## Current Knowledge on the Phylogeography of Relict and Lowland Leopard Frogs





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### **Previous Phylogenetic Work**



#### 0.1

Maximum Likelihood Haplotype Tree based on 1137 bp of mtDNA Control Region (Jaeger et al. 2001) Portion of Maximum Likelihood Tree based on 1962 bp of 12s and 16s ribosomal mtDNA (Hillis and Wilcox 2005)

significant posterior probabilities

### (L. Gelczis) Surprise Canyon frogs N=22



0

### *R. yavapaiensis* N=165

Total N=238

# *R. onca* N=51



Maurer)

200 Miles

### **Methods**

- Genomic DNA from toe and tail clips
- Amplified mtDNA ND2 and Cyt b
- Double-stranded automated sequencing
- Phylogeographic and population genetic programs

### 1035bp ND2 962bp Cyt b





# **ND2 Bayesian Inference Tree** 200 Miles

RM9098 Posterior probability (upper values) MP bootstrap support (lower values)





ND2 Neighbor-Joining haplotype tree



ND2 Neighbor-Joining haplotype tree

### **Quaternary Climatic Oscillations**



(Figure: Skinner & Porter 1995)

### **ND2 Sequence Variation**

	RAON	RAYA (w/o SU)
Haplotype diversity (h)	0.41 L	0.65 H
Nucleotide diversity (π)	0.0004 L	0.001 L

	Low h	High <i>h</i>
Low Π	Recent population bottleneck	Population bottleneck followed by rapid population expansion

Low *h* is < 0.5, Low  $\pi$  is < 0.005 (Grant and Bowen 1998)

### **Neutrality Tests**



\* Significant



### Mismatch distribution - R. yavapaiensis w/o SU





### **Phylogeography and Population Structure**

Complex history of range expansion, contraction, and isolation





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