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A STEP IN SPECIATION

The Analysis of Field Observations

Adapted from Investigation 9.4 in *Biological Science -An Ecological Approach*

(BSCS Green Version), 1987, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co.

BACKGROUND: The small salamanders of the genus *Ensatina* are strictly terrestrial. They even lay their eggs on land. Nevertheless, these salamanders need a moist environment and do not thrive in arid regions. In California, the *speciesEnsatina eschscholtzii* has been studied by R.C. Stebbins at the University of California (Berkeley). This investigation is based on his work.

PROCEDURE, PART A COLLECTION AREAS:

1. Imagine that you are working with Stebbins' salamander specimens, some of which

are pictured on the colored sheets provided.

a. In the list below, the salamanders are identified by subspecies (a subspecies is a geographically restricted population that differs consistently from other populations of the same species). For example, the first one is *Ensatina eschscholt=ii croceator,* shortened to *E.e. croceator.* n *croceator"* indicates a particular subspecies population of *Ensatina eschscholtzii.*

b. The parentheses after each subspecies name contain a number and a color.

The number is the total of individuals Stebbins had available for his study.

The color is the one you should use for that subspecies when you plot its collection area on the California map.

c. Following the parentheses is a list of grid codes indicating where (on the map grid) the subspecies was collected. For example, 32/R means that one or more specimens were collected near the intersection of horizontal Line

32 and vertical Line R.

d. The letter before the subspecies name indicates the corresponding salamander picture on the color sheet. For example, *E.e. eschscholt:::ii* is picture bon the color sheet.

a. *E.e. croceator* (15; brown): 32/R, 32/S, 30/T, 31/T

**b.** *E.e. eschscholtzii* (203; red): 30/M, 32/0, 34/S, *35N,* 36/W, 35/Z, 38/Y, 40/Z

c. *E.e. klauberi* (48; blue): 36/Z, 38/a, 39/a, 40/a

**d.** *E.e. oregonensis* (373; purple): 9/B, 7/E, 6/E, 13/C, 10/C, 7/D, 15/D

e. *E.e. picta* (230; yellow): 2/B, 2/C, 3/C, 4/C

f. *E.e. platensis* (120; green): 8/J, 10/J, 11/M, 13/M, 15/M, 15/O, 17/M, 15/P, 20/Q,

24/S, 21/R, 25/T, 26/U

g. *E.e. xanthoptica(211;* orange): 17/G, 17/F, 19(H, 19/O, 20/I, 20/J, 21/I

2. Plot each collection area by filling in the corresponding square on the California map grid. Color in the square above and to the left of the point where the specified grid coordinates cross. For example, the square in the upper left-hand comer is 1/A. Use the colors indicated for each subspecies population (listed above) to make a distribution map of *Ensatina eschscholtzii* in California.

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Discussion Questions for Part A Collection Areas: Answer all questions briefly on your paper.

1. Is the species uniformly distributed? Use your knowledge of the species' ecological requirements (see "Background") to offer an explanation of its distribution.

Are there any other factors that might affect distribution?

2. Consider the physiography of California. Does the species seem more characteristic of mountain areas, or of valley areas?

3. Do you expect any pattern in the distribution of subspecies? Why or why not?

4. Examine the salamanders on the color sheet (or the cutouts in the envelope, if provided). Note that some subspecies have yellow or orange spots and bands on black bodies. Some have fairly plain, brown-orange bodies. One has small orange spots on a black background. There are other differences as well: for example, some of them have white feet. Now refer to your distribution map. Does there appear to be any order to the way these color patterns occur in California? For example, do the spotted forms occur only along the coast? Do spotted forms occur in the north and unspotted ones in the south? What DO you find? (If the colored salamanders have been cut apart and provided to you in an envelope, arrange them in their appropriate areas. This should make comparisons, trends, and patterns easier to see).

Continue with Procedure, Part B Collection Areas.

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PROCEDURE, PART **B** COLLECTION AREAS:

1. You may wonder if there are salamanders in some areas for which you have no

records. You also may wonder if there might be additional subspecies for

which you have no specimens. A biologist faced with these questions would

leave the laboratory and go into the field to collect more specimens. Imagine

that you have done this and returned with the following data:

**b.** *E.e. eschscholtzii* (16; red): 36/Z, 41/Z, 33/M, 34/W, 34/U

**c.** *E.e. klauberi* (23; blue): 40/b, 40/Z, 36/a

**h.** Unidentified population 8 (44; pink): 4/I, 5/H, 7/H, 7/F, 6/J, 9/F

**1.** Unidentified population 9 (13; burgundy): 28/T, 27/T, 26/T, 28/S, 29/T

**k.** Unidentified population **11** (131; turquoise): 23/J, 24/K, 24/I, 29/M, 25/J, 25/I

I. Unidentified population 12 (31; black): 6/C, 7/C, 6/B

2. Mark with the color gold the following places that were searched for *Ensatina*

without success: .

11/I, 14/I, 17/K, 22/N, 26/Q, 5/M, 32/U, 32/a, 35/f

Specimens of populations 8 (specimen **h)** and 9 (specimen **i)** are shown in the color pictures. (There are no illustrations for populations **11** and 12).

3\_ Answer the Discussion Questions for Part B, based on your work and interpretations, and your discussions with partners.

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Discussion Questions for Part B Collection Areas: Answer all questions briefly on your paper.

1. Why is it unlikely that you would ever find individuals combining characteristics of

*E.e. picta* and *E.e. xanthoptica?*

2. Look at the distribution of the original collections of *E.e. eschscholtzii* and *E.e. klauberi.* What reasons were there for trying to collect additional specimens from extreme southwestern California?

3. Bear in mind the biological definition of a species and also the appearance and distribution of the named populations of *Ensatina.* Which one of these populations could be considered a species separate from *E.e. eschscholtzii* ? (The population was indeed once considered by biologists to be a separate species).

4. In a brief paragraph, explain why you think Stebbins concluded that there is only one species of *Ensatina* in California.

5. Suppose that volcanic activity in northern California should become violent and completely destroy all the salamanders in that region. How would this event affect the species *Ensatina* ?