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Low phylogeographic structure of *Rhinella arunco* (Anura: Bufonidae), an endemic amphibian from the Chilean Mediterranean hotspot

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Abstract

Background: The Mediterranean zone of central Chile (30° to 38°S) is one of the 25 diversity hotspots in the world. However, there are few phylogeographic studies which identify the factors that have influenced population diversification in the fauna of this area. In this study, we investigated the phylogeographic structure of *Rhinella arunco*, an anuran endemic to Mediterranean Chile, using 160 individuals from 23 localities representative of its entire distribution (32° to 38°S).

Results: The haplotype network revealed four haplogroups, three of which overlap geographically and only one of which has an exclusive geographic distribution. An analysis of molecular variance indicated that neither watershed limits nor the main rivers in the current distribution of this species have been important geographic barriers against the dispersion of individuals. Finally, the Geneland analysis showed three population units, one of which concurs with one of the haplogroups found in the haplotype network. Together, these analyses indicated a low level of phylogeographic structure for this species. On the other hand, the highest levels of intrapopulational genetic variation were concentrated in the central part of the distribution (33° to 34°S), which may indicate an effect of Pleistocene glaciations on the genetic diversity of the populations in the extreme south of its range.

Conclusions: The low phylogeographic structure observed in *R. arunco* is a rarely documented pattern for amphibians and contrasts with the phylogeographic studies of other vertebrates which inhabit the same zone. This result may be attributed to a series of attributes of bufonids, related mainly to water retention and their reproductive biology, which have allowed them to disperse and colonize an enormous variety of environments.

Keywords: Phylogeography; Central Chile; Mitochondrial DNA; Pleistocene glaciations

Background

The central zone of Chile (30° to 38°S) is one of five areas of the planet which have a Mediterranean-type climate (Cowling et al. 1996; Amigo and Ramírez 1998; Luebert and Plissock 2006; Armesto et al. 2007). From a biogeographic viewpoint, it is an isolated area, located between the Andes Range and the Pacific Ocean, flanked on the north by the Atacama Desert and on the south by temperate forests (Bull-Hereñu et al. 2005); it has a high level of diversity and endemism, which has led to its being

considered among the 25 biodiversity hotspots in the world with a high conservation priority (Myers et al. 2000; Sauquet et al. 2009). However, there are few studies which have identified the historical factors that may have affected the diversification of the biota in this zone or in other regions of the Southern Hemisphere (Beheregaray 2008).

During the Pleistocene (1.8 M to 14,000 years ago), and more specifically during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM, 20,000 to 18,000 years ago), an ice sheet of approximately 2,000 km long covered the extreme southern portion of South America, including the Andes Range from 56° to 34°S and the Coastal Range to 42°S in Chile (Clapperton 1990, 1994; McCulloch et al. 2000). At their maximum extension, the glaciers extended to approximately 33°S. This phenomenon generated changes in the climate, landscape, and sea level, which may have affected

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the demographics and distributions of the biota, implying a loss of genetic diversity due to important decreases in their population sizes, followed by post-glacial demographic and range expansions (Hewitt 2000; Sérsic et al. 2011).

Topographically, Mediterranean Chile has tripartite relief (Niemeier and Cereceda 1984; Armesto et al. 2007), that is, two parallel mountain chains with a north–south orientation, the Andes Range and the Coastal Range, separated by an intermediate depression or central valley. A number of watersheds which originate in the Andes cross the intermediate depression forming wide valleys, the most important being the Aconcagua, Maipo, Maule, and Biobío Rivers (Amigo and Ramírez 1998; Armesto et al. 2007). The water volume of these rivers was influenced by climatic changes in the Pleistocene. For example, melting produced greater increases in water volume than those currently observed, and these phenomena may have been barriers for the dispersion of some species (e.g., *Liolaemus monticola*, Lamborot and Eaton 1997).

Several studies have evaluated the effects of Pleistocene glaciations and geographic barriers on the genetic structure of vertebrate species in the central zone of Chile. Victoriano et al. (2008) compared patterns of genetic variation of three lizard species of the genus *Liolaemus* sampled in different latitudinal ranges (*Liolaemus tenuis*, 31° to 40°S; *Liolaemus lemniscatus*, 32° to 37°S; and *Liolaemus pictus*, 37° to 42°S). In *L. lemniscatus*, which mainly inhabits the Mediterranean zone, they found more genetic variation in populations of the extreme north compared to those of the south of its range. Those authors proposed an effect of glaciations on populations of the south and greater stability in the northern part of the distribution, since the latter area was less impacted by periglacial effects. Unmack et al. (2009) studied populations of the freshwater fish *Trichomycterus areolatus*, which is distributed in major watersheds from 30° to 45°S, and found no evidence of the effects of Pleistocene glaciations on its genetic diversity. Those authors identified the topography of the central Chile and oceanic barriers as the most important factors which limited the connectivity of populations among river basins. Finally, in a genetic study of populations of the colubrid *Philodryas chamissonis* from 29° to 38°S, Sallaberry-Pincheira et al. (2011) found a high level of phylogeographic structure, four latitudinally differentiated haplogroups, and high levels of intrapopulation genetic diversity in the Maipo River basin (33°S).

Among vertebrates, amphibians have advantages as models for phylogeographic studies, including a global distribution, a high degree of genetic structure, and the ease for obtaining samples (Zeisset and Beebe 2008). Their complex life cycle restricts them to aquatic development or sites with high humidity (Duellman and Trueb 1994), and since they have humid skin, they have a low tolerance to desiccation, which suggests a low dispersion capacity of

individuals (Duellman and Trueb 1994; Beebe 1996). These reproductive and physiological restrictions are usually accompanied by the presence of philopatry (Blaustein et al. 1994; Vences and Wake 2007). As a consequence, these factors produce a high degree of genetic structure, even at short geographic distances, due to direct influences of water availability and temperatures (Buckley and Jetz 2007). At a larger geographic scale, amphibian species usually have strong phylogeographic structures, which mainly appear to reflect historical events which have affected their populations (reviewed in Vences and Wake 2007; some exceptions are Burns et al. (2007), Makowsky et al. (2009), and Chen et al. (2012)).

Several recent genetic and phylogeographic studies in different zones of Chile used amphibians as models (e.g., Méndez et al. 2004; Correa et al. 2010) or included species of amphibians which inhabit the Mediterranean zone (Victoriano et al. 1995; Brieva and Formas 2001; Correa et al. 2008a). However, those studies used species whose distributions span beyond the Mediterranean zone, or used few samples within this zone, which were insufficient to evaluate hypotheses of historical genetic differentiation or to compare with co-distributed taxa. *Rhinella arunco* (Molina, 1782) is one of two species of anurans endemic to Mediterranean Chile; it is distributed from 32° to 38°S (Ceí 1962; Correa et al. 2008b), including the coastal zone, the intermediate depression, and the Andean foothills up to 1,450 m (Figure 1). Its populations are closely associated with a landscape dominated mainly by sclerophyllous matorral, where the river basins exhibit large fluctuations in the amount of available water. This study investigated the phylogeographic structure of *R. arunco* in its entire distribution range, using a fragment of the control region of mitochondrial (mt)DNA as a genetic marker. The objective was to evaluate whether Pleistocene glaciations and/or geographic barriers (watersheds and rivers) were relevant factors which could explain the genetic differentiation of this species in its distribution range.

Methods

Localities and study material

We used 160 individuals from 23 localities representative of the entire distribution range of *R. arunco*, which extends from 32° to 38°S (Ceí 1962; Correa et al. 2008b). Samples included the main river basins in the distribution of this species (Figure 1, Table 1). Individuals included adults, juveniles, postmetamorphics, metamorphics, premetamorphics, and larvae, all of which were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Departamento de Biología Celular y Genética, Universidad de Chile (DBGUCH). Permits for the capture and collection of animals were provided by the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG; resolutions 3085/2000, 2105/2004, and 13/2006).

Table 1 Coordinates and elevations of the localities of *R. arunco* included in this study, numbered from north to south (see map in Figure 1)

Number	Locality (abbreviation)	Number of individuals in each locality	Region	Watershed	Latitude (S)	Longitude (W)	Elevation (m)
1	Quilimarí (Qui)	14	Coquimbo	Quilimarí	32°07'12.6"	71°28'10.6"	13
2	Los Molles (LM)	5	Valparaíso	Coastal basin	32°13'28.4"	71°29'58.7"	10
3	El Trapiche (ET)	10	Valparaíso	Petorca	32°18'45.2"	71°16'38.6"	29
4	Illalolén (Illa)	3	Valparaíso	La Ligua	32°26'23.5"	71°14'10.0"	16
5	Campos de Ahumada Bajo (CAB)	3	Valparaíso	Aconcagua	32°43'51.0"	70°34'01.5"	992
6	Estero Marga Marga (MM)	6	Valparaíso	Coastal basin	33°03'20.9"	71°29'37.5"	32
7	Estero Puangue (EP)	10	Metropolitana	Maipo	33°15'26.7"	71°09'03.3"	320
8	Río Molina (RM)	4	Metropolitana	Maipo	33°22'24.1"	70°23'47.3"	1,123
9	Quebrada de Córdova (QC)	11	Valparaíso	Coastal basin	33°26'27.6"	71°39'38.0"	40
10	Estero Ñanco (EÑ)	5	Valparaíso	Maipo	33°38'42.1"	71°33'17.0"	43
11	Estero Coyanco (EC)	12	Metropolitana	Maipo	33°41'26.4"	70°20'58.5"	1,051
12	Topocalma (Top)	6	O'Higgins	Coastal basin	34°06'54.1"	71°55'40.1"	21
13	Pumanque (Pmq)	7	O'Higgins	Coastal basin	34°37'20.9"	71°36'21.6"	103
14	Sierras de Bellavista (SB)	13	O'Higgins	Tinguiririca	34°48'05.9"	70°44'33.1"	840
15	Pumaitén (Pum)	4	Maule	Mataquito	34°58'00.3"	71°07'29.3"	287
16	Linares de Perales (LiPe)	4	Maule	Maule	35°28'09.2"	71°51'54.0"	50
17	La Suiza (LS)	7	Maule	Maule	35°45'28.3"	71°00'16.3"	602
18	Vega de Salas (VS)	2	Maule	Maule	36°00'13.6"	71°26'35.5"	302
19	La Raya (LR)	8	Biobío	Maule	36°08'58.8"	72°27'18.0"	207
20	Manzanares (Man)	10	Biobío	Ñuble	36°21'35.8"	72°30'56.3"	87
21	Río Ñuble (RÑ)	4	Biobío	Ñuble	36°34'24.8"	72°12'54.1"	84
22	Las Juntas de Nahuelbuta (LJN)	4	Biobío	Biobío	37°35'41.8"	72°50'20.9"	111
23	Río Bureo (RB)	8	Biobío	Biobío	37°42'59.0"	72°13'50.1"	116

Numbers of individuals in each locality used to obtain mitochondrial sequences are indicated as well as the administrative regions and watersheds.

Phylogeographic and genetic analyses

Haplotypes were extracted using the DnaSP version 5.10.01 program (Librado et al. 2009), including polymorphic sites with indels. For each locality with four or more individuals, we calculated, using Arlequin version 3.5.1.2 (Excoffier and Lischer 2010), the number of haplotypes, haplotype diversity, and mean difference between pairs of sequences (Π). All of these measures were calculated including sites with indels.

To visualize the phylogenetic relationships among haplotypes, we constructed a haplotype network (Bandelt et al. 1999) using the Network version 4.6.1.0 program (<http://www.fluxus-engineering.com/sharenet.htm>). Then, with the objective of detecting signals of demographic expansion, we calculated Tajima's D (Tajima 1989) and Fu's F_s statistics (Fu 1997) using the DnaSP program, utilizing the haplogroups obtained in the median-joining analysis as units.

The phylogeographic structure was evaluated with the following approximations:

1. To establish whether the limits of the watersheds or the main rivers in the distribution of the species have

acted as geographic barriers, we performed an analysis of molecular variance (AMOVA), grouping the 23 localities by watershed and by their locations between the four main rivers (Aconcagua, Maipo, Maule, and Biobío) using the Arlequin program, with 10,000 permutations. By watershed, 11 groups were defined: (a) Quilimarí (Qui) and Los Molles (LM); (b) El Trapiche (ET) and Illalolén (Illa); (c) Campos de Ahumada Bajo (CAB); (d) Marga Marga (MM) and Quebrada de Córdova (QC); (e) Estero Puangue (EP), Río Molina (RM), Estero Ñanco (EÑ), and Estero Coyanco (EC); (f) Topocalma (Top) and Pumanque (Pmq); (g) Sierras de Bellavista (SB); (h) Pumaitén (Pum); (i) Linares de Perales (LiPe), La Suiza (LS), Vega de Salas (VS), and La Raya (LR); (j) Manzanares (Man) and Río Ñuble (RÑ); and (k) Las Juntas de Nahuelbuta (LJN) and Río Bureo (RB). Although the first two groups are localities from different watersheds, we grouped them due to their geographic proximity (<15 km). For the main rivers, five groups were defined: (a) Qui, LM, ET, Illa, and CAB; (b) MM, QC, EP, EÑ, and RM; (c) EC, Top, Pmq, SB, Pum, and LS; (d) LiPe, VS, LR, Man, and RÑ; and (e) LJN and RB.

2. We performed a Geneland version 1.0.7 analysis (Guillot et al. 2005a, 2005b) to evaluate the presence of population structure, using a statistical model based on Bayesian inferences implemented in an *R* platform (Ihaka and Gentleman 1996). This analysis evaluates the presence of population structure in a group of geo-referenced genotypic or haplotypic data by inferring and localizing genetic discontinuities. The most probable number of population units (*K*) was determined by a Markov chain Monte Carlo method, with five repetitions (5×10^6 iterations in each) of $K = 1$ to 7. Once the most probable value of *K* was obtained, we performed an AMOVA with the groups defined by this value, using Arlequin.

Results

We obtained an alignment of 919 sites, of which 6 presented indels, and 87 were polymorphic. Sequences were deposited in GenBank (HQ132643-70, KC778264-6, KC778272-5, KC778279-84, KC778291-319, KC778322-33, KC778335-44, KC778348-61, KC778364-5, and KC817148-99). Among 160 sequences, there were 67 haplotypes. The geographic location of the haplotypes and measures of intrapopulational diversity are shown in Table 2. The indices of genetic diversity decreased from north to south (Table 2). The three largest values of haplotype diversity were found in localities between 32° and 33°S (ET, 0.956 ± 0.059 ; EP, 0.933 ± 0.077 ; and EC, 0.909 ± 0.056), from the watersheds of the Petorca and Maipo Rivers; while the localities with the lowest haplotype diversity (LS, 0.286 \pm 0.196; RÑ, 0; and LJV, 0) were found south of 35°S, between the Maule and Biobío Rivers.

The median-joining analysis showed four haplogroups (called A, B, C, and D) with north–south segregation, separated by few mutational steps (Figure 2A). Haplogroup A was composed of 27 haplotypes from the extreme north and center of the distribution (32°07' to 33°41'S), located in the watersheds of the Quilimarí, Petorca, La Ligua, Aconcagua, and Maipo Rivers. Haplogroup B included six haplotypes from the central zone of the distribution (33°03' to 33°41'S), mostly in the Maipo River watershed. Haplogroup C contained 17 haplotypes from the central zone (33°15' to 34°58'S), including localities between the Maipo and Mataquito River watersheds, as well as coastal basins in this range. Finally, haplogroup D was composed of 17 haplotypes from the most austral part of the distribution (35°28' to 37°42'S), between the watersheds of the Maule and Biobío Rivers (Table 2 and Figure 2B). Three haplogroups (A, B, and C) overlapped geographically. Haplogroup B, which was the most divergent, overlapped with haplogroups A and C at around 33°S, including the Maipo River watershed; only haplogroup D showed an exclusive geographic distribution (south of 35°S). We found evidence of recent demographic expansion for haplogroups A, C, and D using Fu's *F_s* statistic. Tajima's *D* showed

negative values, but they were not significant for these haplogroups (Table 3).

The AMOVA for localities grouped by watershed showed a variance component among groups (Fct = 0.396) that was greater than the analysis grouping localities between rivers (Fct = 0.327); however, in both cases, the variance within populations was greater (Table 4). The Geneland analysis found three genetic groups in the study area (with a posterior probability of 0.6), one of which (the most austral) exactly coincided with one of the haplogroups recognized in the haplotype network (haplogroup D), while the other two genetic groups corresponded to haplogroups A, B, and C (Figures 2B and 3). The first group was composed of localities located between 32° and 33°30'S, including one locality from the Maipo River basin (Estero Puangue) (Figure 3). The second group was composed of localities from 33°30' to 35°S, between the watersheds of the Maipo and Mataquito Rivers (Figure 3). Finally, the third group was composed of localities from the Maule River to the south (35° to 38°S, Figure 3). The three population units (I, II, and III) found in this analysis are indicated by dashed lines in Figure 2B. The AMOVA of the three groups found by Geneland showed a variance component among groups (Fct = 0.393), which was also lower than the variance within populations (Table 4).

Discussion

Taken together, the different analyses performed using sequences of the control region revealed that *R. arunco* has a low phylogeographic structure. The haplotype network showed four haplogroups with low genetic divergence among them, three of which overlapped geographically. The AMOVAs showed that the genetic variance was greater within populations than among groups of populations. The Geneland analysis showed three population units, with low support probability. These results suggest that there have not been important geographic barriers that limited the expansion of this species within its distribution. A low level of phylogeographic structure was also reported by Correa (2010) for *Rhinella atacamensis* (see below), the sister species of *R. arunco* (Méndez 2000; Pramuk et al. 2007), which is distributed between 25° and 32°S. However, this pattern contrasts with the results of Correa et al. (2010) in *Rhinella spinulosa* and with a number of phylogeographic studies in bufonids from North America, Europe, and Asia (Rowe et al. 1998; Masta et al. 2003; Smith and Green 2004; Jaeger et al. 2005; Zhang et al. 2008, among others).

The AMOVAs indicated that neither watersheds nor main rivers in the current distribution of *R. arunco* were important barriers for the expansion of this species, which contrasts with a report by Unmack et al. (2009) for the freshwater fish *T. areolatus*, in the same latitudinal range. Those authors detected a direct effect of topography,

Table 2 Geographic distributions of the 67 haplotypes of the mitochondrial control region of *R. arunco* and measures of intrapopulation genetic variation

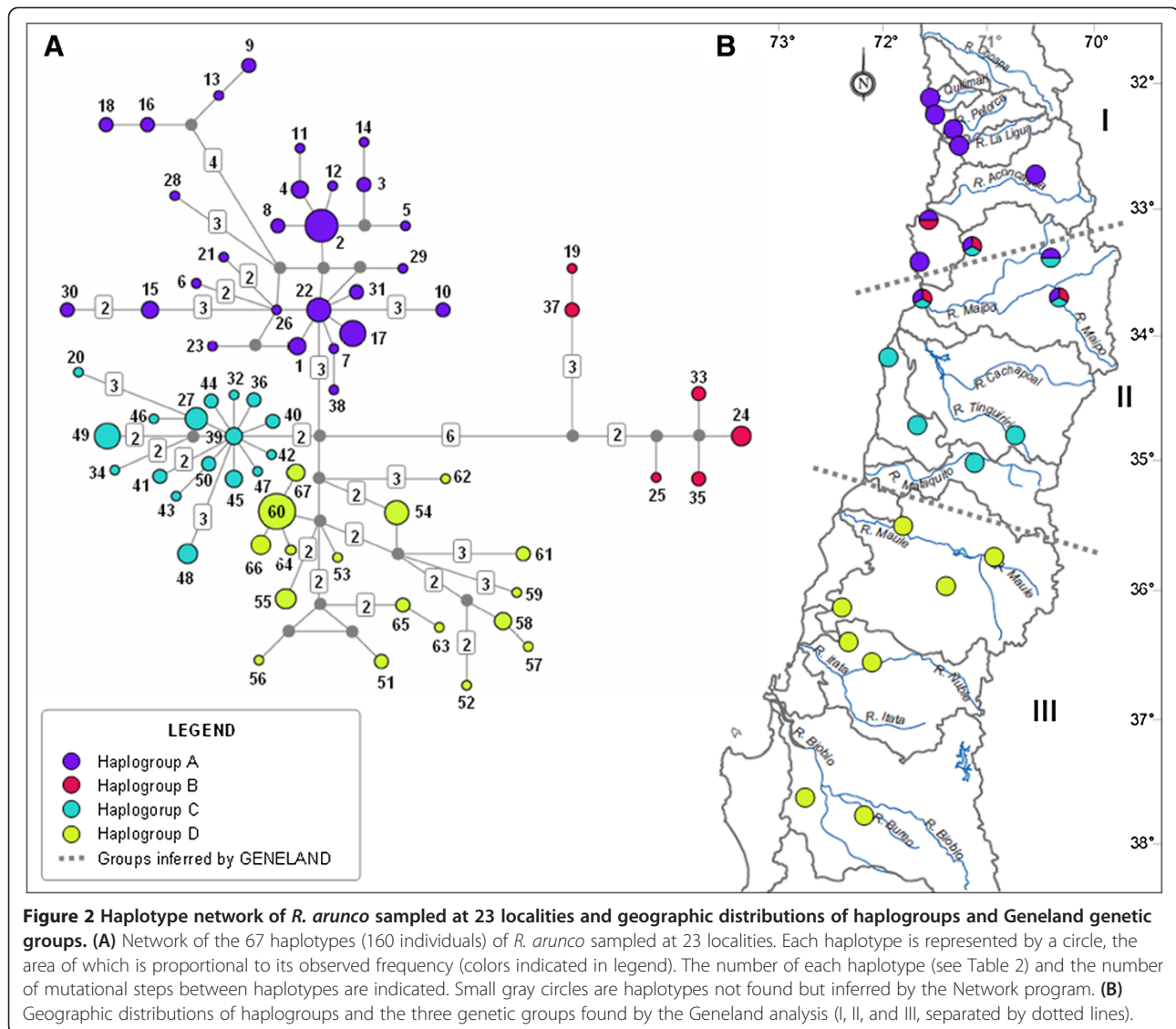
Number	Locality (abbreviation)	Number of sequences	Number of haplotypes	Haplotype diversity \pm SD	$\Pi \pm$ SD	Haplotypes
1	Quilimarí (Qui)	14	6	0.802 \pm 0.090	2.450 \pm 1.409	1-6
2	Los Molles (LM)	5	3	0.800 \pm 0.164	1.800 \pm 1.236	2, 7, 8
3	El Trapiche (ET)	10	8	0.956 \pm 0.059	5.555 \pm 2.915	2, 4, 9-14
4	Illalolén ^a (Illa)	3	1			15
5	Campos de Ahumada Bajo ^a (CAB)	3	2			9, 16
6	Estero Marga Marga (MM)	6	3	0.733 \pm 0.155	9.200 \pm 4.937	17-19
7	Estero Puangue (EP)	10	8	0.933 \pm 0.077	7.356 \pm 3.761	2, 20-26
8	Río Molina (RM)	4	2	0.500 \pm 0.265	5.500 \pm 3.343	27, 28
9	Quebrada de Córdova (QC)	11	5	0.818 \pm 0.083	3.018 \pm 1.703	1, 17, 22, 29, 30
10	Estero Ñanco (EÑ)	5	4	0.900 \pm 0.161	9.200 \pm 5.106	31-34
11	Estero Coyanco (EC)	12	7	0.909 \pm 0.056	8.393 \pm 4.181	24, 27, 33, 35-38
12	Topocalma (Top)	6	4	0.867 \pm 0.129	1.933 \pm 1.269	39-42
13	Pumanque (Pmq)	7	4	0.809 \pm 0.130	2.190 \pm 1.372	43-46
14	Sierras de Bellavista (SB)	13	4	0.654 \pm 0.106	3.307 \pm 1.816	27, 47-49
15	Pumaitén (Pum)	4	2	0.667 \pm 0.204	0.666 \pm 0.626	39, 50
16	Linares de Perales (LiPe)	4	3	0.833 \pm 0.222	5.500 \pm 3.343	51-53
17	La Suiza (LS)	7	2	0.286 \pm 0.196	1.428 \pm 0.984	54, 55
18	Vega de Salas ^a (VS)	2	2			56, 57
19	La Raya (LR)	8	5	0.857 \pm 0.108	5.750 \pm 3.079	58-62
20	Manzanares (Man)	10	5	0.844 \pm 0.080	3.555 \pm 1.972	55, 60, 63-65
21	Río Ñuble (RÑ)	4	1	0	0	60
22	Las Juntas de Nahuelbuta (LJN)	4	1	0	0	66
23	Río Bureo (RB)	8	2	0.536 \pm 0.123	0.535 \pm 0.492	60, 67

Geographic distributions of the 67 haplotypes of the mitochondrial control region found in *R. arunco* and measures of intrapopulation genetic variation by locality (number of haplotypes, haplotype diversity, and mean differences between sequence pairs (Π)). Figure 2 shows relationships between haplotypes as inferred by the median-joining method. ^aLocalities with fewer than four individuals. SD, standard deviation.

specifically of watersheds, in the genetic differentiation of that species, which was expected given that it is a strictly aquatic species. Unexpectedly, the results of our study differ from those of Sallaberry-Pincheira et al. (2011) who found, using sequences of the control region, a high level of phylogeographic structure of the colubrid *P. chamissonis* in a similar geographic range (29° to 38°S). This is somewhat counterintuitive, considering that *P. chamissonis* is a diurnal species which does not depend upon bodies of water for its reproduction or high environmental humidity for refuge, and thus could have a much-higher dispersion capacity than a freshwater fish or an amphibian. However, the pattern observed for *P. chamissonis* may have been due in part to the low number of individuals studied in some localities, which may have decreased the probability of finding common haplotypes among them.

The low phylogeographic structure observed in *R. arunco* is a pattern which has been reported in few amphibian species in the world. Burns et al. (2007) studied 26 localities ($n = 263$) of *Litoria aurea* (Anura: Hylidae) located in the

coastal zone of southwestern Australia. Using mitochondrial markers (cytochrome oxidase subunit I and ND4), they found a no marked phylogeographic structure; they attributed this pattern to the greater dispersion capacity of individuals, with movements recorded more than 10 km from the reproductive ponds. Similarly, Makowsky et al. (2009) investigated the phylogeographic patterns of *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Anura: Microhylidae) in 29 localities ($n = 100$) in the southwestern US. Surprisingly, an analysis of two parts of the genome (the mitochondrial 12S gene and amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLPs)) showed low genetic and phylogeographic structures, which is incongruent with respect to co-distributed species and studies of amphibians with similar distribution ranges. Those authors suggested that the populations had experienced strong bottlenecks with subsequent range expansions. Finally, Chen et al. (2012) studied six localities ($n = 123$) of the Siberian salamander *Ranodon sibiricus* (Caudata: Hynobiidae) from isolated geographic areas of central



Asia. Using two genetic markers (D-loop and microsatellites), they reported genetic homogeneity among populations, suggesting that Pleistocene climatic changes may have facilitated gene flow or that the observed pattern may have been due to a low rate of evolution of the markers used.

The low phylogeographic structure observed in *R. arunco* may be related to some biological characteristics of this species. Although *R. arunco* depends on bodies of water for its reproduction and places with high humidity for refuge during the day (Ceï 1962), this anuran has rather terrestrial habitats, a characteristic which has been attributed to the majority of species of the family Bufonidae (Blair 1972; Van Bocxlaer et al. 2010). Bufonids have acquired a series of morphological, ecophysiological, and ethological traits to optimize water retention, which include a high water-storage capacity in the bladder and a

concentration of alveoli in the parotid glands, which produce a highly hydrophilic secretion that allows the retention of a large amount of water during the dry season (Van Bocxlaer et al. 2010). In addition, they are capable of using all kinds of bodies of water for oviposition, with large egg masses in chains and larvae with exotrophic

Table 3 Results of Tajima's *D* and Fu's *F_s* tests for the four haplogroups of *R. arunco* inferred by the median-joining method

Haplogroup	Pi	Theta/site	Tajima's <i>D</i> (p value)	Fu's <i>F_s</i> (p value)
A	0.00483	0.00815	-1.331 (>0.10)	-11.433 (0.001)
B	0.00431	0.00397	0.356 (>0.10)	0.402 (0.250)
C	0.00329	0.00568	-1.415 (>0.10)	-6.337 (0.001)
D	0.0041	0.00595	-1.022 (>0.10)	-4.736 (0.006)

Pi, nucleotide diversity; Theta/site, theta per site.

Table 4 Percentages of variance for components of analyses of molecular variance performed with 23 localities of *R arunco*

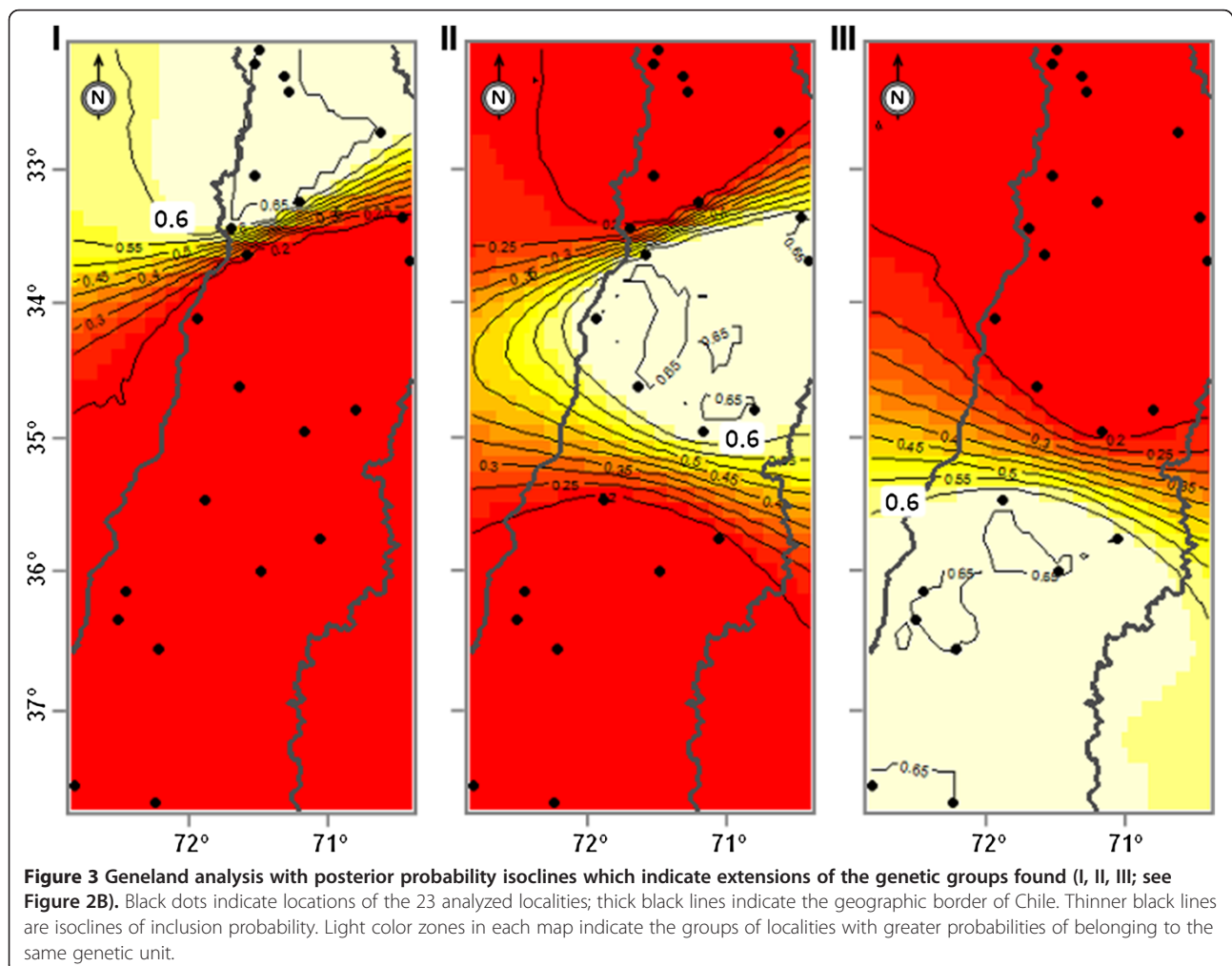
Number of groups	Source of variation			Fct
	Among groups	Among populations within groups	Within populations	
Among basins (11)	39.58***	14.37***	46.05***	0.396***
Among rivers (5)	32.69***	22.92***	44.39***	0.327***
Geneland groups (3)	39.35***	18.99***	41.66***	0.393***

*** $p \leq 0.001$.

feeding. As a consequence, they show some independence from the availability of constant bodies of water and high humidity of the air or substrates. Because of this, they have developed one of the most characteristic traits of the group, the occupation of a semi-terrestrial niche, which has direct relation with their capacity to disperse and colonize an enormous variety of habitats (Blair 1972; Van Boclaer et al. 2010). Smith and Green (2005) indicated that the mean movement of 53 species of anurans was 2 km, and that 5% showed movements of >10 km, among which were *Anaxyrus fowleri* (or *Bufo fowleri*) and *Rhinella marina*. Smith and Green (2006) studied the dispersion

capacity of the anuran *A. fowleri* in Ontario, Canada. They marked 2,816 individuals and found a maximum movement of 34 km for adults.

Intrapopulational genetic variation of *R. arunco* was greater in localities north of 35°S, specifically in the Maipo River basin. Cytogenetic and molecular studies of the lizard *L. monticola* also showed a high level of genetic variation in this watershed, where the Maipo River would have acted as a geographic barrier, producing divergence between populations located on opposite banks (Lambrot and Eaton 1997; Torres-Pérez et al. 2007). This result also concurs with the results of Sallaberry-Pincheira et al. (2011) in the



populations of *P. chamissonis* of the Maipo River basin. The lowest values of haplotype diversity in *R. arunco* were found in localities in the extreme south of its range (haplotype D), which suggests an effect of glaciations on the genetic diversity of those populations, as postulated by Victoriano et al. (2008) for *L. lemniscatus*, whose distribution is also limited to the Mediterranean zone, but is wider than that of *R. arunco*. Also, the value of Fu's F_s indicated signs of demographic expansion for haplogroup D, which had the lowest values of haplotype diversity. However, this pattern being in part due to a sampling effect cannot be discounted, since in general, sample sizes were lower from localities of the extreme south than in those of the north. The possible effects of Pleistocene glaciations on the genetic variation of *R. arunco* could be evaluated by increasing the sampling effort in localities in the extreme south of its distribution.

Another possible explanation for the pattern observed in this anuran may be the level of variation of the molecular marker utilized. Phylogeographic studies using the mitochondrial control region have been performed in species phylogenetically related to *R. arunco* and species which inhabit the same geographic zone, and diverse levels of phylogeographic structure were found. For example, Correa et al. (2010) studied populations of the anuran *R. spinulosa*, which is related to *R. arunco* (Méndez 2000, Pramuk et al. 2007), in the extreme northern Chile, in a geographic extension similar to that in this study (17° to 23°S). Those authors found a high level of phylogeographic structure, which was evidence of population expansion and secondary contact of lineages that were genetically well differentiated. Correa (2010) also found a low phylogeographic structure and high levels of intrapopulation genetic variation in *R. atacamensis*, the sister species of *R. arunco* (Méndez 2000; Pramuk et al. 2007). In that case, variation patterns found with mitochondrial sequences were concordant with variation of nuclear AFLP markers in the entire distribution range (25° to 32°S). As in the report of Sallaberry-Pincheira et al. (2011) (see above discussion), those studies show that the control region is an adequate marker to detect phylogeographic structure in diverse organisms, when it exists.

Finally, it has been empirically established that the majority of amphibians have a high degree of genetic and phylogeographic structure, which has been attributed to their low dispersion capacity and high philopatry, as a consequence of their physiology and behavior (Duellman and Trueb 1994). However, a recent review of dispersion and philopatry in amphibians (Smith and Green 2005) showed that in a high proportion (74%) of studies, these characteristics were *a priori* assumed, without being specifically tested, and they also concluded that amphibian dispersion is not uniformly limited, and that it is necessary to confirm dispersion with appropriate studies in terms of

both methodology and extension of sampling. In the case of *R. arunco*, the adaptations attributed to bufonids may have played an important role in the capacity for individual dispersion and consequently in the low phylogeographic structure we found. Also, comparing our results to other species of vertebrates which inhabit the Mediterranean zone of Chile, there is incongruence in the phylogeographic patterns found. Thus, it is necessary to investigate some ecological aspects related to the dispersion capacity and philopatry of *R. arunco* and carry out phylogeographic studies with a larger number of species which inhabit the Mediterranean zone of Chile, in order to identify the common historical and climatic factors which have affected their diversification.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of this study are as follows: (1) *R. arunco* has a low phylogeographic structure according to the variation observed in the mitochondrial control region; (2) the AMOVAs indicated that neither watersheds nor main rivers in the current distribution of *R. arunco* were important barriers for the expansion of this species; (3) the highest levels of intrapopulation genetic variation were concentrated in the central part of the distribution (33° to 34°S), which may indicate an effect of Pleistocene glaciations on the genetic diversity of the populations in the extreme south of its range; (4) the low phylogeographic structure observed in *R. arunco* is a rarely pattern-documented in amphibians which contrasts with the phylogeographic patterns found in other co-distributed vertebrate species.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

DV participated in the field trips for sampling, obtained the sequences, carried out the analyses and wrote the manuscript. CC designed and coordinated the study, directed the field trips for sampling, supervised the analyses and wrote the manuscript. LP participated in the field trips for sampling, made the figures and reviewed the manuscript. REP and MAM made intellectual contributions, reviewed the manuscript and provided technical and financial support. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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