Ecology and Evolution

Failed species, innominate forms, and the vain search for species limits: cryptic diversity in dusky salamanders (*Desmognathus*) of eastern Tennessee

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Abstract

Cytochrome B sequences and allozymes reveal complex patterns of molecular variation in dusky salamander (*Desmognathus*) populations in eastern Tennessee. One group of allozymically distinctive populations, which we refer to as the Sinking Creek form (SCF), combines morphological attributes of *Desmognathus fuscus* with *cytB* sequences characteristic of *Desmognathus carolinensis*. This form is abruptly replaced by *D. fuscus* just north of Johnson City, TN with no evidence of either sympatry or gene exchange. To the south, allozymic markers indicate a broad zone of admixture with populations characterized by distinct cytB sequences and that may or may not be ultimately referable to *Desmognathus conanti*. A third distinctive group of populations, which we refer to as the Lemon Gap form (LGF), occurs in the foothills of the Great Smoky and southern Bald Mountains and exchanges genes with *Desmognathus santeetlah* along the escarpment of the Great Smokies, *D. carolinensis* in the southern Bald Mountains, and populations of a different haplotype clade in the Ridge and Valley. We treat all these as innominate forms that may represent "failed species," recognizing that it may never be possible to reconcile species limits with patterns of phylogeny, morphology, and gene exchange in these salamanders.

Introduction

"In short, we shall have to treat species in the same manner as those naturalists treat genera, who admit that genera are merely artificial combinations made for convenience. This may not be a cheering prospect, but we shall at least be free from the vain search for the undiscovered and undiscoverable essence of the term species" (Darwin 1859).

Evolutionary biologists still seek to objectively define species and to operationally delimit them in nature (Sites and Marshall 2003, 2004; Bernardo 2011). Molecular techniques sometimes complicate these pursuits by revealing cryptic diversity and phylogenetic structure within nominate species (Agapow et al. 2004; Pfenniger and Schwenk 2007; Trontelj et al. 2007) and provoking disagreement over which, or even whether, species should be recognized

solely on the basis of molecular data (Agapow et al. 2004 vs. Isaac et al. 2004; Highton 1998 vs. Wake and Schneider 1998; Chaitra et al. 2004; Trontelj and Fišer 2009; reviewed by Bernardo 2011). This controversy is complicated by phylogenetic discordance among genes (Shaw 2002; Wiens et al. 2010), between individual genes and evolving lineages (i.e., "gene trees" vs. "species trees," Avise 2004), and between molecular and nonmolecular characters and patterns of reproductive isolation (Richmond and Jockusch 2007; Hall and Katz 2011). These issues bear strongly on the systematics of plethodontid salamanders, which combine morphological conservatism, homoplasy, and cryptic diversity to extraordinary degrees (Wake 2009).

Over the past half-century the number of recognized plethodontid species in North America has increased from 56 (Schmidt 1953) to 143 (Tilley et al. 2011), largely because molecular data have revealed morphologically cryptic forms. Highton (1990, 2000) has argued that investigators have actually been overly reluctant to recognize species on the basis of allozymes, particularly in plethodontids, leading to a taxonomy–phylogeny gap (Avise 1989; Bernardo 2011). Others have warned against taxonomic splitting (Chaitra et al. 2004; Isaac et al. 2004), which can actually obscure complex evolutionary patterns (Wake 2009).

The southern Appalachian Mountains have been regarded as a center of plethodontid evolution and diversity since early in the last century (Wilder and Dunn 1920; Dunn 1926). Molecular work has only reinforced that view (Highton 1989; Tilley and Mahoney 1996; Tilley 1997, 2000b; Highton and Peabody 2000; Mead et al. 2001; Camp et al. 2002, 2009; Anderson and Tilley 2003; Crespi et al. 2003, 2010; Tilley et al. 2008). Studies that combine allozyme data with mitochondrial (mtDNA) sequences have been especially effective at revealing unexpected phylogeographic structure and cryptic lineages in that region (Mead et al. 2001; Weisrock and Larson 2005; Tilley et al. 2008). Allozymes provide insight into patterns of differentiation and gene flow at multiple (presumptive) nuclear loci (Mead et al. 2001; Avise 2004), but are less amenable than sequence data to phylogenetic analysis. Rapidly evolving mtDNA sequences may be especially subject to homoplasy (Ballard and Rand 2005; Rubinoff and Holland 2005; Zink and Barrowclough 2008; Fisher-Reid and Wiens 2011) and subject to transfer between lineages via "cytoplasmic capture" (Avise 2004; Chan and Levin 2005). Mitochondrial and nuclear loci can reveal different patterns of exchange via maternal inheritance, gender-biased dispersal, and frequency-dependent mate choice (Irwin 2002; Chan and Levin 2005; Richmond and Jockusch 2007; Barber et al. 2012). Several examples of discordance between mitochondrial and species phylogenies have thus been documented (e.g., Linnen and Farrell 2007; Wiens et al. 2010; Fisher-Reid and Wiens 2011).

Molecular studies of the genus *Desmognathus* (dusky salamanders) have clarified the systematics of several forms (Tilley et al. 1978, 2008; Tilley and Mahoney 1996; Tilley 1997; Camp et al. 2002; Crespi et al. 2010). Our investigations of *Desmognathus* populations along the boundary between the Ridge and Valley and Blue Ridge Physiographic Provinces in Tennessee have revealed enigmatic populations resembling the nominate forms *Desmognathus fuscus*, *Desmognathus conanti*, and *Desmognathus carolinensis*. We here employ cytochrome B sequences and allozymes to clarify the diversity, phylogeography, and evolutionary relationships of these populations. Our sampling is concentrated along a northeast to southwest transect through the Ridge and Valley Province in extreme eastern Tennessee and foothills of the Unaka, Bald, Great Smoky, and Unicoi Mountains. The location of this transect permits us to address three problems: (1) the taxonomic status of Ridge and Valley populations in this region, (2) the genetic interactions between those populations and two geographically adjacent montane forms: *Desmognathus santeetlah* and *D. carolinensis*, and (3) the phylogenetic relationships among all these units. Our results raise the more general problem of reconciling the discordant and "fractal" (Wake 2009) natures of molecular phylogeographic patterns with the necessity of recognizing and naming species (Highton 1990, 2000; Bernardo 2011).

Materials and Methods

Sample localities

Sampling localities, numbered from north to south, are shown in Table S1. For comparative purposes, the allozyme and/or phylogenetic analyses included additional, unnumbered populations of *D. fuscus*, *D. c.f. fuscus* from the North Carolina Piedmont, and topotypic (Livingston Co., KY) *D. conanti*.

Sequencing methods

Genomic DNA was extracted from tail tips using either the Blood & Tissue DNEasy* Kit (Qiagen Group, Valencia, CA) or standard phenol extraction protocol (Sambrook et al. 1989). A region of the cytochrome B gene was amplified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with primers MVZ15 and CytB2 (Moritz et al. 1992) following general methods of Mead et al. (2001). There were 387 positions in the final data set after removal of ambiguous positions for each sequence pair. Reactions were run using one of two proofreading enzymes, Vent (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA) or Phusion (New England Biolabs) following manufacturer protocols. PCR products were purified with Solid-phase Oligo/Protein Elimination resin

in Performa Gel Filtration cartridges (Edge Biosystems, Gaithersburg, MD). Each PCR product was sequenced in both directions using BigDye terminator RR Mix (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) on an Applied Biosystems 3130xl Genetic Analyzer at Smith College. Closely related sequences were compared by eye to confirm all polymorphisms. Uncorrected numbers of substitutions per site (Table S2) were calculated for comparisons among 55 sequences representing the major clades, using Mega 5 (Tamura et al. 2011). GenBank accession numbers for each unique sequence are shown in Table S2.

Phylogenetic analyses

CytB sequences were aligned in SeaView (Galtier et al. 1996; Gouy et al. 2010) with the muscle alignment algorithm (Edgar 2004), generating 387 base pair robust alignments. Genealogies were constructed in RAxML and MrBayes on CIPRES (http://www.phylo.org/). A sequence from *Phaeognathus hubrichti* was designated as the out-group and sequences from *Desmognathus organi* (formerly *Desmognathus wrighti* in part), *Desmognathus aeneus*, and *Desmognathus quadramaculatus*, species which have appeared as basal desmognathans in other phylogenetic studies (Chippindale et al. 2004; Kozak et al. 2005, 2009), were also included. Likelihood analysis was done using RAxML-HPC2 (Stamatakis 2006; Stamatakis et al. 2008) with the GTRCAT model of sequence evolution and nodal support values based on 1000 rapid bootstraps (Felsenstein 1985). Bayesian analyses were performed with the parallel version of MrBayes 3.1.2 using the GTR model of nucleotide substitution (Ronquist and Huelsenbeck 2003). Six simultaneous Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) chains were run for 5000,000 generations sampling every 1000 generations. Burn-in was determined using Tracer (Rambaut and Drummond 2009), and post–burn-in phylogenies were used to estimate posterior probabilities for nodal support in the Bayesian analysis. We restrict the term "clade" to clades in the *cytB* phylogram, identified with Greek letters. We refer to population clusters identified on the basis of other criteria, whether or not they appear coincident with haplotype clades, as "forms," informally named according the localities where we first encountered them. The sequences and files used to construct the phylogenetic trees are available at http://purl.org/phylo/treebase/phylows/study/TB2:S14343.

Allozyme methods

We employed standard methods of horizontal starch gel electrophoresis (Murphy et al. 1996; Tilley and Mahoney 1996). Genotype designations are shown in Table S3. Enzyme abbreviations follow Murphy et al. (1996). Allozyme frequencies and Nei unbiased genetic distances (Nei 1978)

were calculated using GenAlEx version 6.3 (Peakall and Smouse 2006) and are based on the same 22 presumptive loci surveyed by Tilley and Mahoney (1996). We report Nei distances only between populations with data for all 22 loci.

STRUCTURE version 2.3 (Pritchard et al. 2000, 2010) was employed to evaluate population clustering and admixture patterns. The program employs an MCMC procedure to assign individual genotypes to K population clusters in a manner that maximizes $Pr(data|K)$, the probability of obtaining the genotypic data given that number of clusters. Analyses were performed on the entire set of genotypes from populations with data for all 22 allozyme loci and across marker loci in presumptive zones of admixture. All the runs employed the "admixture" model, under which putatively admixed individuals can be assigned to multiple clusters. In order to establish the most appropriate K value for a particular analysis we performed five runs each for K values of 1–20, using 10^4 burn-in and 10^4 subsequent steps. We then employed HARVESTER version 0.6.93 (Earl and vonHoldt 2012) to identify K values associated with high values of ΔK, a statistic that expresses the second order rate of change in $Pr(data|K)$ with respect to K (Evanno et al. 2005). We employed the selected values of K to determine $lnPr(data|K)$ for each of 10 runs using 10^5 burn-in and 10^6 subsequent steps and examined cluster assignments and admixture patterns for the runs yielding the highest values of $Pr(data|K)$.

Population clustering patterns were also visualized with multidimensional scaling analysis (MDS) (Kruskal and Wish 1978; Lessa 1990), employing the ALSCAL procedure in SPSS version 19 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL) operating on a matrix of Nei unbiased genetic distances. For comparative purposes, we included a sample of topotypic *D. conanti* in the MDS analyses.

Permutation tests were employed to evaluate the correlation coefficients for relationships between genetic and geographic distances. Distributions of product-moment correlation coefficients for these relationships were generated for 10,000 permutations in which geographic distances were randomly assigned to genetic distances. *P*-values were calculated as the proportion of randomly generated values that exceeded the correlation statistics obtained. One-tailed values are reported because the relevant alternative hypothesis is that the variables are positively correlated. Confidence intervals on the *y*-intercepts were based on 10,000 bootstrapped samples (with replacement).

Results

Major haplotype clades

The maximum likelihood (Figs. 1–2) and Bayesian phylograms have very similar topologies. Both show six
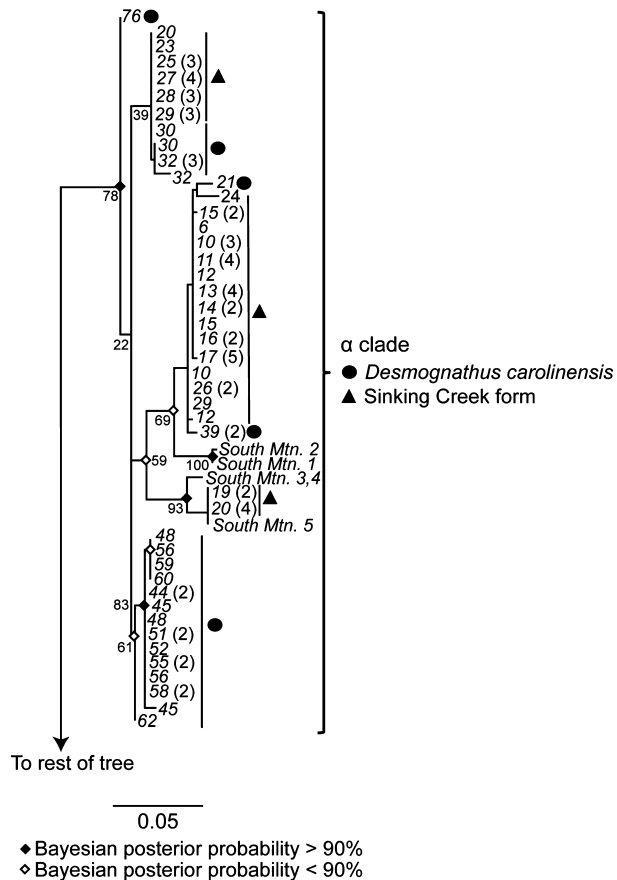
Figure 1. Partial maximum likelihood cladogram of *cytB* sequences comprising Clade α. Locality numbers are italicized. Numbers at nodes indicate bootstrap percentages. Diamonds at nodes indicate clades that were also resolved in the Bayesian analysis, with posterior probabilities >90% (solid diamonds) or <90% (open diamonds).

geographically exclusive clades (bootstrap percentages ≥65%; posterior probabilities ≥0.90; Figs. 1–2). We refer to these as the α clade (Fig. 1) and, from top to bottom in Figure 2, the *D. fuscus* clade, the β clade, the γ clade, the *D. conanti* clade, and the *D. santeetlah* clade. The *D. fuscus* clade, sister to the α clade on the maximum likelihood tree (bootstrap = 34%), is sister to the remaining clades on the Bayesian phylogram (posterior probability = 0.89).

Levels of sequence divergence (Table S2) are generally much lower among haplotypes of the same clade (0.003–0.080, mean = 0.030 per site) than between haplotypes of different clades (0.059–0.150, mean = 0.104 per site). The only between clade divergences of less than 0.08 per site are for haplotype comparisons involving the β, γ, *D. conanti*, and *D. santeetlah* clades. These four clades form a monophyletic group with low bootstrap support, but a high Bayesian posterior probability (0.91, Fig. 2).

The α clade

Haplotypes of the α clade occur in two morphologically, ecologically, and allozymically distinct forms (Figs. 1, 3, and Fig. 4A and B). Animals of one form are relatively small, gracile, and brightly colored with unkeeled tails (Fig. 4A, black circles in Figs. 1 and 3). They inhabit small streams, seepage areas, wet rock faces, and forest floors, generally at higher elevations in the southern Blue Ridge Physiographic Province. We refer these populations to *D. carolinensis* on the basis of their morphology, ecology, and previous allozyme and sequencing studies. The population at Locality 21 is near populations referred to *D. carolinensis* by Tilley and Mahoney (1996) (their Locality 28) on the basis of allozymes and by Mead et al. (2001) (their "Indian Grave 2" population) on the basis of a *cytB* haplotype. The population at Locality 39 was referred to *D. carolinensis* by Mead and Tilley (2000) (their eastern transect Locality 10) on the basis of allozymes. Localities 30 and 32 are on the southeastern margin of the Ridge and Valley Province at 430 and 511 m, respectively; the other *D. carolinensis* localities sampled in this study are in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province at higher elevations in the Unaka, Bald, and Black Mountains and on the Blue Ridge Divide.

The remaining α-clade populations morphologically resemble *D. fuscus,* but are (as shown below) allozymically distinct from *D. fuscus* and *D. carolinensis*. We first encountered this form at Localities 12 and 13 along Sinking Creek in and near Johnson City, Washington Co., TN and hereafter refer to it as "the Sinking Creek form" (SCF; Figs. 1, 3, and 4B). SCF individuals are relatively large and robust with weakly keeled tails. While some have bolder dorsal patterns and more speckled ventral surfaces than typical *D. fuscus*, we have been unable to confidently identify other specimens without molecular data. Individuals were collected in saturated mud and gravel, or under cover objects adjacent to water in mucky seepages and small streams at low elevations along the eastern margin of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province and in the foothills of the Unaka Mountains. They thus resemble *D. fuscus* and *D. conanti* phenotypically and ecologically and are distinct from the smaller, more gracile, and more terrestrial *D. carolinensis*.

Salamanders that, like SCF, combine morphological features of *D. fuscus* with mitochondrial genomes of *D. carolinensis* have also been reported from several localities in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain (Pittsylvania Co., VA, Guilford Co., NC, and Fairfield Co., SC, Kozak et al. 2005; Clade C4 of Beamer and Lamb 2008; Wilkes Co, NC, Tilley et al. 2008). We therefore included *D. cf. fuscus* haplotypes from each of five localities in the South Mountains of the North Carolina Piedmont (Burke and
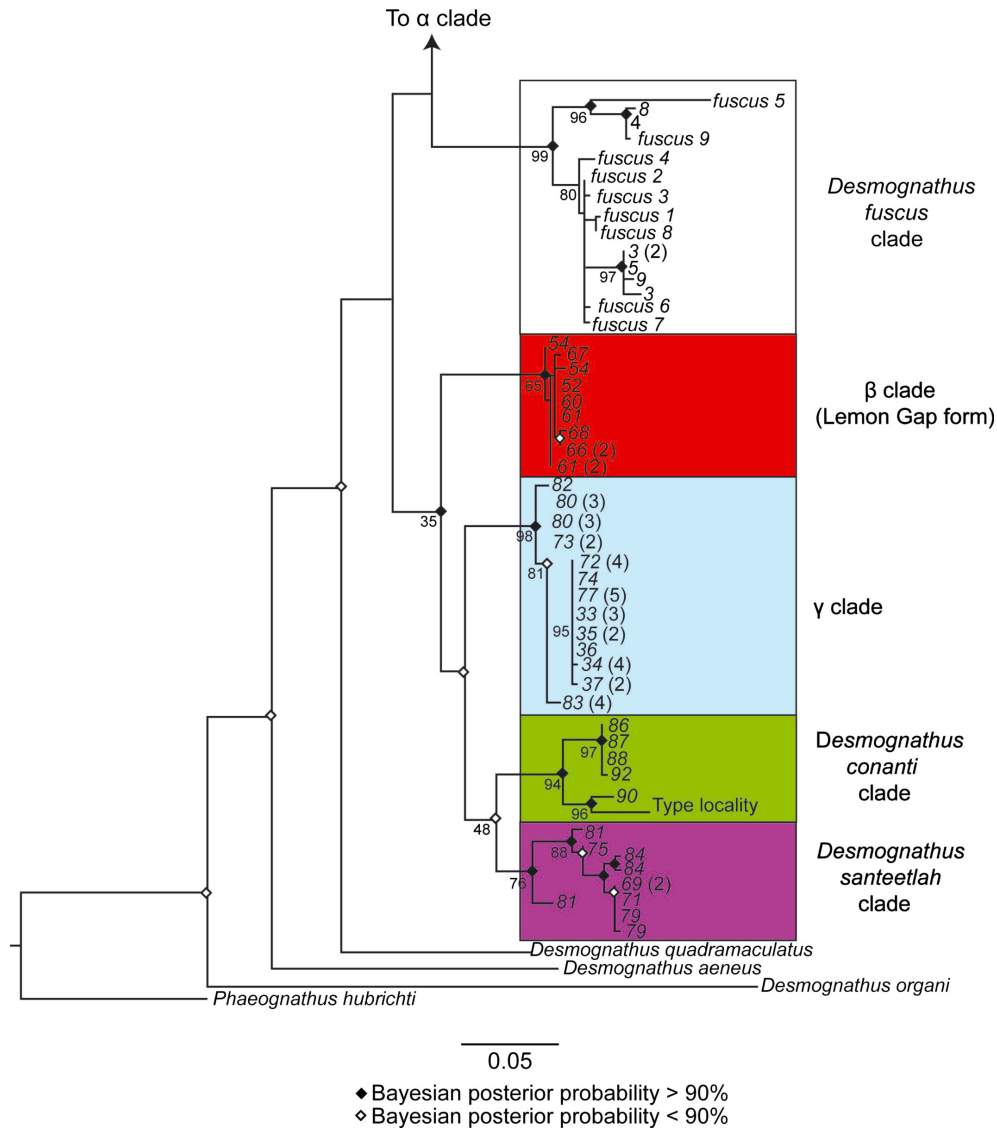
Figure 2. Partial maximum likelihood cladogram of *cytB* sequences exclusive of Clade α. Locality numbers are italicized. Numbers at nodes indicated bootstrap percentages. Diamonds at nodes indicate clades that were also resolved in the Bayesian analysis, with posterior probabilities >90% (solid diamonds) or <90% (open diamonds).

Wilkes Cos., Table S1) in the phylogenetic analyses. These haplotypes all fall within the α clade (Fig. 1).

Three subclades with high bootstrap support and/or Bayesian posterior probabilities occur within the α clade (Fig. 1): (1) a moderately supported clade (bootstrap = 69%; posterior probability = 0.87) including the SCF haplotypes from northeastern (Locs. 6, 10–17, and 24) and two more southern localities (Locs. 26, 29), *D. carolinensis* haplotypes from the Unaka Mtns. (21) and Blue Ridge Divide (39) and South Mountain haplotypes 1 and 2; (2) a strongly supported clade (bootstrap = 93%; posterior probability = 0.98) containing South Mountain haplotypes 3–5 and SCF haplotypes from Localities 19 and 20; and (3)

a clade (bootstrap = 83%; posterior probability = 0.99) containing *D. carolinensis* haplotypes from the southern Bald Mountains (44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 55–56, 58–60, and 62). SCF, *D. carolinensis*, and South Mountain haplotypes thus do not form separate subclades within the α clade (Fig. 1).

Maximum levels of sequence divergence within the α clade tend to be high for comparisons between *D. carolinensis* and South Mountain haplotypes (Table S2). The maximum level (0.062 per site) pertains to the comparison between the South Mountain 2 and a SCF haplotype from Locality 19. Levels of divergence are not notably higher for comparisons between SCF and *D. carolinensis* haplotypes. Identical sequences were recovered from a *D.*
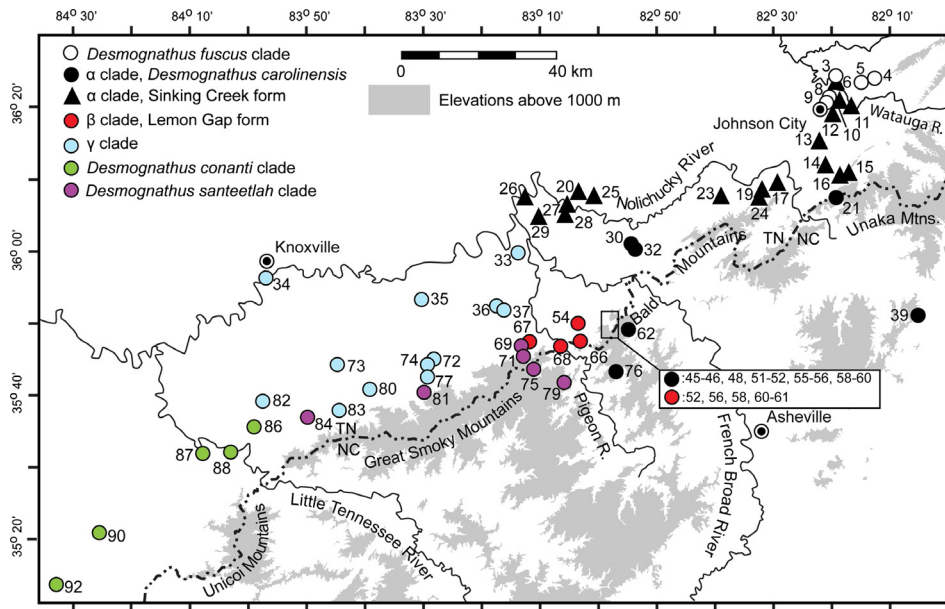
Figure 3. Geographic distributions of *cytB* clades shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4. Specimens representing four of the forms treated in this study. (A) *Desmognathus carolinensis* (Locality 21). (B) The Sinking Creek form (Locality 15). (C) The Lemon Gap form (Locality 60). (D). *Desmognathus conanti* (Locality 90).

carolinensis from Locality 30 and an SCF individual from Locality 26, 30 km to the northwest.

The *D. fuscus* clade

Our northernmost clade consists of six haplotypes from Localities 3–5, 8, and 9 in Carter, Sullivan, and Washington Cos., TN, together with *D. fuscus* haplotypes from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virgi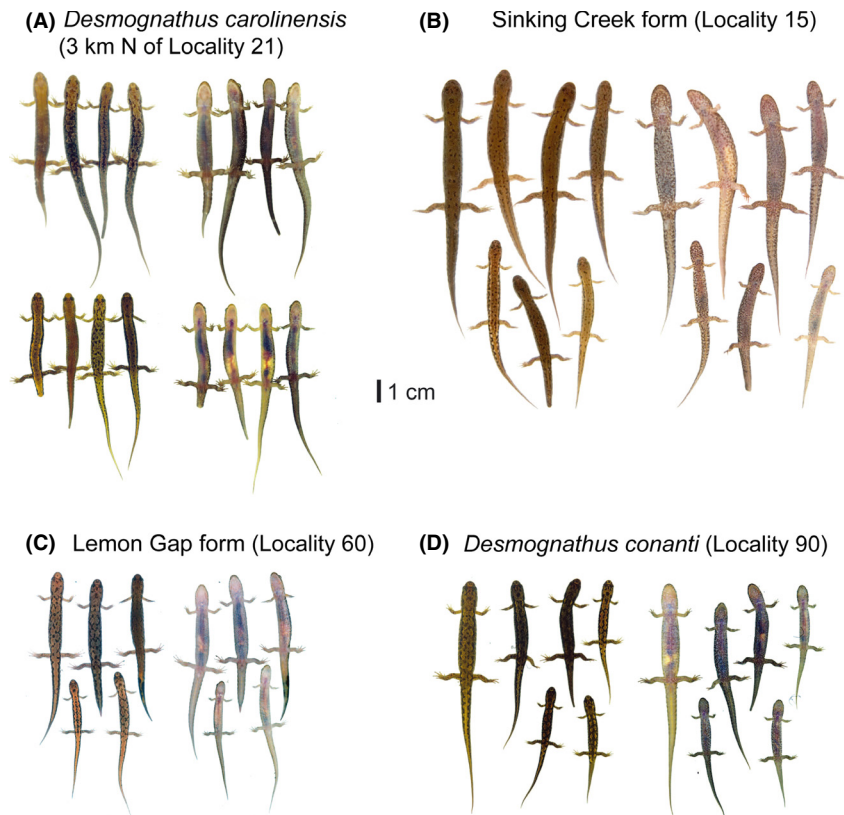nia (Figs. 2 and 3). We refer this clade as the *D. fuscus* clade on the basis of morphology and the relationships suggested by the haplotypes. Phenotypically, animals of this clade resemble typical *D. fuscus* in having robust bodies, weakly keeled tails, and dorsal patterns consisting of relatively straight dorsal stripes. Levels of sequence divergence between unique haplotypes within this clade range from 0.003 to 0.080 per site (Table S2). The greatest levels of divergence (0.062–0.080) involve the "*fuscus* 5" population near Fancy Gap on the crest of the Blue Ridge in Carroll Co., VA. *D. fuscus* haplotypes are abruptly replaced to the south by those of SCF in the α clade in the vicinity of Johnson City, TN. This contact zone appears to straddle the Watauga River. We have obtained *D. fuscus* haplotypes both north (Locs. 3–5) and south (Locs. 8 and 9) of that stream and a single α clade sequence near the north shore (Loc. 6).

The *β* clade (the Lemon Gap form)

Sequences of the *β* clade were obtained from localities straddling the Pigeon River in the foothills of the Bald and Great Smoky Mountains (Fig. 3). Animals from these localities resemble *D. carolinensis* in having bright and highly variable dorsal patterns and we cannot distinguish them from that species without haplotype or allozyme data. To the north and west in the Ridge and Valley, *β*-clade haplotypes are replaced by those of the *γ* clade. Our westernmost *β* clade and easternmost *γ*-clade localities (67 and 37, respectively) are 11 km apart with no evident physiographic barrier between them. Levels of sequence divergence within this form range from 0.3 to 0.8% (Table S2). The allozyme data (see below) indicate that populations with *β*-clade haplotypes comprise a genetically distinct group. We first encountered this form at Locality 61 at Lemon Gap on the Cocke Co., TN- Madison Co., NC line in the southern Bald Mountains, and hereafter refer to as "The Lemon Gap form" (LGF). This is the same population that Tilley et al. (1978) (their Loc. 13) referred to as *Desmognathus ochrophaeus*.

The *γ* clade

Haplotypes of the *γ* clade occur in the Ridge and Valley Province northwest of the Great Smoky Mountains between the French Broad and Little Tennessee Rivers (Fig. 3). Adult specimens from these populations are relatively robust with variable and sometimes bright dorsal patterns that vary from spotting to wavy or relatively straight dorsal stripes. To the south and west, *γ*-clade haplotypes are replaced by those of the *D. conanti* clade. Our most southwestern *γ* clade and most northeastern *D. conanti* clade localities (82 and 86) are 7 km apart on opposite sides of Chilhowee Mountain, Blount Co., TN (Fig. 3). Levels of sequence divergence within the *γ* clade range from 0.003 to 0.023 substitutions per site (Table S2). We have complete allozyme data for only two populations (Locs. 36 and 73) with *γ*-clade haplotypes, and will thus refrain from assigning them to a nominate taxon or referring to them as a "form."

The *D. conanti* clade

Our topotypic *D. conanti* sequence falls within a strongly supported (bootstrap = 94%, Bayesian posterior probability = 0.94) clade that also contains haplotypes from Localities 86–88, 90, and 92. The Nei distance between the population at Locality 89, 8.5 km south of haplotype Locality 88, and topotypic *D. conanti* is relatively low ($D = 0.18$) compared to others calculated in this study (Table S4). Specimens from populations in this clade resemble *D. conanti* in having colorful, spotted or striped dorsal patterns, relatively robust morphologies, and moderately keeled tails. We therefore assign populations whose haplotypes fall into this clade, together with the population at allozyme Locality 89, to *D. conanti*. All our eastern Tennessee localities for this clade except 86 lie south of the Little Tennessee River in the foothills of the Unicoi Mountains (Fig. 3). Levels of sequence divergence within the clade average 0.038 substitutions per site (range = 0.003 to 0.053; Table S2). They average 0.047 (range = 0.037–0.053) for comparisons between topotypic *D. conanti* and our eastern Tennessee haplotypes and 0.028 (range = 0.003–0.042) for comparisons among the latter.

The *D. santeetlah* clade

Haplotypes of this clade include one from a population (Loc. 79) that can be referred to *D. santeetlah* on the basis of morphology and allozymes (Tilley 1988; his Area A Population 3). The other localities are located in hybrid zones between *D. santeetlah* and low-elevation populations with *β*- and *γ*-clade haplotypes that were referred to as *D. fuscus* by Tilley (1988). Levels of sequence divergence within the *D. santeetlah* clade range from 0.003 to 0.049 substitutions per site (Table S2).

Patterns of allozymic differentiation

All populations with data for 22 allozyme loci

The HARVESTER analysis indicated a bimodal ΔK distribution with a major peak at $K = 2$ and a minor but distinct one at $K = 9$. Proportional cluster memberships at each locality for those K values are shown in Table 1. For $K = 2$, Cluster 1 corresponds to SCF and reflects its allozymic distinctness from all the other populations in this study. The only other populations with more than 10% of individuals assigned to that cluster are *D. carolinensis* at Locality 21 (29%) and *D. cf. fuscus* at South Mtn. 5 (23%).

The ΔK peak at nine clusters corresponds closely to the number of forms (8) in our a priori classification based on morphology and cytB sequences. There are only two instances in which substantially more than 10% of different forms or cytB clades are assigned to the same cluster. The γ-clade population at Locality 73 shares Cluster 4

with SCF at Locality 31, the only SCF population with a substantial proportion of individuals not assigned to Cluster 1. Sixty-three percent of the γ-clade population at Locality 36 is assigned to Cluster 6, which otherwise corresponds to the LGF. Interestingly, the Locality 36 population does not share a cluster with the other γ-clade population (Locality 73), the only instance in which populations of the same cytB clade are assigned to different clusters. Each of these cases may reflect admixture between the forms involved (see below). All of the remaining forms correspond uniquely to one or, in the case of *D. carolinensis*, two clusters.

Populations of SCF, *D. carolinensis*, LGF, and *D. fuscus* form nonoverlapping clusters in multidimensional scaling (MDS) space (Fig. 5A–C). *D. fuscus*, *D. carolinensis*, and LGF overlap along the first dimension, but are separated along the second and third. Topotypic *D. conanti* does not fall within any of the population groups and is particularly distant from the SCF and *D. fuscus* populations.

Table 1. Proportions of individuals assigned to clusters by the STRUCTURE analysis that yielded the highest probability of obtaining the allozyme data given 2 and 9 clusters.

Locality	cytB clade	K = 2 clusters		K = 9 clusters									N
		1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
fuscus 1		0.004	**0.996**	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.004	**0.967**	0.003	0.012	13
2	*Desmognathus fuscus*	0.002	**0.998**	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.002	**0.978**	0.002	0.002	6
4		0.002	**0.998**	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.002	**0.982**	0.003	0.002	14
11		**0.992**	0.008	**0.929**	0.003	0.018	0.003	0.003	0.029	0.003	0.003	0.009	9
12		**0.991**	0.009	**0.960**	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.007	27
13		**0.987**	0.013	**0.927**	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.012	0.021	49
14	Clade α, Sinking Creek form	**0.995**	0.005	**0.978**	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.007	13
15		**0.997**	0.003	**0.981**	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.003	11
16		**0.917**	0.083	**0.892**	0.012	0.011	0.028	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.009	0.026	25
23		**0.982**	0.018	**0.913**	0.011	0.015	0.011	0.004	0.018	0.004	0.009	0.015	9
31		**0.807**	**0.193**	**0.640**	0.003	0.007	**0.314**	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.014	0.003	5
31		0.006	**0.994**	0.003	0.017	0.003	0.037	**0.901**	0.017	0.007	0.009	0.006	11
21	Clade α, *Desmognathus carolinensis*	**0.29**	**0.71**	0.066	0.007	0.033	0.070	0.018	0.009	0.065	**0.686**	0.046	21
38		0.054	**0.946**	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.005	**0.955**	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.006	23
39		0.021	**0.979**	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.007	**0.965**	0.004	20
42		0.009	**0.991**	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.005	**0.967**	0.004	0.003	0.008	0.003	19
78		0.089	**0.911**	0.035	0.013	0.037	0.018	**0.103**	0.008	0.012	**0.707**	0.066	20
S. Mtn. 5	Clade α, *Desmognathus cf. fuscus*	**0.23**	**0.77**	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	**0.973**	21
57		0.038	**0.962**	0.013	0.028	0.071	0.048	0.033	**0.712**	0.022	0.058	0.015	18
61	Clade β, Lemon Gap form	0.014	**0.986**	0.009	0.007	0.019	0.009	0.011	**0.927**	0.006	0.006	0.005	53
64		0.078	**0.922**	0.019	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.026	**0.825**	0.016	0.028	0.012	17
66		0.008	**0.992**	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	**0.981**	0.002	0.002	0.002	14
36	γ clade	0.003	**0.997**	0.003	0.070	0.012	0.018	0.010	**0.631**	**0.109**	0.023	**0.123**	7
73		0.007	**0.993**	0.004	0.004	0.003	**0.974**	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.002	0.002	10
89	*Desmognathus conanti*	0.004	**0.996**	0.002	**0.949**	0.014	0.020	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	16
Type loc.		0.003	**0.997**	0.001	**0.980**	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.004	30
85	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	0.009	**0.991**	0.005	0.040	**0.799**	0.049	0.015	0.031	0.015	0.012	0.034	12
91		0.003	**0.997**	0.001	0.002	**0.983**	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	34

Proportions exceeding 0.100 are indicated by boldface italicized type.
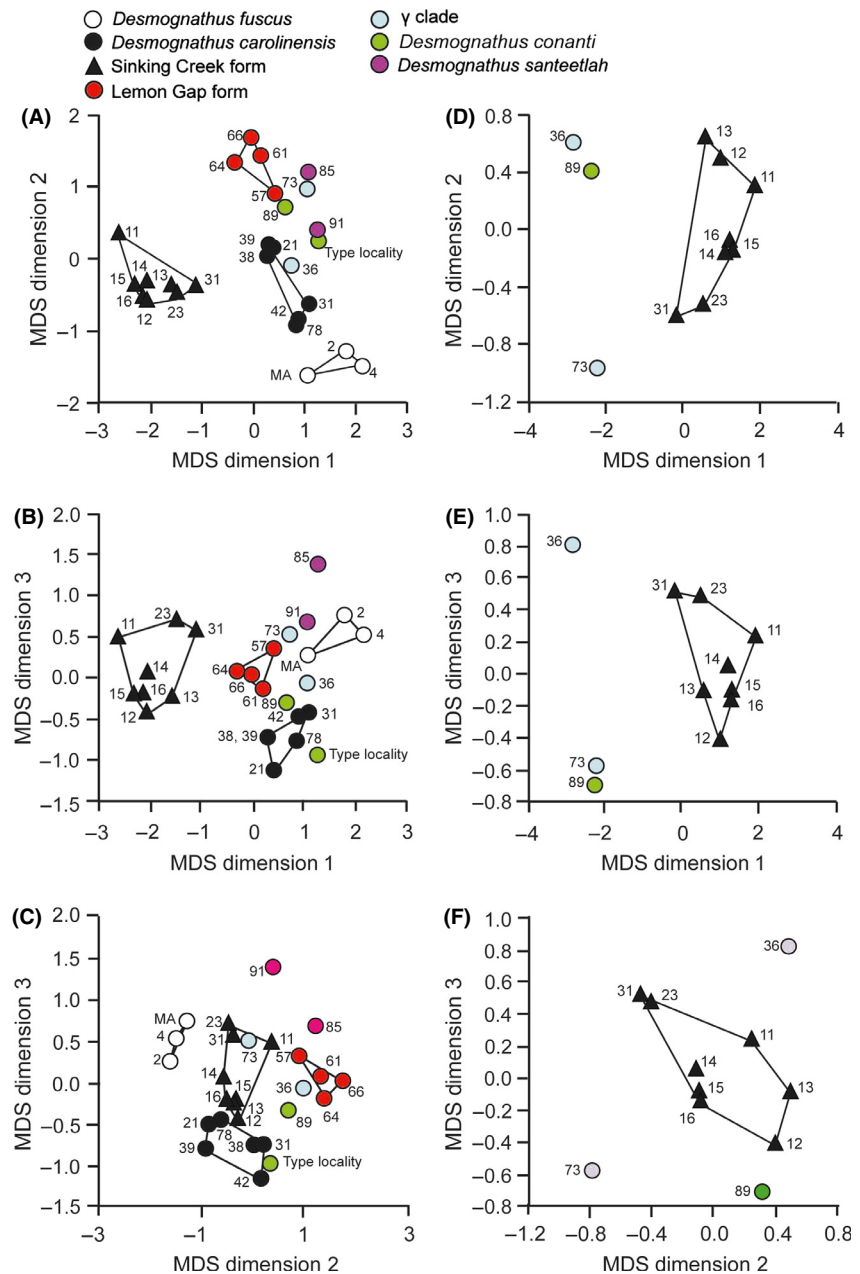
Figure 5. Results of multidimensional scaling analyses. (A–C) The analysis including the major population groups, Massachusetts *Desmognathus fuscus*, and topotypic *Desmognathus conanti*. (D–F) The analysis including populations of the Sinking Creek form, the γ clade at Localities 36 and 73, and topotypic *D. conanti*.

Nevertheless, the Nei distance of 0.18 (Table S4) between topotypic *D. conanti* and the population at Locality 89 is relatively modest for two populations separated by about 422 km.

The Sinking Creek Form (SCF)

Patterns of allozymic resemblance indicate that SCF is distinct from both *D. carolinensis* and *D. fuscus*. The three form distinct clusters in MDS space (Fig. 5A–C). Nei distances average 0.56 (range = 0.39–0.80) between SCF

(Locs. 11–16, 23, and 31) and *D. carolinensis* (Locs. 21, 31, 38, 39, 42, 78, and 0.85 (range = 0.625–1.17) and between SCF and *D. fuscus* (Locs. 2 and 4; Table S4). In the vicinity of their contact zone, SCF and *D. fuscus* differ completely or nearly completely with respect to allozyme frequencies at 13 of the 22 presumptive loci that we have surveyed (Fig. 6). *D. fuscus* and SCF at Localities 9 and 12, respectively, which are 4.2 km apart, differ completely with respect to allozyme variants at GAPDH ($n = 8, 24$), GPI ($n = 19, 20$), HBDH ($n = 8, 24$), IDH-2 ($n = 18, 27$), LDH-1 ($n = 19, 29$), MPI ($n = 19, 27$), PEP ($n = 19$,
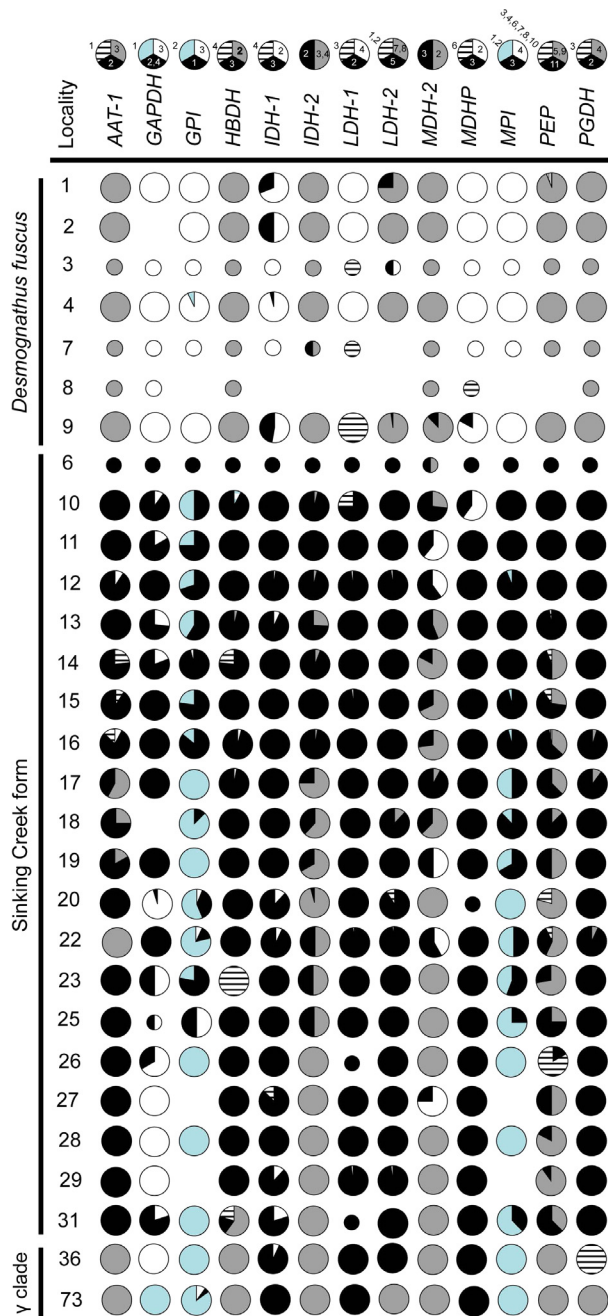
Figure 6. Variation in allozyme frequencies at diagnostic loci among populations of *Desmognathus fuscus*, the Sinking Creek Form, and the γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 73. Shadings indicate variants characteristic of *D. fuscus* (white), the Sinking Creek form (black), γ-clade populations (blue), *D. fuscus* and γ-clade populations (gray), and other variants (cross-hatching). Small disks indicate single specimens.

7), and PGDH (*n* = 18, 27). Locality 4 *D. fuscus* and Locality 13 SCF, separated by 22 km, exhibit an unbiased Nei genetic distance of 0.80 (Fig. 7, Table S4).

Genetic distance increases with geographic distance for comparisons among SCF populations (Fig. 8; *r* = 0.89, *P* < 0.00,001, permutation test). The same is true when SCF populations are compared with the γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 73 and with *D. conanti* at Locality 89 (*r* = 0.85, 0.89, and 0.76; *P* = 0.0024, 0.00,003, and 0.0146, respectively; permutation tests). The points for comparisons among SCF populations and between them and Localities 73 and 89 appear to lie on the same regression line. The points for comparisons between SCF and the γ-clade population at Locality 36 (which is actually closer to the range of SCF) appear higher, but the bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals around the vertical intercepts include zero for both for comparisons among the SCF populations and between them and Localities 36, 73, and 89. Overall, the genetic distance data indicate that SCF, the γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 73, and *D. conanti* at Locality 89 form a complex within which genetic distances are largely explained by an isolation-by-distance model (Wright 1943). This pattern is also evident when these populations are plotted in MDS space (Fig. 5D–F). The SCF populations are well separated from the Localities 36, 73, and 89 populations along MDS Dimension 1, but the two southernmost SCF populations (Localities 31 and 23) are divergent from the others, toward Locality 73 along the first two dimensions (Fig. 5D) and toward Locality 36 along the third (Fig. 5E–F). The gap separating SCF from the Localities 36, 73, and 89 populations along MDS Dimension 1 corresponds to substantial geographic gaps between the southwestern-most SCF locality (31) and Localities 36 and 73 (37 and 93 km, respectively).

The relationships between genetic and geographic distance also reveal a peculiar pattern: For comparisons between *D. fuscus* and SCF, genetic distance actually declines with geographic distance (Fig. 8, *r* = −0.833, *P* ~ 0, permutation test). The average Nei unbiased distance between *D. fuscus* at Localities 2 and 4 and SCF north of the Nolichucky River (Localities 11-16) is 0.90 (range = 0.74–1.17, Table S4), while that between those *D. fuscus* populations and SCF south of the Nolichucky River (Localities 23 and 31) is 0.68 (range = 0.62–0.74, Table S4). This unexpected pattern owes to variation at five of the eight loci (AAT-1, GPI, HBDH, IDH-2, and PEP) that distinguish SCF and *D. fuscus* (Fig. 6). At these loci the *D. fuscus* variants also occur at substantial frequencies in populations of SCF south of the Nolichucky River, as well as the γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 73 (Fig. 6). This causes genetic distances to decline for comparisons involving *D. fuscus* and progressively more southerly SCF populations.

Sinking Creek form populations north of the Nolichucky River (Locs. 11–16) are well differentiated from other forms with α-clade haplotypes (Nei D's = 0.388–0.800, mean = 0.579 for comparisons with *D. carolinensis*;
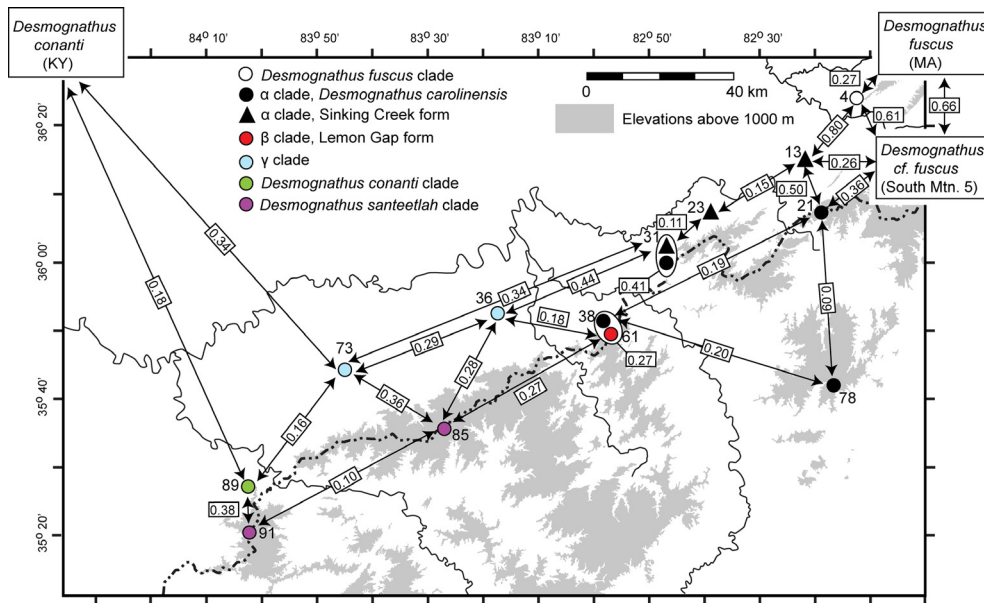
Figure 7. Unbiased Nei genetic distances for selected population comparisons. Clade memberships for Localities 31, 38, 57, 78, 85, 89, and 91 are inferred from allozymes.
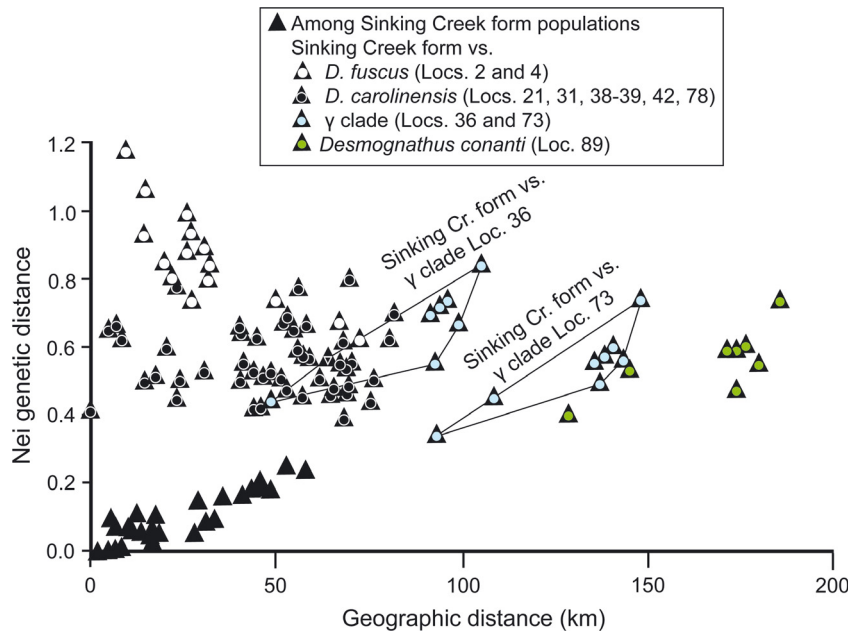
Figure 8. Nei unbiased genetic distance plotted against great circle distance between populations for comparisons involving the Sinking Creek form.

0.256–0.435, mean = 0.323 for comparisons with South Mtn. 5; Table S4). Genetic and geographic distances are unrelated for comparisons between SCF and *D. carolinensis* populations ($r = -0.027$; $P = 0.426$, permutation test).

Localities 36 and 73

The γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 73 are anomalous in several respects. They are quite divergent from each other in MDS space (Fig. 5) and the Nei distance

between them (0.29) appears higher than would be expected from their geographic distance (44 km; Figs. 7, 8). The Locality 73 population is allozymically similar to *D. conanti* at Locality 89 (Nei D = 0.16), and it and the Locality 36 population are actually more similar to that population (Nei D's = 0.20 and 0.16, respectively) than to each other. Taken as a whole, the genetic distance data indicate that the population at Locality 73 might represent *D. conanti* despite its distinctive γ-clade haplotypes and that SCF and the populations at Localities 36, 73, and 89 form a complex within which genetic distance accumulates with increasing geographic separation between populations.

The Lemon Gap Form (LGF)

The four LGF populations for which we have complete allozyme data are genetically very similar (mean Nei D = 0.09, range = 0.03–0.12, Table S4). They form a cluster in MDS space that excludes all other populations along the second dimension and *D. carolinensis* populations along both the second and third (Fig. 5A–C). LGF populations are well differentiated from *D. carolinensis* allozymically, despite their phenotypic similarity (mean Nei distance = 0.39, range = 0.21–0.60), and from γ-clade and *D. conanti* populations (mean Nei D's = 0.27 and 0.26, ranges = 0.17–0.34 and 0.22–0.29; respectively; Table S4, Fig. 7).

Contact zones

SCF and *D. carolinensis*

The Sinking Creek form and *D. carolinensis* are essentially parapatric. *D. carolinensis* is generally a montane species, but we have collected it as low as 430 and 511 m in the Ridge and Valley Province (Locs. 30 and 32), and it and SCF are syntopic at Locality 31 (Locality 30 in Tilley and Mahoney 1996), where they differ by a Nei distance of 0.4 (Fig. 7; Table S4) and do not share variants at five presumptive loci.

SCF and *D. fuscus*

Desmognathus fuscus, which exhibits little genetic diversity or phylogenetic structure over its extensive range (Bernardo et al. 2007), is abruptly replaced by SCF in the vicinity of the Watauga River in Sullivan, Washington, and Carter Cos., TN. We have never taken the two forms in the same stream. *D. fuscus* Locality 3 (*n* = 4) and our northernmost locality for SCF (Loc. 6, *n* = 1) are only 1.55 km apart, along small, adjacent streams draining into the Watauga River along its northern shore. South of the

Watauga River, the two specimens from Locality 8 and the 27 from Locality 9 have been identified as *D. fuscus* on the basis of haplotypes and/or allozymes, as have the 15 from Locality 10, about 3 km to the southeast.

SCF and the γ haplotype clade

The Sinking Creek form appears to be replaced by populations with γ-clade haplotypes in the vicinity of the French Broad River near its confluence with the Nolichucky River in Cocke Co., TN (Fig. 3). The southwestern- and northeastern-most localities for the α- (SCF) and γ-clade haplotypes (Localities 29 and 33, respectively) are 10 km apart on opposite sides of the French Broad River. SCF populations and those with γ-clade haplotypes are well-differentiated allozymically. Nei distances for all comparisons between the two forms average 0.59 (range = 0.34–0.84, Table S4). The two nearest SCF and γ-clade populations with complete allozyme data (Localities 31 and 36, respectively) exhibit a Nei distance of 0.44 (Fig. 7), and fixed or complete differences at 6 presumptive loci (AAT-1, AAT-2, AK, GDH, PEP, and PGDH). The Nei distance between SCF at Locality 31 and the γ-clade population at Locality 73, further to the south, is actually somewhat lower (0.34, Fig. 7). This may reflect gene exchange between γ clade Locality 36 and LGF (see below). Northern SCF populations (Localities 10–16) and the γ-clade population at Localities 36 and 73 are completely differentiated at 8 presumptive loci (AAT-1, AGPDH, HBDH, IDH-2, LDH-2, MPI, PEP, and PGDH) and exhibit substantial frequency differences at GPI and MDH-2 (Fig. 6). To the south, γ-clade variants appear in SCF populations at MPI and PEP and increase in frequency at GPI and MDH-2 (Fig. 6). Interestingly, some of these variants also occur in *D. fuscus*, as explained above.

In order to visualize genetic variation across the contact zone between SCF and the γ clade we performed a STRUCTURE analysis on the SCF populations at Localities 10–20, 22–23, 25–29, and 31 and the γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 73 (Fig. 9). This analysis employed only the loci that exhibited strong differentiation between the northeastern-most SCF and γ-clade populations. The HARVESTER analysis indicated a single, steep ΔK mode at $K = 2$, consistent with our a priori selection of loci that distinguished two forms. More than 95% of the individuals in each of the two γ-clade populations were assigned to a single cluster (blue shading in Fig. 9) and more than 95% of the SCF populations at Localities 10–15 to the alternative cluster (black shading in Fig. 9). Among the remaining populations, membership in those clusters shifts along a southwest–northeast axis (Fig. 9A and B). We interpret this as a signature of admixture between SCF and γ-clade populations, which is
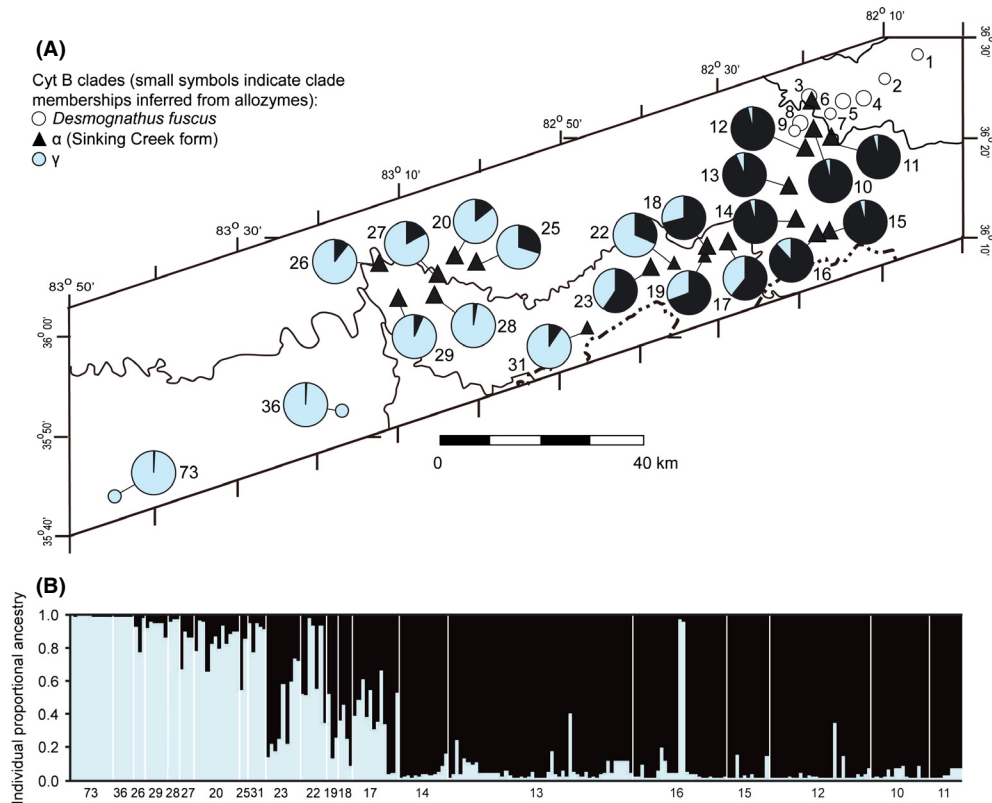
Figure 9. STRUCTURE analysis of the presumptive zone of admixture between γ clade at Localities 36 and 73 and the Sinking Creek form based on the diagnostic allozymes shown in Figure 6. Blue and black shadings denote the clusters corresponding to the γ-clade localities and SCF, respectively. Small symbols represent clade assignments inferred from allozymes. (A) Proportional cluster assignments at each locality averaged over individuals. (B) Inferred proportional ancestries with respect to STRUCTURE clusters. Each vertical bar represents an individual. Locality numbers are shown below the horizontal axis, arranged from southwest to northeast.

also evident in the shifts in frequencies of variants across the individual loci (Fig. 6).

LGF and *D. carolinensis*

The Nei unbiased genetic distance between LGF (Loc. 61) and *D. carolinensis* (Loc. 38) is 0.27 (Fig. 7). A contact zone between the two forms occurs in the headwater tributaries of Big Creek northwest of Lemon Gap (Fig. 10) in the southern Bald Mountains. In this region, haplotype sequences and allozymic variation at four marker loci (IDH-1, LDH-1, PGDH, and SOD) indicate that the populations at Localities 38, 40, 42, and 44 are assignable to *D. carolinensis* and those at Localities 58–61 to LGF, although one of the two haplotypes from Locality 60 is an α-clade (*D. carolinensis*) sequence (Fig. 10A). The other populations appear to exhibit admixture between these two forms. A HARVESTER analysis of STRUCTURE results based on the four maker loci indicated a single, steep ΔK mode at $K = 2$, as expected. The STRUCTURE analysis for $K = 2$ assigns nearly all

the individuals at Localities 38, 40, 42, and 44 to one cluster. Nearly all the individuals at Localities 58–61 are assigned to the other cluster, although a few appear to be admixed (Fig. 10B and C). The remaining populations in the vicinity of Lemon Gap exhibit haplotypes and allozyme variants of both *D. carolinensis* and LGF (Fig. 10A) and a narrow zone of admixture appears to occur in the headwaters of Big Creek between *D. carolinensis* Locality 44 and LGF Localities 60 and 61 (Fig. 10B and C).

LGF and *D. santeetlah*

Haplotypes of the β clade occur south of the Pigeon River at Locality 67 in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains, near Cosby, Cocke Co., TN (Fig. 3). This indicates that the hybrid zone between *D. santeetlah* and "*D. fuscus*" along Cosby Creek described by Tilley (1988) actually involves hybridization between *D. santeetlah* and LGF. The mean Nei genetic distance between LGF populations (Locs. 57, 61, 64, and 66) and *D. santeetlah* at
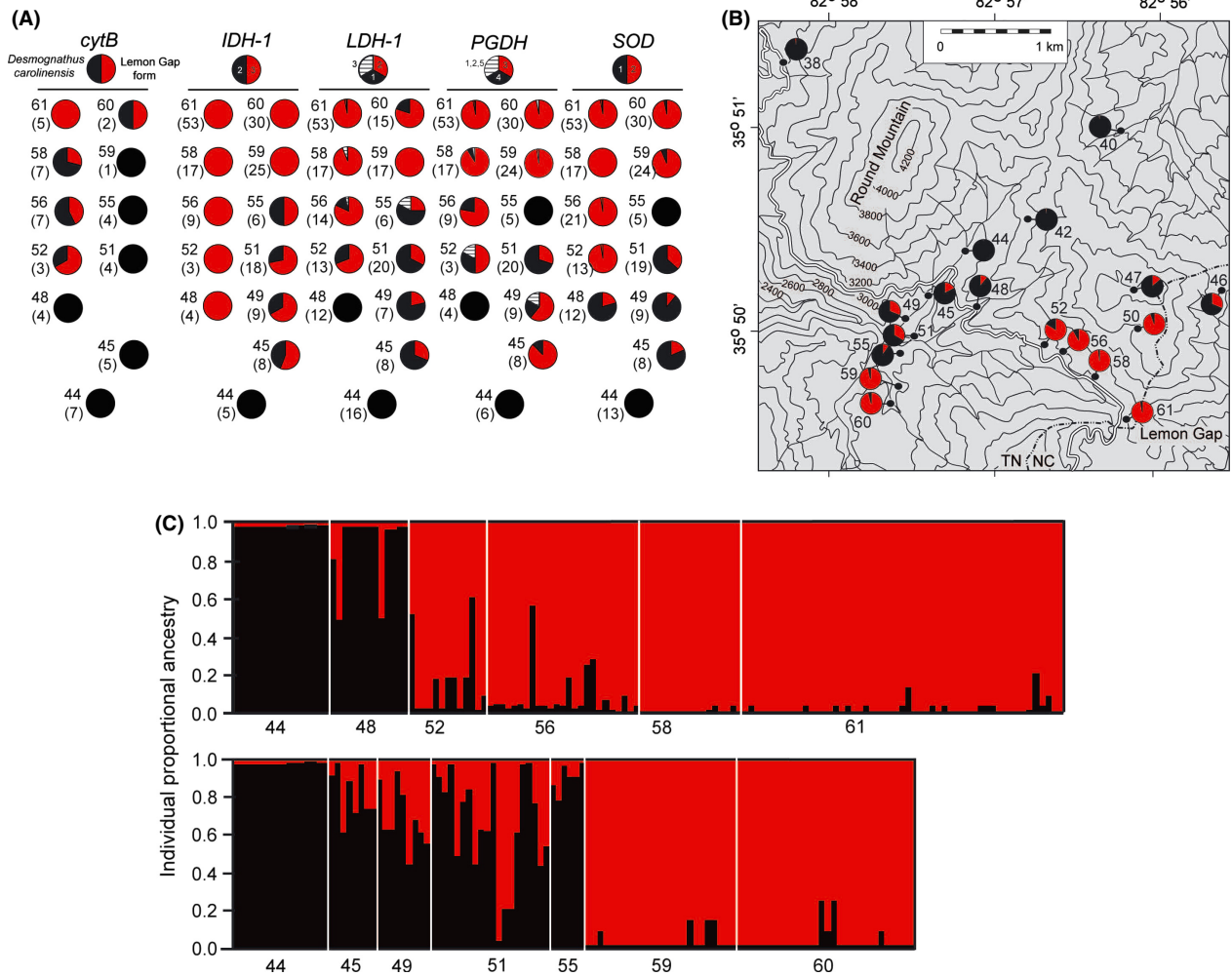
Figure 10. Haplotype and allozymic variation in the southern Bald Mountains near Lemon Gap, across a presumptive zone of admixture between *Desmognathus carolinensis* and the Lemon Gap form. Black and red shadings denote genetic markers and STRUCTURE clusters corresponding to *D. carolinensis* and LGF, respectively. (A) Diagnostic Haplotype and allozyme frequencies across transects between Localities 61 or 60 and 44. Sample sizes are shown in parentheses. Cross-hatching represents nondiagnostic allozyme variants. (B) Proportional STRUCTURE cluster assignments averaged over individuals. (C) Inferred proportional ancestries with respect to STRUCTURE clusters along transects between Localities 44 and 61 (upper) and Localities 44 and 60 (lower). Each vertical bar represents an individual. Locality numbers are shown below the horizontal axes, arranged from northwest to southeast (upper) and northeast to southwest (lower).

Locality 85 in the Great Smokies is 0.26 (range = 0.18–0.31, Table S4).

LGF and the γ haplotype clade

The contact zone between LGF and populations with γ-clade haplotypes is evidently located near the Pigeon River, although LGF haplotypes occur south of the river at Locality 67 (Figs. 3 and 11A). The genetic distance between LGF at Locality 61 and the γ-clade population at Locality 36, 32 km away across the Pigeon River, is 0.18 (Fig. 7).

Allozyme variants at GDH, PEP, and SOD exhibit pronounced frequency shifts in the vicinity of the Pigeon River northeast of the Great Smokies that are geographically concordant with each other and the shift from LGF to Locality 36 haplotypes (Fig. 11A–D). A HARVESTER analysis based on STRUCTURE results for those loci indicated a single, steep ΔK mode at K = 2, as expected. The STRUCTURE analysis for K = 2 indicates a zone of admixture between the γ-clade populations at Localities 36 and 37 just southeast of English Mountain in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province and LGF at Locality 66 on Snowbird Mountain in the southern Bald Mountains.

Gene exchange between LGF and Locality 36 may explain some anomalous patterns reported above. The
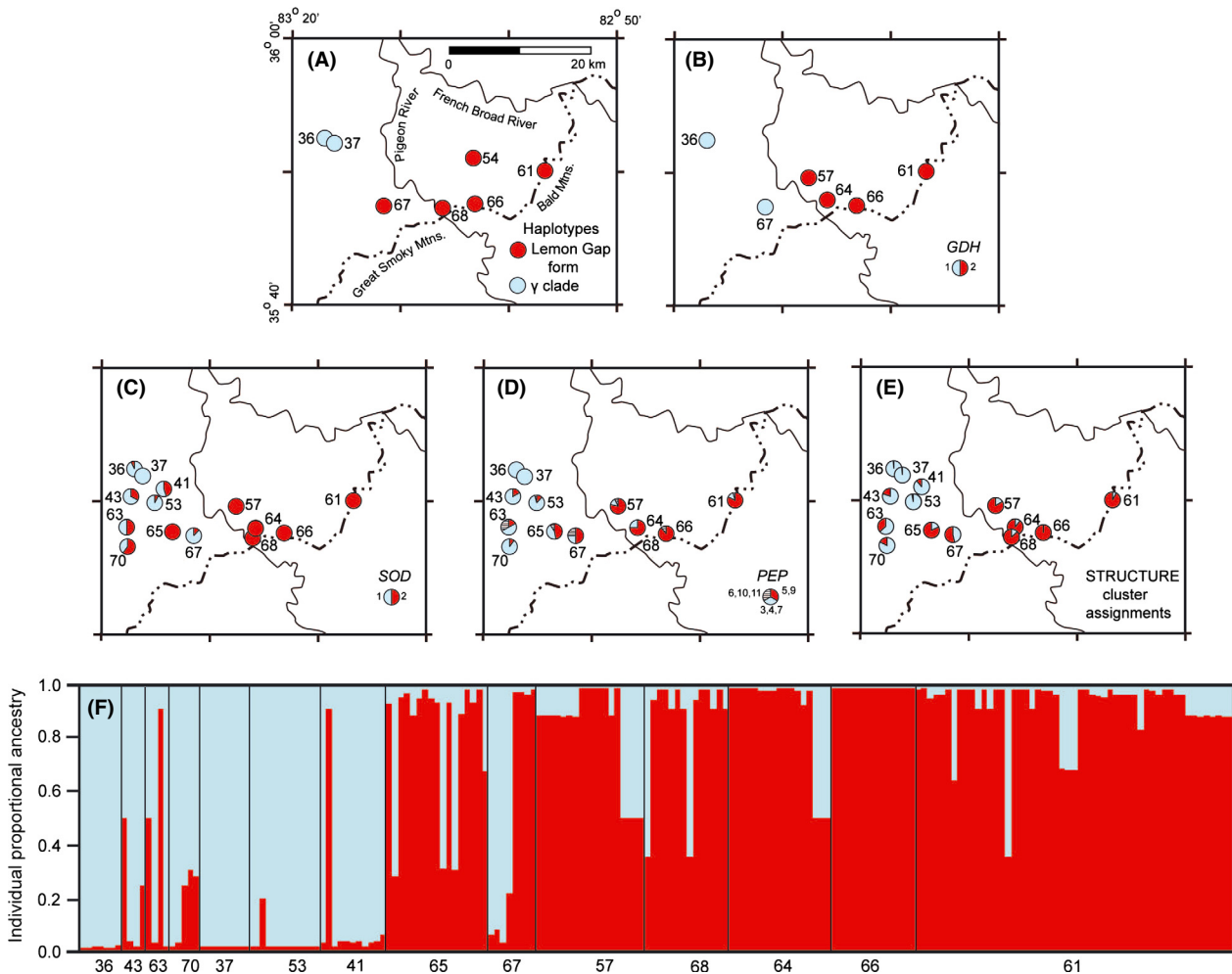
Figure 11. Haplotype and allozymic variation in the foothills of the southern Bald and Great Smoky Mountains, across a presumptive zone of admixture between the γ clade at Locality 36 and the Lemon Gap form. Blue and red shadings denote STRUCTURE clusters and genetic markers corresponding to the γ clade at Locality 36 and LGF at Locality 61, respectively. (A–D) Diagnostic haplotype and allozyme frequencies. (E) Proportional cluster assignments, averaged over individuals. (F) Inferred proportional ancestries with respect to clusters. Each vertical bar represents an individual. Locality numbers are shown below the horizontal axis, arranged from west to east.

population at Locality 36 is unexpectedly divergent from the γ-clade population at Locality 73 (Nei D = 0.29) and is actually genetically more similar to LGF at Locality 61 (Nei D = 0.18). The populations at Localities 36 and 73 are fixed or nearly fixed for the same variants at 16 presumptive loci, but exhibit complete differentiation at the remaining six (AK, GAPDH, GDH, LDH-2, PEP, and PGDH). At each of these diagnostic loci, the population at Locality 36 shares a variant with LGF at Locality 61 (Table 2). A second anomaly mentioned earlier is that SCF at Locality 31 is more divergent from the Locality 36 population (Nei D = 0.44) than from the more distant Locality 73 population (Nei D = 0.34). Three loci contribute to this pattern, and at two of them (AK and PEP) the Locality 36 population shares a variant with LGF at Locality 61 that is absent in SCF at Locality 31 (Table 2).

Discussion

We can confidently assign some populations to named species (*D. fuscus* and *D. conanti*) and firmly establish the southern range limit for *D. fuscus* in northeastern Tennessee. Our results confirm current taxonomic treatment of *D. fuscus* and *D. conanti* as full species (Titus and Larson 1996; Tilley 2000a; Frost 2011; Tilley et al. 2011). While Conant and Collins (1991) portrayed a broad zone of hybridization between *D. conanti* and *D. fuscus*, our data provide no evidence of gene exchange between *D. fuscus* and any form that might be referred to *D. conanti* in eastern Tennessee. The "poorly delineated" contact zone between *D. fuscus* and *D. conanti* indicated by Petranka (1998) roughly corresponds, in eastern Tennessee, to the contact between *D. conanti* and our γ-clade populations.

Table 2. Allozyme variation at diagnostic loci in the locality 36 and 73 populations, the Lemon Gap form, and the Sinking Creek form.

	Clade γ Locality 73	Clade γ Locality 36	Lemon Gap form Locality 61	Sinking Creek form Locality 31
AK	N = 10	N = 7	N = 39	N = 5
2	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	0	1
GAPDH	N = 10	N = 7	N = 45	N = 5
1	1	0	0.000	0
2	0	0	0.022	0
3	0	1	0.978	1
GDH	N = 10	N = 6	N = 29	N = 5
1	0	1	0.759	0
2	1	0	0.241	1
LDH2	N = 9	N = 7	N = 45	N = 5
2	0	0.429	0.022	0
5	0	0.571	0.200	1
6	0	0	0.000	0
7	0.833	0	0.567	0
8	0.167	0	0.211	0
PEP	N = 10	N = 6	N = 45	N = 4
4	0	0.417	0.000	0
5	0.250	0	0.311	0
6	0	0	0.011	0
7	0	0.583	0.133	0
9	0.750	0	0.511	0.375
10	0	0	0.033	0
11	0.000	0	0.000	0.625
PGDH	N = 10	N = 7	N = 53	N = 5
1	0	0	0.009	0
2	0	0	0.009	0
3	0	1	0.840	1
4	1	0	0.142	0

Our results raise three major challenges to species delineation: (1) unexpectedly high levels of lineage divergence in the absence of morphological differentiation and physiographic barriers (*D. fuscus* vs. SCF, *D. carolinensis* vs. LGF, γ-clade populations and *D. conanti*); (2) discordance between *cytB* clades and allozyme profiles (SCF and *D. carolinensis*); and 3) evidence of gene exchange between differentiated lineages (SCF and the γ clade, LGF and *D. carolinensis*, LGF and γ-clade populations).

SCF

SCF populations are an allozymically distinctive group whose *cytB* sequences further distinguish them from *D. fuscus*, the γ clade, and *D. conanti* (but not from *D. carolinensis* or Piedmont *D. cf. fuscus*). Nevertheless, geographic variation (Fig. 9) across the contact zone between SCF and γ-clade populations indicates admixture between two allozymically distinctive forms, across a zone whose width (ca. 73 km) is about four times the distance (ca. 18 km)

between our most distant "pure" SCF populations (Locs. 11 and 16). Isolation-by-distance patterns (Fig. 8) across SCF, the γ clade, and *D. conanti* further indicate that these populations form an assemblage in which gene flow significantly affects the genetic structures of populations. Admixture between SCF and γ-clade populations to the south, together with allozyme variants shared between γ-clade and *D. fuscus* populations, have generated a peculiar pattern in which genetic distance between SCF and *D. fuscus* populations actually decreases with geographic distance over the set of allozyme loci employed in this study.

Kozak et al. (2005) and Tilley et al. (2008) offered two obvious explanations of these discordances between *cytB* sequences and morphology. On the one hand, the phylogenetic histories of mitochondria and populations might coincide, implying that the distinctive morphologies and allozyme profiles of *D. carolinensis* and SCF have evolved within the same clade. In that case, the lack of differentiation between the haplotypes of the two forms would suggest an extremely close relationship and rapid morphological and allozymic divergence. Alternatively, "cytoplasmic capture" (Avise 2004) via hybridization might have led to discordance between mitochondrial and population phylogenies. Kozak et al. (2005) favored the former hypothesis in light of the apparent allopatry between *D. carolinensis* and Piedmont populations resembling *D. fuscus* with similar haplotypes. The cytoplasmic capture hypothesis seems most consistent with (a) the extreme similarity between *D. carolinensis*, SCF, and Piedmont (South Mountain) α-clade haplotypes; (b) the failure of *D. carolinensis*, Piedmont *cf. D. fuscus*, and SCF haplotypes to form reciprocally monophyletic *cytB* clades; (c) the relationship between southwestern SCF and *D. carolinensis* haplotypes from geographically adjacent localities in the Ridge and Valley; and (d) sympatry between *D. carolinensis* and SCF in the Ridge and Valley adjacent the Blue Ridge in eastern Tennessee. Invoking this hypothesis does not, however, suggest the actual mechanism by which cytoplasmic capture is achieved.

Discordances between allozyme and *cytB* variants across zones of admixture have been reported in *Desmognathus* (two forms of *D. orestes*, Mead et al. 2001) and *Plethodon* (*P. metcalfi* and *P. jordan;* Chatfield et al. 2010). In both cases mitochondrial haplotypes were more broadly distributed than allozyme markers into the range of one of the two forms, and asymmetric mating preferences were consistent with the discordances. Chatfield et al. (2010) proposed a model in which such asymmetries could cause directional shift in a zone of admixture, leading to the replacement of one form's nuclear genome while its mitochondrial genome remained as a "footprint" of that form's former range. Female philopatry with respect to egg brooding sites, demonstrated in *D. ocoee* by Forester

(1977), could inhibit the spread of that footprint. Similar asymmetries in zones of contact could have enhanced the spread of SCF nuclear genes into the former range of *D. carolinensis*, which might have extended further into the Ridge and Valley in an earlier time.

Other studies have attributed cytonuclear discordance to higher rates of introgression among cytoplasmic variants. Chan and Levin (2005) found that mitochondria introgressed faster than nuclear variants when hybridizing forms differed in relative abundance in their zones of contact and exhibit frequency-dependent prezygotic reproductive isolation. Petit and Excoffier (2009) proposed that mitochondrial introgression should be enhanced (paradoxically) in forms subject to low rates of intraspecific gene flow, which results in smaller effective population sizes and higher probabilities that introgressed variants will increase in local populations.

All these hypotheses suffer from two serious difficulties: (1) lack of evidence for current hybridization between SCF and *D. carolinensis,* or an isolation-by-distance pattern for allozymic comparisons between the two forms (Fig. 8), and (2) the apparent absence of populations that combine a different mitochondrial genome with the allozymic and morphological attributes of SCF or *D. carolinensis*. These problems could be addressed by experimental studies of mate choice and more intensive sampling at localities where SCF and *D. carolinensis* are sympatric, and further west in the Ridge and Valley Province, where populations with SCF nuclear genomes might be associated with different haplotypes.

A second problem involves the evolutionary relationships among desmognathans resembling *D. fuscus* but with *D. carolinensis* haplotypes. Genetic distances between SCF and South Mountain cf. *D. fuscus* populations are rather high, but suggest, along with morphological similarities, that those forms are more closely related to each other than either is to *D. carolinensis*. Under this hypothesis, SCF and *D. cf. fuscus* populations in the South Mountains might be members of a clade distributed on both sides of the Blue Ridge that has engaged in cytoplasmic exchange with *D. carolinensis,* perhaps as it displaced lowland populations of that form. The level of allozyme differentiation between SCF and South Mountain *D. cf. fuscus* seems more consistent with separate exchanges involving divergent forms resembling *D. fuscus* on opposite sides of the Blue Ridge. A relatively distant phylogenetic relationship between those two forms inferred from nuclear sequences would provide further confirmation.

LGF

Tilley (1981, 1988) found that *D. santeetlah* hybridized with a lowland form that he called "*D. fuscus*" along the northwestern escarpment of the Great Smokies. Tilley and Huheey (2001) and Dodd (2004) treated those low-elevation populations as *D. conanti*. Our LGF Locality 53 is located in the lower end of that hybrid zone, just 0.9 km SE of Tilley's (1988) Area B, Population 3 in the Cosby Creek drainage. LGF thus appears to be the low-elevation form that hybridizes with *D. santeetlah* and to thus exchange genes with three forms: (1) *D. santeetlah* along the northwestern escarpment of the Great Smokies, (2) *D. carolinensis* over a much narrower zone in the vicinity of Lemon Gap in the southern Bald Mountains, and (3) lowland populations with *γ*-clade haplotypes in the vicinity of the Pigeon River northeast of the Great Smokies.

Tilley (1988) found that salamanders in the Cosby Creek hybrid zone were smaller than both *D. santeetlah* and "*D. fuscus*" to the northwest in the Ridge and Valley, near our *γ* clade at Locality 36. He proposed that this might reflect the interaction of genetic and environmental effects at intermediate elevations. It now appears that these shifts in body sizes correspond to two different contact zones: between *D. santeetlah* and LGF and between LGF and the larger lowland form with *γ*-clade haplotypes at Locality 36.

Tilley (1988) reported that gene exchange between *D. santeetlah* and "*D. fuscus*" appeared to diminish from northeast to southwest along the northwestern escarpment of the Great Smokies, and appeared to be absent between *D. santeetlah* and "*D. fuscus*" populations further to the southwest in the Unicoi Mountains. It now appears that this pattern owes to genetic interactions between *D. santeetlah* and up to three different lowland forms: (1) LGF, with which it extensively hybridizes in the Cosby Creek drainage; (2) populations with *γ*-clade haplotypes with which it appears to hybridize less extensively; and (3) *D. conanti* south of the Little Tennessee River where there is no evidence of gene exchange.

The *γ* and *D. conanti* clades

Salamanders whose *cytB* sequences fall into the *D. conanti* clade are relatively robust desmognathans with tails that are weakly keeled or triangular in cross section. Their dorsal patterns are often bold and colorful, consisting of pronounced and typically wavy dorsolateral stripes and retained larval spots that often enclose bright yellow-to-orange pigment. Yellow-to-orange postocular stripes are often present. These are all characteristics of *D. conanti* (Rossman 1958; Karlin and Guttman 1986; Bonett 2002) and, together with their haplotypes and allozyme frequencies, identify the populations at our Localities 86–92 as that species.

The *γ*-clade populations are more problematic. Assigning them to *D. conanti* would be consistent with their relatively low sequence divergence from the *D. conanti*

clade (Table S2) and the relatively low Nei distance (D = 0.16, Fig. 7) between the Locality 73 γ-clade population and *D. conanti* at Locality 89. However, the Nei distance between the Locality 73 population and topotypic *D. conanti* (0.34, Fig. 7) is relatively high. Furthermore, assigning the γ-clade populations to *D. conanti* would render haplotypes of *D. conanti* paraphyletic with respect to those of *D. santeetlah* (Fig. 2). *D. conanti* and *D. santeetlah* are sister clades on our *cytB* genealogy, yet apparently occur parapatrically without hybridization in the Unicoi Mountains (Tilley 1981).

The location of the type locality of *D. conanti*, on the periphery of the species' range (Rossman 1958), complicates the assignment of populations to that taxon on the basis of molecular data (Bonett 2002; Kozak et al. 2005; Beamer and Lamb 2008). Allozymic and haplotype similarity between populations at the type locality and our Locality 89 suggest that *D. conanti* does exhibit genetic cohesion (Templeton 1989) over substantial distances.

Beamer and Lamb (2008) showed the range of *D. conanti* extending northward in the Ridge and Valley Province to the Tennessee Valley drainage divide in southwestern Virginia. However, they did not actually obtain *D. conanti* haplotypes from Virginia and we seriously doubt that it occurs in that state. A comprehensive phylogeographic analysis of "*D. conanti*" populations throughout that species' putative range is sorely needed and might clarify the taxonomy of some of the populations in this study.

Species delimitation

Employing evidence of nuclear gene exchange to delimit species in this complex would combine distinct haplotype clades (SCF with populations of the γ clade; LGF with *D. carolinensis*, *D. santeetlah*, or the γ clade; assigning the γ-clade population at Locality 73 to *D. conanti*). Assigning populations of SCF to *D. carolinensis* on the basis of their similar *cytB* haplotypes would combine forms that are otherwise genetically, ecologically, and morphologically distinct. In these cases, nomenclature simply cannot convey the complex patterns of discordance among *cytB* sequences, allozyme patterns, morphology, and reproductive isolation and we caution against basing species delimitations on any single type of data (Bauer et al. 2011; Bernardo 2011). We propose that SCF, LGF, and perhaps the γ-clade populations be regarded as "failed species:" genetically distinctive lineages that now exchange genes with other forms at levels that compromise their evolutionary independence. For convenience they might be referred to as *Desmognathus cf. conanti*, but we prefer to currently treat them as innominate forms. Returning to Darwin's (1859) words that began this study, this may not offer "a cheering prospect" for delimiting species and we

may have engaged in a "vain search" for species boundaries, at least among these Appalachian salamanders.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Table S1. Sample localities.

Table S2. GenBank accession numbers and numbers of base differences per site between sequences over 55 nucleotide sequences. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair.

Table S3. Allozyme genotypes in GenAlEx format. Zeros indicate missing data. EC numbers follow Murpy et al., 1996.

Table S4. Nei unbiased genetic distances based on 22 presumptive allozyme loci.

Open Access

Erratum

Failed species, innominate forms, and the vain search for species limits: cryptic diversity in dusky salamanders (*Desmognathus*) of eastern Tennessee

Stephen G. Tilley, Joseph Bernardo, Laura A. Katz, Lizmarie López, J. Devon Roll, Renée L. Eriksen, Justin Kratovil, Noëlle K. J. Bittner & Keith A. Crandall

Table 2 reports incorrect GAPDH allozyme frequencies for the Lemon Gap form at Locality 61, which is actually fixed for GAPDH[4], and for the Sinking Creek form at Locality 31, which is actually polymorphic for GAPDH[2] and GAPDH[3]. We still assert that the allozyme frequencies at Locality 36 may reflect gene exchange with LGF.

A corrected version of Table 2 appears below. The text at the end of the Results section at the bottom of P. 15 should read as follows:

"The populations at localities 36 and 73 are fixed or nearly fixed for the same variants at 16 presumptive loci, but exhibit complete differentiation at the remaining six (AK, GAPDH, GDH, LDH-2, PEP, and PGDH). At each of these diagnostic loci except GAPDH, the population at Locality 36 shares a variant with LGF at Locality 61 (Table 2)."

Table 2. Allozyme variation at diagnostic loci in the population at localities 73 and 36, the Lemon Gap form and the Sinking Creek form.

	Clade γ Locality 73	Clade γ Locality 36	Lemon Gap form Locality 61	Sinking Creek form Locality 31
AK	N = 10	N = 7	N = 39	N = 5
2	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	0	1
GAPDH	N = 10	N = 7	N = 34	N = 5
1	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0.800
3	0	1	0	0.200
4	0	0	1	0
GDH	N = 10	N = 6	N = 29	N = 5
1	0	1	0.759	0
2	1	0	0.241	1
LDH2	N = 9	N = 7	N = 45	N = 5
2	0	0.429	0.022	0
5	0	0.571	0.200	1
6	0	0	0.000	0
7	0.833	0	0.567	0
8	0.167	0	0.211	0
PEP	N = 10	N = 6	N = 45	N = 4
4	0	0.417	0.000	0
5	0.250	0	0.311	0
6	0	0	0.011	0
7	0	0.583	0.133	0
9	0.750	0	0.511	0.375
10	0	0	0.033	0
11	0.000	0	0.000	0.625
PGDH	N = 10	N = 7	N = 53	N = 5
1	0	0	0.009	0
2	0	0	0.009	0
3	0	1	0.840	1
4	1	0	0.142	0

Tilley, et al., Ridge and Valley *Desmognathus*. Supplementary material Table 1.
Sample locailties and GenBank accession numbers.

Locality	Form	State	County	Latitude Deg.	Latitude Min.	Longitude Deg.	Longitude Min.
1	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Sullivan	36	28.461	82	5.710
2	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Sullivan	36	26.033	82	9.859
3	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Sullivan	36	24.283	82	19.167
4	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Carter	36	24.088	82	12.533
5	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Carter	36	23.5	82	14.783
6	Sinking Creek form	TN	Washington	36	23.461	82	18.968
7	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Carter	36	22.583	82	16.650
8	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Washington	36	21.591	82	20.352
9	*Desmognathus fuscus*	TN	Washington	36	20.888	82	20.862
10	Sinking Creek form	TN	Washington	36	20.85	82	18.667
11	Sinking Creek form	TN	Carter	36	20.001	82	16.245
12	Sinking Creek form	TN	Washington	36	18.901	82	19.610
13	Sinking Creek form	TN	Washington	36	15.07	82	21.865
14	Sinking Creek form	TN	Carter	36	11.665	82	20.835
15	Sinking Creek form	TN	Carter	36	10.608	82	16.895
16	Sinking Creek form	TN	Carter	36	10.321	82	18.299
17	Sinking Creek form	TN	Unicoi	36	9.385	82	29.052
18	Sinking Creek form	TN	Unicoi	36	8.927	82	31.65
19	Sinking Creek form	TN	Unicoi	36	8.324	82	31.769
20	Sinking Creek form	TN	Greene	36	8.062	83	3.145
21	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	NC	Mitchell	36	7.65	82	18.500
22	Sinking Creek form	TN	Washington	36	7.517	82	35.817
23	Sinking Creek form	TN	Greene	36	7.506	82	38.730
24	Sinking Creek form	TN	Unicoi	36	7.467	82	32.367
25	Sinking Creek form	TN	Greene	36	7.417	83	0.517
26	Sinking Creek form	TN	Cocke	36	7.391	83	12.407
27	Sinking Creek form	TN	Cocke	36	6.288	83	5.145
28	Sinking Creek form	TN	Cocke	36	4.817	83	5.333
29	Sinking Creek form	TN	Cocke	36	4.54	83	9.887
30	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Greene	36	1.1	82	53.835
31	Sinking Creek form *and D. carolinensis*	TN	Greene	36	0.833	82	46.700
32	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Greene	36	0.596	82	53.095
33	γ clade	TN	Cocke	35	59.863	83	13.469
34	γ clade	TN	Knox	35	56.027	83	56.299
35	γ clade	TN	Sevier	35	53.045	83	29.938
36	γ clade	TN	Cocke	35	52.627	83	17.095
37	γ clade	TN	Cocke	35	52.022	83	16.393

38	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	51.245	82	58.255
39	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	NC	Mitchell	35	51.115	82	5.186
40	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	50.983	82	56.227
41	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	50.922	83	14.325
42	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	50.552	82	56.803
43	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	50.457	83	17.406
44	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	50.344	82	57.249
45	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	50.212	82	57.393
46	*D. carolinensis x Lemon Gap form*	TN	Cocke	35	50.204	82	55.602
47	*D. carolinensis x Lemon Gap form*	TN	Cocke	35	50.212	82	56.164
48	*D. carolinensis x Lemon Gap form*	TN	Cocke	35	50.109	82	57.123
49	*D. carolinensis x Lemon Gap form*	TN	Cocke	35	50.07	82	57.510
50	Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	50.019	82	56.154
51	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	49.962	82	57.469
52	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	TN	Cocke	35	49.919	82	56.724
53	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	49.913	83	15.214
54	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	49.911	83	3.240
55	*D. carolinensis x Lemon Gap form*	TN	Cocke	35	49.893	82	57.563
56	*D. carolinensis x Lemon Gap form*	TN	Cocke	35	49.846	82	56.602
57	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	49.8	83	7.800
58	Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	49.734	82	56.367
59	Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	49.732	82	57.595
60	Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	49.628	82	57.605
61	Lemon Gap form	NC	Madison	35	49.521	82	56.277
62	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	NC	Madison	35	49.236	82	54.419
63	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Sevier	35	48.068	83	17.823
64	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	48.051	83	5.635
65	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	47.804	83	13.568
66	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	47.757	83	3.127
67	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	47.438	83	11.654
68	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Cocke	35	47.306	83	6.104
69	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	TN	Cocke	35	46.883	83	13.017
70	γ clade x Lemon Gap form	TN	Sevier	35	46.626	83	17.648
71	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	TN	Cocke	35	45.318	83	12.450
72	γ clade	TN	Sevier	35	44.761	83	27.698
73	γ clade	TN	Blount	35	44.414	83	45.073
74	γ clade	TN	Sevier	35	43.998	83	29.091
75	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	NC	Haywood	35	43.815	83	10.963
76	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	NC	Haywood	35	43.383	82	56.728
77	γ clade	TN	Sevier	35	43.279	83	28.936
78	*Desmognathus carolinensis*	NC	McDowell	35	42.367	82	16.300
79	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	NC	Haywood	35	41.691	83	5.592

80	γ clade	TN	Sevier	35	40.989	83	38.764
81	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	TN	Sevier	35	40.752	83	28.818
82	γ clade	TN	Blount	35	38.961	83	57.039
83	γ clade	TN	Blount	35	38.206	83	44.246
84	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	TN	Blount	35	37.018	83	49.446
85	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	TN	Sevier	35	36.626	83	25.834
86	*Desmognathus conanti*	TN	Blount	35	35.359	83	58.710
87	*Desmognathus conanti*	TN	Monroe	35	32.456	84	7.960
88	*Desmognathus conanti*	TN	Monroe	35	32.257	84	2.685
89	*Desmognathus conanti*	TN	Monroe	35	27.731	84	1.942
90	*Desmognathus conanti*	TN	McMinn	35	21.276	84	25.099
91	*Desmognathus santeetlah*	NC	Graham	35	20.189	84	1.784
92	*Desmognathus conanti*	TN	Polk	35	13.769	84	32.838
fuscus 1	*Desmognathus fuscus*	MA	Franklin	42	34.443	72	55.453
fuscus 2	*Desmognathus fuscus*	PA	Carbon	41	1.3503	75	42.7247
fuscus 3	*Desmognathus fuscus*	OH	Licking	39	57.08	82	15.6079
fuscus 4	*Desmognathus fuscus*	VA	Rockbridge	37	58.256	79	27.844
fuscus 5	*Desmognathus fuscus*	VA	Carroll	36	39.895	80	41.545
fuscus 6	*Desmognathus fuscus*	VA	Botetourt	37	28.87	79	38.509
fuscus 7	*Desmognathus fuscus*	VA	Giles	37	21.051	80	36.06
fuscus 8	*Desmognathus fuscus*	VA	Roanoke	37	10.956	80	8.382
fuscus 9	*Desmognathus fuscus*	VA	Grayson	36	42.0296	81	32.6891
	Desmognathus conanti (topotypic)	KY	Livingston	37	6.4	88	25.133
South Mtns. 1	*Desmognathus cf. fuscus*	NC	Wilkes	36	3.013	71	8.385
South Mtns. 2	*Desmognathus cf. fuscus*	NC	Wilkes	36	2.884	81	8.869
South Mtns. 3	*Desmognathus cf. fuscus*	NC	Burke	35	35.826	81	46.606
South Mtns. 4	*Desmognathus cf. fuscus*	NC	Burke	36	36.338	81	46.763
South Mtns. 5	*Desmognathus cf. fuscus*	NC	Burke	35	36.277	81	38.578
	Desmognathus organi	NC	Buncombe	35	42.068	82	23.602
	Phaeognathus hubrichti	AL	Butler	31	34.6982	86	44.228

Tilley, et al., Ridge and Valley *Desmognathus*. Supplementary material Table2.

Numbers of base differences per site between sequences over 55 nucleotide sequences. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair.

			Locality Number	GenBank Accession Number	Tilley Specimen Tag Number	Tilley Tissue Sample Number	Bernardo Tissue Sample Number	Museum of Comparative Zoology Catalogue Number	*fuscus* 1	*fuscus* 3	*fuscus* 4	*fuscus* 5	*fuscus* 6
			fuscus 1	EF028651	35174	10814							
			fuscus 3	KF242375			95 99c 01 F		0.010				
			fuscus 4	EF028655	35161	10801			0.018	0.013			
			fuscus 5	KF242376	35402	11682		143859	0.080	0.075	0.072		
		fuscus clade	*fuscus* 6	EF028652	35158	10798		143676	0.010	0.005	0.013	0.075	
			fuscus 7	EF028654	35155	10795		143727	0.010	0.005	0.013	0.075	0.005
			fuscus 8	EF28650	35148	10788			0.003	0.008	0.016	0.078	0.008
			fuscus 9	KF242377			O_95_33c_01X		0.054	0.049	0.052	0.062	0.049
			4	KF242379	35663	11943		144170	0.052	0.047	0.049	0.059	0.047
			5	KF242381	36167	12447			0.026	0.021	0.028	0.072	0.021
			8	KF242380	35664	11944		144154	0.057	0.052	0.054	0.065	0.052
			9	KF242378			203-74c-02		0.031	0.026	0.034	0.075	0.026
			10	KF242387	36117	12397			0.093	0.096	0.093	0.134	0.096
			12	KF242384	35447	11727		144043	0.093	0.096	0.088	0.129	0.096
		Sinking Creek form	15	KF242388	35466	11746		144036	0.093	0.096	0.096	0.137	0.096
			17	KF242386	35437	11717		144062	0.096	0.098	0.096	0.137	0.098
			19	KF242391	36166	12446			0.104	0.106	0.098	0.137	0.106
			26	KF242394	36139	12419			0.088	0.085	0.083	0.121	0.085
	α clade	South Mtns. cf. *fuscus*	South Mtn. 1	KF242382	35521	11801		144003	0.101	0.103	0.101	0.147	0.103
			South Mtn. 2	KF242383	35517	11797		143974	0.103	0.106	0.103	0.150	0.106
			South Mtn. 3	KF242390	35480	11760		143952	0.098	0.101	0.093	0.134	0.101
			21	KF242389	32882	8522			0.093	0.096	0.093	0.134	0.096
			30	KF242395	36148	12428			0.088	0.085	0.083	0.121	0.085
		carolinensis	32	KF242396	36153	12433			0.084	0.084	0.081	0.120	0.084
			39	KF242385	32876	8516			0.090	0.093	0.090	0.132	0.093
			44	KF242392	35745	12025			0.090	0.088	0.085	0.127	0.088
		carolinensis x LGF	56	KF242393	35701	11981		144130	0.093	0.090	0.088	0.129	0.090
		carolinensis x LGF	52	KF242401	35698	11978		144127	0.111	0.109	0.111	0.129	0.109
			54	KF242397	33557	9197		142751	0.109	0.106	0.109	0.124	0.106
β clade		Lemon Gap Form	54	KF242400	33556	9196		142750	0.111	0.109	0.111	0.129	0.109
			61	KF242398	35718	11998		144108	0.111	0.109	0.111	0.127	0.109
			66	KF242399	33476	9116			0.109	0.106	0.109	0.127	0.106
			34	KF242407	36188	12469			0.129	0.127	0.129	0.145	0.127
			37	KF242406	33567	9207		142743	0.124	0.121	0.124	0.140	0.121
		γ clade	73	KF242403	33564	9204		142800	0.121	0.119	0.121	0.137	0.119
			77	KF242405	35049	10689			0.127	0.124	0.127	0.142	0.124
			80	KF242402	35008	10648			0.124	0.121	0.124	0.140	0.121
			83	KF242404	35002	10642			0.124	0.121	0.124	0.140	0.121
			conanti, type locality	KF242413			CO.TYPE.TAT611		0.123	0.123	0.129	0.137	0.123
		conanti clade	88	KF242415	34193	9833		142991	0.112	0.112	0.118	0.137	0.112
			90	KF242414	34216	9856		142977	0.124	0.124	0.130	0.144	0.124
			92	KF242416	34214	9854		142983	0.115	0.115	0.121	0.140	0.115
			79	KF242410	35072	10712			0.109	0.106	0.109	0.129	0.106
			79	KF242411	35073	10713			0.111	0.109	0.111	0.132	0.109
		santeetlah clade	81	KF242408	35017	10657			0.101	0.098	0.101	0.127	0.098
			81	KF242412	35020	10660			0.106	0.103	0.106	0.132	0.103
			84	KF242409	35004	10644			0.114	0.116	0.119	0.140	0.116
		oups	*quadramaculatus*	AY691739					0.112	0.109	0.112	0.135	0.109
			aeneus	AY691736					0.146	0.143	0.146	0.161	0.143

		Outg	*organi*	KF242417			95_38a_02		0.185	0.182	0.185	0.204	0.185
			Phaeognathus hubrichti	NC006344					0.152	0.147	0.147	0.173	0.147

fuscus clade							Sinking Creek form (α clade)						South Mtns. cf. fuscus			carolinensis					carolinensis x LGF	carolinensis x LGF	
fuscus 7	fuscus 8	fuscus 9	4	5	8	9	10	12	15	17	19	26	South Mtn. 1	South Mtn. 2	South Mtn. 3	21	30	32	39	44	56	52	54
0.008																							
0.044	0.052																						
0.041	0.049	0.003																					
0.021	0.023	0.057	0.054																				
0.047	0.054	0.008	0.005	0.059																			
0.026	0.028	0.059	0.057	0.005	0.062																		
0.096	0.096	0.114	0.111	0.111	0.111	0.116																	
0.096	0.096	0.114	0.111	0.111	0.111	0.116	0.005																
0.096	0.096	0.116	0.114	0.111	0.114	0.116	0.003	0.008															
0.098	0.098	0.116	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.119	0.003	0.008	0.005														
0.106	0.106	0.130	0.127	0.122	0.127	0.124	0.047	0.047	0.049	0.049													
0.085	0.103	0.101	0.101	0.101	0.101	0.103	0.036	0.036	0.039	0.039	0.047												
0.098	0.103	0.121	0.119	0.114	0.119	0.119	0.028	0.028	0.031	0.031	0.060	0.044											
0.101	0.106	0.124	0.121	0.116	0.121	0.121	0.031	0.031	0.034	0.034	0.062	0.047	0.003										
0.101	0.101	0.124	0.121	0.116	0.121	0.119	0.039	0.039	0.041	0.041	0.018	0.044	0.052	0.054									
0.096	0.096	0.114	0.111	0.111	0.111	0.116	0.010	0.016	0.013	0.013	0.047	0.036	0.034	0.036	0.044								
0.085	0.103	0.101	0.101	0.101	0.101	0.103	0.036	0.036	0.039	0.039	0.047	0.000	0.044	0.047	0.044	0.036							
0.084	0.084	0.102	0.099	0.099	0.099	0.102	0.016	0.021	0.018	0.018	0.042	0.010	0.037	0.039	0.039	0.021	0.010						
0.093	0.093	0.111	0.109	0.109	0.114	0.114	0.008	0.008	0.010	0.010	0.054	0.039	0.031	0.034	0.047	0.018	0.039	0.023					
0.088	0.088	0.106	0.103	0.103	0.103	0.106	0.034	0.034	0.036	0.036	0.041	0.016	0.041	0.044	0.039	0.034	0.016	0.018	0.036				
0.090	0.090	0.109	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.036	0.036	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.018	0.044	0.047	0.036	0.036	0.018	0.021	0.039	0.003			
0.103	0.109	0.109	0.106	0.116	0.106	0.119	0.103	0.103	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.085	0.111	0.114	0.098	0.111	0.085	0.091	0.106	0.093	0.096		
0.101	0.106	0.106	0.103	0.119	0.103	0.121	0.101	0.103	0.103	0.103	0.106	0.083	0.109	0.111	0.096	0.109	0.083	0.089	0.103	0.090	0.093	0.005	
0.103	0.109	0.109	0.106	0.121	0.106	0.124	0.103	0.101	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.085	0.111	0.114	0.098	0.111	0.085	0.091	0.106	0.093	0.096	0.005	0.005
0.103	0.109	0.109	0.106	0.116	0.106	0.119	0.103	0.103	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.085	0.111	0.114	0.098	0.111	0.085	0.091	0.106	0.093	0.096	0.003	0.003
0.101	0.106	0.106	0.103	0.114	0.103	0.116	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.109	0.106	0.088	0.114	0.116	0.096	0.114	0.088	0.094	0.109	0.096	0.098	0.003	0.008
0.124	0.127	0.132	0.129	0.134	0.129	0.134	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.109	0.096	0.085	0.101	0.103	0.103	0.103	0.085	0.091	0.109	0.093	0.096	0.093	0.088
0.119	0.121	0.127	0.124	0.134	0.124	0.134	0.101	0.101	0.103	0.103	0.091	0.080	0.106	0.109	0.098	0.098	0.080	0.086	0.103	0.088	0.090	0.088	0.083
0.119	0.119	0.127	0.124	0.132	0.124	0.132	0.103	0.103	0.106	0.106	0.093	0.083	0.106	0.109	0.101	0.101	0.083	0.089	0.101	0.090	0.093	0.085	0.080
0.121	0.124	0.129	0.127	0.137	0.127	0.137	0.103	0.103	0.106	0.106	0.093	0.083	0.103	0.106	0.101	0.101	0.083	0.089	0.106	0.090	0.093	0.090	0.085
0.121	0.121	0.129	0.127	0.134	0.127	0.134	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.109	0.096	0.085	0.103	0.106	0.098	0.103	0.085	0.091	0.103	0.093	0.096	0.088	0.083
0.121	0.121	0.129	0.127	0.134	0.132	0.134	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.109	0.096	0.085	0.109	0.111	0.103	0.103	0.085	0.091	0.098	0.093	0.096	0.093	0.088
0.120	0.120	0.132	0.129	0.129	0.134	0.132	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.126	0.124	0.109	0.129	0.132	0.123	0.126	0.109	0.113	0.115	0.112	0.115	0.098	0.092
0.109	0.109	0.132	0.129	0.118	0.134	0.120	0.106	0.112	0.106	0.109	0.118	0.104	0.118	0.120	0.106	0.115	0.104	0.096	0.109	0.106	0.104	0.070	0.070
0.121	0.121	0.133	0.130	0.136	0.136	0.138	0.113	0.119	0.113	0.116	0.125	0.110	0.121	0.124	0.124	0.116	0.110	0.103	0.116	0.113	0.116	0.088	0.082
0.112	0.112	0.135	0.132	0.121	0.138	0.124	0.110	0.115	0.110	0.112	0.121	0.107	0.121	0.124	0.110	0.118	0.107	0.099	0.112	0.110	0.107	0.073	0.073
0.103	0.106	0.111	0.109	0.114	0.114	0.116	0.096	0.101	0.098	0.098	0.096	0.101	0.106	0.109	0.096	0.098	0.101	0.089	0.098	0.098	0.101	0.083	0.078
0.106	0.109	0.114	0.111	0.116	0.116	0.119	0.093	0.098	0.096	0.096	0.093	0.098	0.103	0.106	0.096	0.096	0.098	0.086	0.096	0.096	0.098	0.085	0.080
0.096	0.098	0.109	0.106	0.106	0.111	0.109	0.090	0.096	0.093	0.093	0.096	0.096	0.101	0.103	0.090	0.096	0.096	0.089	0.093	0.093	0.096	0.085	0.080
0.101	0.103	0.114	0.111	0.111	0.111	0.114	0.090	0.096	0.093	0.093	0.091	0.085	0.090	0.093	0.090	0.096	0.085	0.084	0.098	0.088	0.090	0.083	0.078
0.114	0.116	0.127	0.124	0.124	0.129	0.127	0.090	0.096	0.093	0.093	0.096	0.106	0.106	0.109	0.093	0.093	0.106	0.091	0.093	0.103	0.106	0.093	0.088
0.107	0.109	0.120	0.117	0.125	0.122	0.130	0.109	0.115	0.112	0.112	0.112	0.102	0.125	0.128	0.107	0.112	0.102	0.100	0.112	0.104	0.107	0.107	0.104
0.143	0.143	0.156	0.154	0.151	0.159	0.156	0.141	0.141	0.143	0.143	0.157	0.138	0.143	0.146	0.159	0.143	0.138	0.137	0.138	0.133	0.135	0.151	0.148

0.182	0.182	0.188	0.185	0.188	0.185	0.190	0.157	0.162	0.157	0.160	0.154	0.157	0.168	0.171	0.157	0.160	0.157	0.156	0.162	0.154	0.157	0.168	0.165
0.145	0.150	0.165	0.163	0.155	0.168	0.160	0.155	0.160	0.152	0.158	0.166	0.163	0.176	0.178	0.158	0.163	0.163	0.151	0.158	0.158	0.160	0.152	0.147

β clade																					
Lemon Gap Form			γ clade						*conanti* clade				*santeetlah* clade								
54	61	66	34	37	73	77	80	83	Type locality *conanti*	88	90	92	79	79	81	81	84	*quadramaculatus*	*aeneus*	*organi*	*Phaeognathus hubrichti*
0.008																					
0.008	0.005																				
0.088	0.090	0.090																			
0.083	0.085	0.085	0.005																		
0.080	0.083	0.083	0.016	0.016																	
0.085	0.088	0.088	0.003	0.003	0.013																
0.083	0.085	0.085	0.018	0.018	0.003	0.016															
0.088	0.090	0.090	0.023	0.023	0.008	0.021	0.010														
0.098	0.095	0.095	0.092	0.095	0.084	0.092	0.087	0.087													
0.076	0.067	0.073	0.084	0.087	0.081	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.050												
0.088	0.085	0.090	0.096	0.099	0.090	0.096	0.093	0.093	0.037	0.040											
0.079	0.070	0.076	0.087	0.090	0.084	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.053	0.003	0.042										
0.083	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.073	0.062	0.059	0.065									
0.085	0.083	0.083	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.076	0.064	0.062	0.067	0.003								
0.085	0.083	0.083	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.076	0.059	0.068	0.062	0.023	0.026							
0.083	0.080	0.080	0.067	0.072	0.065	0.070	0.067	0.072	0.078	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.039	0.041	0.034						
0.093	0.090	0.090	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.078	0.067	0.065	0.070	0.016	0.013	0.023	0.049					
0.102	0.107	0.104	0.117	0.112	0.112	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.112	0.106	0.110	0.110	0.112	0.115	0.109	0.112	0.117				
0.151	0.151	0.148	0.151	0.146	0.148	0.148	0.151	0.151	0.160	0.160	0.161	0.163	0.164	0.161	0.164	0.159	0.167	0.148			

| 0.162 | 0.168 | 0.165 | 0.174 | 0.171 | 0.179 | 0.174 | 0.182 | 0.182 | 0.168 | 0.188 | 0.181 | 0.191 | 0.171 | 0.171 | 0.168 | 0.168 | 0.174 | 0.143 | 0.193 | |
| 0.147 | 0.150 | 0.150 | 0.160 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.158 | 0.158 | 0.152 | 0.160 | 0.146 | 0.158 | 0.143 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.152 | 0.158 | 0.158 | 0.148 | 0.174 | 0.196 |

	CytB clade	Locality	Tissue sample number	Collection number
Tilley, et al., Ridge and Valley *Desmognathus*. Supplementary material Table 3.				
Allozyme genotypes in GenAlEx format. Zeros indicate missing data. EC numbers follow Murpy et al., 1961[1].				
[1] Murphy, R. W., J. W. Sites, Jr., D. G. Buth, and C. H. Haufler. 1996. Proteins: Isozyme electrophoresis. Pp. 51-120 in D. M.				
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	4997	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	4998	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	4999	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5000	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5001	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5002	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5003	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5004	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5005	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5006	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5007	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5008	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	*fuscus* 1	5009	SGT9120
	D. fuscus	2	6534	SGT9503
	D. fuscus	2	6535	SGT9503
	D. fuscus	2	6536	SGT9503
	D. fuscus	2	6537	SGT9503
	D. fuscus	2	6538	SGT9503
	D. fuscus	2	6539	SGT9503
	D. fuscus	4	6520	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6521	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6522	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6523	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6524	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6525	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6526	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6527	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6528	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6529	SGT9501

	D. fuscus	4	6530	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6531	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6532	SGT9501
	D. fuscus	4	6533	SGT9501
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	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	10832	SGT0403
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11725	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11726	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11899	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11900	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11902	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11903	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	11	11904	SGT0607
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6561	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6562	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6563	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6564	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6565	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6566	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6567	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6568	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6569	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6570	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	6571	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	10589	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	10590	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	10591	SGT0312
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11727	SGT0608
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	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11729	SGT0608
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11730	SGT0608
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11731	SGT0608
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11732	SGT0608

Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11733	SGT0608
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Clade α: Sinking Creek form	12	11737	SGT0608
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Clade α: Sinking Creek form	13	3880	SGT8815
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Clade α: Sinking Creek form	13	6083	SGT9332
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Clade α: Sinking Creek form	13	6086	SGT9332

Clade α: Sinking Creek form	13	6087	SGT9332
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Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	6553	SGT9505
Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	10736	J. Bernardo
Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	10737	J. Bernardo
Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	10738	J. Bernardo
Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	10739	J. Bernardo

	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	11696	SGT0602
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	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	14	11698	SGT0602
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	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	15	11744	SGT0609
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	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	7251	SGT9611
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	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	7253	SGT9611
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	7254	SGT9611
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	10732	J. Bernardo
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	10733	J. Bernardo
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	10734	J. Bernardo
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	10735	J. Bernardo
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	11688	SGT0601
	Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	11689	SGT0601

Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	11690	SGT0601
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Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	11692	SGT0601
Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	11693	SGT0601
Clade α: Sinking Creek form	16	11694	SGT0601
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	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	3904	SGT8813
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	3905	SGT8813
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	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	3907	SGT8813
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	3908	SGT8813
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	3909	SGT8813
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	4985	SGT9118
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	4986	SGT9118
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	4987	SGT9118
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	31	4988	SGT9118
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	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5283	SGT9204
	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5284	SGT9204
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	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5286	SGT9204
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	Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5567	SGT9303
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5572	SGT9303
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5574	SGT9303
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5575	SGT9303
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5577	SGT9303
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	38	5578	SGT9303
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	39	5212	SGT9220
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	39	5215	SGT9220
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	39	5222	SGT9220
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	39	5227	SGT9220
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	42	5579	SGT9304
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	42	5593	SGT9304
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	42	5595	SGT9304
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	42	5597	SGT9304
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3294	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3295	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3296	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3297	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3298	SGT8638
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Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3326	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3327	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3328	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3329	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3330	SGT8638

Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3331	SGT8638
Clade α: *D. carolinensis*	78	3332	SGT8638
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3606	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3607	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3608	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3609	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3610	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3611	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3612	SGT8732
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3915	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3916	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3917	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3918	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3919	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3920	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3921	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3923	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3924	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3925	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	57	3926	SGT8810
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4990	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4991	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4992	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4993	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4994	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4995	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	4996	SGT9119
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5292	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5293	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5294	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5295	SGT9205

Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5296	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5297	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5298	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5299	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5300	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5301	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5302	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5303	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5304	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5305	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5306	SGT9205
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5598	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5599	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5600	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5601	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5602	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5603	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5604	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5605	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5606	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5607	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5608	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5609	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5610	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5611	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5612	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5613	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5614	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5615	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5616	SGT9305
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5617	SGT9305

	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5618	SGT9305
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5619	SGT9305
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	5620	SGT9305
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	11998	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	11999	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	12000	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	12001	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	12002	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	12003	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	12004	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	61	12005	SGT0716
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3964	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3965	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3966	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3967	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3968	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3969	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3970	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3971	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3972	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3973	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3974	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3975	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3976	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3977	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3978	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3979	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	64	3980	SGT8809
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3945	SGT8807
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3946	SGT8807
	Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3947	SGT8807

Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3948	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3949	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3950	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3951	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3952	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3953	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3954	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3955	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3956	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3957	SGT8807
Clade β: Lemon Gap form	66	3958	SGT8807
Clade γ	36	9789	SGT0108
Clade γ	36	9790	SGT0108
Clade γ	36	9791	SGT0108
Clade γ	36	9792	SGT0108
Clade γ	36	9793	SGT0108
Clade γ	36	9794	SGT0108
Clade γ	36	9795	SGT0108
Clade γ	73	3480	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3481	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3482	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3483	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3484	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3485	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3486	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3487	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3489	SGT8711
Clade γ	73	3490	SGT8711
D. conanti	89	4343	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4344	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4345	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4346	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4347	SGT8901

D. conanti	89	4348	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4349	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4350	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4351	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4352	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4353	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4354	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4355	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4356	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4357	SGT8901
D. conanti	89	4358	SGT8901
D. conanti	Type locality	9293	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9294	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9295	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9296	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9297	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9298	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9299	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9300	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9301	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9302	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9303	DBM2960
D. conanti	Type locality	9304	DBM2960
D. santeetlah	85	4242	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4243	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4244	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4245	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4246	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4247	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4248	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4249	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4250	SGT8806
D. santeetlah	85	4251	SGT8806

	D. santeetlah	85	4252	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4253	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4254	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4255	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4256	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4257	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4258	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4259	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4260	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4261	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4262	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4263	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4264	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4265	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4266	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4267	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4268	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4269	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4270	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	85	4271	SGT8806
	D. santeetlah	91	4359	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4360	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4361	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4362	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4363	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4364	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4365	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4366	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4367	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4368	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4369	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4370	SGT8902
	D. santeetlah	91	4371	SGT8902

D. santeetlah	91	4372	SGT8902
D. santeetlah	91	4373	SGT8902
D. santeetlah	91	4374	SGT8902
D. santeetlah	91	4376	SGT8902
D. santeetlah	91	4377	SGT8902
D. santeetlah	91	4378	SGT8902
D. santeetlah	91	5432	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5433	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5434	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5435	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5436	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5437	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5438	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5439	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5440	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5441	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5442	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5443	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5444	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5445	P. A. Verrell
D. santeetlah	91	5446	P. A. Verrell
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7128	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7129	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7130	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7131	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7132	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7133	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7134	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7135	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7136	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7137	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7138	SGT9621
D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7139	SGT9621

	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7140	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7141	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7142	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7143	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7144	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7145	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7146	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7147	SGT9621
	D. cf. fuscus	South Mtn. 5	7148	SGT9621

Tilley, et al., Ridge and Valley Desmognathus. Supplementary material Table 4.
Nei unbiased genetic distances based on 22 presumptive allozyme loci.

		Desmognathus fuscus			Clade α, Sinking Creek form								Clade β, Lemon Gap form				Clade α: *Desmognathus carolinensis*						Clade γ		*Desmognathus conanti*		*Desmognathus santeetlah*	
		MA	2	4	11	12	13	14	15	16	23	31	57	61	64	66	21	31	38	39	42	78	36	73	89	Toppotypic	85	91
Desmognathus fuscus	MA	0.000																										
	2	0.277	0.000																									
	4	0.268	0.014	0.000																								
Clade α, Sinking Creek form	11	0.891	1.063	1.172	0.000																							
	12	0.708	0.848	0.932	0.099	0.000																						
	13	0.600	0.736	0.804	0.113	0.011	0.000																					
	14	0.653	0.789	0.874	0.072	0.059	0.072	0.000																				
	15	0.743	0.890	0.982	0.052	0.047	0.064	0.007	0.000																			
	16	0.701	0.842	0.931	0.057	0.055	0.072	0.004	0.000	0.000																		
	23	0.543	0.664	0.738	0.167	0.160	0.151	0.056	0.095	0.090	0.000																	
	31	0.495	0.625	0.672	0.240	0.254	0.210	0.182	0.183	0.185	0.107	0.000																
Clade β, Lemon Gap form	57	0.495	0.541	0.584	0.558	0.582	0.488	0.597	0.629	0.622	0.511	0.422	0.000															
	61	0.625	0.658	0.703	0.553	0.550	0.491	0.591	0.590	0.578	0.570	0.508	0.112	0.000														
	64	0.605	0.695	0.765	0.512	0.512	0.463	0.510	0.547	0.537	0.378	0.429	0.112	0.096	0.000													
	66	0.696	0.742	0.811	0.600	0.594	0.543	0.621	0.648	0.641	0.482	0.496	0.122	0.095	0.026	0.000												
Clade α: *Desmognathus carolinensis*	21	0.367	0.412	0.411	0.776	0.594	0.495	0.620	0.660	0.651	0.523	0.419	0.381	0.534	0.503	0.535	0.000											
	31	0.405	0.487	0.512	0.663	0.472	0.422	0.527	0.526	0.511	0.511	0.413	0.247	0.206	0.241	0.260	0.240	0.000										
	38	0.437	0.460	0.486	0.621	0.440	0.388	0.483	0.486	0.473	0.497	0.444	0.323	0.269	0.290	0.328	0.192	0.100	0.000									
	39	0.323	0.428	0.413	0.771	0.596	0.506	0.624	0.657	0.641	0.562	0.457	0.416	0.525	0.539	0.600	0.070	0.241	0.170	0.000								
	42	0.464	0.517	0.547	0.697	0.505	0.459	0.552	0.552	0.540	0.548	0.501	0.333	0.285	0.292	0.340	0.179	0.112	0.016	0.161	0.000							
	78	0.372	0.423	0.419	0.800	0.615	0.511	0.650	0.680	0.667	0.575	0.451	0.390	0.494	0.529	0.561	0.094	0.257	0.199	0.076	0.202	0.000						
Clade γ	36	0.443	0.544	0.575	0.844	0.670	0.553	0.694	0.737	0.718	0.569	0.441	0.167	0.180	0.260	0.272	0.403	0.253	0.345	0.397	0.381	0.397	0.000					
	73	0.309	0.316	0.362	0.745	0.563	0.493	0.556	0.601	0.572	0.449	0.340	0.291	0.305	0.341	0.320	0.307	0.242	0.342	0.357	0.348	0.321	0.290	0.000				
Desmognathus conanti	89	0.492	0.500	0.556	0.733	0.549	0.477	0.591	0.605	0.589	0.531	0.401	0.226	0.241	0.284	0.289	0.385	0.157	0.223	0.337	0.255	0.311	0.202	0.155	0.000			
	Toppotypic	0.467	0.418	0.468	0.847	0.667	0.567	0.678	0.718	0.696	0.617	0.566	0.308	0.363	0.440	0.449	0.380	0.260	0.262	0.352	0.304	0.323	0.316	0.336	0.183	0.000		
Desmognathus santeetlah	85	0.584	0.495	0.553	0.720	0.738	0.633	0.750	0.802	0.783	0.623	0.513	0.183	0.267	0.301	0.307	0.501	0.368	0.394	0.496	0.457	0.328	0.281	0.361	0.223	0.351	0.000	
	91	0.544	0.415	0.464	0.754	0.771	0.664	0.758	0.825	0.801	0.596	0.480	0.308	0.418	0.440	0.451	0.368	0.535	0.458	0.438	0.527	0.254	0.413	0.320	0.382	0.474	0.102	0.000
Desmognathus c.f. fuscus	South Mtn.	0.664	0.582	0.611	0.435	0.297	0.256	0.306	0.326	0.316	0.328	0.359	0.346	0.333	0.386	0.441	0.362	0.285	0.289	0.346	0.345	0.357	0.280	0.308	0.291	0.270	0.402	0.403