Spread of a New Parasitic B Chromosome Variant Is Facilitated by High Gene Flow

María Inmaculada Manrique-Poyato1,2, María Dolores López-León1, Josefa Cabrero1, Francisco Perfectti1, Juan Pedro M. Camacho1*

1 Departamento de Genética, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain, 2 Departamento de Células Troncales, Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa (CABIMER), Sevilla, Spain

Abstract

The B24 chromosome variant emerged several decades ago in a Spanish population of the grasshopper Eyeprepocnemis plorans and is currently reaching adjacent populations. Here we report, for the first time, how a parasitic B chromosome (a strictly vertically transmitted parasite) expands its geographical range aided by high gene flow in the host species. For six years we analyzed B frequency in several populations to the east and west of the original population and found extensive spatial variation, but only a slight temporal trend. The highest B24 frequency was found in its original population (Torrox) and it decreased closer to both the eastern and the western populations. The analysis of Inter Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR) markers showed the existence of a low but significant degree of population subdivision, as well as significant isolation by distance (IBD). Pairwise Ne, m estimates suggested the existence of high gene flow between the four populations located in the Torrox area, with higher values towards the east. No significant barriers to gene flow were found among these four populations, and we conclude that high gene flow is facilitating B24 diffusion both eastward and westward, with minor role for B24 drive due to the arrival of drive suppressor genes which are also frequent in the donor population.

Introduction

B (supernumerary or accessory) chromosomes are dispensable elements found within the chromosome complement of about 15% of eukaryotes [1]. They frequently behave as genome parasites, harming host fitness and prospering in natural populations because they show drive (i.e. transmission rates higher than the Mendelian one). B chromosomes typically show irregular meiosis since their number is not restricted to two, and they do not always form a bivalent segregating one B to each meiotic pole, which is the usual situation for standard (A) chromosomes.

B chromosomes are dynamic genome elements and their frequency in populations varies as a result of factors such as the intensity of drive, effects on the host genome and even historical factors [1]. Theoretical studies have shown that B chromosome invasion is a very rapid process, lasting only some tens of generations, whereas the subsequent stages (neutralization by the host genome and near-neutral loss) are longer [2]. Rapid invasions have been reported in the grasshopper Eyeprepocnemis plorans [3,4], the fish Prochilodus lineatus [5] and the wasp Trypoxylon albisetosus [6,7]. In E. plorans, B chromosomes have been found in almost all the populations hitherto analyzed within the subspecies E. plorans plorans around the Mediterranean Sea and the Caucasus [8], the only exception being several populations at the head of the Segura river [9].

One of the most remarkable features of the B chromosome polymorphism in E. plorans is that new B chromosome variants emerge regularly and replacements of one variant for another is common [1]. In the Torrox population (East Málaga), a replacement of B2 by a larger new variant (B24) could be witnessed directly and was based on significant drive for B24 [3]. Whereas B24 frequency has remained very high in later samples of this population, the average transmission ratio of this B chromosome variant declined to 0.51 in only six years [10]. The finding of B24 in the Algarrobo population, located about 9 km west of Torrox, suggested that this new B variant is currently expanding from its original nucleus [11]. Towards the east, however, the only population sample previously analyzed at Nerja [12] showed no trace of the B24 chromosome, but recent samples shown in this paper have shown that it has also arrived to this population. In order to follow this spreading process, we documented spatial and temporal patterns of B chromosome variants from the Torrox and surrounding populations over a period of six years. This may be important, not only for disentangling the evolutionary history of these genomic elements but also to understand their evolutionary role as genome parasites.

To obtain indirect estimates of gene flow between these populations, we analyzed Inter Simple Sequence Repeat markers (ISSR) in five populations. As ISSR markers evolve quickly, they provide a large number of polymorphic markers [13] that are very useful for the genotypic identification of individuals, even those closely related, and for studies on population structure in non-model species where genomic information is rather scarce, as in...
the case of the grasshopper *E. plorans*. In a previous study, ISSR markers revealed the existence of high gene flow among *E. plorans* populations [14]. In this paper, we analyze the evolution of the temporal and spatial frequency of a new B chromosome variant (B24), and perform laboratory crosses to track the inheritance of these elements, in the populations surrounding Torrox, i.e. its putative center of origin. The analysis of ISSR markers provided an estimate of gene flow and population structure that help us to understand the ongoing spread of new B-chromosome variants. Whereas B chromosome drive explains the rapid B invasion in a given population, reaching other populations by B chromosomes depends, as in other strictly vertically transmitted parasites, on the existence of gene flow in the host species. Here we show that gene flow in *E. plorans* is high enough to explain the spread of the newly arisen B24 variant.

**Results**

Cytological analysis showed the presence of two types of B chromosomes, corresponding with the B2 and B24 variants previously described in this species [3,15]. The C-banding technique showed the presence of two dark C-bands in B2 and three in B24 (Fig. 1).

**Temporal and Spatial Analysis of B Chromosome Variation**

Table 1 shows the frequency of B chromosomes found in the six populations analyzed over several years, expressed as the proportion of B-carrying individuals (prevalence) and the mean number of B chromosomes per individual (mean). The observed variation appeared to be stochastic in five populations, with only Nerja-0, i.e. the population closest to Torrox, showing B2 frequency decrease approaching significance (Table 2). In fact, a comparison between 2001 and 2006 in this population showed that prevalence for B2 decreased significantly (P = 0.037, SE = 0.001) during this six-year period in which B24 prevalence passed from 0.087 to 0.205 (see Table 1). Significant spatial variation was found among populations for B2 and B24 prevalence and mean (contingency chi-square tests: P<0.000001, SE<0.000001). B24, the invading B variant, showed a contagious distribution pattern (Fig. 2), with the highest frequency at Algarrobo (its center of origin), low frequencies at Algarrobo and Nerja-0 (the populations closest to Torrox, to the west and east, respectively), a slightly lower frequency at Nerja-1, located a mere 1.6 Km from Nerja-0, and only sporadic appearances in more distant populations (Nerja-2 and Maro) (Table 1). Spearman non-parametric correlation tests showed a marginally significant negative correlation between the geographical distance to the center of origin and the mean frequency of the B24 chromosomes found in 2004 (r = -0.77, t = -2.43, P = 0.07), but this association was significant for the 2006 sample (r = -0.93, t = -4.97, P = 0.0077). This result is consistent with the existence of isolation by distance.

**Transmission of B Chromosome Variants**

To ascertain whether geographical patterns of B chromosome frequency variation could be explained by differences in B chromosome transmission between populations, we performed 16 controlled crosses in the laboratory. In total, we performed 12 progeny analyses for the B2 chromosome and 9 for the B24 variant, which included the cytological analysis of 32 parents and 332 embryo offspring. As a whole, most crosses showed transmission ratios for B chromosomes not significantly different from the Mendelian one (K2 = 0.5). The only exceptions were two crosses from Algarrobo (F13 × m20 and 126 × m21) that showed a significant deficit of B2 chromosomes transmitted via the male parent, one cross from Algarrobo (F4 × m19) showing significant B24 drive via the female parent, and one cross from Nerja-0 (F2 × m4) showing significant B24 elimination (Table 3). As a whole, the 12 crosses for B2 and the nine for B24 showed average transmission ratios (0.49 and 0.47, respectively) being very close to the Mendelian one (0.5). However, B24 transmission rate showed higher variation between individuals (SD = 0.15) than B2 (SD = 0.11).

**Population Genetic Analysis with ISSR Markers**

In the sample as a whole (Table S1), 97% of the ISSR loci analyzed were polymorphic whereas, per population, this figure was 77.6% on average (standard deviation: SD = 3.05) (78% in Algarrobo, 81% in Torrox, 80% in Nerja-0, 75% in Nerja-2 and 74% in Salobreña). A significant population structure was evident, as shown by θE = 0.291 ± 0.026 (mean ± SD) (analogous to Wright’s Fs), θW = 0.058 ± 0.007 (analogous to Nei’s GST), and GST-B = 0.049 ± 0.004 (which is a Bayesian estimate of GST). The expected heterozygosity per population (hs) was 0.233 ± 0.005 in Algarrobo, Torrox and Nerja-2, 0.225 ± 0.005 in Nerja-0 and 0.236 ± 0.005 in Salobreña. The average expected heterozygosity (Hs) for the five populations was 0.233 ± 0.003, and that for the five populations calculated from mean allele frequencies was Ht = 0.245 ± 0.003. Only one private allele was found, i.e. 39-1000 in the Algarrobo population.
The number of ancestral population groups (K) deduced from the Evanno et al. [16], method was 4 (Fig. S1). With K = 4, the Structure software showed that Salobrena and, to a lesser extent, Algarrobo were the most differentiated populations, in accordance with their geographical distance. The three remaining populations (Torrox, Nerja-0 and Nerja-2) showed more mixed patterns, in keeping with their greater proximity (Fig. 3a, Table S2).

The effective number of migrants per generation (Nem) between population pairs (Table 4), which is an indirect measure of gene flow, was 4 on average, suggesting that population divergence by genetic drift is hampered by a high rate of gene flow. A Mantel test comparing the Nem and geographical distance matrices showed significant IBD (R = 0.894, P = 0.017), thus indicating that the effective number of migrants decreases with geographical distance. The IBD analysis was also performed by a regression analysis of log-transformed Nem values on log-transformed kilometers [17] (Table S3). A significant negative correlation was observed between these two variables (r = 0.889, P = 0.0005), also suggesting the existence of significant IBD. The existence of IBD was confirmed by the Mantel test performed with the genetic distances obtained by Dice’s method (R = 0.731, P = 0.025), thus

Table 1. Frequency of B chromosomes expressed as prevalence (P) and mean number of B chromosomes per individual (M) in six natural populations of the grasshopper Eyprepocnemis plorans collected in Málaga province (Spain) over several years.

| Population | Year | N   | B2  | B24  | All Bs | 0B2  | 1B2  | 2B2  | 0B24 | 1B24 | 2B24 | 0B  | 1B  | 2B  | All Bs |
|------------|------|-----|-----|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Algarrobo  | 2001 | 21  | 0.143 | 0.19 | 0.333 | 18   | 3    | 0    | 0.143 | 17   | 4    | 0.19 | 14  | 7   | 0   | 0.333 |
|            | 2002 | 108 | 0.278 | 0.222 | 0.407 | 78   | 29   | 1    | 0.287 | 84   | 22   | 2    | 0.241 | 64  | 31  | 13  | 0.528 |
|            | 2003 | 77  | 0.195 | 0.312 | 0.429 | 62   | 15   | 0    | 0.195 | 53   | 22   | 2    | 0.338 | 44  | 25  | 8   | 0.532 |
|            | 2004 | 76  | 0.211 | 0.303 | 0.461 | 60   | 16   | 0    | 0.211 | 53   | 18   | 5    | 0.368 | 41  | 27  | 8   | 0.579 |
|            | 2005 | 61  | 0.262 | 0.18  | 0.361 | 45   | 15   | 1    | 0.279 | 50   | 6    | 5    | 0.262 | 39  | 15  | 7   | 0.541 |
|            | 2006 | 33  | 0.303 | 0.182 | 0.394 | 23   | 10   | 0    | 0.303 | 27   | 6    | 0    | 0.182 | 20  | 10  | 3   | 0.485 |
| Torrox     | 2004 | 61  | 0.082 | 0.705 | 0.738 | 56   | 3    | 2    | 0.115 | 18   | 22   | 21   | 1.115 | 16  | 21  | 24  | 1.23  |
|            | 2006 | 44  | 0.045 | 0.818 | 0.864 | 42   | 2    | 0    | 0.045 | 8    | 20   | 16   | 1.341 | 6   | 22  | 16  | 1.386 |
| Nerja-0    | 2001 | 23  | 0.609 | 0.087 | 0.652 | 9    | 8    | 6    | 0.913 | 21   | 2    | 0    | 0.087 | 8   | 8   | 7   | 1     |
|            | 2004 | 63  | 0.381 | 0.095 | 0.476 | 39   | 21   | 3    | 0.429 | 57   | 5    | 1    | 0.111 | 33  | 26  | 4   | 0.54   |
|            | 2006 | 44  | 0.318 | 0.205 | 0.523 | 30   | 10   | 4    | 0.432 | 35   | 9    | 0    | 0.205 | 21  | 19  | 4   | 0.636 |
| Nerja-1    | 2001 | 12  | 0.583 | 0.083 | 0.583 | 5    | 6    | 1    | 0.667 | 11   | 1    | 0    | 0.083 | 5   | 5   | 2   | 0.75   |
|            | 2004 | 54  | 0.463 | 0.056 | 0.481 | 29   | 22   | 3    | 0.519 | 51   | 3    | 0    | 0.056 | 28  | 21  | 5   | 0.574  |
|            | 2006 | 47  | 0.362 | 0.149 | 0.511 | 30   | 13   | 4    | 0.447 | 40   | 6    | 1    | 0.17  | 23  | 19  | 5   | 0.617  |
| Nerja-2    | 2001 | 28  | 0.464 | 0    | 0.464 | 15   | 10   | 3    | 0.571 | 28   | 0    | 0    | 0     | 15  | 10  | 3   | 0.571  |
|            | 2004 | 46  | 0.522 | 0.043 | 0.543 | 22   | 20   | 4    | 0.674 | 44   | 2    | 0    | 0.043 | 21  | 20  | 5   | 0.717  |
|            | 2006 | 35  | 0.629 | 0    | 0.629 | 13   | 19   | 3    | 0.714 | 35   | 0    | 0    | 0     | 13  | 19  | 3   | 0.714  |
| Maro       | 2001 | 27  | 0.333 | 0    | 0.333 | 18   | 9    | 0    | 0.333 | 27   | 0    | 0    | 0     | 18  | 9   | 0   | 0.333  |
|            | 2004 | 19  | 0.158 | 0.053 | 0.211 | 16   | 3    | 0    | 0.158 | 18   | 1    | 0    | 0.053 | 15  | 4   | 0   | 0.211  |
|            | 2006 | 16  | 0.313 | 0    | 0.313 | 11   | 4    | 1    | 0.438 | 16   | 0    | 0    | 0     | 11  | 4   | 1   | 0.438  |

N = Total number of individuals analyzed. Individuals with two or more B chromosomes were grouped into the same category (2B+), but the means were calculated with the ungrouped data.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0083712.t001

Table 2. Analysis of temporal variations in the prevalence of B chromosomes.

| Population | Year | Distance | B2  | SE | B24  | SE | All Bs | SE |
|------------|------|----------|-----|----|------|----|--------|----|
| Algarrobo  | 2001 | 8.45     | 0.562 | 0.018 | 0.355 | 0.02 | 0.836 | 0.008 |
| Torrox     | 0    | 0.696   | 0.003 | 0.251 | 0.007 | 0.144 | 0.004 |
| Nerja-0    | 4.84 | 0.058   | 0.004 | 0.235 | 0.007 | 0.356 | 0.01  |
| Nerja-1    | 6.46 | 0.3     | 0.007 | 0.29  | 0.007 | 0.854 | 0.003 |
| Nerja-2    | 8.89 | 0.411   | 0.009 | -    | -     | 0.438 | 0.011 |
| Maro       | 10.37| 0.432   | 0.008 | -    | -     | 0.675 | 0.004 |

Distance = km from Torrox. P and SE are the probability value for the RXC contingency analysis, and the standard error of P, respectively.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0083712.t002
indicating that genetic dissimilarity between populations increases with geographical distance.

The Barrier software consistently detected a single significant barrier between Salobreña and the other populations, but no significant barriers to gene flow were found between the populations surrounding Torrox (Fig. 3b). The geographical distribution of B chromosome frequency for both B2 and B24, found in the same year as ISSRs were analyzed (2006), showed that B24 is most frequent in Torrox (its center of origin), and that this chromosome has reached the adjacent populations of Algarrobo (to the west) and Nerja (to the east), but it was not found in more distant populations such as Nerja-2 and Salobreña (Fig. 3c).

**Discussion**

The presence of two B chromosome variants in the *E. plorans* populations analyzed, one of which (B24) emerged recently in the Torrox population as a derivative from the other variant (B2) [3,18], provides a unique opportunity for analyzing the spread of B24 and thus witnessing evolution in action. We previously witnessed the increase of B24 frequency at the expense of B2 one, due to significant drive for the former [3]. As our present data shows, this new B variant had already reached the adjacent Algarrobo and Nerja populations by 2001 (see Table 1). Whereas no previous sample had been analyzed in Algarrobo, a sample from the Nerja population analyzed by Henriques-Gil et al. [12] showed the presence of the B2 chromosome in 22 out of 43 males analyzed, with no traces of B24. We can therefore assume that B24 arrived in Nerja after 1984.

Our present results show little temporal variation for B chromosome frequency. This suggests that changes in B frequency are mostly stochastic and do not show a clear tendency to increases in B24 frequency, or else that it is too slow to capture in the six year time span conducted here. The spatial analysis, however, revealed very significant differences between populations, with B24 being most frequent in Torrox, i.e. its putative center of origin, and progressively less frequent to the east and west, thus suggesting that this new B variant is expanding its geographical range by diffusion toward nearby populations. The absence of significant temporal changes in B24 frequency is expected from the absence of

**Table 3. Transmission of B2 and B24 in controlled crosses.**

| Population/year | Cross | Parents | Embryo offspring |
|----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
|                |       | Male    | Female | Total embryos | B2 |          |          |          |
|                |       |         |        |               | Mean | Bp | PB | kB | Z   |
|                |       |         |        |               | Mean | Bp | PB | kB | Z   |
| Algarrobo/2005 | f4 × m19 | 0B | 1B24 | 29 | 0.690 | 1 | f | 0.690 | 2.04 |
|                | f8 × m34 | 0B | 1B2+2B24 | 11 | 1.000 | 2 | f | 0.500 | 0.00 |
|                | f12 × m13 | 0B | 1B24 | 15 | 0.600 | 1 | f | 0.600 | 0.77 |
|                | f18 × m19 | 0B | 1B2+2B24 | 8 | 0.875 | 2 | f | 0.438 | -0.35 |
|                | f16 × m14 | 1B2 | 0B | 23 | 0.381 | 1 | m | 0.381 | -1.09 |
|                | f10 × m18 | 1B2+1B24 | 0B | 21 | 0.571 | 1 | m | 0.571 | 0.85 |
|                | f13 × m20 | 1B2 | 0B | 32 | 0.571 | 1 | m | 0.571 | 0.85 |
|                | f26 × m21 | 1B24 | 0B | 24 | 0.571 | 1 | m | 0.571 | 0.85 |
|                | f27 × m23 | 1B24 | 0B | 35 | 0.571 | 1 | m | 0.571 | 0.85 |
| Nerja-0/2005   | f1 × m5 | 0B | 1B2 | 11 | 0.545 | 1 | f | 0.545 | 0.30 |
|                | f2 × m4 | 2B2 | 1B2+1B24 | 21 | 1.667 | 3 | f,m | 0.556 | 0.51 |
|                | f3 × m3 | 1B2 | 0B | 20 | 0.500 | 1 | m | 0.500 | 0.00 |
| Nerja-1/2004   | f3 × m9 | 0B | 1B2+1B24 | 31 | 0.516 | 1 | f | 0.516 | 0.18 |
|                | f5 × m7 | 0B | 1B2 | 19 | 0.368 | 1 | f | 0.368 | -1.15 |
|                | f11 × m19 | 0B | 2B2 | 18 | 0.516 | 1 | f | 0.516 | 0.18 |
|                | f18 × m13 | 0B | 1B2 | 14 | 0.516 | 1 | f | 0.516 | 0.18 |

f: female, m: male, Bp = number of Bs in the parents, PB = parent carrying Bs, kB = mean transmission ratio for the B chromosome, Z = Z-test indicating B-drive if higher than 1.96, or B-drag if lower than -1.96. Significant Z-tests are indicated in bold-type letter.
The net drive in the nine crosses performed for this variant, despite the extensive variation observed between crosses. It is also consistent with the idea that the diffusion of genes through a metapopulation is a very slow process [19]. This slowness is explained, among other reasons, by the random movement of individuals (and genes) in space, and also because the immigrant genes do represent a very low proportion of total genes in the receptor population. A more efficient means of spreading genes is the colonization of new places, or the recolonization of others in which con-specific individuals became extinct because, in these cases, the immigrant genes represent up to 100 per cent. Shaw [20] claimed that the latter kind of spreading explained the rapid movement of a B chromosome cline observed in a ten-year period in the grasshopper *Myrmelotettix maculatus*. In *E. plorans*, the B24 variant appears to be rather young (only a few decades) and its spread might have been somewhat influenced by the recent agricultural and tourist development of the Torrox area.

The analysis of ISSR markers has provided valuable information on genetic variation, population structure, gene flow and isolation by distance (IBD) in *E. plorans*. The low but significant $h$ (II) and GST-B values (both about 0.05) indicated some population subdivision. This was reinforced by the Structure analysis, which showed the existence of four genetic groups, although only the one including most individuals from Salobréña was well defined, the remaining showing much admixture due to high gene flow (Table 4). $N_m$ values were high in the four populations in Málaga province (4.7–10), suggesting a greater intensity of gene flow than of genetic drift [21]. When $N_m > 1$, a metapopulation is usually considered to be behaving like a panmictic population [22]. These high values could actually be somewhat biased since they were calculated from $F_{ST}$, which is dependent on sample size and allele frequency [23]. In fact, $F_{ST}$ values below 0.02 (and several of our values come close) lead to $N_m$ estimates that may be influenced by sampling noise [24]. As pointed out by Waples [23], the difficulty in measuring low $F_{ST}$ values makes it difficult to get good estimates of $N_m$ in species with a high dispersal capability. However, as pointed out by Palumbi [24] when the genetic data show a marked IBD, as observed in *E. plorans*, the $F_{ST}$ estimates can be considered more robust. The significant IBD shown by the Mantel test thus allows concluding, with greater confidence, that genetic differentiation in these *E.*
Spread of a New Parasitic B Chromosome

**Materials and Methods**

During the years 2001 to 2006, a total of 895 adult male and female *Eyprepocnemis plorans* were collected from six natural populations on the coast of Málaga (Spain), namely Torrox and five other populations, one to the west (Algarrobo) and four (Nerja-0, Nerja-1, Nerja-2 and Maro) to the east (Table 1). Note that out of Nerja populations, Nerja-0 was the closest to Torrox and Nerja-2 the farthest from it. In addition, 332 embryos were analyzed from 16 controlled crosses performed with specimens from the populations located adjacent to Torrox, i.e. Algarrobo (specimens collected in 2005), Nerja-0 (2005) and Nerja-1 (2004), to study B chromosome transmission. No specific permits were required for these field studies. The locations sampled were not privately owned or protected in any way, and this field study did not involve endangered or protected species.

The males were anaesthetized in ethyl acetate vapours before dissection to extract the testes, which were fixed in 3:1 ethanol-acetic acid and stored at 4°C. The females were injected abdominally with 0.1 ml of 0.05% colchicine in insect saline solution for 6 h before anesthesia and dissection to extract ovaries, which were fixed in 3:1 ethanol-acetic acid and stored at 4°C. Embryos were dissected out of the eggs, after a ten-day incubation period at 27°C, and fixed for cytological analysis following Camacho et al. [38]. B chromosome variant identification was performed on C-banded preparations performed as in Camacho et al. [38]. Microscopic digital photographs were obtained on a DP70 Olympus camera coupled to an Olympus BX41 microscope. The photographs were optimized for brightness and contrast with the Gimp freeware.

Temporal variation in B frequency was assessed by contingency tables performed with the RXC program, which uses the Metropolis algorithm to obtain an unbiased estimate of the exact p-value [39]. In all cases, 20 batches of 2,500 replicates were undertaken. Spatial variation in B chromosome frequency was assessed by contingency tests comparing the six populations in 2004 and 2006 (i.e. the two years in which all the populations were sampled). To analyze prevalence, we compared B-carrying and B-lacking classes, and to compare mean B frequency we used the 0B, 1B and 2B+ classes. The transmission rate of B chromosomes, in controlled crosses, was analyzed by the Z-test described in López-León et al. [37]. Z values higher than 1.96 indicate significant drive if positive, or drag if negative.

Distance among populations and terrain topography were analyzed with the help of Google Maps. The existence of a possible inverse relationship between B24 frequency and distance to the center of origin (Torrox) was investigated by means of Spearman rank correlation analysis. The map in Figure 3 was obtained from OpenStreetMap.

ISSR markers were analyzed in four of the former populations (Algarrobo, Torrox, Nerja-0 and Nerja-2), and a population furthest to the east (Salobreña, Granada province), all sampled in 2006. A total of 94 ISSR fragment sizes were obtained, from six different markers, in 29 individuals from Algarrobo, 27 from Torrox, 30 from Nerja-0, 30 from Nerja-2 and 23 from Salobreña (see details in Table S1). These markers were already described in Manrique-Poyato et al. [14] and were analyzed as described by these authors.

Population subdivision and inbreeding analyses were performed with Hickory v1.1 [40], taking into account the dominant behaviour of these markers. The data were analyzed under four models: i) the full model, where the population subdivision (θ) was analogous to Wright’s Fst and endogamy coefficient (f) analogous to Wright’s Fis; ii) f=0 model, which
assumes the absence of intra-population endogamy; iii) $\theta = 0$ model, assuming the absence of population subdivision, and iv) free model, where no previous information is assumed. The best model was chosen by the Bayesian DIC parameter (analogous to Akaike Information Criterion) [41]. This suggested that the best model was the full model, followed by the $f = 0$ model. Since the markers are dominant, however, the full model was discarded because it suggested unrealistic values for inbreeding ($f = 0.95$), which are very improbable for a polygynandric animal like *E. plorans* [42].

Population structure was analyzed by the Structure v2.3.1 software [43] using the admixture model with a run of 50,000 steps for burn-in and 100,000 Markov Chain Monte Carlo iterations after burnin. We determined the number of population groups ($K$) best explaining the data, following the procedure suggested by Evanno et al. [16], using the Structure Harvester website [44].

Isolation by distance (IBD) was investigated by means of the Mantel test between geographical distances and the $N_{mt}$ values obtained from pairwise $F_{ST}$ values provided by the AFLPsurv software [45], according to the infinite islands model [46]. The effective number of migrants per generation ($N_{e}$) was calculated by the equation: $N_{e} = 0.25(1 - F_{ST}/F_{CT})$. The Mantel test was performed by the Zt-win software [47] with 100,000 random permutations. Since the ISSR markers are dominant, the calculation of allele frequencies needs to assume Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, which could lead to biased IBD estimates based on $F_{CT}$ values. To overcome this drawback, we used the method described by Dice [48] to calculate dissimilarity between individuals, based on the number of non-shared bands, using the FAMD v1.25 software [49]. Individual values were averaged per population to obtain a matrix of genetic distance that was compared with the geographical distance matrix by the Mantel test. Another way of testing isolation by distance was a regression of log-transformed $N_{mt}$ on log-transformed geographical distance values, as suggested by Slatkin [17].

To determine whether geographical barriers are reducing gene flow, we used the Barrier software version 2.2 [50], which connects the different populations by Delaunay triangulation built from the geographical coordinates of each population. The barriers are then identified using the maximum difference algorithm of Monmonier [51] to find edges associated with the highest rate of change in a genetic distance measure [50]. We used the pairwise-$F_{ST}$ obtained with AFLPsurv software as the genetic distance matrix. The robustness of the results was estimated from 100 bootstrapped matrices.

**Supporting Information**

Figure S1  Delta $K$ values with respect to $K$, according to the calculation method posited by Evanno et al., [16]. These results were obtained by using all the 94 ISSR markers analyzed. Note the highest peak for $K = 4$.

Table S1  Number of individuals analyzed for each ISSR primer.

| Population | Individuals |
|------------|-------------|
| A          | 10           |
| B          | 20           |
| C          | 30           |
| D          | 40           |

Table S2  Proportion of individuals from each population assigned to each of the four groups ($K = 4$). N = Number of individuals analyzed. Colors refer to groups in Fig. 3a.

Table S3  Pairwise matrices of geographical distance in meters (above diagonal) and $N_{mt}$ values (below diagonal), both transformed to $\log_{10}$.

**Acknowledgments**

We thank Tatiana López for technical assistance and Matthew Clarke for English corrections.

**Author Contributions**

Conceived and designed the experiments: MIMP MDLL JPMC. Performed the experiments: MIMP MDLL JC. Analyzed the data: MIMP MDLL JC FP JPMC. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: MIMP MDLL JC FP JPMC. Wrote the paper: MIMP MDLL JC FP JPMC.

**References**

1. Camacho JPM (2005) B chromosomes. In: The evolution of the genome (Gregory TR, ed. Elsevier, San Diego) pp: 223–236.
2. Camacho JPM, Shaw MW, López-León MD, Pardo MC, Cabrero J (1997) Population dynamics of a selfish B chromosome neutralized by the standard genome in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Am. Nat. 149:1030–1056.
3. Zurita S, Cabrero J, López-León MD, Camacho JPM (1998) Genetic reconstruction for a neutralized selfish B chromosome. Evolution 52:274–277.
4. Riera L, Petitpierre E, Juan C, Cabrero J, Camacho JPM (2004) Evolutionary dynamics of a B-chromosome invasion in island populations of the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. J. Evol. Biol. 17:716–719.
5. Cavallaro ZI, Bertollo LAC, Perfetti F, Camacho JPM (2000) Frequency increase and mitotic stabilization of a B chromosome in the fish *Prochilodus lineatus* Chromosome Res. 8:627–634.
6. Araújo SMSR, Pompolo SG, Perfetti F, Camacho JPM (2001) Integration of a B chromosome into the A genome of a wasp. Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 268:1127–1131.
7. Araújo SMSR, Pompolo SG, Perfetti F, Camacho JPM (2002) Integration of a B chromosome into the A genome of a wasp, revisited. Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 269:1475–1478.
8. López-León MD, Cabrero J, Deyzenko VN, Bugrov AG, Karamysheva TV, et al. (2000) Differences in ribosomal DNA distribution on A and B chromosomes between eastern and western population of the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Cytogetnet. Genome Res. 121:630–635.
9. Cabrero J, López-León MD, Gómez R, Castro AJ, Martín-Algarza A, et al. (1997) Geographical distribution of B chromosomes in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*, along a river basin, is mainly shaped by non-selective historical events. Chromosome Res. 5:194–198.

10. Perfetti F, Corral JM, Mesa JA, Cabrero J, Bakkali M, et al. (2004) Rapid suppression of drive for a parasitic B chromosome. Cytogetnet. Genome Res. 106:338–343.
11. Marquitz-Poyato MI, Muñoz-Pajares AJ, Loreto V, López-León MD, Cabrero J, et al. (2006) Causes of B chromosome variant substitution in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Chromosome Res. 14:693–700.
12. Henríquez-Gil N, Santos JL, Arana P (1984) Evolution of a complex B-chromosome polymorphism in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Chromosoma 89:290–293.
13. Roux O, Gevrey M, Arvianakis I, Geis C, Bordat D, et al. (2007) ISSR-PCR: Tool for discrimination and genetic structure analysis of *Plutella xylostella* populations native to different geographical areas. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 45:240–256.
14. Marquitz-Poyato MI, López-León MD, Gómez R, Perfetti F, Camacho JPM (2013) Population genetic structure of the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans* in the south and east of the Iberian Peninsula. PLoS ONE 8(3): e59041.
15. López-León MD, Pardo MC, Cabrero J, Vinueza E, Camacho JPM, et al. (1993) Generating high variability of B chromosomes in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Heredity 71:352–362.
16. Evanno G, Regnaut S, Goudet J (2005) Detecting the number of clusters of individuals using the software Structure: a simulation study. Mol. Ecol. 14:2611–2620.
17. Slatkin M (1993) Isolation by distance in equilibrium and non-equilibrium populations. Evolution 47:264–279.
18. Henríquez-Gil N, Arana P (1990) Origin and substitution of B chromosome in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Evolution 44:747–753.
19. Barton NH, Briggs DEG, Eisen JA, Goldstein DB, Patel NH (2007) Evolution. CSHL Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 833 pp.
20. Shaw MW (1983) Rapid movement of a B chromosome frequency cline in *Myrmelotettix maculatus* (Orthoptera: Acrididae). Heredity 50:1–14.
21. Mallet J (2001) Gene flow. In: Woiwod IP, Reynolds DR and Thomas CD, (Eds.) Insect Movement: Mechanisms and Consequences. CAB International, Wallingford, UK, pp.337–360.
22. Fondellera A, Moya A (1999) Introducción a la genética de poblaciones. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
23. Waples RS (1998) Separating the wheat from the chaff: patterns of genetic differentiation in high gene flow species. J. Hered. 89:438–450.
24. Palumbi SR (2003) Population genetics, demographic connectivity, and the design of marine reserves. Ecol. Appl. 13:S146–S158.
25. Wright S (1969) Evolution and the genetics of populations, vol. 2, The Theory of Gene Frequencies. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
26. Slatkin M, Barton NH (1989) A comparison of three indirect methods for estimating average levels of gene flow. Evolution 43:1349–1368.
27. Shaw MW (1984) The population genetics of the B–chromosome polymorphism of *Myrmelotettix maculatus* (Orthoptera: Acrididae). Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 23:77–100.
28. Shaw MW, Hewitt GM (1985) The genetic control of meiotic drive acting on the B chromosome of *Myrmelotettix maculatus* (Orthoptera: Acrididae). Heredity 54:259–268.
29. Shaw MW, Hewitt GM, Anderson DA (1985) Polymorphism in the rates of meiotic drive acting on the chromosome of *Myrmelotettix maculatus*. Heredity 55:61–68.
30. Nur U, Brett BLH (1985) Genotypes suppressing meiotic drive of a B chromosome in the mealy bug *Pseudococcus obscurus*. Genetics 110:73–92.
31. Nur U, Brett BLH (1987) Control of meiotic drive of a B chromosome in the mealy bug *Pseudococcus obscurus* (obscurus). Genetics 115:499–510.
32. Nur U, Brett BLH (1988) Genotypes affecting the condensation and transmission of heterochromatic B chromosomes in the mealy bug *Pseudococcus affinis*. Chromosoma 96:205–212.
33. Jiménez MM, Romero F, Gallego A, Puertas MJ (1995) Genetic control of the rate of transmission of rye B chromosomes. II. 0B x 2B crosses. Heredity 74:518–523.
34. Herrera JA, López-León MD, Cabrero J, Shaw MW, Camacho JPM (1996) Evidence for B-chromosome drive suppression in the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans*. Heredity 76:633–639.
35. González-Sánchez M, González-González E, Molina F, Chiavarino AM, Rosato M, et al. (2003) One gene determines maize B chromosome accumulation by preferential fertilisation; another gene(s) determines their meiotic loss. Heredity 90:122–129.
36. Balkali M, Perfectti F, Camacho JPM (2002) The B-chromosome polymorphism of the grasshopper *Eyprepocnemis plorans* in North Africa. II. Parasitic and neutralized B1 chromosomes. Heredity 88:14–18.
37. López-León MD, Cabrero J, Camacho JPM, Cano MI, Santos JL (1992) A widespread B chromosome polymorphism maintained without apparent drive. Evolution 46:529–539.
38. Camacho JPM, Cabrero J, Vivas E, López-León MD, Navas-Castillo J, et al. (1991) G banding in two species of grasshopper and its relationship to C, N, and fluorescence banding techniques. Genome 34:630–643.
39. Rousett F, Raymond M (1995) Testing heterozygote excess and deficiency. Genetics 140:1413–1419.
40. Holsinger KE, Lewis PO (2003) Hickory: a package for the analysis of population bygetic data. Version 1.1. Distributed by the authors, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
41. Spiegelhalter DJ, Best NJ, Carlin BP, Van der Linde A (2002) Bayesian measures of model complexity and fit. J. Roy. Stat. Soc. B 64:583–640.
42. Falush D, Stephens M, Pritchard JK (2007) Inference of population structure using multilocus genotype data: dominant markers and null alleles. Mol. Ecol. Notes 7:575–578.
43. Earl D, VonHoldt B (2012) STRUCTURE HARVESTER: a website and program for visualizing STRUCTURE output and implementing the Evanno method. Conserv. Genet. Resources. 4:359–361.
44. Falush D, Stephens M, Pritchard JK (2007) Inference of population structure using multilocus genotype data: dominant markers and null alleles. Mol. Ecol. Notes 7:575–578.
45. Dice LR (1945) Measures of the amount of ecologic association between species. Ecology 26:297–302.
46. Bonnet E, Van de Peer Y (2002) Zt: a software tool for simple and partial Mantel tests. J. Stat. Soft. 7:1–12.
47. Vekemans X, Beaumont T, Lemaire M, Roldan-Ruiz I (2002) Data from amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) markers show indication of size homoplasy and of a relationship between degree of homoplasy and fragment size. Mol. Ecol. 11:139–151.
48. Wright S (1951) The genetical structure of populations. Ann. Eugen. 15:323–354.
49. Manni F, Gue´rard E, Heyer E (2004) Geographic patterns of (genetic, morphologic, linguistic) variation: how barriers can be detected by “Mon- monier’s algorithm”. Hum. Biol. 76:173–190.
50. Monmonier M (1973) Maximum-difference barriers: An alternative numerical regionalization method. Geogr. Anal. 5:245–261.