



## Widespread introgression does not leak into allotopy in a broad sympatric zone

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Résumé en anglais	<p>Species that overlap over a large part of their range and habitat requirements are challenging for the study of speciation and hybridization. In this respect, the study of broadscale introgressive hybridization has raised recent interest. Here we studied hybridization between two closely related amphibians <i>Lissotriton helveticus</i> and <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> that reproduce over a wide sympatric zone. We used mitochondrial and microsatellite markers on 1272 individuals in 37 sites over Europe to detect hybrids at the individual-level and to analyse Hardy-Weinberg and linkage disequilibria at the population-level. Morphological traits showed a strong bimodal distribution. Consistently, hybrid frequency was low (1.7%). We found asymmetric introgression with five times more hybrids in <i>L. vulgaris</i> than in <i>L. helveticus</i>, a pattern probably explained by an unequal effective population size in a study part wherein <i>L. helveticus</i> numerically predominates. Strikingly, significant levels of introgression were detected in 73% of sites shared by both species. Our study showed that introgression is widespread but remains confined to the sites where the two species reproduce at the same time. This pattern may explain why these species remain genetically distinct over a broad sympatric zone.</p>
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