

SPECIATION

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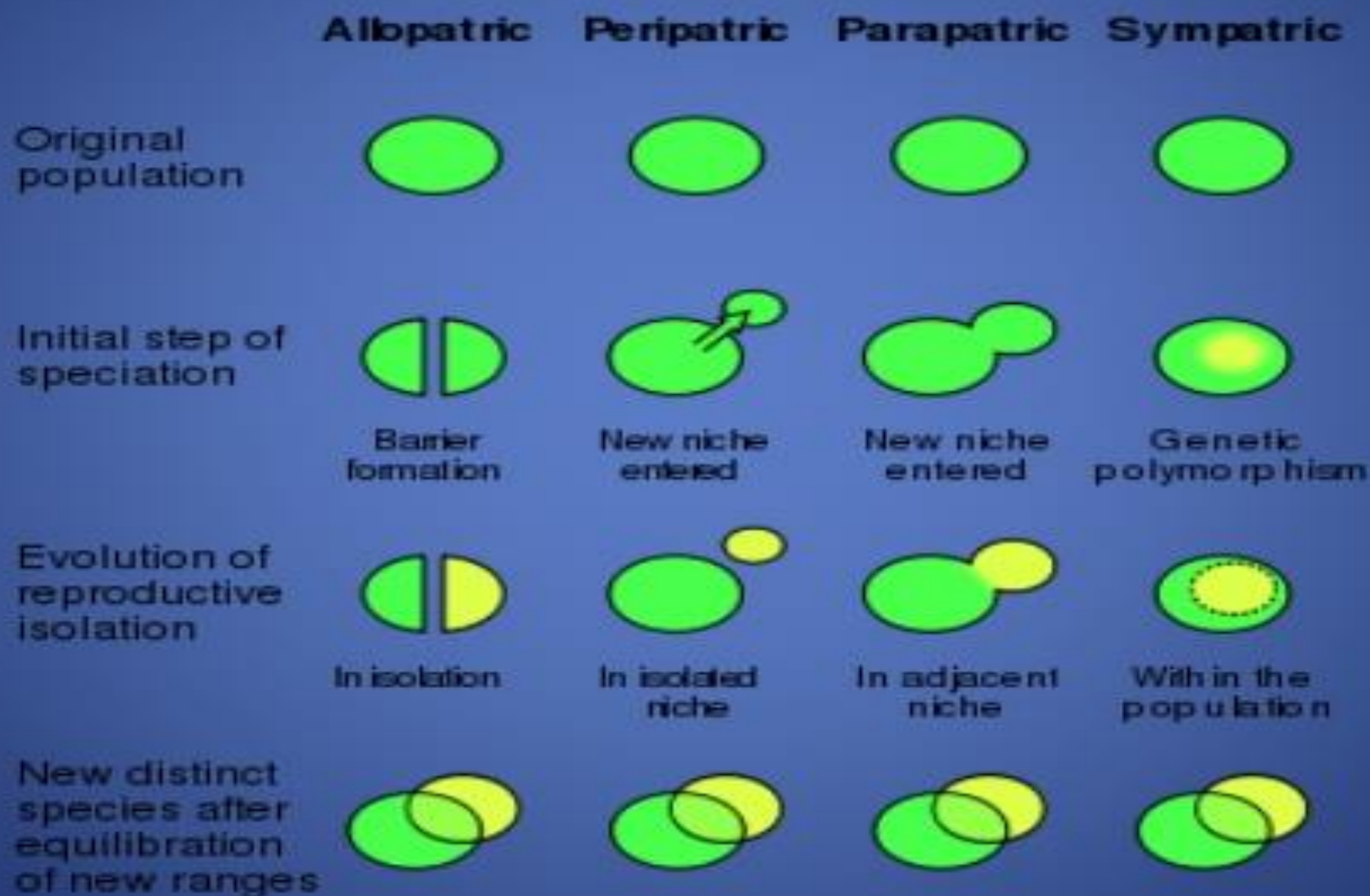
Speciation

- Development of a new species through a variety of factors
- Rate of speciation depends on generation time, environmental conditions, etc.
- Can be caused by a change in just 1 gene or a set of genes causing some sort of isolation

Types of Speciation

- **Allopatric Speciation**—gene flow is interrupted when a population is divided into geographically isolated subpopulations
- **Parapatric Speciation**—occurs when part of a population enters a new habitat bordering the range of the parent species
 - Some gene flow may occur between populations in border zone
- **Sympatric Speciation**—occurs in populations that live in the same geographic area
 - Less common than allopatric speciation
 - Happens when gene flow is diminished by:
 - Polyploidy
 - Habitat differentiation
 - Sexual selection

Types of Speciation



Allopatric Speciation

Northern Spotted Owl



Mexican Spotted Owl

Parapatric Speciation

Ephedra californica



Ephedra trifurca



Sympatric Speciation



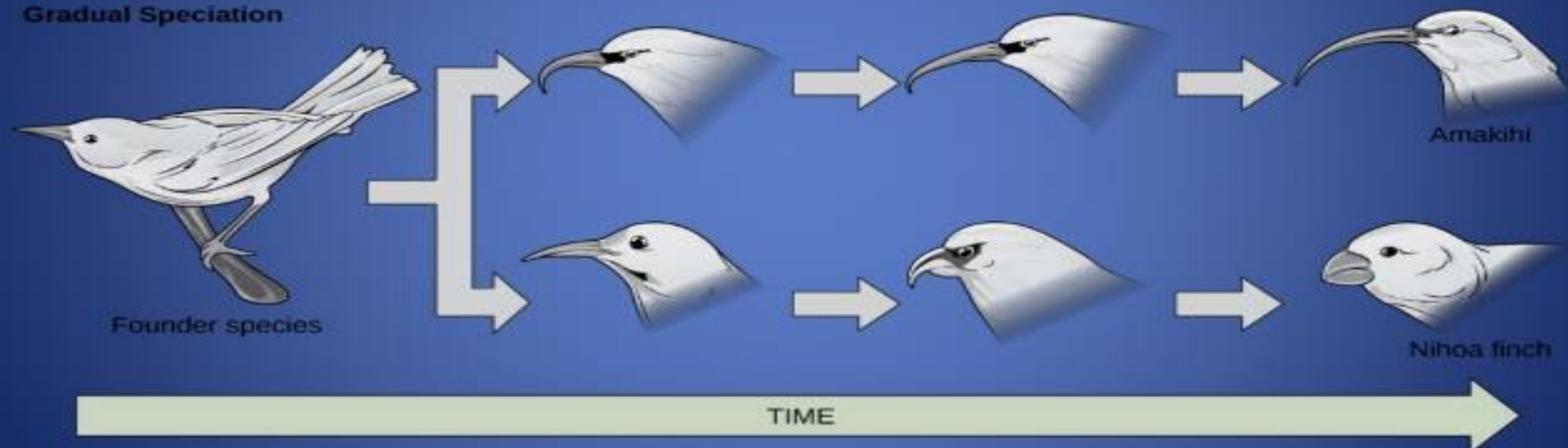
Apple maggot flies (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) on domestic apple (left) and on much smaller native hawthorn fruits (right). Flies that emerge from a given host generally return to mate and lay eggs on the same type of fruit.

How Does Speciation Occur?

- **Gradualism**—one species gradually transforming into another through a series of intermediate forms
 - Evolution occurs in small, incremental changes over MANY generations
 - Should be able to see in fossil record but we do not – intermediate forms NOT present in fossils
 - Fossil record incomplete or;
 - Missing links too rare in fossils or;
 - See next slide 😊

Gradualism

Gradual Speciation



How Does Speciation Occur?

- **Punctuated Equilibrium**—relatively brief bursts of rapid evolution interrupting long periods of little change
 - Fits with allopatric speciation
 - Can occur during adaptive radiation—population inhabiting a patchy environment gives rise to multiple specialized forms in short time period
 - Common in island groups

Punctuated Equilibrium

TIME

Punctuated Equilibrium



Founder species



Amakihi



Nihoa finch

Adaptive Radiation



Upper trunk/canopy



Midtrunk



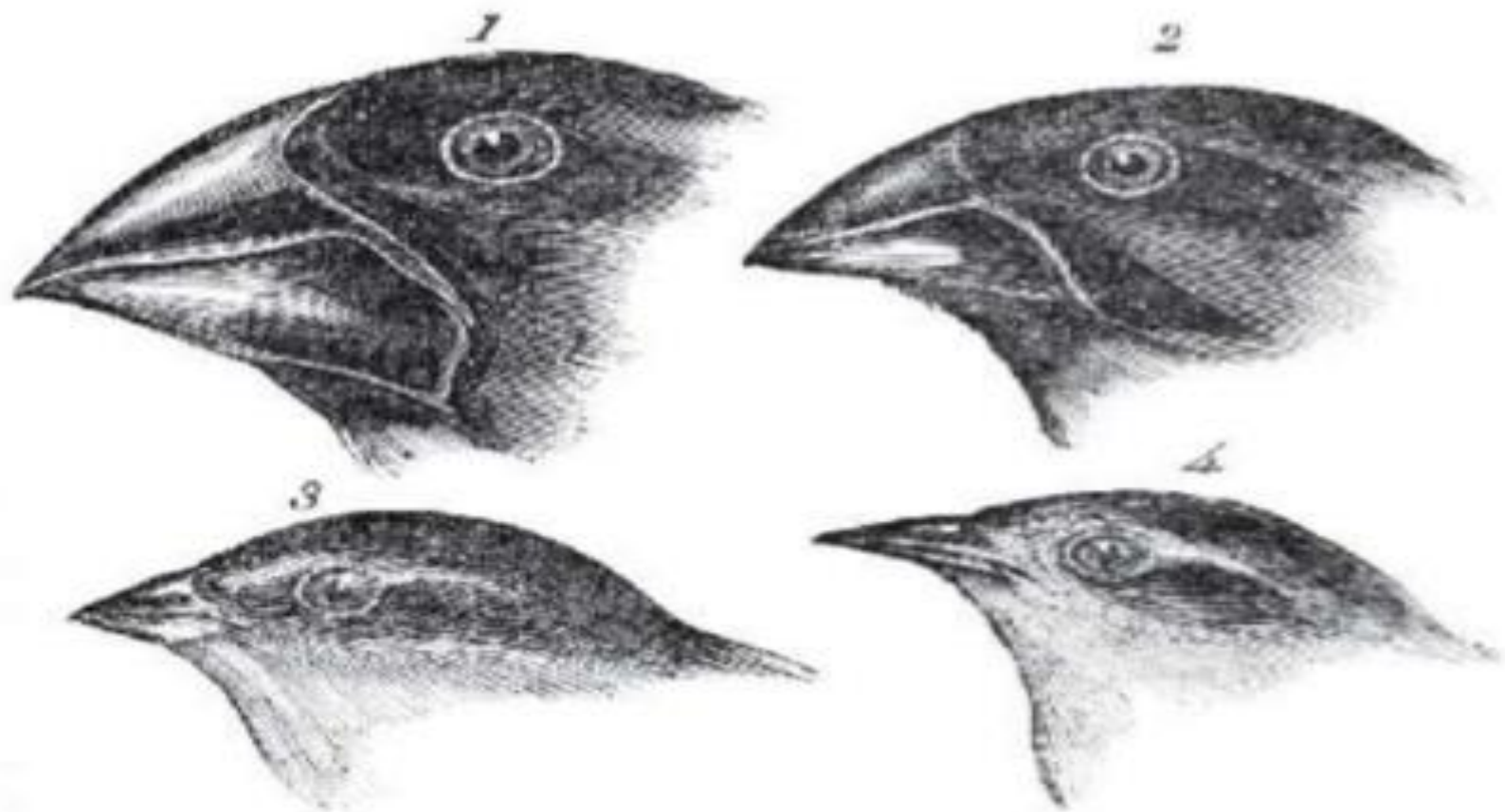
Lower trunk/ground



Grass/bush



Adaptive Radiation



- 1. *Geospiza magnirostris*
- 3. *Geospiza parvula*

- 2. *Geospiza fortis*
- 4. *Certhidea olivacea*

Finches from Galápagos Archipelago

THANK YOU