

Sexual compatibility and hybrid formation between the giant kelp species *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* (Laminariales, Phaeophyceae) in Chile

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Abstract Two species of giant kelp inhabit the coast of Chile: *Macrocystis integrifolia* and *M. pyrifera*, representing important economic resources. As part of our efforts to domesticate these kelps for mariculture, and to obtain superior cultivars, we studied their biological relationship. Hybridization experiments with clonal gametophyte cultures showed reciprocal cross-fertility and produced fertile hybrid sporophytes with intermediate morphological characters. This hybridization potential in the laboratory contrasts with the persistence of two morphologically well-defined sister taxa in natural habitats on the Pacific coast of South America. We conclude that *M. integrifolia* and *M. pyrifera* are conspecific and speculate that unknown mechanisms support the co-existence of two morphologically distinct taxa on the subspecific level.

Key words Chile · conspecific · gametophytes · hybridization · interspecific · mariculture

Introduction

Recent studies using molecular signals suggest taxonomic revisions in the brown algal order Laminariales on the family, genus and species level (Lane et al. 2006). This new approach includes the genus *Macrocystis* (giant kelp) on the Pacific coasts of North and South America, where *M. pyrifera* (L.) C. Agardh and *M. integrifolia* Bory are traditionally recognized as well defined sister species. In their study on evolution in the genus *Macrocystis*, Coyer et al. (2001) suggested that these two taxa may be unseparable at the molecular level.

Along the coast of Chile, *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* occur in geographically well separated populations, and are clearly distinguished by their holdfast morphology. Both species represent important economic resources in Chile for algininate production, and as forage for maricultured abalone (*Haliotis* spp.), high value herbivorous molluscs.

M. pyrifera has a southern distribution, ranging from Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia, Chiloé, Puerto Montt, Osorno, Concepción to Valparaíso. It reappears in the North on the coast of Perú (Neushul 1971). In contrast, *M. integrifolia* is reported from Concepción northward to Arica, and to co-exist with *M. pyrifera* further North along the coast of Perú (Neushul 1971; Ramírez and Santelices 1991; Hoffmann and Santelices 1997). *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* occur jointly in Pacific North America,

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while *M. pyrifera* co-exists with *M. angustifolia* Bory in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand (Neushul 1971; Womersley 1987).

In anticipation of environmental problems caused by over-exploitation of natural *Macrocystis* beds in Chile, we have developed mariculture techniques based on clonal gametophyte cultures as permanent stock. By manipulation of temperature and light regimes, successive crops of juvenile sporophytes can

be produced under laboratory conditions (Westermeier et al. 2006). With our collection of male and female gametophytes of both *Macrocystis* species from Chile it has now been possible to study sexual compatibility within this pair of allopatric / sympatric sister taxa. A first series of crossing experiments showed that the two taxa interbreed and produce viable hybrids with intermediate characters. Although this result supports their conspecificity, we suspect that *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* are separated by unknown post-zygotic mechanisms at the sub-specific level. Experiments on long-term survival of hybrids and molecular studies with higher resolution power will be needed to resolve this question.

Materials and methods

Clonal unialgal cultures of male and female gametophytes were established and propagated following the techniques described by Westermeier et al. (2006). Parent specimens were collected in localities well within the territory of each species (Figure 1), and their identity was confirmed by inspection of holdfast morphology. While the holdfast of *M. pyrifera* forms a pyramid-like complex of haptera (Figures 2 and 10),

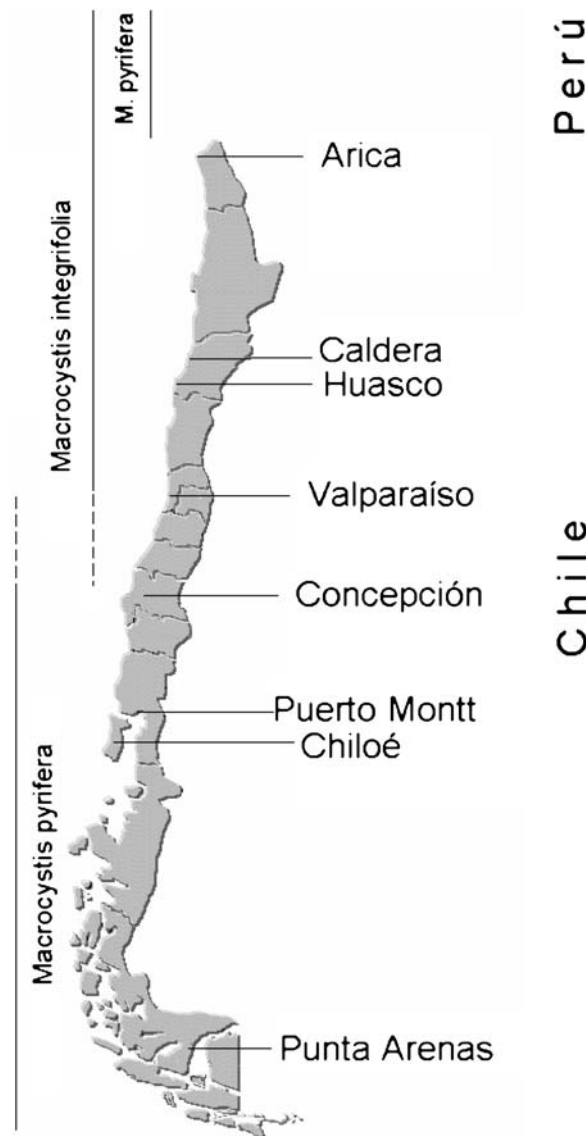


Figure 1 Coast-line of Chile, indicating distribution areas of *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* according to literature reports, and showing the origin of our clonal gametophyte cultures. The north–south distance between Arica and Punta Arenas amounts to 5,150 km.



Figure 2 *Macrocystis pyrifera*. Holdfast of adult field specimen from Maullín near Puerto Montt.



Figure 3 *Macrocyctis integrifolia*. Holdfast of adult field specimen from Caldera.

the base of *M. integrifolia* is an elaborate, creeping, flat, ribbon, which produces multiple haptera and upright fronds in lateral positions (Figure 3). We used gametophyte clones from the following locations (Figure 1) and collection dates:

- *M. integrifolia*: Caldera (int-Cal, November 2002) and Huasco, December 2003
- *M. pyrifera*: Chiloé, (pyr-Cho, December 2002), and Puerto Montt, October 2003

Mating experiments were started by mixing vegetative fragments from one male and one female gametophyte culture in a 60 mm polystyrene Petri dish with 10 mL culture medium. Sexual reproduction was initiated by subjecting gametophytes to +10°C and increased white light irradiance as described by Westermeier et al. (2006). First oogonia, eggs, antheridia and spermatozooids appeared after 7–8 days, and zygote formation culminated at about 2 weeks. Three weeks after initiation numerous juvenile sporophytes were present, and the material was introduced into glass bottles with aeration and gentle agitation by magnetic stirring (Figure 4). All subsequent culture steps up to 10 cm seedlings, their fixation on supporting ropes and culture in 800 L tanks followed the descriptions given in Westermeier et al. (2006).

We carried out the following intraspecific matings and interspecific reciprocal crosses:

- *M. pyrifera* female x *M. pyrifera* male (pyr x pyr)
- *M. integrifolia* female x *M. integrifolia* male (int x int)
- *M. pyrifera* female x *M. integrifolia* male (pyr x int)
- *M. integrifolia* female x *M. pyrifera* male (int x pyr)

In addition, as control experiments we sexualized female gametophytes of *M. pyrifera* in the absence of a male partner in order to examine the potential significance of parthenogenesis.

Results

Intraspecific matings and parthenogenesis

Matings of pyr x pyr have been made on numerous occasions since 2002, because they constituted the



Figure 4 Batch of juvenile sporophytes from an interspecific cross *M. integrifolia* female x *M. pyrifera* male in our mariculture expansion phase.

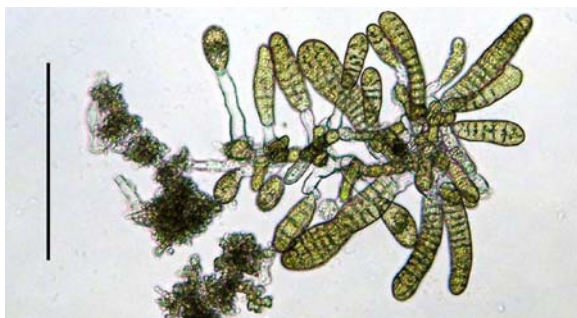


Figure 5 *M. pyrifera*: Juvenile sporophytes of a mating *pyr*-*Cho* x *pyr*-*Cho* 17 days after initiation. *Left* Residual male gametophytes. Bar 200 μ m.

basis for the development of our *Macrocystis* mariculture program. Under suitable light and temperature conditions vegetative gametophyte filaments form oogonia and antheridia in varying densities. In extreme cases, entire female gametophyte thalli transformed into egg biomass. In the presence of a male *pyr* partner, eggs were fertilized and rapidly developed to juvenile sporophytes (Figure 5). In full-range mariculture experiments, matings *pyr*-*Cho* x *pyr*-*Cho* developed typical conical holdfasts (Figure 10), reached 14 m in length upon transplantation to the sea, and became fertile (Westermeier et al. 2006).

In parthenogenesis experiments with *M. pyrifera*, sexualization of potent female gametophyte clones produced large numbers of oogonia and eggs. After 17–20 days, however, when in a bisexual mating eggs had advanced to young sporophytes, the absence of spermatozooids caused massive disturbances. Many eggs expanded, vacuolized, and their cytoplasm contracted. Some eggs died, while others underwent uncoordinated cell divisions resulting in irregular aggregates (Figure 6). A very small proportion of unfertilized eggs developed to more regular multicel-



Figure 6 Parthenogenesis: Same female gametophyte *pyr*-*Cho* without male gametophytes, 17 days after initiation. Bar 200 μ m.



Figure 7 *M. integrifolia*. Juvenile sporophytes of a mating *int* x *int* 20 days after initiation. Bar 200 μ m.

lular structures, but polarity deficiencies were still present, combined with slow growth. No visible products survived from such parthenogenesis experiments in subsequent mariculture steps.

Intraspecific matings *int*-*Cal* x *int*-*Cal* were fully fertile, all eggs gave rise to juvenile sporophytes (Figure 7).

Interspecific crosses

In numerous hybridization experiments eggs of *Macrocystis pyrifera* were clearly fertilized by *M.*

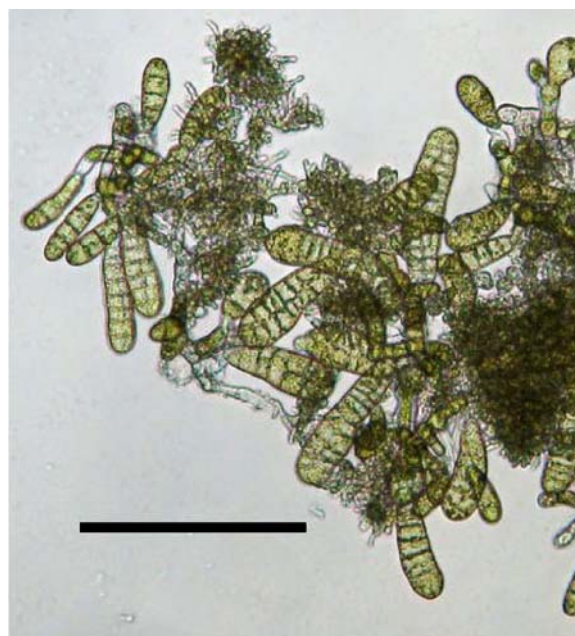


Figure 8 Reciprocal interspecific crosses. *M. pyr* female x *M. int* male 17 days after initiation, including some residual male gametophytes. Bar 200 μ m.

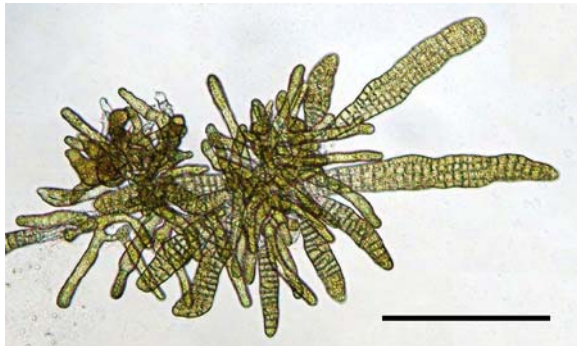


Figure 9 Reciprocal interspecific crosses. *M. int* female x *M. pyr* male, 20 days after initiation. Bar 200 μ m.

integrifolia spermatozooids. All matings *pyr* x *int*-Cal produced rich crops of healthy sporophytes indistinguishable from the results of intraspecific matings in both species (Figure 8). Sporophytes originating from one mating experiment *pyr*-Cho x *int*-Cal were



Figure 10 Holdfast of maricultured *M. pyrifera* (Chiloé) 2 months after explantation to the sea.



Figure 11 Hybrid sporophyte *M. pyr* female x *M. int* male after 1 year growth in tank.

subjected to our complete mariculture program up to 800 L tanks in order to study the character of adult hybrid thalli. Reciprocal interspecific crosses *int*-Cal x *pyr*-Cho produced similar crops of hybrid sporophytes (Figures 4 and 9).

Morphology and reproductive potential of interspecific hybrids

Hybrids *pyr*-Cho x *int*-Cal reached a size of 2 m after 8 months culture in our 800 L tanks. Their holdfast bases were flat and produced series of lateral haptera and new frond initials (Figure 11). From this age onward some individuals became fertile. Sorus areas appeared on somatic phylloids above pneumatocysts, even in young phylloids just below a frond apex (Figure 12). Isolated sorus fragments formed motile spores, which developed normally into gametophytes. Upon proper stimulation they produced rich crops of juvenile sporophytes, which we expect to contain interesting recombinant genotypes for mariculture purposes.



Figure 12 Hybrid sporophyte *M. pyr* female x *M. int* male after 1 year of growth in an 800 L greenhouse tank. Frond apex, with sorus formed on sub-apical somatic phylloid with pneumatocyst (arrows).

Discussion

Druehl et al. (2005) discussed in great detail the problems connected with the interpretation of inter-generic crossings in Laminariales. Such experiments often produce only low numbers of progeny, and apogamic development of sporophytes cannot be ruled out. Furthermore, in many cases hybridization products were not grown up to full maturity. The authors recommend that in such cases molecular signals be used to confirm the presence of both parental genomes in potential hybrids.

Lewis et al. (1986); Lewis and Neushul (1994) hybridized *Macrocystis integrifolia*, *M. pyrifera* and *M. angustifolia* from the North Pacific and Tasmania. Although various crosses resulted in viable and fertile sporophytes, the authors suggested that their species status be maintained due to clear morphological differences.

Our experiments with *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* from Chile demonstrate beyond doubt that these two taxa are inter-fertile and form viable hybrids. The total failure of unfertilized eggs in our female *pyr*-Cho cultures, and the dramatic effect of fertilization by *int*-spermatozooids in the corresponding sexual crossing (Figures 6 and 8) is self-evident. The introduction of holdfast characters by *M. integrifolia* spermatozooids into *M. pyrifera* eggs and the resulting sporophytes further confirms their hybrid character.

The formation of sorus tissue in somatic phylloids above pneumatocysts in our hybrids is described for *M. integrifolia* (Hoffmann and Santelices 1997), but we have also seen it in *M. pyrifera* (R. Westermeier, unpublished observations).

According to literature reports the two *Macrocystis* species co-exist on the coast of Peru, and possibly in a transition zone in Central Chile. North- and south-ward drift of floating specimens into their sister species' territory by coastal currents is very likely to occur naturally. Considering the easy and luxurious way in which the two species produce viable hybrids under laboratory conditions, the conclusion that interspecific cross-fertilization occurs frequently in natural habitats at the Pacific coast of South America seems justified. This notion contrasts strongly with the lack of documented hybrids from field collections. Instead, the two sister taxa seem to conserve their identity. Such taxon separation may be caused by a post-zygotic block that prevents long-term survival of hybrids. Since our interspecific hybrids produce functional sorus tissue, meiospores and fully functional gametophytes meiotic incompatibility must be excluded.

Abiotic factors such as water temperature and daylength show continuous north–south gradients along the coast of Chile, making it unlikely that they are responsible for the separation of the two taxa. The embracement of *M. integrifolia* territory by *M. pyrifera* at both its northern and southern boundaries supports this conclusion.

In summary, our experimental finding of luxurious hybridization between *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *M. integrifolia* suggests that these two taxa are conspecific. Nevertheless, they are morphologically distinct and maintain their separation in natural habitats in allopatric and sympatric fashion along the coast of Chile. We speculate that hitherto unknown mechanisms exist that support the separation of the two taxa in the natural habitat. Further studies at the biological, taxonomic, biogeographic and molecular levels will be necessary to resolve this question.

Over-exploitation of natural kelp biomass is an urgent problem in Chile. Our results contribute to the clarification of the relationship between the two local *Macrocystis* taxa, and thus have implications for the translocation of live kelp material by human activities, and in policies for emerging kelp mariculture at various locations along the Chilean coast. Hybrid formation and meiotic recombination of two genetically different

parent taxa opens a new approach to generate kelp cultivars with desirable properties for different sites along the 5,000 km length of the Chilean coast. Further work, including full growth of reciprocal crosses *int* x *pyr*, and the selection of recombinant genotypes with favorable characteristics, is in progress.

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