

# Plate tectonics and biogeographical patterns of the *Pseudophoxinus* (Pisces: Cypriniformes) species complex of central Anatolia, Turkey

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## Abstract

We investigated the phylogenetic relationships of *Pseudophoxinus* (Cyprinidae: Leuciscinae) species from central Anatolia, Turkey to test the hypothesis of geographic speciation driven by early Pliocene orogenic events. We analyzed 1141 aligned base pairs of the complete cytochrome *b* mitochondrial gene. Phylogenetic relationships reconstructed by maximum likelihood, Bayesian likelihood, and maximum parsimony methods are identical, and generally well supported. Species and clades are restricted to geologically well-defined units, and are deeply divergent from each other. The basal diversification of central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* is estimated to have occurred approximately 15 million years ago. Our results are in agreement with a previous study of the Anatolian fish genus *Aphanius* that also shows a diversification pattern driven by the Pliocene orogenic events. The distribution of clades of *Aphanius* and *Pseudophoxinus* overlap, and areas of distribution comprise the same geological units. The geological history of Anatolia is likely to have had a major impact on the diversification history of many taxa occupying central Anatolia; many of these taxa are likely to be still unrecognized as distinct.

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## 1. Introduction

Allopatric speciation is the primary mode of speciation in nature (Futuyma, 1998; Futuyma and Mayer, 1980; Mayr, 1942), and geographic speciation is viewed as the most common mode of allopatric speciation (Futuyma and Mayer, 1980). Under the geographic speciation model a population is divided into two or more sub-populations as a result of a formation of a geographic barrier, preventing among sub-population gene flow, and facilitating divergence sufficient to form distinct species. Geologically active regions containing

many geographically isolated areas should, therefore, be ideal candidates for testing the geographic speciation hypothesis. The closure of the Tethys Sea provides a particularly rich series of geological events (Sengör et al., 1988) that could have led to geographic speciation. In this study we focus on Anatolia, the Asiatic part of Turkey, which has a rich and well-studied geologic history (Sengör and Yilmaz, 1981).

Hrbek et al. (2002) investigated the role of central Anatolian plate tectonic events on the diversification and phylogenetic relationships of cyprinodontiform fishes of the genus *Aphanius*. The study resulted in the discovery of seven highly supported and phylogenetically deeply divergent clades that showed little or no morphological differentiation among each other.

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The clades were estimated to have diverged 11.5–14.1 million years ago (Hrbek et al., 2002). Representatives of those clades that have been investigated (Villwock, 1964) show complete or partial postmating reproductive isolation, and by many criteria may represent distinct species. On a smaller geographic scale Weisrock et al. (2001) investigated the diversification of *Mertensiella luschani* complex of salamanders in the southwestern section of the Mendere-Taurus block of Turkey, finding up to 7 million year divergences among populations within this region. Reproductive isolation among these populations was also inferred (Weisrock et al., 2001). In contrast to these studies, a recent study of the *Rana macrocnemis* species complex of central Anatolia by Veith et al. (2003) showed that populations inhabiting various Anatolian geological plates are of Pleistocene origin, having dispersed from a Transcaucasian refugium. The southwestern section of the Mendere-Taurus block of Turkey, the same geographic region studied by Weisrock et al. (2001) and Hrbek et al. (2002), formed another refugium in *R. macrocnemis*. However, this refugium did not act as a source of colonists. Thus, we have conflicting patterns of faunal diversification in central Anatolia driven by Pliocene orogenic events in fish and salamanders, or by Pleistocene glacial events in frogs.

In this study we investigate the phylogenetic relationships of species of the fish genus *Pseudophoxinus* of Turkey with the specific goal of testing the hypothesis that the geological events shaping Anatolia have driven the patterns of diversification in multiple organismal groups, and in particular in fish groups. If this hypothesis is true, we should see the same or non-significantly different branching order of phylogenetic relationships in *Pseudophoxinus* as in *Aphanius*, and the timing of the diversification events should be congruent between these two genera.

The genus *Pseudophoxinus* is found in a wide range of habitats and is often co-distributed with *Aphanius* in central Anatolia. Although recently revised by Bogutskaya (1992), some taxonomic problems still exist. Prior to undertaking the present molecular study, we classified our specimens according to the meristic characters presented in Bogutskaya (1992). We were unable to assign many of our specimens to the species defined by Bogutskaya (1992) without the addition of collecting locality data. This finding pertained to the species *P. fahirae*, *P. meandri*, *P. meandricus*, and *P. anatolicus*, which constitute the widely distributed main central Anatolian radiation. For the purpose of this publication, the taxonomic assignments are tentative, and these species are often discussed in terms of geographically restricted clades. The other species *P. antalyae*, *P. handlirschi*, *P. battalgili*, *P. crassus*, *P. kervillei*, and *P. egridiri* could be classified unambiguously. We also included a newly discovered species from the thermal spring-head of the Tohma Çayı, an upper tributary of the Euphrates River.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Selection of outgroup and ingroup taxa

To investigate phylogenetic relationships among the central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* species complex, *Pseudophoxinus* were collected from 22 localities. *Pseudophoxinus* could be identified as: *P. anatolicus* (7 populations), *P. cf. anatolicus* (1 population), *P. meandri* (4 populations), *P. fahirae* (2 populations), *P. antalyae* (2 populations), *P. handlirschi* (1 population), *P. battalgili* (1 population), *P. crassus* (2 populations), *P. kervillei* (1 population), and *P. sp. nov.* (1 population). We chose members of the genera *Leuciscus* and *Phoxinellus* from the Adriatic and Danubian drainages, and the genus *Chondrostoma* as outgroups. The chosen outgroups represent the closest outgroups from an analysis of Eurasian leuciscine fishes (Hrbek et al. unpublished data; Zardoya and Doadrio, 1999). *Pseudophoxinus egridiri* from Lake Eğirdir in Turkey is not a member of the clade comprising the other Anatolian species of *Pseudophoxinus*; rather it appears to be the sister taxon to *Phoxinus phoxinus* (Hrbek et al. unpublished data), a widely spread Eurasian species. Therefore it was not included in the here presented sets of analyses. Table 1 lists species and populations used in the study, as well as their GenBank accession numbers.

### 2.2. Laboratory protocols

Total genomic DNA was extracted from muscle tissue of the right caudal peduncle of specimens preserved in 95% ethanol. Muscle tissue was dissolved and digested with a proteinase K/SDS solution, followed by phenol and chloroform extraction, and the addition of 5 M NaCl followed by 70% ethanol precipitation of DNA product.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification was performed on total genomic DNA. Negative controls were performed for all reactions. The temperature profile for the 30-cycle amplification reaction consisted of denaturation at 94 °C for 35 s, annealing at 50 °C for 35 s, and extension at 72 °C for 90 s per cycle. The resulting products were evaluated on a 1.2% agarose gel, and then purified with Qiagen spin-columns. Amplified mtDNA segments were sequenced from both the 5' and 3' ends. Sequencing reactions followed the standard Perkin-Elmer Big Dye sequencing protocol for double-stranded cycle sequencing reactions. Sequences were determined on a Perkin-Elmer ABI 3100 automatic DNA sequencer. Amplification and sequencing primers were L14725 (5'-GAYTTGAARAACCAACCGTTG-3') located in the tRNA<sup>Glu</sup> and H15982 (5'-CCTAGCTTTGGGAGYT AGG-3') located in the tRNA<sup>Pro</sup>; a primer designation corresponds to its 3' position on the heavy (H) or light

Table 1  
Species and localities included in this study

Species	Clade	Population	GenBank Accession No.
Spain			
<i>Chondrostoma arcasii</i>		Duero Drainage	AF045979
<i>Chondrostoma lemingii</i>		Guadalquivir Drainage	AF045989
<i>Chondrostoma polylepis</i>		Tajo Drainage	AF045982
<i>Chondrostoma toxostoma</i>		Ebro Drainage	AF045985
Portugal			
<i>Chondrostoma macrolepidotus</i>		Mondego Drainage	AF045980
Greece			
<i>Chondrostoma prespense</i>		Prespa Drainage	AF090747
<i>Chondrostoma vardarensis</i>		Aoos Drainage	AF090749
<i>Pseudophoxinus beoticus</i>		Kifissos Drainage	AF090770
<i>Leuciscus pleurobipunctatus alfiensis</i>		Alphios Drainage	AF090765
<i>Leuciscus pleurobipunctatus pleurobipunctatus</i>		Arachthos Drainage	AF090764
Italy			
<i>Leuciscus souffia multicellus</i>		Sieve	AY494739
Austria			
<i>Leuciscus souffia agassi</i>		Enns River	AY494740
Croatia			
<i>Chondrostoma phoxinus</i>		Vrba River	AY494741
<i>Phoxinellus dalmaticus</i>		Vrba River	AY494742
<i>Leuciscus turskyi</i>		Vrba River	AY494743
<i>Leuciscus polylepis</i>		Jezerane	AY494744
Bosnia and Herzegovina			
<i>Phoxinellus metohiensis</i>		Nevesinje	AY494745
<i>Phoxinellus alepidotus</i>		Glamsco near Tomislavgrad	AY494746
Turkey			
<i>Pseudophoxinus</i> cf. <i>anatolicus</i>	(I)	Soysali Spring, Develi Depression	AY494747
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (1)	(III)	Lake Çavuşçu	AY494748
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (2)	(III)	Lake Beyşehir by Yeşildağ	AY494749
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (3)	(III)	Kızılca	AY494750
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (4)	(III)	Akkaya Barajı	AY494751
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (5)	(III)	Akgöl by Ereğli*	AY494752
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (6)	(III)	İnsuyu Koyü	AY494753
<i>Pseudophoxinus anatolicus</i> (7)	(III)	Goyöz	AY494754
<i>Pseudophoxinus meandri</i> (1)	(IV)	Lake Karataş	AY494755
<i>Pseudophoxinus meandri</i> (2)	(IV)	Düger DSI Pump station	AY494756
<i>Pseudophoxinus meandri</i> (3)	(IV)	Lake Salda	AY494757
<i>Pseudophoxinus meandri</i> (4)	(IV)	Kırkpınar by Yeşilova	AY494758
<i>Pseudophoxinus fahirae</i> (1)	(VI)	Lake Avlan	AY494759
<i>Pseudophoxinus fahirae</i> (2)	(VI)	Kırkpınar north of Sögüt*	AY494760
<i>Pseudophoxinus antalyae</i> (1)	—	Kırkgöz*	AY494761
<i>Pseudophoxinus antalyae</i> (2)	—	Köprüçayı by Sağırın	AY494762
<i>Pseudophoxinus crassus</i>	—	İnsuyu Koyü*	AY494763
<i>Pseudophoxinus crassus</i>	—	Güneşli south of Eşmekaya	AY494764
<i>Pseudophoxinus battalgili</i>	—	Eflatun Pınarı*	AY494765
<i>Pseudophoxinus handlirschi</i>	—	Köprü Irmak by Aksu	AY494766
<i>Pseudophoxinus</i> spec. nov.	—	Gögedli Hot Springs, Tohma Çayı	AY494767
<i>Pseudophoxinus kervillei</i>	—	Former Lake Amik south of Kırıkhan	AY494768

Ingroup species collected from type localities are indicated with an asterisk (\*) and GenBank accession numbers indicated.

(L) strands of the human mitochondrion (Anderson et al., 1981). The mtDNA region analyzed comprised the complete cytochrome *b* gene. At least two individuals per population were completely sequenced to assure that individuals were representative of their populations, however, only one randomly selected individual was used in the analyses.

### 2.3. Data analysis

Homologous regions were aligned manually against previously published cytochrome *b* sequences of leuciscine fishes (Zardoya and Doadrio, 1999) and confirmed by translating DNA data into amino acid sequences in BioEdit (Hall, 1999). Total sequence length was 1141

characters. All sequences were tested for an anti-G bias characteristic of mitochondrial DNA genes, to confirm that we have collected genuine mitochondrial DNA data (Zhang and Hewitt, 1996).

Maximum parsimony-based phylogenetic relationships were estimated using the program PAUP\* (Swofford, 2001) with 100 heuristic searches using random additions of sequences, and implementing the tree bisection and reconnection (TBR) algorithm. Equal weight was given to all characters. Bootstrap resampling (Felsenstein, 1985) was applied to assess support for individual nodes using 2000 bootstrap replicates with 10 random additions and TBR branch swapping.

Maximum likelihood-based phylogenetic relationships were estimated using the program PAUP\* (Swofford, 2001) and implementing a full heuristic search of the tree space. ModelTest vers. 3.04 (Posada and Crandall, 1998) indicated that the best-fit model of nucleotide substitution was the GTR model of evolution (Rodriguez et al., 1990) with some sites assumed to be invariable and with variable sites following a discrete gamma distribution (GTR + I +  $\Gamma$ ). All parameters were estimated by the maximum likelihood method.

Bayesian likelihood-based phylogenetic relationships were estimated using the program MrBayes 2.01 (Huelsenbeck and Ronquist, 2001). The data were partitioned into three classes (codon positions 1, 2, and 3 of *cyt b*). A GTR + I +  $\Gamma$  model of evolution was used. We ran 5,000,000 generations, sampling trees and branch-length every 100 generations. We discarded the lower 10% of the trees in the computation of a 50% majority rule consensus tree. Following Huelsenbeck and Ronquist (2001) the percentage of times a clade occurs among the sampled trees was interpreted as the probability of that clade existing. These probabilities are true probabilities under the assumed model of substitution (Rannala and Yang, 1996); thus we considered clades to be significantly supported when Bayesian posterior probabilities were  $\geq 95\%$ .

To generate a distance matrix used in the molecular clock calibration compatible with the results of Zardoya and Doadrio (1999), we used the HKY85 model of evolution (Hasegawa et al., 1985) with an empirically based transition/transversion ratio. The distance matrix was generated under the assumption of a molecular clock as in Zardoya and Doadrio (1999). A molecular mutation rate of  $7.9 \times 10^{-8}$  per site per year (Zardoya and Doadrio, 1999) was used in the calculation of divergence times.

Congruence among *Pseudophoxinus* and *Aphanius* topologies was tested by enforcing a topological constraint compatible with *Aphanius* topology on *Pseudophoxinus* in PAUP\* (Swofford, 2001), finding a most likely tree topology satisfying that constraint, and then using the Shimodaira–Hasegawa test (Shimodaira and Hasegawa, 1999) to test for significant differences be-

tween the most likely constrained and unconstrained *Pseudophoxinus* topologies.

All sequence data have been deposited in GenBank (Table 1). The aligned data are available directly from the first author, and have been deposited at [www.treebase.org](http://www.treebase.org).

### 3. Results

The cytochrome *b* sequences were aligned unambiguously and without any gaps. DNA sequences were translated into amino acid sequence in BioEdit (Hall, 1999) and producing full-length reads with no internal stop codons. The base pair composition (average A = 0.26308, C = 0.28184, G = 0.16682, T = 0.28825) shows the characteristic anti-G bias of mitochondrial genes but not of nuclear genes (Zhang and Hewitt, 1996). The data contain large number of informative characters, both with the outgroup, and between the outgroup and the ingroup. The number of parsimony informative characters (336) was more than eight times the number of taxa (40) sampled. The ingroup data, the Turkish *Pseudophoxinus*, contain 226 parsimony informative characters. Uncorrected sequence divergence between individuals within a population ranged from 0.00 to 0.06%, and 5.06 to 11.73% among major clades and species of Turkish *Pseudophoxinus*.

#### 3.1. Phylogenetic relationships

We conducted three separate sets of analyses. The data were analyzed using maximum parsimony, maximum likelihood, and Bayesian likelihood. The resulting phylogenies are identical with respect to the ingroup topology. *Pseudophoxinus* clades correspond to geographically well-defined areas, and overlap with killifishes of the *Aphanius anatoliae* species complex (Hrbek et al., 2002); for ease of comparison, we use the same area/clade designation in *Pseudophoxinus* as were used in the study of *Aphanius* (Hrbek et al., 2002). The four major overlapping *Pseudophoxinus* clades inhabit the Sultan swamps of the Develi depression (Figs. 1 and 2, Clade I; *P. cf. anatolicus*), the Tuzgölü basin (Figs. 1 and 2, Clade III; *P. anatolicus*), the Lakes District (Figs. 1 and 2, Clade IV; *P. meandri* ?), and the Southwest Bey Dağları region (Figs. 1 and 2, Clade VI; *P. fahirae* ?). *Pseudophoxinus antalyae* inhabits the Alanya block (Fig. 1) and forms a sister group to clades IV and VI of *Pseudophoxinus* (Fig. 2). *Pseudophoxinus handlirschi* and *P. battalgili* were originally from Lakes Eğirdir and Beyşehir, respectively, but now are extinct in the lakes and restricted to surrounding drainages due to the introduction of the predatory zander *Sander lucioperca*. *Pseudophoxinus crassus* appears to be restricted to the İnsuyu Creek, and the immediate southeastern vicinity

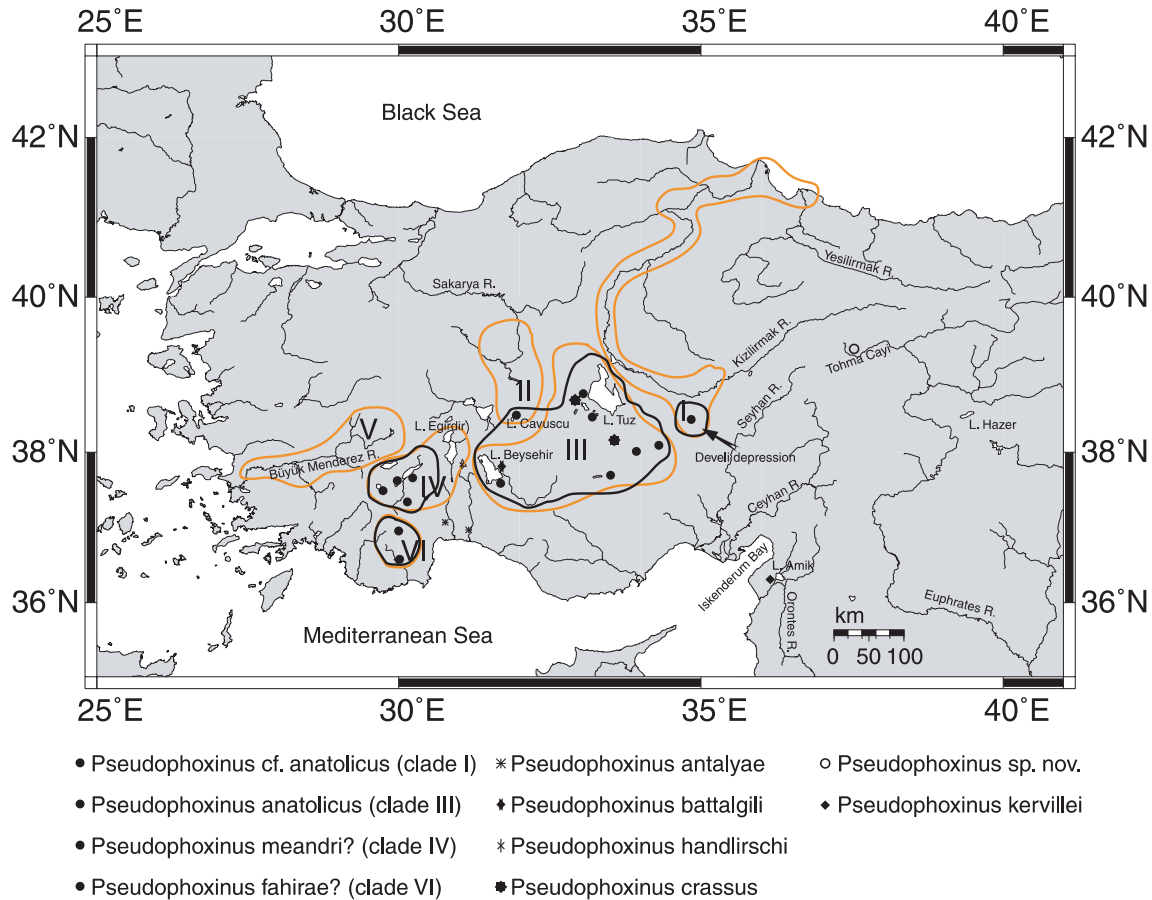


Fig. 1. Distribution area of the cyprinids of the genus *Pseudophoxinus*. Localities included in this study are marked by species specific symbols. Roman numerals correspond to: I, Develi Depression clade; III, Tuzgözü plain clade; IV, Lakes District clade; and VI, Southwestern Bey Dağları clade. The clade numerations are identical to those of the genus *Aphanius* (Hrbek et al., 2002). *Aphanius* clades are outlined in light gray, and also show the Sakarya drainage clade (clade II) and the Büyük-Menderes clade (clade V). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this paper.)

of Lake Tuz, and overlaps in distribution with clade III *Pseudophoxinus*. Sister group to the central Anatolian clade are *Pseudophoxinus kervillei* from the Orontes River drainage and coastal drainages of the İskenderun Bay, and a newly discovered *Pseudophoxinus* species from the Gögdeli thermal springs at the source of the Tohma Çayı, an upper Euphrates River tributary.

Haplotype sharing among clades is not observed, suggesting complete isolation of individual clades. The average pair-wise divergence of the phylogenetically deepest node is 12.1%, suggesting a 15.9-million-year-old divergence, while the deepest average pair-wise divergence within central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* is 11.5%, suggesting a 15.1-million-year-old divergence. The divergence times were estimated based on a substitution rate of 0.76% pair-wise sequence divergence per million years estimated for leuciscine fishes by Zardoya and Doadrio (1999). The estimated timing of diversification of Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* corresponds closely to that of *Aphanius* (14.1 million years, geological calibration independent of *Pseudophoxinus*; Hrbek and Meyer,

2003) occupying the same geographic areas. Similarly, the pattern of low levels of intra clade III divergence in *Aphanius* (Hrbek et al., 2002) is also observed in *Pseudophoxinus* (0.6% average pair-wise sequence divergence). The divergence of *P. antalyae* from its sister group (*Pseudophoxinus* clades IV + VI) is estimated at 6.2% pair-wise sequence divergence which corresponds to approximately 8.2 million year divergence. The timing of this divergence is concordant with geological predictions of 5–10 million years derived from the collision of the Alanya massif with the southwestern section of the Taurus-Menderes block (Quennell, 1984; Waldron, 1984). This event effectively separated the Lakes District region (clade IV) from the Dağları mountains (clade VI) and the Alanya massif (*P. antalyae*).

While the monophyly of the Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* is not strongly supported (Fig. 3), it consistently appears in all phylogenetic analyses. The relationship among the three phylogenetically deepest clades of the ingroup is also not well supported, nor is the relationship among *P. antalyae*, and *Pseudophoxinus* clades IV

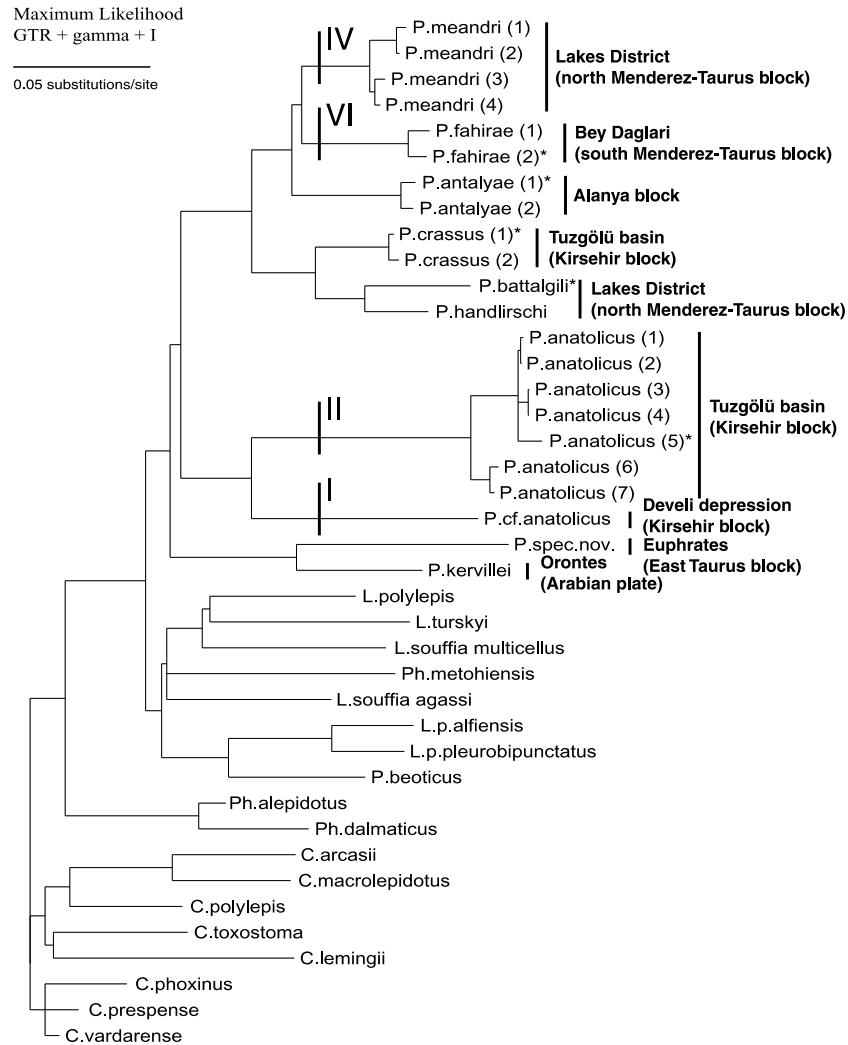


Fig. 2. Maximum likelihood estimate of the phylogenetic relationships of the genus *Pseudophoxinus* based on 50 random additions and TBR rearrangements of the best maximum likelihood topology. For the GTR + I +  $\Gamma$  model transitions probabilities were determined empirically, the shape parameter alpha equals 1.31053 and the proportion of invariable sites is 0.57037;  $-\ln = 8168.09690$ . Maximum parsimony estimate is equal to the maximum likelihood phylogeny for ingroup relationships; TL = 1485, CI = 0.3734. Numbers after specific names refer to geographic locations listed in Table 1 from which the specimens originate. Clade designations are indicated by labeled bars and correspond to clades in Fig. 1. Asterisk (\*) after a species name indicates an individual collected from the type locality.

and VI. Most other ingroup relationships are well supported (Fig. 3).

### 3.2. Geographic distribution

*Pseudophoxinus* clade I occurs in the Develi Depression and forms a sister taxon to clade III occurring in the Tuzgözü basin. Nested within the Tuzgözü clade is a *Pseudophoxinus* population from the wetland areas on the southern edge of Lake Beyşehir. Lake Beyşehir is connected to the Konya plain in the center of the distribution of clade III by an irrigation canal. Based on historical records and maps, the construction of the 68 km long irrigation canal was started in 1914, and completed within two years. The canal itself is the channelized and regulated river Çarşamba which acted

as a natural drainage of Lake Beyşehir, emptying into a large wetland in the Tuzgözü basin; the wetland was historically located south of the city Konya, and has been drained for agricultural purposes in the earlier part of this century. Close relationship of Lake Beyşehir and Tuzgözü basin populations parallels the pattern seen in the *A. anatoliae* populations from the same region (Fig. 1; Hrbek et al., 2002). Fishes of this clade also occur in the Lake Çavuşçu where previous to our collections no *Pseudophoxinus* have been recorded. No *Pseudophoxinus* have been collected in the upper Sakarya River basin either, the provenance of *Aphanius* clade II (Fig. 1; Hrbek et al., 2002). Since recently an irrigation canal from Lake Beyşehir has been constructed to Lake Çavuşçu, it is most probable that the *Pseudophoxinus* in Lake Çavuşçu are recent invaders

Bayesian Likelihood  
GTR + gamma + I

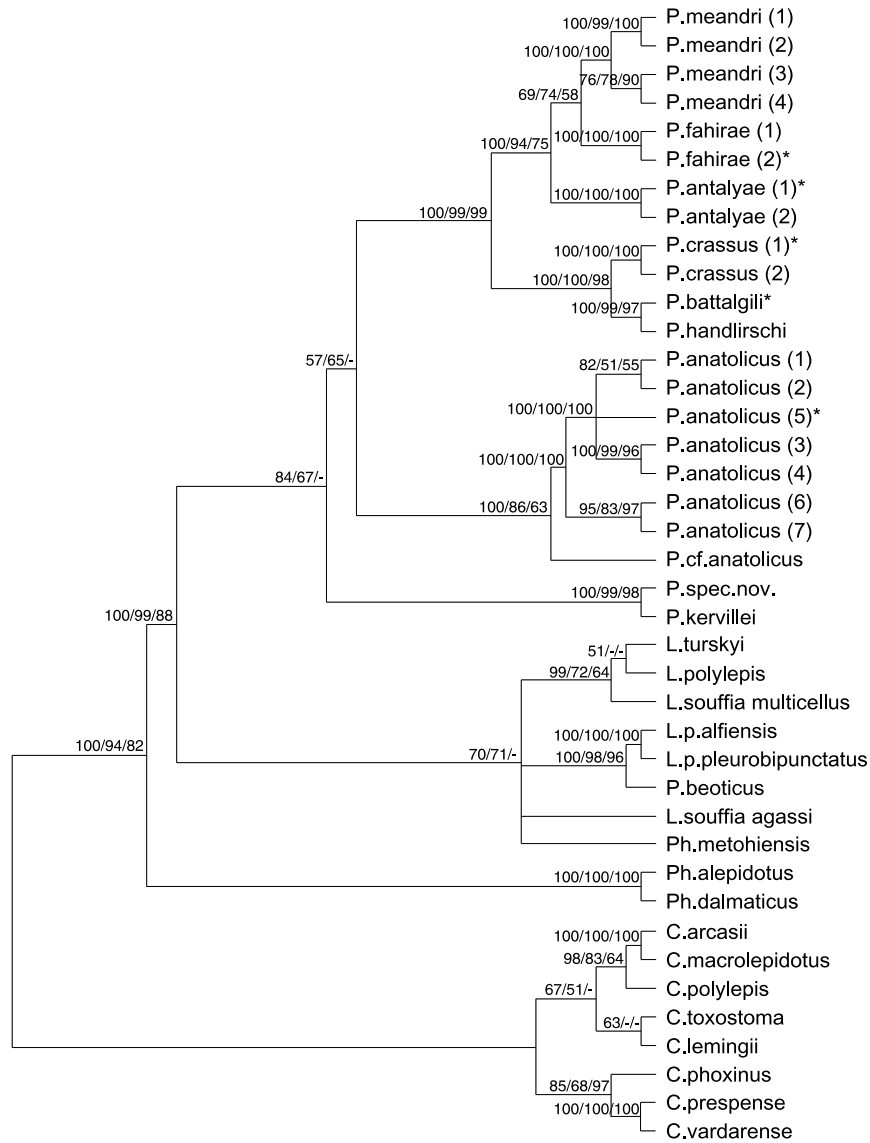


Fig. 3. A Bayesian likelihood hypothesis of phylogenetic relationships of genus *Pseudophoxinus* based on 5,000,000 replicates. Bayesian likelihoods are listed above nodes, followed by maximum likelihood bootstrap values and maximum parsimony bootstrap values. Maximum likelihood bootstrap values are based on 500 replicates and maximum parsimony bootstrap values are based on 2000 replicates.

from the southern Lake Beyşehir region where they live in wetlands and small creeks.

Clade VI of *Pseudophoxinus* occurs in the Bey Dağları region of the Menderez-Taurus block and forms a sister clade to clade IV distributed in the Lakes District of the Menderez-Taurus block. These two clades also overlap closely with *Aphanius* of the region (Fig. 1). Clades IV and VI form a sister clade to *P. antalyae* found on the Alanya massif, an area where the *Aphanius anatoliae* species complex does not occur. This *Pseudophoxinus* assemblage is a sister clade to *P. crassus*, *P. handlirschi*, and *P. battalgili*.

The two largest central Anatolian freshwater lakes were inhabited by endemic species of *Pseudophoxinus*.

Lake Eğirdir had *P. handlirschi* that is now restricted to one montane creek in the upper Akşu River drainage. Lake Beyşehir had *P. battalgili* that is now restricted to Eflatun Pınarı, a spring feeding into a wetland on the eastern shore of the lake, and Soguksu Köprüsü, a creek entering Lake Beyşehir at its southwestern corner. Introduced predators, in particular the zander *S. lucioperca*, are responsible for the extirpation of many native species of these large freshwater lakes including *Pseudophoxinus*.

*Pseudophoxinus crassus* appears unique in having a naturally overlapping distribution with members of clade III *Pseudophoxinus*. It appears to be restricted to the İnsuyu Creek, and the immediate southeastern



vicinity of Lake Tuz. Interestingly, clade III *Pseudophoxinus* populations in this area are genetically differentiated from other clade III populations (0.6% average pair-wise sequence divergence) that otherwise show minimal among population differentiation. The sister groups to all central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* and *Aphanius* populations inhabit the eastern mountains of Turkey, and in the case of *Pseudophoxinus* also the Orontes River drainage.

#### 4. Discussion

##### 4.1. Evolution of central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* species

The evolutionary history of Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* species closely parallels the evolutionary history of the *Aphanius anatoliae* species complex (Hrbek et al., 2002). Not only are *Pseudophoxinus* clades geographically restricted, the clades of both groups show an overlapping pattern. For illustration purposes the same clade designations are used for both genera/species (Fig. 1; Hrbek et al., 2002). The congruence among the patterns of these two fish groups is not perfect, however. *Pseudophoxinus antalyae* is found in a region unoccupied by any member of the *A. anatoliae* species complex, while *Pseudophoxinus* species are not present in the Kızılırmak and Yeşilirmak River drainages where *A. danfordii*, a clade I member of the *A. anatoliae* species complex occurs; *Pseudophoxinus* also seems not to occur naturally in the Sakarya River drainage where *A. villwocki*, a clade II member of the *A. anatoliae* species complex occurs (Hrbek et al., 2002). Records in the Hamburg Museum of Zoology indicate that a *Pseudophoxinus* species are found in the Büyük-Menderes River drainage basin (clade V) where yet another member of the *A. anatoliae* species complex occurs (Hrbek et al., 2002). However, extensive collecting efforts over six seasons from 1996 to 2002 failed to turn up any specimens of *Pseudophoxinus* in the Büyük-Menderes River drainage basin.

Historically Lakes Beyşehir and Eğirdir were occupied by the endemic *P. battalgili* and *P. handlirschi*, respectively. In contrast to *Pseudophoxinus*, *Aphanius* from Lakes Beyşehir and Eğirdir belong to clades III and IV, respectively. Although these lakes do not contain endemic species of *Aphanius*, at least in the case of the Lake Eğirdir population, *Aphanius* is documented to have morphological adaptations for inhabiting and exploiting open-water habitats (Wildekamp et al., 1999). As a result of the introduction of fish predators, *Pseudophoxinus* has been extirpated and *Aphanius* largely extirpated from both lakes; *Pseudophoxinus* now occurs only in few surrounding streams while *Aphanius* can also occasionally be found in the vegetated periph-

ery of these lakes. Extirpation of *P. battalgili* from Lake Beyşehir proper most likely forced this species into sympatry with the *P. anatolicus* clade III found in the southern streams and marshy areas of Lake Beyşehir. Prior to anthropogenically induced sympatry, *P. anatolicus* clade III and *P. battalgili* were parapatrically distributed.

The degree of intraspecific differentiation observed among lineages of the central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* is high, and similar to that observed in the central Anatolian *Aphanius*. Using the molecular clock calibration of Zardoya and Doadrio (1999), the timing of diversification of major clades is largely congruent with diversification of members of central Anatolian *Aphanius* (Hrbek et al., 2002). The phylogenetic relationships among clades of central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* and *Aphanius* differ; however, this difference is non-significant (Shimodaira–Hasegawa test,  $p > 0.05$ ). The congruence of temporal and spatial diversification patterns of central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* and *Aphanius* is, therefore, most likely the product of common history driven by the same set of geological events.

##### 4.2. Taxonomy of *Pseudophoxinus*

In spite of a recent revision of the genus *Pseudophoxinus* by Bogutskaya (1992), the taxonomy of the genus is still confusing. This is true of the species described as *P. anatolicus* by Hanko (1924), and especially true of *P. fahirae*, *P. meandri*, and *P. meandricus* described by Ladiges (1960). Some of these problems may, however, be alleviated if more detailed geographic information is taken into consideration. Based on combined molecular, morphological and collecting locality data, clade III is *P. anatolicus*, clade VI is *P. fahirae*, clade IV is *P. meandri*, and *P. meandricus* is most likely invalid or extinct (clade V). Our analyses also indicate that two undescribed *Pseudophoxinus* species occur in Anatolia; one species in the Tohma Çayı in the upper Euphrates River basin and a second undescribed species from the Develi Depression.

The oldest described species in the central Anatolian group is *P. anatolicus*; its type locality is listed as ‘Eregli,’ a city in the Konya plain, with a most likely origin of the types coming from Lake Ak (Akgöl). Additional material listed for this species by Bogutskaya (1992) is Lake Beyşehir. Based on this geographic data and morphology, it would appear that fishes of clade III of *Pseudophoxinus* are *P. anatolicus*. The sister group to *P. anatolicus*, clade I *Pseudophoxinus* found in the Soysali spring in the Develi Depression, represents a morphologically and genetically distinct fish from *P. anatolicus*. The Develi Depression *Pseudophoxinus* most likely represents a species new to science.

*Pseudophoxinus fahirae* also has a well-defined type locality, ‘Kirkpunar, Tefenni’ to which this species is



supposedly restricted (Bogutskaya, 1992; Ladiges, 1960). Present day maps show Kırkpınar (alternate spelling of Kırkpınar) south of the city Tefenni. Based on the type locality data and morphology, fishes of the clade VI of *Pseudophoxinus* should, in fact, represent *P. fahirae*. Our study suggests, however, that this species is not restricted just to the type locality, but is found in the Bey Dağları region.

*Pseudophoxinus meandricus* and *P. meandri* both have type localities listed as ‘Great Menderes near Isikli’ in their original descriptions (Ladiges, 1960); the description of *P. meandricus* precedes that of *P. meandri* by 18 pages, thus the name *P. meandricus* would have priority if both names represented the same species. Additional non-type material listed for *P. meandri* by Bogutskaya (1992) are a number of localities in the Burdur and Salda lakes area, with one locality given as Sögüt. All localities but the Sögüt lie within the geographic area of clade IV, and therefore fishes of clade IV most likely are *P. meandri*. Sögüt lies near the geographic center of clade VI in a valley adjacent to Kırkpınar, the type locality of *P. fahirae*; fishes from Sögüt most likely are *P. fahirae*. We were unable to include fish from the Sögüt locality in this study, but it is worth noting that Bogutskaya (1992) found that the Sögüt population was meristically very different from other *P. meandri* populations which themselves showed large amount of meristic variability among populations examined.

Taxonomically the most problematic species is *P. meandricus*. According to Ladiges (1960) it shares its type locality with *P. meandri*. Four additional non-type lots listed by Bogutskaya (1992) are located within the geographic area of clade III. One of these localities lies just outside the city of Ereğli, the type locality of *P. anatolicus*. Based on this information and the observation that none of our specimens conformed meristically to *P. meandricus* as listed in Bogutskaya (1992), it is possible that *P. meandricus* is some other leuciscine fish not part of this clade, or simply may be an invalid species. If, however, geological events shaped the phylogenies of *Pseudophoxinus* and *Aphanius* (Hrbek et al., 2002) in a similar fashion, we would expect the Büyük-Menderes River drainage to contain a distinct clade of *Pseudophoxinus*, the hypothesized clade V. Our failure to find *Pseudophoxinus* during six collecting seasons in this drainage could be due to bad luck. Alternately extinction of this species is a real possibility since the Büyük-Menderes drainage area has been extensively modified for agricultural purposes, and polluted by agricultural purposes.

The species discovered from the thermal source of Göğdeli Hot springs, Tohma Çayı in the upper Euphrates River basin most likely represents a species new to science. It has a disjunct distribution from all other *Pseudophoxinus* species known to exist in Turkey and the Middle East. It also differs in morphology and color

pattern from its sister taxon *Pseudophoxinus kervillei* found in the Orontes River drainage system and few coastal streams between the Orontes and Seyhan/Ceyhan deltas.

The four remaining species, *P. anatolyae*, *P. battalgili*, *P. crassus*, and *P. handlirschi* appear to be taxonomically unproblematic and valid. The morphologically distinct (Bogutskaya, 1992) and critically endangered *P. egridiri* from Lake Eğirdir is not related to other Turkish *Pseudophoxinus*, but rather appears to be related to the Eurasian *P. phoxinus* (Hrbek et al. unpublished data).

#### 4.3. Historical biogeography of central anatolia

The clades of *Pseudophoxinus* have broadly overlapping distributions with the *A. anatoliae* species complex (Fig. 1; Hrbek et al., 2002) and are defined by the same geological units. Central Anatolia is composed of five main geologic units: the Kırşehir, the Menderes-Taurus, and the East Taurus blocks, the Pondites, the Sakarya continent, and the Tuzgölü and Haymana basins trapped between them (Görür et al., 1984; Sengör and Yılmaz, 1981); see Fig. 4 for schematic presentation. These areas have acted historically as separate geologic and biogeographic units. Much of the agglomeration of these geological regions began in the early-middle Eocene (~50 MYA). However, extensive uplifting at suture zones separating various elements, and thus isolation of the elements, did not occur until the closing of the Madden complex by 12 MYA (Aktas and Robertson, 1984). The Menderes-Taurus block has undergone significant folding and uplifting 5–10 MYA due to the acceleration of northward movement of the Arabian plate and the Alanya massif (Quennell, 1984; Waldron, 1984), and thus increased isolation from other Anatolian regions, and isolation of faunal elements within the southwestern section of the block. The Tuzgölü basin has been flooded to various degrees, the last extensive flooding occurred during the Pleistocene in the Konya section of the basin (Roberts et al., 1979). It has predominantly acted as the catchment area of the Menderes-Taurus block. Although adjacent to, the Haymana basin has acted separately of the Tuzgölü basin, and has remained a catchment of the Sakarya continent throughout the geological evolution of the region (Görür et al., 1984).

Recently, Hrbek et al. (2002) hypothesized that the geological events shaping the formation of central Anatolia were likely to be the significant force driving diversification of the numerous central Anatolian organisms. The central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* species support this hypothesis. Populations are geographically restricted to geological units, and populations inhabiting the main geological units are deeply divergent from each other. This pattern of divergence in the central Anatolian *Pseudophoxinus* species is both spatially

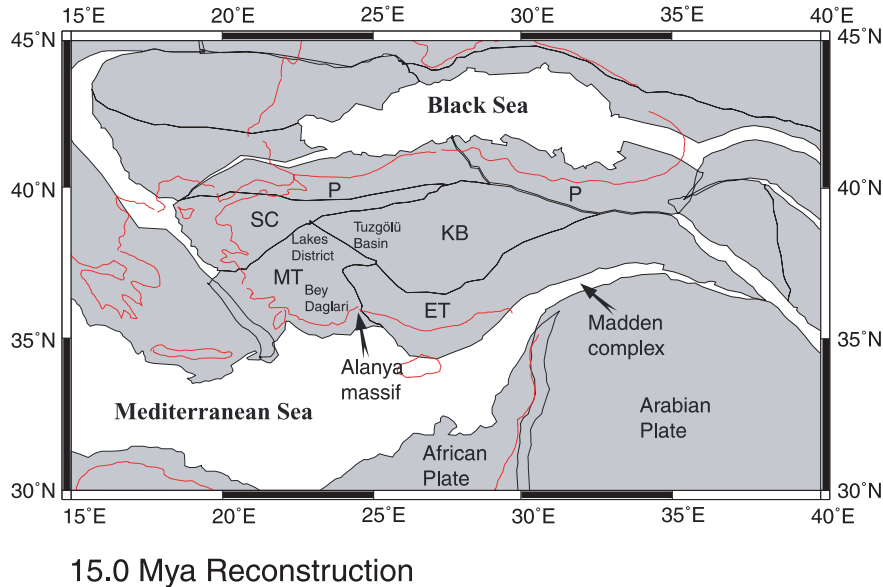


Fig. 4. A simplified account of the geological history of the conglomeration of Anatolia at 15 MYA based on maps of the website of the Ocean Drilling Stratigraphic Network (Hay et al., 1999). Conglomeration of all Anatolian elements occurred by 30 MYA, however, extensive uplifting at suture zones separating various elements, and thus isolation of the elements, did not occur until the closing of the Madden complex by 12 MYA. Additional uplifting of the southwestern section of the Menderes-Taurus block occurred 10–5 MYA as a result of indentation of the Alanya massif into the Menderes-Taurus block. Thin gray lines represent current coast lines. Geological blocks are shared in gray, and ancient coastlines lie between them. Codes in figures are: SC, Sakarya continent; MT, Menderes-Taurus block; KB, Kırşehir block; ET, East Taurus block; and P, The Pontides, eastern and western section, and the African and Arabian plates. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this paper.)

as well as temporally congruent with the central Anatolian *Aphanius* species complex.

Whether or not the pattern observed in *Pseudophoxinus* and *Aphanius* is a truly general biogeographical pattern, or a taxonomically restricted pattern only, cannot be determined with currently available data. In a recent study of central Anatolian frogs of the *R. macrocnemis* species complex, Veith et al. (2003) showed that populations inhabiting various Anatolian geological plates are of Pleistocene origin, having dispersed from a Transcaucasian refugium. The regions sampled by Veith et al. (2003) are on the same broad scale as those sampled by Hrbek et al. (2002) and the present study. Interestingly, Veith et al. (2003) discovered a second refugium in the southwestern section of the Menderes-Taurus block of Turkey, a geographic region studied also by Weisrock et al. (2001). This refugium did not act as a source of colonists for present day *R. macrocnemis* populations of central Anatolia. Populations within this refugium show little genetic differentiation from each other which is in contrast to the deep phylogenetic divergence of the *M. luschani* populations from the same region (Weisrock et al., 2001). To a lesser extent the pattern of deep phylogenetic divergence is repeated in *Aphanius* (Hrbek et al., 2002) and *Pseudophoxinus* species complexes. The southwestern section of the Menderes-Taurus block, the Dağları mountains together with the Lakes District region, experienced

significant folding and uplifting 5–10 MYA as a result of the northwestern movement of the Alanya block (Waldron, 1984). It is likely that this mechanism had a profound impact on the general biogeography of the region, however, not all taxa were affected equally.

#### 4.4. Biological diversity in geologically complex areas

In terms of biodiversity preservation, much of our effort focuses on tropical and Mediterranean areas that are already known to have high alpha and beta diversities. Geologically complex areas also have high biodiversity levels, but much of this diversity appears to be morphologically cryptic, and in the traditional taxonomic sense unrecognized. Although limited in scope, a number of recent molecular studies (Hrbek et al., 2002; Macey et al., 1998, 2000; Weisrock et al., 2001) including this study, suggest that geologically complex areas of the Near East contain many phylogenetically deeply divergent lineages, some showing reproductive isolation, that are otherwise morphologically difficult to differentiate. We suggest this is most likely due to fragmentation of previously contiguous areas into a parapatric series of ecologically equivalent regions. As a result of cessation of gene flow, organisms within these regions will eventually become monophyletic and reproductively isolated, but may show a large degree of morphological conservatism across ecologically equivalent regions

potentially driven by stabilizing selection within these regions. Many of these cryptic species are likely to have limited geographic distributions and small population sizes, and thus have elevated probabilities of extinction. We must recognize and attempt to preserve this unappreciated biodiversity before it disappears.

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