

II. Reproductive Isolation

A. Prezygotic mechanisms

1. ecological
2. behavioral
3. mechanical
4. gametic

B. Postzygotic Mechanisms

1. developmental
2. hybrid inviability
3. hybrid infertility
4. selection against hybrids

III. Modes of Speciation

A. Mechanisms of instantaneous speciation

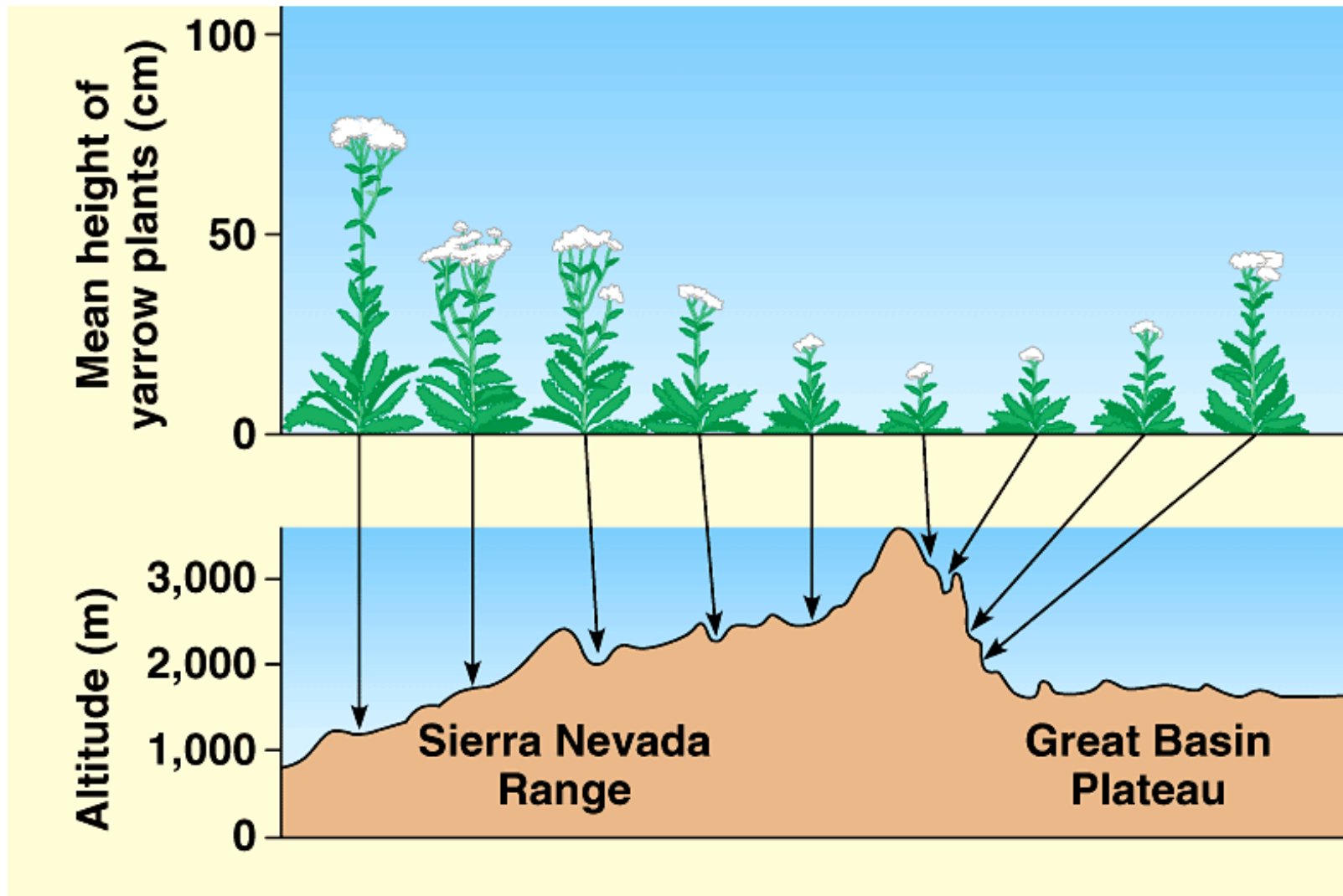
B. Mechanisms of gradual speciation

C. Patterns of gradual speciation

Correct answers for problem 6 on the population genetics problem set

6. a) 10.4%
b) 3.4%
c) 9.9% Asian, 34.8% Caucasian

Fig. 23.8: A cline in plant height with altitude



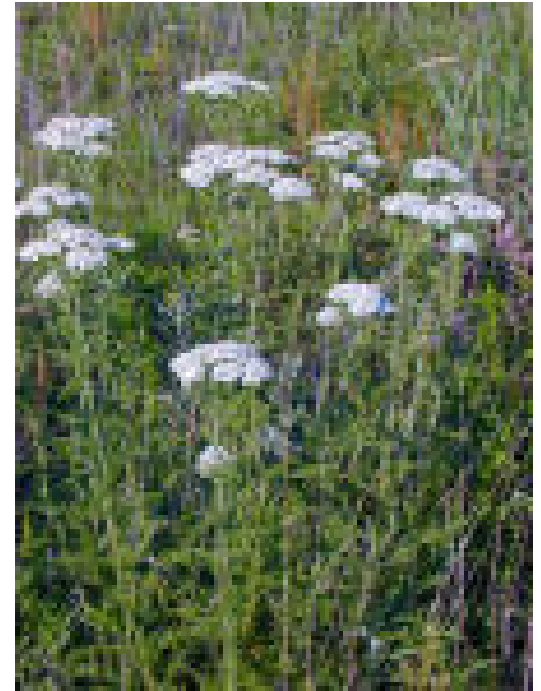
Expected results from reciprocal transplant between low and high elevation sites:

If cline is caused by environment effects:

		FROM	
		Low	high
TO	Low	tall	tall
	High	short	short

If cline is caused by genetic differentiation

		FROM	
		Low	high
TO	Low	tall	short
	High	tall	short



Homo sapiens



Binomial nomenclature

Genus species

Quercus virginiana



Drosophila melanogaster



Binomial Nomenclature



Before: *dianthus, floribus, solitarius, squararis, subovata brevissimus, corollis crenatus*

After: *Dianthus caryophyllus*

Bidens alba

Leaves and flowers



Common Names

Beggar's ticks

Sticktight

Burr marigold

Devil's bootjack

Pitchfork weed

Rayless marigold

Seeds



At least 80 different species in North America
are called “goldenrod”



*Solidago
juncea*



*Solidago
sempervirens*



*Solidago
canadensis*



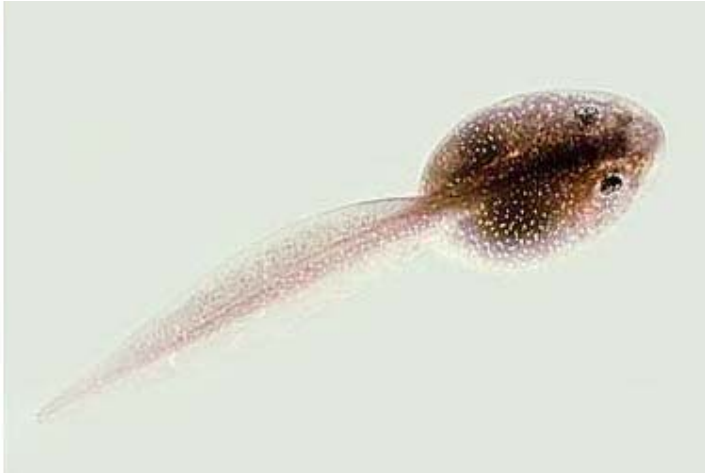
Morphological variation within
a species

Female

Male



Morphology can change drastically during the life cycle!



Tadpole

Aquatic
Gills
Herbivorous
Swimming

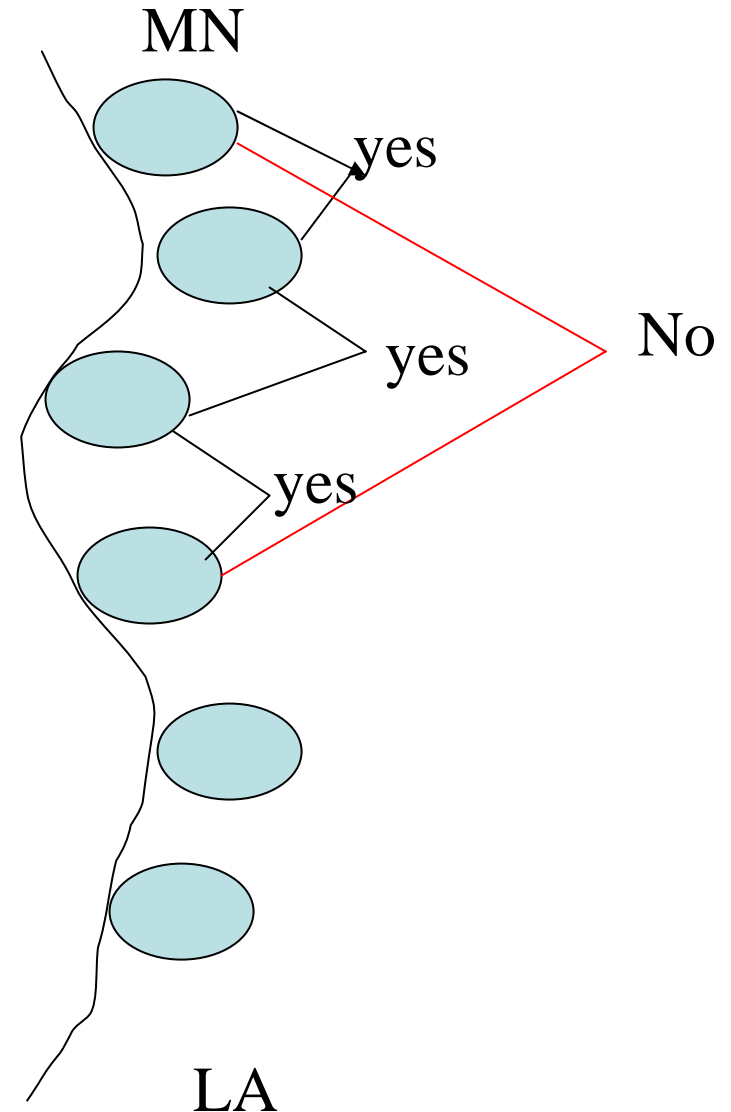
—————→
metamorphosis



Frog

Terrestrial
Lungs
Carnivorous
Jumping

Leopard frogs - populations vary in reproductive compatibility along the Mississippi River

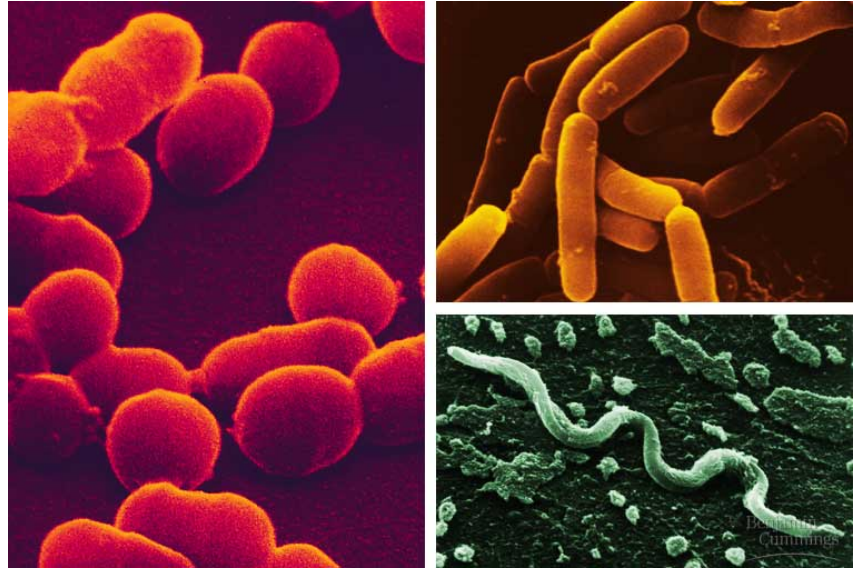


Asexual species

Dandelions



Prokaryotes



Triploid lizards



Some species are known only from fossils



Ecological Isolation

Eastern spotted skunk –
mates in late winter

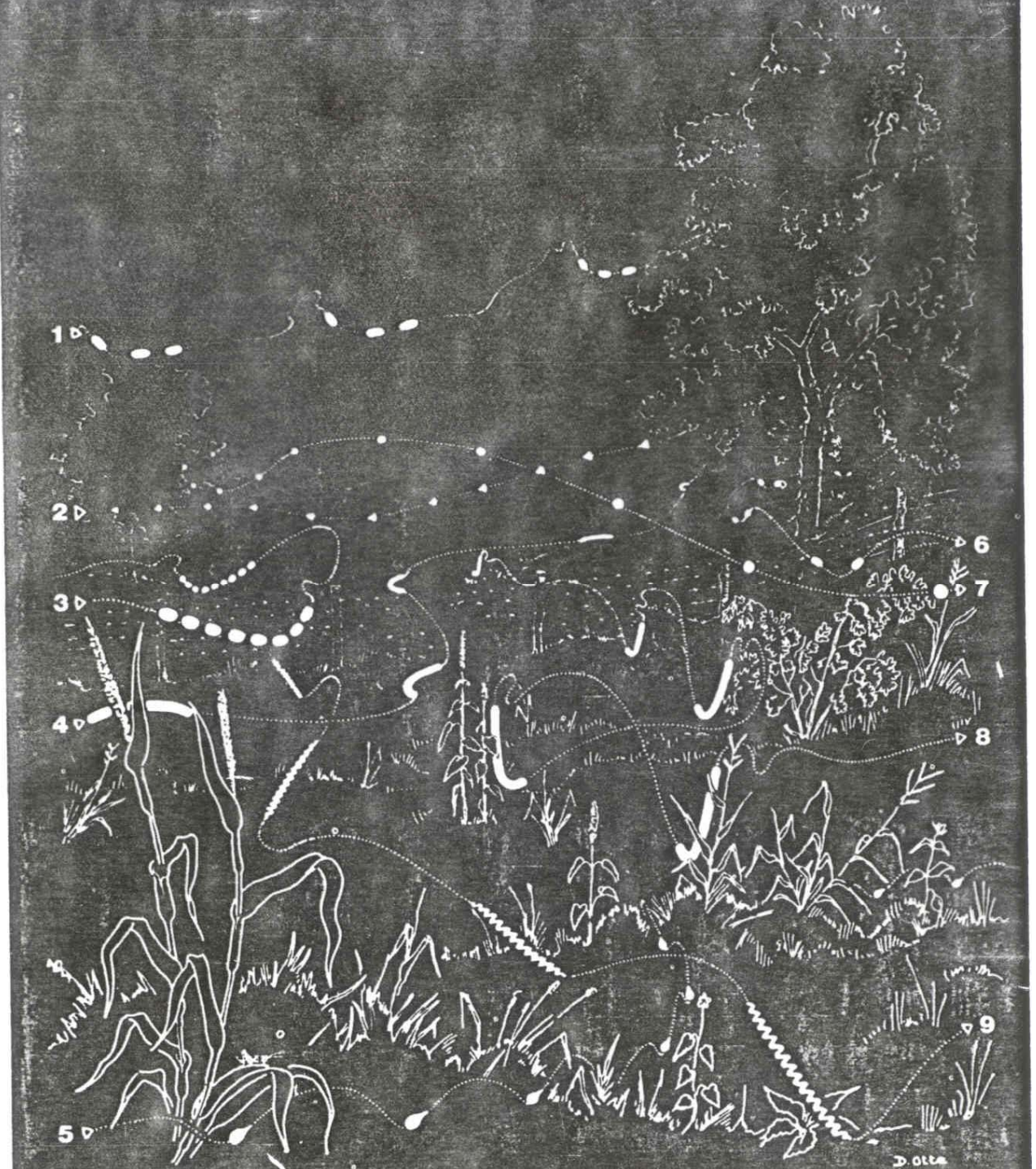


Western spotted skunk
– mates in late summer

Behavioral Isolation in fireflies



Flight and flash
patterns of males of
9 species of fireflies





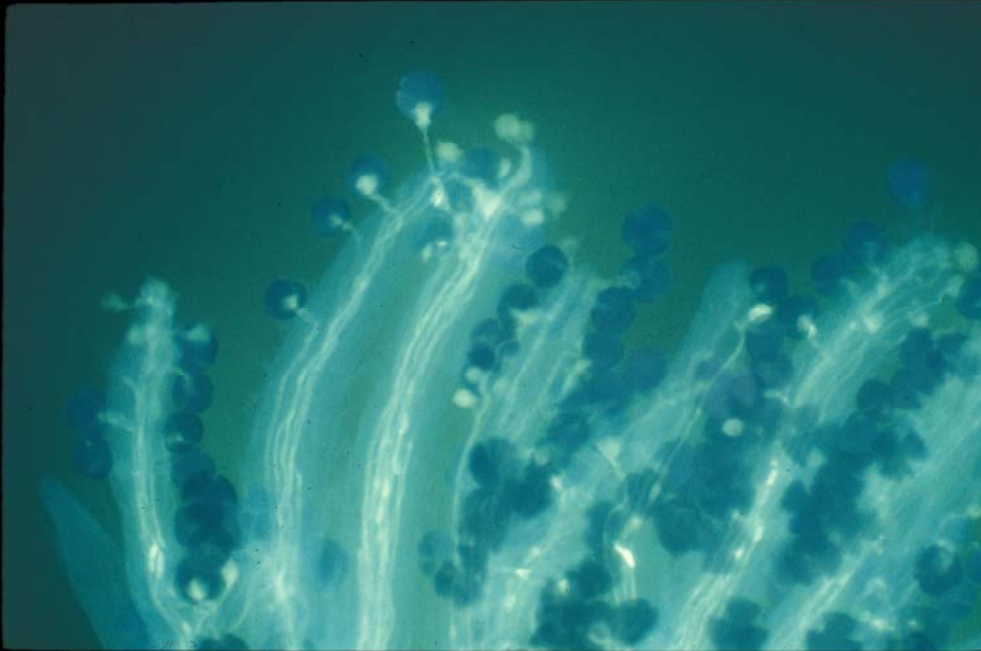
DANGER TO COURTING MALES

The insect world is full of strange intrigues. The females of some fireflies mimic the flashes of other species, pretending to be prospective mates for the amorous males. The females then answer the flashes of these males by simulating the appropriate “love

lights” and then devour them when they approach, all but their toes, eyes, wings, and a few other hard parts. These females, of course, will only mate with males of their own species.



Gametic Isolation



Pollen grains only
germinate on the stigma
of the correct species

Eggs do not “recognize”
sperm of other species



The hybrid offspring of horse and donkey are viable but sterile

