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Demography and lifetime growth patterns in viviparous salamanders

(genus Lyciasalamandra): Living underground attenuates interspecific

variation

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ABSTRACT

The viviparous urodeles Lyciasalamandra spp. are restricted to a narrow mountain range of

ca. 30 km width along the southern Turkish Mediterranean coast and some adjacent Turkish

and Greek islands. All species share a predominantly subterranean life-style in crevices of

boulder fields, probably since their speciation about 10 million years ago. In this study we test

the hypothesis that similar subterranean environmental conditions attenuates within- and

among-species variation of demographic life-history features in four populations of

Lyciasalamandra from three different taxa (L. atifi, L. billae, L. luschani) and from two

altitudinal zones, the eumediterranean (0-400 m) and the supramediterranean (400-1,100 m)

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