cE3c centre for ecology, evolution and environmental changes

CONFERENCES

Speciation, adaptation and exaggerations

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When genetically differentiated populations are in contact, selection may operate against interbreeding either because inter-population matings are directly costly or because the resulting hybrid offspring have reduced fitness. This may result in increased prezygotic reproductive isolation between populations and, perhaps, lead to speciation. One possible signature of this process of reinforcement is reproductive character displacement: a pattern of greater divergence in sexual traits between sympatric than between allopatric populations of a pair of interacting species. I use the marine gastropod family Littorinidae to test of the prediction that interaction in areas of range overlap results in greater genital divergence in sympatric than in allopatric sister-species pairs.

I will also ask the question whether large political events have the ability to alter publication trends in science. I use meta-analysis to test for biases in the statistical results of climate change research – and test for evidence of publication bias, whether non-significant results being underreported, as well as systematic bias relating to writing style.

Host: Manuela Coelho

Monday, December 5, 2016

FCUL (Building C2), 10h30-12h00, room 2.2.14