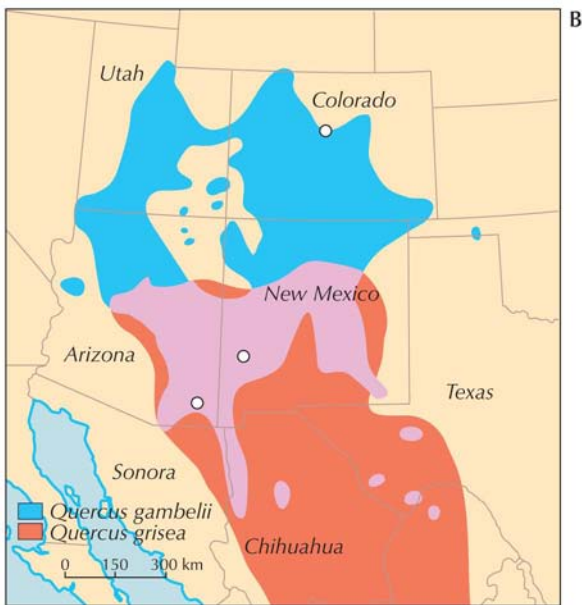


A

Image not  
available  
for online use.



**FIGURE 22.6.** (A) *Quercus gambelii*. (B) The white oaks *Quercus grisea* and *Q. gambelii* have overlapping ranges in New Mexico and Arizona. In some places, genetically and morphologically intermediate trees are found, but despite this hybridization, most genetic markers remain distinct. In contrast, relationships between chloroplasts match geography more closely than they match phenotype, which indicates that these organelles have crossed taxonomic boundaries. The lavender region on the map indicates an overlap of the two species.

22.6B, modified from Howard D.J. et al., *Evolution* 51: 747–755, © 1997 Society for the Study of Evolution