

Mating ability of homo- and heterokaryotypes of *Drosophila ananassae* from natural populations

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Mating ability of homo- and heterokaryotypes due to the subterminal (alpha or In (2L)A) inversion in 2L chromosome of *Drosophila ananassae* from three different natural populations has been studied. The data indicate that the average number of females inseminated by a given male varies for different karyotypes in males and the analysis of variance shows that the differences are highly significant for males in the three populations studied. However, the averages for different karyotypes in females show less variation as compared to males. Thus a striking sex difference exists in *D. ananassae*. The comparison of mating activity with gene arrangement frequencies in natural populations indicates that the gene arrangement occurring in high frequency is associated with greater mating propensity. These findings suggest that chromosomal polymorphism in *D. ananassae* may have a partial behavioural basis and males are more subject to intrasexual selection than females.

INTRODUCTION

From previous reports on sexual behaviour in the genus *Drosophila*, it is clear that the efficiency of mating varies for different genotypes (Rendel, 1944; Bastock, 1956; Smith, 1958; Parsons, 1973; Petit, 1958; Bosiger, 1962). Selection for fast and slow mating speed in *Drosophila melanogaster* suggests polygenic control of this trait (Manning, 1961). Spiess and Langer (1961) demonstrated for the first time the association between mating propensity and chromosomal polymorphism in *D. persimilis*. The correlation between inversion polymorphism and mating activity has also been shown in *D. pseudoobscura* (Spiess and Langer, 1964b; Spiess *et al.*, 1966; Kaul and Parsons, 1965; Parsons and Kaul, 1966), *D. pavani* (Brncic and Koref-Santibanez, 1964), *D. subobscura* (Sperlich, 1966) and *D. robusta* (Prakash, 1968). The observed frequencies of different chromosomes in natural populations parallel their mating propensities in *D. persimilis* (Spiess and Langer, 1964a) and *D. pseudoobscura* (Spiess and Langer, 1964b). Ehrman and co-workers (Ehrman, 1966, 1970; Ehrman and Petit, 1968) observed mating advantage of rare genotypes for mutants and gene arrangements in some species of *Drosophila*. Prakash (1968) presented evidence for chromosome interaction effecting mating speed in *D. robusta*.

Drosophila ananassae, a cosmopolitan domestic species, has a high degree of chromosomal variability (for references, see Singh, 1982). The Indian natural populations of this species are genetically differentiated at the level of chromosomal polymorphism (Singh, 1974, 1984a, 1984b, 1984c, 1985a, 1985b). The subterminal (alpha or In (2L)A) inversion has become universally established in the species (Shirai and Moriwaki, 1952; Futch, 1966; Singh, 1970). The inversion heterozygotes exhibit heterosis (Moriwaki *et al.*, 1956; Kojima and Tobari, 1969; Singh and Ray-Chaudhuri, 1972; Singh, 1982). However, the degree of heterosis varies in different strains and intra- and inter-populations crosses (Singh, 1985c and earlier). Since it is known that behavioural properties are controlled by naturally occurring chromosomal variants, it seemed worthwhile to investigate the mating ability of homo- and heterokaryotypes from natural populations with a view toward understanding the relation between mating behaviour and chromosomal polymorphism in *D. ananassae*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

During the present study, three natural populations were sampled:

(a) Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh)—Flies were collected in October, 1984. The data on inversion frequencies based on August and October 1984 samples have been described elsewhere (Singh, 1985b).

(b) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)—Flies were collected in October, 1984. The frequencies of inversions in this population are known (Singh 1984a).

(c) Madras (Tamil-Nadu)—Flies were collected in December 1984. The data on inversion frequencies have been reported separately (Singh, 1985b).

From the descendants of freshly collected females in each of the three populations, two homozygous stocks (one for ST and the other for AL in 2L) were prepared and used in the experiments. For randomisation of genetic background and to have genetic control over fitness properties, different lines of each chromosome type were crossed with each other and two stocks of homokaryotypes, ST/ST and AL/AL were set up for each population. In order to obtain the flies heterozygous for inversion, both these stocks were crossed by making reciprocal crosses. ST/AL heterozygotes were produced by crossing ST/ST females and AL/AL males and AL/ST heterozygotes produced by crossing AL/AL females with ST/ST males. Virgin females and males of different karyotypes, ST/ST, ST/AL, AL/ST and AL/AL were collected and aged for 7 days. To measure the mating ability of each karyotypic male to inseminate a number of females, a single male with six females of uniform karyotype were kept in a 3 × 1 in. food vial for 12 hours at approximately 24°C temperature. After exposing the females to the male for 12 hours, they were separated and dissected in saline solution. Their reproductive tracts (vagina, spermathecae and ventral receptacles) were examined for the presence of sperm. In total 16 combinations were made and in each combination 30 males were tested in each of the three populations.

RESULTS

The average number of females inseminated by a single male in a 12 hour period is shown separately for different populations. Table 1 presents the data on the average number of females inseminated by a single male for homo- and heterokaryotypes from Ghazipur population. It is evident from the results that the heterozygous males mate more frequently than either homozygote, ST/ST or AL/AL. The average number of females inseminated by a single male heterozygous for inversion is 4.15 for ST/AL

and 4.02 for AL/ST. The average for ST/ST males is 2.82 and for AL/AL males is 2.55. The average range for females is from 3.32 (ST/AL) to 3.52 (ST/ST). Between two homozygotes, ST/ST is superior to AL/AL for both male and female karyotypes. The analysis of variance is given in table 2 and shows that the differences are highly significant for different karyotypes in males ($F = 41.77$, $P < 0.005$). However, the differences among the averages for female karyotypes are not significant ($F = 0.56$; $P > 0.25$). In the Ghazipur population, the chromosomes with ST gene order are more frequent than those with AL gene sequence.

The data on mating ability of males with different karyotypes from Varanasi population are given in table 3. The averages for male karyotypes range from 1.47 (AL/AL) to 2.45 (ST/ST). The males homozygous for ST gene sequence and heterozygous for AL inversion inseminate nearly equal number of females. The AL/AL males have low mating propensity as compared to ST/ST homozygotes and heterozygotes. The average for female karyotypes varies from 1.99 (AL/AL) to 2.25 (ST/ST). Thus AL/AL females mate less readily than ST/ST and heterozygous females. The analysis of variance given in table 4 shows that the differences are highly significant for males ($F = 20.46$, $P < 0.005$) but insignificant for females ($F = 1.30$, $P > 0.25$). In the Varanasi population, the frequency of ST chromosomes is higher than those of AL chromosomes.

Table 1 Average number of females inseminated by a single male in a 12 hour period (Ghazipur population)

♂ \ ♀	ST/ST	ST/AL	AL/ST	AL/AL	Average for females
ST/ST	3.40	4.17	4.13	2.40	3.52
ST/AL	2.50	4.20	3.97	2.60	3.32
AL/ST	2.70	4.30	3.77	2.60	3.34
AL/AL	2.70	3.93	4.23	2.60	3.36
Average for males	2.82	4.15	4.02	2.55	

Table 2 Analysis of variance

Source variation	df	Sum of squares	Mean square
Male karyotypes	3	8.02	2.673
Female karyotypes	3	0.11	0.036
Error	9	0.58	0.064
Total	15	8.71	

For males: $F = 41.77$; $P < 0.005$

For females: $F = 0.56$; $P > 0.25$.

Table 3 Average number of females inseminated by a single male in a 12 hour period (Varanasi population)

♀ \ ♂	ST/ST	ST/AL	AL/ST	AL/AL	Average for females
ST/ST	2.63	2.60	2.53	1.23	2.25
ST/AL	2.43	2.40	2.43	1.56	2.20
AL/ST	2.63	2.36	2.17	1.82	2.24
AL/AL	2.13	2.19	2.40	1.26	1.99
Average for males	2.45	2.39	2.38	1.47	

Table 4 Analysis of variance

Source of variation	d.f.	Sum of squares	Mean square
Male karyotypes	3	2.65	0.88
Female karyotypes	3	0.17	0.056
Error	9	0.39	0.043
Total	15	3.21	

For males: $F = 20.46$; $P < 0.005$ For females: $F = 1.30$; $P > 0.250$.

Table 5 incorporates the data on the average number of females inseminated by a single male with different karyotypes from the Madras population. The averages for different karyotypic males range from 1.69 (ST/ST) to 3.11 (AL/AL). Thus AL/AL males inseminate more females than ST/ST males from the same population. The averages for females show less variation than males but AL/AL females mate more readily than ST/ST females. The analysis of variance given in table 6 shows that the differences are highly significant for male karyotypes ($F = 91.25$, $P < 0.005$). The differences are also significant for female karyotypes but at lower level than males ($F = 11.25$, $P < 0.005$). With respect to the gene arrangement frequencies, the Madras population is different from the Ghazipur and Varanasi populations. The standard chromosomes occur with lower frequency than the AL chromosomes in the Madras population.

Table 5 Average number of females inseminated by a single male in a 12 hour period (Madras population)

♀ \ ♂	ST/ST	ST/AL	AL/ST	AL/AL	Average for females
ST/ST	1.23	2.40	2.60	2.70	2.23
ST/AL	2.00	2.86	2.73	3.23	2.70
AL/ST	1.86	2.76	2.80	3.20	2.65
AL/AL	1.66	2.63	2.70	3.30	2.57
Average for males	1.69	2.66	2.70	3.11	

Table 6 Analysis of variance

Source of variation	d.f.	Sum of squares	Mean square
Male karyotypes	3	4.37	1.46
Female karyotypes	3	0.55	0.18
Error	9	0.15	0.016
Total	15	5.07	

For Males: $F = 91.25$; $P < 0.005$.For Females: $F = 11.25$; $P < 0.005$.

DISCUSSION

It is known that male activity and female receptivity are the main factors responsible for successful mating in *Drosophila* (Bateman, 1948; Spieth, 1952; Bastock, 1956). The males which inseminate more females in a limited time will contribute more progeny (Spiess and Langer, 1961). In *D. robusta* males, a positive correlation among fast mating, repeat mating and fertility was observed by Prakash (1967). In *D. melanogaster*, males with active esterase 6 mate sooner, copulate for a shorter duration and produce more progeny per mating as compared to esterase 6 null males at 16 °C (Gilbert and Richmond, 1982). Thus the male mating propensity is an important component of fitness. It is evident from the present results that there is greater variation in mating activity of males than of females in all the populations studied. Thus a striking sex difference exists in *D. ananassae*. Spiess (1970) suggested that the set of polygenes necessary for efficient mating in one sex is different from the set in the other sex. The striking sex difference observed during the present study substantiates the above suggestion. Furthermore, the results also provide evidence that males are inherently more subject to intrasexual selection than females.

The present results on mating propensity of inversion karyotypes of *D. ananassae* demonstrate that the males with different karyotypes show considerable differences in mating activity. The females with different karyotypes also differ in sexual activity but variation is much reduced compared to males. Furthermore, the populations of *D. ananassae* vary in mating properties. In Ghazipur population, the males heterozygous for inversion have greater mating activity than the two homozygotes, which provides evidence for the existence of heterosis (cf. Spiess *et al.*, 1966). However, the heterozygous males have mating propensity nearly equal to one of the two homozygotes in other populations. Thus there is evidence of

interpopulation variation with respect to mating activity of homo- and heterokaryotypes in *D. ananassae*. This is attributable to the variation in genic contents of the same chromosome in different populations which is further supported by the significant differences between ST/ST and AL/AL homozygotes in different populations.

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