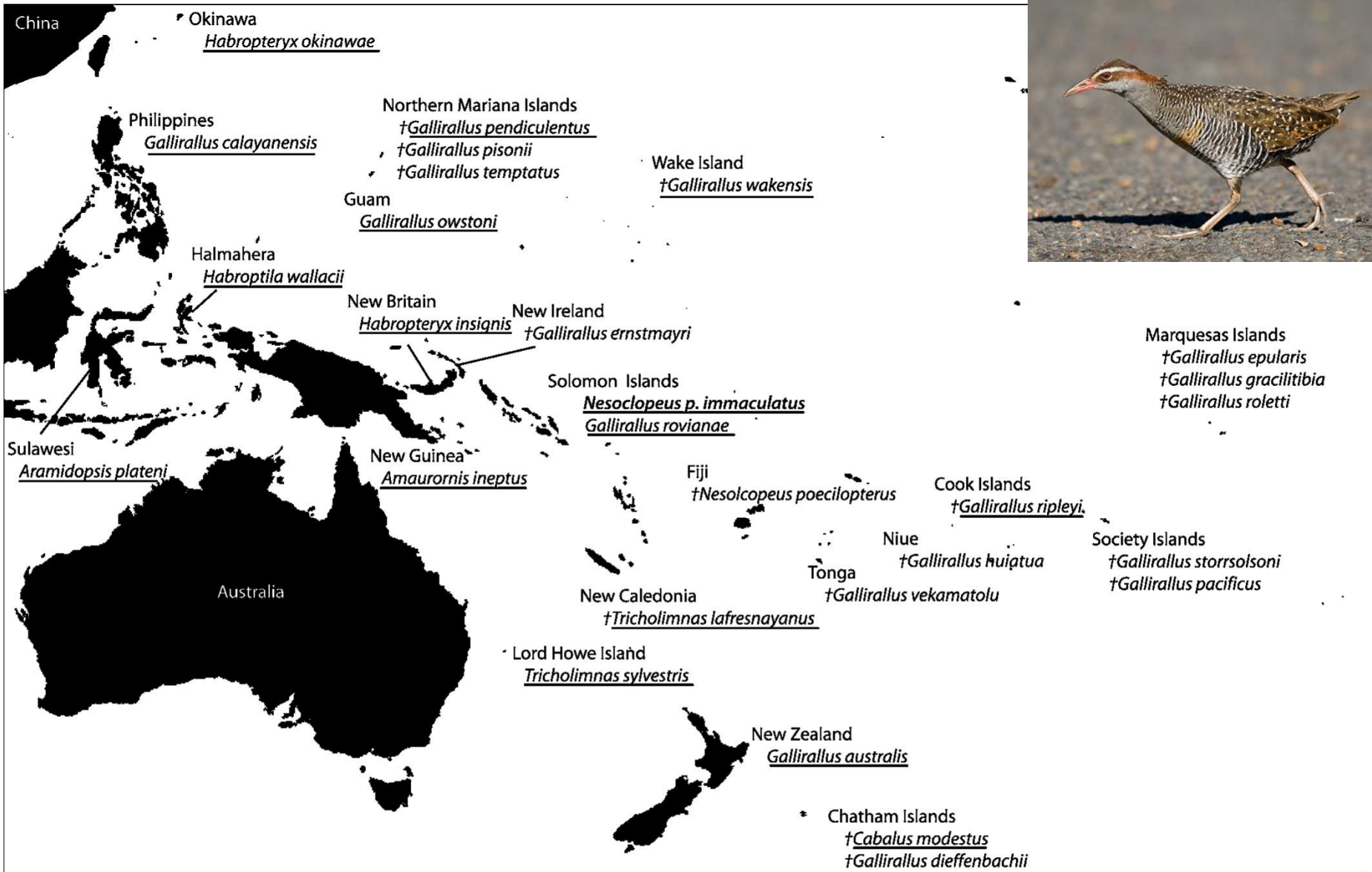


Why fly  
when you can  
walk?





# Flightlessness occurs often

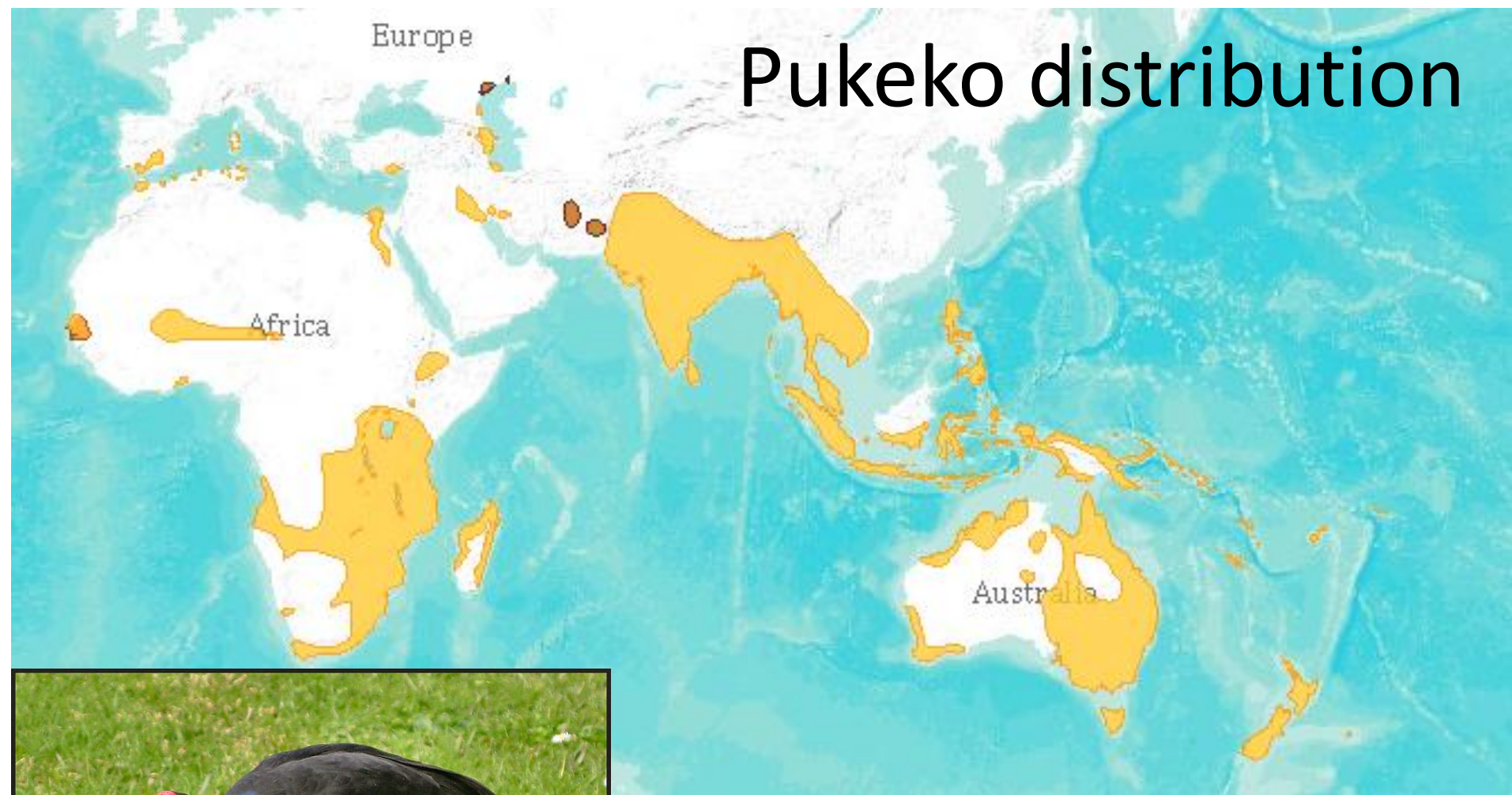


# Takahe and Pukeko



*Porphyrio*

# Pukeko distribution



# Weka and Banded Rail



*Gallirallus*

# Banded Rail distribution



# Flightless rails endemic to islands have lower energy expenditures and clutch sizes than flighted rails on islands and continents

Brian K. McNab <sup>a,\*</sup>, Hugh I. Ellis <sup>b</sup>

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<sup>b</sup> Department of Biology, University of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110, USA

Received 11 November 2005; received in revised form 17 February 2006; accepted 17 February 2006

Available online 28 February 2006

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*Evolutionary Ecology* 1998, **12**, 569–580

## The role of wing length in the evolution of avian flightlessness

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*Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS, UK*

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### ENERGY CONSERVATION AND THE EVOLUTION OF FLIGHTLESSNESS IN BIRDS

BRIAN K. McNAB\*

School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

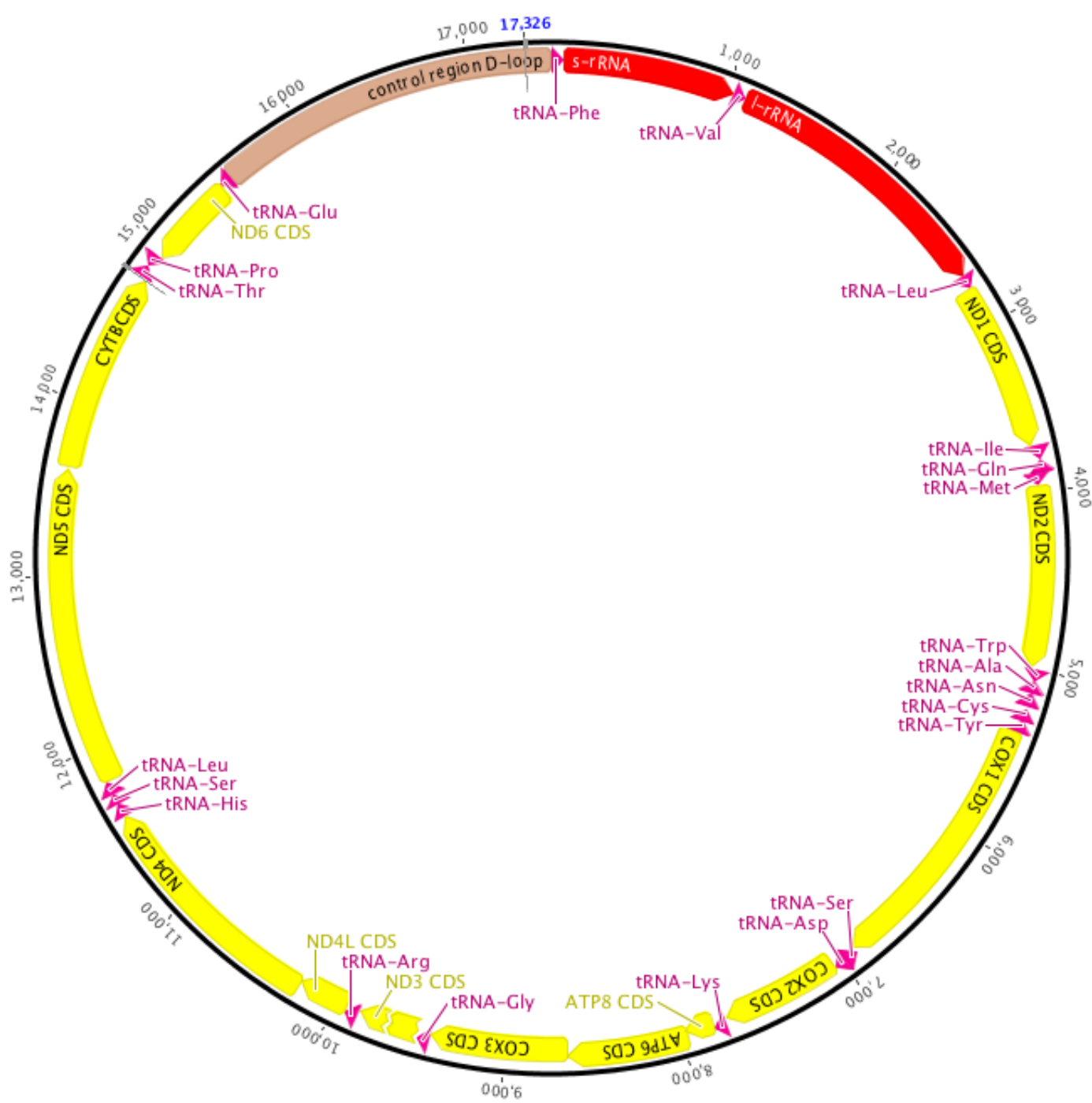
*Submitted October 26, 1992; Revised October 26, 1993; Accepted November 9, 1993*

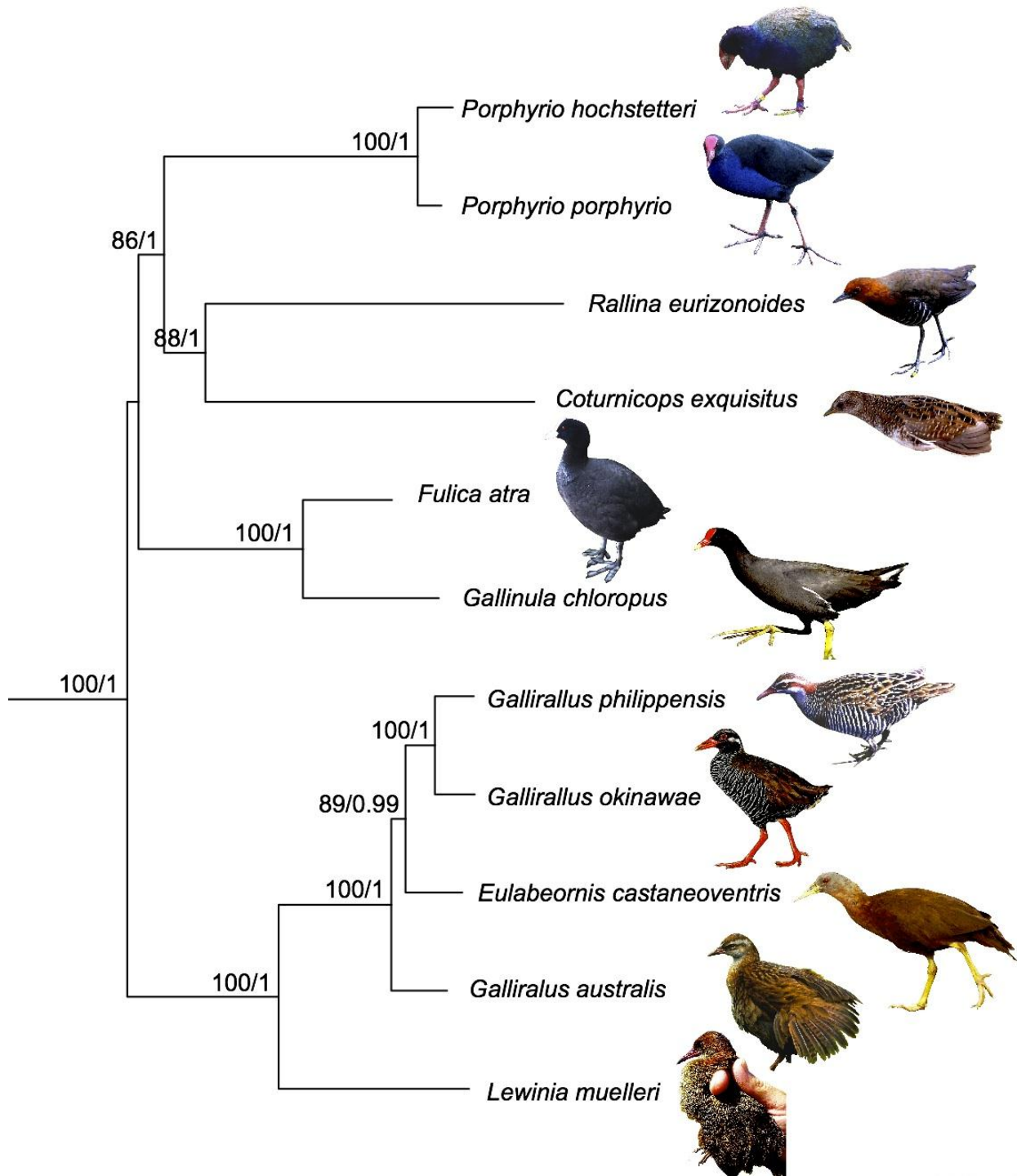


# Flightless rails:

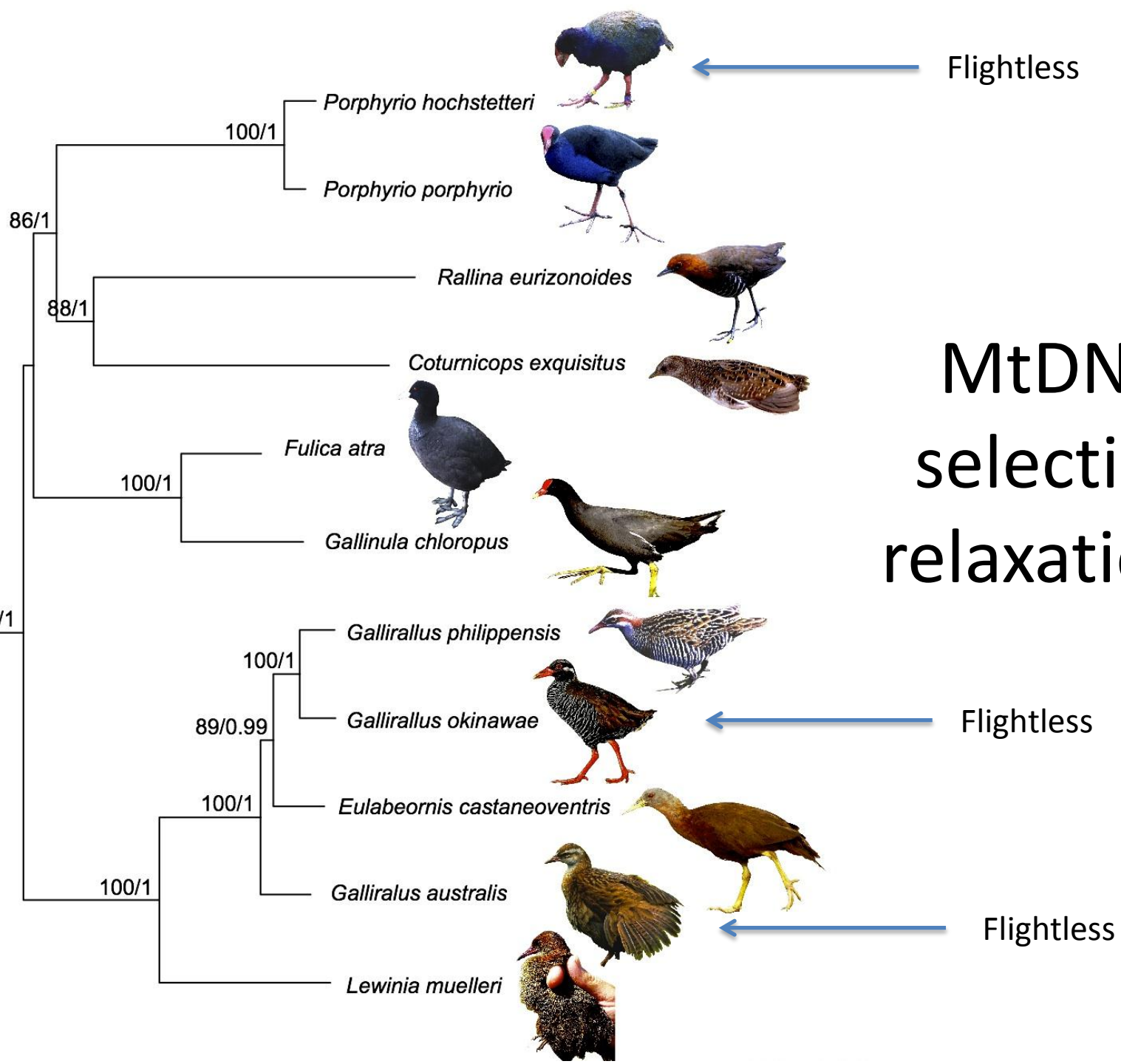
- Have shorter wings
- Are generally bigger
- Produce less eggs
- Expend less energy





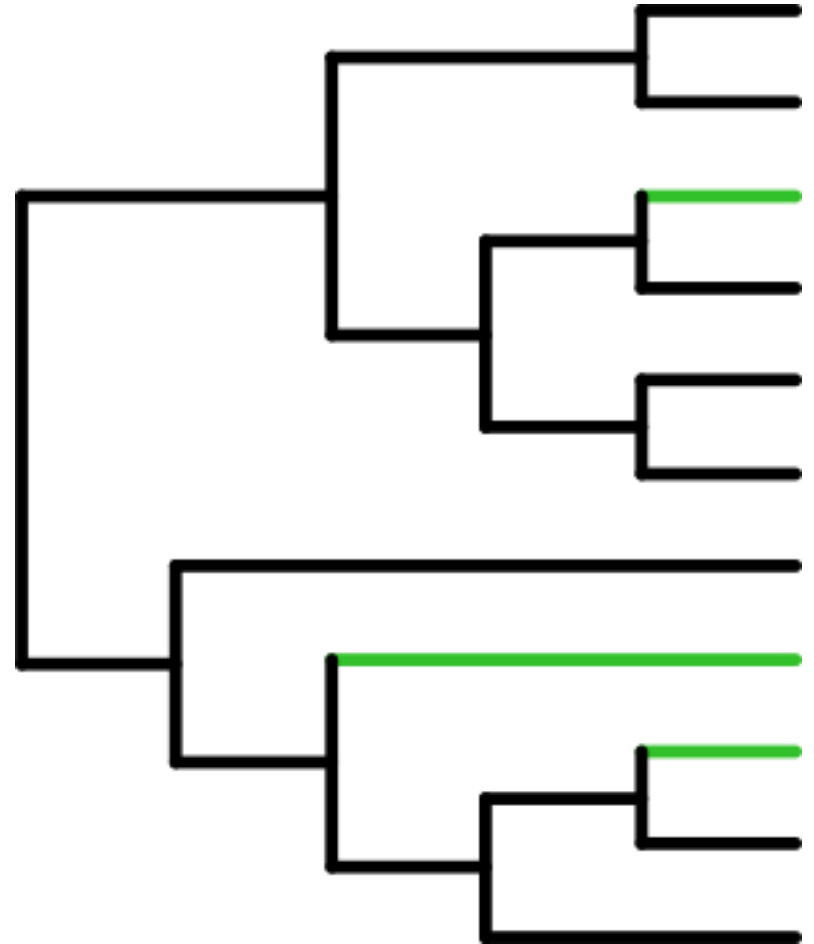


# MtDNA selection relaxation?



# PAML: Codeml

- designate 1 or more  $d_N/d_S$  ratios ( $\omega$ ) over the tree
- calculate log likelihood for the different trees
- are they significantly different?



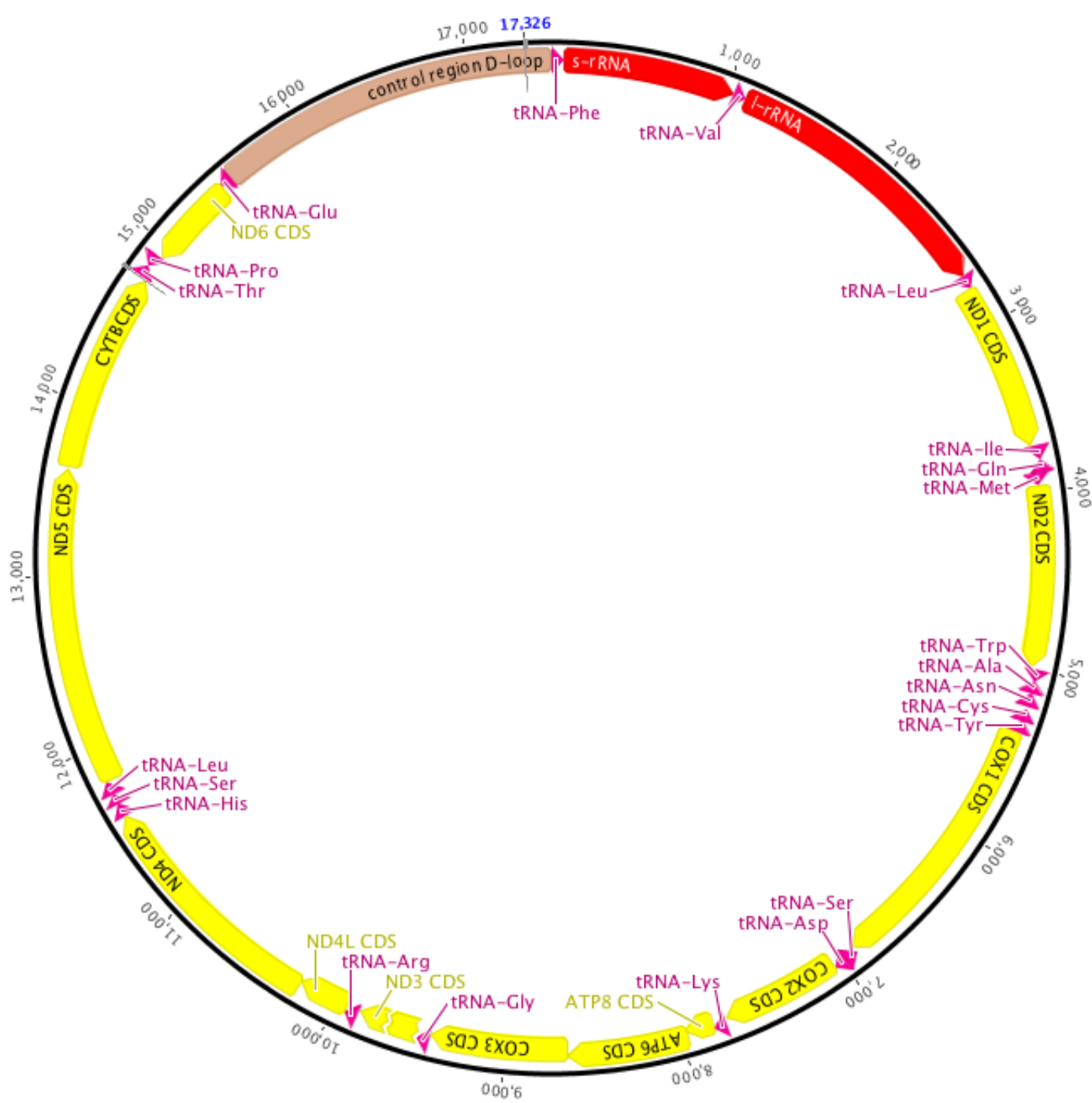
# MtDNA selection relaxation

Significance level	Gene
*** ( $p < 0.001$ )	Col
** ( $p < 0.01$ )	ND1 ND4 CoIII <i>cytb</i>
* ( $p < 0.05$ )	ND2 ND5 Atp8
not significant ( $p > 0.05$ )	ND3 ND4L ND6 Co2 Atp6 Rag1

# MtDNA selection relaxation

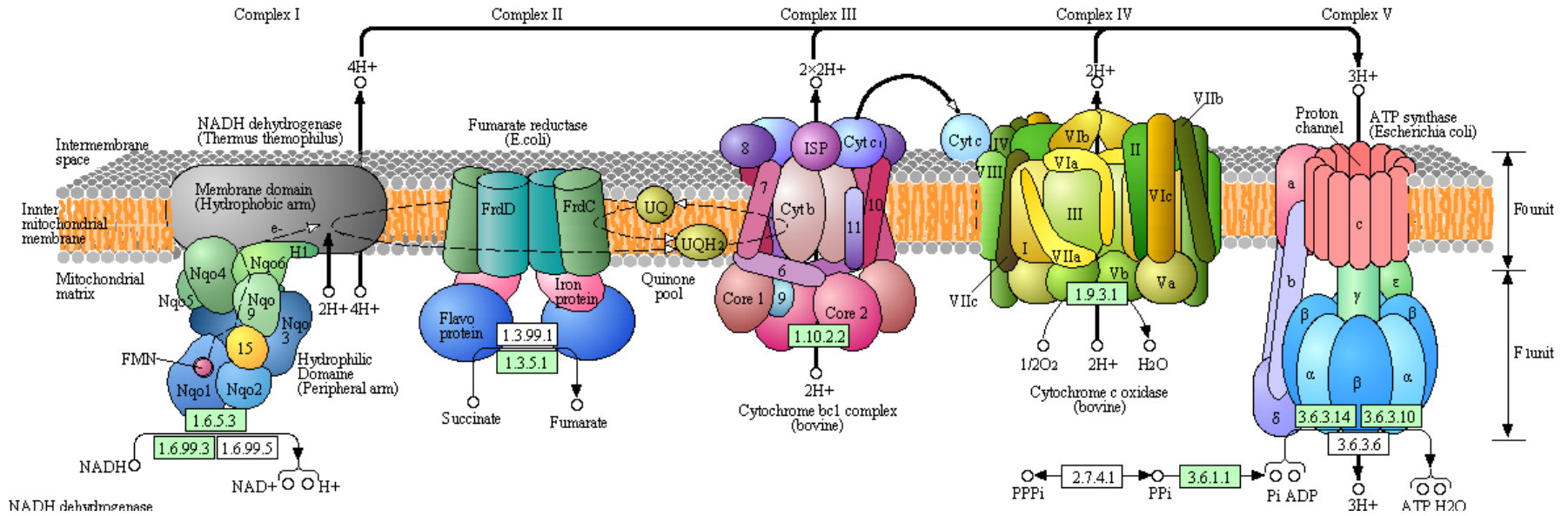
Significance level	Gene
*** ( $p < 0.001$ )	Col
** ( $p < 0.01$ )	ND1 ND4 ColIII <i>cytb</i>
* ( $p < 0.05$ )	ND2 ND5 Atp8
not significant ( $p > 0.05$ )	ND3 ND4L ND6 Co2 Atp6 <b>Rag1</b>

Significance level	Gene
*** ( $p < 0.001$ )	<i>cytb</i>
** ( $p < 0.01$ )	ND4 Col
* ( $p < 0.05$ )	ND1 ColIII Atp8
not significant ( $p > 0.05$ )	ND2 ND3 ND4L ND5 ND6 Co2 Atp6 <b>Rag1</b>





OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION



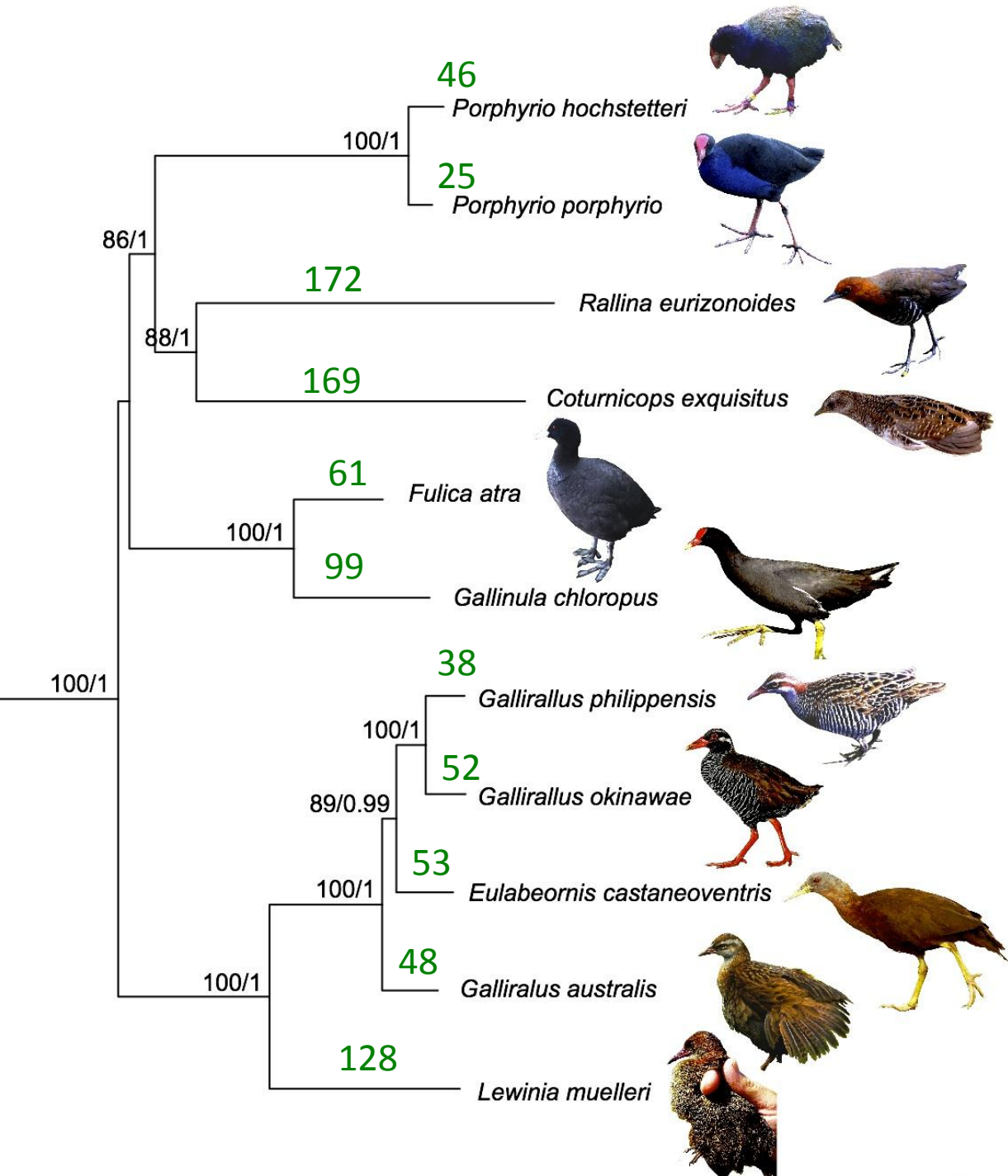
NADH 1-6

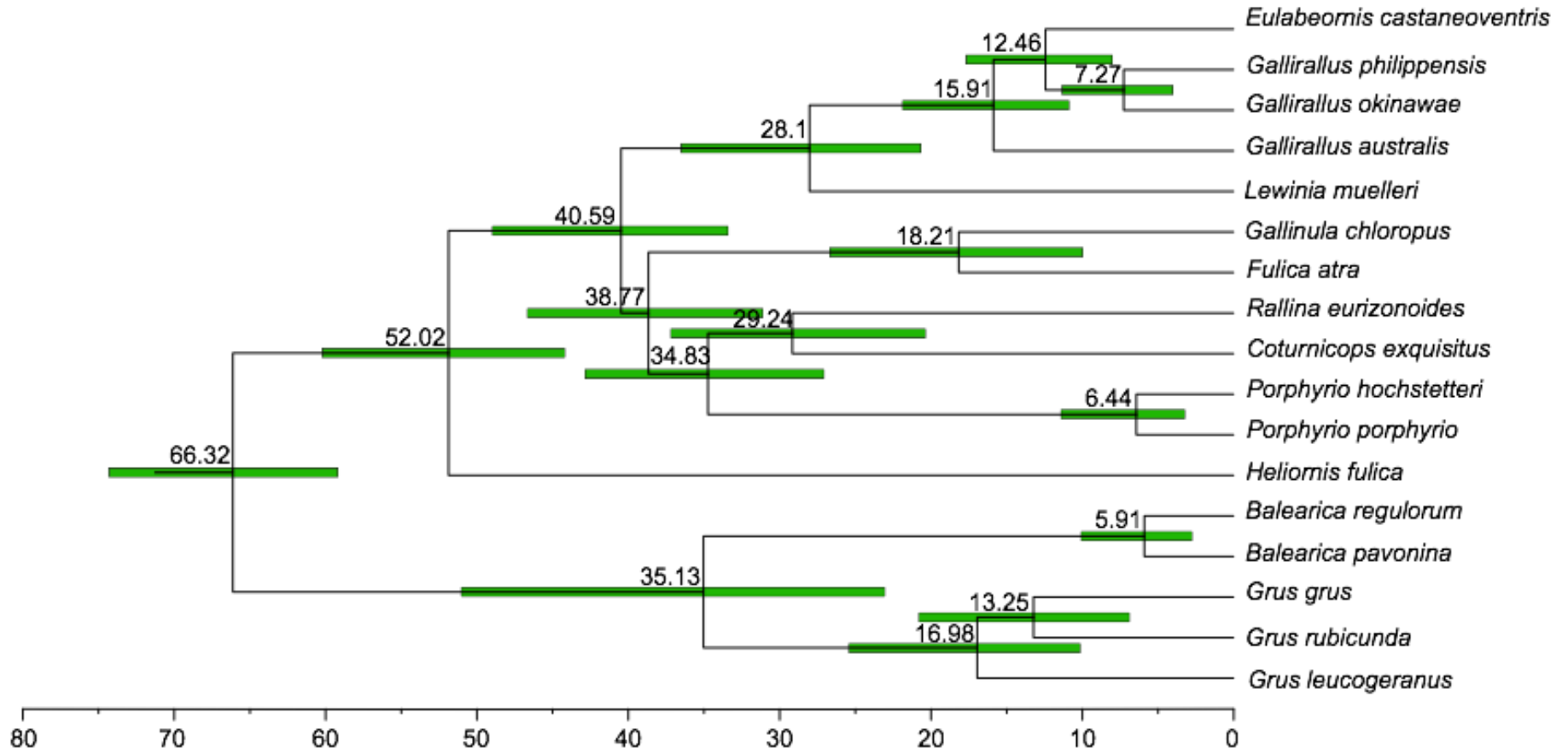
Cyt *b*

COI-III

Atp 6&8

** p<0.01	NADH all
*** p<0.001	COX all
** p<0.01	Atp all





Mesozoic	Cenozoic					Era
Cretaceous	Paleogene			Neogene		Period
Late	Paleocene	Eocene	Oligocene	Miocene	Pliocene	Epoch

# Ancient DNA

- *Gallirallus modestus*
- *Gallirallus dieffenbachi*
- *Porphyrio mantelli*



# Future directions

- Is  $d_N/d_S$  a useful measure – how informative is it?
- What is happening with the nuclear-coded genes?
- More flightless species:  
Ancient DNA



# Thanks for listening!



Phoenix Evolutionary Ecology & Genetics  
[www.evoves.massey.ac.nz](http://www.evoves.massey.ac.nz)

Thanks to:

Steve Trewick

Juan-Carlos Garcia-Ramirez

Dave Wheeler

Massey University

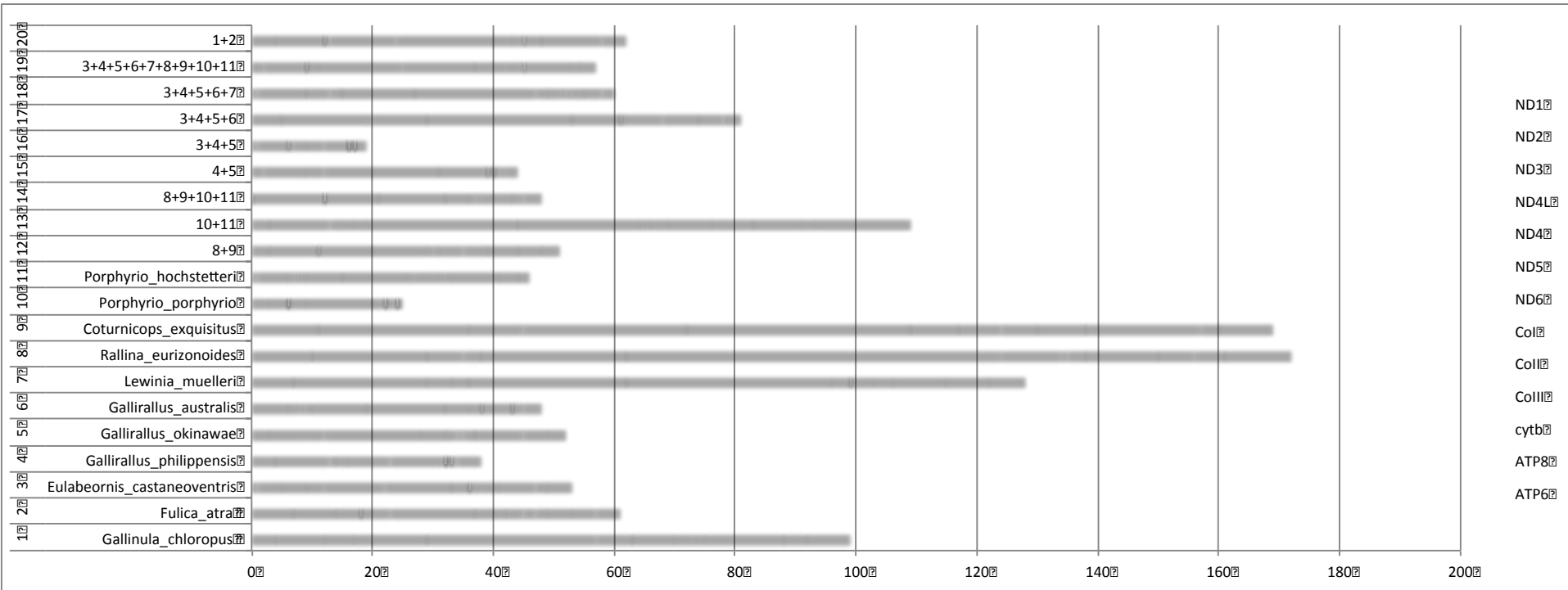
Rutherford Foundation

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND  
RUTHERFORD  
FOUNDATION

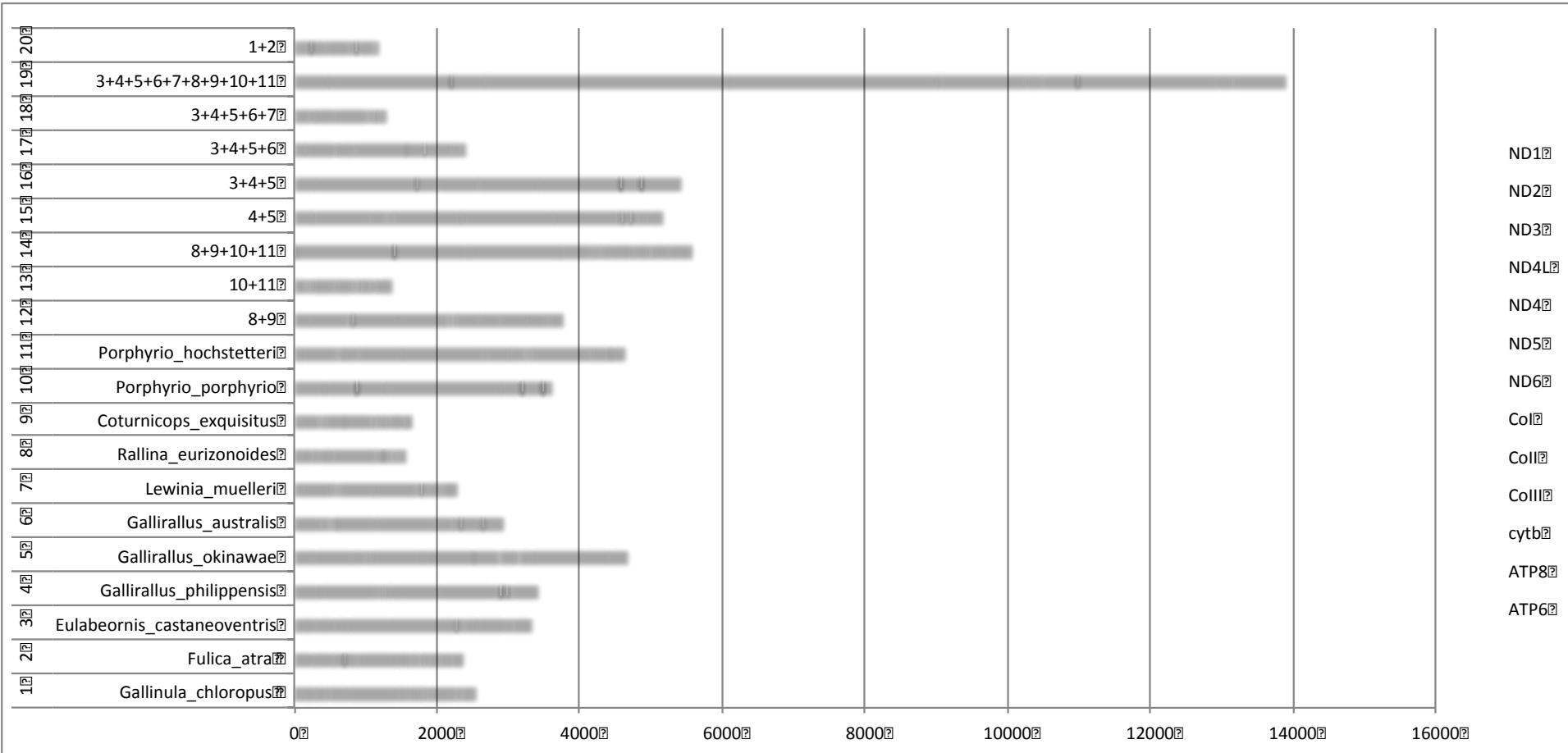


**Massey University**

# AA changes on branches



# AA changes on branches, adjusted for branch length

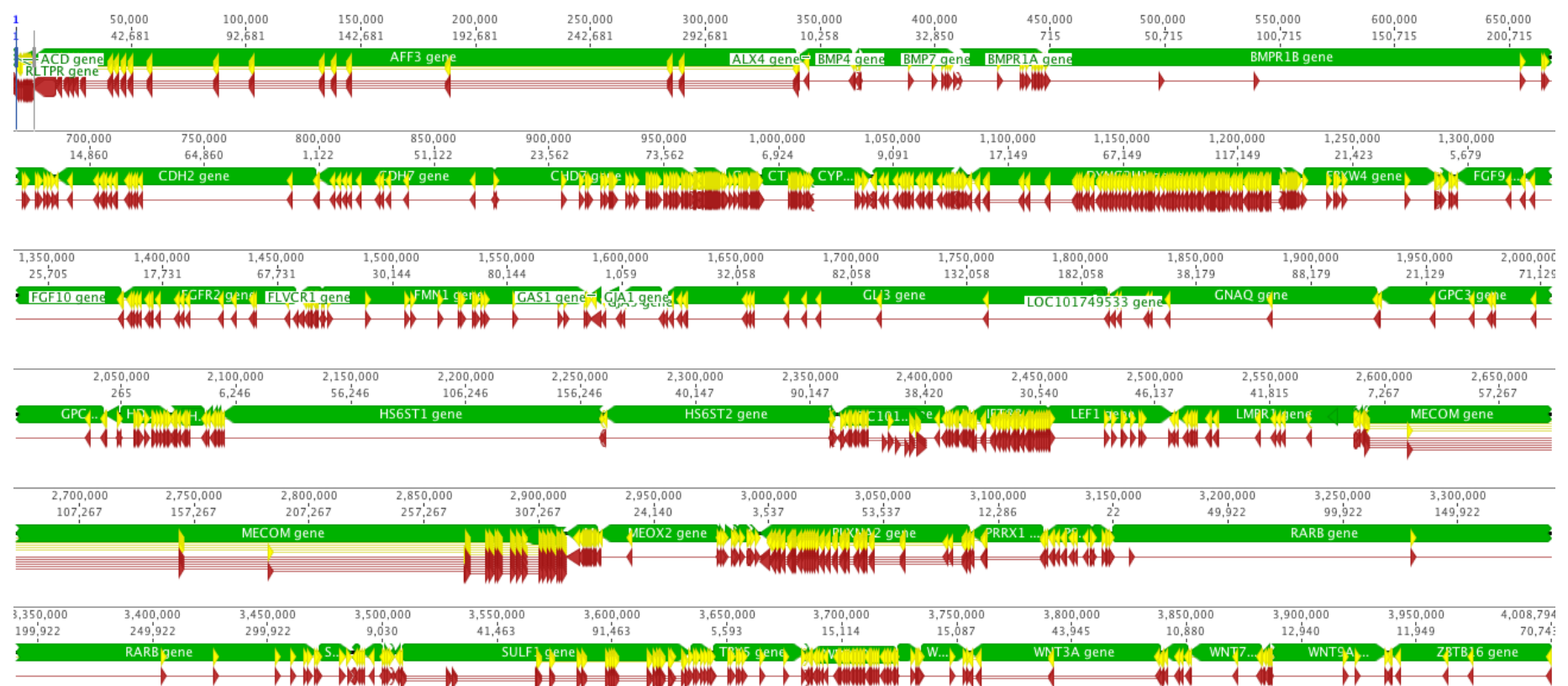


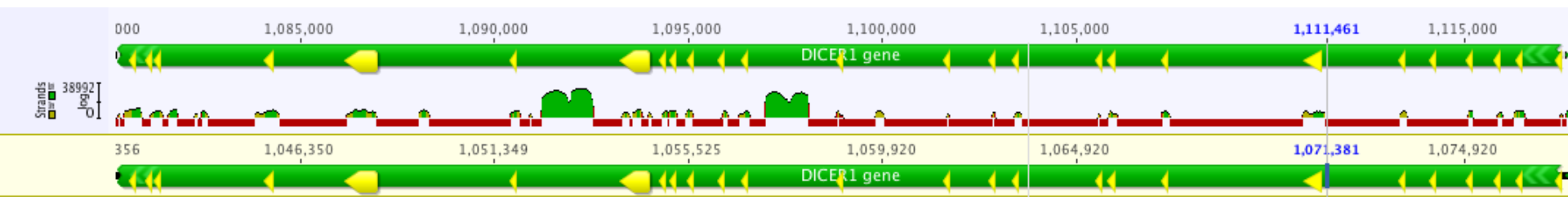


Amino acid changes,  
adjusted for branch and  
gene length

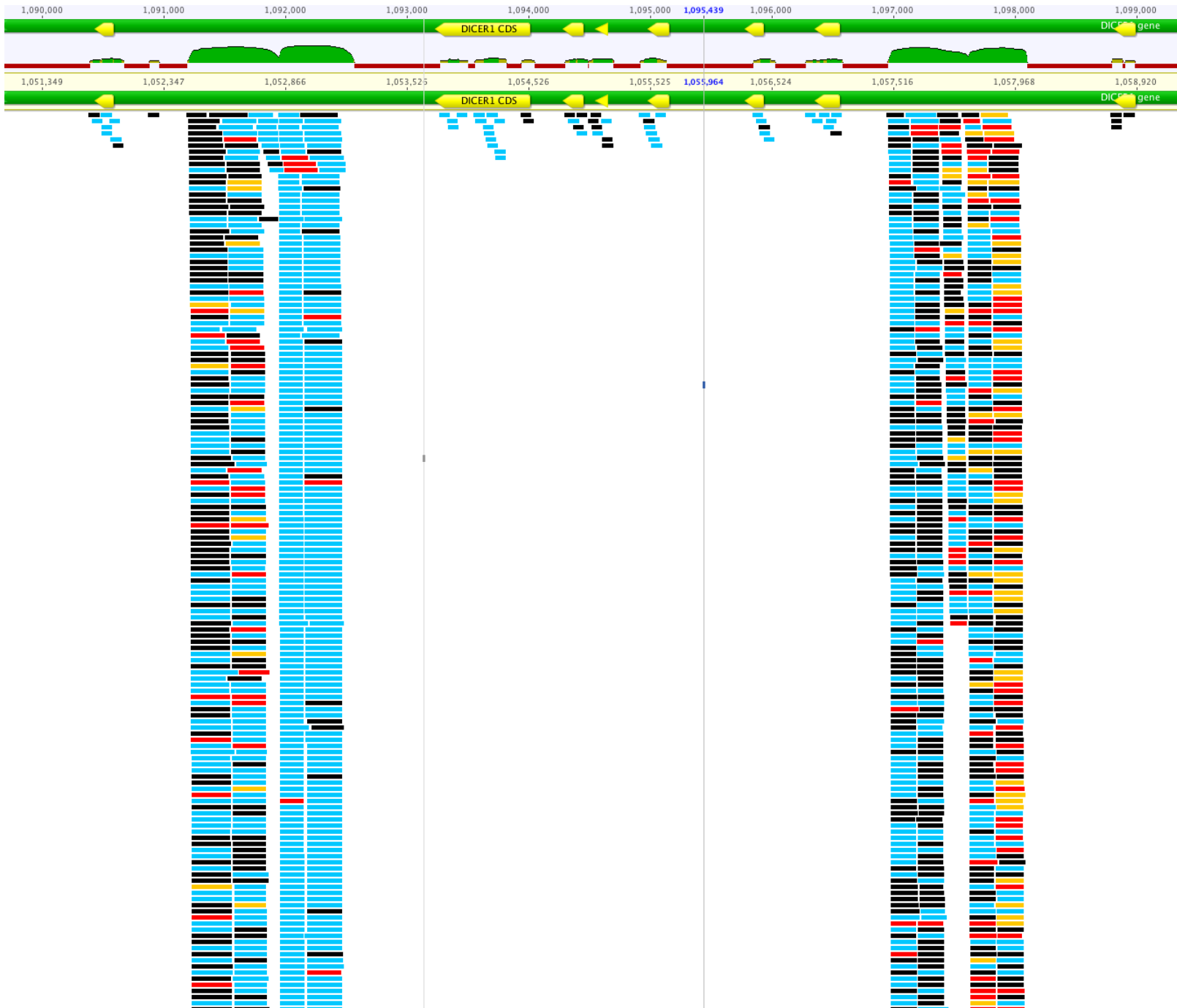
# Nuclear genes

- AmiGO gene ontology database
- 79 genes associated with limb development in chicken

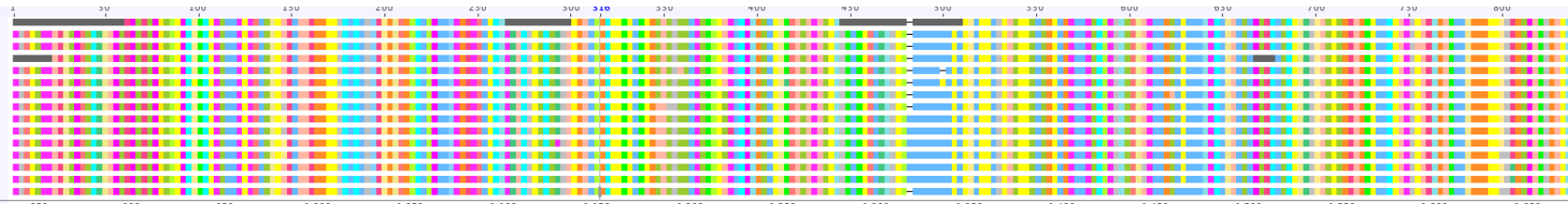




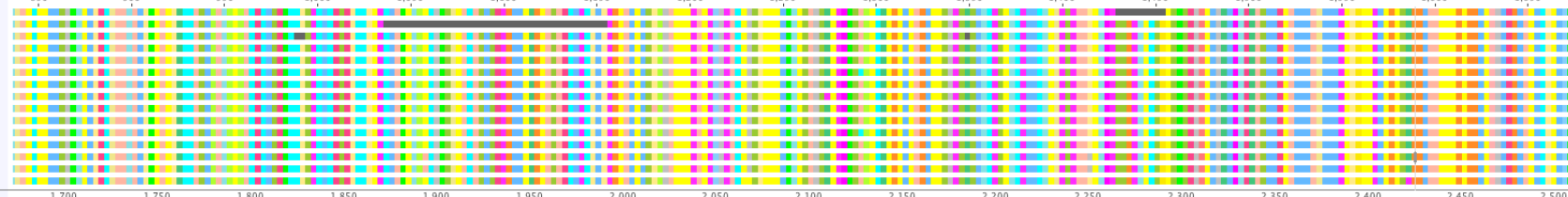
Zoom in further to see 1,460,289 reads



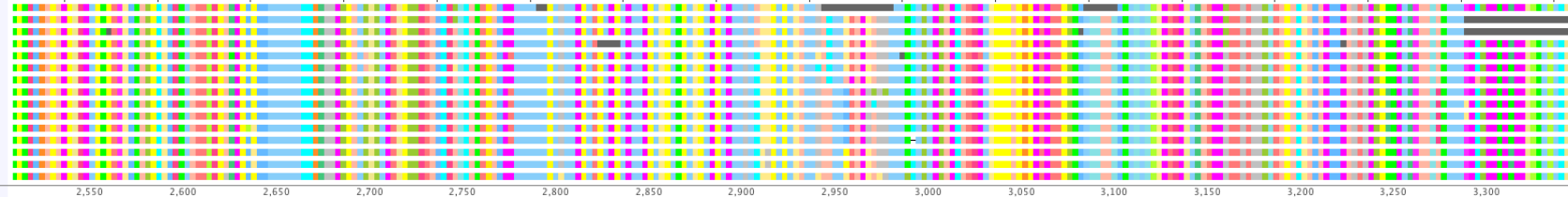
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2. CHD7 Gphil - CHD7 CDS
3. CHD7 Pporphyrio - CHD7 CDS
4. CHD7 CDS Phoch
5. CHD7 CDS Ggal
6. Anas platyrhynchos 1
7. Columba livia
8. Ficedula albicollis 1
9. Zonotrichia albicollis
10. Pseudopodoces humilis
11. Geospiza fortis
12. Taeniopygia guttata
13. Falco cherrug
14. Falco peregrinus
15. Melospittacus undulatus



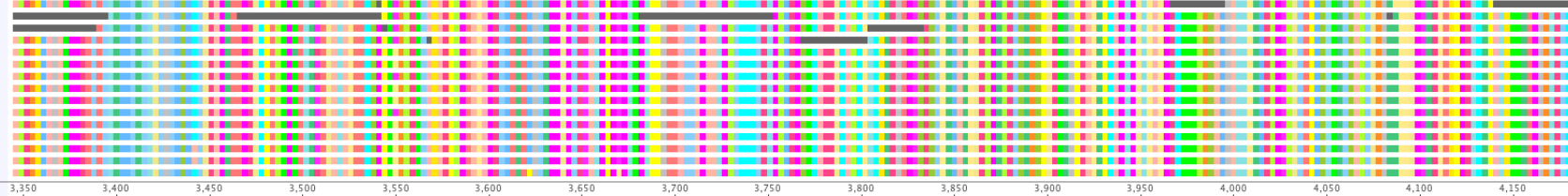
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5. CHD7 CDS Ggal
6. Anas platyrhynchos 1
7. Columba livia
8. Ficedula albicollis 1
9. Zonotrichia albicollis
10. Pseudopodoces humilis
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14. Falco peregrinus
15. Melospittacus undulatus



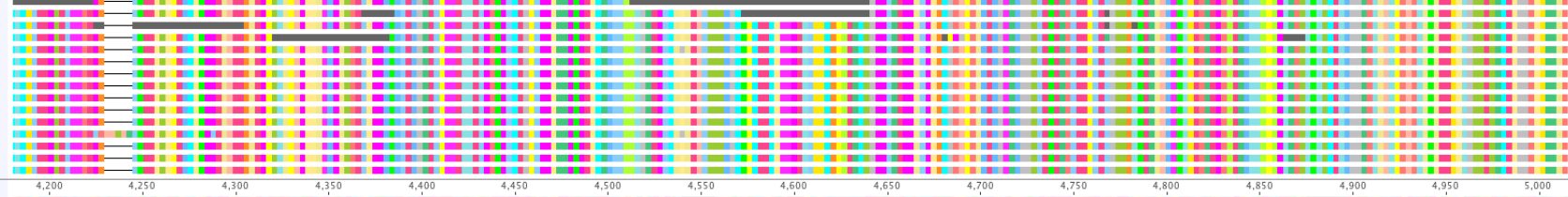
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6. Anas platyrhynchos 1
7. Columba livia
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15. Melospittacus undulatus



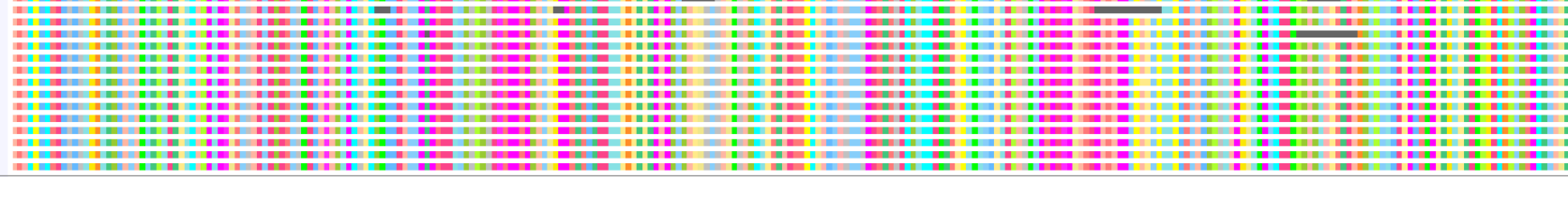
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13. Falco cherrug
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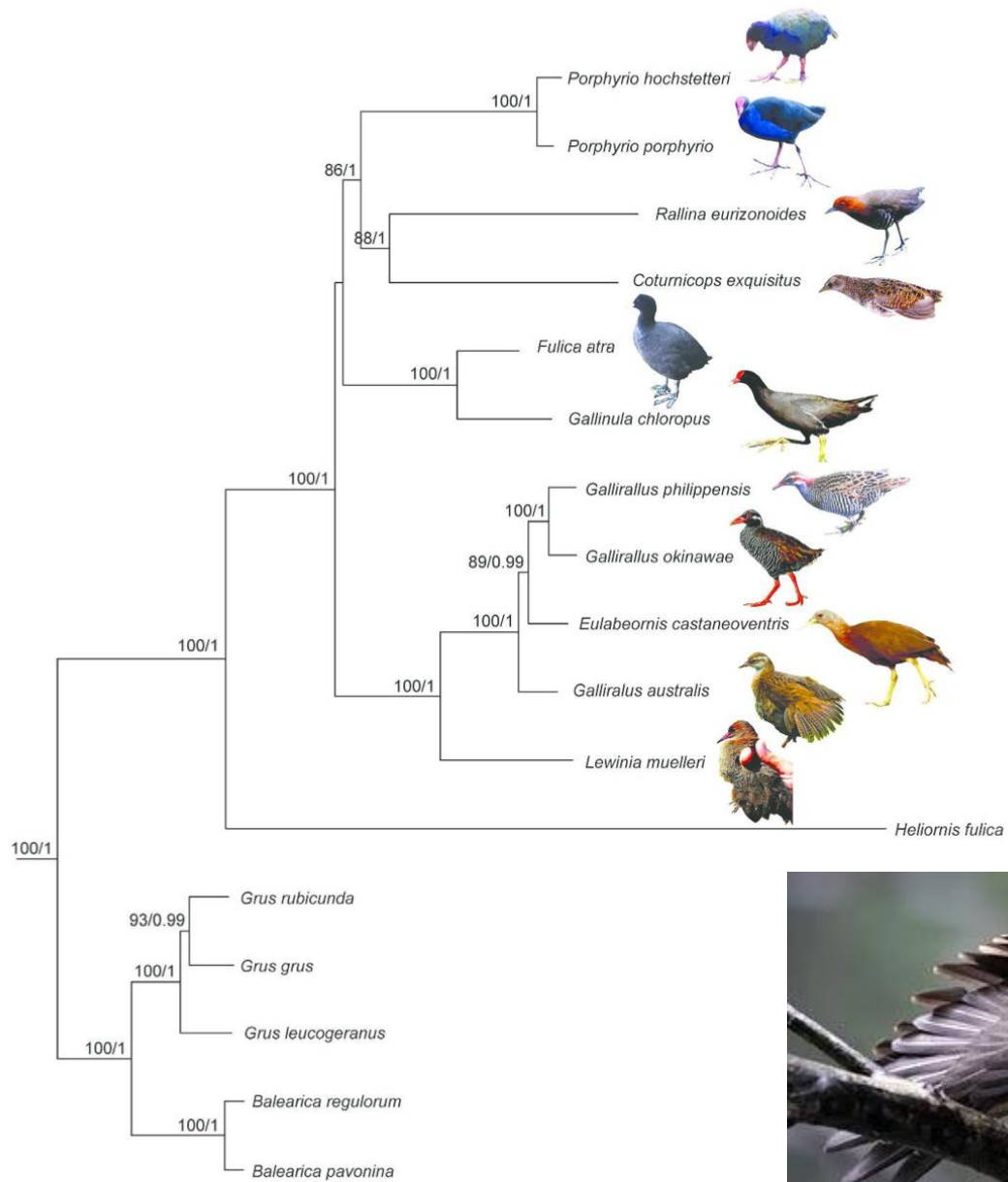
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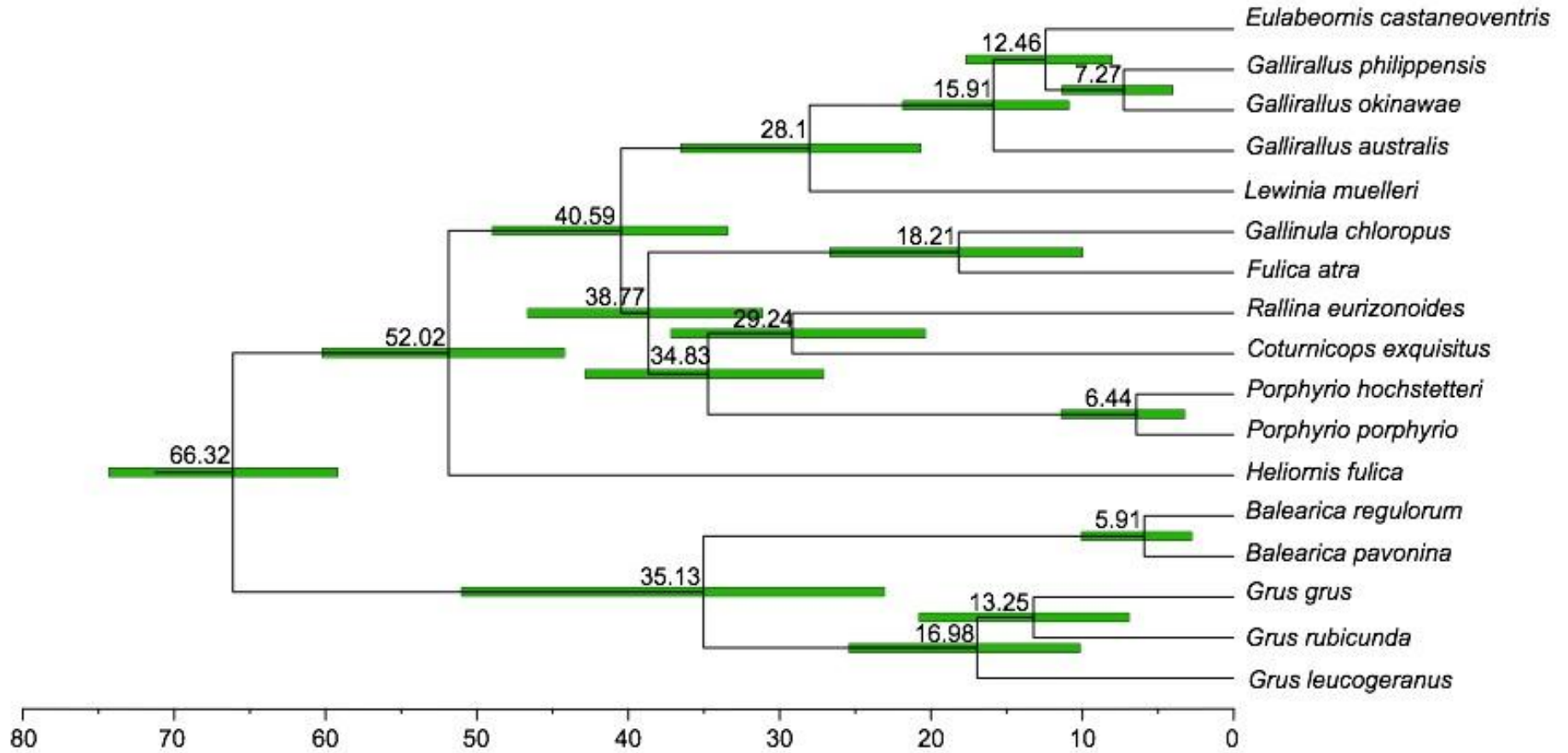


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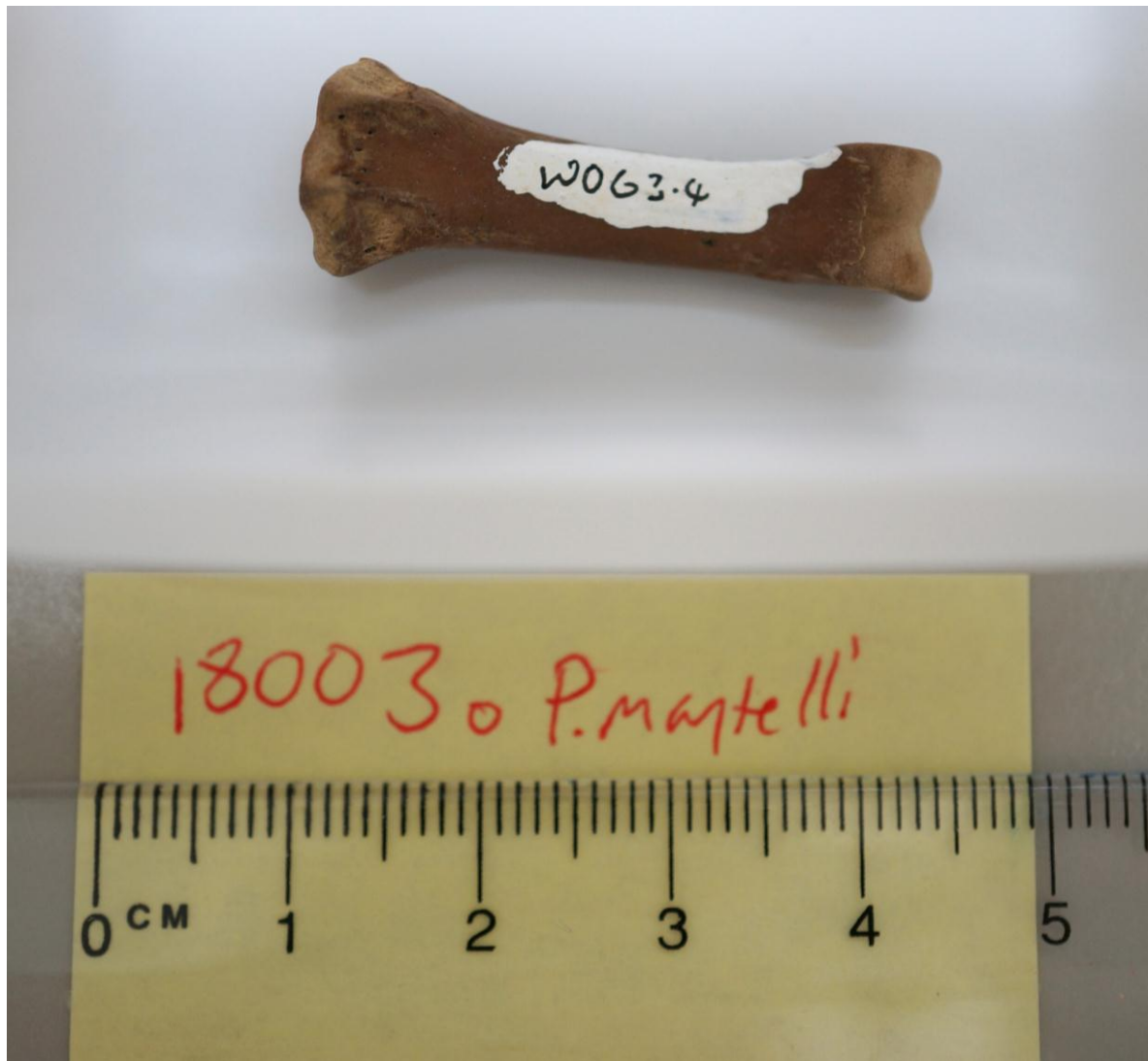
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Cretaceous	Paleogene			Neogene		Period
Late	Paleocene	Eocene	Oligocene	Miocene	Pliocene	Epoch



# Ancient DNA

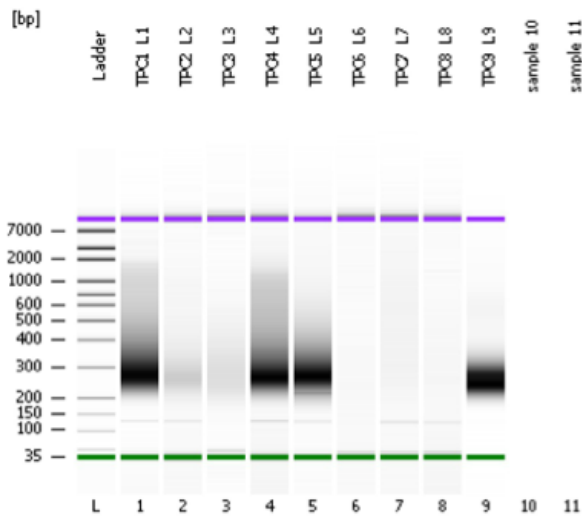
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- *Gallirallus dieffenbachi*
- *Capellirallus karamu*
- *Porphyrio mantelli*
- *Fulica prisca*







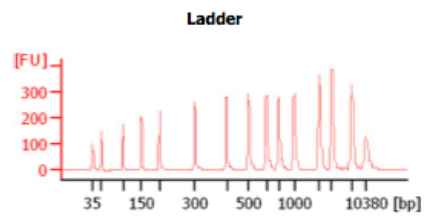
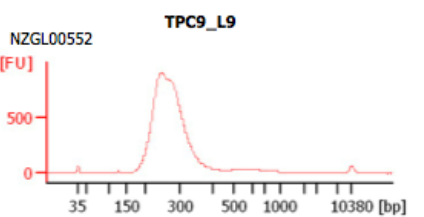
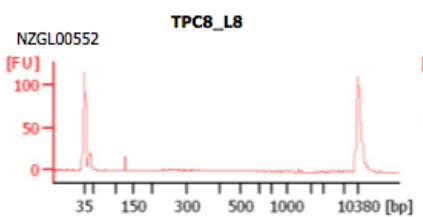
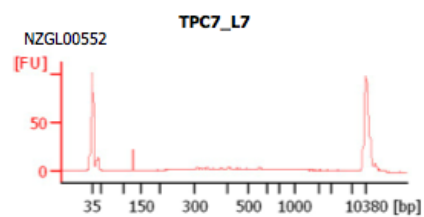
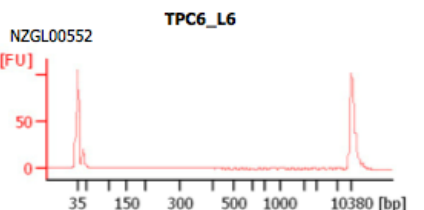
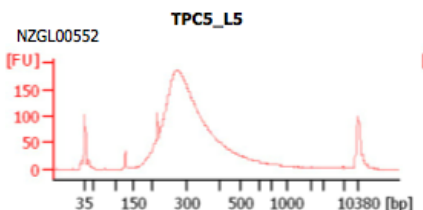
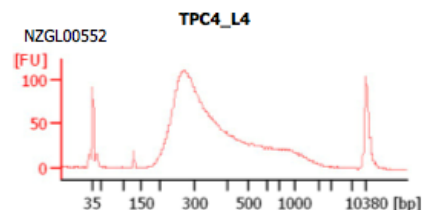
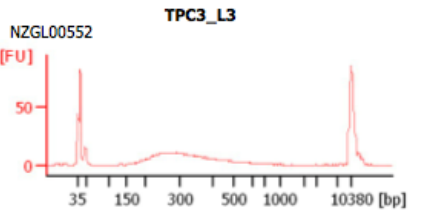
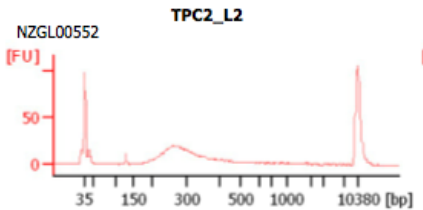
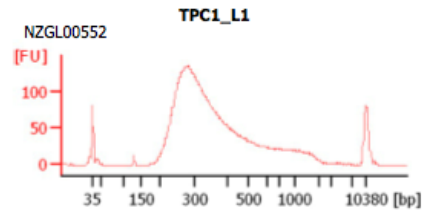
G modestus



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 Assay Class: High Sensitivity DNA Assay  
 Version: 1.0  
 Assay Comments: Copyright © 2003-2009 Agilent Technologies

**Chip Information:**  
 Chip Lot #: QK28BK50  
 Reagent Kit Lot #: 1245  
 Chip Comments: NZGL00552  
 Gillian Gibb  
 9 libraries  
 2microlit loaded in each well  
 28August2013



# Predicted number of reads...

- *Gallirallus modestus* 4.2 million
- *Gallirallus dieffenbachi* 16 million
- *Capellirallus karamu* 5.5 million
- *Porphyrio mantelli* 18 million
- *Fulica prisca* 5.7 million

