

A new symbiotic lineage related to *Neisseria* and *Snodgrassella* arises from the dynamic and diverse microbiomes in sucking lice

Jana Říhová¹, Giampiero Batani¹, Sonia Rodríguez-Ruano¹, Jana Martinu², Eva Novakova¹, and Václav Hypša¹

¹University of South Bohemia Faculty of Science

²Jihoceska Univerzita v Českých Budějovicích

August 4, 2020

Abstract

Phylogenetic diversity of symbiotic bacteria in sucking lice suggests that lice have experienced a complex history of symbiont acquisition, loss, and replacement during their evolution. By combining metagenomics and amplicon screening across several populations of two louse genera (*Polyplax* and *Hoplopleura*) we describe a novel louse symbiont lineage related to *Neisseria* and *Snodgrassella*, and show its independent origin within dynamic lice microbiomes. While the genomes of these symbionts are highly similar in both lice genera, their respective distributions and status within lice microbiomes indicate that they have different functions and history. In *Hoplopleura acanthopus*, the *Neisseria*-related bacterium is a dominant obligate symbiont universally present across several host's populations, and seems to be replacing a presumably older and more degenerated obligate symbiont. In contrast, the *Polyplax* microbiomes are dominated by the obligate symbiont *Legionella polyplacis*, with the *Neisseria*-related bacterium co-occurring only in some samples and with much lower abundance.

Hosted file

RihovaEtAl_Revision.pdf available at <https://authorea.com/users/297294/articles/473848-a-new-symbiotic-lineage-related-to-neisseria-and-snodgrassella-arises-from-the-dynamic-and-diverse-microbiomes-in-sucking-lice>

1 **A new symbiotic lineage related to *Neisseria* and *Snodgrassella* arises from
2 the dynamic and diverse microbiomes in sucking lice**

3

4 **Running title:** *Neisseria*~~ceae~~-related symbionts in lice

5

6

7 Jana Říhová¹, Giampiero Batani¹, Sonia Maria Rodríguez-Ruano¹, Jana Martinů^{1,2}, Eva
8 Nováková^{1,2} and Václav Hypša¹

9

10

11 ¹ Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České
12 Budějovice, Czech Republic

13 ² Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre, ASCR, v.v.i., České Budějovice, Czech Republic

14

15

16

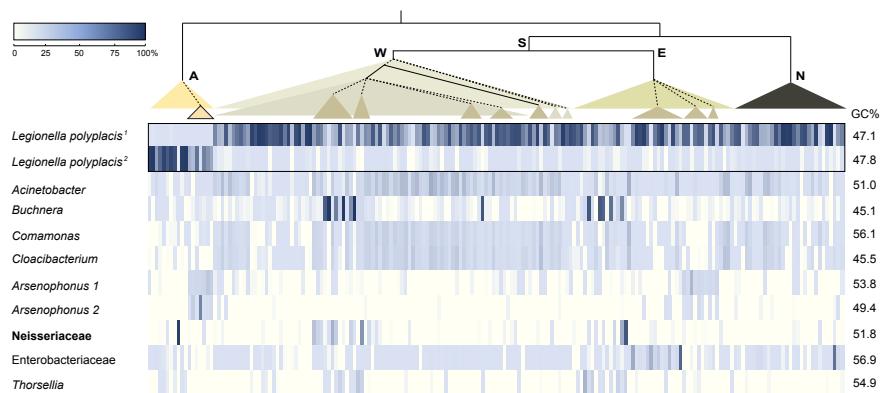
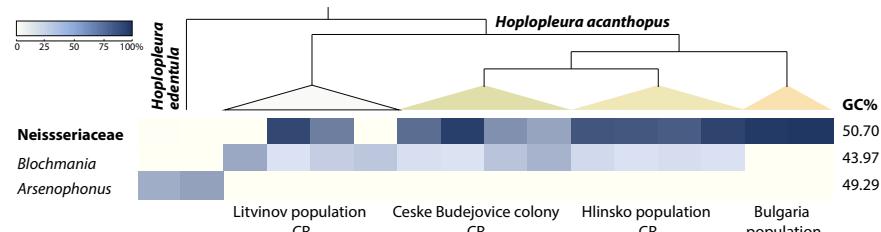
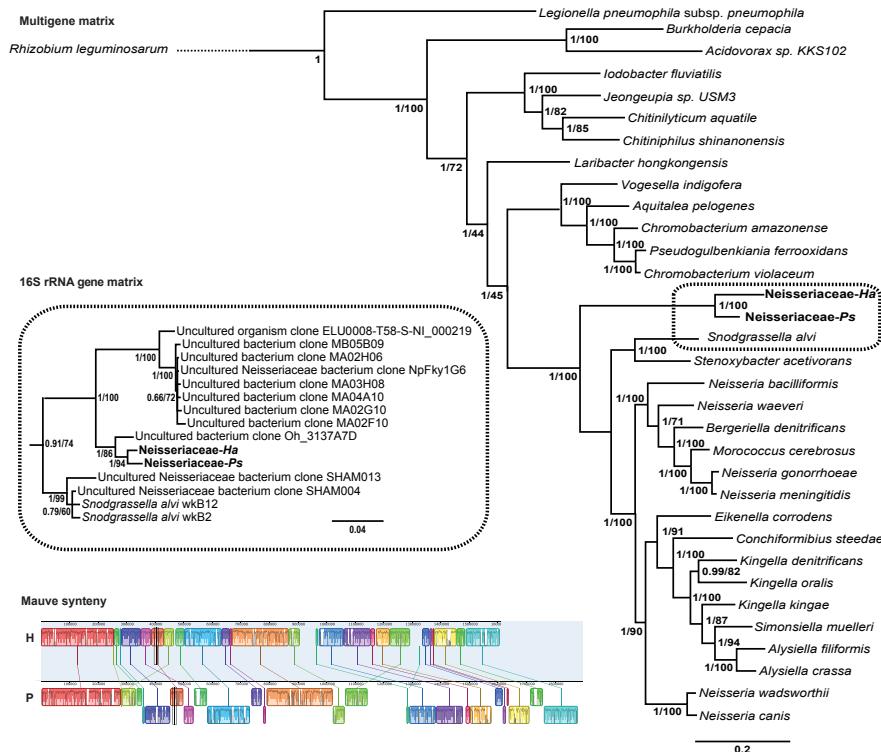
17 Author for correspondence: Václav Hypša, Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Science,
18 University of South Bohemia

19 Branišovská 1760, 37005 České Budějovice, Czech Republic

20 Tel.: +420 387 776 276

21 E-mail: vacatko@prf.jcu.cz

1



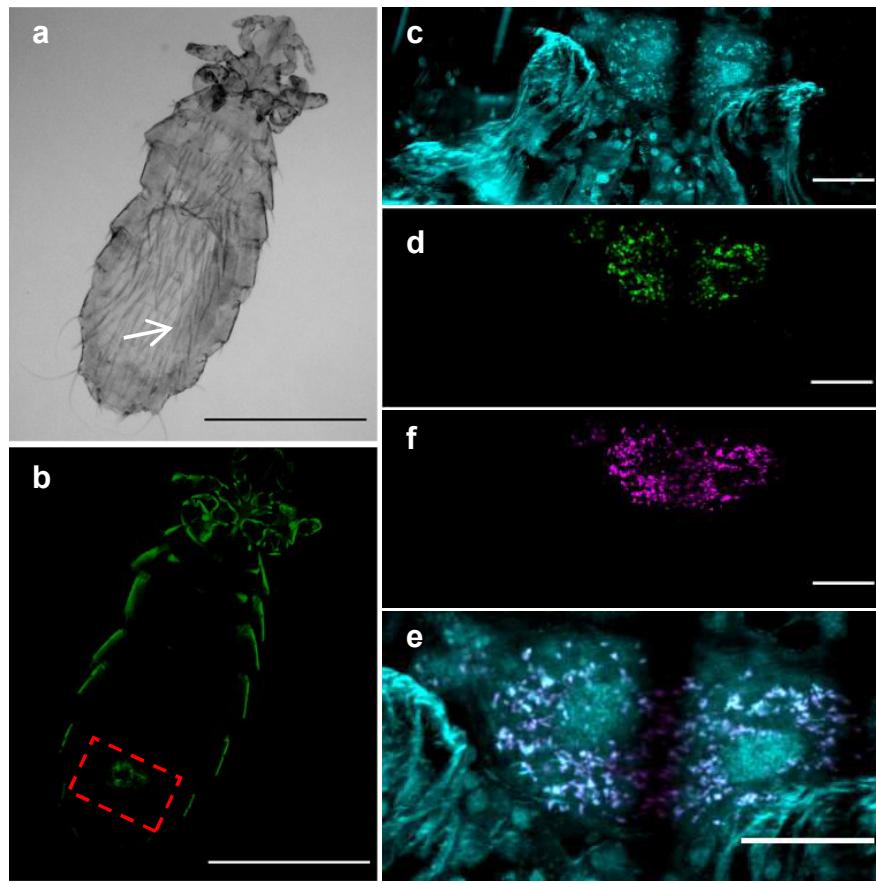


Table 1. Comparison of main genomic characteristics. Louse symbionts highlighted by grey background.

Bacterium	Genome size (Mb)	GC%	No. of protein coding genes	Source
Neisseriaceae - <i>Hoplopleura acanthopus</i>	1.6	33.4	1421	this study
Neisseriaceae - <i>Polyplax serrata</i>	1.8	34	1789	this study
<i>Legionella polyplacis</i> - <i>Polyplax serrata</i>	0.5	23	473	CP021497.1
<i>Riesia</i> spp.	0.5-0.6	25-28.5	476-557	Boyd et al., 2017
<i>Puchella pedicinophila</i>	0.6	24.2	564	Boyd et al., 2017
<i>Sodalis</i> (<i>Prochinophthirus fluctus</i>)	2.2	50	1287†	Boyd et al., 2016
<i>Snodgrassella alvi</i>	2.5	41.3	2125	CP007446.1
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	2.2	51.7	2118	NC_003112.2

† number of genes annotated in the shotgun library available in the GenBank under the accession numbers LECR01000001-92