Tracing the evolution and species diversity within the genus *Synura* (Chrysophyceae)





Pavel Škaloud & Magda Škaloudová

Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic CAUP Culture Collection of Algae

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Synura (Synurales, Chrysophyceae)

- A common freshwater genus of silica-scaled chrysophytes
- Colonies of a variable number of cells joined together at their posterior ends
- Cells covered by imbricate silica scales



Synura (Synurales, Chrysophyceae)

- Synura closely related to the genera Mallomonas and Tessellaria (Synurales)
- Monophyly of Synura and Mallomonas is still questioned, as well as the phylogenetic position of Synurales (Chrysophyceae/Synurophyceae)
- Evidence of cryptic diversity (S. petersenii) Wee et al. (2001)



Aims

- I. Phylogenetic analysis of Synurales
 - To better infer the phylogeny and relationship between Synura and Mallomonas by adding several newly isolated Synura species
 - To assess the relationships of Chrysophyceae and Synurophyceae, and the validity of the latter class
- II. Hidden diversity within the traditionally defined Synura petersenii
 - To observe the genetic diversity within Synura petersenii isolates by sequencing a large number of isolated strains
 - To find the morphological differences among the cryptic species

- Newly isolated Synura taxa:
 - S. lapponica
 - S. macracantha
 - S. mammillosa
 - S. mollispina
 - S. multidentata
 - S. petersenii f. asmundiae
 - S. petersenii f. bjoerkii
 - S. splendida





Škaloud P. et al. (2013): Developments in the taxonomy of silica-scaled chrysophytes – from morphological and ultrastructural to molecular approaches (invited review). *Nord. J. Bot.* 31: 385-402.

- Incongruence between SSU rDNA and rbcL phylogenies
- Significant saturation of 1st and 3rd *rbc*L codon position
- Site stripping removal of fast sites (saturated nucleotide positions)





Bayesian analysis based on the combined and partitioned SSU rDNA + stripped*rbc*L dataset.

- SSU + *rbc*L (site-stripped)
 - Synura monophyly received the highest BI support (1.00)
- Similarly to the genus
 Mallomonas, the current
 classification of the genus
 Synura at the section level
 will require some revision.
- The current species concept requires a revision
 - S. petersenii f. asmundiae
 - S. petersenii f. bjoerkii
 - S. lapponica = Tessellaria

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- Synurophyceae nested within the paraphyletic Chrysophyceae
- Synurophyte algae should be rather classified as members of a single order within Chrysophyceae, Synurales.

Bayesian analysis of the combined and partitioned SSU rDNA + *rbc*L dataset.



- Distinction of six cryptic lineages, which were redefined or described as new species in accordance with molecular and morphological evidence
 - > S. petersenii
 - S. glabra
 - > S. truttae comb.et stat. nov.
 - S. americana sp. nov.
 - > S. macropora sp. nov.
 - S. conopea sp. nov.

Bayesian analysis based on the combined ITS rDNA, psaA, rbcL and cox1 dataset.

Škaloud P. et al. (2012): Toward a revision of the genus Synura, section Petersenianae (Synurophyceae, Reterokontophyta): morphological characterization of six pseudo-cryptic species. *Phycologia* 51: 303-329.



- What is the real hidden diversity within Synura petersenii sensu lato?
- Extensive sampling in 15 European countries, including Greenland



-Skaloud P. et al. (2014): Morphological delineation and distribution patterns of four newly described species within the *Synura petersenii* species complex (Chrysophyceae, Stramenopiles). *Eur. J. Phycol.* (in press)



- 4 novel lineages recognized, resulting in a total of 10 welldefined species
- All species were shown to be distinguishable by the siliceous scale morphology



morphological data

Śkaloud P. et al. (2014): Morphological delineation and distribution patterns of four newly described species within the *Synura petersenii* species complex (Chrysophyceae, Stramenopiles). *Eur. J. Phycol.* (in press)

rbcL and cox1 dataset.

- Although they are evolutionary young, peculiar species obviously underwent some degree of morphological differentiation
- Morphological adaptation?



S. macropora: adaptation to eutrophic conditions (less availability of silica could cause a shift from heavily to less silicified scales



S. hibernica: adaptation to oligotrophic conditions (less availability of nutrients could cause cell elongation - to achieve a high surface-to-volume ratio)

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- Different distribution patterns can be recognized in four newly described species
- *S. hibernica* restricted in its distribution to western Ireland



Śkaloud P. et al. (2014): Morphological delineation and distribution patterns of four newly described species within the *Synura petersenii* species complex (Chrysophyceae, Stramenopiles). *Eur. J. Phycol.* (in press)

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