Geographic variation in the age of temperate-zone reptile and amphibian species: Southern Hemisphere species are older

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Despite controversy over alternative definitions, the species is the fundamental operational unit of biodiversity, and species are the building-blocks of conservation. But is a ‘species’ from one part of the world the same as a ‘species’ from elsewhere? Our meta-analysis of molecular phylogenetic data reveals that reptile and amphibian species distributed in temperate-zone areas of the Northern Hemisphere are younger than taxa from the Southern Hemisphere, probably reflecting the greater impact of past climatic variation on Northern Hemisphere habitats. Because a species’ age may influence its vulnerability to anthropogenic threats, geographical variation in species ages should be incorporated into conservation planning.

Keywords: reptile; amphibian; molecular dating; intraspecific diversification; conservation status

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate fluctuations (including glaciation events) in the Pleistocene (1.8–0.012 Ma; [1]) rendered many Nearctic and Palearctic regions unsuitable for ectothermic animals such as reptiles and amphibians, with the result that most present-day populations of such animals in these areas are the result of relatively recent (postglacial) recolonization [2,3]. In contrast, less intense glaciation over the same period in Southern Hemisphere continents (Australasia, South America [4]) placed fewer constraints on reptile viability, enabling populations to persist over large areas [5]. Based on the briefer duration of stable ectotherm-friendly conditions in temperate-zone North America, North Africa and Eurasia, we predicted that species in these areas would be younger, on average, than ecologically analogous taxa from Australasia, South Africa or South America. To test this prediction, we assembled data from molecular phylogenies on species ages in reptiles and amphibians.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

To estimate the age of a species, we used the oldest intraspecific diversification event (as based on molecular dating) within each taxon. This measure estimates the amount of time since existing populations within a species last shared a common ancestor. Actual dates at which a species diverged from its closest relatives might be much earlier than this date, if local extinctions have eliminated older lineages. We reviewed phylogenetic papers on 157 species of amphibians (Anura) and reptiles (Squamata and Testudines) in temperate (non-tropical) areas to test for differences in age between taxa from the Northern versus Southern Hemispheres (see the electronic supplementary material). Urodeles (salamanders and newts) were excluded from the analyses, as they do not occur in temperate-zone areas of the Southern Hemisphere. Studies on non-monophyletic species were excluded to avoid inaccurate species age estimations. The statistical significance of the difference between Hemispheres in mean ages of species was tested with a two-way ANOVA with Hemisphere and orders (Anura, Squamata and Testudines) as factors and mean species age as the dependent variable, using JMP 7.0 [6]. We also examined latitudinal subsets of the data, to check that the same patterns were evident when we restricted attention to taxa found in directly comparable latitudinal zones. Thus, we repeated the above analysis for two mutually exclusive categories within the broader dataset: (i) species restricted to moderate latitudes only (between the tropics and 40° N or S), and (ii) species distributed at higher latitudes only (above 40° N or S). Species distributed in both of the above latitudinal ranges were excluded from these tests.

3. RESULTS

As predicted, present-day species of reptiles and amphibians from temperate-zone habitats of the Northern Hemisphere were on average younger than those from the Southern Hemisphere (two-way ANOVA: Northern versus Southern Hemisphere effect, \( F_{1,156} = 15.48, p = 0.0001 \); Squamate versus turtle versus anuran, \( F_{2,156} = 2.53, p = 0.08 \)). This pattern was stronger in anurans and turtles than in lizards and snakes (interaction term, \( F_{2,156} = 3.98, p = 0.02 \); see figure 1).

Similar patterns were evident when the analysis was restricted to species that are found in moderate latitudes only (between the tropics and 40° N or S, including all orders: Northern versus Southern Hemisphere effect, \( F_{1,85} = 9.21, p = 0.003 \)). For the analysis of high-latitude species (above 40° N or S), the only taxa represented in our dataset for the Southern Hemisphere were squamates, so we conducted a one-factor ANOVA with hemisphere as the factor and age of squamate taxa as the dependent variable. In this relatively small dataset, species from this latitudinal zone were again younger, on average, in the Northern Hemisphere than in the Southern Hemisphere (\( F_{1,8} = 8.48, p = 0.02 \)).

4. DISCUSSION

Our data reveal a consistent geographical disparity in mean ages of species: at similar latitudes, reptile and amphibian species from the Southern Hemisphere tend to be older than species from the Northern Hemisphere. A geographical difference in the historical intensity of harsh climatic conditions (e.g. during Pleistocene glacial cycles) offers a plausible reason for this pattern. That is, the current distribution of many Northern Hemisphere taxa reflects relatively recent recolonization, from southern refugia, of areas that were unsuitable for species persistence at the height of glaciation. This is particularly true for species in relatively high-latitude areas of the Northern Hemisphere, where glacial events were most extreme [2]; other processes may have affected species ages in less severely cold regions. Southern Hemisphere species
imposed by human activities [9]. Hence, all else being equal, Southern Hemisphere ectothermic vertebrates may be less able to cope with threats (such as those driven by changes in climate, habitat quality, invasive species and habitat fragmentation [11–13]) than are ecologically analogous taxa from the Northern Hemisphere. Understanding such broadscale geographical biases in species vulnerability may help us to understand why extinction rates are so much higher in some parts of the world than others [14], and to allocate conservation and management efforts to regions where endemic taxa may be at particular risk [15].

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References