## Genetic analysis of Adenanthos cunninghamii

Report to Rare Flora Officer, Albany region.

Introduction

Adenanthos cunninghamii is an endangered species found in Two Peoples Bay Reserve and Torndirrup National Park. It is suspected to be a hybrid between A. sericeus and A. cuneatus since it co-occurs with the two species and has morphology intermediate between them. In Torndirrup National park the A. cunninghamii individuals are all morphologically similar with fine, flat deeply lobed leaves. At Two peoples Bay there are A. cunninghamii individuals as well as many individuals with leaf morphology intermediate between the fine flat leaf typical of A. cunninghamii, and the wide, slightly lobed leaf characteristic of A. cuneatus. A genetic analysis of Adenanthos cunninghamii was undertaken to investigate the hybrid status of the species.

**Methods** 

Populations of A. cunninghamii at Two Peoples Bay Reserve and at Torndirrup National Park were assayed with 3 AFLP primers. Plants from each of the putative parent species from each population were also assayed.

Results and Discussion

The majority (>99%) of bands present in A. cunninghamii were present in both A. sericeus and A. cuneatus. Adenanthos cunninghamii contained a very low level of species specific bands (0.3-0.4%) compared to the much higher level of species specific bands in A. sericeus (19-27%) and A. cuneatus (25-34%). Thus A. cunninghamii is a genetic mixture of A. sericeus and A. cuneatus and does not have its own genetic identity. A separate species would be expected to have a unique genetic identity that distinguishes it from other species. The presence of the 2 bands specific to A. cunninghamii most likely represents a sampling effect, ie. the bands are present in either A. sericeus or A. cuneatus but by chance are not present in the individuals sampled in this study.

In an analysis of relationships the individuals of each species clustered together. The A. cunninghamii cluster was intermediate between the A. sericeus and A. cuneatus clusters. Thus the genetic position of A. cunninghamii is intermediate between A. sericeus and A. cuneatus in a similar way in which the morphology

is intermediate between these species.

Seed from A. cunninghamii was collected by Peta Ireland and was germinated and potted up by the Threatened Flora Seed Centre. These seedlings do not have the fine flat leaves of A. cunninghamii, but display the fine terete leaves characteristic of A. sericeus or wide slightly lobed leaves similar to A. cuneatus. Thus A. cunninghamii does not produce progeny that are consistent with the taxonomic identification of A. cunninghamii. The progeny show segregation in morphology with leaf characters ranging in shape from those typical of A. sericeus to those similar to A. cuneatus.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Adenanthos cunninghamii is a hybrid between A. sericeus and A. cuneatus. The plants in Torndirrup National Park represent the F1 generation. The population at Two Peoples Bay represents a hybrid swarm containing the F1 generation (A. cunninghamii) as well as plants showing segregation of morphology from selfing of F1s or from backcrossing with the parental species. Hybrid origin does not preclude listing as Declared Rare Flora, but there are additional criteria for listing of hybrid species. One of the additional criteria is "they must be a distinct entity, that is the progeny are consistent within the agreed taxonomic limits for that taxon". Adenanthos cunninghamii does not meet this criterion for listing of hybrids as DRF therefore it should be removed from the DRF list. No further conservation action is required.

This work was carried out by Esther Walker, Murdoch University as an Honours project under my supervision. The full report on the project is available in Walker E (2002) Determining the hybrid status of Eucalyptus bennettiae and Adenanthos cunninghamii, Honours Thesis, Murdoch University.

Dr Margaret Byrne Science Division 7 March 2003