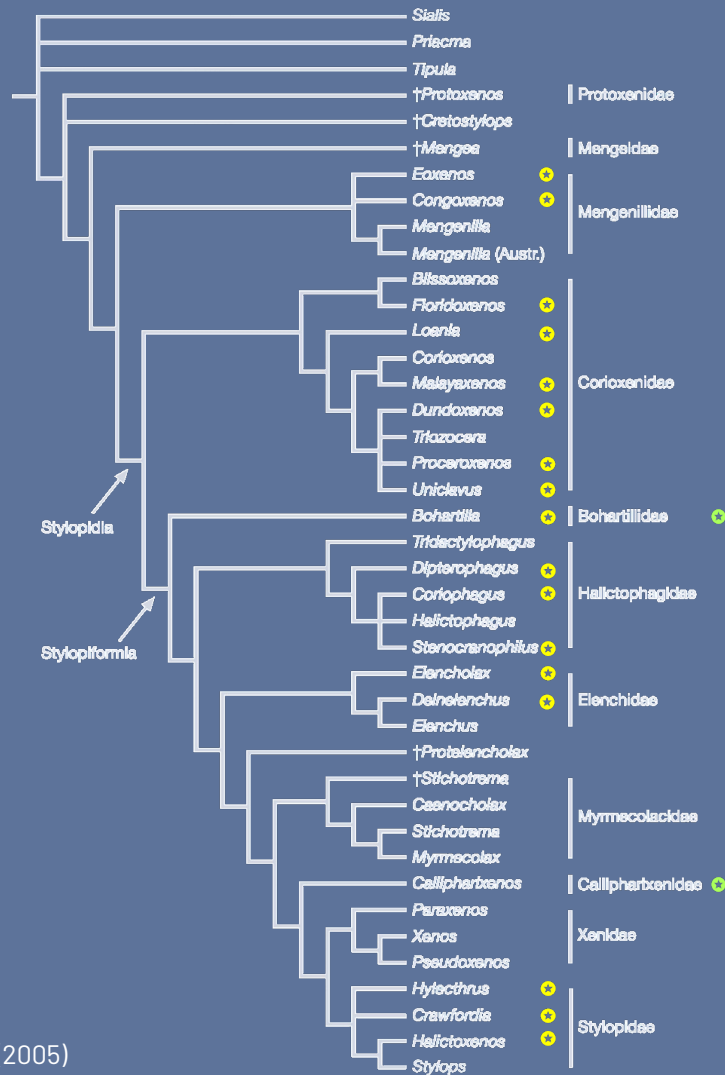
McMahon et al. (2011). PLoS ONE 6(6), e21206.





## 02 PHYLOGENY

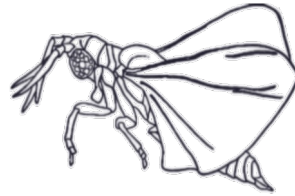
- **Reconstructing the phylogeny**
  - Isolate strepsipterans, nondestructive DNA extraction
  - Sequencing the hDNA
  - Anchored hybrid enrichment (AHE)
- **Analyses**
  - Divergence time estimation using fossil calibration priors (BEAST, MCMCtree)
  - Tracing trait evolution (host use, morphological) across the tree



## Not shown but will be included:

- Family Phtanoxenidae
  - Genera *Heterobathmilla*, *Kinzelbachilla*, *Phthanoxenos*
- Family Lychnocolacidae
  - Genus *Lychnocolax*
- In Corioxenidae
  - Genus *Eocoxenos*
- In Myrmecolacidae
  - Genera *Kronomyrmecolax*, *Palaeomyrmecolax*
- In Stylopidae
  - Genus *Jantarostylops*

03



**DESCRIBING AND EVALUATING THE  
VARIATION IN INTERNAL  
MORPHOLOGY OF STREPSIPTERA**



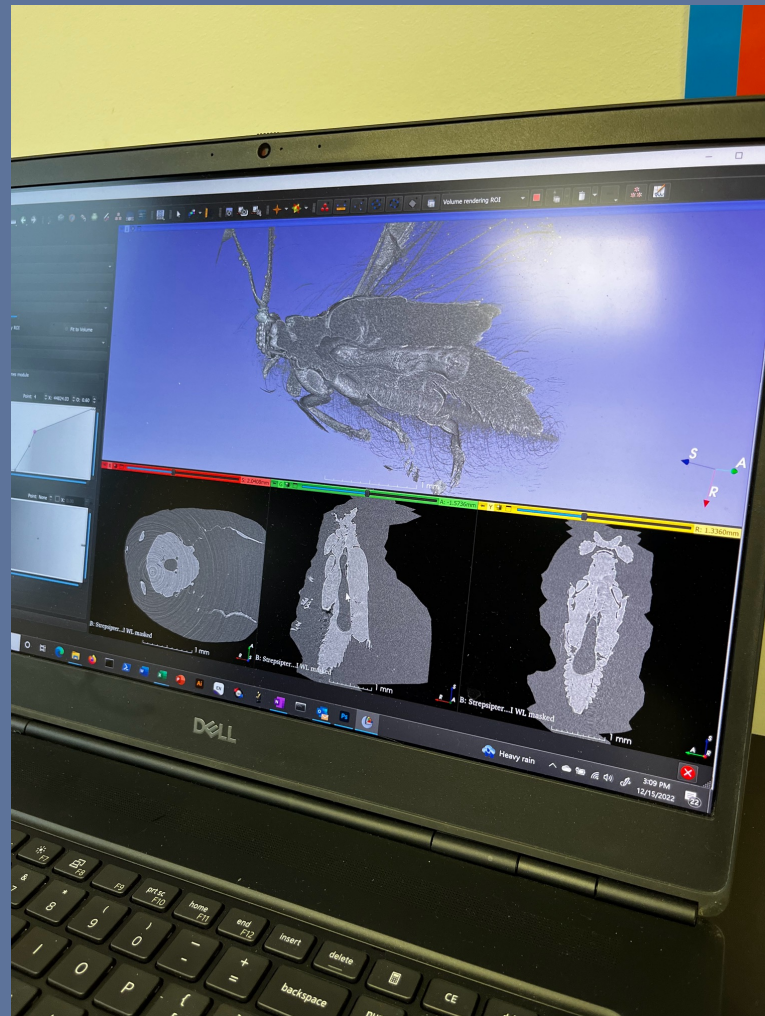
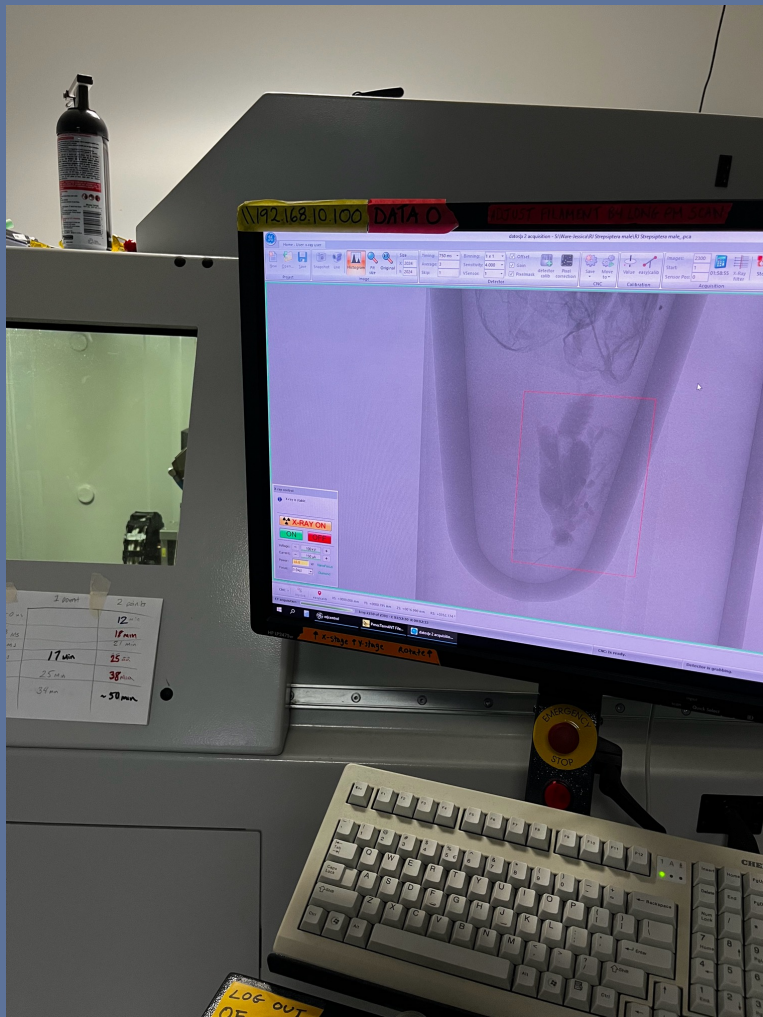
## 03 MORPHOLOGY

### **Main Question:**

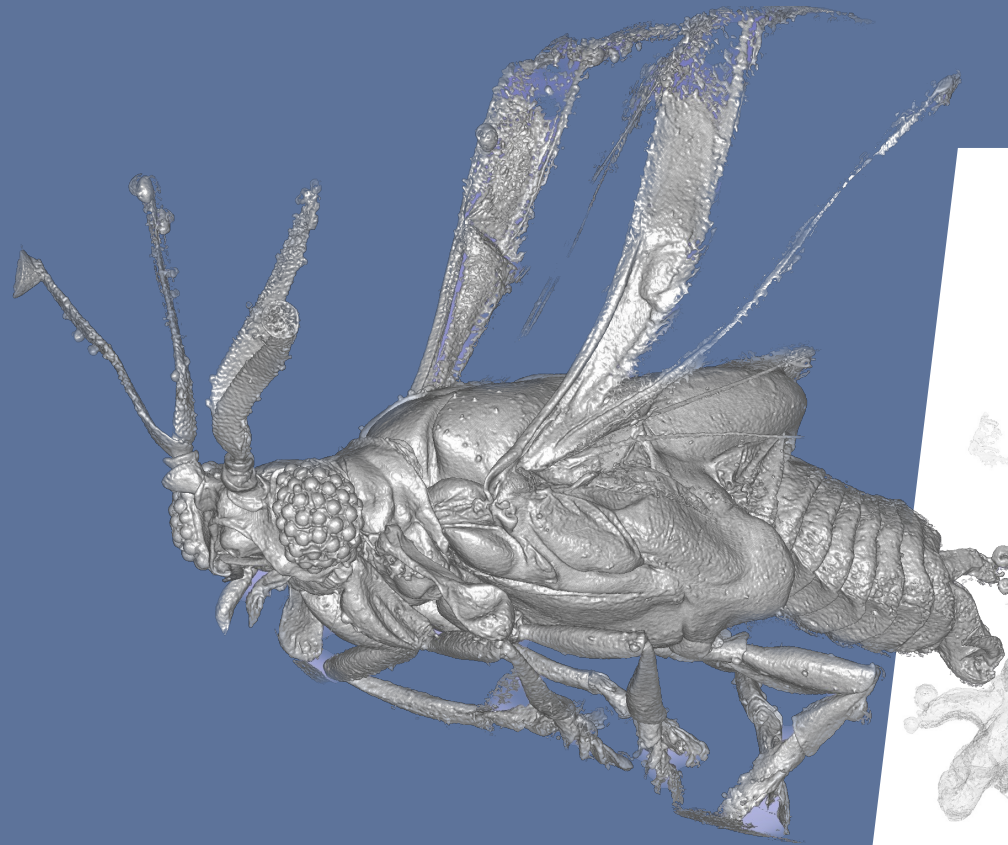
What variation is there in the adult male internal structures of the ten strepsipteran families?

### **Aims:**

- Describe and evaluate variation in internal morphology of male Strepsiptera
- Analyze internal character evolution in a phylogenetic context (using tree from Chapter 2)

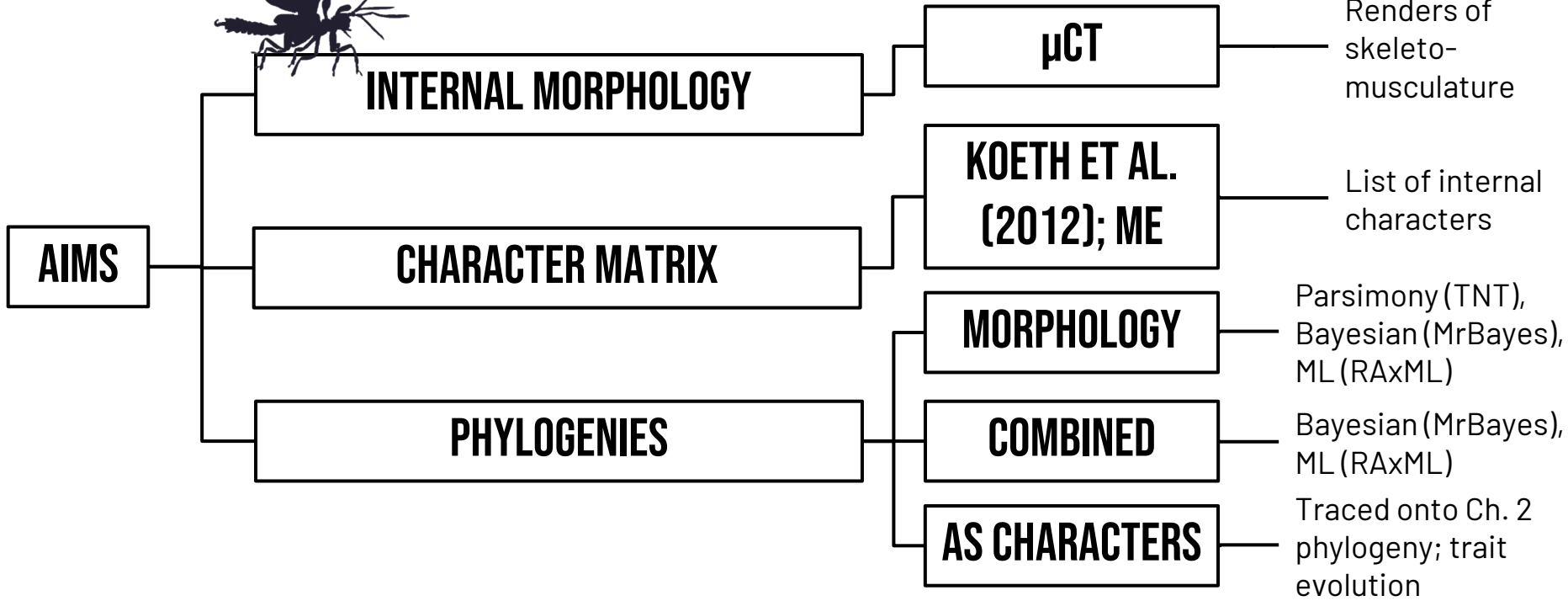








# METHODS

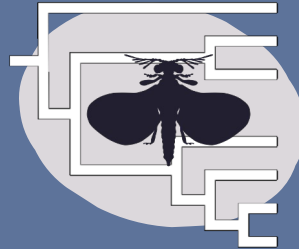


# RECAP



1

- Genomic evolution
- Strepsiptera in the context of insect evolution



2

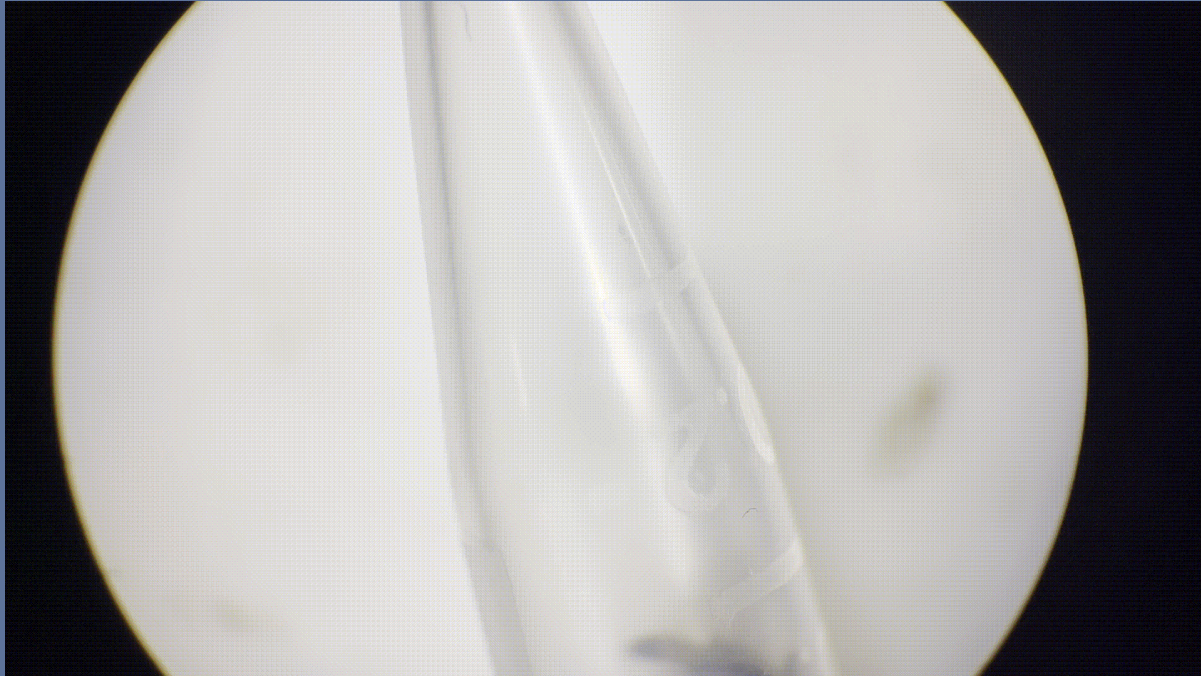
- Strepsipteran evolution as a whole
- Molecular data



3

- Strepsipteran evolution as a whole
- Morphological data

[rjmillena.com/resources](http://rjmillena.com/resources)  
[@entomolrj](https://twitter.com/entomolrj) on twitter





# THANK YOU



UNIVERSITY OF  
CENTRAL  
ARKANSAS™

## American Museum of Natural History



ENTOMOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
SHARING INSECT SCIENCE GLOBALLY

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon** and infographics & images by **Freepik**