Amphibia-Reptilia

A common toad hybrid zone that runs from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean

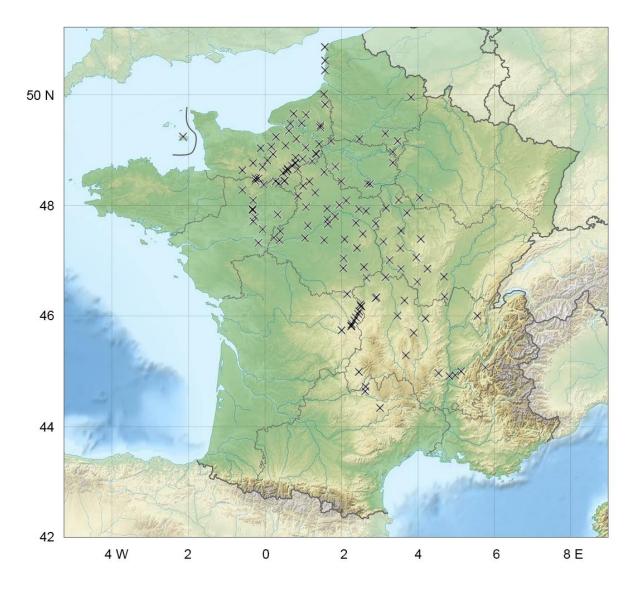
Jan W. Arntzen¹, Jacob McAtear¹, Roland Butôt¹, Iñigo Martínez-Solano^{1, 2, 3}

1 - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, P.O. Box 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands

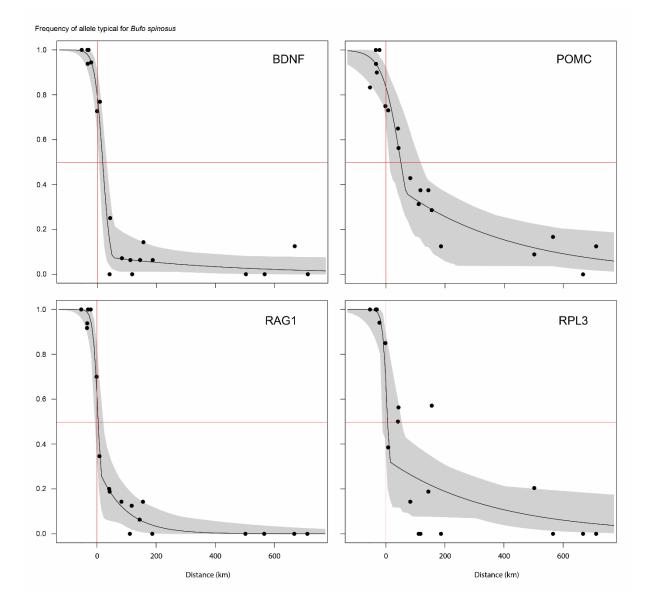
2 - Evolution and Development Group, Department of Wetland Ecology, Doñana Biological Station, CSIC, c/ Americo Vespucio s/n, 41092 Seville, Spain

3 - Present address: Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, CSIC, c/ José Gutiérrez Abascal 2, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure S1. Common toad populations (cross symbols) studied for species affiliation by RFLP analysis of mitochondrial DNA.



Supplementary Figure S2. Geographical cline analysis for common toads in a transect from central France northwards. *Bufo spinosus* is to the left, with F_s -values close to unity and *B. bufo* is to the right, with F_s -values approaching zero. Solid dots are population averages and the two log-likelihood unit support limits are in grey. The red cross wire indicates the centre of the mitochondrial cline at x=0=B156 and y=0.5= F_s . Populations to the left are from B137 to B118 as shown in fig. 1. The four populations to the right are located in Belgium and the Netherlands.